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NOVEMBER 1957 VOL. 80 NO.

11

**Wages in the Motor Vehicle Industry, 1957**

**Maintenance of Way Employment—II**

**Effects of the \$1 Minimum Wage in the Shirt Industry**

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**

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The distribution of subscription copies is handled by the Superintendent of Documents. Communications on editorial matters should be addressed to the editor-in-chief.

*Use of funds for printing this publication approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget (October 11, 1956).*

# Monthly Labor Review

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

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LAWRENCE R. KLEIN, *Editor-in-Chief*

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## CONTENTS

### Special Articles

- 1315 Maintenance of Way Employment—II
- 1321 Wages in the Motor Vehicle Industry, 1957
- 1330 The Relationship of Size of Firm and Strike Activity
- 1335 The 17th Convention of the Teamsters Union

### Summaries of Studies and Reports

- 1339 Effects of the \$1 Minimum Wage: Men's and Boys' Shirt Industry
- 1343 Earnings in the Women's and Misses' Coat and Suit Industry
- 1348 Manpower Requirements in the Air Transportation Industry
- 1351 International Comparisons of White-Collar Working Conditions
- 1356 Supplementary Wage Provisions in 17 Labor Markets, 1956-57
- 1361 Wage Chronology No. 3: United States Steel Corp.—Supplement No. 7—  
1956-57

### Technical Note

- 1367 The BLS Employment Series and Manufacturing Reporting Practices

### Departments

- III The Labor Month in Review
- 1334 Conferences and Institutes, December 16, 1957, to January 15, 1958
- 1372 Significant Decisions in Labor Cases
- 1376 Chronology of Recent Labor Events
- 1378 Erratum, August 1957 issue
- 1379 Developments in Industrial Relations
- 1386 Book Reviews and Notes
- 1393 Current Labor Statistics

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November 1957 • Vol. 80 • No. 11

# Occupational Wage Surveys

(BLS Bulletins 1202-1 Through 17)

The U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics has released the last of this year's occupational wage surveys for major labor markets. The studies cover 17 areas and were conducted during the winter 1956-57. The individual bulletins provide earnings information on about 60 jobs selected from the following categories: Office clerical, professional and technical, maintenance and powerplant, and custodial and material movement.

In addition to areawide averages and distributions of workers by earnings classes for each job, information is provided wherever possible by major industry division, including manufacturing, public utilities, finance, trade, and services.

Also presented for all areas except Memphis and Minneapolis-St. Paul are data for paid holidays; paid vacations; scheduled weekly hours; health, insurance, and pension plans; minimum entrance rates; and shift differential practices.

<i>Area covered</i>	<i>Survey date</i>	<i>Bull. No.</i>	<i>Price (cents)</i>
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# The Labor Month in Review

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SUSPENSION ON October 24 of the Teamsters from the AFL-CIO for failure to comply fully with established standards for trade union conduct coincided with a new phase of the hearings conducted by the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field. The new line of inquiry dealt with management. It followed a succession of hearings begun last spring, bearing chiefly on the Teamsters, but also involving the Bakers, Allied Industrial Workers, and the former AFL Textile Workers.

Teamsters directly or indirectly also played a role in much of the management testimony, chiefly through the machinations of Labor Relations Associates, a consulting firm operated by Nathan Shefferman, participant in some of the fiscal schemes revealed by the committee's investigation of Dave Beck. The Shefferman firm engaged in labor spying and other antiunion activities, reminiscent of the La Follette Committee disclosures of the mid-1930's. Among Shefferman's clients were Morton Packing Co. (a subsidiary of Continental Bakery), Sears Roebuck, and the Whirlpool Corp. The Mennen Co. signed what the committee termed a sweetheart contract with a union headed by Johnny Dio, convicted extortionist connected by previous testimony to James R. Hoffa, Teamster president-elect.

In the same session at which it suspended the Teamsters, the AFL-CIO Executive Council put the Bakers and United Textile Workers on notice to institute reforms or face ouster from the federation. By November 2 the textile union was in virtual compliance, following resignation of its two top officers. Probation of the Allied Industrial Workers was lifted following election of a new slate of "cleanup" officers. The Distillery Workers, also under charges by the council, on November 25 was to hold a special officer-election convention under the aegis of a council monitor.

An appeal to the AFL-CIO convention in Atlantic City on December 5 was planned by the

Teamsters instead of an interim effort to comply with the council's cleanup instructions. Meanwhile, legal embarrassments faced the newly-elected officers of the union. A temporary Federal court injunction granted to 13 rank-and-file Teamsters, which prevented President-elect Hoffa and his slate of incoming officers from taking control of the union, on grounds that a substantial number of convention delegates had been fraudulently elected, was upheld on appeal on November 4. Hoffa faces Federal court trials for wire tap law violation and for perjury.

THE mid-October to mid-November period was one of stock taking by labor unions and of legislative proposals by public officials—all growing out of disclosures by the Senate select committee. President George Meany of the AFL-CIO, in an address November 1 before the second constitutional convention of the Industrial Union Department, vigorously defended the disciplinary action taken against AFL-CIO unions which had transgressed the ethical practices codes of the parent body. He acknowledged a "let-down in what we term trade union morals . . . very frankly, we were concerned [lest the public assume that] corruption were to become some sort of creeping paralysis . . . on the trade union movement." He pledged that cries of invasion of union autonomy would not deter him, and warned those who wished him to disregard corruption "for the convenience of some people . . . had better get another president."

Mr. Meany told the IUD convention that "the trade union movement is going to rally as one man" to fight antilabor legislation proposals submitted in the "guise" of combatting corruption, but he accepted an invitation from the select committee chairman to submit suggestions for corrective legislation.

Senator John L. McClellan, chairman of the committee, predicted that Congress would enact "whatever legislation may be necessary to drive the crooks . . . out of . . . the labor movement." More than a dozen suggestions were made public, some by prominent members of Congress. They ranged from a national outlawing of the union shop and application of anti-trust laws to unions to laws guaranteeing democratic procedures and prescribing accounting methods for the protection of union funds.

Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell, however,

cautioned against "cures that might kill the patient" and against those "whose aim is usually the destruction of the social and economic gains of the American worker . . ." He proposed the following: compulsory filing of financial reports and public disclosure of all union financial operations; guaranteed secret ballot election of officers at least every 4 years; and outlawing of picket lines imposed to coerce an employer and his employees to recognize and join a union against their will.

UNIONS were in difficulty late in October in at least three legal matters considered serious by labor. The 17-month strike of the United Rubber Workers against the O'Sullivan Rubber Corp. collapsed with the application of section 9 (c) (3) of the Taft-Hartley Act in a representation election which the union lost, 285 to 5. The section bars voting by replaced strikers if the strike is over economic issues. President Meany personally petitioned President Eisenhower for assistance in repealing that section.

Picketing for exclusive recognition by a union with only a minority membership in a concern violates the Taft-Hartley Act, the national Labor Relations Board ruled on October 31. However, it pointed out that it was not ruling on whether such a union could picket for organizing purposes. On November 6 it ruled that picketing by a minority union to advertise an employer as "unfair" was also a violation.

A Federal court jury in Detroit on November 6 acquitted the United Auto Workers of charges of illegal expenditures of union funds during the primary and general elections of 1954. The indictment had originally been dismissed, but on appeal the United States Supreme Court had ordered the case to trial.

ALTHOUGH there were some wage adjustments in October, most important contract negotiations were scheduled for the spring of 1958. Included were those in the auto industry, in preparation for which the UAW will hold a special convention on January 22-24 in Detroit. Initial company-union talks with Ford will, for the first time, be held at the union's international headquarters.

About 50,000 Ladies' Garment Workers in New York City in mid-October received an umpire's 5½-percent cost-of-living award, averaging about 15 cents an hour. On November 1, close to a million railroad employees received a cost of living increase of 5 cents as well as a contractually deferred wage boost of 7 cents an hour.

Two unions voted special strike funds during October. The International Chemical Workers (which also called for joint bargaining with the larger Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers, and other unions in the field) approved a 25-cents-a-month special assessment. After two previous rejections, the International Typographical Union narrowly passed a referendum establishing a \$1.2 million strike fund based on a 1-percent tax on earnings for 3 months.

Merger of former AFL and CIO State organizations in major industrial areas, with an AFL-CIO deadline of December 5 at hand, appeared stalled on the issue of building trades-industrial union jurisdictional disputes settlement. New York and Rhode Island are the States in which merger negotiations recently collapsed. However, New Hampshire and North Dakota late in October became the 31st and 32d States to merge.

LIVING COST ADVANCES were mainly responsible for widespread strikes in a number of foreign countries throughout October. In France, sporadic rioting accompanied stoppages and demonstrations in shipyards, public utilities, and transportation. In Sao Paulo, Brazil, nearly 400,000 workers in textile, metal, printing, paper, and tanning industries participated in strikes which brought out the armed forces to restore order after riots. A 45-percent wage increase demand was compromised at 25 percent. Strikes and slowdowns harassed Japan's mines, docks, railroad baggage handling, and salt and cigarette industries. Unrest among British unions, centering in the railroad industry, has been evident, with Government policy directed at discouraging wage increases of the magnitude sought by labor. In addition to the railway workers, miners, building trades workers, and others are asking either for wage rises or reductions in hours.

# Maintenance of Way Employment

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*This article concludes a two-part summary of a study<sup>1</sup> undertaken at the request of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes and covering problems of insecurity and instability in maintenance of way employment. Part I, which dealt with the long-run employment decline and possible moderating measures, appeared in the October 1957 issue.*

## II—Cyclical and Seasonal Instability and Possible Remedial Measures

WILLIAM HABER AND MARK L. KAHN\*

SEVERE cyclical and seasonal fluctuations in maintenance of way employment aggravate the uncertainty and insecurity generated by the continuing long-run decline.

### Cyclical and Seasonal Variations

A substantial proportion of physical maintenance of way requirements is independent of variations in railroad traffic. One might therefore presume that maintenance of way employment would exhibit less cyclical instability than railroad employment as a whole. Actually, however, in comparison to other railroad employment, maintenance of way employment has been about 50 percent more sensitive to cyclical fluctuations. In fact, it is not unusual for the amplitude of these cyclical fluctuations in the number of maintenance of way jobs to exceed the concurrent relative changes in railroad traffic.

Unlike most other aspect of railroad operations, deferral of many types of maintenance is feasible within wide limits without immediately endangering safety. Moreover, under present accounting procedures prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, deferral of maintenance improves the apparent economic position of the carrier. Consequently, deterioration in the cash position of a carrier can be offset, accountingwise, by a downward revision of maintenance schedules.

A managerial policy of using maintenance of way outlays as a balancing item in annual railroad budgets does appear to be responsible for some of the cyclical sensitivity in maintenance of way employment. In effect, short-run accounting and financial considerations often take priority over stability in maintenance of way operations.

Over the long run, haphazard timing of maintenance involves real costs. The prospects for cyclical stabilization are brightened by the fact the railroad managements are giving increasing recognition to this fact. Some railroads, to achieve maximum efficiency and economy on a long-run basis, are already—

. . . performing renewals (on given sections of track) at fixed intervals of time according to the probable life of existing materials in track and working toward a track condition in which most material will reach the end of its probable useful life at the end of a cycle.<sup>2</sup>

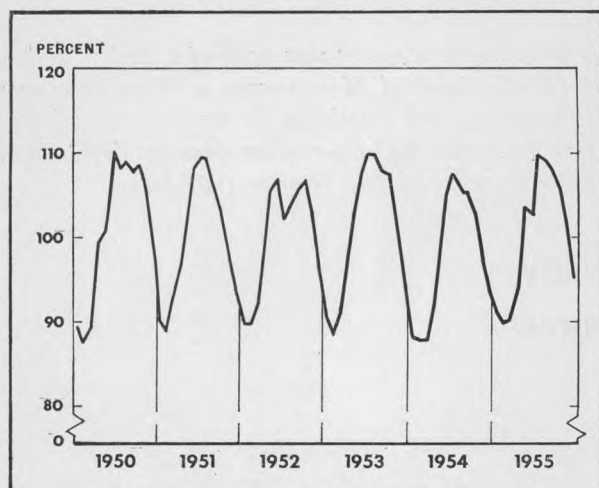
This type of farsighted practice based on cycles of presumptive physical depreciation is inconsistent

\*Professor of Economics, University of Michigan, and Associate Professor of Economics, Wayne State University, respectively.

<sup>1</sup> William Haber; John J. Carroll, Associate Professor of Economics, St. Lawrence University; Mark L. Kahn; and Merton J. Peck, Assistant Professor of Business Administration, Harvard University, *Maintenance of Way Employment on U. S. Railroads—An Analysis of the Sources of Instability and Remedial Measures* (Detroit, Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes, 1957).

<sup>2</sup> Lloyd J. Kiernan, *Application of Modern Scientific Research on Railroads of the United States* (in *Transport and Communications Review*, Vol. VII, No. 3, 1954, p. 29).

### Employment of Maintenance of Way Workers as Percentage of 12-Month Moving Average, 1950-55



with fluctuating maintenance activities based on short-run accounting motivations.

About one-fifth of the maintenance of way jobs that are present during the midsummer peak disappear by the midwinter low. (See chart.) Aggregate data conceal the fact that for many maintenance of way employees the seasonality problem is even more serious because seasonal variation is much greater on some carriers than on others, and the brunt of the instability is borne by the section and extra gang trackmen—about 60 percent of all maintenance of way employees—for whom a full one-third of summer peak jobs are lost by midwinter.

Since maintenance of way work takes place almost entirely out of doors, weather conditions are certainly a factor in its seasonality. Traditionally, adverse weather has been regarded as the major culprit because of the difficulties (real or assumed) of performing some kinds of operations in winter. Cold and snowy weather is not a significant problem on southern carriers, however, while officials of northern carriers have expressed widely divergent views about the feasibility of winter track maintenance. That some authorities have found that many types of maintenance are practical under northern winter conditions suggests that custom and inertia may account for the extent to which winter layoff practices persist.

Our analysis suggests, in fact, that on many carriers the major source of seasonality is other than climatic. As noted in connection with

cyclical fluctuations, there seems to be a common managerial practice of adjusting maintenance outlays to changes in operating revenues. On many carriers, operating revenues exhibit considerable seasonal variation. It is not unusual for an annually conceived maintenance budget to give way before a tightening cash position and deteriorate to a monthly or even weekly level of commitment.

Efforts to reduce seasonality may involve certain types of cost increases, such as the loss of some worktime because of inclement weather or the use of additional man-hours when some kinds of work are performed under unfavorable conditions. On the other hand, greater stability holds out the promise of substantial offsetting economies.

### Prospects for Stabilization

There are grounds for optimism about the design and adoption of practical measures for coping effectively with the cyclical and seasonal sources of instability. Given the fact that the underlying maintenance needs, in "real" terms, are fairly stable, the carriers could realize significant advantages from stabilization which should largely offset any costs associated directly with the implementation of a stabilization program.

These advantages may be outlined as follows: (1) stabilization will mean reduced labor turnover, less reliance on inexperienced workers, a higher average quality of personnel, and improved employee morale; (2) long-range scheduling of maintenance based on the presumptive physical life of materials is more economical than the traditional practice of repair or replacement only as testing shows the individual item to be defective; (3) the gains derived from stabilization are enhanced by the continuing increase in mechanization, since stabilization facilitates full utilization of expensive capital equipment; (4) maintenance of way work is cheapest when traffic is lightest, although current practice tends in the opposite direction because of the correlation between maintenance and operating revenues; and (5) stabilization will reduce the cost of railroad unemployment insurance.

Remedial measures may be classified under two headings: (1) positive steps to stabilize the availability of work and (2) protective measures for employees.



## Positive Stabilization Measures

Effective annual maintenance budgets, firmly committed and based on long-term physical maintenance programs, would certainly make a major contribution toward stabilization and would appear to make good sense from a carrier point of view. A few railroads have already demonstrated this in practice. Of course, maintenance budgeting per se is a management function, and it may not be the business of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes to negotiate with carriers about such matters. On the other hand, it is wholly appropriate for the Brotherhood to advise the carriers that the personal budgets of its members are being upset by the consequences of their prevailing maintenance budget practices.

Apart from the economic sources of short-term instability, there is the problem of subfreezing or inclement weather. This appears to be a significant obstacle to seasonal stabilization, chiefly on northern carriers. On the basis of what some carriers have achieved, it seems likely that additional progress can be made by rescheduling specific maintenance activities so as to leave for cold or bad weather as much as possible of the particular kinds of work that can be economically performed under such conditions, and shift workers to locations where other available work can be carried out.

Ballast cleaning, for example, generally becomes impossible after a week of subfreezing weather, but such activities as laying new rail, rail maintenance, and burning brush on the right of way can be conducted efficiently in very cold temperatures. When carriers have a significant north-south spread in their route patterns, then specialized gangs might concentrate on the southerly segments during the winter months. In this way, climatic variation can be a source of job stability, although at some real cost in altered working conditions. Attention should also be given to possibilities of timing small-scale capital renewal or new capital projects so that they might function in a counter-seasonal and even a countercyclical manner. Joint (union-management) study of short-term instability problems, carried out at the system level, should prove helpful on many carriers in developing specific solutions that fit the particular conditions involved.

\* See Part I of this article, *Monthly Labor Review*, October 1957, p. 1179.

In connection with both maintenance budgeting and the functional rescheduling of specific operations, it is worth emphasizing that the very deferment of many kinds of maintenance of way work which has been a major source of instability can be redirected so as to make a positive contribution to stable employment by scheduling such work during slack periods.

## Protective Measures

The protective measures which are adopted should enhance the established railroad unemployment insurance program so as to provide maximum combined protection for any given additional cost, and they should also encourage managements to take effective positive steps toward employment stabilization.

*Minimum Monthly Employment Quotas or Ratios.* This type of measure was advocated by the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes as Proposal II of its 1950 Employment Stabilization Program. Specifically, the Brotherhood asked that:

The ratio of employees in each major [maintenance of way] class . . . to the total number of railway employees employed by the carrier for each calendar month after the effective date of this rule shall not be less than the average ratio between such forces for the same calendar month of the 10 years 1940-49, inclusive.

This proposal raises questions analogous to those suggested in our evaluation of Proposal I of the BMW 1950 Employment Stabilization Plan.<sup>3</sup> It would obstruct technological change by preventing occupational realignment within maintenance of way departments and by imposing minimum employment requirements unrelated to changing needs. It would freeze, on each carrier, the particular average seasonal pattern which the carrier happened to experience during the base period chosen. It implicitly accepts as satisfactory the base period seasonal variation. By requiring high employment during the (base period) seasonal peak, it would render impossible a program for stable annual employment even at a level corresponding to the base period annual average.

*Minimum Individual Work Guarantees.* A different line of attack on seasonal instability is to give a guarantee of employment or pay to the

individual worker. The third and last proposal put forward in the 1950 BMW Stabilization Plan was of this type:

Each employee who holds employment within the first pay period in January of any year after 1950 shall be guaranteed full employment for the 12 months of that year; each additional employee employed at any time after the end of the first pay period to and including March 15 shall be guaranteed full employment for 8 consecutive months; each additional employee employed after March 15th to and including April 15th shall be guaranteed full employment for 6 consecutive months; and each additional employee employed after April 15th of any year shall be guaranteed not less than 4 consecutive months of full employment . . .

The guarantees proposed above would not apply in cases involving voluntary leaving of employment, requested leaves of absence, retirement, disability, or death.

This is the "call-in pay" approach: "You don't have to employ me, but if you do, I have some minimum work or pay coming to me." This type of provision imposes no particular employment minimum on a carrier. It does create a substantial potential liability which materializes only when a carrier fails to provide an individual with the duration of steady employment which is prescribed. It costs a carrier nothing, at least directly, if employment is stabilized within the specified individual minimums. While not necessarily endorsing the specific guarantee schedule of Proposal III, we suggest that this kind of measure merits serious consideration as a means of providing some assurances to employees and some new employment stabilization incentives to carriers.

The impact of Proposal III, in conjunction with Proposal II, could be intolerably expensive. Under Proposal II, some given number of employees would have to be on the payroll as of the seasonal peak. Once hired, the individual guarantee of at least 4 months of employment would go into force. Since large proportions of maintenance of way men have characteristically worked in only 1, 2, or 3 months during the summer peak, Proposal III would require carriers to give such men more work or pay than during the base period experience. Apart from the criticisms of Proposal

II noted earlier, it would be quite impractical to combine Proposal II and Proposal III as proposed in 1950 by the Brotherhood.

*Short-Run Work-Sharing.* This measure involves a temporary reduction in the workweek so as to spread a given quantity of employment among a larger number of individuals. It is commonly utilized in industries characterized by sharp fluctuations of a seasonal character, such as the needle trades and shoe manufacturing. Many collective bargaining agreements provide for temporary work-sharing (within specified limits or by joint agreement) before regular employees are laid off.<sup>4</sup> From the employer's point of view, work-sharing keeps a productive team together, keeps men from getting rusty, and tends to reduce turnover. If carried too far, however, it can become a share-the-unemployment plan and may run counter to established seniority practices.

A unique feature of railroad unemployment insurance (RRUI) is that its benefits are determined on a daily basis. Maintenance of way men who are partly employed during the course of a week may collect benefits (equal to at least one-half of their regular daily rate) on the other days.<sup>5</sup> Thus, the income loss which work-sharing ordinarily imposes might be partially offset by a work-sharing plan integrated with railroad unemployment insurance. With proper safeguards, and designed to carry groups of regular maintenance of way men through some brief seasonal lull in demand which cannot be otherwise avoided, work-sharing might serve a useful limited purpose.

*Railroad Unemployment Insurance.* Railroad employees are covered by the only single-industry public system of unemployment compensation in the United States. It is a Federal system, administered by the Railroad Retirement Board and financed by employer contributions. In each calendar year, the uniform rate of employer contribution depends upon the balance in the RRUI account (trust fund) as of the preceding September 30. From 1948, when the present schedule was enacted by Congress, until 1956, carriers paid the minimum 0.5-percent rate. The 1956 contribution rate was 1.5 percent, while the 1957 rate is 2.0 percent. Employer contributions are levied on "taxable compensation," i. e., the first \$350 per month earned by each employee.

<sup>4</sup> For further discussion of work-sharing under collective bargaining agreements, see Layoff, Recall, and Work-Sharing Procedures (in Monthly Labor Review, Part I, December 1956, pp. 1385-1393, and Part IV, March 1957, pp. 329-335).

<sup>5</sup> This is a simplified generalization, of course. Any individual's benefit rights are subject to all of the eligibility and disqualification conditions in the RRUI Act.

An employee's eligibility for benefits is based on his "taxable compensation" during the calendar year (base year) preceding the fiscal year (benefit year) in which he becomes unemployed and applies for benefits. To be "qualified," the employee must have earned at least \$400 in taxable compensation during the base year. The amount of the daily RRUI benefit is related to total base year taxable earnings, but cannot be less than one-half of the employee's regular daily rate of pay. The maximum daily benefit, however, is \$8.50. Benefits may continue for approximately 6 months, except that total benefits paid may not exceed total base year taxable earnings in railroad employment. Disqualifying conditions are generally less restrictive than under State laws, and postpone rather than cancel benefit rights.<sup>6</sup>

There is, however, a fortuitous relationship of potential benefits to the dates of employment and of layoff because of the 6-month gap between the calendar base year and the fiscal benefit year. For example, a man who is newly employed on October 1, 1957, and who works 9 months until he is laid off on June 30, 1958, may start to collect benefits immediately. On the other hand, if a man is newly hired on January 1, 1957, and works a full year before being laid off December 31, 1957, he must wait for 6 months before he is eligible for any benefits.

Two-fifths of the extra gangmen and one-fifth of the section men, helpers, and apprentices failed to earn the qualifying \$400 in 1954. Half of the section and extra gang trackmen who collected benefits in 1954-55 collected minimum (half-rate-of-pay) benefits, indicating considerable base year unemployment. Regular employees who work at least 6 months a year, however, can generally count on RRUI benefits to cover their weeks or months of unemployment.

The RRUI system does not provide the individual carrier with a significant economic incentive to stabilize. Whether or not individual carrier experience rating, such as exists under State unemployment compensation systems, would provide such an incentive, the present uniform industry-wide rate prevents any single carrier from having

a significant effect on its own level of contributions. The higher contribution rates in 1956 and 1957 are, however, making the railroads as a whole more conscious of the current cost of unemployment benefits. One result may be that when job openings are available, carriers will administer more carefully than in the past the preferential hiring of RRUI beneficiaries.

Improvement and extension of the RRUI benefits is an alternative to the development of supplemental unemployment benefit plans at the bargaining table. The Harris bill<sup>7</sup> was a recent effort along these lines. In addition to proposing extended periods of benefits for long-service employees, it would have increased the schedule of daily benefits to a new maximum of \$10.20 per day and prescribed a minimum daily benefit of at least 60 percent of the employee's regular daily wage (instead of 50 percent as at present).

So far as the problem of short-term instability is concerned, the kind of legislative approach embodied in the Harris bill would obviously provide laid-off employees with additional protection. On the other hand, because of the uniform contribution rate paid by employers under RRUI, privately negotiated SUB plans may prove more effective in focusing attention on short-term instability at the system level, where positive programs need to be designed.

*Supplemental Unemployment Benefit Plans.* The railroad industry's first supplemental unemployment benefit (SUB) plan was established on December 27, 1956, by an agreement between the Chicago & North Western Railway Co. (CNW) and 12 unions, including the BMWE, representing the nonoperating employees of that carrier. This plan, possibly a pattern for industrywide negotiations, warrants a brief description here.

The CNW SUB plan provides two kinds of benefits:

(a) Employees with 2 or more years of service will have their public RRUI benefit supplemented so as to yield a combined benefit equal to 60 percent of gross regular pay (or about 75 percent of "take home" pay), subject to a combined maximum of \$10.20 a day. Disqualifying conditions are stricter than under RRUI, and include discharge for cause (which RRUI does not include).

(b) Employees with 15 or more years of service are also eligible for so-called "interim" benefits,

<sup>6</sup> Limitations of space preclude a fuller description of railroad unemployment insurance. For further details, see The Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act as amended to September 1, 1954 (Chicago, Railroad Retirement Board, 1954), ch. 6, on which this discussion is based; see also Domenico Gagliardo, *American Social Insurance* (New York, Harper, 1955), ch. 13.

<sup>7</sup> See Part I, *Monthly Labor Review*, October 1957, p. 1182.

equal to 60 percent of gross regular pay. These benefits are provided by the company after an employee has exhausted his RRUI benefits for the current benefit year, provided the employee will again be eligible for additional RRUI benefits in the succeeding benefit year. Duration of these "interim" benefits depends upon the time of year in which the layoff takes place, and may range from 0 to 6 months.

The plan contains no financing provisions, and its costs are presumably being met by the company on a pay-as-you-go basis. Since such costs can be reduced by stabilizing employment, they can generate a significant additional incentive to stabilize. Other consequences might include the tighter administration of disqualifications and the concentration of instability on lower service employees not yet eligible for supplemental benefits.<sup>8</sup>

The CNW plan specifically excludes "seasonal track forces" laid off between October 1 and the following May 1, and will, therefore, make no direct contribution as it stands to the greatest instability problem in the maintenance of way group. There is, however, a provision that reduction in track-force employment below the October 1955-March 1956 (inclusive) average will not be regarded as seasonal. As productivity rises, this clause will increase the stabilization incentive on the company in relation to this group.

Any SUB plan that makes instability more expensive encourages stabilization, provided the carrier has effective alternative courses of action. Such alternatives appear to be clearly available in connection with maintenance of way work, because of its deferability. Apart from the actual costs, administration of a private SUB plan serves to focus managerial attention on the instability problem in a systematic way.

The method of financing is also pertinent. A plan in which all benefits were paid from a fund, and in which the employer's total obligation was to deposit money at a specified rate into that fund would seem to impose little direct stabilization incentive. At the other extreme—represented by the CNW plan—is a pure pay-as-you-go approach, in which every supplemental benefit is an out-of-pocket cost to the carrier.

An exceedingly strong case exists for the development of a system of private supplementary unemployment benefits. SUB plans on individual carriers will compel serious attention to layoffs,

and create a clear relationship between layoff avoidance and SUB costs. The railroad companies would thus be establishing a private experience rating system without the disadvantages which now characterize many State unemployment insurance plans. Since the timing of maintenance work is largely within managerial control, SUB plans should not prove to be costly in practice.

### Summary

In light of the preceding observations, the following measures appear to warrant sympathetic examination by the carriers and the Brotherhood as possible approaches to the problem of short-term (cyclical and seasonal) instability: (1) effective annually determined maintenance budgeting based on long-term maintenance needs; (2) functional rescheduling of work, perhaps guided by the results of joint study at the system level, so as to maximize available work during seasonal lows; (3) minimum individual work guarantees; and (4) supplemental unemployment benefit plans or (in lieu thereof) extension of the public railroad unemployment insurance program. Limited short-run work-sharing, integrated with RRUI benefits, may also be a useful method on some carriers for cushioning the impact of temporary drops in employment demand.

\* \* \* \* \*

If income and employment stability for maintenance of way employees is given sufficient priority at the bargaining table by the carriers as well as by the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, it is our judgment that effective steps can readily be taken, within practical economic limits, toward this objective. We believe that it will be in the long-run interest of all parties to evolve a workable program out of their own negotiations, and to emphasize the collective bargaining rather than the legislative route.

The general problem of employment instability is one that has become the focus of much attention in our society. There is little doubt that Congress could, in the case of the railroads, be persuaded to enact additional legislation to cope with the problem. If collective bargaining bogs down, then congressional action may be the only route along which progress can be achieved.

<sup>8</sup> The authors have not yet had an opportunity to study the CNW SUB plan in operation.

# Wages in the Motor Vehicle Industry, 1957

H. M. DOUTY\*

THE ASSEMBLY of passenger automobiles in the United States is carried on in 1957 by five companies. These same companies account for the bulk of truck assembly. The output of the vehicle companies also includes a variety of automotive subassemblies and other components; however, an independent automotive parts industry of substantial proportions contributes importantly to production in the automobile industry as a whole.

This article deals with wages as of July 1957 in the five companies that make up the passenger vehicle branch of the industry.<sup>1</sup> The Bureau of Labor Statistics survey on which it is based covered over 490,000 production and related workers engaged in the assembly of completed vehicles (passenger cars and trucks) and in the manufacture of such major components as engines, bodies, and transmissions, as well as minor parts. Included within the scope of the study were all of the automotive operations of the 5 companies except for 1 establishment producing heavy-duty trucks and a small number of establishments manufacturing automotive parts sold extensively to other producers.

## Recent Changes in the Industry

When the Bureau made its 1950 survey of wages in the automobile industry,<sup>2</sup> there were 10 firms producing passenger vehicles. Of the seven "independent" companies, Crosley ceased production in 1953. During the same year, Kaiser combined with Willys; by 1957, the output of this company was confined to utility vehicles and trucks. In 1954, Nash and Hudson merged to form American Motors; at about the same time,

Studebaker and Packard combined forces in an effort to strengthen their position in the industry.

Table 1 shows the proportion of total passenger car output accounted for by the present 5 companies in 1950, 1955, and the first 7 months of 1957. It will be observed that in 1950, 13 percent of the passenger car market was held by companies other than the Big Three; by the boom year of 1955, the output of the independent companies had fallen to 4.4 percent of the total, and by 1957 (first 7 months), to less than 3 percent. In 1957, the relative position of General Motors was approximately the same as in 1950, but had declined significantly from 1955. Both Ford and Chrysler had increased their share of the market as compared with either 1950 or 1955. In truck production, the Big Three account for about three-fourths of the output; in addition, Studebaker-Packard has a well-established truck line.

The decline in the number of vehicle companies represents the continuation of a long-term trend in the industry.<sup>3</sup> The economies of scale are so great in automobile manufacturing that a producer must achieve substantial output to maintain a position in the industry. There are also certain market factors that may affect the competitive position of some of the existing companies. For example, there appears to be a growing market for cars of smaller size and greater economy in operation than the major firms seem inclined to produce. Possibilities may also exist in the adaptation of a variety of European automotive engineering developments to cars designed specifically for the American market.

Since 1950, significant changes in technology have occurred in the industry. There has been an enormous investment in new plant and machinery. The already high mechanization of production has been further advanced by the introduction of "automated" equipment. One authority has characterized "Detroit automation" as the "integration of machines with one another."<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> A subsequent article by the Bureau of Labor Statistics will deal with wages in the automotive parts manufacturing industry.

<sup>2</sup> Wage Structure: Motor Vehicles and Parts, 1950, BLS Bull. 1015. For a discussion of the 1950 survey, see Monthly Labor Review, September 1950, pp. 351-355, and January 1951, pp. 37-39.

<sup>3</sup> More than 2,500 different automobile manufacturers have been in existence at some period since the beginning of the industry. See Ward's Automotive Yearbook, 1956 (Detroit, Ward's Reports Inc., 1956), p. 273.

<sup>4</sup> John Diebold, Applications and Uses in the Challenge of Automation (Washington, Public Affairs Press, 1955), p. 14.

TABLE 1. *Percent of total passenger car output, by company, 1950, 1955, and 1957*

Company	1950	1955	1957 (first 7 months)
General Motors Corp.....	45.7	50.2	45.8
Ford Motor Co.....	23.3	28.2	30.2
Chrysler Corp.....	18.0	17.2	21.2
American Motors Corp.....	5.0	2.0	1.7
Studebaker-Packard Corp.....	5.1	2.3	1.1
Other.....	2.9	.1	.....

SOURCE: Ward's Automotive Yearbook, 1956 (Detroit, Ward's Reports Inc., 1956); Ward's Automotive Reports, August 19, 1957.

In a sense, "automation," whether within or without the automobile industry, represents simply a continuation of that technological development which underlies modern civilization. But rapid technical advance, whatever its form, inevitably creates problems of social adjustment and accommodation.

There has been a tendency for the vehicle companies to produce a larger proportion of car and truck components than they did formerly. This is notably true in the case of car bodies; in fact, the independent body manufacturing industry has all but disappeared. The most general explanation of the increasing integration of output by the vehicle companies is that it represents a technique for minimizing employment fluctuations. The independent automotive parts industry has met this development, at least in part, through product and market diversification.<sup>5</sup>

In the immediate postwar years, the seasonal pattern of output and employment in the vehicle industry was broken. With the return of more normal production and marketing conditions, the pattern has tended to reassert itself. Employment tends to taper off during the summer months, reach a low point in early fall with preparation for the introduction of new models, and then build up through the late fall, winter, and spring.

In terms of the product and product-mix, technology, labor requirements, corporate organization, and in such matters as marketing policy, the industry presents a picture of restless change. The struggle for market position among the few firms in the industry is ceaseless and intense.

### The Pattern of Collective Bargaining

The concentration of managerial power in motor vehicle manufacturing is paralleled by the power of union organization. The overwhelming majority of plant workers in the industry are repre-

sented for collective bargaining purposes by the United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (UAW).

Collective bargaining in the industry is on a companywide rather than an industry basis. However, a settlement arrived at with one company tends to be adopted also by the other firms in the industry. For example, the settlements reached with General Motors in 1950 and with Ford in 1955 served as patterns for bargains with the other companies.

Pattern bargaining means that general wage rate changes, as well as changes in supplementary benefits, have been for practical purposes uniform in recent years among the motor vehicle producers. This does not mean that rates for particular job classifications are necessarily uniform throughout the industry or even among the establishments of a single company. In fact, the companywide agreements typically provide that "the establishment of wage scales for each operation is necessarily a matter for local negotiation and agreement between plant managements and the shop committees."<sup>6</sup> But even at that level of wage determination, ultimate authority is centralized. Thus, under the current companywide contract at General Motors, the "local wage agreements consists of the wage scale by job classifications as were [sic] in effect in the local wage agreements as of May 28, 1955, plus any written changes, additions, or supplements thereto."<sup>7</sup> However, any changes in the local wage agreements are subject to the approval of the corporation and the international union.

### Method of Wage Payment

The structure of wages in the motor vehicle industry cannot adequately be understood without reference to certain labor force and wage payment characteristics.

The plant work force is predominantly male. Women constitute roughly 7 percent of plant employment. The occupational composition of the labor force is heavily weighted by relatively unskilled and semiskilled jobs. Very large num-

<sup>5</sup> W. G. Patton, *Auto Part Makers Go After Diverse Markets* (in *Iron Age*, Philadelphia, Pa., May 16, 1957, pp. 107-109).

<sup>6</sup> Agreement between the General Motors Corp. and the UAW (June 12, 1955), par. 97.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*, par. 100.

bers of employees are engaged in highly repetitive assembly work and in comparatively routine machine operation and inspection tasks. Minute division of labor is made possible by the intense mechanization of the industry which in turn depends largely on the fact that production is typically in long runs. It should be noted, however, that production exhibits considerable flexibility in terms of specifications, reflecting consumer preferences for body styles, colors, and equipment.

The wages of over 98 percent of the production workers are on a time basis. Wage incentives, since their elimination at Studebaker in 1954, are largely confined to forging occupations and to some light machine and assembly operations in some plants. Except for workers classified into the skilled trades, a system of single job rates prevails. Under the terms of the collective bargaining agreements in the industry, a new employee may be hired in at a rate no lower than 10 cents an hour below the rate for the job classification to which he is assigned. An automatic increase of 5 cents an hour is granted at the expiration of 30 days; the full job rate is reached typically within 90 days. For skilled job classifications, rate ranges are utilized, with advancement within the ranges based on merit review.

Most unskilled workers are likely to be found at the job rates of their respective classifications. Only in periods of active recruitment would any appreciable proportion of nonskilled production workers be found below these rates. Moreover, companywide wage bargaining undoubtedly tends toward the elimination of interestablishment differentials within companies for particular job classifications. Consequently, local labor market conditions that play such an important role in wage determination in many industries would appear to be relatively unimportant in motor vehicle manufacture. Furthermore, the fact that the industry is composed of a small number of companies, each bargaining with the same union, tends, along with other factors, such as the high concentration of the industry in Michigan, to minimize wage-rate differences among companies.

\* The employment data developed in the survey are representative of an April 1957 payroll period, but the wage data were adjusted to reflect cost-of-living adjustments as of June and annual-improvement-factor increases payable in 1957. These latter increases were effective at 4 of the companies on either May 29 or June 1, and at Studebaker-Packard on August 28.

In simple, automobile vehicle manufacture presents a measure of wage-rate uniformity found in few other industries.

### Distribution of Workers by Hourly Earnings

Production workers in the motor vehicle industry earned, on the average, \$2.37 an hour in July 1957, exclusive of premium pay for overtime or for work on holidays, weekends, and late shifts.<sup>8</sup> (See table 2.) In Michigan, where almost two-thirds of the workers were employed, the average was \$2.38. In the North Central region (except Michigan), with approximately 20 percent of the employment, the average rate was \$2.36, and in the remainder of the country, \$2.33. Differences in occupational composition may largely account for these small variations in area wage levels.

The most striking fact about the wage distributions is the narrow band of rates within which the

TABLE 2. *Percentage distribution of all production workers in motor vehicle establishments by straight-time average hourly earnings,<sup>1</sup> United States and selected areas, July 1957*

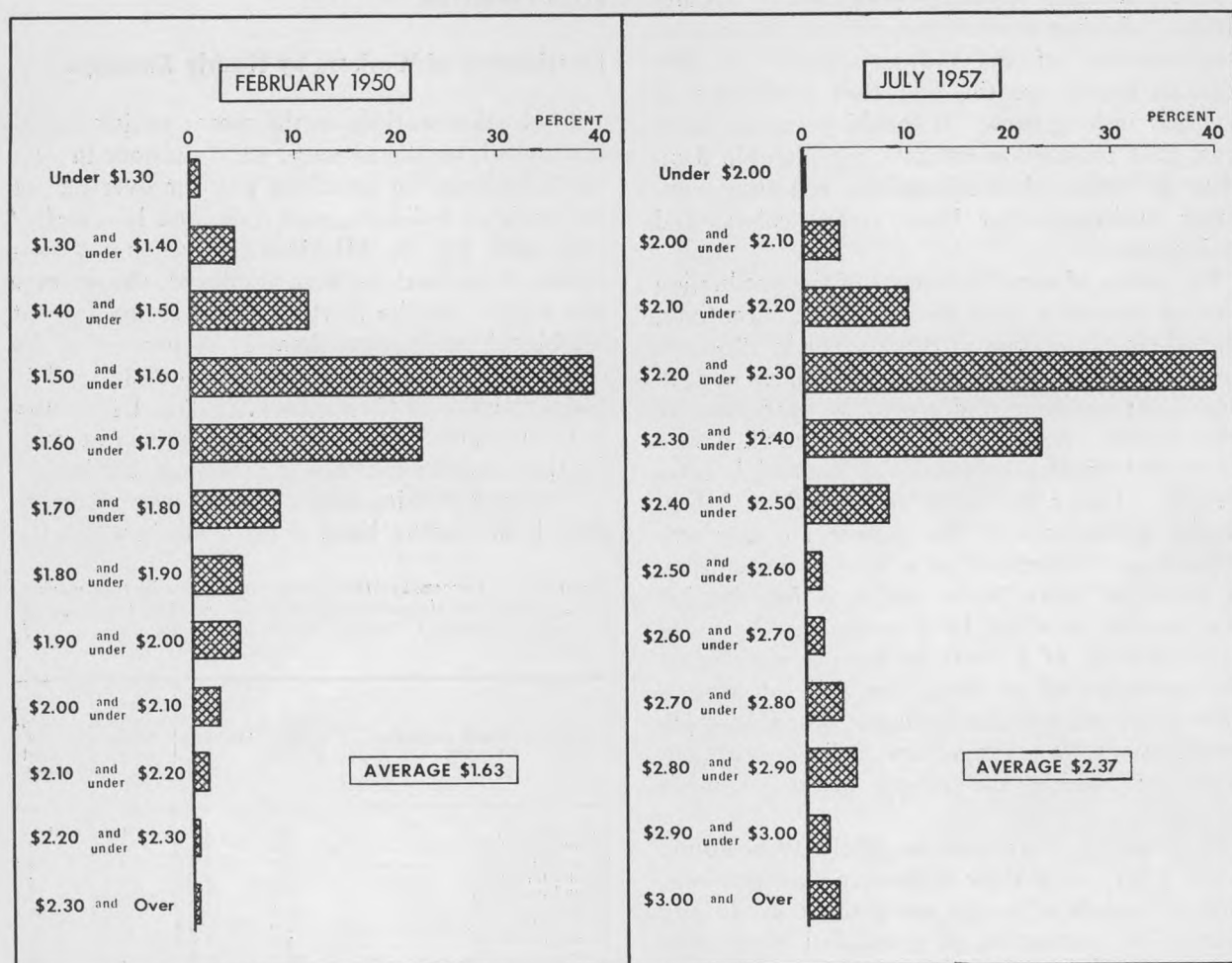
Average hourly earnings <sup>1</sup> (in cents)	Total, United States	Michigan	North Central States (except Michi- gan)	Remain- der of United States
Under 200.....	0.1	0.1	0.4	( <sup>2</sup> )
200 and under 205.....	1.2	.9	1.8	1.5
205 and under 210.....	2.2	2.3	1.7	2.2
210 and under 215.....	4.1	4.2	3.8	4.3
215 and under 220.....	5.8	6.5	6.0	3.2
220 and under 225.....	10.1	8.1	11.0	15.5
225 and under 230.....	29.9	32.1	26.0	26.6
230 and under 235.....	12.2	11.0	14.2	13.9
235 and under 240.....	10.9	8.9	12.9	15.3
240 and under 245.....	6.5	7.0	5.3	6.1
245 and under 250.....	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.8
250 and under 255.....	.7	.7	.5	.7
255 and under 260.....	.7	.7	.8	.4
260 and under 265.....	.7	.7	.6	.7
265 and under 270.....	.9	.8	1.1	.7
270 and under 275.....	1.2	1.0	1.6	1.2
275 and under 280.....	2.2	2.4	2.1	1.5
280 and under 285.....	2.1	2.4	1.9	1.6
285 and under 290.....	2.6	3.1	2.5	1.1
290 and under 295.....	1.0	1.1	1.0	.4
295 and under 300.....	.9	.9	1.0	.6
300 and under 305.....	1.1	1.4	1.0	.3
305 and under 310.....	.3	.4	.2	.1
310 and under 315.....	.2	.2	.1	.1
315 and under 320.....	.2	.2	.2	( <sup>2</sup> )
320 and under 325.....	.3	.4	.2	.1
325 and under 330.....	.1	.1	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
330 and under 335.....	.1	.2	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
335 and under 340.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
340 and under 345.....	.1	.1	.1	( <sup>2</sup> )
345 and under 350.....	.2	.3	( <sup>2</sup> )	.1
350 and over.....	.2	.2	.2	( <sup>2</sup> )
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers.....	490,674	303,344	96,580	90,750
Average hourly earnings <sup>1</sup> .....	\$2.37	\$2.38	\$2.36	\$2.33

<sup>1</sup> Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

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

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

### Percentage Distribution of Production Workers in the Motor Vehicle Industry, by Straight-Time Average Hourly Earnings, February 1950 and July 1957



bulk of the workers fell. Thus, for the United States as a whole, 63 percent of the workers were clustered within the 20-cent range of \$2.20-\$2.40. Some 13 percent of the plant workers had rates of less than \$2.20, with only 0.1 percent earning less than \$2. Above the \$2.40 level, the distribution trailed out to over \$3.50 an hour. Rates of \$2.40 or more were received by 24 percent of the production workers.

The character of the wage distribution in motor vehicle manufacture in 1957 is explained, at least in considerable measure, by factors that have already been referred to, such as the skill composition of the labor force, the absence of incentive wage systems, and companywide wage bargaining. The general shape of the distribution does not appear to have changed substantially since the

time of the previous survey in 1950, as the accompanying chart suggests. However, the chart does indicate some shift of the distribution in that, by 1957, a larger proportion of the workers were in the relatively high-wage intervals.

Relative wage dispersion has declined. Thus, if dispersion is measured by dividing the interquartile range by the median, the resulting dispersion factor is found to be 9 percent in 1950 and 6 percent in 1957. This means for 1957 that the wage rates of half the workers were within 6 percent of the median rate. This dispersion factor is by far the lowest for any industry studied by the Bureau.<sup>9</sup> The decline in relative dispersion since 1950 reflects almost entirely the nature of

<sup>9</sup> See Wage Dispersion in Manufacturing Industries (in Monthly Labor Review, July 1956, pp. 780-786).



the wage adjustments that have occurred in the industry. For the workers found within the interquartile range, these adjustments have been uniform cents-per-hour changes. Hence, absolute differences in rates have been maintained, but relative differences, with a rising wage level, have declined.

### Change in Wage Levels, 1950-57

The 1950 study disclosed that the average straight-time wage rate for production workers in motor vehicles was \$1.63 an hour. The increase over the 7-year period to \$2.37 represents an advance of 74 cents, or 45.4 percent.

There is a very close correspondence between this change in average rates and the net increase in wage rates that has occurred in the industry. Since 1950, wage changes in motor vehicle manufacturing generally have taken the form of (1) annual-improvement-factor increases, which for most workers have been flat amounts;<sup>10</sup> (2) cost-

of-living adjustments based on changes in the Bureau's Consumer Price Index; and (3) occasional special increases to workers in the skilled trades.<sup>11</sup> If General Motors may be used as an example, there were during this period, across-the-board increases of approximately 79 cents an hour,<sup>12</sup> and wage decreases under the cost-of-living provision of the contract of 9 cents. Hence, the net in-

<sup>10</sup> The 3-year 1955 contracts provide for annual-improvement-factor increases of 2½ percent of base rates or 6 cents an hour, whichever is greater. (The term "base rate" excludes cost-of-living allowance and shift premium.) Six cents is 2½ percent of \$2.40. However, 3 of the 5 contracts (General Motors, Chrysler, and Studebaker-Packard) provide a table by which improvement-factor increases of 6 cents are payable to workers with base rates of less than \$2.60; 7 cents for those with rates of \$2.60-\$2.99; 8 cents, \$3-\$3.99; 9 cents, \$3.40-\$3.79; and 10 cents, \$3.80-\$4.19.

<sup>11</sup> See BLS Wage Chronology No. 5, Chrysler Corp.; No. 9, General Motors Corp.; No. 14, Ford Motor Co., for the details of general wage changes during the period since 1950. (These wage chronologies were reprinted from the Monthly Labor Review in the following issues: April and September 1949, April 1951, August and November 1953, January 1954, and October 1955.) It should be noted that the annual-improvement and escalator provisions of the automobile contracts do not correspond exactly among companies as to the timing of the improvement increases or the quarterly period to which cost-of-living changes relate.

<sup>12</sup> Actually, the improvement-factor increases in 1955-57 have amounted to slightly more than 6 cents annually, and hence the total across-the-board increases add to fractionally more than 79 cents. See text footnote 10.

TABLE 3. Straight-time average hourly earnings,<sup>1</sup> for selected occupations in the motor vehicle manufacturing industry, United States and selected areas, July 1957

Occupation	Total, United States		Michigan		North Central States (except Michigan)		Remainder of United States	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings <sup>1</sup>	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings <sup>1</sup>	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings <sup>1</sup>	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings <sup>1</sup>
<i>Maintenance</i>								
Carpenters, maintenance.....	912	\$2.74	626	\$2.75	123	\$2.72	163	\$2.72
Electricians, maintenance.....	5,262	2.81	3,313	2.82	1,062	2.78	887	2.80
Machine, repairmen.....	5,298	2.85	3,556	2.86	1,170	2.83	572	2.80
Millwrights.....	5,715	2.76	3,595	2.77	1,184	2.74	936	2.71
Pipefitters, maintenance.....	3,297	2.76	1,987	2.77	701	2.74	609	2.74
Sheet-metal workers, maintenance (tinsmiths).....	862	2.75	557	2.74	158	2.75	147	2.75
<i>Toolroom</i>								
Die sinkers, drop-forge dies.....	228	4.08	151	4.10	66	4.05	11	3.85
Machine-tool operators, toolroom.....	5,462	2.82	4,090	2.83	892	2.80	480	2.79
Patternmakers, metal.....	610	3.42	417	3.42	138	3.41	55	3.44
Patternmakers, wood.....	500	3.37	387	3.38	83	3.34	30	3.41
Tool and die makers.....	8,720	2.95	5,762	2.96	1,826	2.92	1,132	2.91
<i>Custodial and material handling</i>								
Checkers, receiving and shipping.....	6,715	2.25	3,869	2.23	1,344	2.26	1,502	2.27
Janitors, porters, or cleaners.....	10,173	2.07	6,430	2.07	2,060	2.07	1,683	2.05
Laborers, material handling.....	17,963	2.17	10,552	2.18	3,528	2.17	3,883	2.17
Truckers, power.....	10,147	2.23	6,165	2.23	2,149	2.24	1,833	2.24
<i>Other selected occupations</i>								
Assemblers, line and bench.....	89,021	2.27	49,975	2.27	18,636	2.27	20,410	2.27
Inspectors, general production.....	20,754	2.31	13,070	2.30	3,791	2.33	3,893	2.32
Bar stock screw-machine operators.....	1,603	2.42	1,194	2.44	369	2.39	104	2.31
Crankshaft grinders.....	1,398	2.36	1,194	2.36	30	2.47	174	2.31
Machine-tool operators, production, other.....	34,421	2.28	25,809	2.29	6,195	2.29	2,417	2.24
Metal finishers.....	6,274	2.40	3,270	2.41	1,026	2.40	1,978	2.39
Molders, machine.....	1,014	2.38	727	2.37	189	2.39	98	2.43
Punch-press operators.....	16,062	2.30	11,194	2.29	3,737	2.31	1,131	2.34
Sewing-machine operators.....	4,593	2.18	3,806	2.19	747	2.13	40	2.30
Sprayers, body, fender, and hood.....	4,850	2.39	1,801	2.40	1,267	2.40	1,782	2.38
Trimmers.....	10,402	2.34	3,467	2.37	1,846	2.34	5,089	2.32
Welders, hand.....	4,669	2.39	2,900	2.39	832	2.39	937	2.39
Welders, machine (resistance).....	13,282	2.31	6,930	2.29	3,401	2.32	2,951	2.33

<sup>1</sup> Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

TABLE 4. Occupational wage relationships, selected jobs, motor vehicle manufacture, 1950 and 1957

Occupation	Indexes (average hourly rate for janitors=100)	
	1957	1950
Laborers, material handling.....	105	108
Truckers, power.....	108	111
Assemblers, line and bench.....	110	116
Punch-press operators.....	111	119
Carpenters.....	132	131
Millwrights.....	133	131
Pipefitters.....	133	132
Electricians.....	136	135
Machine-tool operators, toolroom.....	136	138
Tool and die makers.....	143	145
Patternmakers, wood.....	163	157
Patternmakers, metal.....	165	153

crease was 70 cents, excluding the special adjustments to skilled trades workers. There were three such special adjustments during the 1950-57 period; these wage adjustments, when spread over all workers, undoubtedly added several cents to the average rate level.

It would appear, therefore, that the increase in the level of rates between 1950 and 1957, as computed from the wage distributions, can be accounted for largely by formal wage changes. There has apparently been no marked shift in the occupational composition of the labor force such as might have greatly influenced the rate level in either an upward or downward direction. The absence of incentive systems precluded a "wage drift" from this source. Such shifts in industry location as have occurred have not measurably affected the rate level because of the large measure of rate uniformity among geographic areas.

### Occupational Wages

The general nature of the occupational wage-rate structure in motor vehicle manufacture is indicated by the data in table 3. Information is shown for 28 occupational groups which together account for over 291,000 workers, or 59.3 percent of the production employees in the industry. Some of the occupational categories cover large numbers of workers, especially in assembly, inspection, and machine-tool operation. The apparent lack of significant wage-rate differentiation within these job categories suggested that any extensive breakdown by specific type of work would have little use for wage analysis. In the case of machine-tool operators on production jobs, the extent of variation in average rates is indicated by the data for

bar stock screw-machine operators, crankshaft grinders, and the large group of workers classified as machine-tool operators, production, other.

As previously pointed out, extensive technological changes have taken place in the industry in recent years. As far as the Bureau could determine, these changes, insofar as job rate classifications are concerned, have been accommodated largely within the existing job structure. The occupational data in the survey thus includes many thousands of workers on automated equipment in such fields as machine-tool operation and inspection.

Workers classified as janitors, porters, or cleaners averaged \$2.07 an hour in the industry as a whole in July 1957. Material handling laborers averaged \$2.17. The average rate of \$2.27 for the large group of employees on line and bench assembly work exceeded the average for janitors by 20 cents. The major group of the production machine-tool operators averaged \$2.28 and inspectors \$2.31.

Average rates for the skilled maintenance jobs represented in the survey fell within the 10-cent range of \$2.75 to \$2.85 an hour. Among toolroom jobs, the numerically important classifications of machine-tool operators and tool and die makers averaged \$2.82 and \$2.95 an hour, respectively.

There was comparatively little variation in occupational pay levels by region. Average rates in the dominant Michigan area were typically slightly above the corresponding industry averages. In the North Central States (except Michigan), average rates in the skilled trades tended to be a few cents below the Michigan levels; levels in most of the unskilled or semiskilled occupations, on the other hand, equaled or slightly exceeded the Michigan averages.

For selected occupations, table 4 shows occupational wage relationships existing in motor vehicle manufacture in 1950 and 1957. For each year, the average hourly rate for janitors (the lowest among the occupations studied) was used as the base (100); average hourly rates for the other jobs were expressed as indexes of this base.<sup>13</sup> Thus, in 1950, material handling laborers averaged 8 percent above the wage-rate level for janitors; in 1957, the differential was 5 percent. In general,

<sup>13</sup> The index for any other job can be used as a base. Thus, in 1950, carpenters had average rates 13 percent above those of assemblers (131+116×100=112.9).

the data for the four unskilled or semiskilled jobs indicate a decline in relative occupational wage differentials over the 7-year period.

On the other hand, the differentials between the average rates for skilled maintenance and tool-room jobs and the average janitor rate were substantially maintained during this period; as compared with other unskilled or semiskilled jobs, relative differentials widened. Thus, in 1950, the average rate for carpenters was 13 percent above the average rate for assemblers as compared with 20 percent in 1957. Tool and die makers averaged 25 percent more than assemblers in 1950 and 30 percent more in 1957.

The explanation for these changes in occupational wage relationships is found in the nature of wage changes in the industry between 1950 and 1957. The unskilled and semiskilled workers received uniform cents-per-hour increases, which meant that, percentagewise, larger increases were obtained by the lower paid workers. Hence, relative pay differentials among this large body of workers contracted. As pointed out earlier, workers in the skilled trades received the same general increases; in addition, special increases were negotiated for these workers in 1950, 1953, and 1955. They were thus able to maintain their relative position as compared with workers at the bottom of the pay structure and to improve their relative position with respect to many other groups of workers outside of the skilled-trades category.

### Supplementary Wage Practices

The motor vehicle companies and the United Automobile Workers have negotiated a variety of benefits that add to the leisure, security, or money income of the workers in the industry. Company expenditures on these benefits are not known. The union recently estimated that the inauguration or liberalization between 1946 and 1956 of health, insurance, and pension plans, paid holidays, vacations, shift premiums, and supple-

mental unemployment insurance had added about 34 cents an hour to the compensation of employees in industry.<sup>14</sup>

*Supplementary Unemployment Benefits.* The most striking development in the field of employee benefits in the motor vehicle industry since 1950 was the negotiation in 1955 of supplementary unemployment benefit plans. The initial agreement was made with the Ford Motor Co. and represented acceptance by the union of a Ford counterproposal to the union's demand for a guaranteed annual wage.<sup>15</sup> Similar although not identical plans were subsequently negotiated with all of the motor vehicle companies.

The purpose of these plans is to provide greater income security to automobile workers in time of layoff than is available under State unemployment insurance systems. Although conceptually simple, the details of the plans are complicated.<sup>16</sup> In essence, each plan is financed by company payments into a trust fund of 5 cents for each man-hour paid for. A company's contributions cease if the fund is built up to a defined maximum and resume if the fund falls below that point. Benefits are paid from the fund to laid-off hourly rated workers with at least 1 year's seniority who meet certain other tests of eligibility. The duration of benefits, up to a maximum of 26 weeks at any one time, depends on the "credit units" accumulated by each eligible employee and the position of the trust fund at the time of layoff. In general, laid-off employees can receive cash benefits ranging up to \$25 a week. These benefits, when combined with State unemployment compensation, are designed to give the employee an amount equal to a maximum of 65 percent of his weekly straight-time pay (after taxes) for a 40-hour week for the first 4 consecutive weeks of benefits, and thereafter a maximum of 60 percent of his pay for a period of up to 22 additional weeks.

Provided that certain conditions were met, benefits under the plans became payable to eligible workers on or after June 1, 1956, in the case of Ford, General Motors, and Chrysler; September 1, 1956, in the case of Studebaker-Packard; and September 15, 1957, in the case of American Motors.<sup>17</sup> For roughly the second half of 1956, the union has reported total supplementary unemployment benefit payments of \$790,827 by Ford, \$1,545,200 by General Motors, and \$1,937,569

<sup>14</sup> United Automobile Workers, Financial Report for 1956, p. 14.

<sup>15</sup> See The 1955 Ford and General Motors Union Contracts (in Monthly Labor Review, August 1955, pp. 875-881).

<sup>16</sup> The details of the Ford plan are on pp. 119-170 of the 1955 agreement between the Ford Motor Co. and the UAW.

<sup>17</sup> One condition relates to State approval for the integration of State unemployment insurance and supplementary unemployment benefits. Such approval has been obtained from most States with significant automobile employment. The major exceptions are Ohio and Indiana.

by Chrysler; payments by Studebaker-Packard amounted to \$164,736 from September 1956 through February 8, 1957.<sup>18</sup> Weekly benefit payments were stated to have averaged \$12.89 at General Motors and about \$12 at Chrysler. The trust funds from which payments are made are still in the process of being built up to their maximum positions.

*Health and Insurance and Pension Plans.* Health and insurance and pension plans were included in collective bargaining agreements in all companies included in the survey. These programs, particularly pensions, were characterized by the similarity or identical nature of their provisions.<sup>19</sup> All pension plans were financed entirely by the employer while each health and insurance plan was jointly financed.

Each of the five plans provided life insurance (with permanent and total disability provisions) and accident and sickness benefits for the employee as well as hospital, surgical, and in-hospital medical benefits for the employee and his dependents. Life insurance was extended to retired workers without further cost to them under all plans. With one exception, the programs permitted a worker to retain, at his own expense, hospital, surgical, and medical benefit coverage upon retirement; the one exception limited this coverage to hospital and surgical benefits. Two of the five plans included accidental death and dismemberment benefits.

Life insurance and accident and sickness benefits varied according to basic hourly rate classifications. For a worker with an hourly rate of \$2.30, for example, 2 plans specified \$5,500 life insurance coverage, and the other 3 provided \$5,200, \$5,000, and \$4,800. Accident and sickness benefits for workers with an hourly rate of \$2.30 ranged from \$45.50 weekly under one plan to \$60 under the most liberal plan. These benefits were available for up to 26 weeks per disability for both nonoccupational and occupational cases. In the latter case, the amount was reduced by the amount of workmen's compensation benefit.

Hospital, surgical, and medical benefits were identical for both employees and their dependents under each of the plans. Four of the 5 plans provided semiprivate room accommodations for 120 days per disability, and the fifth plan specified

365-day coverage of the same type. The maximum surgical allowance specified under each of the plans was \$300; four of these provided that the schedule allowances constituted full payment of the surgeon's fee for workers with incomes under specified levels. Medical benefits (in-hospital physician allowance) under 3 plans were identical: workers received \$12.50 for the 1st day, \$5 for the 2d through the 4th day, and \$4 thereafter for a maximum of 120 days. The other 2 plans provided \$3 and \$5, respectively, for up to 70 days of hospital confinement.

Reduced amounts of life insurance based on service at time of retirement were extended to workers retiring after age 65 under 4 plans; the amounts specified ranged from a minimum of \$500 to a maximum of \$1,000.

With few exceptions, and these were confined to one plan, the major provisions of all pension programs were identical. A worker must have reached age 65 with a minimum of 10 years of service to qualify for normal retirement benefits. Early retirement requirements were the same in all plans, namely—at least age 60 with 10 years of service. Retirement in the event of permanent and total disability was provided for in all plans and the worker was eligible after 15 years of service except in one plan which stipulated a further requirement of age 50.

Vesting, a relatively recent development under plans in the motor vehicle industry, was found in all plans. Under 4 plans, workers terminated after reaching age 40 with at least 10 years' service were granted full rights to accrued benefits, deferred until age 65. The fifth plan, although specifying 10 years of service, did not include an age requirement.

Under all plans, workers qualifying for normal retirement benefits were guaranteed a monthly payment equal to \$2.25 times years of service, exclusive of social security benefits. In the case of early retirement, the same formula applied; however, the amount was actuarially reduced to take into account the earlier age of retirement. For disability retirement, workers under 4 plans

<sup>18</sup> President's Report, Sixteenth Constitutional Convention, UAW, Apr. 7-12, 1957, pp. 3-D, 9-D, 19-D, 70-D.

<sup>19</sup> Benefits under the health and insurance plans varied somewhat in different parts of the country, due primarily to coverage under different hospital, surgical, and medical programs and also to the effect of State temporary disability laws. In such cases, the benefits described here are those provided workers in the State of Michigan.

received \$4.50 times years of service and under the remaining plan, \$3 per year; upon becoming eligible for benefits under the Federal social security program, the amount was recomputed under the normal retirement formula (\$2.25 times years of service), counting those years of service to date of disability.

*Vacation Pay.* Workers in motor vehicle companies with 1 year or more of seniority, who otherwise qualified under the eligibility rules in the collective bargaining contracts, were entitled in 1957 to paid vacations or to payment in lieu of vacation. Four companies observed the following schedule of payments:

<i>Seniority</i>	<i>Vacation payment</i>
1 but less than 3 years-----	40 hours
3 but less than 5 years-----	60 hours
5 but less than 10 years-----	80 hours
10 but less than 15 years-----	100 hours
15 years or more-----	120 hours

Vacation pay in these four companies is computed on the basis of the employee's straight-time hourly rate exclusive of late shift and overtime premiums. At the fifth company, vacation pay is computed as a percentage of earnings in the year preceding the worker's employment anniversary date. The range is from 2½ percent for employees with 1 but less than 5 years' service to 7½ percent for those with 15 years or more.

Eligibility rules differed among the firms. For example, one contract required that the employee, if not on active duty at the eligibility date for vacation payments, should have worked for the company during 8 of the 12 preceding months; another contract provided that the employee should have worked 75 percent of the preceding 52 pay periods. Several agreements provided for lesser amounts of vacation pay if an employee had some minimum amount of service during the year but failed to attain the service necessary for full vacation pay.

*Paid Holidays.* Automobile workers in 4 companies are entitled annually to 6 full holidays and 2 half-day holidays with pay, and to 7 full holidays in the fifth company. The half-day holidays fall on the days before Christmas and New Year's. Holiday pay is computed on the basis of the employee's regular straight-time hourly rate, exclu-

sive of night-shift and overtime premium pay, for 8 hours in the case of full holidays and 4 hours for half holidays.

Eligibility for paid holidays extends to all employees with seniority status;<sup>20</sup> typically it depends on whether the employee was scheduled to work on the days named as holidays, and on whether the employee worked the last scheduled workday prior to, and the next scheduled workday after, a holiday within the employee's scheduled workweek. When a holiday falls on Saturday, eligible employees receive holiday pay provided they worked the last preceding workday within the week in which the holiday falls. When a holiday falls on Sunday, and the day following is observed as the holiday by the State or Federal Government, the day of observance is considered to be the holiday.

*Shift Premiums.* Late shift premiums, and the definition of shifts, are not uniform among motor vehicle companies. The most typical provision is for a premium of 5 percent of regular pay, including overtime premium, for work on the second shift and a premium of 10 percent for third-shift work. One collective bargaining agreement, however, provides for a 7½-percent premium on the third shift, another specifies a 10-cent premium on the second shift and 15 cents on the third, and still another, a premium of 6 percent for second-shift work and 8 percent for third.

Shift definitions vary considerably among the five companies. For example, one company pays a 5-percent premium for work starting on or after 10:30 a. m. but before 7 p. m.; several companies pay the same premium for shifts during which half or more of the working hours are scheduled between 6 p. m. and 6 a. m. One of the companies provides a 10-percent premium for work beginning on or after 7 p. m. but before 4 a. m.; another company pays the same premium for shifts regularly scheduled to start between the hours of 10 p. m. and 4:45 a. m. Several agreements contain provision for special shift arrangements. At the time of the wage survey, information was not available on the proportions of workers employed on various shifts.

<sup>20</sup> Seniority is typically obtained in the motor vehicle industry after 60 or 90 working days of employment within a specified time period.

# The Relationship of Size of Firm and Strike Activity

MILLARD CASS\*

THE DEGREE of industrial peace in the United States, to the extent that it can be measured by work stoppage statistics, has, since 1947, been largely determined by the incidence of strikes idling large numbers of workers. In some years, these have involved the employees of a few large companies. Aside from the fact that such stoppages have accounted for nearly three-fourths of all workers involved in strikes, they have tended to last somewhat longer than the average and consequently have caused a slightly larger proportion of all strike idleness. Analysis of the causes of work stoppages suggests that this record reflects, in part, some important differences in the kinds of issues that arise in bargaining relationships involving small firms as compared with large ones. Often the larger unions and larger companies are involved in settlements of a pioneering or "pattern" character and, in addition, disputes over such issues as workloads and layoffs may result in stoppages more frequently in a large factory.

These observations are based upon an analysis of statistics on work stoppages compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor.<sup>1</sup> The basic data have been classified by the number of workers involved in each stoppage. A particular stoppage may include employees of more than one establishment or firm; conversely, it may idle only part of an establishment or firm. For purposes of this article, it has been assumed that most stoppages idling fewer than 20 workers involve but a single establishment or firm. On the other hand, the assumption that a large work stoppage involves one large company is often, but not always, valid. For example, such

a stoppage may result from an industrywide strike by the dominant union or from a dispute involving a multiemployer bargaining unit.<sup>2</sup> Nevertheless, it is obvious that there are certain significant relationships between size of firm and the incidence of work stoppages.

## Size of Work Stoppages, 1947-56

Although data on size of firm are not available for precisely the same size categories as those used in the work stoppage statistics, they can be used for some approximate comparisons. Of the 4¼ million firms in the United States,<sup>3</sup> over 3 million, including those which are sole proprietorships, have less than 4 paid employees. More than half a million have 4 to 7 paid employees, and another third of a million have from 8 to 19 employees. At the other end of the scale, only 3,300 companies have 1,000 or more employees. All but about 200,000 (or 5 percent) of the firms in operation in this country have less than 20 employees. These 200,000 firms, however, have over 32 million workers.

During the 10 years 1947-56, over 15 percent of all strikes involved from 6 to 19 workers, but, on the average, these stoppages accounted for less than 0.5 percent of the workers involved and the man-days of strike idleness (table 1). On the other hand, work stoppages involving 1,000 or more workers amounted to only 8 percent of the total, but accounted for about three-fourths of the workers involved and man-days of idleness. Only 0.5 percent of the work stoppages per year involved 10,000 or more workers, but these strikes involved about two-fifths of the workers and accounted for over half of all strike idleness.

Not only did the largest work stoppages idle more workers, but they tended to last longer than the smaller ones, with the exception of those involving less than 20 workers. In that size group, idleness for each worker involved in work stoppages during 1947-56 averaged 16.8 days,

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<sup>1</sup> For definitions see footnote 1, table 1.

<sup>2</sup> In early 1956, 557 of the 1,737 agreements covering 1,000 or more workers on file with the Bureau of Labor Statistics involved a multiemployer bargaining group. See Characteristics of Major Union Contracts (in Monthly Labor Review, July 1956, pp. 807-808).

<sup>3</sup> Estimates of businesses in operation, by size of firm, for 1951 (in Survey of Current Business, U. S. Department of Commerce, May 1954, p. 18) adjusted to the beginning of 1956 on basis of estimated growth in business population (in Survey of Current Business, June 1956, p. 8).

compared with 14.3 days in all stoppages combined. (See table 2.) The only other size group in which man-days of idleness substantially exceeded the average was that involving 10,000 or more workers, where the average was 17.1 days. The data on duration, in calendar days, also show that in most of the last 10 years the smallest and the largest strikes were longer than those of intermediate size. It should be noted, however, that both the duration and the man-days of idleness per worker varied somewhat more from year to year in the case of the larger stoppages—those involving 5,000 or more workers—than in stoppages involving fewer workers. This results from the fact that a single large dispute may materially influence both measures in a particular year, so that comparisons should be made with caution.

**Major Issues in Work Stoppages**

Most issues which precipitate a work stoppage can arise in a small shop as well as in a large factory. Disagreement over wages, for example, knows no size. On the other hand, postwar experience indicates that some types of issues are more likely to arise—or to be contested quite strongly—among bargaining situations of the larger unions and larger companies. Frequently, these are pioneering and pattern types of settlements—welfare programs, pensions, supplemental unemployment benefits. In some instances, of course, these same issues may subsequently become the source of strikes among the smaller establishments as well. The pervasiveness of pattern settlements—especially if business opportunities are favorable—tends, however, to dampen the willingness of many smaller employers to hazard a work stoppage simply to resist terms that have already been agreed upon for substantial numbers of workers in the industry or labor market. Thus it is typically the larger situations where the social pioneering in collective bargaining most frequently occurs. As a result, long and big strikes sometimes occur in the largest companies or largest industries over issues that have not caused work stoppages at all in smaller companies and smaller industries. This does not, of course, mean that the relations between the larger unions and companies are necessarily “bad,” or that they are “good” in the smaller units. More often it means that the larger organizations are the paces-

TABLE 1. *Percentage distribution of work stoppages<sup>1</sup> in the United States, by size, 1947-56 average*

Size of stoppage (number of workers involved)	Stoppages	Workers involved <sup>2</sup>	Man-days idle
6 and under 20.....	15.4	0.3	0.4
20 and under 100.....	35.7	3.1	3.2
100 and under 250.....	21.0	5.9	5.3
250 and under 500.....	12.2	7.4	6.1
500 and under 1,000.....	7.5	9.2	7.7
1,000 and under 5,000.....	7.0	24.7	19.0
5,000 and under 10,000.....	.7	8.3	6.5
10,000 and over.....	.5	41.0	51.8
All sizes.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number, annual average, 1947-56.....	4,212	2,381,000	35,220,000

<sup>1</sup> Includes all work stoppages known to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its various cooperating agencies involving 6 or more workers and lasting a full day or shift or longer. Figures on workers involved and man-days idle include all workers made idle for as long as 1 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> The number of stoppages and workers involved relates to stoppages beginning in the period, man-days of idleness to all stoppages in effect.

<sup>3</sup> Workers are counted more than once in these figures if they were involved in more than 1 stoppage during the period.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

setters in introducing new types of benefits through collective bargaining—and the bargaining process involves negotiation, compromise, and sometimes a resort to a test of economic strength and/or public support.

In addition, there is some reason to believe that certain kinds of controversies are likely to occur with greater frequency in larger establishments than in smaller ones. Thus, disputes over speedup or workloads, job classifications, and seniority may take place more frequently in a large factory where employer-employee relations are more impersonal; the pressures for production are greater; and because of the numbers of workers involved, the possibilities for disagreement or friction over promotions, layoffs, or other grievances are almost always present.

In the 7 years from the passage of the Wagner Act to the time of the attack on Pearl Harbor, work stoppages primarily over union organization accounted for over half of all stoppages and about three-fifths of all man-days of idleness. During this same period, stoppages over wages, hours, and “fringe” benefits accounted for about 30 percent of both the stoppages and the man-days of idleness. In the decade 1947-56, the situation reversed itself. Stoppages primarily over union organization have accounted for only 13 percent of all stoppages and 4 percent of idleness; stoppages over wages, hours, and fringe benefits, for half of the stoppages and two-thirds of the man-days of idleness. (See table 3.)

TABLE 2. Average number of man-days idle and duration<sup>1</sup> (in calendar days) of work stoppages,<sup>2</sup> by size of stoppage, 1947-56

Size of stoppage (number of workers involved)	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	Average, 1947-56
Average number of man-days idle <sup>1</sup> during year per worker involved											
All sizes.....	16.5	10.6	14.2	11.6	16.5	10.2	13.7	16.5	17.2	15.5	14.3
6 and under 20.....	15.4	15.4	17.6	16.2	16.2	16.0	16.8	20.2	16.1	17.8	16.8
20 and under 100.....	14.0	13.2	14.6	14.6	13.9	12.9	14.2	15.6	16.8	17.2	14.7
100 and under 250.....	10.9	11.2	13.1	13.3	12.8	10.2	13.4	14.3	14.8	16.2	13.0
250 and under 500.....	11.4	11.9	13.6	11.8	12.8	10.0	10.1	11.8	12.0	15.2	12.1
500 and under 1,000.....	11.1	11.2	10.7	12.3	12.3	9.6	10.6	14.8	17.4	15.5	12.6
1,000 and under 5,000.....	10.5	11.7	12.8	10.4	10.5	9.1	8.8	12.6	14.0	14.2	11.5
5,000 and under 10,000.....	16.4	6.3	16.7	12.4	12.4	9.6	9.5	16.1	7.5	9.5	11.6
10,000 and over.....	23.6	10.2	16.1	11.2	21.8	12.4	19.0	18.2	21.7	16.8	17.1
Average duration <sup>1</sup> of strikes ending in year (in calendar days)											
All sizes.....	18.9	18.5	22.5	20.3	19.6	17.4	19.2	22.5	21.8	25.6	20.6
6 and under 20.....	21.5	21.1	25.9	22.5	22.7	22.2	24.1	26.2	20.6	26.2	23.3
20 and under 100.....	20.1	19.8	23.6	21.5	20.9	19.0	19.8	23.4	24.0	26.0	21.8
100 and under 250.....	16.2	15.2	21.2	19.6	18.0	17.2	18.5	21.1	20.7	24.6	19.2
250 and under 500.....	16.4	19.1	19.1	18.5	17.5	14.6	14.8	17.3	18.3	22.8	17.8
500 and under 1,000.....	16.0	15.0	17.3	19.2	17.6	12.4	17.6	20.8	23.8	29.0	18.9
1,000 and under 5,000.....	19.6	17.3	20.1	16.5	18.4	12.9	16.3	22.1	22.5	24.2	19.0
5,000 and under 10,000.....	24.8	24.1	17.7	23.1	20.8	15.1	15.4	22.3	10.6	35.9	21.0
10,000 and over.....	50.1	23.2	22.9	18.3	24.0	21.6	30.7	27.8	16.0	50.6	28.5

<sup>1</sup> Average number of man-days refers to workdays and is based on all strikes in effect during the year. All strikes are given equal weight in computing duration, which is based on calendar days and is limited to stoppages ending during the year. The annual figures for average number of man-days idle differ somewhat from those published in the Monthly Labor Review

and the BLS annual strike bulletin; the published figures were based on number of workers in strikes beginning in the year and the averages in this table on number of workers idle in all strikes in effect during the year.

<sup>2</sup> For definitions, see footnote 1, table 1.

Thus wages, hours, and fringe benefits are the issues which currently cause more man-days of idleness than any others. Strikes over wages and hours in combination with recognition, union security, and strengthening of the union's bargaining position are usually longer than strikes over purely economic issues, such as wages. By contrast, controversies in which the major issue was union security have averaged smaller in size than those involving wages in the postwar period and have also tended to be of somewhat shorter duration.

Analysis of data for 1956 indicates that the causes of work stoppages varied significantly by number of workers involved. Generally speaking, the larger the stoppage, the more often were wages, hours, supplementary benefits, and other working conditions the cause. (See table 4.) Thus wages, hours, and supplementary benefits were the major issues in only 35 percent of those stoppages involving less than 20 workers, and in 48 to 55 percent of the larger stoppages. Similarly, other working conditions (including such matters as job security, physical working conditions, and workloads) were a major issue in 12 percent of work stoppages where under 20 workers were involved, and in 32 to 38 percent where 250 or more workers were involved. Conversely, the larger the stoppage,

the less frequently was union organization, either alone or in combination with wages, hours, and supplementary benefits, the cause. It diminished from 42 percent in stoppages involving under 20 workers to 7 percent in stoppages involving 1,000 or more workers.

## Conclusions

Whether the Nation's overall record of labor peace appears good or bad in a particular year depends primarily upon a relatively few bargaining situations, often involving large companies. The 92 percent of all work stoppages which take place in situations involving less than 1,000 employees typically may have a minimal impact upon the total economy. And the 15 percent of all work stoppages which take place in the firms having less than 20 employees (and they are 95 percent of all firms) have virtually no impact upon the economy as a whole because they account for considerably less than 0.5 percent of all idleness.

This does not mean that these small-scale stoppages do not sometimes have disastrous effects upon the workers or the employer. Nor does it mean that they do not dramatically, and sometimes adversely, affect communities. It also does not mean that they are all unimportant



TABLE 3. Major issues involved in work stoppages,<sup>1</sup> 1935-41 and 1947-56

Major issues	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent of total	Number (thousands)	Percent of total	Number (thousands)	Percent of total
Total, 1935-41						
All issues.....	21,097	100.0	8,561	100.0	114,210	100.0
Wages, hours, and supplementary benefits <sup>2</sup> .....	6,689	31.7	3,299	38.5	34,840	30.5
Union organization, wages, hours, and supplementary benefits <sup>2</sup> .....	(3)		(3)		(3)	
Union organization.....	<sup>3</sup> 10,933	51.8	<sup>3</sup> 3,612	42.2	<sup>3</sup> 68,120	59.6
Other working conditions.....	<sup>4</sup> <sup>5</sup> 3,475	16.5	<sup>4</sup> <sup>5</sup> 1,648	19.3	<sup>4</sup> <sup>5</sup> 11,344	9.9
Interunion or intraunion matters.....	(4)		(4)		(4)	
Not reported.....	(5)		(5)		(5)	
Total, 1947-56						
All issues.....	42,119	100.0	23,810	100.0	352,200	100.0
Wages, hours, and supplementary benefits <sup>2</sup> .....	20,760	49.3	13,041	54.8	230,800	65.5
Union organization, wages, hours, and supplementary benefits <sup>2</sup> .....	2,808	6.7	2,128	8.9	63,829	18.1
Union organization.....	5,452	12.9	863	3.6	14,009	4.0
Other working conditions.....	9,916	23.5	6,595	27.7	36,270	10.3
Interunion or intraunion matters.....	2,557	6.1	1,079	4.5	6,757	1.9
Not reported.....	626	1.5	93	.4	457	.1

<sup>1</sup> For definitions, see footnote 1, table 1.

<sup>2</sup> Supplementary benefits were added to the title in 1951 for purposes of clarification; no change was made in definition or content of this category.

<sup>3</sup> For 1935-41, stoppages primarily over union organization matters (e. g., recognition, strengthening the union's bargaining position, union security) but which also involved wage and hour issues were classified under union organization.

<sup>4</sup> For 1935-41, stoppages primarily over inter- or intra-union matters (jurisdictional and rival union disputes) were classified under other working conditions.

<sup>5</sup> For 1935-41, stoppages in which the major issue was not reported were included under other working conditions.

NOTE: The sums of the individual items may not equal totals because of rounding and, for number of workers involved and man-days idle, because they are based on published data which were rounded to the first three significant digits.

to the economy, because sometimes a stoppage in a small supplier's operations can cause a bottleneck in a larger production process.

It does mean, however, that the Nation's industrial peace record is heavily influenced by

work stoppages in large bargaining units—many of which are in the less than 0.1 percent of all firms having 1,000 or more employees. In relation to all agreements in effect, the number of labor-management contracts covering as many as 1,000

TABLE 4. Percentage distribution of work stoppages<sup>1</sup> beginning in 1956 by major issue and size of stoppage

Major issues	All stoppages	Size of stoppage (number of workers involved)						
		6 and under 20	20 and under 100	100 and under 250	250 and under 500	500 and under 1,000	1,000 and over	
		Percentage distribution by size of stoppage						
	<i>Number</i>							
	<i>Percent</i>							
Wages, hours, and supplementary benefits.....	1,821	100.0	13.0	35.8	22.4	13.5	6.8	8.7
Other working conditions.....	862	100.0	9.7	24.9	25.4	17.5	11.4	11.0
Union organization, wages, hours, and supplementary benefits.....	329	100.0	31.0	40.1	16.4	6.1	2.7	3.6
Union organization.....	445	100.0	41.8	42.2	8.5	3.4	2.2	1.8
Intraunion or interunion matters.....	317	100.0	18.6	40.7	21.1	11.7	3.8	4.1
Not reported.....	51	100.0	23.5	43.1	25.5	3.9	3.9	0
All issues.....	3,825	100.0	17.8	35.0	20.9	12.2	6.6	7.5
Percentage distribution by major issue								
	<i>Percent</i>							
Wages, hours, and supplementary benefits.....	47.6	34.9	48.7	51.0	52.4	48.4	55.4	
Other working conditions.....	22.5	12.4	16.1	27.4	32.3	38.6	33.1	
Union organization, wages, hours, and supplementary benefits.....	8.6	15.0	9.9	6.8	4.3	3.5	4.2	
Union organization.....	11.6	27.4	14.1	4.8	3.2	3.9	2.8	
Intraunion or interunion matters.....	8.3	8.7	9.6	8.4	7.9	4.7	4.5	
Not reported.....	1.3	1.8	1.6	1.6	.4	.8	0	
All issues.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Number of stoppages.....	3,825	680	1,338	798	468	254	287	

<sup>1</sup> For definitions, see footnote 1, table 1.

workers is actually remarkably small, although in terms of workers covered it is impressively large. The file of bargaining agreements maintained by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which contains virtually all current agreements covering 1,000 or more workers, exclusive of the railroad and airline industries, contained only 1,859 such agreements in July 1957.<sup>4</sup> Together, however, these agreements covered 8,143,100 workers, or about one-half of total collective bargaining coverage. Yet there are now in existence an estimated total of at least 125,000 collectively bargained contracts.

The overall figures of work stoppages do not tell the whole story of industrial relations in the

Nation; they merely measure the most dramatic aspect of a complex economic and social subject. We have seen that there is a relation between business size and strike activity. We have also seen that there are differences in the frequency and duration of, and the issues involved in, work stoppages by size of firm and number of workers involved. Perhaps even more significant, however, but not available in the data, are the differences which undoubtedly exist as between different kinds of firms and different kinds of unions.

<sup>4</sup> See Membership of American Trade Unions, 1956 (in Monthly Labor Review, October 1957, p. 1210, footnote 18).

### Conferences and Institutes, December 16, 1957, to January 15, 1958

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.*

<i>Date</i>	<i>Conference and sponsor</i>	<i>Place</i>
Dec. 16-18.....	Workshop on Selection, Training, Motivation, and Compensation of Research and Development Personnel. <i>Sponsor:</i> American Management Association.	New York, N. Y.
Dec. 16-18.....	Conference on Holding Meetings. <i>Sponsor:</i> Management Center, Marquette University.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Dec. 16-20.....	Conference on Fundamentals of Collective Bargaining. <i>Sponsor:</i> Management Center, Marquette University.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Dec. 19-20.....	Orientation Seminar on Personnel Record Keeping. <i>Sponsor:</i> American Management Association.	New York, N. Y.
Dec. 28-30.....	Annual meeting. <i>Sponsor:</i> American Economic Association.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Jan. 6-8.....	Workshops on (1) Selecting, Interviewing, and Orienting the New Employee; (2) Personnel Administration in the Non-union Plant; (3) Improving Supervisory Training Methods. <i>Sponsor:</i> American Management Association.	New Orleans, La.
Jan. 13-15.....	Workshops on (1) The Personnel Department's Role in Cost Reduction; (2) Preparation for and Administration of SUB Plans; (3) Improving the Plant Safety Program. <i>Sponsor:</i> American Management Association.	New York, N. Y.

# The 17th Convention of the Teamsters Union

HARRY P. COHANY\*

MEETING against a background of serious charges of corruption and other unethical practices, the 17th quinquennial convention of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America (IBT) repeatedly expressed confidence that it would overcome the difficulties it faces and gave a strong vote of confidence to its newly elected leader, James R. Hoffa. The 1,750 delegates overwhelmingly rejected accusations leveled by the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee against several of the union's leaders. In other actions, the convention, in session from September 30 through October 5 in Miami Beach, Fla., adopted numerous constitutional amendments designed to tighten the union's administration and to guard its treasury against financial misdeeds.

The union's outgoing president, Dave Beck, informed the delegates the union was stronger than it had ever been. Average membership for the first 8 months of 1957 stood at 1.4 million, an increase of nearly 300,000 since 1952. But these figures, he stressed, did not reflect the full strength of the Teamster membership. During August 1957, Teamster locals paid per capita tax to the international on 1,589,850 members. The financial position of the union was also strong, Secretary-Treasurer John F. English announced, pointing to the union's net worth of more than \$38 million, a gain of \$11 million in the 5 years since the last convention. During this period, nearly \$5 million went for organizing expenses and \$4 million for strike benefits.

## Intraunion Political Activity

As widely predicted, Mr. Hoffa was overwhelmingly elected president, sweeping his chosen slate of candidates into General Executive Board offices.

The election was preceded by a prolonged hassle over the seating of delegates.<sup>1</sup> On the troublesome question of whether the delegates had been elected in accordance with the union's constitution (namely, 30 days or more prior to the opening day of the convention, at a membership meeting or by the local's Executive Board, if the meeting so authorizes), President Beck ruled that the 30-day requirement "is not mandatory but directory and is for the administrative convenience of the General Secretary-Treasurer." After repeated screenings, and with a wary eye in the direction of the Senate Select Committee on Improper Practices in the Labor or Management Field and the courts, the Credentials Committee decided to seat 1,753 delegates, and recommended that 65 delegates not be seated. In addition, 49 delegates withdrew their credentials, and 24 failed to appear before the committee.

Originally opposing Vice President Hoffa in his bid for the top post were four "reform" candidates, pledged to rid the union of unsavory individuals and practices and determined to keep the IBT within the AFL-CIO. One of the 4, Congressman John F. Shelley of California, withdrew on Monday, September 30, vainly urging the other 3 candidates to pool their forces against Hoffa. Only one other contender, Thomas L. Hickey, sixth vice president, withdrew; he threw his support behind the candidacy of the seventh vice president, William A. Lee. Lee and Thomas J. Haggerty, secretary-treasurer of Local No. 753, Chicago, were apparently unable to agree on a single opposition candidate. These contenders were no match for the efficient and well-financed Hoffa

\*Of the Division of Wages and Industrial Relations, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

<sup>1</sup> On Friday, September 27, Judge F. Dickinson Letts of the U. S. District Court in the District of Columbia granted a temporary injunction blocking the election of Teamster leaders after 13 rank-and-file members had charged that the convention delegates had been selected in violation of the union's constitution. This injunction was set aside on September 28 by the U. S. Court of Appeals in the District which stipulated, however, that all delegates be seated in accordance with the union's constitution. On October 1, Chief Justice Earl Warren of the United States Supreme Court upheld the order of the court of appeals.

forces. The final vote was Hoffa, 1,208; Lee, 313; and Haggerty, 140.

John F. English was unanimously reelected secretary-treasurer. All of the other 13 members elected to the General Executive Board had the full support of President-elect Hoffa. In the only contest for vice president, John J. O'Rourke, president of the New York Joint Council of Teamsters, defeated Thomas L. Hickey for the office of sixth vice president by a vote of 1,105 to 133. Eight members of the new board were elected for the first time, and 5 are holdovers.<sup>2</sup>

To enable President-elect Hoffa to assume office on October 15, President Beck agreed to step down 6 weeks ahead of the December 1 expiration of his term. The constitution, as amended, permits a new president to take office during the "lame duck" period should his predecessor resign or die. The convention eliminated the Office of General President Emeritus which would have granted Dave Beck a voice in the union's affairs and would have permitted him to retain all the perquisites of his office as president.<sup>3</sup> The convention took no action regarding his occupancy of the union-owned home in Seattle.

### Constitutional Changes

In the wake of widespread criticism of the conduct of the union's internal affairs, the union's constitution was substantially revised. Acting on the recommendation of the constitution committee headed by Einar O. Mohn, the convention voted to curb the president's powers by enlarging those of the General Executive Board. The president's supervision over the union's affairs was expressly made subject to review and approval of the board. Any action taken by the president between sessions of the board must be reported at its next meeting for approval. The ultimate power to approve bylaws of local unions and joint (city) councils now rests with the board, as does the removal of conference<sup>4</sup> chairmen and international representatives. This body was also given a decisive voice in the editorial content of the official publication, the International Teamster.

The delegates also took action to tighten financial reporting practices. The secretary-treasurer is now required to publish semiannual financial reports together with a certified public ac-

countant's statement in the official journal of the union. He is now empowered to hire a staff of auditors to check the books of every local union, joint council, and other affiliated bodies. Such an audit is to take place once every 2 years. Local affiliates must have their books checked, at their own expense, at least annually. Should they fail to do so, the international will make the audit.

In a related action, the convention approved an amendment which rules out loans from the international's treasury to anyone, except upon approval of the Finance Committee and the General Executive Board.

Allegations that the Teamsters had chartered "paper" locals (locals with fictitious membership) in New York City were probably responsible for a revision of the constitution's section dealing with the issuance of local charters. The amendment provides that all charter applications must be signed by at least 7 members employed within the jurisdiction of the international, and must be jointly approved by the secretary-treasurer, the president, and a majority of the General Executive Board. The following sentence was also added:

Affiliation with and the issuance of a charter by the international union and compliance with all the provisions and requirements of this international constitution are in no way conditional upon the affiliation or nonaffiliation of the international union with any other organization either at the time of the issuance of a charter or subsequent thereto.

Rules pertaining to local unions under trusteeship (direct control by the international) were also modified. Trustees are to make reports to the president at least every 6 months, indicating whether the trusteeship should continue or be terminated. As a rule, local union self-government is to be restored after 2 years. For the

<sup>2</sup> The 5 holdovers are: John J. Conlin, first vice president; John T. O'Brien, second vice president; Joseph J. Diviny, third vice president; Einar O. Mohn, fourth vice president; and Harry Tevis, fifth vice president. New vice presidents are: John J. O'Rourke, sixth vice president; Owen Burt Brennan, seventh vice president; Thomas E. Flynn, eighth vice president; John J. Backhus, ninth vice president; Gordon R. Conklin, tenth vice president; Murray W. Miller, eleventh vice president; George E. Mock, twelfth vice president; and Harold J. Gibbons, thirteenth vice president. The convention amended the constitution to increase the number of vice presidents from 11 to 13. Vice President Gibbons, it was expected, would assume the office of executive assistant to the president, the job formerly held by Vice President Mohn.

<sup>3</sup> This action did not, however, affect Mr. Beck's pension of \$50,000 a year.

<sup>4</sup> Under the Teamsters' structure, 4 area conferences are established to handle the union's affairs. These are: the Western Conference, embracing 11 western States, western Canada, Alaska, and the Hawaiian Islands; the Central Conference, embracing 12 central States and 2 central Canadian Provinces; the Eastern Conference, embracing 15 eastern States, the District of Columbia, and 4 Canadian Provinces; and the Southern Conference, embracing 10 southern States.

trusteeship to remain in effect for a longer period of time, special approval of the General Executive Board is mandatory.

Considerable debate developed over an amendment to centralize collective bargaining in the hands of area conferences. As adopted, the new provision compels local unions to affiliate with their respective conferences, which, in turn, are authorized to negotiate areawide agreements subject to approval by a majority of the membership. Advocates of greater local autonomy were defeated when President-elect Hoffa threw his full support behind the proposed amendment.

Hoffa also succeeded in defeating a proposal which would have automatically removed from office any officer found guilty of committing a crime. The old constitutional clause giving local unions the sole authority to revoke membership of their convicted officers was retained.

### Labor Unity

One of the central issues the convention had to face was the future of the IBT within the united labor movement.<sup>5</sup> Secretary-Treasurer English, the man elected last May by the AFL-CIO Executive Council to replace Dave Beck whom it had removed as a member of that body, explained his personal attitude on the first day of the convention in strong and defiant terms. In a "no appeasement" speech, he urged the delegates to be prepared to go it alone. By being expelled, the Teamsters would save \$1 million a year in taxes to the parent federation. ". . . We will have that million dollars to play with, if you know what I mean," Mr. English said. The applause of the delegates indicated that they understood.

A less defiant tone, however, was struck by President-elect Hoffa during the closing minutes of the convention. He declared: ". . . We have always enjoyed working with our brothers in the labor movement and we hope that we will be able to continue such mutually valuable cooperation. We value our affiliation with the AFL-CIO. We shall do all things that we reasonably can to

maintain that affiliation without sacrificing our honor or our basic autonomy. We hope that we will be successful in our efforts to do so . . ."

Early in the proceedings, Vice President Lee asked President Beck to invite AFL-CIO President George Meany to address the convention on the "differences" dividing the two organizations. This request was rejected by President Beck as being too "time consuming." In a surprise move, however, the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee's report condemning the IBT was read in full to the delegates. After listening to the indictment for more than 2 hours, the delegates voted to strike the entire report from the record of the convention. A motion by anti-Hoffa forces that the charges be referred to a committee for further study was rejected. Subsequently, President-elect Hoffa rose to read into the record his reply to the Ethical Practices Committee, denying, in general terms, any wrongdoing on his part.<sup>6</sup>

In a series of impromptu press conferences, Mr. Hoffa repeatedly indicated that he saw no reason why the Teamsters should be expelled from the AFL-CIO. The convention had, he pointed out, acted to bring the union into compliance, in large measure, with the ethical practices codes recommended by the parent federation. Three of the individuals singled out for censure by the Ethical Practices Committee—President Beck and Vice Presidents Brewster and Sidney L. Brennan—had been removed from positions of leadership. (Hoffa himself was a fourth.) The constitution, he added, had been amended so as to make virtually impossible financial malpractices or chartering of phantom locals. He pledged that the IBT would become a model of trade unionism.

However, President-elect Hoffa was also prepared to use other means to stay in the AFL-CIO. Pointing to the key posts held by Teamster officials in State and local labor bodies, he predicted a strong campaign to convince President Meany not to expel the union. In addition, Mr. Hoffa indicated to reporters that he expected to meet with other union presidents for the purpose of "seeking advice" as to his future course.

Threats of a secession movement, heard repeatedly during the convention, were discussed openly by the union leader. In his estimate, no more than 10 percent of the membership would leave the IBT were the AFL-CIO to charter a competing union. His opponents, however,

<sup>5</sup> The union has been ordered to report to the AFL-CIO Executive Council on October 24 what steps it has taken to comply with the council's ultimatum that it rid itself of corruption and oust "those who are responsible for . . . abuses."

<sup>6</sup> For discussion of the committee's charges against Mr. Hoffa, see p. 1381 of this issue.

warned of a higher rate of disaffiliation. Anti-Hoffa forces have their greatest strength in the New York City area and in the Pacific Northwest.

### Other Convention Affairs

In sharp contrast with other large labor conventions, the Teamsters spent no convention time in discussing domestic political, social, and

economic issues or international labor affairs, or in formulating general collective bargaining goals. No guest speakers appeared. Of the handful of resolutions read before the convention, most dealt with purely internal union matters and were adopted without discussion.

Friendly telegrams were read from a small number of unions, including the Garment Workers, the Barbers, and the Carpenters.

## AFL-CIO Suspension Notice to Teamsters Union

*EDITOR'S NOTE.—On October 24, 1957, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations suspended the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. The text of the council's resolution, in part, follows.*

THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS held a convention in the week of September 30, 1957, at Miami Beach. The [Executive] Council notes that at that convention, according to published reports, certain actions were taken. Among those actions were the following:

1. The report of the Ethical Practices Committee was read to the convention but immediately thereafter, was expunged from its minutes.

2. A motion from the floor of the convention that the union undertake its own investigations of the matters referred to in the findings of the Ethical Practices Committee was rejected.

3. An investigation was apparently ordered with respect to the so-called paper locals in the New York area, but no investigation and no proceedings were begun with respect to officials of the Teamsters union, including President Dave Beck and Vice Presidents Sidney Brennan and Frank Brewster, who were found by the Ethical Practices Committee to have engaged in corrupt practices.

4. Other officials of the Teamsters union who were involved in the matters set forth in the report of the Ethical Practices Committee were not only retained in office but were promoted. Among these were Vice President James Hoffa, who was found by the Ethical Practices Committee to have engaged in corrupt activities and was elected president of the International Brotherhood; John O'Rourke, who as president of Joint Council 16 invoked the fifth amendment with respect to questions of improper activities, and was elected as a vice president; and Owen Brennan, who was a partner of Hoffa in many of the activities found by the Ethical Practices Committee to be improper, and recently invoked the fifth amendment before the McClellan committee, and who was also named as a vice president by the International Brotherhood.

5. The convention did not take any action to amend the constitution of the Teamsters union to accord with the principles set forth in the ethical practices codes adopted by the council with respect to union democratic practices.

The actions of the convention of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters constitute without question a

rejection of the "basic principle," set forth in Article 8, Section 7, of the AFL-CIO constitution, "of this Federation that it must be and remain free from any and all corrupt influences," as well as a defiance of the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO. Taken as a whole, the actions of the convention imply an adherence to the principles of corrupt rather than the principles of free and honest trade unionism.

In accordance with the power vested in it by Article 8, Section 7, of the constitution, the Executive Council therefore directs that the International Brotherhood of Teamsters shall stand immediately suspended from the AFL-CIO. Such suspension shall be lifted if and when the International Brotherhood of Teamsters shall agree:

A. To remove and bar from office in the international union those named by this Executive Council in its September 25 report as being responsible for the abuses referred to in that report.

B. That a special committee appointed by the Executive Council, and assisted by such representative or representatives as may be appointed by the president, shall be given authority to direct such actions as the committee deems appropriate to correct the abuses set forth in the report of the Ethical Practices Committee; to eliminate all other corrupt influences from the International Brotherhood, and to insure compliance with the AFL-CIO constitution, the codes of ethical practices adopted by the Executive Council and the directives of the Executive Council in this matter.

In the event the International Brotherhood of Teamsters fails promptly to consent to the conditions set forth above, the Executive Council will recommend to the forthcoming convention of the AFL-CIO that the International Brotherhood of Teamsters be expelled from the AFL-CIO.

This action of the Executive Council puts the ultimate fate of the Teamsters union squarely in the hands of the leadership of that union. The suspension can be lifted at any time that the union complies with the council's directive to eliminate corrupt influences from positions of leadership.

# Summaries of Studies and Reports

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## Effects of the \$1 Minimum Wage: Men's and Boys' Shirt Industry

STUDIES of the effects of Federal minimum wage legislation on the wage structure of the men's and boys' shirt and nightwear industry<sup>1</sup> have demonstrated: (1) in the short run (immediately following the introduction of a higher minimum), average hourly earnings are significantly increased, geographic and occupational wage differentials are narrowed, an increased proportion of the workers are concentrated about the minimum wage, and relatively minor increases in the proportion of workers are found in the higher earnings levels; (2) in the long run, wage-rate adjustments for workers above the new minimum tend to reverse some of the early effects. These wage structure changes have been noted in surveys of this industry conducted by the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics following both the 1950 increase in the minimum to 75 cents an hour, and the 1956 increase to \$1 an hour.<sup>2</sup> In these surveys, the Bureau's field representatives examined payroll and personnel records relating to periods before and after increases in the minimum wage (including immediate and longer run periods) in a sample of plants representing all those throughout the country with 21 or more workers.

The 1956 study of the effects of the \$1 minimum wage reflected earnings data for approximately 95,000 nonsupervisory workers during 3 payroll periods—February, April, and October 1956 (the \$1 minimum wage became effective on March 1, 1956). The data show a 9-percent increase in straight-time average hourly earnings between February and April, and a further 2.5-percent increase between April and October 1956. These overall upward adjustments were not recorded equally among various regional and product segments of the industry, nor were they entirely due to the increased minimum; nonetheless, the survey clearly indicated the differences in the

impact of the \$1 minimum in relation to level of earnings in various industry segments.

### Industry Characteristics

Two shifts in the industry's characteristics have taken place during the last decade which have had significant influence on the wage structure: (1) the shift of the major employment area from the Middle Atlantic region to the Southeast; and (2) the shift of the major product from dress shirts to sport shirts.

About two-thirds of the shirt manufacturing plants are located in the Middle Atlantic and Southeast regions and employ about three-fourths of the industry's workers. However, in 1945, nearly 60 percent of the plants and over half of the workers were in the Middle Atlantic region while the Southeast had about 8 percent of the plants and 18 percent of the workers. Since then, employment rose in both regions but a spectacular growth in the Southeast changed the major area of employment. By 1956, the Southeast had 31 percent of the plants and 43 percent of the workers while the Middle Atlantic had 36 percent of the plants and 32 percent of the workers. Since average hourly earnings had been consistently lower in the Southeast than in the Middle Atlantic prior to the effective date of the \$1 minimum, this major shift of employment deflated the rise in average earnings for the industry. It also accentuated the industrywide effects of the minimum wage since a larger proportion of the industry's workers were in lower paying plants.

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<sup>1</sup> The industry consists of establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing men's, youths', and boys' shirts, collars, and nightwear, cut and sewed from purchased woven or knit fabric (industry group 2321) as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (U. S. Bureau of the Budget, 1945 edition). Work shirts are excluded.

<sup>2</sup> These surveys were published in the following bulletins: Wage Structure, Cotton Garments, Series 2, No. 75, 1949; Wage Structure, Men's Dress Shirts and Nightwear, Series 2, No. 80, 1950; Wage Structure, Men's and Boys' Dress Shirts and Nightwear, BLS Report 74, May 1954; and the forthcoming Wage Structure, Men's and Boys' Shirts (except work shirts) and Nightwear, BLS Report 116, February, April, and October 1956.

The second change in the industry's characteristics—the shift of the major product from dress shirts to sport shirts—was a transformation which coincided with the growth of the Southeast as the important shirt manufacturing area. In 1947, the industry manufactured approximately 150 million men's dress shirts and 55 million men's sport shirts. In 1956, these figures had changed to 92 million dress shirts (a 39-percent decrease) and 175 million sport shirts (a 218-percent increase). The variation in styles, materials, and prices are greater among sport shirts than dress shirts and earnings appear to be related to these variations. The wide range in sport shirt quality and price lines accounts in part for the range in

wages for workers in predominantly sport shirt plants among the regions (49 cents an hour between the Southeast region, where the majority of lower quality sport shirts are produced and the Pacific region where better quality sport shirts are manufactured). Over 50 percent of all workers in sport shirt plants in 1956 were employed in the lower paying Southeast region which dampened the average for all workers in these plants. The differences in the impact of the higher minimum wage on average earnings of workers in plants producing dress shirts (5 cents) and sport shirts (13 cents) reflected the phenomenal growth of plants producing lower price-line sport shirts in the Southeast. Average hourly earnings in sport

TABLE 1. Percentage distribution of nonsupervisory workers by selected straight-time average hourly earnings<sup>1</sup> intervals, men's and boys' shirt (except work shirt) and nightwear industry, February, April, and October 1956, United States and selected regions<sup>2</sup>

Average hourly earnings <sup>1</sup> (in cents)	United States <sup>3</sup>			New England			Middle Atlantic			Border States		
	February	April	October	February	April	October	February	April	October	February	April	October
<i>Effective minimum wage</i>												
75 and under 76.....	15.2	(4)	(4)	5.7	(4)	(4)	4.0	(4)	(4)	21.5	(4)	(4)
100 and under 101.....	(4)	34.6	30.1	(4)	23.4	13.7	(4)	20.4	12.4	(4)	43.9	36.9
<i>Earnings intervals</i>												
Under 75.....	1.0						.2			1.2		
75 and under 100.....	45.0	1.9	2.9	21.5	2.1	2.5	23.8	1.2	1.8	50.7	3.0	3.5
100 and under 125.....	28.7	68.9	63.9	36.2	53.6	40.1	35.3	54.2	45.5	30.3	76.5	71.7
125 and under 150.....	14.4	17.2	19.0	24.6	25.3	29.1	22.8	24.7	27.8	11.8	14.3	17.2
150 and under 200.....	8.9	10.0	11.9	15.5	16.5	24.3	14.5	16.7	20.2	5.5	5.5	6.8
200 and over.....	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.5	4.0	3.2	3.4	4.9	.6	.7	.9
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers.....	95,328	93,116	96,628	3,844	3,846	3,904	30,521	29,820	30,509	8,401	8,144	8,519
Average straight-time hourly earnings.....	\$1.09	\$1.19	\$1.22	\$1.23	\$1.27	\$1.35	\$1.23	\$1.28	\$1.34	\$1.02	\$1.12	\$1.15
	Southeast			Great Lakes			Pacific					
	February	April	October	February	April	October	February	April	October			
<i>Effective minimum wage</i>												
75 and under 76.....	24.9	(4)	(4)	2.7	(4)	(4)	3.5	(4)	(4)	19.2	(4)	21.4
100 and under 101.....	(4)	46.1	44.1	(4)	20.2	2.7	(4)	2.7	(4)	3.5	(4)	19.2
<i>Earnings intervals</i>												
Under 75.....	1.6			.4								
75 and under 100.....	66.2	2.3	3.8	20.8	2.0	2.7	13.9		.1			
100 and under 125.....	21.2	82.1	79.5	39.7	58.6	50.0	27.3		38.2			40.1
125 and under 150.....	6.9	10.8	11.0	24.7	25.4	28.8	22.4		22.5			22.0
150 and under 200.....	3.7	4.2	4.9	12.6	12.1	16.3	24.7		25.8			26.5
200 and over.....	.6	.6	.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	11.7		13.6			11.3
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers.....	41,758	40,621	42,440	3,506	3,652	3,785	3,979	3,773	4,205			
Average straight-time hourly earnings.....	\$0.95	\$1.11	\$1.11	\$1.21	\$1.24	\$1.27	\$1.41	\$1.47	\$1.44			

<sup>1</sup> Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on holidays, weekends, and late shifts.

<sup>2</sup> The regions used in this study include: *New England*—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont; *Middle Atlantic*—New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania; *Border States*—Delaware, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia; *Southeast*—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Caro-

lina, Tennessee; *Great Lakes*—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin; *Pacific*—California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington.

<sup>3</sup> Includes data for regions other than those shown separately. Not applicable.

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



shirt plants were higher than those in dress shirt plants in all regions except the South.

Other characteristics which help design the industry's wage structure include the predominance of women workers (90 percent of all non-supervisory workers), the concentration of workers in the single job of sewing-machine operators (58 percent), the prevalence of the piecework method of wage payment (79 percent), and the fact that nearly half of the workers were employed in plants which had labor-management contracts covering a majority of their workers.

### Effects of the \$1 Minimum Wage

*Wage Levels.* Several of the elements of the industry wage structure as they existed in February 1956<sup>3</sup> and the subsequent changes in the structure in April and October 1956 are shown in table 1. Straight-time average hourly earnings for all non-supervisory workers were \$1.09 in February, rose 10 cents in the period immediately following the increase in the minimum wage to \$1, and rose another 3 cents by October. One month prior to the effective date of the new minimum, 46 percent of the workers earned less than \$1 an hour and 15 percent earned 75 cents an hour, the then legal minimum wage; 1 month after the effective date of the new minimum, less than 2 percent earned under \$1 (reported as learners and handicapped workers), and nearly 35 percent earned \$1 an hour; 7 months after the new minimum, nearly 3 percent earned under \$1 (an increase in the number of learners), and 30 percent earned \$1 an hour.

These changes in average hourly earnings and the distribution of workers by earnings intervals largely reflect the pattern observed in previous minimum wage increases: an increased proportion of workers earning the minimum wage; a compression of the earnings range; and a small increase in the proportion of workers earning rates exceeding the new minimum.

The October data show a decline in the proportion of workers earning \$1 and an increase in the proportion earning more than the new minimum. However, these latter changes were attributable to a general wage-rate increase of 10 cents an

<sup>3</sup> The industry's wage structure in February 1956 was virtually unchanged from that reported in the May 1954 survey.

TABLE 2. Comparison of regional averages with straight-time average hourly earnings<sup>1</sup> in Southeast, men's and boys' shirt (except work shirt) and nightwear industry, 1956

Region	Cents-per-hour difference over Southeast			Indexes (Southeast=100)		
	February	April	October	February	April	October
Pacific.....	46	36	33	148	132	<sup>2</sup> 130
New England.....	28	16	24	129	114	122
Middle Atlantic.....	28	17	23	129	115	121
Great Lakes.....	26	13	16	127	112	114
Border States.....	7	1	4	107	101	104

<sup>1</sup> Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes negotiated increases which did not become effective in the Pacific region until November 1956.

hour, effective September 4, 1956, negotiated between management and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers rather than to longer run changes directly attributable to the minimum wage.

Table 1 indicates that changes in earnings induced by the \$1 minimum wage and the new contract provisions produced different results in the separate regions, depending on the level of earnings prior to the increase in the minimum and the extent of unionization. The composite data for the whole of the United States largely reflect an average of the data for the Middle Atlantic and Southeast regions which employ three-fourths of the workers and whose wage structures differ from each other. In February 1956, nearly one-fourth of the shirt workers in the Middle Atlantic region earned less than \$1 and 4 percent earned 75 cents whereas in the Southeast, two-thirds earned less than \$1 and one-fourth earned 75 cents. The \$1 minimum wage, therefore, produced greater changes in the southern region than in the northern.

Average straight-time hourly earnings in the Middle Atlantic region rose from \$1.23 to \$1.28 between February and April, a modest 4 percent, compared with the nearly 17-percent increase in the Southeast (from 95 cents to \$1.11 an hour). Over 20 percent of the workers in the Middle Atlantic were earning the higher minimum in April—a significantly new concentration at the legal minimum—and 46 percent in the Southeast earned \$1—nearly double the proportion of workers who earned the legal minimum in February.

The wage provisions of the new union contract greatly affected earnings in the Middle Atlantic

region, where about 80 percent of the workers were employed in plants which had labor-management contracts covering a majority of the workers, but had virtually no effect in the Southeast, where only about 20 percent of the workers were in plants having such contracts. Average hourly earnings in the Middle Atlantic rose 6 cents (4.7 percent) between April and October but remained unchanged in the Southeast.

TABLE 3. *Straight-time average hourly earnings<sup>1</sup> for selected occupations, men's and boys' shirt (except work shirt) and nightwear industry, Middle Atlantic and Southeast regions, February, April, and October 1956*

Occupation	Middle Atlantic			Southeast		
	February	April	October	February	April	October
Cutters, machine (men)-----	\$1.95	\$1.97	\$2.08	\$1.43	\$1.46	\$1.48
Pressers, finish, hand (women)-----	1.33	1.36	1.44	.97	1.13	1.13
Repairmen, sewing-machine (men)-----	1.94	1.95	2.03	1.62	1.69	1.67
Sewing-machine operators (women)-----	1.19	1.25	1.32	.95	1.11	1.11
Spreaders (men)-----	1.33	1.34	1.42	1.00	1.15	1.16
Work distributors (women)---	1.12	1.15	1.24	.91	1.04	1.07

<sup>1</sup> Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

The average wage differentials between the high- and low-wage regions were significantly narrowed immediately following the increase in the minimum and some of the advantage was restored by October. These changes are recorded in table 2 which shows both the absolute and relative wage differential between the Southeast and each of the other regions. For example, the 28-cent differential in average hourly earnings for workers in Middle Atlantic plants over those in the Southeast was reduced in April to 17 cents. By October, the difference had increased to 23 cents. Federal minimum wage legislation appears to have played a prominent role in the shirt industry in reducing wage differences between the high and low paying regions. The studies made by the Bureau indicate that the pay adjustments made immediately following the establishment of the 75-cent and \$1 minimums accounted for only 10 cents of the 32-cent increase in the Middle Atlantic but for 28 cents of the 36-cent increase in the Southeast, that occurred between August 1949 and April 1956.

*Occupational Differentials.* Jobs in the shirt industry are generally well defined, representing a basic core of duties and levels of skill in one plant that generally correspond to those in almost any other shirt plant. Earnings for workers in these jobs tend to reflect the hierarchy of skills, although factors other than skill—for example, the time or incentive method of pay—affect individual earnings.

As has already been indicated, most of the workers in a typical shirt plant are sewing-machine operators. Among the other numerically important jobs studied, 2 of the highest paid were men machine cutters and sewing-machine repairmen and 1 of the lowest paid was women work distributors. Men spreaders and women finish hand pressers occupied a middle level in the earnings relationships. These jobs are fairly representative of the various skills and pay levels and provide sufficient data for an analysis of pay differentials between the Middle Atlantic and Southeast regions (table 3).

In the Middle Atlantic region, men machine cutters and sewing-machine repairmen were paid about the same rates in February 1956, averaging \$1.95 and \$1.94, respectively. In the Southeast, repairmen were the higher paid, averaging \$1.62, 19 cents above cutters. At the other end of the pay scale, women work distributors averaged \$1.12 in the Middle Atlantic and 91 cents in the Southeast. Immediately following the effective date of the \$1 minimum, the averages for these 3 jobs increased 1 to 3 cents in the Middle Atlantic; but in the Southeast, the average for women work distributors increased 13 cents, repairmen 7 cents, and cutters 3 cents. Job pay differentials between the lower and higher paid jobs were sharply reduced, therefore, in the Southeast but only slightly affected in the northern region. By October 1956, these job averages increased 8 to 11 cents in the Middle Atlantic but not over 3 cents in the Southeast. As a result of these changes, the relative job pay advantages held by workers in the Middle Atlantic over the Southeast workers were reduced between February and April but were wholly or partly restored by October. The union-negotiated increases were primarily responsible for this restoration.

*Employment.* In terms of total number of plants and workers within the scope of the survey, the \$1 minimum wage appeared to have no significant influence either in the short-run period (February to April 1956) or in the longer run period (April to October 1956). The fluctuations in employment during the periods studied seem to reflect normal changes in the production pattern. A small proportion of employers attributed a few of their discharges during the first quarter of 1956 to the new minimum wage and some of these employers reported new hires to replace these discharges. The long-run trends in employment—industrywide increases in employment and larger increases in the Southeast than in the Middle Atlantic region—also appeared to a slight degree during these 1956 payroll periods studied.

*Plant Policies and Fringe Benefits.* Plant policies relating to scheduled hours of work, paid holidays, vacations, health, insurance and pension plans, and nonproduction bonuses were unaffected by the increase in the minimum wage. Ninety percent or more of all workers were scheduled to work 40 hours a week during each of the pay periods studied. The majority of workers were employed in plants providing paid holidays—generally 6 days—except in the Southeast and Southwest regions. One week or more of vacation with pay after 1 year of service was common in the industry throughout the country; 2 weeks after 5 years of service were available to practically all workers in the Middle Atlantic region and to about one-third of those in the Southeast. Life insurance, sickness and accident, hospitalization, and surgical insurance were available in plants employing a majority of the workers. These benefits and retirement pensions were included in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Welfare Plan, to which employers contributed 5 percent of their payrolls. About 37 percent of the production workers were in such establishments. Christmas or year-end bonuses were paid in some plants in all regions but no more than 20 percent of the workers in any region were employed in these plants.

—NORMAN J. SAMUELS

Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

## Earnings in the Women's and Misses' Coat and Suit Industry

EARNINGS of production workers in the women's and misses' coat and suit manufacturing industry in New York City averaged \$2.67 an hour in February 1957, and were the highest among the 10 important centers surveyed by the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics.<sup>1</sup> The study provides information on the straight-time hourly earnings of production workers by selected job classifications as well as data on certain establishment practices including hours of work, paid holidays and vacations, and health and pension benefits.

### Industry Characteristics

The 10 centers covered in this study accounted for fully three-fourths of the total employed in the industry. New York City with 27,000 production workers had by far the largest concentration. Almost 13,000 workers were employed in the nearby areas of Newark-Jersey City and Paterson. Los Angeles with approximately 3,600 workers was next in numerical importance. In all except three areas—Newark-Jersey City, Paterson, and San Francisco-Oakland—the estimated production-worker employment had declined since September 1951, the date of the last previous study.<sup>2</sup>

February, the survey month, is one of comparatively high employment for the industry as establishments produce for spring orders. In February 1957, the unit production of coats outnumbered that of suits by a ratio of more than 3 to 2.<sup>3</sup> A large majority of the establishments surveyed in nearly all of the 10 areas reported that coats

<sup>1</sup> See Wage Structure: Women's and Misses' Coats and Suits, BLS Report 122. The study covered establishments primarily engaged in the production of women's and misses' coats and suits, including regular and contract shops and also those jobbing shops which perform some manufacturing operation such as cutting or finishing. Shops primarily manufacturing fur coats or skirts were excluded except those contract shops which produce skirts for suit manufacturers or suit jobbers. The study was limited to shops employing four or more workers at the time the establishment lists were compiled.

<sup>2</sup> See Earnings of Workers Making Women's Coats and Suits, 1951 (in Monthly Labor Review, April 1952, pp. 409-412).

<sup>3</sup> See Facts for Industry, Women's, Misses', and Juniors' Apparel, Series M23H-27, April 2, 1957, U. S. Bureau of the Census.

represented their major product for the preceding year.

Three distinct types of organizations comprise the industry. Regular or "inside" shops, which own the materials and perform all or most of the manufacturing operations, employed almost one-half of the workers in the shops surveyed in New York City and were predominant in all other areas studied except Newark-Jersey City, Paterson, and Boston. Contract shops, which manufacture from materials owned (and frequently cut) by others, accounted for nearly all of the employment in the shops studied in Newark-Jersey City and Paterson, and for a majority in Boston. Jobbing shops, which contract out most of the manufacturing operations, were significant only in New York City.

Two types of sewing systems are employed by the industry. On the single-hand or tailor system, an individual performs all or most of the sewing operations required on a garment. Three-fifths of the operators in New York City and roughly half of the operators in Chicago and Los Angeles-Long Beach were employed on the single-hand system. In the other areas, a majority of the operators were employed on the section system, where the operator's sewing is limited to a specific part (or parts) of the garment. Generally speaking, the single-hand system requires a higher skilled work force and is usually reflected in higher earnings.

Employment of men and women varied substantially among the 10 areas studied. In New York City, fully three-fifths of the workers were men. In each of the remaining areas, however,

TABLE 1. *Percentage distribution of production workers in women's and misses' coat and suit manufacturing shops, by straight-time average hourly earnings,<sup>1</sup> 10 selected areas,<sup>2</sup> February 1957*

Average hourly earnings <sup>1</sup> (in cents)	Balti- more	Boston	Chicago	Kansas City	Los Angeles- Long Beach	Newark- Jersey City	New York City			Pater- son	Phila- delphia	San Francisco- Oakland
							All shops	Regular shops <sup>3</sup>	Contract shops			
Under 100.....				0.1	(4)		(4)		(4)			0.2
100 and under 110.....	11.8	5.2	5.6	5.5	4.3	4.9	1.2	0.7	1.8	6.3	8.8	4.4
110 and under 120.....	9.6	4.9	2.3	17.7	3.6	5.0	1.3	1.3	1.4	4.3	3.4	4.9
120 and under 130.....	8.1	4.7	2.7	6.6	5.3	4.9	2.6	3.1	2.1	5.2	4.4	9.5
130 and under 140.....	6.4	2.0	4.8	7.2	5.8	4.8	1.9	2.1	1.6	3.9	4.1	6.9
140 and under 150.....	15.6	5.5	5.1	6.8	5.5	4.9	2.3	1.8	2.8	5.1	3.7	7.3
150 and under 160.....	7.9	5.5	4.1	7.8	5.6	6.7	2.7	1.8	3.6	7.1	5.9	8.1
160 and under 170.....	5.1	3.8	2.4	6.4	4.8	5.9	1.8	1.5	2.2	4.5	4.7	5.4
170 and under 180.....	4.7	6.4	3.4	6.3	4.6	6.8	3.3	2.1	4.7	11.0	4.8	5.4
180 and under 190.....	3.4	6.1	3.3	5.6	4.4	6.4	3.0	2.7	3.3	7.3	3.7	6.7
190 and under 200.....	2.9	5.8	3.2	4.2	3.6	4.2	2.2	1.6	2.9	4.4	4.0	7.5
200 and under 210.....	3.5	6.4	4.3	4.8	3.9	7.4	5.1	2.6	7.8	7.9	4.7	4.4
210 and under 220.....	2.3	3.8	3.4	4.2	3.6	5.1	4.5	3.7	5.3	5.4	2.4	5.8
220 and under 230.....	2.5	4.7	4.6	4.2	3.9	4.5	5.1	4.0	6.3	4.0	4.1	3.1
230 and under 240.....	1.5	5.5	2.9	2.7	2.3	2.2	3.3	2.6	4.1	2.0	2.8	1.5
240 and under 250.....	1.0	3.2	2.2	2.5	3.2	3.1	4.4	4.2	4.7	2.9	3.8	1.9
250 and under 260.....	1.8	2.9	4.7	2.2	4.1	3.6	4.4	4.5	4.2	3.6	3.6	1.5
260 and under 270.....	1.6	2.0	3.7	1.3	2.6	2.7	3.4	3.7	3.2	2.1	2.5	1.0
270 and under 280.....	1.3	5.8	3.4	.8	2.4	2.1	4.3	5.0	3.5	1.9	2.3	2.1
280 and under 290.....	.8	1.7	3.5	.5	1.9	1.5	5.3	6.6	3.8	1.6	2.4	2.2
290 and under 300.....	1.0	1.2	1.3	.8	2.3	1.3	2.3	2.0	2.7	.7	2.3	1.5
300 and under 320.....	1.5	1.7	6.9	.8	3.2	2.5	9.4	11.6	6.9	3.2	6.0	2.6
320 and under 340.....	1.6	1.5	5.4	.3	2.9	2.1	8.8	11.9	5.2	1.6	3.8	1.7
340 and under 360.....	1.2	2.0	3.3	.3	3.9	2.1	6.4	8.0	4.7	1.3	3.1	1.6
360 and under 380.....	.5	.9	2.3	.1	2.7	1.7	2.4	3.0	1.7	.8	2.5	.9
380 and under 400.....	.8	.6	1.7	.1	2.4	.6	1.9	2.2	1.6	.4	1.9	.3
400 and under 420.....	.6	.9	2.4	-----	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.5	1.9	.2	1.2	.4
420 and under 440.....	.5	3.2	1.8	-----	1.5	.6	1.1	1.3	.9	.6	.6	1.0
440 and under 460.....	.1	1.7	1.1	-----	1.4	.5	.6	.6	.6	.4	.4	.1
460 and under 480.....	-----	-----	1.4	-----	1.1	.5	.6	.5	.8	.1	.7	-----
480 and under 500.....	.2	-----	.6	-----	1.0	.1	.6	.3	.9	-----	.4	-----
500 and over.....	.2	.3	2.3	-----	1.2	.5	2.0	1.3	2.8	.4	1.1	-----
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers.....	865	344	1,419	1,666	3,553	7,481	27,049	14,426	12,623	5,420	833	1,040
Average hourly earnings <sup>1</sup> .....	\$1.73	\$2.16	\$2.49	\$1.67	\$2.30	\$2.05	\$2.67	\$2.76	\$2.57	\$1.96	\$2.23	\$1.87

<sup>1</sup> Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

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

<sup>3</sup> Includes jobbing shops performing some manufacturing operations, in addition to the regular (inside) shops.

<sup>4</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

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

TABLE 2. Number and straight-time average hourly earnings<sup>1</sup> of workers in selected occupations in women's and misses' coat and suit manufacturing shops, 10 selected areas,<sup>2</sup> February 1957

Occupation and sex	Baltimore		Boston		Chicago		Kansas City		Los Angeles-Long Beach		Newark-Jersey City	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
All production workers.....	865	\$1.73	344	\$2.16	1,419	\$2.49	1,666	\$1.67	3,553	\$2.30	7,481	\$2.05
Men.....	262	2.08	151	2.70	614	3.13	222	1.97	1,201	3.19	2,004	2.57
Women.....	603	1.57	193	1.74	805	2.00	1,444	1.62	2,352	1.85	5,477	1.87
<i>Selected production occupations</i>												
Cutters and markers <sup>3</sup> .....	49	2.31	10	2.56	96	3.06	57	2.23	153	3.33	121	3.54
Inspectors, final (examiners).....	8	1.75			14	1.51	31	1.34	19	1.67	55	2.47
Men.....											35	2.66
Women.....					14	1.51					20	2.13
Packers, shipping <sup>4</sup> .....	29	1.09			16	1.42	13	1.24				
Pressers, hand.....	21	2.62	15	3.35	68	4.24	93	1.62	169	2.25	415	2.39
Men.....	21	2.62	15	3.35	68	4.24			69	3.12	353	2.52
Women.....							93	1.62	100	1.64	62	1.65
Pressers, machine.....	14	2.83	11	4.33	58	4.36	97	2.34	131	3.61	396	2.98
Men.....	14	2.83	11	4.33	58	4.36	62	2.57	109	4.02	388	3.02
Women.....							35	1.93	22	1.54		
Pressers, hand and machine <sup>3</sup> .....			12	3.70	25	3.38			95	3.69	198	2.57
Sewers, hand (finishers).....	59	1.67	70	1.68	387	2.00	172	1.66	671	2.06	1,321	1.81
Men.....					30	2.09			77	2.46	80	2.41
Women.....	59	1.67			357	1.99	172	1.56	594	2.01	1,241	1.77
Sewing-machine operators, section system.....	263	1.54			262	2.57	788	1.80	700	1.82	3,800	2.10
Men.....					65	2.79			45	2.09	434	2.58
Women.....	263	1.54			197	2.50			655	1.80	3,366	2.03
Sewing-machine operators, single-hand (tailor) system.....	62	3.00	74	2.62	333	2.79			684	3.20		
Men.....	30	3.47	67	2.65	230	3.03			443	3.54		
Women.....	32	2.73	7	2.35	103	2.25			241	2.58		
Thread trimmers (cleaners) <sup>4</sup> .....	18	1.07			28	1.08	33	1.35	56	1.28	186	1.21
New York City												
	All shops		Regular shops <sup>5</sup>		Contract shops		Paterson		Philadelphia		San Francisco-Oakland	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
All production workers.....	27,049	\$2.67	14,426	\$2.76	12,623	\$2.57	5,420	\$1.96	833	\$2.23	1,040	\$1.87
Men.....	16,843	2.95	10,609	2.93	6,234	2.97	1,174	2.52	364	2.82	189	2.65
Women.....	10,206	2.22	3,817	2.30	6,389	2.17	4,246	1.80	469	1.77	851	1.69
<i>Selected production occupations</i>												
Cutters and markers <sup>3</sup> .....	2,055	3.35	1,796	3.35	259	3.38	52	3.25	45	2.94	36	2.92
Inspectors, final (examiners).....	422	2.51	309	2.57	113	2.34	44	1.90	6	1.92		
Men.....	342	2.64			77	2.73	22	2.25	6	1.92		
Women.....	80	1.92			36	1.49	22	1.55				
Packers, shipping <sup>3</sup> .....	846	1.47	828	1.47	18	1.61			8	1.34	6	1.63
Pressers, hand.....	1,499	3.46	763	3.45	736	3.48	345	1.91	50	3.09	54	2.27
Men.....			763	3.45			247	2.08	50	3.09		
Women.....							98	1.47				
Pressers, machine.....	867	3.88	416	4.03	451	3.74	317	2.97	30	3.48	23	2.72
Men.....	867	3.88	416	4.03	451	3.74	317	2.97	30	3.48		
Women.....												
Pressers, hand and machine <sup>3</sup> .....	805	3.64	323	3.69	482	3.61	86	2.68	15	3.12	25	3.02
Sewers, hand (finishers).....	7,137	2.42	3,674	2.51	3,463	2.33	646	1.80	181	1.82	207	1.63
Men.....	1,677	2.69	1,100	2.77	577	2.53	11	2.48				
Women.....	5,460	2.34	2,574	2.40	2,886	2.28	635	1.80	171	1.80	207	1.63
Sewing-machine operators, section system.....	3,603	2.45	611	3.16	2,992	2.31	2,879	2.03	204	2.34		
Men.....	1,301	2.95	434	3.47	867	2.68	282	2.54	60	3.40		
Women.....	2,302	2.18	177	2.38	2,125	2.16	2,597	1.97	144	1.90		
Sewing-machine operators, single-hand (tailor) system.....	6,026	2.89	3,234	2.97	2,792	2.80			84	2.93	121	2.54
Men.....	5,286	2.96	3,014	3.00	2,272	2.90			84	2.93	30	3.01
Women.....	740	2.43	220	2.60	520	2.36					91	2.39
Thread trimmers (cleaners) <sup>4</sup> .....	217	1.40	12	1.37	175	1.41	271	1.21	15	1.06		

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

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

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

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

<sup>5</sup> See footnote 3, table 1.

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

women predominated in proportions ranging from slightly more than half of the total in Boston, Chicago, and Philadelphia to two-thirds in Baltimore and Los Angeles-Long Beach and more than four-fifths in Kansas City and San Francisco-Oakland.

Extensive use of the piece-rate system of wage payment, usually applicable to sewing-machine operations and in many shops to other types of direct work such as pressing, was noted. The proportions of workers paid on a piecework basis ranged from one-fourth in Paterson and one-third in San Francisco-Oakland to two-thirds or more in Chicago, Kansas City, Los Angeles-Long Beach, and Philadelphia.

Labor-management contracts covering wages and related items applied to a great majority of the workers in each of the areas studied. In virtually all cases, the workers were represented by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (AFL-CIO).

### Average Hourly Earnings

Production workers' average hourly earnings in February 1957 were highest in New York City (\$2.67) and in Chicago (\$2.49). Other cities in which workers' average earnings exceeded \$2 an hour included Los Angeles-Long Beach (\$2.30), Philadelphia (\$2.23), Boston (\$2.16), and Newark-Jersey City (\$2.05). Lowest averages were recorded in Baltimore (\$1.73) and Kansas City (\$1.67). (See table 1.)

Variations in area earnings are due, at least partially, to a number of factors associated with differences in manufacturing processes. For example, the comparatively high average recorded for New York City reflects the large proportion of workers employed under the single-hand (tailor) system of sewing which requires a more highly trained operative than is generally needed on the section system of sewing—predominant in Baltimore and Kansas City as well as Newark-Jersey City and Paterson. Also, in the latter two areas, contract shops which frequently do not employ highly paid cutters are more prevalent; this work is often performed by the establishment owning the materials.

Men, as a group, averaged more than \$2.50 an hour in all areas except Baltimore (\$2.08) and

Kansas City (\$1.97). By way of contrast, averages for women ranged from \$1.57 in Baltimore to \$2.22 in New York City. This difference in general earnings level reflects the concentration of men in higher paid jobs such as cutting and marking, pressing, and single-hand system of sewing.

Earnings of individual workers in each area varied substantially, usually from the \$1 an hour Federal minimum wage to \$5 or more. From 1 percent in New York City to about 12 percent in Baltimore earned less than \$1.10. A lack of concentration of workers at any particular point in the distributions reflects the extensive use of piece-rate pay plans and the sharply differing earnings in the major occupations.<sup>4</sup>

### Occupational Earnings

Sewing-machine operators accounted for at least one-third of the work force in each area<sup>5</sup> and for more than one-half in Newark-Jersey City and Paterson. Single-hand system operators were predominant in New York City where their earnings averaged \$2.89 an hour. (See table 2.) Most operators were employed on the section system of production in Baltimore (average earnings, \$1.54), Kansas City (\$1.80), Newark-Jersey City (\$2.10), and Paterson (\$2.03). In the 5 areas for which averages are presented for both types of operators, those working on the single-hand system received from 22 cents to \$1.55 more in average hourly earnings than the section-system operators.

Machine pressers had the highest earnings in half of the areas studied, averaging more than \$3.50 an hour in Boston, Chicago, Los Angeles-Long Beach, and New York City. The other two groups of pressers—those who do hand pressing and those performing both hand and machine pressing—also were among the highest paid groups. Cutters and markers, predominantly men and paid on a time basis, averaged \$3.25 or more in Los Angeles-Long Beach, Newark-Jersey City, New York City, and Paterson.

<sup>4</sup> Distributions of workers by earnings are shown for each occupation in BLS Report 122.

<sup>5</sup> Information provided in table 2 does not account for all of the sewing-machine operators in some of the areas, since in some instances entries were omitted in order to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Thread trimmers had the lowest earnings among the occupations studied in nearly all of the 8 areas for which data for this occupation could be presented, their averages ranging from \$1.06 to \$1.40 an hour.

### Scheduled Hours

A work schedule of 35 hours a week was in effect in February 1957 in shops employing nine-tenths or more of the workers in Los Angeles-Long Beach, Newark-Jersey City, New York City, Paterson, Philadelphia, and San Francisco-Oakland. This was also the schedule in shops with at least half of the workers in each of the other areas except Baltimore, where a 40-hour work schedule prevailed for a majority of the workers.

### Supplementary Wage Provisions

Collective bargaining agreements with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, which were in effect in nearly all of the shops for which data were obtained, included the following provisions for paid holidays, health and vacation benefits, and retirement plans.

*Paid Holidays.* Provisions for paid holidays differed among the areas studied both as to the number of days granted and the groups of workers eligible for holiday pay. In five areas and the New Jersey section of the Philadelphia area, only time-rated workers were granted paid holidays. These varied from 4 days annually in Chicago to 6½ days in New York City, Newark-Jersey City, Paterson, and the New Jersey segment of the Philadelphia area. In the remainder of the Philadelphia area and in the 4 other areas, all workers were provided paid holidays, ranging from 2 days for time-rated workers and 1 day for incentive-paid workers in San Francisco-Oakland to 6 days for all workers in Baltimore.

*Health and Vacation Benefits.* Health benefits in all areas and vacation payments in all except two of them were provided through employer contributions to a health and welfare fund of specified percentages of their payrolls for workers covered by the union agreement. The health provisions typically included hospitalization and disability benefits. Health centers are maintained in Chicago and Kansas City by employer contributions of 1 percent of their payrolls applicable to workers covered by union agreements. In these two areas, vacation benefits are provided directly to the employees by their employers.

Vacation payments to workers in 3 areas varied by occupation, ranging from \$25 to \$60 in New York City and from \$35 to \$50 in Newark-Jersey City and in Paterson. Vacation allowances in San Francisco-Oakland were based on earnings brackets and varied from \$26 to \$79. In Chicago, workers with 6 months' service received paid vacations of one-half week; those with 9 months' service, three-fourths week; and those with 1 or more years of service, 1 week. Provisions in Kansas City were 1 week after 1 year and 2 weeks after 5 years of service. In the other areas, the workers' vacation payments were determined as a percentage of their annual earnings.

*Pension Plans.* Retirement funds were established in all areas. Employer contributions to these funds, however, differed among the areas studied, ranging from 2 to 5 percent of their payrolls for workers covered by union agreements. Benefits of \$65 per month were paid to qualified workers over age 65 in New York City, Newark-Jersey City, and Paterson, and \$50 a month in the other areas, exclusive of social security annuities. In most areas, benefits were also provided to qualified totally disabled workers at age 60.

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## Manpower Requirements in the Air Transportation Industry

THE AIR TRANSPORTATION INDUSTRY has been one of the Nation's fastest growing fields of employment. It is expected to continue to expand rapidly during the next decade. Increased consumer purchasing power, the trend toward longer vacations, the greater dependence upon air travel by businessmen, faster flights at rates competitive with rail and bus transportation, and the introduction of air coach service in medium and short distance flights will be the major factors in the industry's expansion.

The development of an adequate supply of trained workers to meet the needs of such expanding industries is one of the major objectives of the U. S. Department of Labor. In order to plan for meeting the skilled worker requirements of an industry, it is essential to have reliable estimates of the future needs for workers in each significant occupation. This article presents an analysis of the future manpower requirements in the air transportation industry.

### Trends in Air Traffic and Employment

*Increases Since 1937.* The manifold increase over the past two decades in the number of revenue passenger miles flown by the scheduled airlines illustrates the magnitude of the industry's expansion. In 1937, the scheduled airlines flew less than 500 million revenue passenger miles. Three years later, the number of revenue passenger miles exceeded 1 billion for the first time, and by 1950, the number had increased to more than 10 billion. In 1956, the scheduled airlines flew nearly 28 billion revenue passenger miles, more than 2½ times those flown in 1950, and nearly 24 times those flown in 1940.<sup>1</sup>

Employment in the air transportation industry has also increased considerably since 1937, although not as rapidly as airline traffic. In 1937, less than 12,000 workers were employed in scheduled airline operations. By 1940, employment reached 22,000, and by 1950, the airlines employed more than 82,000 workers. After some sharp fluctuations in the immediate postwar period, employment increased rapidly, and by mid-1957, the scheduled airlines employed more

than 140,000 workers in their domestic and international operations.<sup>2</sup>

*Anticipated Expansion.* Traffic forecasts by the Civil Aeronautics Administration in mid-1956 indicated that the number of revenue passenger miles flown by the scheduled airlines in 1965 will be more than 60 billion, about 150 percent more than were flown in 1955.<sup>3</sup> Considerable expansion in air cargo shipment is also expected during the next decade.

Employment is also expected to increase, but at a slower rate than air traffic. This has been the industry's experience in recent years. For example, between 1950 and 1955, revenue passenger miles flown by the scheduled airlines increased by about 140 percent, whereas employment in the scheduled airlines increased by about 50 percent. Faster, bigger, and more efficient planes will make it possible to carry more passengers per airline employee in the future. Electronic computing and accounting machines currently being introduced will enable the airlines to handle a much greater volume of reservations, scheduling, and accounting operations without a comparable expansion in employment. On the basis of an analysis of the effects of such developments on employment in the various airline jobs, it is expected that the 150-percent increase in traffic will result in about a 40- to 50-percent growth in employment by 1965.

In anticipation of greatly increased traffic, the airlines placed orders for hundreds of new aircraft to augment the more than 1,700 planes they operated in 1956. Over 160 new aircraft were scheduled for delivery in 1957. Most of these planes were large 4-engine aircraft of conventional design—DC-6's, DC-7's, and Constellations. By September of this year, many were already in service. During the 1958-60 period, more than 280 aircraft are expected to be added to the civil air transport fleet. Almost all of these will be new types of planes which carry considerably more passengers and cargo than those now in use. More than 100 of them will be powered by turboprop engines and more than 150 will have jet engines.

<sup>1</sup> CAA Statistical Handbook, 1956 (U. S. Department of Commerce, Civil Aeronautics Administration, 1956), pp. 73 and 80.

<sup>2</sup> Employment by the scheduled airlines accounted for about 90 percent of all air transportation employment in early 1957.

<sup>3</sup> Civil Aviation and Federal Airways Forecast, 1960, 1965, 1970 (U. S. Department of Commerce, Civil Aeronautics Administration, Program Planning Office, December 1956).



## Manpower Requirements, 1957-60

The effect of these equipment acquisitions on employment in the major skilled airline occupations over the 1957 through 1960 period was analyzed in a study made in early 1957 by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. This study, which was designed to determine the manpower requirements necessary to operate the civil air transport fleet under assumptions of peacetime as well as full mobilization conditions, was made at the request of the Interdepartmental Aviation Manpower Committee.<sup>4</sup>

In making this detailed analysis, the characteristics of the air transportation industry in a base period (1955) were studied intensively to determine normal relationships between employment in skilled airline jobs and the numbers, types, and utilization of aircraft.

On the basis of these data and expected technological developments, relationships between personnel and aircraft have been developed and applied to projections of the numbers and types of aircraft in the civil air transport fleet for each year through 1960, to determine manpower needs in the major airline occupations, under the assumption that peacetime conditions will prevail. The resulting increases in employment in selected major airline jobs are shown in the accompanying table. Additional workers will be required to replace those who die, retire, or transfer to other fields of work.

Requirements for flight engineers and mechanics are expected to increase most rapidly. These groups will be directly affected by the airlines' acquisition of the new larger capacity jet and turboprop aircraft. The need for pilots, stewardesses, dispatchers, and meteorologists, whose work is more affected by the number of flights than the size of the planes, will also increase, but at a slower rate. These and other factors affecting the employment projections and their manpower implications are discussed for each of these occupations, which make up more than two-fifths of all air transportation employment, including the nonscheduled airlines.

*Estimated employment in selected air transportation occupations, at end of years 1956-60, and net increase by 1960<sup>1</sup>*

Occupation	End of calendar years—					Net increase, 1956-60	
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	Number	Per-cent
Pilots and copilots.....	14,050	15,400	15,600	16,950	17,650	3,600	26
Flight engineers.....	2,600	3,200	3,350	4,000	4,350	1,750	67
Stewardesses.....	8,800	9,600	9,800	11,000	11,550	2,750	31
Dispatchers.....	1,400	1,540	1,560	1,700	1,760	360	26
Meteorologists.....	520	580	590	640	660	140	27
Mechanics.....	34,300	39,500	40,700	48,850	54,100	19,800	58

<sup>1</sup> Includes both scheduled and nonscheduled airlines, passenger and cargo.

*Pilots and Copilots.* All scheduled airline flights must carry a pilot and copilot. Under the Civil Aeronautics Board's regulations, pilots may not fly more than 85 hours a month. The time spent by pilots in taxiing, takeoffs, and landings is included within this 85-hour limit, and actual aircraft flight time per pilot currently averages between 55 and 60 hours a month. Since aircraft are currently utilized about 225 to 235 hours a month, about 8 pilots and copilots (4 crews) are required for each aircraft in operation. Although most of the new planes entering the fleet in the late 1950's will be larger and will fly faster than those now in service, it is expected that they will be operated at about the same rate of utilization as current aircraft and will require the same number of pilots per plane.

Large increases in pilot requirements will occur in 1959 and 1960, when many new jet and turboprop aircraft will be placed into service. In addition to the pilot requirements arising from the addition of new aircraft to the fleet, the airlines will have to retrain currently employed pilots in the techniques of flying jet and turboprop planes. As a consequence, the airlines will require many pilots qualified as instructors.

*Flight Engineers.* Flight engineers, who assist pilots by assuming responsibility for the proper functioning of the aircraft and its engines during flights, are required on all 4-engine aircraft which have a gross takeoff weight of more than 80,000 pounds. A relatively small proportion of the aircraft now in use are of this type, and flight engineers are employed by only a few airlines. However, since most of the new planes that will be added to the fleet over the 1957 through 1960 period will be large planes, flight engineer requirements will increase considerably. Almost all of

<sup>4</sup> For results of this analysis, see report by James J. Treires and Howard V. Stambler, Mobilization Manpower Requirements for Operating the Civil Air Transport Fleet, A Technical Report to Subcommittee "B" of the Interdepartmental Aviation Manpower Committee (U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, April 1, 1957).

the nearly 450 planes entering the civil air transport fleet in 1957 through 1960 will require flight engineers (4 for each of these large planes). As a result, the employment of flight engineers by 1960 is expected to increase by about one-third over current employment.

*Stewardesses.* Stewardesses are carried on all commercial passenger flights. Two-engine aircraft and 4-engine planes on coach flights usually have only 1 stewardess. Domestic first-class flights on 4-engine planes usually carry 2 stewardesses, and international flights often carry 3 stewardesses.

The large number of new aircraft which will enter the civil air transport fleet during 1957 through 1960 is expected to bring about a major increase in stewardess requirements. Since most of these new aircraft will be large planes with passenger capacities up to 40 percent greater than the largest planes now in use, employment of stewardesses will probably increase somewhat faster than the number of planes. In place of the 2 stewardesses who serve about 60 passengers on present day flights, the new aircraft will probably require 3 stewardesses to serve 80 or 90 passengers. On the other hand, a marked shift of traffic from first-class to coach flights, which require only one stewardess, would reduce the requirements for stewardesses. The largest number of additional stewardesses will be needed in 1959 and 1960 when most of the jet aircraft will be delivered. The great majority of hirings in this occupation, however, will continue to result from the extremely high turnover rate. In recent years, between 35 and 50 percent of the stewardesses have left their jobs each year.

*Dispatchers.* Flight dispatchers assist flight operations by studying weather information, approving flight plans, and keeping pilots informed of weather and other conditions affecting their flights. Stationed at airline terminals, they control all flights for their airline within an assigned area.

As the new jet and turboprop aircraft are placed in service and schedules are expanded to meet the growing demand for air transportation, closer and more accurate control of airline flights will become increasingly necessary. The rapid rise expected in the number of takeoffs and landings and the higher speeds of jet and turboprop

aircraft will also bring about an expansion in dispatcher requirements. However, this is a small occupation and only a few hundred additional dispatchers will be needed during 1957 through 1960.

*Meteorologists.* Meteorologists analyze and prepare maps, charts, and diagrams on weather conditions, for use by airline flight personnel and airline operations and traffic departments. When the new and extremely fast jet and turboprop planes enter the civil air transport fleet in 1957 through 1960, up-to-the-minute analysis of weather conditions will become increasingly vital in preventing schedule delays and in maintaining safety. This small group of highly skilled workers is expected to grow moderately.

*Mechanics.* Since most of the new aircraft which will be added to the fleet in 1957 through 1960 will be larger and more complex than the planes currently in use, the employment of mechanics is expected to increase at a faster rate than most other skilled occupations. These new aircraft will have elaborate pressurizing and air conditioning systems and complex electronic equipment. In addition, the turboprop and jet engines will be relatively new to the mechanic workforce. These aircraft are expected to require more maintenance hours per hour of flight than the present planes, at least during the first few years after their introduction.

Slightly more than half of the airplane mechanics employed by the scheduled airlines work at the main overhaul bases reconditioning and overhauling engines and aircraft. The remaining mechanics perform line maintenance at airports served by their airline, making minor repairs and checking the airworthiness of the planes before every takeoff. Additional mechanics will be required in both overhaul and line maintenance work. By the end of 1960, the airlines will probably employ 15,000 more mechanics than in late 1957. In addition to these new jobs created by expansion, many new mechanics will be required as a result of normal turnover, particularly transfers to other fields of work.

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## International Comparisons of White-Collar Working Conditions

THE RAPID GROWTH of the white-collar labor force is a phenomenon that is occurring in many countries of the world, and is related to the level of economic development reached. The ratio of salaried employees to the number of wage earners in industry and service occupations is increasing. In some European countries, according to information collected by the International Labor Office (ILO), the number of wage earners has actually declined (both relatively and absolutely) in recent years, whereas the number of salaried employees has increased in all of the countries for which data are published.<sup>1</sup> (See table 1.)

The United States has also witnessed a rapid expansion of its white-collar labor force.<sup>2</sup> Available statistics indicate that the employment of white-collar workers has grown faster than the labor force as a whole in the period since 1940.<sup>3</sup> (See table 2.) While both men and women white-collar workers have shared in this growth, the increase in the number of women in these occupations has been especially remarkable. Only in professional and technical occupations (within the white-collar category) has the increase in the number of employed men exceeded that of employed women.

The expansion in the nonmanual sector of the labor force is an indication of rising levels of economic development and of a progressive raising of standards of living. Both in the United States and other countries, much of this expansion is related to technological advances; increases in banking, insurance, and professional services of many kinds, both private and governmental; and to the growing tendency in all types of enterprise for more recordkeeping and more research.<sup>4</sup>

In view of this extraordinary growth, the work of the International Labor Organization in collecting information on nonmanual workers and in arranging conferences for the discussion of their problems is very important. The ILO body that deals with matters concerning these workers is the Advisory Committee on Salaried Employees and Professional Workers.<sup>5</sup>

This committee held its fourth session in Geneva in April 1957 to discuss the working conditions of technical and supervisory staffs in industry, excluding management, and collective bargaining of nonmanual workers. Twenty-one countries<sup>6</sup> were represented by employer, worker, and Government delegates at this session; in addition, representatives of 22 international unions and organizations were there as observers. Of the 21 countries represented, 13 were from northern, western, and southern Europe, 5 were from the Western Hemisphere (the United States and 4 Latin American States), and 3 were from South Asia and the Near East; there was no representation of the "Iron Curtain" countries. The countries represented various stages of economic and social development.

### Work of the ILO Advisory Committee

At its fourth session, the advisory committee drew up a series of resolutions concerning problems which are of special interest to its members. These resolutions call for (1) inquiries by the International Labor Office among member governments on such problems as the conditions of work of public servants, and the training, employment, and conditions of work of hospital and health service staffs; (2) the continued study of problems concerning the salaried inventor (with a view to adopting international standards on this subject),

<sup>1</sup> Recent Events and Developments Affecting Salaried Employees and Professional Workers, ILO, Advisory Committee on Salaried Employees and Professional Workers, Fourth Session, Geneva, 1956, General Report No. 1, Item 1 (c), pp. 3-16.

<sup>2</sup> White-collar workers do not constitute a strict occupational group, but for all practical purposes, they fall within the census categories of professional, technical, and kindred workers; nonfarm managers, officials, and proprietors; clerical and kindred; and sales workers.

<sup>3</sup> See White-Collar Employment and Income (in *Monthly Labor Review*, April 1956, pp. 401-409).

<sup>4</sup> See, for example, *Nonproduction Workers in Factories, 1919-56* (in *Monthly Labor Review*, April 1957, pp. 435-440).

<sup>5</sup> The present Advisory Committee on Salaried Employees and Professional Workers was established after World War II by the Governing Body of the International Labor Organization. It held its first meeting in October 1949. Prior to World War II, there were two separate advisory committees for salaried employees and for professional workers, which had been established in the late 1920's. These committees were composed of representatives of national and international organizations of salaried and professional workers, and of experts on various matters considered on the agendas of the committees.

<sup>6</sup> Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Ceylon, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Greece, India, Italy, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, and Uruguay.

the radius clause,<sup>7</sup> and conditions of employment of teachers; (3) the preparation of a program of study, with other specialized agencies, concerning the problems of journalists and their training; and (4) the inclusion of nonmanual workers in the ILO research, study, and technical assistance programs on industrial relations.

Since its first meeting in 1949, the committee has seen some of its resolutions incorporated into conventions or recommendations adopted by the International Labor Conference.<sup>8</sup> Among these are (1) the revised International Convention on Maternity Protection (No. 103), adopted in 1952, which takes account of the committee's request to include several additional nonindustrial occupations, e. g., women salaried employees and professional workers in offices, hotels, restaurants, theaters, places of entertainment, and nursing establishments, and which liberalizes maternity leave provisions; (2) a convention (No. 106) and supplementary recommendation on weekly rest in commerce and offices, of not less than 24 consecutive hours in each period of 7 days, adopted in 1957.

### Working Conditions and Personnel Practices

Reports of member countries to the International Labor Office on working conditions affecting salaried and professional workers indicate that many countries have legislation governing hours of work, rest periods, holidays and other types of leave, working surroundings, and other conditions of work. In some of these countries, many of these matters are supplemented by collective bargaining agreements. The survey which follows does not attempt to be exhaustive, but merely to indicate some of the practices followed in the various member countries,<sup>9</sup> and to show how they differ from those in the United States. The area of State legislation and practice in the United States is excluded from this discussion because of limitations of space.<sup>10</sup>

Most striking is the extent to which countries legislate on working conditions for salaried and professional employees, frequently in the same legislation which applies to production workers.

*Hours of Work.* In the United States, 40 hours is recognized as the basic workweek under the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act, which provides for payment of not less than time and a half for

TABLE 1. *Trends in proportions of wage earners and salaried employees*<sup>1</sup>

Country	Year	Total employees (thousands)	Wage earners	Salaried employees
			Percent of total employees	Percent of total employees
Austria.....	1934	2,141	78.5	21.5
	1951	2,072	68.0	32.0
Denmark.....	1930	1,081	79.9	20.1
	1950	1,498	71.1	28.9
France <sup>2</sup> .....	1906	11,761	86.7	13.3
	1921	13,084	81.8	18.2
	1936	12,035	77.7	22.3
	1946	13,006	76.7	23.3
Germany (Federal Republic).....	1939	13,413	72.5	27.5
	1950	15,632	72.0	28.0
Italy.....	1936	9,461	84.4	15.6
	1954	10,721	82.0	18.0
Norway.....	1930	763	79.3	20.7
	1950	981	71.5	28.5
Sweden.....	1940	2,106	71.4	28.6
	1950	2,394	65.1	34.9
Switzerland.....	1900	947	85.9	14.1
	1920	1,231	78.5	21.5
	1941	1,421	74.4	25.5
	1950	1,606	70.4	29.6

<sup>1</sup> Excludes persons "seeking work for the first time," as well as the unemployed where their distribution between wage earners and salaried employees was not available.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes the Armed Forces; domestic servants are included as wage earners.

SOURCE: Recent Events and Developments Affecting Salaried Employees and Professional Workers, op. cit., p. 9.

work in excess of 40 hours a week. This legislation applies to employees engaged in or producing goods for interstate commerce. The time and a half after 40 hours a week does not apply to executives, administrative and professional workers, outside salesmen, and persons engaged in local retail selling, or to employees of certain retail and service establishments, provided specified conditions are met. Technical personnel, such as engineers, chemists, physicists, and biologists, will usually qualify as professional workers under this legislation and consequently are exempted. Draftsmen, however, do come within the jurisdic-

<sup>7</sup> A clause sometimes included in agreements with trainees or other employees whereby the employee agrees not to leave his employer and join a competitive organization within a specified radius until the passage of a specified period of time.

<sup>8</sup> An ILO convention is a draft international treaty which, following adoption by the ILO Conference, must be considered by each ILO member nation for ratification and application. While not subject to the convention ratification procedure, a recommendation is also a standard which the Conference believes should be incorporated into the domestic practice of ILO members.

<sup>9</sup> Data on legislative provisions in the various countries are from the ILO Legislative Series from 1951 to 1956, and from reports of member countries of the Advisory Committee to the International Labor Office from 1949 to 1957.

<sup>10</sup> Data on United States practices are from Federal legislation and from reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the National Industrial Conference Board.

tion of this legislation, as do other workers in similar technical occupations. Hence, hours that they work in excess of 40 must be paid for at premium rates (time and one-half). Most workers in the Federal Government are, by law, on a 40-hour workweek, with overtime rates ranging downward from time and a half in the lowest salary brackets.

Whereas in the United States, executive, administrative, and professional employees who meet certain conditions are largely exempted from Federal wage and hour legislation, in other countries, according to the reports of members to the International Labor Office, the standard workweek of many of these employees is regulated by legislation.<sup>11</sup> In India, Ceylon, the Netherlands, Guatemala, Honduras, and Ecuador, for example, legislation provides for a standard 8-hour workday, but the workweek varies from 44 hours, as in Ecuador, to 48, as in Guatemala and Honduras. In Ecuador, the labor code, which is applicable to salary earners in private employment as well as to wage earners, provides that the half day at the end of the week shall be counted as a full day for purposes of pay. Ceylon and the Netherlands provide for a 45-hour week.

In countries where overtime hours and pay are regulated by legislation, the legislation generally calls for paying for overtime at premium rates, ranging from time and a quarter to double time for overtime worked late at night, or for work on Sundays, holidays, or other days of rest. Hours legislation in Finland exempts persons holding management posts, but applies to other workers in industry or business establishments. Employers may not schedule overtime for supervisors for more than 1 hour per day or 3 hours per week for preparatory or finishing work. The maximum overtime that other employees in Finland may work is 24 hours in a fortnight or 36 hours in a 3-week period, up to 200 hours per calendar year; but only if they consent to it. The normal workweek in Finnish industry is 47 to 48 hours. Ecuador limits the number of overtime hours to 4 per day or 12 per week, and requires that they be paid for at time and one-half, except that if

<sup>11</sup> The following salaried and professional workers are also exempted from Swedish hours of work legislation, because their actual working hours are usually less than the statutory 48 hours relating to manual workers, supervisory personnel, office workers, and other salaried employees except shop clerks and certain ship officers.

they are worked between midnight and 6 a. m., they must be paid for at twice the normal rate. In the Netherlands, special permission from the Government must be obtained to work overtime; if granted, total hours may not exceed 10 per day or 54 per week, and overtime must be paid for at time and a half. Overtime is illegal in industrial establishments in Italy, unless it is of a purely casual nature or in the case of exceptional technical requirements relating to production, where it is impossible to meet such requirements by hiring additional workers. When overtime is worked, the Italian hours of work law prescribes that it shall be paid for at the increased rates stipulated in collective agreements and that employers shall pay into the unemployment relief funds 15 percent of the overtime pay due.

Most of the countries legislating on hours have separate provisions for nightwork. For example, in Guatemala, where the 8-hour day, 48-hour week is normal for daywork, a 6-hour day, 36-hour week is prescribed for nightwork. When part of the work is done in the daytime and part at night, the labor code specifies a 7-hour day and 42-hour week. Ecuador attempts to discourage nightwork by requiring that it be paid for at time and one-quarter. Honduras prohibits nightwork (i. e., between 6 p. m. and 6 a. m.) for girls under 16, and limits it to 6 hours per day and 36 hours per week for women over 16.

In many countries, hours of work of salaried and professional workers are covered by collective agreements. This is true to a much larger extent in Europe than in the United States, where the great majority of white-collar workers are not organized into unions. However, even in the

TABLE 2. *Percent change in employed persons, by nonfarm occupational group, and by sex, April 1940 to April 1956*

Occupational group	Percent change		
	Both sexes	Men	Women
Total nonfarm employed.....	54.0	46.6	71.4
Total white-collar employed.....	68.4	52.1	97.8
Professional, technical, and kindred workers..	74.9	107.8	35.4
Nonfarm managers, officials, and proprietors..	63.9	58.2	107.1
Clerical and kindred workers.....	88.3	29.5	141.3
Sales workers.....	34.3	17.3	78.3
Total other nonfarm employed.....	44.3	43.3	14.6
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers....	64.9	63.4	130.0
Operatives and kindred workers.....	51.0	47.1	62.0
Private household workers.....	-4.4	-77.9	.5
Service workers, except private household....	57.5	34.3	92.4
Laborers, except farm and mine.....	12.8	13.5	-7.0

SOURCE: U. S. Bureau of the Census and Bureau of Labor Statistics.

United States, salaried and professional workers are to some extent covered by collective bargaining agreements, negotiated either by unions of these workers only or by unions which include both plant and office workers. For example, there are unions among engineers, particularly in the aircraft and electrical machinery industries, among office workers, and among professional and salaried employees in the entertainment field.

An act passed in 1952 in Western Germany, prescribing the minimum conditions of employment, requires that remuneration and other conditions of employment be fixed by "collective agreements freely negotiated between bargaining parties," or by the law only when such organizations do not exist.<sup>12</sup> A Belgian law on contracts of salaried employment,<sup>13</sup> passed in July 1955, specifies certain matters which must be included in employment contracts,<sup>14</sup> and then requires that "matters not covered by any joint industrial agreement rendered binding by Royal Order shall be governed by collective agreements, joint industrial committee agreements, or by custom, in the absence of any express stipulation by the parties." Hours and pay are among the matters which are governed by collective agreements, etc.

Frequently, collective agreements in other countries recognize the need for supervisors to work somewhat longer hours than the workers they supervise.<sup>15</sup> This is also true in the United States, where many engineering union contracts state that exempt engineers (i. e., those exempted from Federal minimum wage or public contracts legislation) are expected to work additional time beyond the regular 8-hour workday or 40-hour workweek at their own discretion and of their own choice, without being so directed, and without receiving additional compensation for it. However, if the overtime is directed, then the contracts generally provide extra payment over and above their regular rates of pay.<sup>16</sup>

*Salary Provisions.* In some countries, there is a national statutory minimum wage (or salary) for salaried and professional employees. In Ceylon, for example, a wage board for nonmanual workers determines, with the consent of the employer and the worker, the minimum salary for particular categories of workers in shops or offices. Similarly, in Uruguay, special wage councils are established to fix minimum wages and regulate working

conditions of nonmanual workers. In Montevideo, wage boards have been set up even for such professional occupations as musician, teacher, and doctor, and for commercial employees. The Uruguayan employer delegate to the 1957 session reported that "the activities of the wage councils had greatly influenced collective bargaining because in most instances the awards of such councils replaced collective agreements."<sup>17</sup> In the United States, Federal minimum wage legislation is applicable to nonmanual workers, and to certain lower technical and supervisory grades, but not to the executive, administrative, or professional grades which meet the exemptions of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Salaries are frequently determined through collective bargaining negotiations, particularly in western and northern Europe, where salaried and professional workers are highly organized. In the United States, salary levels of technical and professional workers are negotiated through collective agreements only in certain companies in, e. g., the aircraft, electrical machinery, and communications industries, or in certain professions, e. g., radio technicians and radio and television performers, where there are organizations of salaried and professional workers. Office workers in the United States also are sometimes organized, and their salaries are thus subject to collective bargaining. For example, in 1956-57 in 17 labor market areas, about one-sixth of the office workers in all industries combined were organized; in public utilities, the proportion exceeded 50 percent in 11 of the 17 areas.<sup>18</sup> However, it is much more common in United States industry for salaries, especially of

<sup>12</sup> Minimum Conditions of Employment, ILO Legislative Series, 1952, Federal Republic of Germany.

<sup>13</sup> Contracts of Salaried Employment, ILO Legislative Series, 1955, Belgium.

<sup>14</sup> Included are termination notice, conditions under which the contract of employment may be suspended, immunity from attachment of wages and salaries.

<sup>15</sup> See, for example, 2 national agreements in France, 1 for the chemical industries and 1 for engineers and supervisors in the paper, cardboard, and woodpulp industry, which specify higher pay for supervisors to help compensate for longer hours, and 1 in Belgium for the Belgian National Union of Supervisors. Working Conditions of Technical and Supervisory Staff in Industry, Excluding Management, ILO Advisory Committee on Salaried Employees and Professional Workers, Fourth Session, Geneva, 1956, Report No. 3, p. 105.

<sup>16</sup> Unionization Among American Engineers, Studies in Personnel Policy, No. 155 (New York, National Industrial Conference Board, 1956), pp. 21-22.

<sup>17</sup> Report of the Sixth Plenary Sitting, ILO Advisory Committee on Salaried Employees and Professional Workers, Fourth Session, Geneva, April 1957, p. 9.

<sup>18</sup> See Coverage of Collective Agreements in 17 Labor Markets, 1956-57 (in Monthly Labor Review, October 1957, p. 1223).

technical, professional, and supervisory workers, to be determined by management.

*Paid Leave.* For many years, salaried and professional employees enjoyed longer paid vacations than did hourly paid workers, not only in the United States but also in a number of other countries. It was only after industrial workers' trade union movements became widespread, or as a result of national industrial policies brought about by World War II, that industrial workers began to receive paid vacations or vacations of more than 1 or, at most, 2 weeks. Today, legislative provisions, where they exist in other countries,<sup>19</sup> make little or no distinction in the length of vacations for wage and salary earners. In the United States, collective agreements for engineers often provide longer vacations after a shorter period of service than do contracts for production workers. According to reports of establishment practices in the United States, office workers typically receive 2 weeks' paid vacation after 1 year of service, whereas plant workers generally do not receive 2 weeks until 2 or more years of service.<sup>20</sup> For salaried employees in private industry, the practice of granting paid leave for vacations and other reasons developed largely after World War I, whereas for hourly employees, the practice started to develop during World War II.<sup>21</sup>

In the United States, paid leave is generally a matter of management policy, or a subject for collective agreements, except that public employees receive such leave through legislation.

Unlike the United States, many countries have legislation regulating paid vacation and sick leave that applies to all workers, salaried and wage earners both in government and private business, although salaried employees frequently receive longer vacations.

Among the Latin American countries which have statutes regulating paid vacations and sick leave for salaried and professional workers are Honduras, Uruguay, Peru, Haiti, Ecuador, El Salvador, and Bolivia. The Bolivian legislation applies to all wage and salary earners, whether they are in private or government employment. The legislation in El Salvador provides for longer vacations for commercial and office employees in private business (15 days after 1 year), and

shorter vacations for industrial (10 days) and other workers (6 days).

Legislation in Ceylon provides that employees in shops and offices may take from 4 to 14 days of vacation with pay after 1 year of employment, depending on when their employment began;<sup>22</sup> after 2 years, they are eligible for 14 days, of which 7 must be taken consecutively. The Ceylon statute also provides an additional 7 days, after 2 years of service, for personal (nonvacation) leave. The Leave and Holidays Act of 1951 of Burma, which exempts, among others, all those earning more than 400 rupees per month, and hence probably a large proportion of technical, supervisory, and other salaried and professional employees, provides for 10 days of vacation with pay for workers over age 15.<sup>23</sup> In Egypt, a statute on contracts of employment, which applies equally to manual and salaried employees of both sexes, specifies 14 days' paid leave after 1 year of service and 21 days with pay after 10 years' service.

Several European countries having legislation providing for paid vacations stipulate that at least part of this leave is to be taken during specified vacation periods, as in the Scandinavian countries. The vacation legislation of the Scandinavian countries generally applies to both wage and salary workers. A 3-week vacation is decreed in Norway and Sweden, and is common in Denmark. The Norwegian vacation law is based on the vacation provisions of collective agreements between members of the Employers' Association and the Federation of Labor. It provides for 3 weeks with pay, at least 2 of which must be taken consecutively within the vacation period. In Denmark, legislation provides for vacation leave of only 1 day for each month worked in the previous year, but collective agreements frequently extend the vacation to 3 weeks.

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<sup>19</sup> Vacations of employees in private industry are not regulated by legislation in the United States.

<sup>20</sup> See Wages and Related Benefits, 17 Labor Markets, 1956-57 (BLS Bull. 1202, 1957).

<sup>21</sup> Time Off with Pay, Studies in Personnel Policy, No. 156 (New York, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 1957) p. 7.

<sup>22</sup> 14 days with pay if they began work in the 1st quarter of the year, 10 days if they began in the 2d quarter, 7 in the 3d, and 4 in the 4th. See Shops and Offices Act, No. 19, 1954, ILO Legislative Series, 1954, Ceylon.

<sup>23</sup> For workers under age 15, the law provides for 14 days with pay. See Leave and Holidays Act of 1951, ILO Legislative Series, 1952, Burma.

## Supplementary Wage Provisions in 17 Labor Markets, 1956-57

THE PREVALENCE of supplementary wage provisions in a number of widely dispersed labor markets of substantially different industrial composition is studied each year in the community wage program of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.<sup>1</sup> These studies, over a period of years, indicate that the proportions of workers entitled to receive these benefits have increased and that, typically, the substantive nature of the benefits has been enlarged or liberalized in some fashion.

According to the Bureau's 1956-57 surveys, vacation pay is almost universally available in the industries and areas surveyed, often after 6 months' service, and, to the extent of a week's pay, to virtually all workers after a year's service.<sup>2</sup> In general, 6 paid full-day holidays were the most common single provision for both office and plant workers, with 7 the next most common.

Life insurance is available to 90 percent or more of the office workers and to 84 percent or more of the plant workers in the great majority of the 17 areas. In almost as many areas, hospitalization and surgical insurance were each available to from 70 to 90 percent of both types of workers. Medical insurance applied to half or more in a majority of the areas. All three types are available to proportionately more office than plant workers. Protection against loss of income by illness was more prevalent in manufacturing than in any non-manufacturing division except public utilities, paid sick leave being the typical provision for office workers and sickness and accident insurance for plant workers. Catastrophe (extended medical) insurance applied to from a fourth to two-fifths of the office workers in 5 areas and to 10 to 20 percent in the remaining areas, but to as many as a tenth of the plant workers in only 6 areas. Retirement pension plans applied to 70 percent or more of the office and 60 percent or more of the plant workers in a majority of the areas.

These estimates of prevalence relate to the availability of such benefits to the overall groups of office or plant workers included in the surveys (excluding technical and professional personnel), under plans to which the employer contributes at least part of the cost.<sup>3</sup> For each type of benefit,

aside from the factor of proportionate cost allocation, there is a wide (but unmeasured) range in the dollars-and-cents value to the worker of the benefits specified. Also varying service (seniority) requirements for eligibility are an obvious factor in evaluating the extent to which individual workers participate in or benefit by a particular supplementary benefit type of arrangement. Thus, length of service is a limiting factor both as to the number of workers who receive the benefit in any given period and the amount of the benefit. Relatively long seniority requirements, as in the case of retirement programs, limit the number of workers who ultimately qualify; or, as in the case of paid vacations, limit the number who receive 3- or 4-week pay amounts at any given time.

### Paid Vacations

Except for about 10 percent of the workers in the southern areas, 2 weeks' vacation pay after 5 years' service is available to almost as many workers as is the virtually universal provision of 1 week's pay after 1 year. Three or more weeks' pay is available to a fourth after 10 years and to almost three-fourths after 15 years, in most areas. Four weeks' pay is generally available to from a

<sup>1</sup> This article is the third and last of a series of analyses of wages, establishment practices, and supplementary wage provisions in 17 major labor market areas. For the first two articles, see *Earnings and Wage Differentials in 17 Labor Markets, 1956-57*, and *Coverage of Collective Agreements in 17 Labor Markets, 1956-57* (in *Monthly Labor Review*, October 1957, pp. 1216 and 1222, respectively). Further analysis and data are contained in *Wages and Related Benefits, 17 Labor Markets, 1956-57*, BLS Bull. 1202 (1957), and individual area bulletins.

The surveys in the 17 areas were made between August 1956 and April 1957. Metropolitan areas were covered except in Chicago (Cook County), New York City (the five boroughs), and Philadelphia (Philadelphia and Delaware counties, Pa., and Camden County, N. J.).

Major industry divisions within the scope of the surveys were manufacturing; transportation (except railroads), communication, and other public utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services (selected industries).

The minimum establishment size was 51 workers in each of the 6 industry divisions surveyed, except that in 8 of the larger areas, the minimum in manufacturing, public utilities, and retail trade was 101 workers. The construction and extractive industries, and Government-operated establishments were excluded.

The 4,100 firms studied, employing 3½ million workers, were selected to represent 21,000 firms within the scope of the studies with a total employment of 7 million in the 17 areas.

<sup>2</sup> Although most of the discussion in this article is supported by data in the accompanying table, this analysis and some others draw on material in BLS Bull. 1202 (1957) and the more detailed individual area bulletins.

<sup>3</sup> The most recent data on the proportions of workers, in most of the areas surveyed, who were subject to contributory and noncontributory life insurance and pension plans, are presented in *Health, Insurance, and Pension Plans in 17 Labor Markets* (in *Monthly Labor Review*, November 1954, pp. 1228-1232).



sixth to a fourth of the workers if they have 20 or 25 years' service.

Typically, the maximum pay ceilings attainable and the amount of pay for comparable service were more liberal for office workers. This observation applies to the great majority of the areas and individual industry divisions.

For the bulk of both plant and office workers in most areas, vacation pay for 3 weeks was the maximum provided. The proportion of plant workers for whom the maximum vacation pay provision was 2 weeks was somewhat greater than the proportion of office workers with this maximum. A greater proportion of office than plant

Percent of workers employed in establishments having formal provisions for selected supplementary wage benefits in 17 major labor markets, August 1956-April 1957<sup>1</sup>

Area	Paid vacations <sup>2</sup>						Paid holidays (full days) <sup>3</sup>						Insurance						Retirement pension <sup>4</sup>		
	2 weeks or more		3 weeks or more			4 weeks or more		Total	1 to 5	6	7	8	9 or more	Life	Accidental death and dismemberment	Hospitalization	Surgical	Medical		Catastrophe	Sickness pay <sup>5</sup>
	After 1 year	After 5 years	After 5 years	After 10 years	After 15 years	After 20 years	After 25 years														
Office workers																					
Northeast:																					
Boston.....	96	99	26	42	85	10	29	99	(6)	2	10	3	85	89	46	78	76	39	16	74	78
Buffalo.....	81	99	6	37	88	7	26	99	---	39	37	5	19	93	39	87	82	53	11	91	81
New York City.....	92	99	18	56	88	17	49	99	---	2	14	11	74	93	41	77	74	53	30	92	78
Philadelphia.....	77	99	7	33	83	4	32	100	(6)	25	21	21	33	94	30	66	57	35	15	87	81
Pittsburgh.....	78	99	(6)	13	88	3	15	99	(6)	37	45	10	8	95	42	79	78	45	16	94	83
South:																					
Atlanta.....	78	98	(6)	19	64	5	26	99	36	35	19	8	3	98	55	84	82	45	37	71	85
Birmingham.....	62	94	(6)	8	55	(6)	7	99	26	18	46	(6)	8	93	29	61	61	32	6	68	63
Dallas.....	67	97	3	9	51	(6)	16	99	38	38	20	4	---	92	47	78	75	55	19	68	69
Memphis <sup>7</sup> .....	65	99	4	16	46	3	15	100	58	17	20	5	---	91	50	85	85	44	10	62	61
North Central:																					
Chicago.....	80	99	6	37	85	11	32	99	(6)	50	28	8	14	95	41	80	80	53	24	80	75
Cleveland.....	84	99	(6)	21	89	3	14	99	(6)	76	19	2	1	93	45	74	71	33	14	72	74
Kansas City.....	64	99	6	23	72	7	29	99	2	50	27	17	3	91	56	75	75	58	20	79	74
Minneapolis-St. Paul <sup>7</sup> .....	69	99	5	32	84	6	31	100	---	66	24	6	4	91	45	76	75	60	10	70	74
West:																					
Los Angeles-Long Beach.....	80	100	8	24	80	7	18	100	(6)	48	29	17	6	97	68	89	89	74	43	80	80
Portland.....	68	100	3	24	69	4	21	99	(6)	45	39	15	1	88	44	83	82	74	18	70	74
San Francisco-Oakland.....	82	100	8	27	81	5	24	100	(6)	2	49	34	15	94	40	80	80	68	27	72	72
Seattle.....	83	100	(6)	9	42	5	22	100	---	1	56	40	3	98	73	55	55	48	15	93	72
Plant workers																					
Northeast:																					
Boston.....	40	98	13	26	74	9	16	95	5	11	27	12	40	84	52	74	70	33	3	91	56
Buffalo.....	18	99	7	28	86	7	22	97	1	47	40	6	3	91	38	89	88	52	4	80	76
New York City.....	44	95	15	35	63	6	14	97	5	16	31	14	33	92	42	87	85	58	6	85	74
Philadelphia.....	24	95	5	34	71	3	18	99	3	36	34	20	6	93	43	80	75	46	5	88	59
Pittsburgh.....	6	98	(6)	8	92	5	11	97	1	20	67	7	2	99	43	93	93	32	8	95	82
South:																					
Atlanta.....	32	83	3	16	42	7	12	85	39	35	9	(6)	1	94	56	82	81	33	17	72	59
Birmingham.....	6	91	(6)	4	73	(6)	(6)	94	17	19	56	2	---	89	23	76	72	22	(6)	80	61
Dallas.....	18	88	(6)	3	38	(6)	8	89	42	23	22	1	---	86	49	79	77	46	13	68	54
Memphis <sup>7</sup> .....	12	84	(6)	6	39	(6)	6	85	44	23	16	2	---	72	41	66	64	32	5	60	42
North Central:																					
Chicago.....	18	98	7	30	82	10	24	98	6	55	28	7	2	92	47	88	87	59	10	89	65
Cleveland.....	11	99	(6)	15	87	4	11	97	4	76	17	(6)	---	95	82	76	79	40	5	85	67
Kansas City.....	19	97	4	12	65	(6)	20	98	6	57	24	8	2	84	50	72	72	53	13	77	59
Minneapolis-St. Paul <sup>7</sup> .....	18	99	6	27	72	3	23	98	2	73	18	6	---	88	48	78	76	53	4	88	58
West:																					
Los Angeles-Long Beach.....	38	98	12	25	76	5	11	95	3	51	27	14	(6)	93	70	92	92	79	28	67	62
Portland.....	13	100	(6)	18	50	3	16	89	2	51	32	4	---	71	47	79	79	72	6	74	51
San Francisco-Oakland.....	26	100	11	31	87	3	17	95	7	7	52	29	(6)	94	49	84	84	80	19	55	63
Seattle.....	43	97	(6)	39	71	(6)	9	93	6	4	51	32	---	93	52	90	90	85	6	91	63

<sup>1</sup> Reports issued for the separate areas present, where possible, separate data for the 6 major industry divisions studied, depending largely on their relative size and importance within a given area. Thus, data for manufacturing and public utilities are available in each of the 17 areas, for retail trade and finance in 11, wholesale trade in 10, and services in 5.

<sup>2</sup> A week's pay for a year's service applied to 99 percent of the office workers and 98 percent of the plant workers in virtually every area.

<sup>3</sup> Full-day holidays provided annually, exclusive of half holidays. For information on the latter, see p. 1359 of this issue, BLS Bull. 1202 (1957), and individual area bulletins.

<sup>4</sup> Unduplicated total of workers receiving paid sick leave or sickness and accident insurance or both.

<sup>5</sup> Includes retirement-type profit-sharing plans that provide for regular payments to retirees for the remainder of their lives.

<sup>6</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.

<sup>7</sup> Data relate to winter 1955-56.

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

workers could expect eventually to receive vacation pay for 4 weeks or more.

The greatest differences between the benefits for office and plant workers are in the provisions for service periods up to 3 years. Much larger proportions of office workers, for example, qualify for vacation pay after 6 months. Also, pay of 2 weeks or more after a year of service was much more widely granted to office workers. Provisions were about the same for both groups for employees with 5 years' service, except in 3 southern areas. However, vacation pay arrangements pertaining to 10, 15, 20, and 25 years of service progressively favor office workers in most areas, tending to provide an increasingly higher proportion of such workers with 3 and 4 weeks' vacations.

Some marked differences for both office and plant workers were noted among the areas, not only in respect to maximum pay offered, but also as regards length of service. Moreover, not all of the areas that offer the most (or least) liberal vacation provisions for office workers held the same relative rank with respect to plant workers. To some extent, such variations reflect the local importance of particular industries. For example, in New York City, financial institutions, and in Birmingham and Pittsburgh, the steel industry, provide employment to an unusually high proportion of the total office and manufacturing plant workers, respectively, in the area. Thus, vacation practices in these industries influence the overall data for these cities. All areas had in common, however, the practice of at least 1 week's pay for 1 year's service applicable to the great majority of office and plant workers in each area.

Among the 5 industry divisions (excluding finance) for which data are available for plant workers, public utilities led in the proportions of workers (50 to 90 percent in most areas) who were offered a week's pay for as little as 6 months' service. The proportions of plant workers to whom 2 weeks' or more pay was available after a year's service were highest in wholesale trade in most areas affording comparison. Likewise, 2 weeks' or more pay after 2 and 3 years' service was generally available to the greatest extent in public utilities and retail trade. Three weeks' or more pay after 15 years' service was available to the greatest extent in public utilities and wholesale trade, and after 10 years' service, in retail trade.

Retail trade also led all divisions in offering 4 weeks' pay to a third or more of its nonoffice workers in most areas, as against a proportion of a sixth or more in the next highest industry division—public utilities.

For most workers, vacation pay is expressed in terms of regular or average weekly earnings, graduated on a sliding scale from as little as 1 day's pay after a short length of employment to as much as 4 weeks' pay after long service. Some plans of this type also provide 1 day's pay for each year of service, providing in this way progression for intermediate years. Graduated plans of another type which express vacation pay as a percentage of the workers' annual earnings applied to higher proportions of the plant than of the office workers—the great majority of these workers being employed in the production departments of manufacturing firms. Although applicable to only a few workers in some areas, the practice applied to almost a third of the factory workers in Philadelphia and to a fifth in Los Angeles–Long Beach, Memphis, and San Francisco–Oakland. Other types of payment, including flat-sum payments, were not usual, applying to only 3 to 4 percent of the plant workers in but 3 areas.

### **Paid Holidays**

Paid holidays were provided to virtually all office workers and to 85 percent or more of the plant workers in each area (see table). The number of paid holidays varied widely within and among the areas. Six full-day holidays, in some cases supplemented by one or more half days, was the most common single provision for both office and plant workers in a majority of the areas. However, as many as half the office and plant workers were covered by such provisions only in the 4 North Central areas; in Portland and Los Angeles–Long Beach, half of the plant workers, but a slightly smaller proportion of office workers, received 6 full-day holidays. In Birmingham, Pittsburgh, San Francisco–Oakland, and Seattle, 7 full days was the usual provision for both groups. Eleven full-day holidays were provided to a majority of the office workers in Boston and to two-fifths in New York City. Five days were as commonly granted as 6 days in some of the southern areas.

Seven or more paid holidays were provided to almost all office workers in Boston, New York City, San Francisco-Oakland, and Seattle and, along with Pittsburgh, to from 75 to 85 percent of the plant workers. Among other areas, the proportion of office workers receiving 7 or more paid full-day holidays ranged between 50 and 75 percent in Birmingham and the other areas in the Northeast and West, and among the remaining areas, was lowest in the South and in Cleveland (20 to 30 percent). The proportion of plant workers receiving 7 or more full holidays ranged among other areas from about 60 percent (Birmingham and Philadelphia) down to 10 to 25 percent in the same areas as were lowest for office workers. Provisions for more than 8 full-day holidays were not common for plant workers except in Boston and New York City, nor for office workers except in these 2 areas and Philadelphia.

In each of the major industry groups, virtually all office workers and the great majority of plant workers received one or more paid full-day holidays. In a few industries and areas, 10 percent or more of the plant workers received no paid full-day holidays, chiefly factory and public utility workers in 3 southern areas and Portland, and plant workers in service industries. Manufacturing industries as a group did not provide as many full-day holidays as did the finance, public utility, and wholesale trade divisions of nonmanufacturing.

*Total Holiday Time.* More than a sixth of the office workers and a smaller proportion of plant workers in most areas now receive pay for at least 1 half holiday in addition to their full holidays, 1 or 2 half days, often the day before Christmas and New Year's, being the usual number. Paid half holidays were most prevalent in the Northeast and North Central areas studied—1 or more paid half holidays were received by from 20 to 30 percent of the plant workers in 3 of these 9 areas and by similar proportions of office workers in 5. Among industry divisions, paid half holidays were most frequent among office workers in the finance and manufacturing divisions, and among plant workers in manufacturing. One or more half holidays were received by half or more of the office workers in Boston public utilities and retail trade and Pittsburgh finance, and half or more of the plant workers in Boston public utilities.

In order to determine workers' total paid holiday time (not presented in the table) inclusive of half holidays, the half-day holidays were added to the basic full holiday data such as appear in the accompanying table. For example, workers receiving 7 full days and 2 half days (or 6 full days and 4 half days, and so on) were considered as having received 8 days of paid holiday time. These workers, added to those who received 8 full days but no half days, provided a new estimate of workers who received 8 days' *paid holiday time*. In 8 areas affording comparison, the proportions of office and plant workers receiving the equivalent of 6 days of paid holiday time in the 1956-57 survey period were generally 3 to 6 percentage points lower than in the winter of 1955-56. A corresponding increase was recorded in the proportions receiving 7 or 8 days.

Total paid holiday time equal to 11 or more days was received by a majority of office workers in Boston and New York City. Approximately half of the office workers in Philadelphia and San Francisco-Oakland received an equivalent of 8 or more days, and 6 or 7 or more were provided in all other areas except Memphis (5 or more). A majority of plant workers in Boston received the equivalent of 8 or more days, in New York City  $7\frac{1}{2}$  or more, in Birmingham (atypical for the South) 7 or more, and in other areas 6 or 7 or more, except in 3 southern areas (5 or more).

### Health and Insurance Plans

As in earlier surveys in these areas, life insurance coverage was the most common benefit provision. It was available to 90 percent or more of the office workers in each area except Boston and Portland, and to 84 percent or more of the plant workers in each area except Memphis and Portland.

Provisions for hospitalization insurance and surgical insurance applied to from 70 to 90 percent or more of both the office and plant workers in each area except Philadelphia, Birmingham, Memphis, and Seattle. In the latter two areas, however, the proportionate coverage of office workers in Memphis (85 percent) and of plant workers in Seattle (90 percent) ranked among the highest of the 17 areas. Medical insurance was available to more than half of the office and plant workers in 9 of the areas.

Hospitalization, surgical, and medical insurance have each become increasingly available in recent years in all areas studied. Between the winters of 1952-53<sup>4</sup> and 1956-57, hospitalization was extended to an additional 15 to 39 percent of the office workers in a third of the areas and to an additional 15 to 68 percent of the plant workers in half the areas. Furthermore, during this 4-year span, in all of the 14 areas affording comparison, surgical and medical coverage grew more rapidly than hospitalization.

Hospitalization, earlier available to proportionately more office than plant workers in a majority of the areas, is now available to more plant workers in two-thirds of the 14 areas studied in 1952-53. The proportion of plant workers now receiving hospitalization and surgical protection exceeds that of office workers by 35 percent in Seattle, and by approximately 10 to 20 percent in New York City, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Birmingham. In only 2 of the areas in which the office worker coverage was the greater (Boston and Memphis) did the difference between office and plant coverage exceed 5 percent.

Protection for employee illnesses may take the form of sick leave with full or partial pay or insurance benefits. Many establishments provided both sickness insurance and sick leave. In about half the areas, the proportions of office and plant workers covered by some type of sickness pay equaled or exceeded not only the proportion who were provided hospitalization, but also those who had surgical insurance.

Sick-leave plans providing for full pay and requiring no waiting period were much more prevalent for office workers than for plant workers. For example, the area proportions of workers covered by such plans ranged between 28 and 83 percent of the office workers compared with between 5 and 36 percent (Los Angeles-Long Beach) of the plant workers. On the other hand, sickness and accident insurance was more commonly provided for plant workers, for whom the proportions covered ranged from 26 to 89 percent as compared to a range of 31 to 51 percent for office workers. Limited-type sick leave requiring a waiting period or providing partial pay or both was provided to up to 15 percent of office and up to 23 percent of plant workers. Illness plans were

more prevalent in manufacturing establishments than in nonmanufacturing divisions, except public utilities.

The availability of catastrophe (extended medical) insurance, for which information was first collected in the winter of 1953-54,<sup>5</sup> ranged from 25 to 40 percent of the office workers in Atlanta, Chicago, New York City, Los Angeles-Long Beach, and San Francisco-Oakland, and from 10 to 20 percent in most other areas. In 9 areas permitting comparison, the 3-year increment ranged between 12 and 35 percent. In 1956-57, catastrophe insurance was available to as many as 10 percent of the plant workers in only 6 of the 17 areas, the highest coverage being 28 percent (Los Angeles-Long Beach).

### Retirement Plans

Retirement plans were somewhat more prevalent for office workers than for plant workers. Pension coverage for office workers ranged from 60-70 percent (in 3 southern areas) to 80-85 percent in Atlanta, Buffalo, Los Angeles-Long Beach, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh. Plant worker coverage ranged more widely, from about 40 percent in Memphis and 50-55 percent in Boston, Dallas, and Portland up to 74-75 percent in Buffalo and New York City and over 80 percent in Pittsburgh.

Coverage varied widely among industry divisions. Relatively more workers were covered in public utilities than in other major industry groups studied. Lowest pension plan coverage was in services and retail trade.

Between 1952-53 and 1956-57, pensions became available to additional office and plant workers in each area. The gain in the proportion of office workers covered by pension provisions ranged between 11 and 15 percent in most areas, with slightly larger increases in coverage noted for plant workers.

—OTTO HOLLBERG

Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

<sup>4</sup> See *Wages and Related Benefits, 1952-53*, BLS Bull. 1116 (1953).

<sup>5</sup> See *Wage Differences and Establishment Practices, 17 Labor Markets, 1953-54*, BLS Bull. 1173 (1954); also *Health, Insurance, and Pension Plans in 17 Labor Markets* (in *Monthly Labor Review*, November 1954, pp. 1228-1232).

## Wage Chronology No. 3: United States Steel Corp.

### Supplement No. 7—1956-57

THE INFORMATION contained in this supplement of the United States Steel Corp. chronology<sup>1</sup> results from the negotiations for new contracts in the basic steel industry started on May 28, 1956, between the United States Steel Corp. and two other major steel producers and the United Steelworkers of America. Similar discussions were held with other producers at about the same time. Earlier, the companies and the union had served formal 60-day notices terminating their contracts on June 30, 1956.

In the initial meeting with the companies, the union presented a list of 23 proposed contract changes that had been formulated by its Wage Policy Committee. The detailed proposal included a "substantial" wage increase, premium pay for work on Saturday and Sunday as such, a supplemental unemployment benefit plan, an improved health and welfare plan, and a variety of other contract changes. Bargaining sessions were recessed at the end of May to permit the companies to study the union's proposal. On June 15, a counterproposal advanced by the companies was rejected by the union. This proposal included a 5-year contract (reopenable only in the event of a national emergency), with a general wage increase averaging 7.3 cents an hour annually; a cost-of-living provision; a supplemental unemployment benefit plan; an improved insurance plan; and other deferred improvements to become effective during the life of the contract.

When it became evident that a settlement would not be reached by June 30, 1956, the expiration date of the existing agreements, efforts were made to extend the contracts while negotiations continued but met with no success. The companies requested an indefinite contract extension (without provision for making new benefits retroactive), subject to a 72-hour termination notice; the union proposed a 2-week contract extension, with new benefits retroactive to July 1. The parties failed to resolve their difference on contract extension.

On July 1, a work stoppage idled most of the industry and bargaining was discontinued.

With the assistance of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, bargaining was resumed in mid-July, and a memorandum of agreement with United States Steel Corp. and 11 other basic steel producers on new 3-year contracts, subject to union ratification, was signed on July 27. However, a return to work was delayed until early August to allow the parties to work out details (e. g., with respect to supplemental unemployment benefit plan provisions and incentive inequity problems) and to sign individual contracts.

The new settlement provided for a general increase in basic rates averaging about 9.5 cents an hour (about 10.5 cents in hourly earnings, including incentive pay), effective August 3, 1956; deferred increases averaging 8.3 cents an hour (about 9.1 cents when incentive pay was included), effective on July 1 of both 1957 and 1958; and a semiannual cost-of-living escalator formula. Changes in supplementary benefits, effective at various dates throughout the contract period, included a supplemental unemployment benefit plan, premium pay for nonovertime Sunday work, an additional paid holiday (Good Friday), increased pay for holiday work, an improved insurance program, increased pension benefits, increased shift premiums, additional vacation pay after specified periods of service, and pay for jury duty. The agreement also provided for establishing joint committees to review job classifications and the existing wage incentive system.

The new agreements, to be in force from August 3, 1956, through June 30, 1959, made no provision for wage reopenings—the first long-term agreements without reopenings in basic steel's collective bargaining history. (Pension and insurance agreements remain in force through October 1, 1959.)

The following tables bring the wage changes of the United States Steel Corp. chronology through July 1, 1957, and take into account the revisions in supplemental benefits and other changes provided in the agreement of August 3, 1956.

<sup>1</sup> For basic chronology and previous supplements, 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; or BLS Report 106.

A—General Wage Changes

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
Aug. 3, 1956 (by agreement of same date).	7.5 cents an hour increase plus increases in increments between standard job class rates resulting in added increases up to 9 cents for the top classification. Total increase averaged approximately 9.5 cents an hour in base rates or 10.5 cents when effect on incentive pay is included.	Included in computing total was additional 6 cents an hour for employees formerly in job class 1 which was eliminated and combined with job class 2. Increments between job classes were increased from 6 cents to 6.3 cents an hour, thus providing additional increases ranging from 0.3 cent in job class 3 to 9 cents for job class 32. (See schedule of standard hourly rates.) Proportionate increase in incentive earnings under pay plans in effect on April 22, 1947, as well as for subsequent plans. (Previously cents per hour increases added to incentive earnings under pay plans in effect on April 22, 1947.) Deferred increases of 7 cents an hour, plus 0.2-cent increases in increment between job classes effective July 1, 1957, and July 1, 1958. The new agreement provided for semiannual cost-of-living adjustments of 1 cent an hour, added to straight-time hourly earnings, for alternating 0.4- and 0.5-point changes in the Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Price Index above a level of 116.2. No reductions in the cost-of-living allowance unless the decline in the index warrants a wage decrease of at least 2 cents. <sup>1</sup> Semiannual adjustment of cost-of-living allowance.
January 1957 (first pay period beginning in month). July 1, 1957 (by agreement dated Aug. 3, 1956).	3 cents an hour allowance added to straight-time hourly earnings. 7 cents an hour increase, plus increase in increments between standard job class rates, resulting in added increases up to 6 cents for the top classification. Total increase averaged approximately 8.3 cents an hour in base rates or 9.1 cents when the effect on incentive pay is included.	Increments between job classes were increased from 6.3 cents to 6.5 cents an hour, thus providing additional increases ranging from 0.2 cent in job class 3 to 6 cents for job class 32. Proportionate increase in incentive earnings under pay plans in effect on April 22, 1947.
July 1957 (first pay period beginning in month).	4 cents an hour allowance added to straight-time hourly earnings.	Semiannual adjustment of cost-of-living allowance.

<sup>1</sup> The new agreement provided that semiannual cost-of-living adjustments be based on the Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Price Index (1947-49=100) for the index months of May and November as follows:

Consumer Price Index	Cost-of-living allowance
116.5 or less	None.
116.6 to 117.0	1 cent an hour.
117.1 to 117.4	2 cents an hour.
117.5 to 117.9	3 cents an hour.
118.0 to 118.3	4 cents an hour.

and so forth, with 1-cent adjustments in straight-time hourly earnings for alternating 0.4- and 0.5-point changes in the index, and with downward adjustments occurring only when the index declines sufficiently to warrant a 2-cent decrease.

Examples of changes in the cost-of-living allowance are shown in the following tabulation:

Change in cost-of-living allowance in cents in accordance with table	Actual cost-of-living adjustment
+4 cents	4 cents an hour.
+3 cents	7 cents an hour.
-2 cents	5 cents an hour.
-1 cent	5 cents an hour.
-1 cent	3 cents an hour.
+2 cents	5 cents an hour.
-1 cent	5 cents an hour.
+1 cent	5 cents an hour.
-1 cent	5 cents an hour.
+2 cents	6 cents an hour.
-3 cents	3 cents an hour.
-1 cent	3 cents an hour.
-1 cent	1 cent an hour.
-3 cents	None.
+2 cents	None.

## Schedule of Standard Hourly Rates in Steel-Producing Operations of United States Steel Corp.

Job class <sup>1</sup>	July 1, 1955	Aug. 3, 1956	July 1, 1957 <sup>2</sup>	July 1, 1958 <sup>2</sup>	Job class <sup>1</sup>	July 1, 1955	Aug. 3, 1956	July 1, 1957 <sup>2</sup>	July 1, 1958 <sup>2</sup>	Job class <sup>1</sup>	July 1, 1955	Aug. 3, 1956	July 1, 1957 <sup>2</sup>	July 1, 1958 <sup>2</sup>
0-1----	\$1. 685	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	12----	2. 345	2. 450	2. 540	2. 630	23----	3. 005	3. 143	3. 255	3. 367
2----	1. 745	\$1. 820	\$1. 890	\$1. 960	13----	2. 405	2. 513	2. 605	2. 697	24----	3. 065	3. 206	3. 320	3. 434
3----	1. 805	1. 883	1. 955	2. 027	14----	2. 465	2. 576	2. 670	2. 764	25----	3. 125	3. 269	3. 385	3. 501
4----	1. 865	1. 946	2. 020	2. 094	15----	2. 525	2. 639	2. 735	2. 831	26----	3. 185	3. 332	3. 450	3. 568
5----	1. 925	2. 009	2. 085	2. 161	16----	2. 585	2. 702	2. 800	2. 898	27----	3. 245	3. 395	3. 515	3. 635
6----	1. 985	2. 072	2. 150	2. 228	17----	2. 645	2. 765	2. 865	2. 965	28----	3. 305	3. 458	3. 580	3. 702
7----	2. 045	2. 135	2. 215	2. 295	18----	2. 705	2. 828	2. 930	3. 032	29----	3. 365	3. 521	3. 645	3. 769
8----	2. 105	2. 198	2. 280	2. 362	19----	2. 765	2. 891	2. 995	3. 099	30----	3. 425	3. 584	3. 710	3. 836
9----	2. 165	2. 261	2. 345	2. 429	20----	2. 825	2. 954	3. 060	3. 166	31----	3. 485	3. 647	3. 775	3. 903
10----	2. 225	2. 324	2. 410	2. 496	21----	2. 885	3. 017	3. 125	3. 233	32----	3. 545	3. 710	3. 840	3. 970
11----	2. 285	2. 387	2. 475	2. 563	22----	2. 945	3. 080	3. 190	3. 300					

<sup>1</sup> For typical occupations in each job class, see BLS Report 106, Wage Chronology: U. S. Steel Corp. (1937-55).

<sup>2</sup> Does not include cost-of-living adjustment.

<sup>3</sup> Under the new agreements, workers who were formerly in job class 0-1 were moved up and combined with job class 2. Employees in former job class 0-1 received an extra 6 cents an hour increase (the old increment) in addition to the general increases for all workers.

## C—Related Wage Practices

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Shift Premium Pay</i>		
July 1, 1958 (by agreement dated Aug. 3, 1956).	Increased to: 8 cents an hour for work on afternoon (second) shift; 12 cents an hour on night (third) shift.	
<i>Pay for Sunday Work</i>		
Sept. 1, 1956 (by agreement dated Aug. 3, 1956).	Time and one-tenth for hours worked on Sunday not paid for on an overtime basis.	Sunday premium also paid for reporting allowance hours.
July 1, 1957 (by agreement dated Aug. 3, 1956).	Increased to: Time and one-fifth-----	
July 1, 1958 (by agreement dated Aug. 3, 1956).	Increased to: Time and one-fourth-----	
<i>Holiday Pay</i>		
Aug. 3, 1956 (by agreement of same date).	Added: Seventh paid holiday-----	Good Friday.
July 1, 1957 (by agreement dated Aug. 3, 1956).	Increased to: Double time and one-tenth (total) for all work performed on 7 specified holidays.	
July 1, 1958 (by agreement dated Aug. 3, 1956).	Increased to: Double time and one-fourth (total) for work on holidays.	
<i>Paid Vacations</i>		
Jan. 1, 1958 (by agreement dated Aug. 3, 1956).	Added: An additional half week's vacation pay for 3 but less than 5, 10 but less than 15, and 25 or more years' service. <sup>1</sup>	No change in length of vacation period. Eliminated: Requirement that workers receive earnings for 60 percent of pay periods during preceding year and work during calendar year to be eligible for vacation. Added: Employees absent at least 6 consecutive months in preceding year disqualified for benefits.

See footnotes at end of table.

## C—Related Wage Practices—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Severance Allowance</i>		
Sept. 1, 1957 (by agreement dated Aug. 3, 1956).	Employees eligible for severance allowance to have option within 30 days after shutdown either to be treated as on layoff (and hence eligible for supplemental unemployment benefits) or to accept the severance allowance.	Employee electing severance allowance to have any supplemental unemployment benefit payments received during the 30-day period deducted from the allowance to which he would otherwise have been eligible at the beginning of the period.
<i>Jury-Duty Pay</i>		
Aug. 3, 1956 (by agreement of same date).	Employee to receive difference between 8 hours average straight-time earnings and payment for jury service for each day of jury duty on which he would have otherwise worked.	Employee to present proof of service and amount of pay received.
<i>Insurance Benefits</i>		
Mar. 15, 1956..... Sept. 1, 1956 (by agreement dated Aug. 3, 1956).	<p>Hospitalization and surgical benefits improved without additional contributions.</p> <p>Changed to: Total cost based on an initial average of \$19 a man-month.<sup>3</sup> Company to match employees' monthly contribution estimated to average \$9.50 per worker instead of limiting payment to a fixed amount per man-hour; amount of each employee's contribution to depend on insurance provided.<sup>3</sup></p> <p><i>Life insurance:</i> New schedule of group term insurance based on higher wage scales—minimum insurance increased from \$3,000 to \$3,500; maximum from \$5,500 to \$6,000.<sup>3</sup></p> <p><i>Accident and sickness benefits:</i> Changed from a flat benefit of \$40 a week to benefits graduated from \$42 to \$57 a week.<sup>3</sup></p> <p><i>Hospitalization:</i> Benefits improved and allowance for private room and board increased to \$12 a day.</p> <p>Added: Diagnostic benefits for employees and dependents.</p> <p><i>Surgical benefits:</i> Increased to a maximum of \$300.<sup>4</sup> In-hospital oral surgery, diagnostic X-ray, and diagnostic medical services (electrocardiogram, electroencephalogram and basal metabolism) added.</p>	<p>Any increase in cost of insurance during period of agreement to be shared equally between employees and employer.</p> <p>Insurance upon retirement after age 65 changed from flat \$1,250 to benefits graduated from \$1,300 to \$1,550.</p>
<i>Pension Plan</i>		
Nov. 1, 1957 (by agreement dated Aug. 3, 1956).	<p>Minimum monthly pension at age 65 increased to company payment of \$2.40 a month for each year of service prior to November 1, 1957, and \$2.50 a month for each year of service thereafter, up to 30 years—plus Social Security benefits.</p> <p>Minimum monthly pension prior to age 65 for permanent incapacity changed to the larger of (1) \$90 a month less any Social Security disability benefits payable; (2) minimum pension described above (\$2.40 or \$2.50 times years of service); or (3) amount under basic 1-percent formula less flat \$85 offset for Social Security or, in Workmen's Compensation cases, actual Social Security if less than \$85. Normal minimum thereafter.</p>	<p>Minimum monthly pension of employees who retired under the 1949 plan changed to \$2 for each year of service up to 30; for those who retired under the 1954 plan changed to \$2.25 a month per year of service up to 30 (plus Social Security benefits).</p> <p>Minimum monthly pensions for pensioners already retired for disability as follows: Those entitled to Social Security disability benefits minimum pension described above (\$2 or \$2.25 times years of service); those ineligible for Social Security disability benefits \$60 a month if retired under the 1949 plan and \$80 a month if retired under the 1954 plan.</p>

See footnotes at end of table.



## C—Related Wage Practices—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Pension Plan—Continued</i>		
	<p>Added: <i>Early retirement</i>: Employees aged 60 but less than 65 with 15 years' continuous service permitted to retire at own option; could elect (1) deferred normal pension starting at age 65 or (2) an immediate pension, actuarially reduced.</p> <p>Added: <i>Deferred vested rights</i>: Employees laid off for more than 2 years or terminated as a result of a permanent shutdown of a plant, department, or a subdivision and who at the end of such 2 years or upon such termination had reached age 40 with at least 15 years' continuous service to receive deferred monthly pensions at age 65 based on years of continuous service and on average monthly compensation during the 120 months prior to the expiration of such 2 years or such termination.</p>	
<i>Supplemental Unemployment Benefit Plan</i>		
<p>Aug. 3, 1956 (by agreement dated Aug. 3, 1956).</p>	<p>Plan established to supplement benefits paid under State unemployment systems.</p> <p><i>Contributions</i>: Company to contribute 3 cents per man-hour actually worked, with a "contingent liability" of an additional 2 cents if needed to pay benefits provided by the plan.</p> <p><i>Size of benefits</i>: An amount which when added to State unemployment benefits and other compensation will be the smaller of (1) 65 percent of the employee's (after tax) weekly straight-time wages for 40 hours of work, or (2) \$25 a week for the maximum duration of State unemployment benefits and \$47.50 thereafter, with \$2 additional for each dependent, up to 4. Benefits to continue for a maximum of 52 weeks. Benefits will be reduced by 25 to 85 percent depending on trust fund position in any month in which the financial position is less than 75 percent.<sup>6</sup> If such position is less than 10 percent, no benefits are payable.<sup>7</sup> Benefits to be first payable for weeks beginning September 1, 1957, for employees laid off on or after July 1, 1957, if favorable rulings from State<sup>8</sup> and Federal Governments are obtained.</p>	<p>Company's contributions to be paid into a fund which with "contingent liability" will eventually be built up to a "maximum financing" of 10.5 cents for each man-hour worked in the first 12 of the 14 months that precede the month for which the calculation is made.<sup>5</sup> This would be about \$200 per employee, assuming an average workyear of about 1,900 hours.</p> <p>Company contributions to fund and increase in contingent liability to cease when fund reaches 100 percent "maximum financing" and will be resumed only as necessary to restore this level.</p> <p>Plan contingent on obtaining rulings (1) that company contributions are deductible for Federal income tax purposes; (2) that such contributions would be excluded in computation of overtime pay under the Fair Labor Standards Act. If these rulings were not obtained by September 1, 1957, the company's obligation to contribute to the plan would cease. If the plan was terminated in this manner, the company and the union were to negotiate with respect to modifying the plan or use of the money the company has contributed or would otherwise be obligated to contribute to the fund; if no agreement was reached within 60 days, either party could thereafter resort to a strike or a lockout.<sup>9</sup></p>

See footnotes at end of table.

C—Related Wage Practices—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Supplemental Unemployment Benefit Plan—Continued</i>		
	<p><b>Eligibility:</b> Laid-off employees with at least 2 years' continuous service (who meet certain other requirements) and with credit units will be eligible for benefits after waiting a period of 1 week within the benefit year. To obtain a week of benefits, employees will surrender 1 credit unit until the financial position of the fund declines below 52.5 percent, when the number of credits surrendered will vary from 1 to 5, depending on length of service and financial position of the fund.<sup>7</sup></p> <p><b>Accrual of credit units:</b> Employees will accumulate credit units at the rate of <math>\frac{1}{10}</math> unit for each 8 credited hours beginning on or after August 1, 1955. A maximum of 52 credit units can be accumulated by a worker at any one time.</p>	<p>Once an employee has been credited with units, he cannot earn more than 26 credit units in any 12-month period.</p>

<sup>1</sup> Vacation provisions effective January 1, 1958, can be summarized as follows:

Years of service	Duration of vacation	Extra vacation pay
1 or more.....	1 week.....	0.
3 or more.....	1 week.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ week.
5 or more.....	2 weeks.....	0.
10 or more.....	2 weeks.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ week.
15 or more.....	3 weeks.....	0.
25 or more.....	3 weeks.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ week.

<sup>2</sup> Benefits of the revised plan were applicable to participating employees actively at work on or after September 1, 1956. Benefits of the plan in effect prior to that date were continued for participating employees not actively at work on September 1, 1956, until they return to active employment.

<sup>3</sup> Schedule of benefits—in addition to the National Blue Cross, 120-Day Hospitalization Plan and National Blue Shield Surgical Plan—and employee contributions revised as follows:

Employee's standard hourly wage rate*	Life insurance		Accident and sickness insurance (weekly benefits)	Employee's monthly cost	
	Before retirement	After retirement		No dependents	With dependents
Less than \$1.94.....	\$3, 500	\$1, 300	\$42	\$7. 50	\$9. 50
\$1.94 but less than \$2.32...-	4, 000	1, 350	45	7. 80	9. 80
\$2.32 but less than \$2.70...-	4, 500	1, 400	48	8. 10	10. 10
\$2.70 but less than \$3.14...-	5, 000	1, 450	51	8. 40	10. 40
\$3.14 but less than \$3.52...-	5, 500	1, 500	54	8. 70	10. 70
\$3.52 and over.....	6, 000	1, 550	57	9. 00	11. 00

\*On basis of Sept. 1, 1956, wage scale, excluding incentive earnings.

<sup>4</sup> In addition, for steelworkers in the State of Pennsylvania who are married and earn \$6,000 a year or less and single employees who earn \$4,000 or less, the schedule of surgical benefits will provide full payment for the procedure.

<sup>5</sup> Beginning in November 1958, maximum financing will be revised downward according to the following scale, if during the first 12 of the last 14 months the average weekly benefit payment falls below \$16:

If the average weekly benefit is—	The adjusted maximum financing for the month will be the following percentage of the maximum financing
\$16 or more.....	100
\$12 to \$15.99.....	80
\$8 to \$11.99.....	60
Less than \$8.....	40

<sup>6</sup> In September 1957, the financial position of the fund (for purposes of determining benefit levels) will be considered to be 100 percent if total finances equal 5 cents times hours worked in the applicable 12-month period. Subsequently, until normal maximum financing is first reached (but no later than July 1959), the maximum will be computed on the basis of 5 cents times hours worked in the applicable 12-month period plus one-fourth of 1 cent for each month after September 1957.

<sup>7</sup> The amount of weekly benefit and number of credit units to be canceled for a week of benefits is summarized as follows:

If the financial position applicable to the week for which the weekly benefit is paid is—	The weekly benefit shall be—	And if the continuous service of the applicant is—		
		2 to 8 years	8 to 15 years	15 years and over
		The credit units canceled for such benefits shall be—		
	Percent			
75.0 percent or more.....	100.0	1.00	1.00	1.00
67.5 but less than 75.0 percent.....	75.0	1.00	1.00	1.00
60.0 but less than 67.5 percent.....	67.5	1.00	1.00	1.00
52.5 but less than 60.0 percent.....	60.0	1.00	1.00	1.00
45.0 but less than 52.5 percent.....	52.5	1.25	1.00	1.00
38.0 but less than 45.0 percent.....	45.0	1.25	1.00	1.00
31.0 but less than 38.0 percent.....	37.5	2.00	1.25	1.00
24.0 but less than 31.0 percent.....	30.0	2.00	1.25	1.00
17.0 but less than 24.0 percent.....	22.5	2.00	2.00	1.00
10.0 but less than 17.0 percent.....	15.0	5.00	2.00	1.25
Less than 10.0 percent.....	0			

<sup>8</sup> If there was any State in which supplementation was not permitted, the parties were by August 1957 to negotiate an alternative arrangement for providing benefits to workers in such States. If possible, this arrangement was to provide for payment of benefits in a lump sum at the termination of periods of layoff or of State benefits, with further payments in the latter case to be made on a weekly basis.

<sup>9</sup> Necessary rulings were obtained so that plans went into effect as scheduled.

# Technical Note

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## The BLS Employment Series and Manufacturing Reporting Practices

THE FIRST of a series of surveys to analyze the response patterns of establishments cooperating in the Bureau of Labor Statistics current employment statistics program was conducted in the spring of 1956. Officials of a sample of manufacturing firms were interviewed to determine the amount of variations which had occurred in the reporting of employment, payroll, and man-hour data for the month of January 1956. In summary, the data obtained from the interviews revealed an astonishingly low level of errors; these were, in the main, the result of counterbalancing deviations. The net effect of these deviations in the data on employment, hours, and earnings reported by these firms ranged from 0.1 to 1.0 percent.

The current employment statistics program of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor includes monthly estimates of employment, average hours worked and paid for per week, and average weekly and hourly earnings for all manufacturing industries in the United States. Because of their timeliness and their industrial and geographical detail, these data are among the most important economic statistics in the country and they constitute one of the most useful tools available for measuring changing industrial conditions. The series serve other purposes also. For example, earnings data are used to escalate labor costs in some sales contracts for goods requiring a long time to manufacture, and the series on hours and employment are important components of the index of industrial production of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve Board.

Data are collected on a report form, designed by the BLS, which is completed by a cooperating establishment, mailed to the collecting agency, and returned to the establishment each month. Reports are solicited from a sample of establish-

ments, in which large firms predominate.<sup>1</sup> Currently, data for manufacturing are obtained from over 40,000 establishments, which represent all industries and account for about 65 percent of total employment. The complexity of this statistical system has increased since its inception over 40 years ago not only because of increased coverage but also because of the progressive decentralization of the program. Under a cooperative arrangement with the Bureau, designated agencies in each State (usually the Employment Security Agency) mail the report forms to sample establishments, edit the returns and prepare the State and area series, and then forward the data to the national office of the Bureau for use in preparing the national series.

The accuracy of the statistics prepared through this program is of prime importance to the users of the data and to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Therefore, a system has been developed for detecting and controlling the possible sources of error in measurement. Errors of measurement may be classified into two broad groups: Those caused by inadequate processing or technical treatment of the data received and those occasioned by deficiencies in reported data. Deficiencies which might be introduced by inadequate processing are controlled by such procedures as verification of the data punched on IBM cards, and review of edited data by an electronic computer to check for internal consistency and over-the-month trend against predetermined levels of acceptability. Examples of technical control are the annual review and adjustment to "benchmark" levels of employment which represent a complete count of employed persons, the design of samples, and the development of estimating techniques consistent with the other technical processes used.

To some extent, errors stemming from deviations or deficiencies in the data which are submitted to the collecting agencies can be controlled by careful clerical editing, by questioning reported data which appear unreasonable, by careful definition of items of information requested, and by use of the "shuttle" schedule which the respondent always has available for reference to the figures reported for one or more prior months.

<sup>1</sup> For a discussion of methodology, see *Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series* (BLS Bull. 1168, 1954), ch. 6, or *Technical Note on the Measurement of Industrial Employment* (in *Monthly Labor Review*, September 1953, pp. 968-973).

TABLE 1. *Availability of employment and payroll data in the records of manufacturing firms, by number of days*

Number of days from end of pay period	Percent of establishments		Percent of production workers	
	All employees	Production-worker payroll	All employees	Production-worker payroll
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
4 days or less.....	50.1	46.8	21.1	18.0
5 to 7 days.....	35.5	37.5	44.6	47.4
8 to 14 days.....	11.6	11.8	29.6	29.1
15 days or more.....	2.8	2.6	4.7	5.5
Does not report item.....		1.3		

In order to evaluate completely the extent and significance of deviations in reporting, however, it is also essential to know how the respondents interpret the questions asked on the employment, payrolls, and hours schedule; and whether company records are summarized in such a way that the information requested can be readily reported. The accuracy of reports from individual establishments is of particular importance in this program because variations in reporting practices on the part of a few large firms could result in serious errors in the trends shown for whole industries, in which month-to-month changes seldom amount to more than 2 percent.

For the Bureau's survey of response patterns by manufacturing firms, 429 establishments were selected as a fully representative sample of all manufacturing establishments which submit reports on employment, hours, and earnings. Information was obtained by the Bureau's staff through personal interviews with officials of the sample companies. The questionnaire used in the interviews was designed to elicit information on the sources and causes of errors in response having their origin in the recordkeeping and reporting practices of manufacturing establishments. Detailed questions were asked about such matters as what types of payroll records were maintained and when records were available; whether certain groups of employees were included in the data reported; and how employees on sick leave, paid holidays, or vacations or working on holidays were counted for purposes of the report. More than 99 percent of the establishments in the sample were successfully interviewed. All of the respondents were very cooperative and there was a high degree of interest in and approbation of the survey and its objectives. The most important findings are summarized here.

## Source of Reported Data

Company records are the source of almost every figure reported to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data reported by 90 percent of the establishments came solely from payroll records; an additional 8 percent relied principally on payroll records but supplemented them with personnel records. The reliance of reporters on their own recordkeeping systems is a strong guarantee that the data reported are accurate and free from the subjective bias which might accompany an attempt to fill out the schedule by reconstructing employment, payroll, and hours figures without reference to company records.

## Time of Availability of Records

Great emphasis is placed on the need to publish economic indicators of all kinds as rapidly as possible. Preliminary data on employment, hours, and earnings for major industry groups in manufacturing are now published about a month after the end of the pay period to which they relate. These preliminary figures are based on returns from about half of the establishments in the sample. The first estimates are revised a month later after all returns have been received. The officials interviewed in the survey were asked, without reference to their present reporting practices, how soon each of the items on the schedule was available from their records. About half of the plants had both employment and payroll data available within 4 days following the end of the payroll period. However, these were predominantly the smaller plants and they represented only about one-fifth of manufacturing employment or production-worker payrolls. Although only 14 percent of the establishments took more than a week to prepare data on total employment, these establishments represented 34 percent of manufacturing employment and production-worker payrolls. (See table 1.)

As time must be allowed for the mailing and processing of the returns, these data suggest that a further speedup in publication of the employment, hours, and earnings series is impractical without changes in the record-compiling practices of large companies. In this connection, it is noteworthy that 40 percent of the establishments employing 70 percent of the production workers were

plants of multiunit companies; and for about half of these plants, the reports to the Bureau were prepared in the central office of the company.

### Recordkeeping and Reporting Practices

Data for the month of January 1956 were used to determine the extent to which the information requested and the definitions specified on the schedule are understood by the respondents and conform to industry recordkeeping practices. Analysis of these data disclosed that some adjustment in the "all employees" reports of about one-third of the firms, primarily to correct for omissions, would be required to make the reports conform completely to the definitions specified. About half of the establishments also deviated from the concepts in their reports on the number of production workers, number of hours worked or paid for, and dollars of payroll. With the exception of payrolls, however, the number of reporters making errors in one direction was balanced by the number erring in the opposite manner. For example, 23.9 percent of the firms understated man-hours and 23.5 percent overstated them. (See table 2.)

Most important among the variations from the information requested on the schedule were (1) the omission of a particular group of workers—usually because they were listed on a confidential payroll or were not considered to be part of the work force of the reporting establishment, or, in the case of production workers, were erroneously thought outside of the production and related worker definition; and (2) the shifting of the payroll period, usually to one falling later than the period ending nearest the 15th of the month, because the reporter judged that the data for some different period more accurately represented a "normal" situation for the plant. Such shifting was most prevalent where plants were either completely or partially shut down during the proper reporting period.

Errors in the reporting of workers on vacation, the reporting for periods which included paid holidays, and the count of production workers, were believed before the survey was undertaken to be of considerable importance. The questionnaire used contained a substantial number of questions on each in order to find out what circumstances might lead to erroneous reporting.

The reporting of employees on vacation and of their pay and hours is influenced by a variety of practices. Ninety-three percent of the plants in the BLS sample provided for paid vacations. Fifty-three percent of these issue vacation pay before the vacation is taken, 22 percent make the payment during the time the vacation is being taken, and the remainder indicate a wide variety of vacation pay practices. Almost half of all plants reported that they shut down their plants completely for vacation periods.

The magnitude of error introduced under the present reporting instructions by variations in the reporting of employees on vacation at a time when vacations are at a peak was not measured by the survey since the adjustments were secured for the pay period ending nearest the 15th of January. However, the general pattern of reporting which would be followed when vacation and reporting periods coincide was determined. As shown in the following tabulation, 37 percent of the plants would report correctly by including the employees on vacation in their count of employment and also by reporting their pay and the hours allocable to that pay. The next largest group, 23 percent, would completely exclude employees on vacation from the report. This omission would have little effect on the hours and earnings averages but would cause a downward bias in the trend of employment during a month when vacations were heavy which would then be compensated for by a "false" rise as vacationing employees returned to work. In any plant where a substantial proportion of the work force was on vacation at the same time and such data were submitted, routine editing would catch the error.

TABLE 2. Frequency distribution of establishments, by percent of net adjustment required to correct reported data for January 1956

Percent of net adjustment	All employees	Production and related workers	Payrolls	Man-hours
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No adjustment.....	67.1	56.4	53.0	52.6
Understatement.....	23.5	21.5	20.9	23.9
Under 5 percent.....	8.4	11.6	13.7	15.4
5 to 9 percent.....	8.4	4.1	3.3	4.2
10 percent and over.....	6.7	5.8	3.9	4.3
Overstatement.....	9.4	22.1	26.1	23.5
Under 5 percent.....	6.7	12.1	9.9	13.2
5 to 9 percent.....	1.0	7.0	8.3	6.0
10 percent and over.....	1.7	3.0	7.9	4.3
Net effect on monthly employment sample:				
Understatement.....	0.2	0.1		
Overstatement.....			1.1	0.2

	<i>Percent of manufacturing establishments, January 1956</i>		<i>Percent of manufacturing establishments, January 1956</i>
All vacation reporting practices.....	100.0	All holiday reporting practices.....	100.0
No paid vacations.....	6.8	Holiday hours and pay included in proper period.....	56.0
Paid vacations.....	93.2	Different pay period selected.....	4.4
Employment, pay, and hours included....	37.2	No paid holidays given or holidays never fell in reporting period.....	33.4
Different pay period selected.....	13.7	Holiday hours and pay excluded.....	4.0
Employment, pay, and hours excluded....	23.4	Hours excluded and pay included.....	2.2
Employment included, pay and hours ex- cluded.....	4.4		
Employment and pay included, hours ex- cluded.....	1.5		
Other and inapplicable.....	13.0		

Fourteen percent of the plants having paid vacations would shift the pay period for which data were reported to show a period of "normal" operation. This avoidance of reporting for a period of vacation shutdown would, as in the case of omitting vacationing employees entirely, have little effect on averages of hours and earnings and would distort employment trends only to the extent that, if the vacation shutdown period had been reported, some employees on unpaid vacations would have been excluded from the count.

In 4 percent of the plants, employees on paid vacation would be included in the count of employment but their pay and hours omitted. Again the effect on trends and averages would be negligible. In 1.5 percent of the plants, however, misreporting would distort the level of earnings and hours; these plants would include the employees and their pay but omit the hours of vacation to which the pay should be allocated, thus showing earnings higher than they should be and average hours of work lower.

With respect to the practice of reporting for paid holidays, the proportion of correct reports would be higher and the shifting of the pay period to another much less frequent than was the case in reporting practices for employees on vacation. None of these errors in reporting holidays would cause a distortion in employment trends since holidays do not last for a whole pay period. Furthermore, in a third of the establishments, holiday reporting practices would constitute no problem, either because the establishment had no paid holidays or paid holidays never fell in the reporting period. The only plants whose reports might cause a serious distortion in level of earnings would be that 2.2 percent which would include

pay for the holiday but exclude hours, as shown in the following tabulation:

All holiday reporting practices.....	100.0
Holiday hours and pay included in proper period.....	56.0
Different pay period selected.....	4.4
No paid holidays given or holidays never fell in reporting period.....	33.4
Holiday hours and pay excluded.....	4.0
Hours excluded and pay included.....	2.2

There is one notable exception to this general statement. If employees work on a holiday for which they would otherwise receive holiday pay, they will normally be paid the amount of their holiday pay plus payment for time worked on the holiday, frequently at a premium rate. If, for example, a person worked 8 hours on a holiday, he may be considered as being paid for 16 hours—8 hours as a holiday and 8 hours as time worked. Of the plants which answered a hypothetical question about how they would report if such a situation should occur, about half indicated that they would interpret the present reporting instructions correctly by including both the hours worked and the holiday hours paid for. The other half of the establishments indicated that they would report only the hours worked, but full pay for holidays and time worked, a practice which would result in a lower level of average weekly hours and a higher level of average hourly earnings. However, average weekly earnings would not be affected by this interpretation. This hypothetical question is applicable primarily to continuous process industries, where a significant proportion of the work force is employed on holidays.

The count of production workers was subject to many variations in reporting which counterbalanced each other. Supervisors and cafeteria employees who, according to the reporting instructions, should not have been reported as production workers were, in fact, included by a substantial number of firms. Recordkeeping employees associated with production, and repair and maintenance workers who should have been included were omitted. The error in each case amounted to about 0.5 percent of all production workers in manufacturing. There seems little doubt in these and similar cases that the detailed instructions on

the schedule are clear. It is apparent, however, that reporting firms have a strong tendency to group categories of workers by the methods of payment and payroll summarizations typical of the establishment, and they do not attempt to modify these categories in order to conform to the concepts specified in the reporting instructions when only small numbers of employees are involved. The most usual principle underlying the reporting of production workers appeared to be the inclusion of all hourly rated employees or of all those on certain payrolls, and the exclusion of all salaried employees or office workers.

### Net Effect of Deviations in Reporting

Deviations in reports submitted to the BLS for the month of January 1956 had a net quantitative effect on the employment, hours, and earnings estimates which may be summarized as follows: The figure for total manufacturing employment was 0.2 percent too low as originally reported; the production worker figure was 0.1 percent too low; average hourly earnings were 1.0 percent too high; and average weekly hours worked or paid for were 0.2 percent too high. These errors apply only to the all-manufacturing level; reporting errors in individual industries could not be measured by a sample survey of this size.

In addition, it must be emphasized that the corrections shown above relate to data for the month of January 1956; these percentages are not applicable as corrections to the published data over a period of time. With respect to the employment series, many of the reporting errors discovered in the survey were of a type which were likely to have been reported consistently from month to month, and, therefore, would have little or no effect on the trend of the series. Furthermore, while the levels of the employment series derived from the sample might be in error for a particular month, these levels are corrected at annual intervals from an independent "benchmark" source. In the case of the hours and earnings series, seasonal variations in the incidence of vacations, shutdowns, overtime worked, and holidays are pronounced, and there is no guarantee that the correction factor measured for January

would be equally valid in another month. Finally, since the survey was based on a sample of slightly more than 1 percent of the 40,000 establishments reporting each month, the results may differ slightly from what would have been obtained if officials in all reporting establishments had been interviewed.

### Implications for the Collection Program

Most significant for determining what changes could be made in the information requested or the definitions supplied by BLS to assure greater uniformity in the employment, payrolls, and hours reports submitted by establishments is the fact that existing variations had, overall, a negligible effect on the manufacturing estimates for the period studied. This is so because the variations which exist are of many different types and tend to counterbalance each other. The survey indicated that there are some well-defined areas in which continuing efforts can be made to get closer adherence to reporting instructions; notable among these are the desirability of getting reports for the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month, and of improving reporting of workers on paid vacations and holidays. Beyond this, however, there is no simple change in instructions or procedures which will eliminate any of the existing variations.

An important reason why the information asked for is available from the great majority of establishments is the fact that the concepts contained in the present reporting instructions were developed after a careful examination of industry recordkeeping practices. The minor deviations which exist under the present concepts and instructions are the consequence of a lack of complete uniformity among all establishments and industries in recordkeeping systems; therefore, changes in the definitions of the items collected which would meet the problems of firms now reporting incorrectly on a particular item would undoubtedly create new problems among some of the firms now reporting correctly.

—DUDLEY E. YOUNG AND SIDNEY GOLDSTEIN  
Division of Manpower and Employment Statistics

# Significant Decisions in Labor Cases\*

## Labor Relations

*Confidential Character of NLRB Documents.* The National Labor Relations Board held<sup>1</sup> that the doctrine enunciated by the United States Supreme Court in the *Jencks* case<sup>2</sup> is confined to criminal cases and does not require the Board to furnish to a defendant in an unfair labor practice proceeding, statements, affidavits, or reports of the facts furnished to the Board by a witness for the General Counsel.

Complaints of unfair labor practice charges were brought against the defendant. Prior to cross examination of the General Counsel's first witness, the defendant had moved that the General Counsel be directed to furnish to him any written statements submitted by the witness, any affidavits of the witness, and any reports made by the Board on the basis of information supplied by the witness which contained facts the witness alleged were facts he knew of his own knowledge. The trial examiner denied the defendant's motion on the ground that the Board's rules and regulations<sup>3</sup> deprived him of authority to direct the General Counsel to produce the documents sought. The employer appealed this ruling to the Board.

"We do not believe," the Board stated, "that the *Jencks* case has overturned statutes authorizing Departments and Independent Agencies to adopt rules promulgated pursuant to such statutes, or measures reasonably calculated to maintain records inviolable, absent an explicit holding in that regard. In our opinion, the holding of *Jencks* is confined to criminal cases. . . . While we recognize that some of the language in *Jencks*, especially if read out of context, may lead to an inference that the decision extends to the present proceedings, nevertheless, we are convinced that the tenor of the opinion as a whole concerns only criminal cases."

One member of the Board dissented stating: "Whether the rule in *Jencks* will be applied by the

Court in 'purely' civil proceedings remains to be seen. But, in my opinion, it should apply to any case where the Government prosecutes a violation of law . . . The intent and rationale of *Jencks* is that the Government must not be out to win at any cost but that justice must be done at any cost. The reason for and objective of our prosecutions should be the same. For the General Counsel to refuse access by a Respondent to an affidavit of a witness who has testified that he made such an affidavit and that it covers his oral testimony could create the lurking suspicion that 'something is rotten in Denmark.' . . . Therefore, whether the rule of the *Jencks* case applies to strictly civil proceedings for the reasons stated above, it is my opinion that it applies to prosecutions by Government Agencies under public laws such as the Labor Management Relations Act."

*State Jurisdiction in Absence of Conflict.* The supreme court of the State of Washington held<sup>4</sup> that a State court has jurisdiction of an action to recover damages for unlawful interference with the employment of a union member by his union, even though the alleged union conduct constitutes an unfair labor practice under sections 8 (b) (1) and 8 (b) (2) of the National Labor Relations Act.

The plaintiff had been a truckdriver in the beverage and brewing industry and for several years had secured employment through the union hiring hall with establishments engaged in interstate commerce. For some time, there had been

\*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> *Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., and Independent Bakery Workers Union*, 118 NLRB No. 138 (Sept. 3, 1957).

<sup>2</sup> *Jencks v. United States*, 358 U. S. 657 (1957).

<sup>3</sup> Section 102.87 of the Boards Rules and Regulations, in relevant part, provides that "No regional director, field examiner, trial examiner, attorney, specially designated agent, general counsel, member of the Board, or other officer or employee of the Board shall produce or present any files, documents, reports, memoranda, or records of the Board or testify in behalf of any party to any cause pending in any court or before the Board, or any other board, commission, or other administrative agency of the United States, or of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia with respect to any information, facts, or other matter coming to his knowledge in his official capacity or with respect to the contents of any files, documents, reports, memoranda, or records of the Board, whether in answer to a subpoena, *subpena duces tecum*, or otherwise, without the written consent of the Board or the chairman of the Board if the official or document is subject to the supervision or control of the Board; or the general counsel, if the official or document is subject to the supervision or control of the general counsel."

<sup>4</sup> *Selles v. Local 174, International Brotherhood of Teamsters* (Wash. Sup. Ct., Aug. 8, 1957).



a controversy within the union with respect to the method of selecting officers and the availability of information relative to union funds. The plaintiff and others arranged a meeting of certain union members for a discussion of their views.

A few days later when plaintiff went to the hiring hall, he was told there would be no work for him. The trial court had found that this was done in retaliation for his activities in helping to organize the meeting. Plaintiff was without work for over a year and ultimately left the industry and found less remunerative work elsewhere.

The plaintiff filed charges with the National Labor Relations Board alleging these facts and the Board issued a complaint. However, before a hearing could be held, he withdrew his charges and instituted an action in the State court seeking damages from the union for interference with his employment. A jury awarded him \$6,572.15 and the union appealed.

On appeal, the union contended that the subject matter of this suit was covered by the provisions of the National Labor Relations Act, that Congress by that act had preempted the field, and that the State court had no jurisdiction. The court conceded that the facts alleged did constitute a violation of the act, but pointed out that the relief granted by the State court differed from that furnished by the Board.

"We know" the court stated, "that the Federal Government has preempted the field as to many phases of labor relations, but not as to all. We cannot find from the act, as interpreted by the Supreme Court, that it was the intention of Congress to deprive a workman of his time-honored right to sue in his own State court for damages resulting from a common-law tort and to relegate him, for sole relief, to this particular Federal agency.

"Under the facts of this case, there is no 'resounding collision' between the remedies afforded under the act and in the State court. Under the one, the Board shall issue a cease and desist order and *may* order reinstatement with or without back pay. Under the other, the State court may not enjoin or issue a cease and desist order (except in case of violence), and may not

order back pay, but it can award damages for a common-law tort. The relief granted by the Board, with the exception of the cease and desist order, is entirely discretionary and is exercised to effectuate the policies of the act and, in particular, to prevent unfair labor practices. The relief granted in a common-law tort action is compensation to a plaintiff for damages sustained by reason of tort.

"Where the relief granted under State procedure is so similar to that granted under the act that a conflict ensues between the two, the conflicting State procedure is excluded. Where such relief is not similar to that afforded under the act, there is no conflict between the State and Federal remedies, and the State procedure survives. . . . right to damages . . . for a common-law tort, differs from any remedy which the Board has power to provide. The State court, therefore, had jurisdiction to entertain the action."

*Refusal to Furnish Data.* The National Labor Relations Board held<sup>5</sup> that an employer who did not assert inability to pay did not violate the National Labor Relations Act by refusing to furnish sales and production figures requested by the union to determine the employer's ability to pay contemplated wage demands.

During negotiations for a new contract the union, in order to determine the size of its wage demands, requested information as to the employer's production and sales figures. The employer refused to divulge the information requested, but at no time claimed inability to pay as a defense to the union's wage demands. Subsequently, the union filed charges with the Board alleging that the employer's refusal to furnish the data requested constituted a refusal to bargain in violation of section 8 (a) (5) of the act.

In upholding the position of the employer, the Board stated: ". . . the Board and the courts have, in effect, held that the employer's ability to pay must be brought into issue before a refusal to furnish information relating thereto can be found to be violative of the act."

In the recent *Truitt* case,<sup>6</sup> the Supreme Court ruled that the act does not require that "in every case where economic inability is raised as an argument against increased wages it automatically follows that the employees are entitled to substantiating evidence. Each case must turn upon

<sup>5</sup> *Pine Industrial Relations Committee, Inc., and Local Unions 6-7 and 6-122, International Woodworkers of America*, 118 NLRB No. 142 (Aug. 20, 1957).

<sup>6</sup> *NLRB v. Truitt Manufacturing Co.*, 351 U. S. 149 (1956).

its particular facts." "Consequently," the Board ruled, "if we were to hold that it is bad faith bargaining for an employer to withhold from a union at the outset facts about its economic position, whether or not a claim of inability to pay has been made, the result would be that in every wage case the employer would automatically have to disclose his financial status in whole or in part upon request. We would thus be doing by indirection what, under the *Truitt* decision, we may not do by direction. That we are not willing to do."

*Loss of Immunity in Antitrust Actions.* A United States district court held<sup>7</sup> that a union was a party to a conspiracy to fix the price at which milk and other dairy products were sold, and that the union action is subject to and could be enjoined under the provisions of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

The antitrust action was originally instituted against the union, seven distributors of milk in the Minneapolis area, an unincorporated association of these dairy distributors, and several individuals; it sought to enjoin the defendants from combining to fix prices. On June 23, 1955, the court approved the entry of a consent decree as against all of the defendants other than the union.

The union denied that it was a party to any combination conspiring to fix prices and took the position that even if it was found to have committed acts which constituted a violation of the antitrust laws, it could not be enjoined from so doing because of the specific prohibition against the use of injunctions in labor disputes contained in the Clayton and Norris-LaGuardia Acts.

The court found that the case involved two different types of "restraint": (1) A collective bargaining contract with the association of dairy distributors permitted union members to refuse to handle or deliver milk or other dairy products to retail outlets which sold their products at prices which the union determined constituted unfair competition. (2) The contract also provided that no dairy would sell its products for resale to any peddlers or so-called independent milkmen, except those who had been working in this capacity and making purchases for resale from the dairy for 2 years or more.

From these two provisions of the contract and the testimony of Government witnesses, many of

them storekeepers and dairy executives, the court found that the union engaged with the dairy companies and certain storeowners in a plan to maintain the price of milk at retail outlets at or near the price for home delivered milk. It said that the second restraint would result in the elimination of competition and the stabilization of prices by removing from the milk business a class of vendor-driver which is able to price its product as it wishes.

The court, citing the U. S. Supreme Court decision in the *Allen-Bradley*<sup>8</sup> case, held that since the action of the union in both situations was in combination with the action of nonlabor groups, the dairies and others, the immunity afforded the union by the Clayton and Norris-LaGuardia Acts was inapplicable.

*Denial of Injunction in Labor Dispute.* A New York supreme court held<sup>9</sup> that the breach of a collective bargaining contract constitutes a controversy concerning terms and conditions of employment and is a "labor dispute" within the meaning of the New York Anti-Injunction Act.

The employer and the union in this case had entered into a contract which permitted renegotiation during its term of wages and other monetary matters. In addition, the contract provided that application for renegotiation would not terminate the agreement, that grievances rising out of the performance of the contract should be submitted to arbitration, and that there should be no strikes, lockouts, or work stoppages while the contract was in effect.

During the term of the contract, the union sought a renegotiation of wages and other monetary matters. After a series of conferences, the parties reached a deadlock and the union began picketing the employer's place of business. The employer sought to have the picketing enjoined on the theory that the union had no right to strike in support of wage demands made under the renegotiation clause since the contract between the parties continued in force and required the issue to be submitted to arbitration. He contended that since he was seeking to enforce the provisions of an agreement between the parties,

<sup>7</sup> *United States v. Milk Drivers and Dairy Employees Union, Local No. 741, International Brotherhood of Teamsters* (U. S. D. C., Minn., Aug. 30, 1957).

<sup>8</sup> *Allen Bradley Co. v. Local Union No. 3, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers*, 325 U. S. C. 797 (1945).

<sup>9</sup> *Bull Steamship Co. v. Hall* (N. Y. Sup. Ct., Sept. 4, 1957).

New York's Anti-Injunction Act, which prohibits issuance of injunctions in labor disputes, was inapplicable and the union's action could be enjoined.

In denying the injunction the court stated: "A labor dispute does not lose its characterization as such merely because it occurs in violation of an agreement. . . . in this State, the weight of authority supports the proposition that a breach of a collective bargaining agreement constitutes a controversy concerning terms and conditions of employment and is a labor dispute . . ."

### Unemployment Compensation

*Protection Against Libel Suits.* A New York supreme court held<sup>10</sup> that an employer's report submitted pursuant to regulations of the State Department of Labor may not be used by an employee as the basis of a libel action against the employer.

Claimant in this case was discharged by his employer and thereafter made application to the State Department of Labor, Division of Employment, for unemployment insurance benefits. In processing the application, the department made inquiry of the employer as to the reasons for the discharge. The employer stated the reasons for the discharge in a letter to the department. Claimant alleged that the contents of the letter were false and defamatory and were made with malice. He instituted suit against the employer for libel. The employer made a motion to dismiss the complaint on the ground that on its face it failed to state a cause of action.

The court pointed out that Department regulations issued pursuant to the New York Labor Law require an employer, upon request, to furnish the Department with the reasons for an employee's separation, and that failure to comply with such request is a misdemeanor. Because an employer is bound by this regulation, the court said, he is given protection by another section of the Labor Law which provides that such information ". . . shall not be open to the public nor be used in any court in any action or proceeding pending therein unless the commissioner is a party to such action or proceeding, notwithstanding any other provision of law." The court concluded that the State legislature apparently had weighed

the potential benefits to the greater number by providing for confidential communications, as against the potential damage that might be done to an individual by a malicious response to an inquiry, and had decided in favor of the greater benefits to the greater number.

*Transfer of Experience Rating Record.* An Illinois circuit court affirmed without opinion<sup>11</sup> a holding of the State's Division of Unemployment Compensation that two requirements for the transfer of an experience rating record of a dissolved partnership to a former partner were not met.

In this case, an application was made for review of an Illinois employer's State unemployment tax rate determination. Two individuals had engaged in the retail hardware, appliance, and farm equipment business on a partnership basis for a number of years. On January 1, 1954, the partnership was dissolved, with one partner taking all the hardware and appliance inventory and the other taking the farm-equipment inventory. From that point on, the two units were conducted as separate businesses.

The appellant partner succeeded to approximately 80 percent of the assets of the former partnership and 60 percent of its former employees. He applied for a reduced rate based on the experience rating record of the predecessor partnership, but was assigned the maximum 2.7 percent rate. In deciding the appellant's application for review of this determination, the State division held<sup>12</sup> that the percent of assets retained and the percent of employees retained did not satisfy the requirement that the successor enterprise must succeed to "substantially all" of the predecessor's employing enterprise in order to qualify for its experience rating. It was further held that the appellant, as a new employing unit, had not incurred liability for the payment of contributions for 5 calendar years preceding 1954, as required by the Illinois act in effect prior to July 1, 1955, and hence was ineligible for a variable rate of contribution with respect to the calendar year 1954 on the basis of his individual experience.

<sup>10</sup> *Breuer v. Bo-Craft Enterprises, Inc.* (N. Y. Sup. Ct., N. Y. Co., July 31, 1957).

<sup>11</sup> *Eversole v. Cummins* (Ill. Cir. Ct., Aug. 8, 1957).

<sup>12</sup> Director's Representative Decision No. 54-RH-21.

# Chronology of Recent Labor Events

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## September 3, 1957

THE National Labor Relations Board ruled, in the *Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. and Independent Bakery Workers Union*, that the U. S. Supreme Court doctrine enunciated in *Jencks v. United States*, requiring the Department of Justice to produce for a defendant's inspection and use as evidence all the pretrial statements and reports in its possession made by Government witnesses and touching on the subject matter of the witnesses' testimony at the trial, applies only to criminal cases and not to Government agencies' proceedings under the Administrative Procedure Act, such as labor-dispute cases before the Board. (See also p. 1372 of this issue.)

THE MACHINISTS and the Yale and Towne Manufacturing Co. signed a contract providing for a 2-step, 20-cent wage increase, effective August 31, for 2,000 production and maintenance workers in the company's plant in Philadelphia. Other provisions of the pact included an increase in sickness and accident benefits from \$15 to \$35 a week.

AN ARBITRATOR refused to approve the union-controlled pension plan of the Western Conference of Teamsters, which the union proposed to an employers' association, and instead approved one of the association's counter-proposals providing for union-management administration. He reasoned that union-fund abuses by Teamster officials, disclosed by the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field, would not sanction compelling the employers to accede to the Teamster plan, notwithstanding recently adopted corrective measures. A fiduciary relationship, the arbitrator held, requires "the highest trust and confidence" of the parties concerned. The case was *In re Rock Products Employers of Southern California and International Brotherhood of Teamsters . . .*

## September 7

A MICHIGAN circuit court ruled that the Federal preemption of labor disputes affecting interstate commerce, where it results in leaving parties without legal redress, is contrary to the due process provision of the fifth amendment to the Constitution. In what appeared to be the first challenge of the U. S. Supreme Court ruling in *Guss v. Utah Labor Relations Board* and accompanying cases (see Chron. item for Mar. 25, 1957, and p. 603, MLR, May 1957), which barred State action in such cases unless the National Labor Relations Board ceded jurisdiction, the

court held it had authority to enjoin certain unions from conducting illegal picketing against a contractor in interstate commerce who could not meet Board jurisdictional standards. The case was *Johnson v. Grand Rapids Building and Construction Trades Council*.

## September 10

THE OPERATING ENGINEERS' Executive Board announced it had removed Victor S. Swanson from office as its sixth vice president and also as business manager of the union's San Francisco Local 3, and barred him from holding any union office for 5 years. The board had found him guilty of abuses in union real estate transactions in Stockton, Calif. (See also p. 1383 of this issue.)

THE NEW YORK Supreme Court for Richmond County ruled, in *De Veau v. Braisted*, that (1) a provision of the New York Waterfront Commission Act, forbidding a union to collect membership dues if any of its officers or agents has been convicted of a felony, is not in conflict with the rights of employees to self-organization under the Labor Management Relations Act, and (2) a local union officer who received a suspended sentence after pleading guilty to a felony must be considered as convicted under the New York act.

## September 11

THE Massachusetts Leather Manufacturing Association and the Leather Workers' Union reached agreement on a 2-year contract providing for hourly wage advances of 6 cents effective September 1, 1957, and other benefits for about 3,500 workers. (See p. 1380 of this issue.)

THE STEELWORKERS signed a 2-year contract with the Baldwin-Lima-Hamilton Corp., providing for an 18-cent hourly wage increase in 2 steps, plus improved fringe benefits, for about 2,000 workers at the company's Eddystone division in Philadelphia, producing heavy machinery.

Earlier, a 73-day strike of the Steelworkers at the Crompton & Knowles Corp., Worcester, Mass., ended in a 22-month agreement calling for a 7½-cent hourly pay boost, a wage reopening in 1958, and fringe benefits for about 1,000 employees in this loom-manufacturing plant.

## September 12

THE American Radio Association and the Radio Officers Union, representing more than 90 percent of the American merchant marine's radio personnel, signed an agreement of mutual aid and of cooperation aimed at technical advancement, economic gains, and improved public relations. (See also p. 1384 of this issue.)

THE U. S. Potters Association and the Brotherhood of Operative Potters reached a 2-year agreement providing for a package increase valued at 14 cents an hour for about 20,000 workers in 14 china and pottery ware plants in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, and California. (See p. 1379 of this issue.)

## September 15

TWO LOCALS of the United Automobile Workers ratified 2-year contracts with the Wright Aeronautical Division of the Curtiss-Wright Corp., providing for a 13-cent-an-hour general wage increase plus additional wage advances for the skilled trades, and liberalized fringe benefits for about 12,000 engineers and clerical, production, and maintenance employees in 4 New Jersey localities. (See also p. 1380 of this issue.)

## September 16

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER appointed Rocco C. Siciliano, Assistant Secretary of Labor for Manpower and Employment, as his Special Assistant for Personnel Management.

THE FEDERAL court of appeals in Washington, D. C., ruled that the NLRB had violated the Taft-Hartley Act by including nonprofessional employees in a professional bargaining unit without the professionals' consent, since section 9 (b) 1 of the act expressly forbids this practice unless the majority of the professionals vote for it. Upholding the lower court's judgment against the Board, the court further ruled that Board unit-determination actions may be reviewed by district courts where such action amounts to a statutory violation resulting in injury to the employees concerned. The case was *Leedom et al.*, constituting *NLRB v. Kyne of Buffalo Section, Westinghouse Engineers Association*.

The FEDERAL court of appeals in San Francisco ruled that employer contributions to a joint industry board, created by a "trust agreement" between an employers' association and a union to pursue objectives of interest to both parties, including an apprenticeship program and the settlement of labor disputes, were violative of the Taft-Hartley Act's provision forbidding payment of money by employers to representatives of their employees. The court held that the joint board was an employee "representative" within the meaning of the act's provision, and none of its purposes were such as to bring the employer contributions within the exceptions stated in that provision. The case was *Sheet Metal Contractors Association of San Francisco v. Sheet Metal Workers International Association*.

## September 17

A NEW YORK supreme court ruled that section 301 of the Taft-Hartley Act does not deprive a State court of jurisdiction in actions to enforce arbitration clauses of collective bargaining contracts with employers in interstate commerce since it contains no specific or implied provision of Federal preemption. The court held that past U. S. Supreme Court decisions (e. g., *Textile Workers Union v. Lincoln Mills of Alabama*, see Chron. item for June 3, 1957, MLR, Aug. 1957) did not decide whether Federal courts alone had jurisdiction of the field. The case was *In re Steinberg (Mendel Rosenzweig Fine Furs, Inc.)*.

## September 18

J. RADLEY METZGER Co., Inc., a Bronx plastics manufacturing firm struck by its employees over alleged exploitation, went out of business after it had obtained a New York supreme court injunction against the picketing. Metzger's employees, mostly Puerto Ricans, were led out on August 21 by local 485 of the International Union of Electrical Workers, aided by the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists, in protest against an allegedly substandard contract maintained by the company with local 229 of the United Textile Workers. Earlier, the officers of the UTW local had been suspended on grounds of corruption and the local put under a trusteeship by the international.

A \$1-MILLION medical center, jointly sponsored by the Brooklyn segment of the International Longshoremen's Association and the New York Shipping Association, was dedicated in Brooklyn, N. Y. The clinic, which will provide free medical services for 12,000 longshoremen and their families, was financed by employer contributions of 3 cents per man-hour worked and will be managed by a 6-man board equally representing management and the union.

## September 19

THE TEXTILE WORKERS UNION's organizing headquarters at Greensboro, N. C., disclosed that the union had canceled its 5-State intensive campaign of the last 20 months to organize Burlington Industries, Inc., reportedly the country's largest textile employer. A union spokesman alleged that a company-created "reign of fear" among the workers was responsible for the campaign's failure, while the company attributed it to its workers' "confidence in their company . . . and no confidence in the union . . ."

THE FEDERAL court of appeals for the District of Columbia affirmed a lower court decision that the provision of the Public Contracts Act, which exempts from coverage of the act "purchases of such materials, supplies, articles, or equipment as may usually be bought on the open market," does not apply to bituminous coal and, therefore, the Secretary of Labor has authority to determine prevailing minimum wage rates for the industry. (See Chron. item for Oct. 21, 1955, MLR, Dec. 1955.) The court also held that the regular dealers in supplies of bituminous coal had the right to judicial review of any wage determination or its applicability under section 10 (b) of the act, even though they have not contracted with the Government to supply bituminous coal. The case was *Ruth Elkhorn Coal, Inc. v. Mitchell*.

## September 20

THE COMMUNICATIONS WORKERS and the Western Electric Co., after a 4-day nationwide strike of 23,000 telephone-equipment installers, reached agreement on a 2-year contract providing for a wage increase of 6 to 12 cents an hour, the elimination of overnight travel, liberalization of

certain transfer allowances, and a wage reopener. (See also p. 1379 of this issue.)

Shortly before the installers' strike began, the company and the union agreed to similar terms for 9,000 distribution and warehouse workers in 31 cities and 2,000 manufacturing plant employees in Lincoln, Nebr., Duluth, Minn., and Long Island, N. Y.

### September 24

THE AFL-CIO Executive Council, in a 2-day special session at New York City to hear corruption charges against 3 unions, ordered the United Textile Workers to correct the abuses set forth in the report of the Federation's Ethical Practices Committee and to remove and bar from any position in the union those who were responsible for the abuses (see Chron. item for July 17, 1957, MLR, Sept. 1957, and also p. 1382 of this issue). On the following day, the Bakery and Confectionery Workers Union and the Teamsters Union were so ordered. All 3 unions were directed to report the actions taken to comply with the directive on October 24.

On the following day, the council approved admission of the 160,000-member Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen into the Federation (see Chron. item for Aug. 16, 1957, MLR, Oct. 1957, and also p. 1383 of this issue).

### September 25

JAMES R. HOFFA, a vice president of the Teamsters union, and an officer of Hoffa's Teamster local in Detroit were indicted on perjury charges by a Federal grand jury in New York City investigating wiretapping of the telephones at the union's headquarters in Detroit. (See Chron. item for May 14, 1957, MLR, July 1957.)

### September 26

AN 8-DAY WORK STOPPAGE by 1,200 employees of the General Motors Fisher Body Division's plant in Mansfield,

Ohio, ended when the United Automobile Workers and the company reached an agreement on transfer, seniority, and hiring provisions of a new contract for the recently created UAW Local 549. Wages were not an issue.

### September 27

THE COMMITTEE appointed last month by the Teamsters General Executive Board to investigate 6 locals in New York (see Chron. item for Aug. 29, 1957, MLR, Oct. 1957) recommended superseding all the officers of the locals with a trustee, barring the delegates of 5 locals from the union's convention beginning on September 30, and revoking the charter of 1 local and consolidating 4 others, with a combined membership of 3,500, into 1 unit. Only one local was found to operate in a field clearly within the Teamsters jurisdiction. The committee said the contracts signed by the locals were substandard, and the welfare-administration costs in at least one instance amounted to 25 percent. Some of the units faced bankruptcy as a result of paying high salaries to officials.

### September 28

A FEDERAL DISTRICT COURT injunction obtained by 13 New York rank-and-file teamsters to prevent the Miami Beach convention of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters from electing officers, on the ground that more than 80 percent of the delegates were "handpicked" to insure the election of Vice President James R. Hoffa as president, was stayed by the appellate court in Washington, D. C., as going "beyond the necessities of the situation." The court stipulated, however, that all seated delegates shall be selected according to requirements of the union's constitution.

THE TEAMSTERS' convention opened on September 30 in Miami Beach, Fla. (See p. 1335 of this issue.)

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## Erratum

In the August 1957 issue (*Developments in Industrial Relations*, p. 985), it was stated that the Associated General Contractors and the Operating Engineers negotiated a wage increase for workers in Utah, Nevada, and northern California. This agreement was signed by the northern California and central California chapters of the Associated General Contractors and covered an estimated 8,000 employees, some of whom are employed at work sites in Nevada and Utah as well as in northern California. However, the settlement did not involve the Associated General Contractors of Utah whose agreement with the Operating Engineers, made in 1956 and providing for deferred increases in 1957, 1958, and 1959, is still in force.

# Developments in Industrial Relations\*

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WITH MANY AGREEMENTS continuing throughout 1957 without reopening provisions and bargaining in many other settlements already concluded, September was a relatively quiet month from the standpoint of collective bargaining. Among the industries affected by wage increases negotiated in September or effective as a result of bargaining in earlier years were communications, electrical manufacture, meatpacking, and stone, clay, and glass. The announcement by the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics of the August Consumer Price Index resulted in wage increases ranging from 2 to 8 cents an hour for about 157,000 workers, with about three-fourths of them (largely in the aircraft industry) receiving adjustments of 3 cents an hour. The Teamsters union, whose activities occupied much of the labor news during September, and several other unions faced expulsion from the AFL-CIO if they did not correct abuses.

## Wage Developments and Collective Bargaining

*Communications and Transportation.* A 2-year contract signed September 20 by the Western Electric Co. and the Communications Workers of America ended a 4-day nationwide strike of telephone installers which had begun September 16; however a strike of 18,500 plant, traffic, and clerical workers of the Ohio Bell Telephone Co. that had also begun September 16 continued through the end of the month. The installers' contract applied to about 23,000 workers, but their picket lines kept several times that number of Bell Telephone System employees in 44 States and the District of Columbia off their jobs. Wage-rate increases ranged from 6 to 12 cents an hour, with certain groups of eligible installers who had not received merit advances scheduled to receive an additional 2 cents on January 13, 1958. Other agreement provisions included elimination

of overnight travel wherever possible and some liberalization in certain transfer allowances. A reopening on wages, travel allowances, and vacations is provided for the second contract year.

Earlier in the month, the same union and the Western Electric Co. agreed to a settlement covering over 9,000 distribution and warehouse plant employees in 31 cities and 2,000 production and maintenance workers in plants at Duluth, Minn., Lincoln, Nebr., and Long Island, N. Y. The contracts included wage increases also ranging from 6 to 12 cents an hour (except at Queensboro, Long Island, N. Y., where the top increase was 14 cents) plus supplementary benefits.

*Pottery and Glass.* On September 12, 1957, agreement was reached on a 14-cent-an-hour package increase in a 2-year contract by the International Brotherhood of Operative Potters and the United States Potters Association. The new contract provides a 9-cent-an-hour pay increase effective October 1 and a wage reopening after 1 year for about 20,000 workers in 14 china and pottery ware plants in Ohio, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and California. Other terms include an employer-employee contribution of \$3.19 a month each for a new health and welfare program and the establishment of 2 paid holidays annually at an estimated cost of 2 cents.

Some 2,000 moldmakers were covered in a 2-year contract between the American Flint Glass Workers' Union and the Glass Container Manufacturers Institute negotiated on August 30. The agreement calls for a wage rise of 3½ percent plus 1¼ cents the first year, and a 2-percent increase on September 1, 1958. In addition to increasing the night-shift differential from 5 to 7½ cents effective in 1958, the contract provided for an increase in company payment to the insurance program in 1957, and an improved pension plan effective March 1, 1958. A wage reopening clause in the event the Consumer Price Index rises by 3½ percent between July 1957 and September 1, 1958, was also included in the contract.

One-year agreements between the same union and 10 table and art glassware manufacturers in

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\*Prepared in the Division of Wages and Industrial Relations, Bureau of Labor Statistics, on the basis of currently available published material.

Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Ohio gave about 2,300 employees a base-rate advance of 10 cents an hour (the increase to be reflected in piece and incentive earnings). Additional increases were also negotiated for certain miscellaneous help in the hot-metal department and for skilled glass finishers on certain jobs. Other terms of this agreement included a 3-cent-an-hour night-shift differential and changes in supplementary benefits that varied among firms.

Employees at 2 flat glass companies—Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. and Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co.—received wage increases of 13 cents an hour effective September 25, 1957, under terms of 3-year contracts negotiated in September 1955.<sup>1</sup> Representatives of the United Glass and Ceramic Workers union exercised their option under this agreement to take a deferred adjustment in the form of a 5-cent hourly increase in lieu of an increase in fringe benefits; the remaining 8 cents was due as a cost-of-living allowance based on the change in the August 1957 Consumer Price Index from its level a year earlier. Approximately 23,000 workers of the 2 companies were affected.

*Leather and Apparel.* On September 11, the Massachusetts Leather Manufacturing Association and the Leather Workers' union came to terms on a 2-year contract increasing wage rates 6 cents an hour retroactive to the beginning of the month. Other provisions included increased employer contributions to a health insurance fund and establishment of a pension fund into which the manufacturers will pay 2 cents a man-hour beginning January 1, 1958, and an additional 5 cents on September 1, 1958. Approximately 3,500 workers in 70 tanneries located in the Salem-Peabody-Danvers, Mass., area are affected.

In the New York City area, approximately 14,000 members of the Ladies' Garment Workers' union received wage adjustments under contracts tying wage reopenings to the Consumer Price Index. Approximately 4,000 workers of local 40, employed by member companies of the Belt Association, Inc., and by other shops, received a 5-percent raise in pay. The settlement was negotiated under a clause in the contract of August 1955 which provided that if the Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Price Index increased 5 percent over its August 15, 1955, level, the union could reopen the contract on the subject of wages.

Under similar contract provisions with 3 other employer associations in the area, a \$3.50-a-week increase (effective in October) was negotiated for about 10,000 embroidery and pleating crafts workers of local 66, employed by about 500 firms.

*Other Manufacturing.* On September 1, a general wage and salary increase went into effect for about 27,000 employees of Sylvania Electric Products, Inc. The increase—third in a 3-year program of deferred wage increases—raised hourly rates by 5 to 8 cents and increased the pay of salaried employees by 3 percent. Approximately half of the workers affected are covered by union contracts. Union members, as well as some salaried employees at General Electric Co., also received a 3-percent increase with a minimum of 4½ cents (third in a 5-year program), while workers in the meatpacking industry received a 7½-cent increase due under contracts negotiated in the late summer and early fall of 1956.

On September 15, members of 2 locals of the Auto Workers union ratified 2-year contracts with the Wright Aeronautical Division of Curtiss-Wright Corp. The agreements, affecting about 12,000 engineers, clerical, production, and maintenance employees in Wood-Ridge, Clifton, Garfield, and Hackensack, N. J., provided for a 13-cent-an-hour general increase, additional advances of 1 to 4 cents for employees in higher rated jobs, and some job evaluation increases. In addition, an improved vacation schedule was agreed upon and monthly pension benefits were raised to \$2.25 for each year of service, vesting rights were added, and disability benefits were also liberalized. Other benefits included an increase in the hospital allowance for both employees and their dependents, and a raise in company-paid life insurance from \$4,000 to \$5,000. Members of the skilled trades voted on the contract separately, following ratification by the general membership, and for the first time, a program emphasizing job security was established for these employees.<sup>2</sup>

*Trade and Services.* About 10,000 workers employed by major food chains in northern Ohio were scheduled to receive multistep wage increases

<sup>1</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, November 1955, p. 1286.

<sup>2</sup> The United Auto Workers' convention, in April of this year, adopted amendments to the constitution granting to skilled trades direct representation on local and national bargaining committees (see Monthly Labor Review, June 1957, p. 697).



over a 2-year period under contracts announced on August 30 between the Cleveland Food Industry Committee and 2 unions—the Meat Cutters and Retail Clerks. Full-time food clerks were to receive a total advance of 20 cents an hour in 4 equal instalments at 6-month intervals, beginning on August 4; and part-time food store workers were to receive 16-cent increases over the 2-year period. Rates of produce managers and assistant managers will be raised by 27½ cents an hour over the contract period and those of head cashiers, by 24 cents. The Meat Cutters agreement called for \$7.50-a-week increases for wrappers, \$11 to \$11.60 for meatcutters, and \$11 to \$11.20 for meat department heads—all divided in 3 installments. Both contracts provided a fourth week of vacation after 20 years; an increase of \$1 a week in company payments to the health and welfare fund, to a total of \$13 a month per employee, and other benefits plus establishment of a joint committee to study pensions.

Approximately 4,000 members of the Laundry Workers' union received increases in wages and other benefits averaging from 12 to 15 percent under a new contract negotiated with 30 linen supply companies in northern New Jersey.

### Ethical Practices

*Teamsters.* During September, past activities of officials of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters were scrutinized by the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations and the U. S. Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field while the union was preparing for its quinquennial convention that opened on September 30.<sup>3</sup>

In a Labor Day speech, AFL-CIO President George Meany pledged that the Federation "can and will expel from our ranks organizations that are found by public investigatory bodies to be substantially influenced in the conduct of their affairs by corrupt elements or individuals." Mr. Meany further added that the AFL-CIO will "support the enactment of whatever legislation is necessary to protect the funds of our membership and to correct abuses that adversely affect the public interest."

A few days later on September 5, Teamster President Dave Beck, accompanied by other union Executive Board members, appeared before the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee to answer charges of corrupt influence in the union. The 650-word statement issued by the Teamsters asserted that none of the committee's charges was of such magnitude as to support a belief that the Teamster union was "dominated, controlled, or substantially influenced by corrupt influences." The report also stated that a committee had been appointed to revise the union's constitution "in conformity with present day needs and the principles of good trade unionism."

The AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee concluded, however, in a 64-page report issued on September 16, that the union was dominated by corrupt influences in violation of the standards set forth in the AFL-CIO constitution. The committee's findings against Teamster officials specified that President Dave Beck and vice presidents James R. Hoffa and Frank Brewster used union money for personal purposes; Hoffa and Beck profited from conflict-of-interest business deals with employers that had contractual relationships with the union; and Hoffa "associated with, sponsored, and promoted the interests of notorious labor racketeers."

The Ethical Practices Committee sent its report to the AFL-CIO Executive Council which, at a special meeting in New York on September 25, issued a 30-day ultimatum to the Teamsters to show results, by the next council meeting, on ridding themselves of corruption and "those who are responsible for these abuses" or be subject to suspension from the parent organization. In a lone dissenting vote, John F. English (secretary-treasurer of the 1.4-million member truck union, as well as a Federation vice president) urged the council not to rush into a decision that might not only cut the "heart" out of the labor movement, but would also punish hundreds of thousands of members for the misdeeds of a few.

When the Senate select committee reopened hearings on corruption charges against James R. Hoffa on September 24, Frank Fitzsimmons (vice president of a Teamster Detroit local) testified that Hoffa and other delegates from local 299 were elected in September to represent local members at the convention. Robert F. Kennedy, committee counsel, pointed out that since the formal

<sup>3</sup>For additional details of this convention, see p. 1335 of this issue.

opening date of the convention was September 30, delegates selected during the month could not legally be seated under terms of the international union's constitution which states "all convention delegates, except substitute delegates, shall be selected during the period from the receipt by the union of the convention call up to the 30th day preceding the first day of the convention."<sup>4</sup>

A few days before this testimony, on September 19, 13 rank-and-file members (mostly from the New York metropolitan area) filed suit in a Federal district court to block not only election of new officers at the Teamster convention, but also to stop Dave Beck from being named president emeritus of the union.<sup>5</sup> Requesting a temporary restraining order, the suit charged that over 50 percent of the convention delegates had been chosen in violation of the international's constitution, and asked the court to appoint special masters to supervise election of new delegates. The suit contended that more than half of the locals failed to hold general membership meetings and that more than 80 percent of the delegates were "handpicked" with the knowledge of the General Executive Board in order to "rig" the election "by fraud, deception, or stratagem, as well as by intimidation, coercion, or threats." The following day the district court issued an order to Teamster leaders to show cause why the election should not be postponed. On September 28, District Court Judge F. Dickenson Letts signed the order barring not only Teamster election of national officers, but also banning recognition of credentials of delegates not elected or appointed to the convention according to rules established by the international's constitution. Six hours later, however, the U. S. Court of Appeals reversed this ruling, declaring it "beyond the necessities of the situation as shown by the record and as presented to the court." The appellate court ruling was nonetheless conditioned by providing "that all delegates recognized or seated by the credentials committee shall be selected in accordance with the requirements of the constitution of the union. . . ."

On September 30, attorneys for the plaintiffs filed their petition with Chief Justice Earl Warren asking for a reinstatement of the injunction but on the following day, the Chief Justice rejected the motion commenting that, "many of the allegations . . . are based on events known by peti-

tioners to have occurred months and years ago." Reinstatement of the injunction, he went on to say, "would call for an extraordinary exercise of judicial power that only the most compelling considerations could warrant."

On October 4, James Hoffa was elected to the presidency of the Teamsters' union while John F. English, present secretary-treasurer, was reelected to office. John J. O'Rourke, George Mock, and Gordin Conklin replaced Frank Brewster, Thomas Hickey, and Sidney Brennan, as vice presidents.

Other testimony coming to the Senate hearing during the closing days of the month included statements that several of Hoffa's associates loaned money to him, and that many of these loans dated from 1952. All five witnesses who testified that they had loaned him money stated Hoffa had given them no notes in return. All of the loans were suddenly repaid on September 19 and 20 by Herbert Grosbery, accountant for the Teamsters in Detroit.

The hearings also brought charges that Hoffa had paid more than \$170,000 to finance the defense of union officials convicted of extortion or dynamiting; and that Owen Brennan (president of Michigan Teamster Local 337) together with Hoffa had been involved in a horserace betting system that enriched them up to \$20,000 a year. In concluding its September hearings, the Senate select committee accused Hoffa of 34 more "improper practices" in addition to the 48 leveled at him in August.<sup>6</sup> In summing up, Chairman John L. McClellan charged Hoffa with giving "aid and comfort to Teamster union officials who were selling out the interests of Teamster union members by setting themselves up in highly improper business activities and by entering into collusive agreements with employers."

*Textile Workers and Bakers.* The AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee moved not only against the Teamsters but against the Bakery and Confectionary Workers' International Union and the United Textile Workers union as well,

<sup>4</sup> Article III, sec. 5.

<sup>5</sup> On September 26, the Teamsters' constitution committee announced that it had unanimously agreed to revoke plans to make retiring President Dave Beck president emeritus by abolishing the post that had been created in 1952. Under the union's constitution, Mr. Beck will automatically receive a pension of \$50,000 a year but as president emeritus he would have received in addition an unlimited expense account and travel allowance for himself and his wife, and continued use of the Seattle home he sold to the union.

<sup>6</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, October 1957, p. 1254.

ordering its counsel to prepare a report finding both unions controlled by corrupt influences.<sup>7</sup> On September 24, the Committee issued a 53-page report to the AFL-CIO Executive Council on the 138,000-member Bakery Workers and the 90,000-member United Textile Workers in which they found that the two unions did "not meet the standards for ethical union practices set forth in the AFL-CIO constitution."

The Executive Council directed the United Textile Workers to correct existing abuses and to eliminate and bar from office those who were responsible for them. Mr. Meany added that it was "quite obvious that both the secretary and president are very deeply involved in the corruption." The Textile Workers were given until October 24 to report to a special meeting of the Executive Council on what steps had been taken to comply with the directive.

The Ethical Practices Committee report stated that although the Bakers had undertaken "certain corrective measures,"<sup>8</sup> these were not "sufficient . . . to eliminate corrupt influences and loose and unethical practices and to prevent wrongdoing."

On September 28, James Cross, in defending himself against charges of corrupt practices at a meeting of New York local 3, stated that although he might have made "errors in judgment," he was not dishonest. The meeting was picketed in protest against Cross. Joseph G. Kane,<sup>9</sup> president of local 525, stated that the purpose of the demonstration was to "further inform the rank and file of local 3 that they have other rank-and-file members who will fight side by side to get rid of Cross."

*Laundry Workers.* Meantime, the Executive Board of the suspended Laundry Workers union<sup>10</sup> had announced that it would not hold a special convention ordered by the AFL-CIO. Ralph T. Fagan, president of the union, said that a special

convention would impose a financial burden upon the union's locals, that the international had accomplished its "cleanup," and further, that Mr. Meany's order was "an invasion of the autonomous rights of an international union and its respective locals."

*Other Unions.* Charges of illegal or unethical real estate transactions by union officials were also in the news during the month. The International Union of Operating Engineers' Executive Board found Vice President Victor S. Swanson guilty of corruption after 3 days of hearings on charges by another international union official and 2 union members of involvement in union real estate transactions in Stockton, Calif. The board barred him from holding any union office for the next 5 years and permanently ousted him from his international office and his position as business manager of a San Francisco local, which was then ordered to take necessary steps to recover funds and property to which it was legally entitled. The union stated that it had acted upon its own initiative without prompting from either the AFL-CIO parent body or any congressional committee.

Also, in September, a Lake County (Indiana) grand jury found no evidence of criminal activity in the personal affairs of three officials of the Carpenters union. Earlier in the year, these officials, President Maurice Hutcheson, Vice President O. William Blair, and Secretary Frank M. Chapman, had been questioned by a Senate subcommittee on alleged participation in profits of right-of-way land sales in that State.<sup>11</sup> The subcommittee made it clear that no charge of misuse of union funds was involved.

### Other Union Developments

On September 25, the Executive Council announced that the independent Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen had been accepted for admission into the AFL-CIO. Mr. Meany reported that the union had given assurance that it would move to eliminate from its constitution provisions excluding Negroes from membership. (The Federation president also pointed out that the Trainmen already had 2,000 Negro members despite the present constitutional ban.) In August, the Council had tentatively accepted the

<sup>7</sup> In June and July, these two unions had been investigated by the Senate select committee. See *Monthly Labor Review*, August 1957, p. 986, and September 1957, p. 1108.

<sup>8</sup> In a letter to the Ethical Practices Committee, James G. Cross, president of the Bakers union, had outlined a series of proposed reforms which would include better accounting controls and revised budget procedures.

<sup>9</sup> Earlier in the year, Mr. Kane testified that he was beaten up by Cross and George Stuart—former vice president of the union—because of his opposition to changes in the union's constitution proposed by Mr. Cross. See *Monthly Labor Review*, August 1957, p. 987.

<sup>10</sup> See *Monthly Labor Review*, July 1957, p. 856.

<sup>11</sup> See *Monthly Labor Review*, August 1957, p. 987.

BRT's application for affiliation with the AFL-CIO.<sup>12</sup>

A 4-point program of cooperation was adopted on September 12 by 2 marine radio officers' unions which had been engaged in feuds since their separate secessions from the American Communications Association. The American Radio Association and the Radio Officers Union, both affiliated with the AFL-CIO, pledged to work together for mutual aid, technical advancement, economic gains, and improved public relations, which would include formulation of a joint code of professional ethics for seagoing radio officers.

While the Teamsters convention occupied the center of public attention, several other union conventions were held during September. At the convention of the International Woodworkers of America, delegates representing nearly 100,000 members voted to appoint a committee to draft a new constitution which would incorporate a plan for consolidating the present 13 district councils into regions based on "geographic, economic, administrative, and contractual aspects." The revised constitution will be presented to a special convention not later than April 1, 1958, and then be submitted to the membership for final approval. A resolution was passed proposing that all unions adopt a "bill of rights" to insure safeguards against corrupt practices, including audited reports on finances and health and welfare funds, and a guarantee of free election of officers. The union's four international officers<sup>13</sup> were nominated for reelection without opposition but their election will be subject to membership referendum.

At the 34th convention of the Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees union, delegates voted to approve an increase in strike benefits from \$15 to \$25 a week. This increase is to be financed by assessing each member \$1 per month if the defense fund falls to \$1 million (present funds for this purpose total \$1.8 million), and such assessments would then continue until the fund reached a new total of \$3 million. All executive officers and 16 vice presidents were reelected; the number of vice presidents is to be reduced from 16 to 12 by not filling vacancies as they occur.

In Philadelphia, at the Photo Engravers 56th convention, a "package" program was adopted calling for retirement, disability, and death bene-

fits. Principal features of the plan include \$50-a-month pension at age 65, \$600 death benefits, and \$50-a-month disability payment, all after 5 years' coverage. Cost to members will be \$10 monthly, if approved by membership referendum.

The International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' union, at its 54th annual convention in Toronto, Canada, also passed a resolution favoring a union pension plan which would provide a maximum pension of \$12 monthly. The delegates also voted to increase the union defense fund from the present \$150,000 to \$500,000. Both proposals were subject to referendum by the 14,000 members of the union.

Establishment of a \$2-million lithography industry fund in order "to harness new technological developments for the material benefit of the industry and the consuming public" was advanced by Edward Swayduck, president of New York City local No. 1 of the Amalgamated Lithographers of America. The proposal, adopted at the union's 75th convention held in Chicago on September 23-28, visualized automated processes in terms of opportunity to lower costs with resulting savings for the consumer and broader markets, thus insuring fair profits to employers and full employment to workers. A committee was appointed to work with management in initiating the plan under which the union is ready to contribute \$1 million if employers will match this amount. The convention also voted an all-out drive for the organization of lithographic workers. This action was motivated by long-standing disputes with other printing unions as to jurisdiction over workers employed in new printing processes.

Disaffection with the AFL-CIO stemming from jurisdiction disagreements was expressed by representatives of building trades councils from seven midwestern States meeting in Detroit. They endorsed a resolution to consider withdrawal from the AFL-CIO unless jurisdictional disputes between craft and industrial unions can be resolved. The delegates (representing more than 350,000 workers of 19 craft unions in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin) criticized the AFL-CIO merger as a "sacrifice of the Building Trades." A related

<sup>12</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, October 1957, p. 1251.

<sup>13</sup> President A. F. Hartung, vice presidents James Dicey and Claude Ballard, and Secretary-Treasurer William Botkin.

resolution recommended to the Building Trades Department that it stop payment of the per capita tax to the AFL-CIO until the disputes were settled.

### Other Developments

Efforts to prevent abuses of employees' insurance funds continued to spread. In California, a law went into effect September 11 requiring trustees of workers pension and welfare funds to make comprehensive annual reports on the operation of the funds to all covered employees (trustees of funds covering fewer than 25 workers were exempted). Legislation enacted in 1957 and designed to protect welfare funds has been passed by Wisconsin, Connecticut, and Massachusetts. (The Massachusetts law does not go into effect until October 1, 1958.) Safeguards of welfare funds had already been put into effect in 1955 and 1956 in Washington and New York, respectively.

Also in California, an arbitrator ruled on the administration of a pension fund provided by a 1956 settlement between locals of the Teamsters union and the Southern California Rock, Sand, and Gravel Association which included an employer contribution to a pension fund. At issue was whether the companies should contribute to the Western Conference of Teamsters Pension Fund or to a locally administered fund. The arbitrator ruled in favor of the latter.

Pension plans of another union—this time the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (Ind.)—covering about 17,000 employees of the Pacific Maritime Association were liberalized in September. On September 26, trustees of the jointly administered pension fund announced that under a new policy widows of

pensioners will continue to receive full pensions for a year after the death of the retiree. Claimed by the union to be a "pioneering social advance not heretofore achieved by any pension plan in the country," the new benefits became effective October 1.

Also in September, alternate arrangements for paying benefits due under supplemental unemployment benefit (SUB) plans were worked out by the Steelworkers union and major steel producers for workers in four States whose statutes or rulings now prohibit simultaneous payment of private and public unemployment compensation. Approximately 190,000 workers in Indiana, North Carolina, Ohio, and Virginia are affected. In Indiana and Virginia, the means of paying benefits will be determined by a special board of arbitration consisting of the regular impartial umpire for U. S. Steel Corp., Bethlehem Steel Co., and Republic Steel Corp., while in North Carolina it was agreed to pay benefits in a lump sum upon a laid-off worker's recall to his job.

In Ohio, where some 114,000 workers are affected, the union and companies agreed to a court test of the legality of the ruling<sup>14</sup> against such benefits issued by the Ohio Unemployment Compensation Administrator.

On September 13, the United Auto Workers and Ford Motor Co. also signed an agreement on a supplemental unemployment benefit plan to cover workers at the company's Ohio plants during model changeover shutdowns. Because of the Ohio ruling, the amount due each worker will be set aside in a trust fund and the accrued benefits will be paid if the courts reverse existing rulings, or when a new payment plan is devised.

<sup>14</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, August 1956, p. 954.

# Book Reviews and Notes

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

## Special Reviews

*The Dynamics of Interviewing—Theory, Technique, and Cases.* By Robert L. Kahn and Charles F. Cannell. New York, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1957. 368 pp., bibliography. \$7.75.

The authors have undertaken the development of a rather complete account of the theory and technique of interviewing as a means of gathering information. The development is very general. The type of situations treated range from the public opinion inquiry to the medical interview. The principal feature of the work is its grounding in behavioral psychology. The authors adopted the psychological field theory developed by Kurt Lewin, in which any given behavior is the result of forces within the individual. A sufficient explanation of the underlying theory is given to make the book self-contained.

The authors have done more than present an analysis of the psychological factors involved. There are explicit suggestions on the training of interviewers and the design of questionnaires as well as useful discussions of the subjects of closed versus open questions and, of particular interest to those in survey work, of random errors and bias. A set of criteria by which the interviewer can judge his progress has also been given.

The skeptical may argue that this is very good for those who aim to study attitudes and opinions, but that it serves no purpose for the measuring of objective facts. It will surprise them to learn that the form and wording of a question may often elicit the wrong response and that socially acceptable rather than factual answers might be forthcoming.

1386

Other important points are the study of the interaction between the interviewer and the respondent, the effect of the interviewer's social status on the interview, and the concept of shared language. Some of these may be truisms to those versed in survey work, but the authors' development presents them in a coherent form that greatly increases their usefulness and accessibility and lends them the great advantage that an organized discipline has over folklore.

The last third of the book is devoted to illustrative interviews from the medical, personnel, and social work fields.

—SAMUEL E. COHEN  
Bureau of Labor Statistics

*The Profession of Labor Arbitration: Selected Papers from the First Seven Annual Meetings of the National Academy of Arbitrators, 1948-1954.* Edited by Jean T. McKelvey. Washington, Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., 1957. 185 pp. \$4.50.

*Critical Issues in Labor Arbitration: Proceedings of the Tenth Annual Meeting, National Academy of Arbitrators, Philadelphia, Pa., January 31-February 2, 1957.* Edited by Jean T. McKelvey. Washington, Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., 1957. 211 pp. \$5.50.

The use of arbitration in the settlement of labor disputes has grown enormously since World War II. At the same time, the number of persons who devote all, or a large part of their time, to serve as impartial arbitrators has likewise increased. The National Academy of Arbitrators was established in 1947 by a group of such people primarily to formulate and promote appropriate standards for an occupation obviously professional and to promote the study and understanding of the arbitration process.

*The Profession of Labor Arbitration* is a collection of several excellent papers and committee reports given at the first seven meetings of the Academy. In one paper, *The Future of Labor Arbitration—A Challenge*, Professor Edwin Witte emphasizes a belief that labor arbitration must be distinguished both from litigation and commercial arbitration because of the concern of labor arbitration with human relations. Arbitration should not, in his opinion, be treated as a contest to be won, but as a means of resolving a labor relations

problem which the parties in collective bargaining have failed to solve. He deflates the notion that honesty and impartiality alone are adequate requisites for an arbitrator. In his view, arbitration is an art, and the successful arbitrator must also possess a broad knowledge of industrial relations, and a specialized knowledge of the issues, a realization that basic to these issues is a human relations problem, and a skill in finding "acceptable bases of settlement within the framework of reference."

Professor George Taylor's paper on Effectuating the Labor Contract Through Arbitration recognizes that labor arbitration is a substitute for the strike or lockout, and points out that grievance settlements, including arbitration, frequently contain much that may fairly be styled "agreement making."

Arbitration in the World Today, by Ralph T. Seward, highlights the role of arbitration as one of democracy's methods of resolving conflicts, a method which involves "the creation of concepts of justice by those to whom the concepts are to be applied."

Among the more important contributions of the Academy are the committee reports contained in the appendixes. The formulation of a Code of Ethics for arbitrators is an important achievement. This Code recognizes that a code for arbitrators cannot be considered apart from the conduct of the parties themselves. The arbitration process is, to a large extent, in the hands of the parties. Part III of the Code dealing with the conduct of the parties recognizes that it takes three to make arbitration work, the company, the union, and the arbitrator or arbitrators.

The committee report on the education and training of arbitrators marks out an area important to the future of arbitration. Curiously enough, apart from the arbitrator, the persons who develop experience in the field of arbitration are the representatives of the parties, and they are almost invariably precluded from a future role as impartial arbitrators by virtue of their backgrounds. The problem of training people as arbitrators is a problem of how the necessary experience can be acquired. As the report points out, such people cannot get the needed experience unless they are acceptable, and generally speaking, they are not acceptable without experience.

*Critical Issues in Labor Arbitration* reproduces the papers given at the 10th annual meeting of the National Academy of Arbitrators. Professor J. Fred Holly, in *The Arbitration of Discharge Cases: A Case Study*, and Professor Arthur Ross, in *The Arbitration of Discharge Cases: What Happens After Reinstatement*, both attempt statistical analyses while recognizing the limitations of such analyses. The paper by Professor Ross is a pioneer study in finding out what happens to employees who have been reinstated by arbitrators. He concludes that from an operational standpoint two-thirds of the cases have worked out well and that the most significant variable is seniority status. (Both papers were excerpted in the June 1957 issue of the *Monthly Labor Review*.)

A stimulating panel discussion concerning the proposed Uniform Arbitration Act is reproduced. The proponents of the legislation believe that labor and commercial arbitration can be embodied successfully in a single statute and that statutory treatment will promote the cause of arbitration. The opponents of the act consider that the rapid growth of arbitration shows there is no need for statutory treatment. They fear that by formalizing procedures for judicial review and court litigation, litigation will be invited, and the important attributes of speed, voluntarism, and finality will be lost.

Professor Taylor, in his article *Effectuation of Arbitration by Collective Bargaining* points out, among other things, that the arbitration process in action reflects the nature of the collective bargaining relationship between the parties. In order to retain its vitality, it must operate in a fashion that makes it preferable to strikes and lockouts. The kind of arbitration that will produce such a result is itself a matter for bargaining.

There are also valuable discussions on the arbitration of disputes involving incentive problems and the halting of any trend toward technicalities in arbitration. Mr. Harold Davey's exposition of the operation of the John Deere-United Automobile Workers permanent arbitration system is a useful discussion of the approach of those parties to the arbitration process.

—BERNARD CUSHMAN  
Labor Bureau of Middle West

*Economic Institutions and Human Welfare.* By John Maurice Clark. New York, Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1957. 295 pp. \$5.50.

In the author's words, "This collection of essays deals, not with economics in the technical sense, but with some of the human and commodity factors that underlie it." Technical economics is primarily concerned with the operation of the market. Professor Clark, considered by many to be the dean of American economists, probes into the environment of "commodity setting in which the market operates." His comments are a deft mixture of qualitative economic theory and institutional observations. He crosses the boundaries of conventional economics into its companion social sciences, sociology and psychology, and political science. The relevancy of many of his conclusions (and prescriptions) therefore stands or falls on the validity of his insights into these other disciplines.

Professor Clark feels that our age has "a badly split personality. Religion, art, and literature, economic life and economic analysis are too little integrated with one another, to put it mildly." In the many years of his writing, he has been trying to integrate the economic personality of his times.

The wide range of topics covered includes "pseudo individualism," atomic warfare, automation, stabilization policy, price flexibility, maximizing long-run profits, basic needs of human nature, benefits of competition, and collective bargaining.

Long an authority in the field of competition, he contributes many gems of analysis. Perhaps his most significant conclusion in this area is, "Big organization, both in industry and labor, carries responsibility for its internal integrity and its external power. Industry has responsibilities—in which we all share—for what it does to its products, to the quality of our activities in leisure and in work, for equitable distribution of incomes, for security, for employment opportunity, for avoiding inflation, and for good citizenship generally, in taking care of the ramifying effects and social by-products of industry. These ramifying effects create problems: something generally needs to be done about them if industry is to be self-sustaining for society in the large, and if it is to justify itself, as a contributor to social welfare, rather than a parasite preying upon it."

Professor Clark is not reluctant to comment vigorously on problems confronting us today. On the use of credit restrictions, he concludes that vigorous use of this weapon would be less likely to level off the economy than to precipitate a recession. Fear of this on the part of policymakers is likely to mean using credit restriction too gingerly to have full effect in curbing inflationary pressures.

He is a little more optimistic about the use of fiscal policy. But there too, according to Clark, increasing government expenditures can lead to a tax burden which can impair business incentives and limit expansion of small businesses.

He is deeply concerned with the threat of international Communism. He feels that a successful reply to Communism "must include elements that classical individualism neglected, as well as those it emphasized, and must build them into a better balanced synthesis."

—HAROLD WOLOZIN  
Bureau of Labor Statistics

*The Teamsters Union—A Study of Its Economic Impact.* By Robert D. Leiter. New York, Bookman Associates, Inc., 1957. 304 pp., bibliography. \$5.

This study of the Teamsters union reminds one of an almanac—it crams in a wealth of information with, for the most part, only superficial attempts to integrate the material. It is also as timely as the annual almanac. This year, as interest in the Teamsters runs high, those who wish to know more about the union will perforce turn to this book, which is the most comprehensive and current study available.

Extensive research obviously went into the preparation of the book. A 2-year grant from the Rockefeller Foundation aided the author, a member of the City College of New York faculty, to conduct many interviews and read apparently everything written on the union. The source notes and bibliography occupy nearly a tenth of the entire volume.

However, Professor Leiter has not been equally diligent in evaluating and analyzing the material collected. An example of the qualities and defects of the book is provided by the chapter on jurisdictional disputes. This contains a great deal of useful material tracing the history and background of Teamster jurisdictional difficulties in several major areas. However, in discussing his research



findings, the author adds little to the reader's understanding. For instance, in a section introducing the subject, he states that to arrive at dispute solutions, "the AFL has been forced to use many techniques including discussion, conciliation, investigation, compromise, consent, and patience. Generally, however, the IBT has been able to gain its jurisdictional objectives. Its effectiveness has stemmed from . . . [among other things] . . . its dominant position on the executive council of the AFL." Yet later, in summarizing the chapter, he speaks of the union's "policy of supporting decisions of the AFL in these matters" as a distinguishing characteristic of the Teamsters approach to jurisdictional problems.

Too often, sources were accepted uncritically. For instance, Professor Leiter reports that in 1954 Harold J. Gibbons was indicted twice by grand juries "on technicalities," citing as his source the Officers Report of Local 688, of which Gibbons is secretary-treasurer. These unspecified technicalities were actually charges of filing false reports with a Federal agency.

The value of the book lies in its mass of historical material and detailed information on little-known facets of the union and the trucking industry. Among the most useful chapters are those which describe the complex structure of the union and indicate how factors such as the growth of over-the-road trucking and increasing governmental regulation have shaped this structure and influenced the union's behavior.

—THEODORE ALLISON  
Bureau of Labor Statistics

### Arbitration and Mediation

*Procedural and Substantive Aspects of Labor-Management Arbitration.* New York, American Arbitration Association, [1957]. 39 pp. (AAA Research Report.)

*Disciplinary Actions and the Arbitrators.* By Walter L. Daykin. Iowa City, State University of Iowa, College of Commerce, Bureau of Labor and Management, 1957. 17 pp. (Research Series, 18.)

*Mediation as a Harmonizing Influence in Collective Bargaining.* By Stanley Young. (In *Personnel Administration*, Washington, September-October 1957, pp. 21-28. \$1.)

*Puerto Rico: A Frontier in Mediation.* By Julio Machuca. (In *Labor Law Journal*, Chicago, September 1957, pp. 610-614. \$1.)

### Cooperative Movement

*Consumer Cooperatives.* By Jean A. Flexner and Anna-Stina Ericson. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1957. 87 pp., bibliography. (Bull. 1211.) 50 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

*Statistics of Farmer Cooperatives, 1954-55.* By Anne L. Gessner. Washington, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Farmer Cooperative Service, 1957. 73 pp. (General Report 31.) Free.

*Methods of Financing Farmer Cooperatives.* By Helim H. Hulbert, Nelda Griffin, Kelsey B. Gardner. Washington, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Farmer Cooperative Service, 1957. 46 pp. (General Report 32.) Free.

*Cooperation in Canada, 1956—Twenty-fifth Annual Summary.* By B. H. Kristjanson. Ottawa, Canadian Department of Agriculture, Marketing Service, 1957. 19 pp.

### Education and Training

*Sixth Annual Institute for Training Specialists at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., May 28-June 1, 1956.* Ithaca, New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, [1957?]. 183 pp. \$1, Coordinator of Special Programs, Cornell University.

*Workers Abroad: III, The Travelling Journeyman Takes the Road Again.* Paris, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, 1957. 95 pp. Available from UNESCO Publications Center, New York.

*Training and Recruitment of Skilled Tradesmen in Selected Industries in Canada, 1951-56.* Ottawa, Canadian Department of Labor, Economics and Research Branch, 1957. 32 pp. 25 cents, Queen's Printer, Ottawa.

### Employment and Unemployment

*Maintenance of Way Employment on U. S. Railroads—An Analysis of the Sources of Instability and Remedial Measures.* By William Haber and others. Detroit, Mich., Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, 1957. 237 pp. Free.

*Major Manufacturing Industries as Potential Sources of Employment in Low Income Farm Areas.* By Paul Mehl. Washington, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service, 1957. 28 pp. (AMS 176.) Free.

*Work Experience in Puerto Rico: 1953 to 1956.* San Juan, Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1957. 12 pp. (Special Report on the Labor Force, 17.)

## Handicapped

*Teamwork in Serving the Handicapped*—[A Symposium]. (In *Employment Security Review*, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, U. S. Employment Service, Washington, September 1957, pp. 3-40. 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

*Report of the Committee of Inquiry on the Rehabilitation, Training, and Resettlement of Disabled Persons*. London, 1956. 126 pp. (Cmd. 9883.) 5s. 6d., H. M. Stationery Office, London.

## Labor-Management Relations

*Labor and Management Face the Future: Manpower Resources, Labor Relations, Economic Trends*. New York, American Management Association, 1957. 76 pp. (Personnel Series, 172.) \$1.75; \$1 to AMA members.

*Report on a Program of Labor Relations for New York City Employees*. New York, Department of Labor of the City of New York, 1957. 110 pp.

*How to Bargain on Wages*. (An interview with George W. Taylor.) (In *Nation's Business*, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, September 1957, pp. 29-31, 106, et seq.)

## Labor Mobility

*Job Mobility of Workers in 1955*. Washington, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1957. 27 pp. (Current Population Reports, Labor Force, Series P-50, No. 70.) 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

*Obstacles to Labor Mobility and Social Problems of Resettlement: A Survey by the European Coal and Steel Community*. (In *International Labor Review*, Geneva, July 1957, pp. 72-83. 60 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

## Manpower

*Development of Scientific, Engineering, and Other Professional Manpower*. Prepared by the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress. Washington, United States Senate, Committee on Government Operations, 1957. 172 pp. (Committee Print, 85th Cong., 1st Sess.)

*Engineering and Scientific Manpower Problems—An Annotated Bibliography*. By Morris A. Horowitz. Boston, Mass., Northeastern University, Bureau of Business and Economic Research (for American Society for Engineering Education), August 1957. 37 pp.

*How to Reduce the Shortage of Engineers and Scientists: A Survey of Research*. By Donald E. Baier. (In *Personnel Administration*, Washington, September-October 1957, pp. 29-34, bibliography. \$1.)

*Scientists and Engineers in Greater Kansas City: A Survey of Demand and Supply Factors*. By Frank T. Stockton. Kansas City, Mo. (1411 Walnut Street), Scientific and Technical Manpower Study for Greater Kansas City, 1957. 47 pp.

*Manpower Requirements and Training Needs Study—Phoenix Labor Market Area; Tucson Labor Market Area*. Tucson, Arizona State Employment Service, 1957. 52 and 48 pp., respectively.

*The Labor Market in the Lower Mississippi River Industrial Area*. Baton Rouge, Louisiana Department of Labor, Division of Employment Security, 1957. 55 pp.

*Manpower Planning in Norway*. By Thor Skrindo. (In *International Labor Review*, Geneva, August 1957, pp. 124-138. 60 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

## Medical Care

*Medical Care for Welfare Recipients—Basic Problems*. By Margaret Greenfield. Berkeley, University of California, Bureau of Public Administration, 1957. 83 pp., bibliography. (1957 Legislative Problems, 3.) \$1.75.

*Medical Care for Welfare Recipients—State Programs*. By Margaret Greenfield. Berkeley, University of California, Bureau of Public Administration, 1957. 121 pp. \$2.

## Occupations

*Occupational Outlook Handbook: Employment Information on Major Occupations for Use in Guidance*. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with Veterans Administration, 1957. 697 pp. (Bull. 1215—revision of Bull. 998.) \$4, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

*Career as Food Technologists; Careers in Biological Sciences; Osteopathy; Psychology*. Washington, B'nai B'rith Vocational Service, 1957. 11, 15, 11, 15 pp., bibliographies. (Occupational Brief Series.) 25 cents each.

*Inventors Past and Present*. By Jacob Schmookler. (In *Review of Economics and Statistics*, Cambridge, Mass., August 1957, pp. 321-333. \$2.)

## Older Workers and the Aged

*A Positive Policy Toward Aging*. Report of New Jersey Old Age Study Commission. Trenton, [Department of Public Health and Welfare], 1957. 217 pp.

*The Length of Working Life.* By Seymour L. Wolfbein. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1957. 32 pp. Free.

*Employment Practices for Older Workers.* Report by the Committee on Employment and Retirement Practices for Older Workers of the Community Council of Greater New York. New York, The Council, [1957]. 19 pp.

### Personnel Management and Practices

*Proceedings of 13th Annual Louisiana Personnel Management Conference Held at Louisiana State University, February 21-22, 1957.* [Baton Rouge], Louisiana State University, College of Commerce, 1957. 102 pp.

*Proceedings of 44th Annual Convention of International Association of Personnel in Employment Security, Miami Beach, Fla., June 25-28, 1957.* [Louisville, Ky. (2008 Highland Street)], the Organization's Office of Publication and Circulation, 1957. 76 pp.

*Organization and Action for Improved Administration.* New York, American Management Association, 1957. 66 pp. (Personnel Series, 173.) \$1.75; \$1 to AMA members.

*Selecting Company Executives.* By Stephen Habbe. New York, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 1957. 54 pp. (Studies in Personal Policy, 161.)

*The Foreman's Job in Settling Grievances.* By Bertram R. Crane and Roger M. Hoffman. (In *Supervision*, Madison, N. J., September 1957, pp. 4-6, 29. 50 cents.)

*Moonlighting and Its Controls.* By Stephen Habbe. (In *Management Record*, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., New York, July 1957, pp. 234-237.)

*A Selected List of Books and Periodicals in the Field of Personnel Administration and Labor-Management Relations.* Ann Arbor, University of Michigan, Bureau of Industrial Relations, 1957. 18 pp.

*New Dimensions in Top Executive Reading.* By Edward C. Bursk. (In *Harvard Business Review*, Boston, September-October 1957, pp. 93-112. \$2.)

### Social Security

*World Trends in Social Security Benefits, 1955 to 1957.* By Carl H. Farman. (In *Social Security Bulletin*, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration, Washington, August 1957, pp. 3-14. 25 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

*Public Assistance under the Social Security Act.* Washington, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration, Bureau of

Public Assistance, 1957. 29 pp. 25 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

*Handbook of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Statistics—Employment, Wages, and Insurance Status of Workers in Covered Employment, 1953-54.* Washington, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, 1957. 208 pp. \$1.25, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

*The Australian Social Security Program.* By F. H. Rowe. (In *Bulletin of the International Social Security Association*, Geneva, June 1957, pp. 219-239.)

*Die Angestelltenversicherung in den Jahren 1949 bis 1952 in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland.* Bonn, Bundesministerium Für Arbeit, 1957. 43 pp.

*Social Security in the Czechoslovak Republic.* (In *Bulletin of the International Social Security Association*, Geneva, May 1957, pp. 167-207.)

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*Executive Careers for Women.* By Frances Maule. New York, Harper & Brothers, 1957. 205 pp. \$3.

*Tables of Working Life for Women, 1950.* By Stuart H. Garfinkle. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1957. 33 pp. (Bull. 1204.) 30 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

*Part-Time Employment for Women with Family Responsibilities.* (In *International Labor Review*, Geneva, June 1957, pp. 543-553. 60 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

### Work Injuries and Accident Prevention

*Injury Experience in the Metal and Nonmetal Industries, 1954—Detailed Analysis of Safety Factors and Related Employment Data; and Unpublished Statistics for 1943-53.* By John C. Machisak and others. Washington, U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, 1957. 56 pp. (Information Circular 7798.) Free.

*Annual Report on Compensable Work Injuries, 1956: Part I, Work Injuries Reported During 1956 to the Illinois Industrial Commission Under the Workmen's Compensation and Occupational Diseases Acts.* [Chicago], Illinois Department of Labor, 1956. 64 pp. Free.

*Report on the Industrial Accidents Statistics of New Zealand, 1955.* Wellington, Department of Statistics, 1957. 70 pp.

*Administration of the Federal Coal-Mine Safety Act, Calendar Year 1956.* By James Westfield, H. F. Weaver, C. M. Keenan. Washington, U. S. Department of

the Interior, Bureau of Mines, 1957. 69 pp. (Information Circular 7795.) Free.

*Union-Management Cooperation for Safety.* (The Joint Safety Program of the Forstmann Woolen Co. and Local 656, Textile Workers Union of America, 1948-56.) By Richard H. Wood and Jack Chernick. New Brunswick, N. J., Rutgers University, Institute of Management and Labor Relations, 1957. 25 pp. (Case Studies of Cooperation between Labor and Management, 3.)

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*Economic Fictions: A Critique of Subjectivistic Economic Theory.* By Paul K. Crosser. New York, Philosophical Library, Inc., 1957. xxiii, 322 pp. \$4.75.

*Man Unlimited: Technology's Challenge to Human Endurance.* By Heinz Gartmann. New York, Pantheon Books, Inc., 1957. 214 pp., bibliography. \$4.50.

*His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh's Study Conference on the Human Problems of Industrial Communities within the Commonwealth and Empire, Oxford, July 9-27, 1956: Volume I, Report and Proceedings; Volume II, Background Papers, Appendixes, and Index.* London, Oxford University Press, 1957. 338 and 339 pp., respectively. \$6.75, Oxford University Press, New York.

*Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1957.* Washington, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1957. 1,045 pp. 78th ed. \$3.50, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

*Productivity, Prices, and Incomes: Materials Prepared for the [Congressional] Joint Economic Committee by the Committee Staff.* Washington, 1957. 281 pp. (Joint Committee Print, 85th Cong., 1st sess.)

*Inflation and Price Expectations.* By Albert T. Sommers. (In *Business Record*, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., New York, August 1957, pp. 353-357.)

*Economic Prospects in Western Europe.* By Milton Gilbert. (In *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, Philadelphia, July 1957, pp. 109-115. \$2; \$1.50 to Academy members.)

*Technical Cooperation in Latin America: How United States Business Firms Promote Technological Progress.* By Simon Rottenberg. Washington, National Planning Association, 1957. 132 pp. \$3, cloth; \$1.75, paper.

*Soviet Economic Growth: A Comparison with the United States.* A study prepared for the Subcommittee on Foreign Economic Policy of the [Congressional] Joint Economic Committee by the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress. Washington, 1957. 149 pp. (Joint Committee Print, 85th Cong., 1st sess.)

# Current Labor Statistics

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## CONTENTS

### A.—Employment and Payrolls

- 1395 Table A-1. Estimated total labor force classified by employment status, hours worked, and sex
- 1396 Table A-2. Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry
- 1400 Table A-3. Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries
- 1403 Table A-4. Indexes of production-worker employment and weekly payrolls in manufacturing
- 1403 Table A-5. Government civilian employment and Federal military personnel
- Table A-6. Employees in nonagricultural establishments for selected States <sup>1</sup>
- Table A-7. Employees in manufacturing industries, by State <sup>1</sup>
- 1404 Table A-8. Insured unemployment under State programs and the program of unemployment compensation for Federal employees, by geographic division and State
- 1405 Table A-9. Unemployment insurance and employment service programs, selected operations

### B.—Labor Turnover

- 1406 Table B-1. Labor turnover rates in manufacturing
- 1407 Table B-2. Labor turnover rates in selected industries

### C.—Earnings and Hours

- 1409 Table C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees
- 1425 Table C-2. Average weekly earnings, gross and net spendable, of production workers in manufacturing industries, in current and 1947-49 dollars
- 1425 Table C-3. Indexes of aggregate weekly man-hours in industrial and construction activity
- 1426 Table C-4. Average hourly earnings, gross and excluding overtime, of production workers in manufacturing, by major industry group
- 1427 Table C-5. Gross average weekly hours and average overtime hours of production workers in manufacturing, by major industry group
- Table C-6. Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas <sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> This table is included in the March, June, September, and December issues of the Review.

## CONTENTS—Continued

### D.—Consumer and Wholesale Prices

- 1428 Table D-1. Consumer Price Index—United States city average: All items and major groups of items
- 1429 Table D-2. Consumer Price Index—United States city average: Food, housing, apparel, transportation, and their subgroups
- 1429 Table D-3. Consumer Price Index—United States city average: Special groups of items
- 1430 Table D-4. Consumer Price Index—United States city average: Retail prices and indexes of selected foods
- 1431 Table D-5. Consumer Price Index—All items indexes for selected dates, by city
- 1432 Table D-6. Consumer Price Index—Food and its subgroups, by city
- 1433 Table D-7. Indexes of wholesale prices, by major groups
- 1434 Table D-8. Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities
- 1436 Table D-9. Indexes of wholesale prices, by economic sectors
- 1436 Table D-10. Indexes of wholesale prices for special commodity groupings

### E.—Work Stoppages

- 1437 Table E-1. Work stoppages resulting from labor-management disputes

### F.—Building and Construction

- 1438 Table F-1. Expenditures for new construction
- 1439 Table F-2. Contract awards: Public construction, by ownership and type of construction
- 1440 Table F-3. Building permit activity: Valuation, by private-public ownership, class of construction, and type of building
- 1440 Table F-4. Building permit activity: Valuation, by class of construction and geographic region
- 1441 Table F-5. Building permit activity: Valuation, by metropolitan-nonmetropolitan location and State
- 1442 Table F-6. Number of new permanent nonfarm dwelling units started, by ownership and location, and construction cost

### G.—Work Injuries

- Table G-1. Injury-frequency rates for selected manufacturing industries <sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> This table is included in the January, April, July, and October issues of the Review.

# A.—Employment and Payrolls

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

[In thousands]

Employment status	Estimated number of persons 14 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>														
	1957 <sup>2</sup>										1956			Annual average	
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov. <sup>3</sup>	Oct.	Sept.	1956	1955
	Total, both sexes														
Total labor force.....	71,044	71,833	73,051	72,661	70,714	69,771	69,562	69,128	68,638	69,855	70,560	70,905	70,896	70,387	68,896
Civilian labor force.....	68,225	68,994	70,228	69,842	67,893	66,951	66,746	66,311	65,821	67,029	67,732	68,082	68,069	67,530	65,847
Unemployment.....	2,552	2,609	3,007	3,337	2,715	2,690	2,882	3,121	3,244	2,479	2,463	1,909	1,998	2,551	2,654
Unemployed 4 weeks or less.....	1,438	1,386	1,582	2,028	1,398	1,251	1,167	1,335	1,645	1,231	1,401	964	1,019	1,214	1,138
Unemployed 5-10 weeks.....	448	506	781	620	520	507	684	883	808	580	443	408	388	594	598
Unemployed 11-14 weeks.....	210	247	201	182	161	224	368	288	292	183	182	117	139	211	217
Unemployed 15-26 weeks.....	263	238	234	261	377	439	410	390	312	238	233	209	261	301	367
Unemployed over 26 weeks.....	193	232	260	247	260	267	253	227	188	247	204	211	209	232	336
Employment.....	65,674	66,385	67,221	66,504	65,178	64,261	63,865	63,190	62,578	64,550	65,269	66,174	66,071	64,979	63,193
Nonagricultural.....	59,156	59,562	59,449	58,970	58,519	58,506	58,431	57,996	57,643	59,440	59,076	59,000	58,683	58,394	56,444
Worked 35 hours or more.....	47,652	45,992	44,272	46,988	47,116	47,230	46,989	46,183	46,638	48,309	43,158	46,867	47,371	46,062	45,046
Worked 15-34 hours.....	6,207	5,637	5,969	6,241	6,576	6,671	6,699	7,134	6,612	6,555	11,164	7,305	5,963	6,715	6,422
Worked 1-14 hours.....	2,664	2,110	2,345	2,498	2,942	2,920	3,065	2,894	2,672	2,804	2,775	2,646	2,516	2,648	2,261
With a job but not at work <sup>4</sup> .....	2,632	5,823	6,863	3,243	1,886	1,684	1,678	1,787	1,721	1,772	1,980	2,182	2,834	2,969	2,736
Agricultural.....	6,518	6,823	7,772	7,534	6,659	5,755	5,434	5,195	4,935	5,110	6,192	7,173	7,388	6,585	6,730
Worked 35 hours or more.....	4,318	4,918	5,742	5,402	4,616	3,851	3,492	3,254	3,032	3,245	4,163	5,384	5,554	4,577	4,887
Worked 15-34 hours.....	1,633	1,364	1,514	1,622	1,523	1,411	1,352	1,264	1,162	1,175	1,445	1,305	1,348	1,399	1,332
Worked 1-14 hours.....	421	317	366	396	351	356	364	454	471	460	433	350	329	416	314
With a job but not at work <sup>4</sup> .....	146	224	150	115	170	137	225	222	270	229	151	134	157	192	193
	Males														
Total labor force.....	48,620	49,745	50,307	50,160	48,657	48,214	48,006	47,692	47,498	47,927	48,303	48,340	48,490	48,579	48,054
Civilian labor force.....	45,835	46,940	47,517	47,375	45,870	45,428	45,223	44,908	44,714	45,135	45,508	45,550	45,697	45,756	45,041
Unemployment.....	1,565	1,596	1,803	2,054	1,665	1,809	1,950	2,095	2,150	1,665	1,466	1,124	1,152	1,608	1,752
Employment.....	44,270	45,344	45,713	45,321	44,205	43,620	43,273	42,813	42,564	43,470	44,042	44,426	44,546	44,148	43,290
Nonagricultural.....	39,155	39,953	39,738	39,647	38,982	38,747	38,635	38,331	38,244	39,112	39,020	39,007	39,056	38,870	37,803
Worked 35 hours or more.....	33,371	32,992	31,823	33,713	33,251	33,027	33,046	32,439	32,619	33,620	30,422	33,036	33,519	32,536	31,897
Worked 15-34 hours.....	2,992	2,711	2,891	2,984	3,165	3,350	3,290	3,424	3,291	3,080	6,232	3,482	2,771	3,388	3,257
Worked 1-14 hours.....	1,162	950	1,010	1,096	1,309	1,248	1,218	1,228	1,143	1,219	1,126	1,123	1,012	1,135	967
With a job but not at work <sup>4</sup> .....	1,630	3,299	4,015	1,854	1,257	1,122	1,111	1,240	1,190	1,193	1,240	1,366	1,754	1,810	1,681
Agricultural.....	5,115	5,391	5,975	5,674	5,222	4,872	4,638	4,482	4,320	4,358	5,022	5,419	5,490	5,278	5,487
Worked 35 hours or more.....	3,779	4,221	4,862	4,499	4,006	3,560	3,279	3,076	2,854	2,998	3,741	4,374	4,484	3,993	4,298
Worked 15-34 hours.....	925	741	754	820	815	912	856	867	825	773	837	691	636	806	777
Worked 1-14 hours.....	282	231	238	260	249	282	309	354	400	378	307	226	226	308	233
With a job but not at work <sup>4</sup> .....	128	198	121	96	152	118	194	185	240	210	137	128	144	171	177
	Females														
Total labor force.....	22,424	22,088	22,745	22,500	22,056	21,556	21,557	21,436	21,140	21,928	22,258	22,565	22,405	21,808	20,842
Civilian labor force.....	22,390	22,054	22,711	22,467	22,023	21,523	21,524	21,403	21,107	21,894	22,224	22,532	22,372	21,774	20,806
Unemployment.....	986	1,013	1,203	1,283	1,050	882	932	1,026	1,094	814	997	785	847	943	903
Employment.....	21,404	21,041	21,508	21,183	20,974	20,641	20,592	20,377	20,013	21,080	21,227	21,748	21,525	20,831	19,904
Nonagricultural.....	20,001	19,609	19,711	19,323	19,537	19,758	19,706	19,665	19,399	20,327	20,056	19,994	19,627	19,524	18,661
Worked 35 hours or more.....	14,281	12,999	12,449	13,275	13,865	14,203	13,943	13,745	14,018	14,689	12,736	13,831	13,852	13,526	13,147
Worked 15-34 hours.....	3,215	2,926	3,078	3,257	3,411	3,322	3,439	3,710	3,321	3,475	4,932	3,823	3,192	3,327	3,164
Worked 1-14 hours.....	1,502	1,159	1,335	1,402	1,632	1,672	1,847	1,666	1,529	1,585	1,649	1,523	1,504	1,513	1,294
With a job but not at work <sup>4</sup> .....	1,002	2,524	2,849	1,389	628	562	557	544	531	579	740	817	1,080	1,158	1,055
Agricultural.....	1,403	1,433	1,797	1,860	1,437	883	796	712	614	752	1,171	1,754	1,898	1,307	1,243
Worked 35 hours or more.....	539	697	879	902	609	291	213	178	178	248	422	1,010	1,070	555	589
Worked 15-34 hours.....	708	623	760	802	708	499	496	398	337	403	608	614	712	594	555
Worked 1-14 hours.....	139	86	129	137	101	74	56	100	71	82	126	124	103	108	81
With a job but not at work <sup>4</sup> .....	17	26	29	19	18	19	31	36	30	20	14	6	13	21	19

<sup>1</sup> Estimates are based on information obtained from a sample of households and are subject to sampling variability. Data relate to the calendar week ending nearest the 15th day of the month. The employed total includes all wage and salary workers, self-employed persons, and unpaid workers in family-operated enterprises. Persons in institutions are not included.

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

<sup>2</sup> Beginning with January 1957, two groups numbering between 200,000 and 300,000 which were formerly classified as employed (under "with a job but not at work") were assigned to different classifications, mostly to the unemployed. For a full explanation, see Monthly Report on the Labor Force,

February 1957 (Current Population Reports, Labor Force, Series P-57, No. 176).

<sup>3</sup> Survey week contained legal holiday.

<sup>4</sup> Includes persons who had a job or business but who did not work during the survey week because of illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor dispute. Prior to January 1957, also included were persons on layoff with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of layoff and persons who had new jobs to which they were scheduled to report within 30 days. Most of the persons in these groups have, since that time, been classified as unemployed.

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	1957									1956				Annual average	
	Sept. <sup>2</sup>	Aug. <sup>2</sup>	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1956	1955
<b>Total employees</b> .....	53,169	52,920	52,605	52,881	52,482	52,270	51,919	51,704	51,716	53,639	53,007	52,952	52,663	51,878	50,056
<b>Mining</b> .....	858	863	857	858	835	833	831	833	832	837	837	836	842	816	777
<b>Metal</b> .....	109.7	111.8	113.4	112.4	111.9	110.8	110.2	110.2	110.2	111.1	111.3	112.4	113.8	108.3	101.4
Iron.....		39.8	39.3	38.9	38.2	36.1	34.8	34.9	35.1	35.7	36.5	38.0	38.8	34.6	34.2
Copper.....		33.3	33.4	33.4	33.0	33.5	33.9	33.7	33.6	33.7	33.7	33.6	33.8	33.3	28.9
Lead and zinc.....		15.3	16.8	17.5	17.4	18.2	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.1	17.7	17.7	17.4	16.6
Anthracite.....		27.2	31.0	30.6	26.6	28.5	30.4	30.8	31.1	31.8	30.6	30.3	29.8	29.7	31.3
Bituminous-coal.....	237.1	238.7	231.3	241.9	238.7	239.0	240.1	242.9	242.0	242.4	240.7	240.6	239.4	230.8	218.7
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production.....		363.6	362.0	354.8	340.0	339.8	338.8	338.7	336.5	336.1	335.4	333.1	338.5	330.8	317.1
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services).....		218.2	217.6	212.0	203.6	204.0	202.3	201.8	200.4	197.6	197.6	197.3	202.9	196.4	189.0
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	121.4	121.4	119.2	118.7	118.2	115.3	111.8	110.0	111.8	115.7	118.7	119.9	120.6	116.2	108.3
<b>Contract construction</b> .....	3,248	3,296	3,275	3,232	3,082	2,906	2,756	2,673	2,667	2,997	3,174	3,296	3,342	2,993	2,759
Nonbuilding construction.....		742	728	714	663	572	514	496	502	680	647	698	715	606	516
Highway and street.....		340.5	331.0	321.5	296.2	237.3	199.9	184.9	191.5	233.3	274.1	309.7	324.2	263.3	232.4
Other nonbuilding construction.....		401.7	397.4	392.0	366.8	334.7	314.1	310.6	310.4	346.9	372.8	388.5	391.2	342.6	284.0
Building construction.....		2,554	2,547	2,518	2,419	2,334	2,242	2,177	2,165	2,417	2,527	2,598	2,627	2,387	2,243
General contractors.....		1,025.4	1,039.8	1,005.5	977.5	944.6	898.7	878.2	885.7	1,001.6	1,054.7	1,099.1	1,116.5	995.1	922.6
Special-trade contractors.....		1,528.6	1,507.1	1,512.5	1,441.1	1,389.5	1,343.3	1,298.5	1,279.5	1,415.5	1,472.5	1,498.7	1,510.9	1,391.8	1,320.8
Plumbing and heating.....		344.0	332.6	342.7	333.7	334.6	331.8	331.5	335.1	345.7	351.1	355.0	355.2	334.0	317.0
Painting and decorating.....		226.5	226.5	205.2	190.5	176.5	159.0	148.9	151.5	176.4	192.0	203.8	214.0	179.5	162.3
Electrical work.....		244.0	241.2	237.2	233.5	218.2	219.5	221.0	223.2	228.7	226.4	226.4	221.2	198.1	168.4
Other special-trade contractors.....		714.1	706.8	727.4	693.4	660.2	633.0	597.1	569.7	664.7	703.0	712.6	720.5	680.2	673.1
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	16,917	16,968	16,710	16,852	16,762	16,822	16,933	16,945	16,959	17,159	17,180	17,238	17,119	16,905	16,563
Durable goods <sup>3</sup> .....	9,718	9,811	9,756	9,913	9,895	9,927	9,976	9,992	9,990	10,067	10,071	9,999	9,826	9,825	9,549
Nondurable goods <sup>4</sup> .....	7,199	7,157	6,954	6,939	6,867	6,895	6,957	6,953	6,969	7,088	7,113	7,239	7,293	7,080	7,014
Ordnance and accessories.....	122.3	127.4	126.2	126.7	127.6	129.4	130.0	130.6	132.0	132.9	131.7	131.0	131.6	130.6	139.2
<b>Food and kindred products</b> .....	1,675.6	1,659.0	1,578.9	1,510.7	1,451.8	1,433.1	1,430.8	1,429.2	1,459.0	1,521.8	1,573.0	1,659.3	1,738.1	1,652.0	1,536.9
Meat products.....		326.3	328.9	325.7	320.7	320.3	323.1	325.4	338.2	350.8	353.1	347.9	342.6	337.4	325.9
Dairy products.....		109.0	111.1	109.8	104.3	101.5	99.4	98.7	102.6	103.8	105.7	107.6	112.2	109.3	112.7
Canning and preserving.....		331.5	253.9	197.1	168.2	166.1	158.0	159.5	164.9	183.0	215.8	300.7	392.6	231.1	227.4
Grain-mill products.....		118.7	115.1	113.2	113.5	114.4	116.1	116.3	116.5	117.0	116.8	120.1	121.0	118.7	121.3
Bakery products.....		292.4	292.2	289.5	287.6	286.5	285.9	286.2	286.3	290.8	292.1	293.1	290.7	289.1	285.9
Sugar.....		28.8	27.9	27.1	25.0	25.4	25.2	25.9	30.4	42.7	46.8	44.6	29.8	31.8	32.4
Confectionery and related products.....		79.0	71.3	73.8	73.5	75.6	77.4	79.1	81.1	86.6	87.2	83.8	79.3	79.8	
Beverages.....		229.9	234.4	229.4	218.8	207.4	209.0	202.7	204.2	211.1	218.1	218.2	224.7	215.3	211.1
Miscellaneous food products.....		143.4	144.1	145.1	140.2	135.9	136.7	135.4	134.8	136.0	138.0	139.9	140.7	140.0	140.4
<b>Tobacco manufactures</b> .....	107.8	103.3	80.1	82.5	81.9	82.8	85.9	92.6	97.3	101.7	104.7	112.4	114.7	97.3	102.2
Cigarettes.....		35.9	34.2	34.3	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7	34.2	34.3	34.6	34.2	34.3	34.2	33.0
Cigars.....		32.2	30.1	32.6	32.9	33.4	33.4	33.7	33.1	34.4	34.7	34.1	33.8	34.5	38.1
Tobacco and snuff.....		6.5	6.3	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.4
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....		28.7	9.5	9.0	8.7	8.0	12.1	18.5	23.3	20.3	28.6	37.3	39.6	21.6	23.7
<b>Textile-mill products</b> .....	998.9	1,002.1	986.2	1,004.2	1,003.6	1,012.1	1,020.1	1,024.5	1,026.9	1,039.3	1,046.7	1,049.5	1,046.8	1,057.3	1,077.0
Scouring and combing plants.....		6.6	6.4	6.9	6.6	6.2	6.4	6.7	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.6
Yarn and thread mills.....		118.6	114.9	117.7	118.1	118.5	119.2	120.5	120.7	121.6	121.5	120.5	120.8	123.0	129.9
Broad-woven fabric mills.....		426.1	423.1	428.4	429.2	434.5	437.4	441.5	444.9	448.1	449.9	451.0	451.2	457.2	467.4
Narrow fabrics and small wares.....		29.1	28.5	29.0	29.2	29.4	29.6	29.8	29.6	29.2	29.8	29.9	29.7	29.8	30.5
Knitting mills.....		216.7	211.2	216.2	213.2	211.7	212.6	209.6	208.9	215.6	221.7	224.7	222.6	220.6	221.9
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....		87.3	86.1	88.1	88.0	88.9	89.1	89.3	89.6	90.6	90.8	90.6	89.6	91.7	91.0
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....		50.0	49.0	49.4	51.1	52.8	54.3	55.2	54.0	53.8	53.5	53.7	53.6	54.2	53.1
Hats (except cloth and millinery).....		9.8	10.2	10.6	10.0	10.9	11.5	11.5	11.1	11.8	11.7	11.3	11.9	12.3	13.1
Miscellaneous textile goods.....		57.9	56.8	57.9	58.2	59.2	60.0	60.4	61.3	61.7	61.0	61.0	60.5	61.6	63.5
<b>Apparel and other finished textile products</b> .....	1,217.6	1,218.7	1,156.8	1,180.5	1,173.2	1,204.5	1,233.4	1,228.5	1,209.2	1,227.4	1,226.9	1,230.4	1,217.9	1,215.4	1,206.3
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....		122.1	117.3	122.8	121.0	122.6	124.8	124.8	124.5	125.9	125.1	125.1	125.8	124.1	119.7
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....		311.5	303.9	309.4	304.9	307.2	310.1	309.0	303.3	305.6	311.1	317.8	316.8	315.4	309.7
Women's outerwear.....		358.9	328.4	336.1	337.2	357.9	372.6	372.1	368.1	371.0	350.0	353.0	350.5	356.4	358.0
Women's, children's undergarments.....		121.6	115.8	119.2	121.1	123.8	124.8	123.6	120.7	121.8	125.0	124.5	123.2	121.6	119.7
Millinery.....		20.4	16.1	14.1	15.3	20.5	22.4	21.9	18.9	18.6	16.6	19.5	19.0	18.7	20.2
Children's outerwear.....		80.0	78.9	79.6	75.4	72.5	76.5	78.4	75.8	74.9	75.1	77.0	75.7	74.8	78.0
Fur goods.....		11.6	12.0	12.5	11.7	9.8	9.8	9.5	10.0	12.8	13.1	13.2	12.4	11.6	12.3
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories.....		63.1	60.9	61.7	60.3	61.2	62.7	61.1	60.2	62.8	65.3	66.5	65.8	63.4	61.4
Other fabricated textile products.....		129.5	123.5	125.1	126.3	129.0	129.7	128.1	127.7	134.0	136.6	133.8	128.7	129.4	132.3

See footnotes at end of table.



TABLE A-2. Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry<sup>1</sup>—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry	1957										1956				Annual average	
	Sept. <sup>2</sup>	Aug. <sup>3</sup>	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1956	1955	
<b>Manufacturing—Continued</b>																
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	705.9	720.3	713.7	729.7	708.1	680.0	660.9	657.4	662.9	696.9	723.9	754.4	770.9	741.4	746.6	
Logging camps and contractors.....		100.8	101.6	110.9	100.6	83.2	75.4	72.0	71.4	89.0	102.6	115.9	120.9	104.0	103.0	
Sawmills and planing mills.....		377.9	373.0	377.3	368.4	359.5	349.4	349.4	353.5	366.9	377.5	390.1	397.2	388.1	393.1	
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....		135.2	132.7	131.9	129.2	127.2	126.4	125.9	127.2	129.2	131.3	134.6	139.2	135.8	139.8	
Wooden containers.....		50.2	50.1	52.5	52.5	52.2	52.0	52.6	53.3	53.6	54.8	54.8	54.4	55.0	55.3	
Miscellaneous wood products.....		56.2	56.3	57.1	57.4	57.9	57.7	57.5	57.5	58.2	58.9	59.0	59.2	58.5	58.4	
Furniture and fixtures.....	380.4	379.2	369.6	371.8	368.6	372.5	373.1	373.9	373.0	380.4	381.0	386.0	384.8	379.0	368.2	
Household furniture.....		266.9	259.1	261.0	259.1	263.2	263.1	263.1	261.5	267.4	268.4	271.2	269.2	266.4	259.3	
Office, public-building, and professional furniture.....		47.9	47.0	47.5	47.1	47.6	47.4	47.9	47.4	48.0	48.2	48.9	49.4	48.1	44.2	
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures.....		39.1	38.8	38.6	38.1	37.7	37.6	37.6	38.3	38.5	37.7	39.1	39.5	37.9	37.7	
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures.....		25.3	24.7	24.7	24.3	24.0	25.0	25.3	25.8	26.5	26.7	26.8	26.7	26.6	27.0	
Paper and allied products.....	584.6	579.0	569.7	578.7	573.1	575.0	574.6	573.1	575.7	580.1	577.0	577.2	578.3	569.9	550.0	
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....		281.5	276.0	281.5	277.8	278.8	279.1	279.6	280.9	282.5	279.2	279.6	281.9	278.0	271.2	
Paperboard containers and boxes.....		159.2	156.6	158.8	157.1	157.1	156.7	155.9	157.6	160.5	161.9	161.2	159.3	156.7	148.3	
Other paper and allied products.....		138.3	137.1	138.4	138.2	139.1	138.8	137.6	137.2	137.1	135.9	136.4	137.1	135.2	130.5	
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	867.4	855.0	860.3	861.7	859.5	863.8	864.4	861.0	862.2	874.8	868.6	867.8	858.8	852.5	823.6	
Newspapers.....		313.4	320.0	321.8	320.5	320.0	319.5	318.8	317.3	321.0	316.7	317.7	316.1	313.7	302.1	
Periodicals.....		58.9	59.1	58.5	59.2	59.7	60.5	61.0	61.5	66.5	65.0	65.0	63.7	64.2	64.0	
Books.....		53.6	53.6	53.3	53.4	54.0	55.0	54.7	54.4	54.4	54.0	53.6	53.2	53.1	51.1	
Commercial printing.....		229.2	228.0	227.2	227.0	227.6	227.9	225.8	228.1	228.9	227.3	226.5	224.0	222.4	214.2	
Lithographing.....		62.2	62.1	62.5	62.1	62.6	62.7	62.1	62.2	64.0	64.5	64.3	63.6	63.1	62.0	
Greeting cards.....		17.4	17.2	17.6	16.6	16.4	16.3	16.2	17.2	18.7	20.0	20.3	19.8	18.8	18.9	
Bookbinding and related industries.....		45.2	45.4	46.1	45.9	46.4	45.9	46.2	46.5	46.5	46.7	46.7	46.8	46.0	42.9	
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services.....		75.1	74.9	74.7	74.8	77.1	76.6	76.5	75.3	74.8	74.4	73.7	71.6	71.2	68.4	
Chemicals and allied products.....	838.8	831.3	829.4	831.8	837.8	841.8	840.1	835.7	834.5	834.4	832.6	835.5	834.0	830.6	810.5	
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....		107.4	107.7	108.1	108.0	107.7	107.7	107.6	107.8	107.8	107.7	108.3	109.4	108.4	105.0	
Industrial organic chemicals.....		314.0	316.0	315.8	314.7	316.4	317.1	317.4	318.8	318.0	316.9	316.3	317.7	315.7	308.6	
Drugs and medicines.....		105.7	104.4	102.6	101.5	101.5	101.4	100.9	100.3	100.5	100.2	99.9	99.8	97.7	93.2	
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations.....		51.1	50.6	50.7	50.1	50.3	50.6	50.6	50.2	50.1	50.3	50.6	50.7	50.3	49.8	
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....		78.7	79.0	77.9	77.5	77.0	76.6	76.6	76.4	76.2	76.5	76.4	76.7	76.2	73.8	
Gum and wood chemicals.....		8.8	8.8	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.0	
Fertilizers.....		31.1	30.5	33.5	42.5	44.9	42.0	36.7	34.4	33.3	32.2	33.7	31.9	36.0	36.7	
Vegetable and animal oils and fats.....		36.6	35.5	36.5	37.2	38.0	39.4	40.6	41.2	42.1	42.7	43.3	41.4	40.5	41.5	
Miscellaneous chemicals.....		97.9	96.9	98.2	97.7	97.3	96.6	96.7	96.9	97.9	97.7	98.6	98.0	97.4	93.9	
Products of petroleum and coal.....	260.2	260.9	259.9	259.1	257.2	256.8	255.6	255.9	253.0	255.2	256.0	257.0	259.1	254.3	252.8	
Petroleum refining.....		207.9	207.2	206.3	205.4	205.5	204.4	204.5	203.9	203.9	203.9	204.0	205.7	202.6	201.3	
Coke, other petroleum and coal products.....		53.0	52.7	52.8	51.8	51.3	51.2	51.4	49.1	51.3	52.1	53.0	53.4	51.7	51.5	
Rubber products.....	268.1	264.9	259.7	255.7	262.1	249.7	271.1	271.1	274.5	274.3	251.6	273.1	268.4	269.2	271.9	
Tires and inner tubes.....		111.7	110.6	104.5	110.7	97.5	113.1	113.1	113.6	113.6	94.6	112.3	112.3	111.5	115.4	
Rubber footwear.....		22.0	21.6	21.8	21.6	21.7	22.1	22.1	22.6	22.9	23.3	23.8	24.0	24.1	22.5	
Other rubber products.....		131.2	127.5	129.4	129.8	130.5	134.7	135.9	138.3	137.8	133.7	137.0	132.1	133.6	134.0	
Leather and leather products.....	379.5	382.9	372.5	373.9	366.3	375.3	382.3	381.3	376.6	378.9	376.1	376.3	377.0	381.5	382.9	
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished.....		41.0	40.3	4.10	40.4	40.7	40.9	41.5	41.7	42.2	42.2	42.3	41.8	42.7	44.6	
Industrial leather belting and packing.....		5.1	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.0	
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....		20.0	20.0	19.9	19.7	19.9	20.4	20.5	20.2	20.4	20.1	19.6	19.3	20.0	18.3	
Footwear (except rubber).....		246.6	243.2	243.6	238.4	243.7	248.2	246.5	245.8	244.2	239.6	237.6	239.9	246.3	248.4	
Luggage.....		17.5	17.0	17.1	16.8	16.6	16.8	16.5	15.9	16.3	16.4	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.8	
Handbags and small leather goods.....		34.9	29.9	30.2	29.2	32.6	34.0	35.0	33.0	33.9	35.2	37.2	36.2	33.7	33.1	
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods.....		17.8	17.1	17.1	16.7	16.6	16.8	16.0	14.7	16.6	17.4	17.9	18.1	17.0	16.7	
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	555.2	553.2	538.2	555.2	550.4	549.0	545.5	543.0	545.6	558.0	563.4	567.6	563.5	561.5	548.1	
Flat glass.....		31.3	30.9	30.7	30.7	31.5	32.3	33.4	34.2	34.9	35.0	34.7	34.3	34.2	33.5	
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown.....		96.5	94.3	97.7	96.0	94.8	94.1	93.1	93.6	95.5	96.9	97.4	92.3	95.0	93.7	
Glass products made of purchased glass.....		16.5	16.3	16.5	16.5	16.7	16.9	16.9	17.2	17.8	17.8	17.6	17.3	17.5	17.3	
Cement, hydraulic.....		41.0	29.7	41.5	42.6	42.2	42.4	42.3	42.4	43.2	43.4	43.6	44.0	43.4	42.6	
Structural clay products.....		83.9	83.5	83.3	80.7	80.5	79.3	78.1	80.5	83.2	84.6	87.1	88.4	86.9	82.5	
Pottery and related products.....		50.6	49.7	51.4	52.0	53.4	54.0	54.6	54.0	55.1	55.3	55.2	53.9	54.6	53.9	
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....		120.8	121.5	122.2	120.2	117.6	114.8	113.3	112.9	116.1	118.3	119.9	121.3	117.6	111.7	
Cut-stone and stone products.....		19.2	19.2	18.9	19.1	19.2	18.9	18.8	18.8	19.2	19.4	19.4	19.6	19.5	19.8	
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products.....		93.4	93.1	93.0	92.6	93.1	92.8	92.5	92.0	93.0	92.7	92.7	92.4	92.8	93.1	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2. Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry<sup>1</sup>—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	1957												1956					Annual average	
	Sept. <sup>2</sup>	Aug. <sup>2</sup>	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1956	1955				
<b>Manufacturing—Continued</b>																			
Primary metal industries	1,295.5	1,304.1	1,302.7	1,318.9	1,318.7	1,328.0	1,338.2	1,348.8	1,355.4	1,357.3	1,353.6	1,350.6	1,345.0	1,311.0	1,284.1				
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	649.5	648.9	652.1	651.5	654.6	659.5	662.2	661.8	663.7	663.5	663.8	666.6	666.6	630.6	635.3				
Iron and steel foundries	224.2	224.3	229.0	229.8	231.5	234.9	240.4	241.8	242.9	240.9	241.0	234.8	241.0	230.5	230.5				
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	67.0	67.1	67.9	67.9	68.9	68.9	68.5	70.3	70.3	69.7	69.4	70.2	67.5	63.4	63.4				
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	14.0	14.1	14.1	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.3	14.6	14.3	14.3	13.0	13.0				
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals	109.8	109.9	112.3	112.2	112.4	109.7	112.2	115.8	115.5	115.5	114.1	116.3	116.9	114.0	114.0				
Nonferrous foundries	76.6	75.3	77.0	77.4	79.6	82.3	82.6	83.8	83.5	83.3	82.8	79.7	79.6	77.5	77.5				
Miscellaneous primary metal industries	163.0	163.1	166.5	165.5	166.6	168.5	168.4	167.4	166.9	166.4	164.9	163.1	161.1	150.4	150.4				
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	1,124.6	1,120.4	1,108.2	1,125.6	1,121.1	1,128.2	1,134.1	1,138.8	1,137.8	1,141.8	1,142.2	1,140.6	1,114.3	1,116.6	1,108.6				
Tin cans and other tinware	60.8	59.9	58.4	56.6	57.4	55.4	54.7	53.8	53.3	53.4	58.5	61.7	57.7	58.3	58.3				
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	138.7	136.6	140.9	142.7	144.4	147.9	150.1	152.3	153.1	151.8	148.2	143.5	149.2	154.1	154.1				
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	112.9	109.7	111.4	111.7	111.7	111.4	111.6	110.3	113.6	117.0	121.2	121.2	121.4	125.7	125.7				
Fabricated structural metal products	335.5	332.4	334.2	327.5	323.4	322.1	320.2	317.0	316.7	316.0	315.8	314.0	303.4	303.4	278.2				
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	222.3	222.6	228.7	230.4	236.0	240.6	244.1	246.3	247.5	246.6	242.3	226.1	234.3	242.4	242.4				
Lighting fixtures	51.8	50.8	51.1	51.2	52.0	52.7	53.4	53.2	53.8	53.4	52.9	49.8	50.8	51.6	51.6				
Fabricated wire products	58.7	59.4	60.4	60.6	62.1	62.8	63.8	65.0	65.1	64.9	64.0	61.6	61.9	61.1	61.1				
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	139.7	136.8	140.5	140.4	141.2	141.2	140.9	139.9	138.7	139.1	137.7	136.4	137.9	137.2	137.2				
Machinery (except electrical)	1,650.3	1,656.3	1,686.4	1,714.6	1,728.4	1,750.1	1,764.0	1,763.6	1,752.4	1,740.5	1,722.2	1,711.0	1,711.6	1,716.4	1,592.3				
Engines and turbines	83.0	81.6	83.9	84.1	85.0	85.5	86.5	86.5	86.5	85.5	84.1	82.6	79.6	74.3	74.3				
Agricultural machinery and tractors	143.0	143.2	146.6	147.7	154.2	157.3	154.7	149.4	144.9	139.2	134.4	142.3	149.5	154.3	154.3				
Construction and mining machinery	150.0	151.2	152.1	153.9	155.2	155.4	156.9	154.6	154.7	153.1	154.0	154.1	151.9	132.7	132.7				
Metalworking machinery	277.1	283.5	289.1	290.9	292.3	293.5	291.7	290.7	289.5	288.9	284.4	283.6	282.5	262.9	262.9				
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	175.8	179.9	183.7	183.6	183.8	185.4	185.8	187.9	188.4	188.2	187.4	188.4	188.1	179.0	179.0				
General industrial machinery	261.8	267.7	267.3	266.7	268.2	269.8	269.8	268.3	267.3	267.1	265.7	265.0	259.6	236.8	236.8				
Office and store machines and devices	128.7	131.3	134.9	135.2	136.6	136.6	136.0	134.5	131.4	130.0	127.9	123.8	124.7	109.8	109.8				
Service-industry and household machines	164.6	174.1	179.6	187.3	192.9	196.7	199.6	198.5	196.1	193.7	195.9	197.7	205.6	189.3	189.3				
Miscellaneous machinery parts	272.3	273.9	277.4	279.0	282.5	284.0	283.2	282.7	281.7	278.5	277.2	274.1	274.9	253.2	253.2				
Electrical machinery	1,242.7	1,230.7	1,219.7	1,222.0	1,211.2	1,216.2	1,228.2	1,232.0	1,236.2	1,250.7	1,260.9	1,251.2	1,228.8	1,202.9	1,123.6				
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	408.0	413.7	417.6	419.6	424.1	428.6	430.1	433.0	433.2	432.0	432.0	428.5	415.9	383.4	383.4				
Electrical appliances	47.0	47.9	47.4	48.1	50.4	51.5	52.6	52.4	53.2	53.6	54.0	54.3	52.6	46.4	46.4				
Insulated wire and cable	26.1	26.2	26.2	26.0	26.2	26.8	27.0	27.5	27.6	27.1	27.0	26.4	26.1	22.8	22.8				
Electrical equipment for vehicles	73.1	72.6	73.6	71.8	75.3	79.1	79.4	79.6	78.6	77.2	74.1	70.3	73.9	80.3	80.3				
Electric lamps	28.2	28.4	28.3	28.4	28.5	28.4	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.5	28.6	28.6	27.1	26.6	26.6				
Communication equipment	597.1	580.9	578.6	568.0	562.4	564.9	565.5	566.1	579.7	592.1	585.2	570.0	557.7	515.7	515.7				
Miscellaneous electrical products	51.2	50.0	50.3	49.3	49.3	48.9	48.8	49.0	50.0	50.4	50.3	51.0	49.6	48.4	48.4				
Transportation equipment	1,800.2	1,884.2	1,888.3	1,925.9	1,941.4	1,950.8	1,980.1	1,984.7	1,977.3	1,971.0	1,928.1	1,839.0	1,718.9	1,830.5	1,832.1				
Motor vehicles and equipment*	774.5	762.9	753.9	812.7	823.4	853.1	863.6	872.7	876.4	866.1	787.7	684.9	815.2	903.8	903.8				
Aircraft and parts	884.7	902.0	905.6	906.9	909.1	908.6	904.8	891.5	884.6	870.7	853.4	841.2	814.4	740.5	740.5				
Aircraft	542.4	553.9	556.2	558.3	557.0	557.2	554.9	546.8	540.0	531.6	522.1	515.6	499.1	466.6	466.6				
Aircraft engines and parts	172.1	176.9	178.9	179.7	183.3	184.2	183.8	181.0	181.1	177.7	173.9	170.6	165.6	147.1	147.1				
Aircraft propellers and parts	20.4	21.0	20.6	20.4	20.6	20.4	20.1	19.7	19.6	19.0	18.5	18.0	16.9	13.8	13.8				
Other aircraft parts and equipment	149.8	150.2	149.9	148.5	148.2	146.8	146.0	144.0	143.9	142.4	138.9	137.0	132.8	113.0	113.0				
Ship and boat building and repairing	148.0	146.6	148.7	146.5	143.6	145.2	142.3	139.6	137.6	132.3	127.1	125.3	128.9	123.0	123.0				
Shipbuilding and repairing	132.0	129.8	129.9	127.1	124.0	125.5	122.7	120.7	119.5	115.1	110.6	109.1	110.0	101.0	101.0				
Boatbuilding and repairing	16.0	16.8	18.8	19.4	19.6	19.7	19.6	18.9	18.1	17.2	16.5	16.2	18.9	22.0	22.0				
Railroad equipment	66.9	67.2	67.7	65.6	65.3	64.0	65.0	65.2	63.6	68.4	59.8	56.4	62.1	55.8	55.8				
Other transportation equipment	10.1	9.6	10.0	9.7	9.4	9.4	9.2	9.0	8.3	8.8	10.6	11.0	9.9	9.0	9.0				
Instruments and related products	339.1	340.7	335.2	338.0	339.0	342.3	342.2	341.2	341.7	343.4	343.4	342.4	340.8	335.9	321.0				
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments	74.8	75.6	75.1	74.8	75.6	73.9	73.8	72.7	72.2	71.9	71.6	70.1	67.3	57.6	57.6				
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments	84.6	84.6	85.4	85.5	86.4	87.3	86.3	87.5	88.2	88.1	87.2	85.9	85.5	82.4	82.4				
Optical instruments and lenses	13.5	13.8	13.8	13.7	14.0	14.1	14.1	14.0	14.1	14.0	13.9	14.0	13.9	13.8	13.8				
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments	41.2	41.5	42.2	42.2	42.3	42.0	42.0	41.7	41.5	41.3	40.8	41.0	41.0	39.9	39.9				
Ophthalmic goods	24.0	23.5	24.0	24.0	24.2	24.5	24.7	24.9	24.9	24.9	25.2	25.4	25.7	25.2	25.2				
Photographic apparatus	70.5	70.0	69.4	68.5	68.6	68.8	69.0	69.2	69.3	69.1	69.1	69.1	68.1	65.7	65.7				
Watches and clocks	32.1	26.2	28.1	30.3	31.2	31.6	31.3	31.9	33.2	33.9	34.6	34.8	34.4	36.4	36.4				
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	502.1	494.9	468.0	485.0	480.6	480.1	479.4	477.6	475.5	498.5	516.7	525.3	515.9	499.3	485.2				
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	48.7	45.9	47.2	47.2	47.7	48.8	50.1	50.3	51.6	52.0	52.5	51.5	50.8	52.3	52.3				
Musical instruments and parts	17.0	16.5	16.9	17.1	17.3	17.8	18.0	18.1	18.9	18.9	18.8	18.5	18.3	17.7	17.7				
Toys and sporting goods	94.4	83.8	88.9	88.2	84.9	80.8	79.1	76.1	85.0	97.3	104.1	103.0	93.2	86.9	86.9				
Pens, pencils, other office supplies	32.8	31.4	31.9	31.1	31.0	30.7	30.7	31.4	32.3	33.0	33.3	32.9	31.9	30.7	30.7				
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	61.9	57.4	59.5	58.1	59.0	60.3	60.4	60.8	62.2	64.1	65.9	65.6	63.8	64.9	64.9				
Fabricated plastics products	88.5	86.0	88.8	88.0	87.9	89.9	89.6	89.6	90.7	91.4	90.6	87.8	86.5	81.5	81.5				
Other manufacturing industries	151.6	147.0	151.8	150.9	152.3	151.1	149.7	149.2	157.8	160.0	160.1	156.6	154.8	151.2	151.2				

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2. Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry<sup>1</sup>—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry	1957										1956				Annual average	
	Sept. <sup>2</sup>	Aug. <sup>2</sup>	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1956	1955	
<b>Transportation and public utilities.....</b>	<b>4,224</b>	<b>4,218</b>	<b>4,199</b>	<b>4,181</b>	<b>4,156</b>	<b>4,153</b>	<b>4,147</b>	<b>4,120</b>	<b>4,126</b>	<b>4,194</b>	<b>4,184</b>	<b>4,189</b>	<b>4,191</b>	<b>4,157</b>	<b>4,062</b>	
Transportation.....	2,797	2,779	2,760	2,762	2,749	2,747	2,746	2,723	2,733	2,797	2,785	2,792	2,783	2,768	2,727	
Interstate railroads.....	1,151.8	1,139.8	1,144.5	1,137.1	1,136.0	1,132.0	1,132.5	1,139.0	1,132.5	1,172.5	1,174.1	1,183.1	1,188.6	1,190.5	1,205.3	
Class I railroads.....	1,007.2	1,007.7	1,011.9	1,004.4	992.4	988.0	988.7	996.1	1,016.0	1,027.7	1,041.1	1,040.8	1,042.6	1,057.2	1,116.1	
Local railroads and buslines.....	107.7	107.7	108.0	108.4	108.4	108.6	108.5	108.2	108.6	108.6	109.0	109.8	110.6	110.6	116.1	
Trucking and warehousing.....	838.1	833.4	829.2	821.0	821.1	820.2	819.3	817.0	842.8	838.6	832.6	820.1	807.5	764.9		
Other transportation and services.....	681.0	678.8	679.8	682.6	681.4	685.2	682.3	669.0	672.9	662.2	661.8	664.5	658.9	640.7		
Buslines, except local.....	46.2	45.7	45.1	44.0	43.2	42.6	42.3	42.5	41.8	42.0	42.5	43.0	42.4	43.6		
Air transportation (common carrier).....	147.7	147.0	146.1	145.2	144.7	143.1	141.8	141.2	137.9	136.3	135.2	134.5	130.5	114.3		
Communication.....	818	824	824	813	810	809	806	803	799	802	803	801	806	795	750	
Telephone.....	781.3	781.6	770.0	767.1	766.3	763.8	760.9	756.9	759.4	760.1	757.9	762.1	751.2	706.7		
Telegraph.....	41.8	41.9	41.9	41.9	42.1	41.7	41.8	41.4	42.1	42.4	42.6	42.8	42.6	42.3		
Other public utilities.....	609	615	615	606	597	597	595	594	593	595	596	596	602	594	585	
Gas and electric utilities.....	590.2	589.6	581.5	573.3	572.5	570.7	569.9	569.6	571.0	571.8	572.1	578.2	570.1	562.1		
Electric light and power utilities.....	256.9	256.6	253.0	249.3	248.8	247.9	247.1	246.6	247.2	247.3	247.4	251.2	247.8	248.7		
Gas utilities.....	147.7	147.7	146.1	143.7	143.6	143.1	143.4	143.8	144.5	145.2	145.4	146.5	144.2	140.8		
Electric light and gas utilities combined.....	185.6	185.3	182.4	180.3	180.1	179.7	179.4	179.2	179.3	179.3	179.3	180.5	178.1	172.6		
Local utilities, not elsewhere classified.....	24.9	24.9	24.4	23.9	24.0	24.0	23.6	23.6	23.8	23.8	24.0	24.1	23.9	23.0		
<b>Wholesale and retail trade.....</b>	<b>11,608</b>	<b>11,495</b>	<b>11,493</b>	<b>11,505</b>	<b>11,411</b>	<b>11,428</b>	<b>11,265</b>	<b>11,225</b>	<b>11,298</b>	<b>12,260</b>	<b>11,657</b>	<b>11,445</b>	<b>11,319</b>	<b>11,292</b>	<b>10,846</b>	
Wholesale trade.....	3,173	3,177	3,166	3,140	3,113	3,114	3,117	3,114	3,106	3,149	3,119	3,090	3,068	3,032	2,873	
Wholesalers, full-service and limited function.....	1,830.9	1,825.3	1,807.9	1,795.8	1,796.3	1,800.9	1,800.6	1,803.2	1,837.5	1,811.2	1,795.7	1,784.3	1,767.5	1,679.4		
Automotive.....	125.8	125.1	123.7	121.6	121.6	120.3	119.8	119.5	119.5	119.5	119.5	119.5	120.5	118.8		
Groceries, food specialties, beer, wines, and liquors.....	320.9	321.2	319.3	315.2	318.4	319.2	317.8	316.4	322.3	318.1	313.4	312.3	310.2	298.4		
Electrical goods, machinery, hardware, and plumbing equipment.....	466.8	466.3	464.4	460.9	461.4	462.8	462.7	462.4	464.8	464.1	461.5	462.3	456.9	432.2		
Other full-service and limited-function wholesalers.....	917.4	917.2	900.5	898.1	894.9	898.6	900.3	904.9	930.9	909.9	901.3	889.2	881.6	835.4		
Wholesale distributors, other.....	1,346.3	1,340.3	1,332.0	1,317.3	1,317.6	1,313.6	1,313.6	1,302.7	1,311.8	1,307.6	1,294.0	1,283.3	1,264.9	1,193.9		
Retail trade.....	8,435	8,318	8,327	8,365	8,298	8,314	8,148	8,111	8,192	9,111	8,538	8,355	8,251	8,260	7,973	
General merchandise stores.....	1,397.6	1,343.1	1,346.9	1,379.8	1,382.2	1,401.9	1,343.0	1,333.2	1,387.7	1,969.6	1,600.2	1,475.9	1,421.5	1,450.7	1,430.9	
Department stores and general mail-order houses.....	871.6	871.1	888.4	885.0	890.5	862.0	859.2	899.4	1,266.8	1,049.1	955.0	917.3	938.8	912.7		
Other general merchandise stores.....	471.5	475.8	491.4	497.2	511.4	481.0	474.0	488.3	702.8	551.1	520.9	504.2	511.9	518.2		
Food and liquor stores.....	1,615.0	1,601.8	1,605.8	1,606.9	1,600.7	1,602.6	1,590.8	1,586.8	1,575.2	1,612.2	1,587.9	1,567.5	1,549.4	1,553.6	1,486.4	
Grocery, meat, and vegetable markets.....	1,122.6	1,126.5	1,127.6	1,126.2	1,124.7	1,123.5	1,118.5	1,113.3	1,137.0	1,119.0	1,102.1	1,082.8	1,086.4	1,034.2		
Dairy product stores and dealers.....	244.7	245.4	241.9	237.3	234.0	230.3	227.3	226.7	227.4	227.4	229.5	236.4	231.9	226.6		
Other food and liquor stores.....	805.4	806.5	803.6	798.2	795.8	796.0	793.2	794.1	816.6	804.1	795.5	797.1	808.7	803.0		
Apparel and accessories stores.....	614.2	573.1	580.7	619.8	621.7	657.9	592.4	581.2	608.2	758.5	655.8	633.4	610.5	616.0		
Other retail trade.....	4,004.5	3,994.3	3,987.4	3,955.1	3,895.5	3,855.6	3,826.1	3,816.2	3,827.1	3,954.2	3,889.5	3,883.1	3,872.0	3,831.0		
Furniture and appliance stores.....	393.2	392.6	392.8	392.2	394.7	395.3	395.1	394.2	415.7	402.8	397.1	393.9	395.8	384.7		
Drug stores.....	374.3	376.5	372.4	360.9	364.2	354.7	352.2	360.1	378.7	354.9	354.7	346.5	345.6	328.5		
<b>Finance, insurance, and real estate.....</b>	<b>2,358</b>	<b>2,389</b>	<b>2,390</b>	<b>2,359</b>	<b>2,329</b>	<b>2,320</b>	<b>2,310</b>	<b>2,301</b>	<b>2,293</b>	<b>2,308</b>	<b>2,314</b>	<b>2,315</b>	<b>2,325</b>	<b>2,306</b>	<b>2,219</b>	
Banks and trust companies.....	630.0	626.0	614.4	606.7	606.9	605.2	602.3	596.5	597.2	594.9	590.4	588.1	581.9	549.3		
Security dealers and exchanges.....	85.5	85.3	83.8	82.8	83.0	83.6	82.7	82.6	83.0	82.7	82.7	82.8	82.4	77.6		
Insurance carriers and agents.....	809.0	865.0	853.1	845.8	845.6	842.5	837.0	830.3	829.9	828.5	826.0	826.2	821.7	795.4		
Other finance agencies and real estate.....	804.9	814.0	807.8	793.4	793.4	779.1	779.1	783.1	797.6	807.9	815.7	828.0	820.1	796.8		
<b>Service and miscellaneous.....</b>	<b>6,549</b>	<b>6,526</b>	<b>6,524</b>	<b>6,551</b>	<b>6,520</b>	<b>6,432</b>	<b>6,317</b>	<b>6,273</b>	<b>6,239</b>	<b>6,295</b>	<b>6,327</b>	<b>6,343</b>	<b>6,322</b>	<b>6,231</b>	<b>5,916</b>	
Hotels and lodging places.....	597.6	598.0	539.7	512.6	499.0	482.3	480.7	473.6	482.0	488.2	494.8	534.5	518.0	498.7		
Personal services.....	332.8	337.9	336.5	333.5	328.5	328.2	328.0	329.6	330.2	331.7	332.9	333.7	333.5	332.1		
Laundries.....	155.8	162.7	167.6	168.0	168.0	168.0	168.0	168.0	162.9	163.8	165.7	164.3	164.8	163.4		
Cleaning and dyeing plants.....	230.5	229.3	228.9	227.0	224.1	216.5	212.3	211.6	214.8	220.2	228.8	234.3	226.6	231.6		
Motion pictures.....	7,407	7,165	7,157	7,343	7,387	7,376	7,360	7,334	7,302	7,589	7,334	7,290	7,203	6,914		
Federal <sup>3</sup> .....	2,204	2,212	2,219	2,211	2,202	2,205	2,203	2,200	2,196	2,483	2,201	2,202	2,196	2,200		
State and local <sup>4</sup> .....	5,203	4,953	4,938	5,132	5,185	5,171	5,157	5,134	5,106	5,106	5,133	5,088	5,007	4,727		

<sup>1</sup> Beginning with the July 1957 issue, the data for 1955-56 shown in this table are not comparable with those published in previous issues. They have been revised because of adjustment to first quarter 1956 benchmark levels indicated by data from government social insurance programs. Comparable data for earlier years are available upon request. Data for 1956 and 1957 are subject to revision when new benchmarks become available.

These series are based on establishment reports which cover all full- and part-time employees in nonagricultural establishments who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Therefore, persons who worked in more than one establishment during the reporting period are counted more than once. Proprietors, self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestic servants are excluded.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary; subject to revision without notation.

<sup>3</sup> Durable goods include: Ordnance and accessories; lumber and wood products (except furniture); furniture and fixtures; stone, clay, and glass products; primary metal industries; fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment); machinery (except electrical); electrical machinery; transportation equipment; instruments and related products; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

<sup>4</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>5</sup> Data for Federal establishments refer to the continental United States; they relate to civilian establishments who worked on, or received pay for, the last day of the month.

<sup>6</sup> State and local government data exclude, as nominal employees, elected officials of small local units and paid volunteer firemen.

<sup>7</sup> Formerly titled "Automobiles." Data not affected.

NOTE: For a description of these series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (1954).

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics for all series except that for the Federal Government, which is prepared by the U. S. Civil Service Commission, and that for Class I railroads, which is prepared by the U. S. Interstate Commerce Commission.

TABLE A-3. Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries<sup>1</sup>

Industry	1957												1956				Annual average	
	Sept. <sup>2</sup>	Aug. <sup>2</sup>	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1956	1955			
<b>Mining</b> .....		704	699	704	686	685	686	689	689	696	696	696	699	690	651			
Metal.....		94.3	95.8	95.5	95.7	94.2	93.9	94.5	94.6	95.2	95.7	95.9	97.1	92.5	86.6			
Iron.....		34.6	34.3	34.2	33.8	31.5	30.3	30.6	30.8	31.5	32.2	33.4	34.1	30.0	29.7			
Copper.....		27.8	27.7	28.0	27.7	28.1	28.6	28.6	28.5	28.5	28.7	28.4	28.6	28.3	24.4			
Lead and zinc.....		12.7	14.2	14.8	14.8	15.5	15.6	15.7	15.6	15.6	15.4	15.1	15.0	14.9	14.2			
Anthracite.....		25.2	28.9	28.3	24.7	26.6	28.4	28.9	28.9	29.4	28.2	27.7	27.2	27.1	28.3			
Bituminous coal.....		215.6	208.6	218.9	216.7	217.4	218.4	221.8	221.4	222.0	220.5	220.3	219.5	210.8	200.5			
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production.....		264.7	264.0	260.6	248.5	248.8	249.7	250.5	249.4	250.7	250.2	248.6	251.7	249.8	243.1			
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services).....		137.7	137.9	136.3	129.5	130.1	130.1	131.0	130.3	129.0	128.8	128.8	132.1	130.7	129.4			
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....		103.7	101.5	100.9	100.8	98.0	95.2	93.4	95.0	99.0	101.8	103.0	103.8	99.5	92.7			
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	13,042	13,050	12,788	12,955	12,894	12,960	13,085	13,114	13,150	13,350	13,392	13,465	13,345	13,196	13,061			
Durable goods <sup>3</sup> .....	7,427	7,490	7,432	7,603	7,600	7,635	7,693	7,721	7,740	7,827	7,839	7,788	7,616	7,659	7,551			
Nondurable goods <sup>4</sup> .....	5,615	5,560	5,356	5,352	5,294	5,325	5,392	5,393	5,410	5,523	5,553	5,677	5,729	5,537	5,510			
Ordnance and accessories.....	72.2	74.9	74.0	75.8	76.5	78.3	79.0	79.4	80.6	82.5	81.8	81.6	81.6	83.0	93.8			
<b>Food and kindred products</b> .....	1,223.5	1,198.0	1,120.2	1,056.4	1,004.2	989.8	988.8	987.1	1,014.9	1,075.6	1,125.2	1,209.3	1,281.6	1,105.3	1,097.3			
Meat products.....		259.3	261.1	257.9	253.2	252.7	255.3	257.6	269.9	282.9	283.8	279.2	274.2	269.1	255.9			
Dairy products.....		75.3	77.1	76.0	71.5	68.5	66.8	65.3	67.2	67.9	69.4	71.1	74.7	7.27	74.9			
Canning and preserving.....		295.4	220.8	164.3	136.2	135.1	127.2	128.6	184.3	152.0	184.6	208.3	358.6	199.6	196.3			
Grain-mill products.....		83.5	79.2	77.5	78.4	78.7	80.5	80.7	81.4	81.9	81.8	85.0	85.7	83.7	87.1			
Bakery products.....		171.9	173.1	171.6	169.4	168.4	168.2	168.5	168.3	172.5	174.7	175.7	173.4	172.1	172.1			
Sugar.....		23.6	22.7	22.0	19.8	20.3	20.2	20.9	25.3	37.3	40.9	38.9	24.6	26.5	27.0			
Confectionery and related products.....		64.5	57.4	59.9	59.6	61.3	62.8	64.5	66.4	71.0	71.7	72.2	69.1	64.8	65.5			
Beverages.....		125.9	130.0	127.1	120.9	113.0	114.8	109.2	111.0	117.9	124.2	123.8	125.3	120.8	119.9			
Miscellaneous food products.....		98.6	98.8	100.1	95.2	91.8	93.0	91.8	91.1	92.2	94.1	95.1	96.0	96.0	98.6			
<b>Tobacco manufactures</b> .....	98.7	94.1	70.8	73.2	72.8	73.6	76.5	83.7	88.1	93.0	95.7	103.5	106.2	88.7	93.8			
Cigarettes.....		31.3	29.6	29.8	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.8	30.4	30.7	30.9	30.7	31.0	30.7	30.0			
Cigars.....		30.5	28.4	30.9	31.2	31.7	31.6	32.0	31.2	32.7	33.0	32.4	32.2	32.8	36.3			
Tobacco and snuff.....		5.5	5.3	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.9	6.3			
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....		26.8	7.5	6.9	6.7	6.9	10.0	16.3	20.8	23.9	26.1	34.7	37.1	19.3	21.2			
<b>Textile-mill products</b> .....	909.1	912.0	895.4	912.9	911.2	919.4	928.5	932.7	934.6	947.8	955.4	957.9	955.5	965.6	983.7			
Scouring and combing plants.....		6.0	5.8	6.2	5.9	5.5	5.8	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.0			
Yarn and thread mills.....		109.7	106.0	108.7	109.2	109.5	110.6	111.5	111.6	112.6	112.4	111.6	111.8	113.9	120.4			
Broad-woven fabric mills.....		399.5	396.0	401.4	401.9	407.1	410.4	414.5	417.6	421.2	422.9	423.8	423.9	430.0	439.6			
Narrow fabrics and small wares.....		25.2	24.8	25.4	25.6	25.8	26.0	26.2	26.0	25.6	26.3	26.3	26.2	26.2	26.6			
Knitting mills.....		196.9	191.2	196.7	193.2	191.5	192.7	189.5	188.7	195.2	201.5	204.8	203.0	200.7	201.0			
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....		76.3	75.2	76.7	76.5	77.4	77.5	77.8	78.2	79.2	79.5	79.2	78.4	80.1	79.7			
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....		41.4	40.3	40.2	41.9	43.7	45.3	46.2	45.2	45.1	44.7	45.0	44.9	45.6	44.8			
Hats (except cloth and millinery).....		8.7	9.0	9.4	8.8	9.6	10.1	10.1	9.7	10.5	10.3	9.8	10.4	10.8	11.6			
Miscellaneous textile goods.....		48.3	47.1	48.2	48.2	49.3	50.1	50.8	51.4	52.1	51.6	51.2	50.6	52.0	54.0			
<b>Apparel and other finished textile products</b> .....	1,084.6	1,083.8	1,023.8	1,044.7	1,039.0	1,068.9	1,098.1	1,094.5	1,075.5	1,092.8	1,092.1	1,096.4	1,085.2	1,083.3	1,077.1			
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....		109.2	104.7	110.0	108.1	110.0	112.2	112.5	112.3	113.2	112.6	112.7	113.5	111.8	107.7			
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....		285.4	277.5	282.2	278.3	280.6	282.8	282.1	277.0	278.9	284.6	291.3	290.6	289.5	285.6			
Women's outerwear.....		318.1	289.1	295.8	296.9	316.5	331.9	332.1	327.8	329.7	318.1	312.3	310.2	316.0	317.5			
Women's, children's undergarments.....		108.7	102.6	106.0	107.9	110.5	111.9	111.0	107.5	108.9	111.9	111.4	110.1	108.9	107.1			
Millinery.....		17.8	13.8	11.9	13.1	18.1	20.0	19.5	16.5	16.4	14.5	17.1	16.8	16.4	17.9			
Children's outerwear.....		71.2	70.2	70.6	66.8	63.7	67.8	69.8	67.4	66.7	66.8	69.0	67.9	66.9	65.9			
Fur goods.....		8.8	9.2	9.4	8.9	7.0	7.2	7.0	7.3	9.8	9.8	10.2	9.6	8.6	9.3			
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories.....		56.9	54.7	55.2	54.0	54.9	56.3	54.7	53.6	56.7	58.5	59.8	59.2	57.0	54.9			
Other fabricated textile products.....		107.7	102.0	103.6	105.0	107.6	108.0	106.7	106.1	112.5	115.3	112.6	107.3	108.2	111.2			
<b>Lumber and wood products (except furniture)</b> .....	635.1	651.2	645.3	658.9	638.0	611.8	592.6	589.0	594.3	627.8	654.9	683.5	699.7	672.2	679.2			
Logging camps and contractors.....		93.7	94.8	103.1	92.6	76.3	68.3	64.8	64.5	81.6	95.2	107.7	112.8	96.6	96.3			
Sawmills and planing mills.....		347.8	342.6	345.5	337.6	329.2	318.9	318.9	322.9	335.9	346.8	358.4	366.0	358.0	364.5			
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....		114.3	112.1	111.5	108.8	107.1	106.5	106.1	107.0	109.1	111.0	114.3	118.1	115.0	118.3			
Wooden containers.....		45.6	45.8	48.2	48.2	47.9	47.8	48.3	49.0	49.3	49.3	50.5	50.0	50.6	51.0			
Miscellaneous wood products.....		49.8	50.0	50.6	50.8	51.3	51.1	50.9	50.9	51.9	52.6	52.6	52.8	52.0	49.1			
<b>Furniture and fixtures</b> .....	319.1	317.7	308.6	311.0	307.5	311.5	312.3	312.8	312.4	319.6	320.0	324.6	323.6	318.5	310.8			
Household furniture.....		230.4	222.9	225.0	222.5	226.9	226.6	226.5	225.4	231.1	232.0	234.6	233.0	230.4	225.3			
Office public-building, and professional furniture.....		38.0	37.4	37.8	37.5	38.0	38.0	38.5	37.9	38.9	38.9	39.5	39.8	38.9	35.7			
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures.....		29.6	29.1	28.9	28.6	27.9	28.1	28.0	28.7	29.0	28.2	29.6	30.0	28.6	29.1			
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures.....		19.7	19.2	19.3	18.9	18.7	19.6	19.8	20.4	20.6	20.9	20.9	20.8	20.6	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	1957										1956				Annual average	
	Sept. <sup>2</sup>	Aug. <sup>2</sup>	July	June <sup>2</sup>	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1956	1955	
<b>Manufacturing—Continued</b>																
Paper and allied products.....	475.1	468.5	459.0	468.9	464.9	467.1	466.5	465.5	467.8	472.2	469.9	470.2	471.8	465.2	452.5	
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	232.5	226.6	232.8	230.0	231.1	231.1	231.5	231.5	232.0	233.9	230.6	231.0	233.1	230.4	227.4	
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	127.9	125.6	128.0	126.7	126.6	126.5	126.5	126.5	127.8	130.7	132.6	131.9	130.6	128.0	121.7	
Other paper and allied products.....	108.1	106.8	108.1	108.2	109.4	109.4	108.9	107.9	108.0	107.6	106.7	107.3	108.1	106.8	103.4	
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	562.2	550.9	552.2	556.0	554.9	559.2	558.7	555.3	557.1	565.9	563.7	563.4	556.9	551.1	529.1	
Newspapers.....	153.3	157.1	159.3	159.3	159.3	153.7	158.5	157.8	157.4	160.8	158.7	158.9	157.4	156.0	150.4	
Periodicals.....	24.8	24.1	24.2	24.9	25.4	25.6	25.5	25.5	25.5	27.5	28.0	28.1	27.7	27.7	26.7	
Books.....	33.9	33.7	34.1	34.2	34.8	34.8	34.9	34.8	34.8	34.5	34.0	33.6	33.6	33.1	31.0	
Commercial printing.....	185.7	184.4	184.1	183.4	184.2	184.1	182.0	183.9	185.0	184.1	183.9	181.7	180.6	173.8	173.8	
Lithography.....	47.2	47.0	47.4	47.1	47.7	47.9	47.9	47.2	47.3	48.9	49.2	48.7	48.2	47.6	46.9	
Greeting cards.....	12.6	12.3	12.6	11.6	11.3	11.2	11.2	11.9	13.3	14.3	14.8	14.6	13.6	13.9	13.9	
Bookbinding and related industries.....	35.9	36.3	37.1	36.9	37.4	37.2	37.2	37.6	37.6	37.8	37.5	38.0	38.1	37.2	34.3	
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services.....	57.5	57.3	57.2	57.5	59.7	59.3	59.6	58.7	58.1	57.9	57.4	55.6	55.3	52.1	52.1	
Chemicals and allied products.....	539.9	531.8	528.8	534.7	544.3	549.1	550.0	547.9	548.5	547.4	545.8	549.8	548.1	551.6	546.0	
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	71.8	72.0	73.0	73.2	73.2	73.5	73.6	73.6	73.8	73.7	74.1	74.6	75.3	75.0	74.1	
Industrial organic chemicals.....	203.4	203.3	205.8	206.7	208.4	210.7	212.1	214.4	213.5	212.0	212.2	212.2	212.9	215.6	215.0	
Drugs and medicines.....	60.5	59.9	59.2	58.8	58.7	58.8	58.8	59.1	58.6	58.7	58.3	58.3	58.7	57.8	56.6	
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations.....	31.5	31.0	30.7	30.4	30.7	30.9	31.0	31.0	30.6	30.4	30.5	30.5	30.8	30.4	30.1	
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	48.0	48.5	47.7	47.5	47.2	46.9	47.2	47.3	47.1	47.1	47.1	47.1	47.4	47.3	46.6	
Gum and wood chemicals.....	7.5	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	6.8	
Fertilizers.....	22.2	21.6	24.4	33.3	35.8	33.1	27.8	25.7	24.6	23.4	23.4	25.1	23.4	27.3	27.8	
Vegetable and animal oils and fats.....	24.9	23.7	24.4	24.9	25.9	27.5	28.7	28.9	29.8	30.1	31.0	29.3	28.3	28.7	28.7	
Miscellaneous chemicals.....	62.0	61.4	62.3	62.2	61.8	61.2	61.4	61.5	62.6	62.8	62.8	63.9	63.2	62.8	60.3	
Products of petroleum and coal.....	175.7	175.9	174.8	175.3	174.0	173.4	172.8	173.4	171.8	174.3	175.9	176.2	177.2	173.8	173.8	
Petroleum refining.....	134.1	133.0	133.3	132.9	132.7	132.0	132.3	132.8	133.1	133.9	133.2	133.9	132.2	132.2	132.2	
Coke, other petroleum and coal products.....	41.8	41.8	42.0	41.1	40.7	40.8	41.1	39.0	41.2	42.0	43.0	43.3	43.3	41.6	41.6	
Rubber products.....	208.5	203.9	199.8	196.8	204.2	191.3	211.4	212.6	216.0	215.8	214.5	214.5	209.9	211.1	214.7	
Tires and inner tubes.....	84.8	83.9	78.2	84.9	71.1	86.9	86.8	87.4	87.3	87.0	86.0	86.0	85.2	88.6	88.6	
Rubber footwear.....	17.2	16.8	17.4	17.3	17.5	17.8	17.8	18.3	18.6	18.6	18.9	19.2	19.4	19.8	18.2	
Other rubber products.....	101.9	99.1	101.2	102.0	102.7	106.7	108.0	110.3	109.9	105.4	109.2	104.5	106.1	107.9	107.9	
Leather and leather products.....	338.0	341.4	331.6	332.7	324.8	333.6	340.8	340.1	335.5	337.8	335.2	335.8	336.5	340.8	342.0	
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished.....	36.7	36.0	36.7	36.0	36.3	36.5	36.5	37.1	37.3	37.8	37.7	37.9	37.5	38.4	40.1	
Industrial leather belting and packing.....	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.8	
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.6	17.7	18.2	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.0	17.5	17.2	18.0	16.3	
Footwear (except rubber).....	222.1	218.9	219.0	213.8	218.9	223.4	221.8	221.2	219.5	215.2	213.6	215.7	221.5	221.5	223.6	
Luggage.....	14.8	14.2	14.4	14.1	14.0	14.1	14.0	13.4	13.8	14.0	14.1	14.1	14.2	14.2	14.4	
Handbags and small leather goods.....	30.4	25.7	25.8	24.7	28.1	29.8	30.8	28.9	29.8	31.0	33.0	32.0	29.7	29.4	29.4	
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods.....	15.7	15.2	15.1	14.7	14.6	14.8	14.1	12.6	14.6	15.4	15.9	16.0	15.0	14.4	14.4	
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	459.1	457.8	442.6	459.3	456.2	455.2	451.4	449.0	453.3	464.5	470.4	475.6	469.4	469.6	460.6	
Flat glass.....	27.3	27.2	27.1	27.4	27.4	28.3	28.9	30.0	30.9	31.3	31.4	31.1	30.7	30.6	30.1	
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown.....	82.5	79.9	83.0	81.7	80.5	79.6	78.4	79.1	81.0	82.6	83.1	81.1	76.6	80.4	79.6	
Glass products made of purchased glass.....	13.9	13.7	13.8	13.8	14.0	14.1	14.2	14.5	15.1	15.1	15.0	14.6	14.8	14.8	14.9	
Cement, hydraulic.....	34.3	23.0	34.6	35.7	35.3	35.5	35.4	35.7	36.4	36.6	36.6	36.8	37.1	36.5	35.8	
Structural clay products.....	73.7	73.4	73.3	70.8	70.5	68.9	68.1	70.4	72.9	74.7	77.2	78.4	77.0	73.7	73.7	
Pottery and related products.....	43.8	42.8	44.5	45.3	46.7	47.2	47.8	47.3	48.4	48.6	48.8	47.1	48.1	48.1	47.6	
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....	98.4	99.0	99.1	97.3	94.8	92.5	90.7	91.0	93.8	96.1	97.8	99.2	96.3	91.7	91.7	
Cut-stone and stone products.....	16.7	16.6	16.4	16.7	16.8	16.5	16.4	16.4	16.7	16.9	16.9	17.0	17.0	17.4	17.4	
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products.....	67.2	67.0	67.5	67.5	68.3	68.2	68.0	68.0	68.9	68.4	68.9	68.7	68.9	69.8	69.8	
Primary metal industries.....	1,070.8	1,075.7	1,075.3	1,092.5	1,092.6	1,101.0	1,112.0	1,123.7	1,132.7	1,135.4	1,134.1	1,133.5	1,128.0	1,096.0	1,084.8	
Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills.....	542.3	542.5	546.6	546.4	548.9	553.7	558.7	559.0	562.5	564.3	565.9	569.5	532.9	544.6	544.6	
Iron and steel foundries.....	193.0	193.1	197.9	198.4	199.9	203.3	208.3	208.3	210.4	211.1	209.8	209.8	203.5	210.0	202.2	
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals.....	52.6	52.6	53.5	53.9	54.7	54.6	54.5	56.5	56.5	56.5	56.0	55.8	56.6	54.2	51.1	
Secondary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals.....	10.4	10.5	10.5	10.7	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.9	10.7	11.0	10.7	10.7	10.7	9.8	
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals.....	85.2	85.1	87.4	87.2	87.5	85.5	87.2	91.1	90.6	90.6	90.0	91.3	92.6	91.2	91.2	
Nonferrous foundries.....	62.5	61.5	63.2	63.3	65.6	68.0	68.3	69.7	69.3	69.1	68.6	65.7	65.8	64.4	64.4	
Miscellaneous primary metal industries.....	129.7	130.0	133.4	132.7	133.6	136.1	135.9	135.2	134.5	133.6	132.4	130.7	129.8	121.5	121.5	
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	886.6	880.9	868.6	886.5	882.9	889.4	898.0	902.4	903.7	907.8	910.5	910.3	885.1	888.4	893.6	
Tin cans and other tinware.....	53.2	52.5	51.0	49.3	50.2	48.3	47.5	46.8	46.2	46.3	51.2	54.4	50.5	51.0	51.0	
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware.....	109.4	107.2	111.4	113.4	114.9	118.5	121.2	123.2	124.1	122.9	119.6	115.1	120.3	126.5	126.5	
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	87.1	83.7	85.2	85.3	85.1	84.5	84.5	83.5	86.4	89.6	93.5	94.0	94.1	98.9	98.9	
Fabricated structural metal products.....	249.6	247.7	249.7	243.4	239.5	239.6	237.6	235.5	235.8	235.8	236.8	235.1	226.1	209.0	209.0	
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	181.7	181.0	187.8	189.1	193.9	199.6	202.6	205.2	206.0	206.5	202.2	185.9	193.9	203.5	203.5	
Lighting fixtures.....	40.9	39.8	40.2	40.6	41.4	42.0	42.7	42.7	43.2	42.9	42.2	39.7	40.7	41.7	41.7	
Fabricated wire products.....	47.5	48.1	48.8	49.2	50.7	51.3	52.5	53.6	54.1	53.8	53.0	50.7	51.2	50.9	50.9	
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products.....	111.5	108.6	112.4	112.6	113.7	114.2	113.8	113.2	112.0	112.7	111.2	110.2	111.6	112.1	112.1	

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE A-3. Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries <sup>1</sup>—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry	1957										1956				Annual average	
	Sept. <sup>2</sup>	Aug. <sup>3</sup>	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1956	1955	
<b>Manufacturing—Continued</b>																
Machinery (except electrical).....	1,182.2	1,178.3	1,206.6	1,238.6	1,255.4	1,277.3	1,291.1	1,294.4	1,287.4	1,277.2	1,262.3	1,254.6	1,254.4	1,267.9	1,178.6	
Engines and turbines.....	57.6	56.9	59.2	59.5	60.5	61.3	62.3	61.9	62.8	61.7	61.2	60.1	60.1	57.9	53.4	
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	99.6	101.4	104.3	106.5	111.8	114.3	112.4	107.8	103.2	98.6	92.9	100.8	108.0	114.4	96.2	
Construction and mining machinery.....	106.7	107.7	109.1	110.8	112.5	112.6	114.4	112.6	112.4	110.7	112.1	112.2	111.1	96.2	200.9	
Metalworking machinery.....	207.8	213.9	220.2	222.6	224.3	225.7	224.4	223.5	222.5	220.5	218.5	217.9	217.2	200.9	178.6	
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	120.6	124.3	127.9	128.0	128.4	129.7	130.2	132.0	132.5	132.8	132.4	133.4	133.5	127.0	159.6	
General industrial machinery.....	168.2	172.6	174.1	174.5	175.8	178.3	178.6	178.7	178.5	178.3	177.5	176.4	174.3	159.6	85.4	
Office and store machines and devices.....	90.3	92.9	97.2	98.5	99.8	100.2	101.2	100.5	98.5	97.9	96.7	91.8	94.2	85.4	143.7	
Service-industry and household machines.....	119.5	127.4	133.4	140.6	146.4	149.6	152.0	150.8	148.2	145.6	148.0	149.5	157.4	143.7	198.0	
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	208.0	209.5	213.2	214.4	217.8	219.4	218.9	219.6	218.6	216.2	215.3	212.3	214.3	198.0	822.0	
<b>Electrical machinery</b> .....	876.6	859.6	847.5	854.9	847.3	853.0	869.4	876.7	884.4	900.1	912.9	908.4	886.3	871.3	822.0	
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	276.0	280.9	286.7	290.1	294.2	299.2	301.8	304.9	307.4	307.5	309.8	306.1	297.3	270.1	37.3	
Electrical appliances.....	35.2	35.9	35.6	36.6	38.7	39.9	41.1	41.1	41.6	42.0	42.7	43.2	41.8	37.3	18.2	
Insulated wire and cable.....	19.9	19.9	19.9	19.8	19.9	20.6	20.9	21.5	21.7	21.5	21.5	20.9	20.8	18.2	65.6	
Electrical equipment for vehicles.....	57.0	56.5	57.6	55.8	59.5	63.2	63.9	64.3	63.6	62.4	59.5	55.6	59.0	65.6	23.2	
Electric lamps.....	24.4	24.5	24.5	24.8	24.7	24.7	24.8	24.9	24.8	25.1	25.1	24.9	23.9	23.2	371.5	
Communication equipment.....	409.8	393.7	394.2	384.6	380.3	386.5	389.0	392.3	404.5	417.5	413.1	398.3	392.0	371.5	36.1	
Miscellaneous electrical products.....	37.3	36.1	36.4	35.6	35.7	35.3	35.2	35.4	36.5	36.9	36.7	37.3	36.5	36.1	407.7	
<b>Transportation equipment</b> .....	1,293.6	1,372.0	1,373.0	1,415.2	1,434.8	1,446.0	1,474.3	1,482.2	1,480.8	1,477.8	1,438.4	1,354.1	1,236.2	1,358.3	1,407.7	
Motor vehicles and equipment*.....	611.3	602.6	632.4	651.9	663.0	689.2	699.8	709.7	714.6	693.7	627.6	524.8	651.8	746.4	506.6	
Aircraft and parts.....	574.6	585.0	593.9	598.3	601.6	603.1	602.6	595.2	589.2	579.2	564.0	554.0	540.8	506.6	319.3	
Aircraft.....	353.1	357.8	363.2	366.8	366.5	367.2	367.3	362.6	358.0	351.9	343.0	337.7	329.8	319.3	95.3	
Aircraft engines and parts.....	103.9	109.0	112.3	113.2	116.8	117.9	117.6	116.0	115.1	112.8	109.7	106.5	104.4	95.3	9.4	
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	13.8	14.4	14.2	13.9	14.1	13.9	13.6	13.3	13.2	12.8	12.4	12.0	11.3	9.4	82.6	
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....	103.8	103.8	104.2	104.4	104.2	104.1	104.1	103.3	102.9	101.7	98.9	97.8	95.3	82.6	105.7	
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	126.4	125.5	128.0	125.8	123.2	124.9	122.3	119.8	118.2	113.1	108.4	106.6	110.5	105.7	86.6	
Shipbuilding and repairing.....	113.1	111.4	111.9	109.1	106.3	107.8	105.4	103.5	102.6	98.5	94.4	92.9	94.1	86.6	19.1	
Boatbuilding and repairing.....	13.3	14.1	16.1	16.7	16.9	17.1	16.9	16.3	15.6	14.6	14.0	13.7	16.4	19.1	41.7	
Railroad equipment.....	51.3	52.0	52.7	50.8	50.5	49.6	50.1	49.5	48.7	43.6	44.9	41.4	47.0	41.7	7.3	
Other transportation equipment.....	8.4	7.9	8.2	8.0	7.7	7.5	7.4	6.6	7.1	8.8	9.2	9.4	8.2	7.3	229.2	
<b>Instruments and related products</b> .....	229.2	227.7	220.6	224.0	226.1	229.5	230.6	230.2	231.4	233.3	234.6	234.4	232.6	230.3	223.8	
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments.....	42.2	42.0	42.2	42.3	44.3	42.3	42.6	42.2	41.9	41.9	41.5	40.4	39.1	34.0	58.5	
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments.....	57.9	57.7	58.3	58.5	58.5	60.6	59.5	61.0	61.6	61.9	61.6	60.1	59.9	58.5	10.6	
Optical instruments and lenses.....	10.0	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.4	10.5	10.6	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.6	27.6	
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments.....	28.0	28.4	29.0	29.1	29.4	29.3	29.2	28.9	28.8	28.8	28.5	28.6	28.5	27.6	20.0	
Ophthalmic goods.....	18.7	18.3	18.7	18.8	18.9	19.2	19.3	19.3	19.5	19.6	19.9	20.0	20.3	20.0	43.3	
Photographic apparatus.....	44.1	43.5	43.5	42.9	42.9	43.2	43.5	43.7	44.1	44.3	44.2	44.5	43.9	43.3	29.8	
Watches and clocks.....	26.8	20.5	22.1	24.3	25.1	25.5	25.5	25.8	26.9	27.6	28.2	28.4	28.0	29.8	395.9	
<b>Miscellaneous manufacturing industries</b> .....	402.2	394.3	369.4	386.1	382.7	382.3	382.0	380.7	379.0	401.0	418.8	427.2	418.8	403.5	42.0	
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	38.1	35.7	36.8	36.7	37.1	38.2	39.6	40.0	41.1	41.3	42.0	41.1	40.6	42.0	15.1	
Musical instruments and parts.....	14.2	13.7	14.0	14.3	14.4	14.9	15.1	15.2	16.0	16.1	15.9	15.7	15.5	15.1	73.0	
Toys and sporting goods.....	79.7	69.7	74.5	73.4	70.1	66.2	64.7	62.1	70.8	82.7	88.7	87.9	78.3	73.0	22.8	
Pens, pencils, other office supplies.....	25.0	23.5	24.0	23.2	23.2	23.1	23.0	23.1	24.0	24.7	25.0	24.8	23.8	22.8	53.9	
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions.....	49.9	45.7	47.6	46.6	47.5	48.5	48.5	48.9	50.1	51.6	53.3	53.1	51.7	53.9	66.4	
Fabricated plastics products.....	68.1	65.8	69.2	68.8	68.9	71.2	71.4	71.4	72.8	73.5	72.9	70.3	69.5	66.4	122.7	
Other manufacturing industries.....	119.3	115.3	120.0	119.7	121.1	119.9	118.4	118.3	126.2	128.9	129.4	125.9	124.1	122.7		

<sup>1</sup> For coverage of the series and comparability of data with those published in issues prior to July 1957, 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, repair, janitorial, watchman services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e. g., power

plant), and recordkeeping and other services closely associated with the aforementioned production operations.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary; subject to revision without notation.

<sup>3</sup> See footnote 3, table A-2.

<sup>4</sup> See footnote 4, table A-2.

\* Formerly titled "Automobiles." Data not affected.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE A-4. Indexes of production-worker employment and weekly payrolls in manufacturing<sup>1</sup>

[1947-49=100]

Period	Employment	Weekly payrolls	Period	Employment	Weekly payrolls	Period	Employment	Weekly payrolls
1939: Average	66.2	29.9	1950: Average	99.6	111.7	1956: November	108.3	168.2
1940: Average	71.2	34.0	1951: Average	106.4	129.8	December	107.9	171.4
1941: Average	87.9	49.3	1952: Average	106.3	136.6	1957: January	106.3	165.5
1942: Average	103.9	72.2	1953: Average	111.8	151.4	February	106.0	165.0
1943: Average	121.4	99.0	1954: Average	101.8	137.7	March	105.8	164.3
1944: Average	118.1	102.8	1955: Average	105.6	152.9	April	104.8	161.5
1945: Average	104.0	87.8	1956: Average	106.7	161.4	May	104.2	161.0
1946: Average	97.9	81.2				June	104.7	163.8
1947: Average	103.4	97.7	1956: September	107.9	166.7	July	103.4	160.5
1948: Average	102.8	105.1	October	108.9	169.0	August <sup>2</sup>	105.5	165.0
1949: Average	93.8	97.2				September <sup>2</sup>	105.4	165.7

<sup>1</sup> For coverage of the series and comparability of data with those published in issues prior to July 1957, see footnote 1, tables A-2 and A-3.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary.

NOTE: For a description of these series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (1954).

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE A-5. Government civilian employment and Federal military personnel<sup>1</sup>

[In thousands]

Item	1957												1956		Annual average	
	Aug.	July*	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	1956	1955	
Total civilian employment <sup>2</sup>	7,165	7,157	7,343	7,361	7,351	7,335	7,334	7,302	7,589	7,334	7,290	7,203	6,981	7,178	6,914	
Federal employment	2,212	2,219	2,211	2,202	2,205	2,203	2,200	2,196	2,483	2,201	2,202	2,196	2,208	2,209	2,187	
Executive	2,184.7	2,192.0	2,184.4	2,175.8	2,178.6	2,176.5	2,173.3	2,170.1	2,456.2	2,174.7	2,175.9	2,169.1	2,181.1	2,183.1	2,161.7	
Department of Defense	1,018.1	1,023.4	1,023.0	1,021.1	1,025.2	1,028.7	1,031.7	1,033.5	1,034.8	1,037.5	1,041.0	1,038.8	1,046.5	1,034.1	1,027.9	
Post Office Department	521.9	521.4	518.7	522.3	521.8	521.9	520.4	519.1	805.3	518.9	514.0	511.4	509.8	535.3	530.0	
Other agencies	644.7	647.2	642.7	632.4	631.6	625.9	621.3	617.6	616.1	618.3	620.9	618.9	624.8	613.7	603.8	
Legislative	22.3	22.3	22.3	21.9	21.9	22.0	21.9	21.8	22.0	22.0	22.1	22.1	22.1	21.9	21.6	
Judicial	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.1	
District of Columbia <sup>3</sup>	235.4	237.0	236.3	232.1	232.8	232.9	232.5	232.2	239.4	231.4	231.2	230.3	233.0	231.2	230.1	
Executive	214.3	215.9	215.2	211.3	212.0	212.0	211.6	211.4	218.5	210.4	210.1	209.2	211.9	210.3	209.6	
Department of Defense	87.3	88.3	88.2	87.0	87.3	87.4	87.5	88.0	88.0	88.1	88.3	88.2	89.7	88.6	89.3	
Post Office Department	8.9	8.8	8.9	8.9	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.9	16.8	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.6	9.3	9.3	
Other agencies	118.1	118.8	118.1	115.4	115.7	115.7	115.2	114.5	113.7	113.5	113.1	112.4	113.6	112.4	111.0	
Legislative	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.1	20.1	20.2	20.2	20.1	20.2	20.3	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.2	19.8	
Judicial	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	
State and local employment <sup>4</sup>	4,953	4,938	5,132	5,159	5,146	5,132	5,134	5,106	5,106	5,133	5,088	5,007	4,773	4,969	4,727	
State	1,290.9	1,298.5	1,340.3	1,344.7	1,340.7	1,333.4	1,328.5	1,323.9	1,321.5	1,322.7	1,319.2	1,279.4	1,252.1	1,281.5	1,215.4	
Local	3,662.2	3,639.8	3,791.3	3,814.2	3,804.9	3,798.6	3,805.9	3,782.3	3,784.7	3,810.2	3,769.0	3,728.0	3,521.0	3,687.3	3,511.2	
Education	1,992.8	1,982.3	2,216.5	2,342.6	2,350.8	2,351.0	2,345.5	2,313.9	2,314.3	2,316.4	2,283.0	2,159.8	1,878.5	2,178.6	2,060.8	
Other	2,960.3	2,956.0	2,915.1	2,816.3	2,794.8	2,781.0	2,788.9	2,792.3	2,791.9	2,816.5	2,805.2	2,847.6	2,894.6	2,790.2	2,665.8	
Total military personnel <sup>5</sup>	2,820	2,839	2,826	2,820	2,821	2,821	2,817	2,816	2,809	2,827	2,829	2,824	2,827	2,848	3,024	
Army	992.4	1,001.3	998.0	1,000.2	1,001.1	1,001.2	997.3	993.4	992.3	1,002.4	1,004.1	1,005.6	1,013.5	1,030.1	1,185.8	
Air Force	922.2	920.8	919.8	916.4	914.8	914.2	915.3	918.4	914.6	918.3	916.0	911.5	909.0	916.1	955.3	
Navy	675.8	685.5	677.1	675.9	678.0	678.3	676.4	676.0	673.1	675.0	677.7	676.9	675.1	672.7	668.8	
Marine Corps	199.5	200.7	200.9	197.4	197.7	198.1	198.9	199.6	200.8	202.1	202.8	201.5	200.9	200.4	205.9	
Coast Guard	30.5	30.5	29.9	29.7	29.5	29.3	29.1	29.0	28.6	28.8	28.8	28.7	28.7	28.8	28.6	

<sup>1</sup> For comparability of data with those published in issues prior to July 1957, see footnote 1, table A-2.

<sup>2</sup> Data for Federal establishments relate to persons who worked on, or received pay for, the last day of the month. Those for State and local government relate to employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month.

<sup>3</sup> Because of rounding, the sums of individual items may not equal totals.

<sup>4</sup> Data refer to the continental United States only.

<sup>5</sup> Includes all Federal civilian employment in Washington Standard Metropolitan Area (District of Columbia and adjacent Maryland and Virginia counties).

<sup>4</sup> Excludes, as nominal employees, elected officials of small local units and paid volunteer firemen.

<sup>5</sup> Data refer to the continental United States and elsewhere.

\* Revised.

SOURCE: Federal civilian employment, U. S. Civil Service Commission; State and local government employment, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; military personnel, U. S. Department of Defense, Office of the Secretary.

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

Geographic division and State	1957												1956				Annual average	
	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	1956	1955			
	[In thousands]																	
Continental United States.....	1,150.7	1,284.6	1,251.2	1,349.7	1,475.4	1,592.5	1,730.3	1,737.4	1,285.0	1,013.4	878.4	988.3	1,058.6	1,225.2	1,269.4			
New England.....	98.2	110.1	98.3	113.7	122.9	125.4	136.1	145.9	109.3	80.7	66.0	64.8	69.1	86.7	100.9			
Maine.....	7.7	7.8	7.6	11.0	13.3	10.2	10.6	11.7	10.0	7.3	4.8	5.1	5.1	8.2	10.6			
New Hampshire.....	4.9	5.4	5.3	6.6	7.0	5.6	5.9	6.9	5.9	5.3	5.1	6.0	5.4	6.4	6.4			
Vermont.....	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.7	3.1	3.2	2.6	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.8	2.9			
Massachusetts.....	45.9	53.4	50.2	57.2	59.8	64.7	72.1	79.9	59.4	42.9	34.0	31.5	30.1	41.7	47.3			
Rhode Island.....	13.8	17.2	14.3	17.2	18.9	19.8	19.8	19.8	12.8	8.9	8.2	8.0	9.5	12.0	12.5			
Connecticut.....	24.0	24.2	18.8	19.5	21.2	22.0	24.5	25.9	19.0	14.7	12.7	13.0	17.8	16.5	21.1			
Middle Atlantic.....	343.7	405.2	390.3	411.6	429.4	441.6	481.6	511.9	377.9	292.7	259.5	284.0	308.8	370.8	403.5			
New York.....	140.7	183.1	183.8	190.5	191.7	195.2	217.8	231.5	176.3	125.6	102.0	114.4	117.2	165.4	185.5			
New Jersey.....	66.7	77.1	71.2	77.2	81.1	83.1	91.3	101.5	68.2	57.1	50.8	53.3	55.9	67.6	67.1			
Pennsylvania.....	136.3	145.1	135.3	143.9	156.5	163.3	172.6	178.9	133.4	110.0	106.7	116.3	135.7	137.8	150.9			
East North Central.....	234.4	248.7	252.3	254.8	272.3	283.8	304.2	308.5	228.3	193.0	195.4	274.0	277.7	257.5	221.1			
Ohio.....	50.7	52.6	54.0	55.3	62.4	65.8	70.7	69.1	51.4	38.4	30.7	35.2	43.4	47.5	48.9			
Indiana.....	26.5	28.0	28.7	31.8	33.7	33.7	41.6	43.8	29.3	24.4	23.0	29.5	32.7	31.3	23.7			
Illinois.....	61.1	63.1	70.5	67.0	68.1	74.9	79.6	85.3	56.0	51.4	45.8	53.9	58.5	59.6	78.3			
Michigan.....	79.2	87.1	81.2	81.4	84.8	82.7	82.8	80.4	67.8	58.9	83.8	142.7	128.0	100.0	51.8			
Wisconsin.....	16.9	17.8	17.8	19.3	23.3	26.7	29.5	30.0	23.9	19.8	12.2	12.6	15.1	19.0	18.4			
West North Central.....	45.2	51.1	58.8	69.6	96.0	110.8	126.6	120.0	83.6	60.0	46.6	47.6	49.2	71.9	75.9			
Minnesota.....	11.3	12.1	13.5	18.7	32.1	37.2	38.1	34.8	23.1	14.2	9.1	9.1	11.9	19.8	22.3			
Iowa.....	5.8	6.2	6.3	7.2	9.6	12.7	15.5	14.2	9.5	6.2	4.7	4.6	5.7	7.8	6.7			
Missouri.....	19.9	23.1	28.3	29.9	32.0	31.7	37.8	38.7	29.4	26.0	23.5	26.0	22.7	27.9	29.3			
North Dakota.....	.4	.4	.5	1.0	3.4	5.6	6.0	5.4	3.4	1.5	.4	.2	.3	2.2	2.7			
South Dakota.....	.5	.5	.5	.8	2.1	3.7	4.5	4.0	2.4	1.1	.5	.4	.5	1.6	1.5			
Nebraska.....	2.6	3.0	3.1	4.3	6.9	8.9	10.8	9.9	6.9	4.3	2.7	2.6	3.0	5.1	4.2			
Kansas.....	4.9	5.8	6.6	7.6	10.0	11.1	13.8	12.9	8.8	6.5	5.7	4.6	5.1	7.6	9.2			
South Atlantic.....	145.6	166.1	148.8	148.3	146.5	154.3	163.2	162.6	116.4	100.8	96.6	109.7	120.8	123.3	133.8			
Delaware.....	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.5	3.0	3.7	4.2	3.7	2.6	1.9	2.2	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.2			
Maryland.....	16.7	17.1	15.5	16.9	15.3	14.0	17.3	17.9	12.2	8.7	8.1	9.3	11.0	12.2	16.5			
District of Columbia.....	4.8	4.8	4.4	4.4	5.1	6.1	7.2	6.3	4.6	4.0	3.7	3.5	3.9	4.4	4.9			
Virginia.....	14.2	16.9	15.9	12.3	11.1	14.2	15.5	13.9	9.4	7.1	6.0	7.7	10.4	11.3	12.9			
West Virginia.....	11.9	13.1	12.1	12.2	12.7	13.9	15.7	15.0	10.3	8.3	7.8	9.1	11.7	11.0	10.7			
North Carolina.....	30.5	40.9	40.7	44.5	44.9	45.8	45.9	43.9	30.1	25.2	20.5	23.2	24.8	31.3	30.8			
South Carolina.....	13.8	16.7	14.8	14.6	14.9	15.3	15.3	16.8	12.7	12.4	12.1	13.8	12.4	13.0	11.5			
Georgia.....	24.9	29.8	26.8	26.8	26.5	27.2	27.6	30.1	21.6	19.1	18.1	19.5	21.5	21.9	21.1			
Florida.....	25.3	24.1	16.3	14.0	13.0	14.1	14.5	15.1	13.0	14.1	18.1	21.9	23.2	16.0	16.6			
East South Central.....	90.6	102.7	101.8	109.2	119.8	125.7	133.3	127.0	97.7	85.8	75.5	76.9	92.7	98.5	95.9			
Kentucky.....	28.9	30.8	31.9	34.5	37.4	38.5	40.4	35.6	29.6	27.3	26.0	26.1	29.1	30.1	31.0			
Tennessee.....	32.7	38.6	37.3	38.6	43.5	45.0	49.7	50.4	36.4	32.1	28.3	28.2	32.8	36.1	35.6			
Alabama.....	17.7	19.7	18.9	20.5	22.1	23.8	24.1	22.6	17.5	15.6	12.8	14.2	20.5	20.8	17.9			
Mississippi.....	11.2	13.7	13.7	15.5	16.9	18.4	19.1	18.4	14.1	10.8	8.4	8.4	10.3	11.5	11.3			
West South Central.....	53.4	58.5	62.5	72.6	81.5	85.7	94.2	86.5	65.3	51.7	42.5	42.9	48.1	57.9	63.6			
Arkansas.....	9.8	11.0	11.4	14.3	18.2	19.3	23.0	21.6	15.0	10.6	7.6	7.1	8.8	11.6	11.8			
Louisiana.....	9.4	11.8	12.3	14.2	15.9	16.7	17.8	16.5	11.2	8.8	7.5	8.6	9.9	12.4	16.4			
Oklahoma.....	9.7	9.8	11.4	13.1	14.0	14.9	17.4	15.8	12.3	9.8	8.1	7.8	8.4	10.5	11.3			
Texas.....	24.5	25.9	27.4	31.0	33.5	34.7	36.0	32.7	26.8	22.5	19.4	19.4	21.0	23.5	24.1			
Mountain.....	19.4	19.8	20.4	26.8	37.8	49.6	56.9	49.4	33.0	21.5	13.5	12.5	14.3	26.5	28.3			
Montana.....	2.7	2.7	2.9	4.5	7.8	10.5	11.3	8.9	5.2	2.3	.9	.7	.8	3.7	3.9			
Idaho.....	2.2	2.1	1.9	3.3	5.4	8.4	10.2	9.0	6.5	3.6	1.6	1.2	1.4	3.9	4.7			
Wyoming.....	.5	.6	.9	1.3	1.9	3.0	3.6	3.1	1.7	.9	.4	.3	.4	1.4	1.6			
Colorado.....	3.2	3.5	3.7	4.5	5.7	6.6	7.5	6.6	4.7	3.4	2.2	2.0	2.6	3.6	3.5			
New Mexico.....	2.4	2.7	2.7	3.2	4.0	4.8	5.5	4.3	2.7	2.1	1.5	1.5	1.8	2.7	3.3			
Arizona.....	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.6	5.6	6.4	6.8	6.0	4.2	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.4	4.5	4.5			
Utah.....	2.2	2.5	2.8	3.6	4.9	6.7	8.1	7.8	4.8	3.1	1.8	1.8	2.3	3.9	4.6			
Nevada.....	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.8	2.5	3.4	3.9	3.8	3.2	2.7	2.1	1.9	1.6	2.8	2.1			
Pacific.....	120.1	122.3	118.0	143.1	169.1	215.5	234.2	225.4	173.5	127.3	82.8	75.9	78.0	132.2	146.5			
Washington.....	20.0	16.4	13.3	18.3	26.6	38.8	51.4	52.2	41.8	30.6	19.5	15.0	14.4	28.1	30.9			
Oregon.....	11.9	11.3	9.1	13.1	20.7	30.0	35.6	37.5	28.8	19.3	10.1	6.4	5.8	16.2	17.1			
California.....	88.2	94.7	95.7	111.7	121.8	146.6	147.2	135.8	102.9	77.5	53.2	54.6	57.9	87.8	98.4			

<sup>1</sup> A 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.



TABLE A-9. Unemployment insurance and employment service programs, selected operations <sup>1</sup>

[All items except average benefit amounts are in thousands]

Item	1957								1956					1955
	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	Aug.
<b>Employment service:</b>														
New applications for work.....	672	738	832	740	709	691	747	898	612	674	683	608	660	626
Nonfarm placements.....	536	533	528	534	480	425	387	433	410	474	599	591	577	603
<b>State unemployment insurance programs <sup>2</sup></b>														
Initial claims <sup>3</sup> .....	842	1,267	881	1,001	1,099	897	1,002	1,565	1,229	973	834	761	837	877
Insured unemployment <sup>4</sup> (average weekly volume).....	1,151	1,285	1,251	1,350	1,475	1,592	1,730	1,737	1,285	1,013	878	988	1,059	980
Rate of insured unemployment <sup>5</sup> .....	2.8	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.6	4.0	4.3	4.4	3.3	2.6	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.6
Weeks of unemployment compensated.....	4,497	4,883	4,686	5,517	5,766	6,302	6,118	6,680	3,950	3,503	3,461	3,556	4,286	3,858
Average weekly benefit amount for total unemployment.....	\$27.87	\$27.59	\$27.44	\$27.47	\$27.72	\$27.72	\$27.85	\$27.73	\$27.42	\$27.26	\$27.57	\$27.77	\$27.05	\$25.06
Total benefits paid.....	\$121,333	\$130,130	\$123,540	\$145,657	\$154,329	\$168,841	\$164,860	\$177,598	\$104,245	\$91,700	\$91,476	\$94,919	\$112,207	\$92,834
<b>Unemployment compensation for veterans: <sup>6</sup></b>														
Initial claims <sup>3</sup> .....	21	20	24	16	18	21	23	31	23	21	18	18	27	37
Insured unemployment <sup>4</sup> (average weekly volume).....	35	34	33	31	39	47	49	45	35	28	24	33	42	60
Weeks of unemployment compensated.....	165	165	138	156	191	218	207	206	145	118	122	169	211	289
Total benefits paid <sup>7</sup> .....	\$4,406	\$4,539	\$3,710	\$4,222	\$5,155	\$5,886	\$5,594	\$5,572	\$3,883	\$3,168	\$3,258	\$4,499	\$5,630	\$7,681
<b>Railroad unemployment insurance:</b>														
Applications <sup>8</sup> .....	18	54	33	16	10	9	11	19	17	21	12	11	23	15
Insured unemployment (average weekly volume).....	43	50	36	42	53	60	67	68	59	49	37	41	57	28
Number of payments <sup>9</sup> .....	113	94	86	109	125	151	138	165	119	98	89	94	173	70
Average amount of benefit payment <sup>9</sup> .....	\$58.62	\$53.50	\$60.86	\$57.68	\$58.14	\$59.68	\$60.01	\$58.65	\$58.08	\$58.04	\$59.19	\$58.92	\$58.23	\$54.25
Total benefits paid <sup>10</sup> .....	\$6,660	\$4,960	\$5,109	\$6,211	\$7,227	\$8,973	\$8,252	\$9,772	\$6,868	\$5,637	\$5,197	\$5,561	\$10,201	\$3,731
<b>All programs: <sup>11</sup></b>														
Insured unemployment <sup>4</sup> .....	1,228	1,368	1,319	1,424	1,565	1,700	1,846	1,850	1,379	1,090	939	1,060	1,158	1,068

<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> An application for benefits is filed by a railroad worker at the beginning of his first period of unemployment in a benefit year; no application is required for subsequent periods in the same year.

<sup>9</sup> Payments are for unemployment in 14 day registration periods; the average amount is an average for all compensable periods. Not adjusted for recovery of overpayments or settlement of underpayments.

<sup>10</sup> Adjusted for recovery of overpayments and settlement of underpayments.

<sup>11</sup> Represents an unduplicated count of insured unemployment under the State, UCFE, and veterans' programs, and that covered by the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security for all items except railroad unemployment insurance, which are prepared by the U. S. Railroad Retirement Board.

## B.—Labor Turnover

TABLE B-1. Labor turnover rates in manufacturing <sup>1</sup>

[Per 100 employees]

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual average
Total accessions													
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	4.5	4.9	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.4	3.9	3.0	4.4
1952.....	4.4	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.9	4.4	5.9	5.6	5.2	4.0	3.3	4.4
1953.....	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.1	5.1	4.1	4.3	4.0	3.3	2.7	2.1	3.9
1954.....	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.7	3.5	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.3	2.5	3.0
1955.....	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.5	3.8	4.3	3.4	4.5	4.4	4.1	3.3	2.5	3.7
1956.....	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.4	4.2	3.3	3.8	4.1	4.2	3.0	2.2	3.4
1957.....	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.9	3.2	<sup>2</sup> 3.1					
Total separations <sup>3</sup>													
1948.....	4.3	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.5	4.4	5.1	5.4	4.5	4.1	4.3	4.6
1949.....	4.6	4.1	4.8	4.8	5.2	4.3	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.2	4.3
1950.....	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.9	4.2	4.9	4.3	3.8	3.6	3.5
1951.....	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.6	4.8	4.3	4.4	5.3	5.1	4.7	4.3	3.5	4.4
1952.....	4.0	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.9	3.9	5.0	4.6	4.9	4.2	3.5	3.4	4.1
1953.....	3.8	3.6	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.8	5.2	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.3
1954.....	4.3	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.9	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.5
1955.....	2.9	2.5	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.4	4.0	4.4	3.5	3.1	3.0	3.3
1956.....	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.9	4.4	3.5	3.3	2.8	3.5
1957.....	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.0	3.1	<sup>2</sup> 3.9					
Quits													
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	1.6	1.6	1.5	2.2	2.6	1.7	1.3	1.0	1.6
1957.....	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	<sup>2</sup> 1.8					
Discharges													
1948.....	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
1949.....	.3	.3	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1950.....	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3
1951.....	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.3	.4	.3	.3	.3
1952.....	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3
1953.....	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.2	.4
1954.....	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1955.....	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.3
1956.....	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.3
1957.....	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	<sup>2</sup> .3					
Layoffs													
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.....	1.4	.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	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.5
1957.....	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.3	<sup>2</sup> 1.6					
Miscellaneous separations, including military													
1948.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
1949.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1950.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.3	.4	.4	.3	.3	.2
1951.....	.7	.6	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.5
1952.....	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
1953.....	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
1954.....	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	.2	.2
1955.....	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1956.....	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1957.....	.3	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	<sup>2</sup> .2					

<sup>1</sup> 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) The labor turnover series measure changes during the calendar month, while the employment series measure changes from midmonth to midmonth;

(2) Industry coverage is not identical, as the printing and publishing industry and some seasonal industries are excluded from turnover;

(3) Turnover rates tend to be understated because small firms are not as prominent in the turnover sample as in the employment sample; and

(4) Reports from plants affected by work stoppages are excluded from the turnover series, but the employment series reflect the influence of such stoppages.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>3</sup> Beginning with data for October 1952, components may not add to total separation rates because of rounding.

NOTE: For a description of these series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (1954).

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE B-2. Labor turnover rates in selected industries<sup>1</sup>

[Per 100 employees]

Industry	Total accessions		Separations								Miscellaneous, including military	
	Aug. 1957	July 1957	Total		Quits		Discharges		Layoffs		Aug. 1957	July 1957
			Aug. 1957	July 1957	Aug. 1957	July 1957	Aug. 1957	July 1957	Aug. 1957	July 1957		
<i>Manufacturing</i>												
All manufacturing.....	3.1	3.2	3.9	3.1	1.8	1.4	0.3	0.2	1.6	1.3	0.2	0.2
Durable goods <sup>2</sup> .....	3.0	3.1	4.0	3.3	1.7	1.3	.3	.2	1.8	1.4	.2	.3
Nondurable goods <sup>3</sup> .....	3.2	3.4	3.7	2.9	2.1	1.5	.2	.2	1.2	1.0	.2	.2
Ordnance and accessories.....	1.7	2.7	2.8	2.3	1.1	0.9	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.1	0.1	0.2
Food and kindred products.....	3.6	4.3	4.9	3.7	2.0	1.4	.3	.3	2.4	1.9	.3	.2
Meat products.....	3.2	3.3	4.8	3.2	1.1	.8	.2	.2	3.1	2.0	.5	.2
Grain-mill products.....	2.8	4.0	4.8	3.2	2.0	1.2	.3	.2	2.1	1.7	.4	.1
Bakery products.....	3.4	4.0	4.1	3.2	2.5	2.1	.4	.4	.9	.6	.2	.2
Beverages:												
Malt liquors.....	(4)	4.4	(4)	4.3	(4)	.7	(4)	.2	(4)	3.3	(4)	.1
Tobacco manufactures.....	3.3	4.1	2.9	2.8	1.6	1.5	.3	.2	.9	.8	.1	.2
Cigarettes.....	3.5	4.5	2.6	1.7	1.1	1.1	.5	.2	.8	.1	.2	.3
Cigars.....	3.5	4.2	3.2	4.3	2.3	2.2	.1	.2	.8	1.8	(5)	.1
Tobacco and snuff.....	1.4	1.1	3.2	1.6	1.2	.9	.2	.2	1.4	(5)	.3	.5
Textile-mill products.....	3.3	3.2	4.0	3.3	2.2	1.7	.3	.2	1.4	1.2	.2	.2
Yarn and thread mills.....	4.2	3.8	3.7	3.2	2.3	1.9	.3	.2	.9	.9	.1	.2
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	3.7	3.2	3.9	3.3	2.1	1.8	.2	.2	1.4	1.1	.2	.2
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber.....	3.6	3.0	3.5	3.0	2.2	1.8	.2	.2	.9	.8	.2	.2
Woolen and worsted.....	4.0	4.4	6.6	5.0	1.9	1.4	.3	.3	4.3	3.1	.2	.3
Knitting mills.....	2.9	3.8	4.4	3.8	2.6	2.0	.2	.2	1.5	1.4	.1	.1
Full-fashioned hosiery.....	2.0	1.7	4.2	5.1	1.9	2.0	.2	.3	2.0	2.6	.1	.1
Seamless hosiery.....	3.2	4.4	3.7	2.8	2.7	1.7	.2	.2	.8	.9	(5)	.1
Knit underwear.....	2.4	3.3	4.1	2.5	2.2	1.7	.3	.1	1.6	.6	(5)	.1
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	2.1	2.0	3.4	2.7	1.6	1.1	.2	.2	1.4	1.3	.2	.1
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....	(4)	2.3	(4)	2.9	(4)	1.0	(4)	.1	(4)	1.5	(4)	.3
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	4.7	4.0	4.1	3.6	3.2	2.5	.2	.2	.6	.8	.1	.1
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	3.5	2.4	2.9	2.2	2.1	1.7	.2	(5)	.5	.2	.1	.2
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	4.8	4.4	4.4	3.9	3.4	2.8	.3	.2	.7	.7	.1	.1
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	4.0	4.4	6.4	4.9	2.9	2.6	.3	.3	3.0	1.8	.2	.2
Logging camps and contractors.....	4.0	7.0	12.3	9.7	4.6	4.6	.2	.4	7.3	4.5	.2	.1
Sawmills and planing mills.....	3.9	4.3	5.4	4.2	2.8	2.4	.3	.4	2.1	1.2	.2	.2
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	4.2	3.2	4.3	2.9	2.3	2.0	.3	.2	1.6	.6	.1	.1
Furniture and fixtures.....	4.1	4.2	4.3	3.2	2.3	1.8	.5	.3	1.3	.9	.2	.2
Household furniture.....	4.3	4.4	4.0	3.4	2.5	2.0	.5	.4	.9	.8	.2	.2
Other furniture and fixtures.....	3.8	3.6	5.2	2.9	2.0	1.4	.5	.3	2.3	1.0	.3	.2
Paper and allied products.....	2.6	3.0	3.1	2.3	1.9	1.3	.3	.2	.7	.6	.2	.2
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	1.5	2.1	2.2	1.6	1.2	.7	.2	.1	.6	.5	.2	.2
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	3.8	3.1	3.9	2.7	2.9	1.7	.5	.3	.4	.4	.2	.2
Chemicals and allied products.....	2.0	2.0	2.3	1.7	1.3	.8	.2	.1	.8	.7	.1	.2
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	2.4	1.7	2.1	2.4	1.2	.7	.2	.2	.4	1.3	.2	.2
Industrial organic chemicals.....	1.6	1.3	2.1	1.5	.8	.4	.1	.1	1.0	.8	.1	.1
Synthetic fibers.....	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.3	.4	.3	.1	.1	1.2	.8	.1	.1
Drugs and medicines.....	2.2	2.5	2.5	1.2	1.5	.9	.2	.1	.6	.1	.1	.1
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	1.4	1.4	2.1	1.6	1.6	.7	.2	.1	.2	.5	.1	.2
Products of petroleum and coal.....	1.1	1.5	2.0	.8	1.2	.3	.1	.1	.6	.2	.2	.2
Petroleum refining.....	.5	.9	1.8	.6	1.0	.2	(5)	(5)	.5	.1	.2	.2
Rubber products.....	2.7	2.6	2.9	2.0	1.2	1.1	.2	.2	1.2	.5	.3	.3
Tires and inner tubes.....	1.6	2.2	1.7	1.4	.7	.7	.1	.1	.6	.4	.3	.3
Rubber footwear.....	2.1	3.0	2.2	2.2	1.6	1.6	.1	.2	.3	.1	.3	.3
Other rubber products.....	3.8	3.0	4.0	2.5	1.6	1.4	.3	.3	1.8	.6	.3	.3
Leather and leather products.....	3.8	5.0	4.5	3.9	2.7	2.4	.3	.3	1.1	.7	.4	.5
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished.....	2.6	2.5	4.2	2.6	1.0	1.2	.2	.2	2.5	.9	.4	.3
Footwear (except rubber).....	4.0	5.4	4.6	4.2	3.0	2.6	.3	.3	.9	.7	.4	.6
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	3.1	3.1	2.9	3.1	1.4	1.2	.2	.2	1.0	1.4	.2	.2
Glass and glass products.....	4.8	3.7	3.2	3.7	1.4	1.1	.2	.2	1.4	2.2	.2	.3
Cement, hydraulic.....	2.3	2.5	2.0	1.8	1.1	1.0	.2	.2	.4	.3	.3	.3
Structural clay products.....	2.2	2.9	3.3	4.1	1.9	1.8	.4	.2	.7	1.9	.3	.2
Pottery and related products.....	3.3	2.8	3.6	3.2	1.7	1.5	.3	.2	1.5	1.3	.2	.2
Primary metal industries.....	1.8	1.7	2.7	2.1	1.0	.7	.2	.2	1.3	1.0	.2	.3
Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills.....	1.2	1.4	2.0	1.7	.8	.6	.1	.1	.9	.7	.3	.3
Iron and steel foundries.....	2.2	2.0	3.6	2.9	1.3	1.0	.3	.2	1.8	1.5	.2	.2
Gray-iron foundries.....	2.1	2.0	4.0	3.2	1.3	1.1	.3	.2	2.2	1.6	.2	.2
Malleable-iron foundries.....	2.6	1.8	2.5	2.0	1.4	1.0	.2	.1	.7	.7	.1	.2
Steel foundries.....	2.1	2.1	3.5	2.9	1.1	.8	.4	.3	1.8	1.6	.2	.2
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals:												
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc.....	1.0	1.7	2.2	2.3	1.0	1.0	.1	.3	.8	.8	.3	.2
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals:												
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper.....	1.6	1.1	1.6	1.5	.6	.5	.1	.1	.6	.5	.3	.4
Nonferrous foundries.....	3.6	2.7	5.5	3.1	1.7	1.1	.3	.3	3.3	1.4	.2	.3
Other primary metal industries:												
Iron and steel forgings.....	1.8	1.6	2.4	1.9	.9	.9	.3	.2	.9	.6	.3	.2

See footnotes at end of table.

444525-57-7

TABLE B-2. Labor turnover rates in selected industries <sup>1</sup>—Continued

[Per 100 employees]

Industry	Total accessions		Separations									
			Total		Quits		Discharges		Layoffs		Miscellaneous, including military	
	Aug. 1957	July 1957	Aug. 1957	July 1957	Aug. 1957	July 1957	Aug. 1957	July 1957	Aug. 1957	July 1957	Aug. 1957	July 1957
<i>Manufacturing—Continued</i>												
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	3.3	3.6	4.0	3.6	1.7	1.3	0.3	0.3	1.7	1.6	0.2	0.3
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware.....	3.2	2.5	3.2	2.9	1.6	1.4	.3	.3	1.0	1.0	.2	.3
Cutlery and edge tools.....	3.8	2.2	2.5	4.3	1.6	1.1	.3	.1	.5	3.0	.1	.2
Handtools.....	2.8	1.9	3.5	2.2	1.1	1.0	.3	.2	1.9	.7	.2	.4
Hardware.....	3.4	2.9	3.1	2.9	1.9	1.7	.3	.3	.7	.5	.2	.3
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	3.9	3.6	4.0	4.4	1.7	1.8	.4	.4	1.6	2.0	.2	.2
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies.....	3.0	2.7	3.1	1.9	1.3	1.0	.3	.3	1.4	.5	.2	.2
Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified.....	4.5	4.1	4.4	5.7	1.9	2.2	.5	.5	1.8	2.7	.2	.2
Fabricated structural metal products.....	2.6	4.0	3.4	2.7	1.8	1.4	.4	.4	.9	.7	.3	.2
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	4.2	3.7	5.0	4.8	1.9	1.2	.3	.2	2.6	2.9	.2	.4
Machinery (except electrical).....	2.0	2.0	3.4	2.6	1.2	.9	.2	.2	1.7	1.2	.2	.3
Engines and turbines.....	1.7	2.5	5.0	3.6	1.3	.8	.1	.1	3.4	2.3	.3	.4
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	2.1	2.5	2.0	3.0	.9	.9	.1	.2	.7	1.5	.3	.4
Construction and mining machinery.....	1.7	2.0	3.9	2.8	1.5	1.1	.3	.3	2.0	1.2	.2	.2
Metalworking machinery.....	1.2	1.2	3.5	2.6	1.2	.8	.2	.2	1.8	1.3	.3	.2
Machine tools.....	.9	.9	3.1	2.3	1.2	.7	.1	.2	1.5	1.2	.3	.2
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools).....	1.2	1.1	3.6	2.5	1.4	.8	.1	.1	2.0	1.4	.2	.2
Machine-tool accessories.....	1.6	2.0	4.0	3.1	1.2	1.0	.3	.3	2.3	1.6	.3	.3
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	1.7	1.8	3.4	2.1	1.5	1.0	.2	.2	1.4	.7	.3	.2
General industrial machinery.....	1.9	2.4	3.2	2.2	1.4	1.0	.3	.2	1.3	.7	.2	.2
Office and store machines and devices.....	2.7	1.8	3.0	2.1	1.5	1.1	.2	.1	1.1	.7	.2	.2
Service-industry and household machines.....	3.4	2.8	4.4	4.3	.9	.8	.1	.1	3.0	3.0	.3	.4
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	2.2	1.9	3.1	2.0	1.1	.9	.2	.2	1.6	.6	.2	.3
Electrical machinery.....	3.4	3.2	3.4	2.6	2.0	1.4	.3	.2	.8	.8	.3	.2
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	2.0	2.3	2.6	2.4	1.3	1.2	.1	.2	.9	.8	.2	.2
Communication equipment.....	4.0	3.7	3.8	2.5	2.5	1.6	.4	.2	.6	.5	.3	.2
Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment.....	6.0	5.3	4.7	2.8	3.1	1.8	.4	.3	.9	.6	.4	.1
Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment.....	1.5	.9	2.6	1.9	1.8	.9	.3	.1	.1	.6	.4	.2
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products.....	4.0	3.5	4.1	4.1	1.6	1.2	.3	.3	1.8	2.2	.3	.4
Transportation equipment.....	3.4	3.9	5.5	4.5	1.7	1.4	.3	.2	3.3	2.5	.3	.4
Motor vehicles and equipment*.....	3.9	3.7	5.2	4.3	1.1	.8	.2	.2	3.4	2.7	.4	.7
Aircraft and parts.....	1.9	2.9	4.9	3.7	1.9	1.6	.2	.2	2.6	1.7	.2	.2
Aircraft.....	2.0	3.0	4.9	4.0	2.0	1.8	.1	.2	2.5	1.8	.1	.2
Aircraft engines and parts.....	1.0	2.4	5.3	2.7	1.4	1.1	.1	.2	3.5	1.2	.3	.2
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	( <sup>4</sup> )	2.2	( <sup>4</sup> )	1.6	( <sup>4</sup> )	1.2	( <sup>4</sup> )	.2	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	.1
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....	3.6	3.6	5.7	5.0	2.1	1.9	.6	.5	2.9	2.5	.1	.2
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	( <sup>4</sup> )	11.3	( <sup>4</sup> )	10.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	3.0	( <sup>4</sup> )	.8	( <sup>4</sup> )	6.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	.2
Railroad equipment.....	3.4	2.8	9.1	5.8	1.1	1.0	.2	.2	7.3	4.2	.5	.5
Locomotives and parts.....	3.9	1.3	8.5	5.3	1.0	.6	.1	( <sup>5</sup> )	6.7	3.9	.7	.8
Railroad and street cars.....	3.2	3.4	9.4	6.0	1.1	1.1	.3	.3	7.5	4.3	.4	.3
Other transportation equipment.....	5.3	6.5	4.7	2.5	3.4	1.7	.9	.5	.2	( <sup>5</sup> )	.1	.3
Instruments and related products.....	3.2	2.0	3.4	2.0	2.0	.9	.4	.2	.9	.8	.1	.2
Photographic apparatus.....	( <sup>4</sup> )	2.4	( <sup>4</sup> )	1.2	( <sup>4</sup> )	.7	( <sup>4</sup> )	.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	.2	( <sup>4</sup> )	.2
Watches and clocks.....	6.0	3.3	2.5	4.7	1.4	.9	.2	.4	.7	3.2	.2	.2
Professional and scientific instruments.....	2.1	1.7	3.0	1.9	1.9	1.0	.2	.2	.7	.6	.1	.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	4.5	4.7	4.1	3.3	2.2	1.8	.4	.4	1.3	.9	.2	.2
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	4.0	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.0	.1	.1	.2	.3	.2	.2
<i>Nonmanufacturing</i>												
Metal mining.....	2.0	2.7	3.2	4.2	1.6	2.0	.3	.3	1.1	1.5	.1	.4
Iron mining.....	.7	.7	.7	.7	.4	.2	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	.2	.4
Copper mining.....	2.1	2.7	3.9	5.9	2.1	2.7	.2	.2	1.3	2.5	.3	.5
Lead and zinc mining.....	.6	1.6	8.5	7.2	1.8	2.1	.3	.2	6.3	4.7	.1	.2
Anthracite mining.....	1.4	2.0	1.5	1.5	.9	1.1	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	.4	.1	.2	.2
Bituminous-coal mining.....	1.2	1.1	1.7	2.2	.5	.5	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	1.0	1.4	.2	.2
Communication:												
Telephone.....	( <sup>4</sup> )	2.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	1.8	( <sup>4</sup> )	1.5	( <sup>4</sup> )	.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	.2	( <sup>4</sup> )	.1
Telegraph.....	( <sup>4</sup> )	1.9	( <sup>4</sup> )	1.7	( <sup>4</sup> )	1.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	.3	( <sup>4</sup> )	.2

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1 and Note, table B-1.<sup>2</sup> For definition, see footnote 3, table A-2.<sup>3</sup> For definition, see footnote 4, table A-2, except that the labor turnover series excludes the printing, publishing, and allied industries group, and the following industries: canning and preserving; women's, misses', and children's outerwear; and fertilizer.<sup>4</sup> Not available.<sup>5</sup> Less than 0.05.<sup>6</sup> Data relate to domestic employees except messengers and those compensated entirely on a commission basis.<sup>\*</sup> Formerly titled "Automobiles." Data not affected.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

# C.—Earnings and Hours

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees <sup>1</sup>

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings		
																			Mining	
Mining																				
Metal																				
Total: Metal						Iron			Copper			Lead and zinc			Anthracite			Bituminous		
1955: Average	\$92.42	42.2	\$2.19	\$92.86	40.2	\$2.31	\$95.70	44.1	\$2.17	\$83.82	41.7	\$2.01	\$84.50	33.4	\$2.53	\$96.26	37.6	\$2.56		
1956: Average	96.83	42.1	2.30	96.71	39.8	2.43	100.28	43.6	2.30	89.24	41.7	2.14	87.65	33.2	2.64	106.22	37.8	2.81		
1955: August	92.40	40.0	2.31	82.38	33.9	2.43	100.62	43.0	2.34	91.37	42.3	2.16	87.25	33.3	2.62	102.49	37.0	2.77		
1955: September	100.30	42.5	2.36	103.41	41.2	2.51	103.84	44.0	2.36	89.40	41.2	2.17	87.88	33.8	2.60	106.12	37.9	2.80		
1955: October	97.39	41.8	2.33	97.71	39.4	2.48	101.32	43.3	2.34	89.25	41.9	2.13	94.87	35.4	2.68	110.38	37.8	2.92		
1955: November	96.00	41.2	2.33	98.21	39.6	2.48	96.93	41.6	2.33	88.37	41.1	2.15	91.19	33.9	2.69	106.79	36.2	2.95		
1955: December	99.92	42.7	2.34	103.09	41.4	2.49	100.66	43.2	2.33	91.14	42.0	2.17	107.45	36.3	2.96	115.33	38.7	2.98		
1957: January	98.05	41.9	2.34	100.90	40.2	2.51	99.68	42.6	2.34	89.44	41.6	2.15	105.55	35.9	2.94	110.63	37.5	2.95		
1957: February	97.29	41.4	2.35	99.31	39.1	2.54	98.37	42.4	2.32	88.78	41.1	2.16	95.36	32.0	2.94	112.51	38.4	2.93		
1957: March	97.23	41.2	2.36	99.45	39.0	2.55	98.94	42.1	2.35	90.25	41.4	2.18	97.79	27.8	2.87	109.58	37.4	2.93		
1957: April	97.10	40.8	2.38	96.26	37.6	2.56	99.83	42.3	2.36	91.10	41.6	2.19	92.06	31.1	2.96	111.74	37.0	3.02		
1957: May	97.58	41.0	2.38	99.58	38.9	2.56	99.17	42.2	2.35	90.03	41.3	2.18	88.70	30.8	2.88	107.76	35.8	3.01		
1957: June	98.81	41.0	2.41	103.06	40.1	2.57	98.88	41.2	2.40	89.60	41.1	2.18	100.50	34.3	2.93	114.68	37.6	3.05		
1957: July	100.28	40.6	2.47	109.61	40.9	2.68	98.00	40.0	2.45	87.85	40.3	2.18	91.08	31.3	2.91	112.17	36.3	3.09		
1957: August	100.12	40.7	2.46	108.94	40.8	2.67	96.87	39.7	2.44	88.51	40.6	2.18	91.08	31.3	2.91	110.05	36.2	3.04		
Mining—Continued																				
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services)						Nonmetallic mining and quarrying			Total: Contract construction			Nonbuilding construction								
Contract construction																				
Nonbuilding construction																				
Total: Nonbuilding construction						Highway and street			Other nonbuilding construction											
1955: Average	\$94.19	40.6	\$2.32	\$80.99	44.5	\$1.82	\$95.94	36.9	\$2.60	\$95.11	40.3	\$2.36	\$91.27	41.3	\$2.21	\$98.50	39.4	\$2.50		
1956: Average	101.68	41.0	2.48	85.63	44.6	1.92	101.83	37.3	2.73	101.69	40.8	2.49	97.63	41.9	2.33	104.94	39.9	2.63		
1956: August	100.28	40.6	2.47	87.69	45.2	1.94	104.94	38.3	2.74	106.42	42.4	2.51	105.16	44.0	2.39	107.83	41.0	2.68		
1956: September	107.70	42.4	2.54	89.77	45.8	1.96	106.92	38.6	2.77	108.28	42.8	2.53	106.12	44.4	2.39	110.27	41.3	2.67		
1956: October	101.09	40.6	2.49	89.83	45.6	1.97	107.14	38.4	2.79	108.12	42.4	2.55	106.52	44.2	2.41	109.75	40.8	2.69		
1956: November	101.50	40.6	2.50	87.22	44.5	1.96	102.48	36.6	2.80	100.84	39.7	2.54	95.41	40.6	2.35	105.30	39.0	2.70		
1956: December	104.58	41.5	2.52	85.46	43.6	1.96	103.78	36.8	2.82	99.96	39.2	2.55	90.94	39.2	2.32	106.23	39.2	2.71		
1957: January	104.83	41.6	2.52	82.32	42.0	1.96	98.55	34.7	2.84	94.86	37.2	2.55	83.90	36.8	2.28	101.73	37.4	2.72		
1957: February	101.91	40.6	2.51	84.05	43.1	1.95	104.80	36.9	2.84	101.38	39.6	2.56	93.09	40.3	2.31	106.50	39.3	2.71		
1957: March	101.25	40.5	2.50	84.63	43.4	1.95	104.23	36.7	2.84	100.47	39.4	2.55	91.77	39.9	2.30	106.35	39.1	2.72		
1957: April	100.75	40.3	2.50	84.87	43.3	1.96	104.88	36.8	2.85	100.88	39.1	2.58	93.37	39.9	2.34	106.54	38.6	2.76		
1957: May	104.23	40.4	2.58	87.71	44.3	1.98	106.39	37.2	2.86	103.88	39.8	2.61	96.64	40.1	2.41	109.93	39.4	2.79		
1957: June	109.18	41.2	2.65	90.45	45.0	2.01	108.11	37.8	2.86	106.63	40.7	2.62	101.33	41.7	2.43	111.32	39.9	2.79		
1957: July	110.00	41.2	2.67	90.70	44.9	2.02	109.15	37.9	2.89	110.77	41.8	2.65	107.01	43.5	2.46	114.05	40.3	2.83		
1957: August	106.78	40.6	2.63	92.37	45.5	2.03	111.27	38.5	2.85	112.67	42.2	2.67	109.37	44.1	2.48	116.12	40.6	2.86		
Building construction																				
Total: Building construction						General contractors			Special-trade contractors											
Special-trade contractors																				
Total: Special-trade contractors						Plumbing and heating			Painting and decorating			Electrical work								
1955: Average	\$96.29	36.2	\$2.66	\$90.22	35.8	\$2.52	\$100.83	36.4	\$2.77	\$106.40	38.0	\$2.80	\$94.38	34.7	\$2.72	\$116.52	39.1	\$2.98		
1956: Average	101.92	36.4	2.80	95.04	36.0	2.64	107.16	36.7	2.92	112.31	38.2	2.94	100.10	35.0	2.86	125.61	39.5	3.18		
1956: August	104.53	37.2	2.81	98.05	37.0	2.65	109.96	37.4	2.94	114.35	38.5	2.97	103.10	35.8	2.88	127.68	39.9	3.20		
1956: September	106.22	37.4	2.84	99.06	37.1	2.67	111.97	37.7	2.97	115.03	38.6	2.98	103.24	35.6	2.90	131.78	40.3	3.27		
1956: October	106.96	37.4	2.86	99.80	37.1	2.69	112.05	37.6	2.98	115.41	38.6	2.99	104.11	35.9	2.90	130.87	39.9	3.28		
1956: November	102.75	35.8	2.87	96.21	35.5	2.71	108.00	36.0	3.00	112.57	37.4	3.01	98.36	33.8	2.91	124.97	38.1	3.28		
1956: December	104.91	36.3	2.89	96.48	35.6	2.71	111.14	36.8	3.02	117.56	38.8	3.03	100.74	34.5	2.92	129.82	39.7	3.27		
1957: January	99.57	34.1	2.92	89.76	33.0	2.72	106.45	34.9	3.05	111.67	37.8	3.06	97.28	33.2	2.93	127.65	38.8	3.29		
1957: February	105.63	36.3	2.91	98.19	36.1	2.72	111.33	36.5	3.05	116.89	38.2	3.06	99.57	34.1	2.92	130.75	39.5	3.31		
1957: March	104.76	36.0	2.91	95.93	35.4	2.71	110.96	36.5	3.04	116.97	38.1	3.07	102.31	34.8	2.94	131.26	39.3	3.34		
1957: April	105.70	36.2	2.92	97.46	35.7	2.73	111.33	36.5	3.05	116.97	38.1	3.07	102.31	34.8	2.94	130.48	39.3	3.32		
1957: May	107.02	36.4	2.94	99.00	36.0	2.75	112.61	36.8	3.06	117.73	38.1	3.09	104.14	35.3	2.95	131.66	39.3	3.35		
1957: June	108.49	36.9	2.94	100.65	36.6	2.75	114.58	37.2	3.08	119.42	38.4	3.11	105.55	35.3	2.99	134.06	39.9	3.36		
1957: July	108.93	36.8	2.96	102.03	36.7	2.78	113.34	36.8	3.08	116.80	37.8	3.09	105.95	35.2	3.01	132.83	39.3	3.38		
1957: August	110.70	37.4	2.96	103.69	37.3	2.78	115.88	37.5	3.09	119.42	38.4	3.11	107.10	35.7	3.00	132.50	39.2	3.38		
Building construction—Con.																				
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		
Total: Food and kindred products <sup>4</sup>																				
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		
1956: Average	102.39	35.8	2.86	79.99	40.4	1.98	86.31	41.1	2.10	71.10	39.5	1.80	91.54	41.8	2.19	75.03	41.0	1.80		
1956: August	105.33	36.7	2.87	79.79	40.3	1.98	85.68	40.8	2.10	71.68	39.6	1.81	90.64	41.2	2.20	74.16	41.2	1.83		
1956: September	107.22	37.1	2.89	81.81	40.7	2.01	88.38	41.3	2.14	72.44	39.8	1.82	93.88	42.1	2.23	76.02	42.0	1.81		
1956: October	107.67	37.0	2.91	82.21	40.7	2.02	89.01	41.4	2.15	72.65	39.7	1.83	95.18	42.3	2.25	75.99	41.3	1.84		
1956: November	103.08	35.3	2.92	82.22	40.5	2.03	88.99	41.2	2.16	72.86	39.6	1.84	94.50	42.0	2.25	78.06	41.3	1.89		
1956: December	104.73	35.5	2.95	84.05	41.0	2.05	91.34	41.9	2.18	73.84	39.7	1.86	96.70	42.6	2.27	77.71	40.9	1.90		
1957: January	95.93	32.3	2.97	82.41	40.2	2.05	89.16	40.9	2.18	72.78	39.1	1.86	95.76	42.0	2.28	77.18	40.2	1.92		
1957: February	104.25	35.1	2.97	82.41	40.2	2.05	88.75	40.9	2.17	73.10	39.3	1.86	96.18	42.0	2.29	77.39	40.1	1.93</		

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees<sup>1</sup>—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
Food and kindred products—Continued																		
	Meat products <sup>4, 5</sup>			Meatpacking, wholesale			Sausages and casings			Dairy products <sup>5</sup>			Condensed and evaporated milk			Ice cream and ices		
1955: Average	\$83.16	42.0	\$1.98	\$86.92	42.4	\$2.05	\$81.09	41.8	\$1.94	\$72.48	43.4	\$1.67	\$74.46	45.4	\$1.64	\$75.08	42.9	\$1.75
1956: Average	84.03	41.6	2.02	92.00	42.2	2.18	85.08	41.5	2.05	74.47	42.3	1.74	75.95	43.9	1.73	77.46	42.1	1.84
August	80.59	40.7	1.98	87.74	41.0	2.14	85.07	41.7	2.04	74.47	42.8	1.74	76.56	44.0	1.74	76.86	42.0	1.83
September	85.20	42.6	2.00	93.74	43.2	2.17	86.31	41.9	2.06	75.68	43.0	1.76	78.59	44.4	1.77	79.42	42.7	1.86
October	84.23	41.7	2.02	92.84	42.2	2.20	83.44	40.7	2.05	74.80	42.6	1.76	75.25	43.0	1.75	78.49	42.2	1.87
November	91.80	43.3	2.12	101.85	43.9	2.32	88.62	42.2	2.10	75.23	42.5	1.77	75.23	42.5	1.77	78.17	41.8	1.87
December	87.14	41.8	2.11	96.87	42.3	2.29	87.35	41.4	2.11	75.64	42.2	1.79	76.01	42.7	1.78	78.47	41.3	1.90
1957: January	87.10	40.7	2.14	97.25	42.1	2.31	85.01	40.1	2.12	75.66	41.8	1.81	78.12	43.4	1.80	77.33	40.7	1.90
February	85.57	39.8	2.15	94.71	41.0	2.31	84.77	39.8	2.13	75.06	41.7	1.80	76.68	42.6	1.80	78.66	41.4	1.91
March	83.71	39.3	2.13	92.52	40.4	2.29	83.71	39.3	2.13	76.02	42.0	1.81	78.51	42.9	1.83	79.07	41.4	1.91
April	84.99	39.9	2.13	93.15	40.5	2.30	87.08	40.5	2.15	75.84	41.9	1.81	78.14	42.7	1.83	79.27	41.5	1.91
May	86.28	40.7	2.12	95.17	41.2	2.31	88.97	41.0	2.17	77.53	42.6	1.82	79.24	43.3	1.83	82.60	42.8	1.93
June	87.13	41.1	2.12	95.87	41.5	2.31	91.12	41.8	2.18	78.87	43.1	1.83	79.92	43.2	1.85	83.89	42.8	1.96
July	87.31	40.8	2.14	95.76	41.1	2.33	91.10	41.6	2.19	80.85	43.7	1.85	80.66	43.6	1.85	86.29	43.8	1.97
August	85.20	40.0	2.13	94.13	40.4	2.33	88.29	40.5	2.18	77.83	42.3	1.84	78.75	42.8	1.84	81.71	41.9	1.95
	Canning and preserving <sup>5</sup>			Seafood, canned and cured			Canned fruits, vegetables, and soups			Grain-mill products <sup>5</sup>			Flour and other grain-mill products			Prepared feeds		
1955: Average	\$56.50	38.7	\$1.46	\$50.55	32.2	\$1.57	\$58.65	39.9	\$1.47	\$77.62	44.1	\$1.76	\$83.51	44.9	\$1.86	\$74.25	45.0	\$1.65
1956: Average	62.02	39.5	1.57	50.66	30.7	1.65	65.99	41.5	1.59	80.97	43.3	1.87	84.73	43.9	1.93	76.83	43.9	1.75
August	65.05	41.7	1.56	49.75	30.9	1.61	68.57	43.4	1.58	81.59	43.4	1.88	86.04	43.9	1.96	75.86	43.6	1.74
September	66.73	42.5	1.57	48.84	28.9	1.69	71.39	44.9	1.59	85.00	44.5	1.91	91.80	45.9	2.00	78.94	44.6	1.77
October	64.96	40.6	1.60	50.27	30.1	1.67	70.25	43.1	1.63	84.42	44.2	1.91	89.89	45.4	1.98	78.32	44.0	1.78
November	57.56	36.9	1.56	44.76	26.8	1.67	61.23	39.0	1.57	82.70	43.3	1.91	89.20	44.6	2.00	77.94	43.3	1.80
December	61.02	37.9	1.61	54.87	31.9	1.72	65.01	39.4	1.65	83.14	43.3	1.92	88.70	44.8	1.98	78.99	43.4	1.82
1957: January	61.99	37.8	1.64	50.49	29.7	1.70	65.18	38.8	1.68	83.88	43.2	1.93	91.00	45.5	2.00	79.17	43.5	1.82
February	61.78	37.9	1.63	46.31	27.4	1.69	65.63	39.3	1.67	82.60	42.8	1.93	87.32	44.1	1.98	77.47	42.8	1.81
March	61.59	37.1	1.66	53.15	30.9	1.72	65.66	38.4	1.71	82.03	42.5	1.93	84.87	43.3	1.96	77.29	42.7	1.81
April	62.83	37.4	1.68	53.69	31.4	1.71	66.47	38.2	1.74	82.22	42.6	1.93	84.91	43.1	1.97	79.06	43.2	1.83
May	62.75	37.8	1.66	53.80	31.1	1.73	66.64	39.2	1.70	83.61	43.1	1.94	85.50	43.4	1.97	79.17	43.5	1.82
June	61.18	38.0	1.61	50.24	32.0	1.57	64.08	38.6	1.66	83.66	43.8	1.91	86.17	43.3	1.99	80.10	44.5	1.80
July	64.17	41.4	1.55	54.77	33.6	1.63	67.32	44.0	1.56	86.72	44.7	1.94	89.49	44.3	2.02	81.99	45.3	1.81
August	66.33	40.2	1.65	50.96	29.8	1.71	69.22	41.2	1.68	87.76	44.1	1.99	88.33	43.3	2.04	81.90	45.0	1.82
	Bakery products <sup>5</sup>			Bread and other bakery products			Biscuits, crackers, and pretzels			Sugar <sup>5</sup>			Cane-sugar refining			Beet sugar		
1955: Average	\$70.35	40.9	\$1.72	\$71.93	41.1	\$1.75	\$62.73	39.7	\$1.58	\$77.09	43.8	\$1.76	\$84.12	42.7	\$1.97	\$73.35	42.4	\$1.73
1956: Average	73.08	40.6	1.80	74.89	40.7	1.84	66.00	40.0	1.65	79.98	43.0	1.86	86.94	41.8	2.08	78.12	43.4	1.80
August	73.71	40.5	1.82	75.52	40.6	1.86	66.57	40.1	1.66	79.56	40.8	1.95	87.76	42.6	2.06	72.57	37.6	1.93
September	74.85	40.9	1.83	76.30	40.8	1.87	68.72	41.4	1.66	82.76	41.8	1.98	92.22	43.5	2.12	77.60	40.0	1.94
October	74.30	40.6	1.83	76.11	40.7	1.87	66.40	40.0	1.66	77.83	43.0	1.81	93.95	43.9	2.14	71.88	43.3	1.66
November	74.93	40.5	1.85	77.30	40.9	1.89	65.13	39.0	1.67	85.64	49.5	1.73	89.66	41.7	2.15	85.31	49.6	1.72
December	73.75	40.3	1.83	75.52	40.6	1.86	66.81	39.3	1.70	83.60	47.5	1.76	86.71	40.9	2.12	85.80	48.2	1.78
1957: January	73.23	39.8	1.84	74.99	40.1	1.87	66.18	38.7	1.71	78.80	39.4	2.00	88.78	41.1	2.16	71.23	37.1	1.92
February	74.00	40.0	1.85	75.76	40.3	1.88	66.52	38.9	1.71	81.61	40.6	2.01	85.75	39.7	2.16	83.07	42.6	1.95
March	73.23	39.8	1.84	75.39	40.1	1.88	65.96	38.8	1.70	83.23	40.8	2.04	88.75	40.9	2.17	79.98	39.4	2.03
April	74.37	40.2	1.85	76.55	40.5	1.89	66.69	39.0	1.71	81.16	39.4	2.06	87.64	40.2	2.18	78.39	39.0	2.01
May	75.55	40.4	1.87	77.55	40.6	1.91	67.72	39.6	1.71	83.62	40.2	2.08	91.10	41.6	2.19	74.40	37.2	2.00
June	76.89	40.9	1.88	78.53	40.9	1.92	70.35	40.9	1.72	92.44	43.4	2.13	102.38	45.3	2.26	81.61	40.2	2.03
July	77.49	41.0	1.89	78.94	40.9	1.93	71.97	41.6	1.73	87.78	42.0	2.09	96.78	43.4	2.23	79.79	40.3	1.98
August	76.70	40.8	1.88	78.34	40.8	1.92	70.41	40.7	1.73	79.72	38.7	2.06	88.51	40.6	2.18	70.75	35.2	2.01
	Confectionery and related products <sup>5</sup>			Confectionery			Beverages <sup>5</sup>			Bottled soft drinks			Malt liquors			Distilled, rectified, and blended liquors		
1955: Average	\$58.11	39.8	\$1.46	\$55.98	39.7	\$1.41	\$82.22	40.5	\$2.03	\$63.42	42.0	\$1.51	\$97.84	40.1	\$2.44	\$78.76	38.8	\$2.03
1956: Average	61.85	39.9	1.55	59.70	39.8	1.50	85.41	40.1	2.13	64.68	41.2	1.57	103.08	39.8	2.59	81.90	39.0	2.10
August	61.54	39.7	1.55	59.65	39.5	1.51	87.51	40.7	2.15	66.83	42.3	1.58	107.33	40.5	2.65	79.46	38.2	2.08
September	64.53	41.1	1.57	62.73	41.0	1.53	84.99	39.9	2.13	65.35	41.1	1.59	102.31	39.5	2.59	80.05	38.3	2.09
October	63.34	40.6	1.56	61.41	40.4	1.52	84.96	39.7	2.14	63.34	40.6	1.56	100.49	38.5	2.61	86.62	40.1	2.16
November	62.71	40.2	1.56	60.95	40.1	1.52	85.97	39.8	2.16	63.83	40.4	1.58	102.57	39.0	2.63	88.94	40.8	2.18
December	63.02	40.4	1.56	61.26	40.3	1.52	86.18	39.9	2.16	66.98	41.6	1.61	104.28	39.5	2.64	82.35	38.3	2.15
1957: January	62.09	39.3	1.58	59.67	39.0	1.53	84.67	39.2	2.16	63.99	40.5	1.58	102.18	39.0	2.62	80.59	36.8	2.19
February	63.84	39.9	1.60	61.78	39.6	1.56	85.72	39.5	2.17	64.31	40.7	1.58	103.49	39.2	2.64	84.42	38.2	2.21
March	64.32	40.2	1.60	62.40	40.0	1.56	86.29	39.4	2.19	64.96	40.6	1.60	103.74	39.0	2.66	83.76	37.9	2.21
April	63.60	39.5	1.61	61.54	39.2	1.57	87.16	39.8	2.19	65.19	41.0	1.59	105.86	39.5	2.68	85.09	38.5	2.21
May	63.57	39.0	1.63	61.15	38.7	1.58	88.62	40.1	2.21	67.23	41.5	1.62	108.13	39.9	2.71	83.54	37.8	2.21

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees<sup>1</sup>-Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Manufacturing-Continued																	
	Food and kindred products-Continued						Tobacco manufactures											
	Miscellaneous food products <sup>2</sup>			Corn sirup, sugar, oil, and starch			Manufactured ice			Total: Tobacco manufactures			Cigarettes			Cigars		
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	\$43.90	37.2	\$1.18
1956: Average	72.92	41.2	1.77	86.53	42.4	2.09	69.71	44.4	1.57	56.41	38.9	1.45	70.88	40.5	1.75	47.63	37.5	1.27
August	73.80	41.0	1.80	90.09	41.9	2.15	69.64	43.8	1.59	55.52	39.1	1.42	72.34	41.1	1.76	47.87	37.4	1.28
September	75.17	41.3	1.82	89.62	41.3	2.17	69.76	43.6	1.60	56.30	40.8	1.38	71.98	40.9	1.76	48.77	38.1	1.28
October	74.98	41.2	1.82	92.42	42.2	2.19	69.28	43.3	1.60	54.91	39.5	1.39	70.35	40.2	1.75	49.41	38.3	1.29
November	75.95	41.5	1.83	90.50	41.9	2.16	71.07	43.6	1.63	56.41	38.9	1.45	72.85	40.7	1.79	50.57	38.6	1.31
December	75.40	41.2	1.83	90.03	41.3	2.18	72.61	45.1	1.61	58.90	39.8	1.48	76.08	41.8	1.82	49.92	38.4	1.30
1957: January	75.62	41.1	1.84	89.44	41.6	2.15	71.97	44.7	1.61	57.81	38.8	1.49	75.17	41.3	1.82	48.12	37.3	1.29
February	77.00	41.4	1.86	87.53	40.9	2.14	73.55	45.4	1.62	57.37	38.5	1.49	71.06	39.7	1.79	49.01	37.7	1.30
March	75.03	41.0	1.83	87.10	40.7	2.14	72.58	44.8	1.62	57.99	37.9	1.53	71.28	39.6	1.80	48.10	37.0	1.30
April	74.85	40.9	1.83	86.88	40.6	2.14	73.02	44.8	1.63	57.04	36.8	1.55	67.88	37.5	1.48	47.55	36.3	1.31
May	74.30	40.6	1.83	88.80	41.3	2.15	72.90	45.0	1.62	61.78	39.1	1.58	77.19	41.5	1.86	48.86	37.3	1.31
June	76.36	41.5	1.84	90.69	41.6	2.18	72.70	44.6	1.63	60.99	38.6	1.58	74.59	40.1	1.86	49.63	37.6	1.32
July	77.79	41.6	1.87	95.37	42.2	2.26	74.49	45.7	1.63	63.76	39.6	1.61	81.16	43.4	1.87	47.78	36.2	1.32
August	78.06	41.3	1.89	96.02	42.3	2.27	73.37	44.2	1.66	57.51	38.6	1.49	71.92	39.3	1.83	50.67	38.1	1.33
	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>3</sup>			Yarn mills		
1955: Average	\$54.17	37.1	\$1.46	\$42.08	39.7	\$1.06	\$55.74	40.1	\$1.39	\$63.86	41.2	\$1.55	\$50.04	39.4	\$1.27	\$50.04	39.4	\$1.27
1956: Average	57.13	37.1	1.54	47.04	39.2	1.20	57.57	39.7	1.45	66.56	41.6	1.60	52.53	39.2	1.34	52.53	39.2	1.34
August	57.44	37.3	1.54	45.98	39.3	1.17	56.45	39.2	1.44	68.48	42.8	1.60	51.86	38.7	1.34	51.86	38.7	1.34
September	58.28	37.6	1.55	49.70	39.3	1.14	56.99	39.3	1.45	66.33	41.2	1.61	51.72	38.6	1.34	51.72	38.6	1.34
October	58.28	37.6	1.55	45.65	40.4	1.13	59.75	40.1	1.49	66.67	40.9	1.63	53.72	39.5	1.36	54.25	39.6	1.37
November	58.88	37.5	1.57	44.01	37.3	1.18	60.30	40.2	1.50	67.16	40.7	1.65	55.46	39.9	1.39	56.00	40.0	1.40
December	60.29	38.4	1.57	48.86	39.4	1.24	60.30	40.2	1.50	67.23	41.5	1.62	54.79	39.7	1.38	55.18	39.7	1.39
1957: January	58.30	36.9	1.58	47.63	38.1	1.25	58.65	39.1	1.50	65.19	41.0	1.59	54.10	39.2	1.38	54.49	39.2	1.39
February	57.56	36.2	1.59	49.15	38.7	1.27	58.80	39.2	1.50	65.83	41.4	1.59	53.82	39.0	1.38	54.21	39.0	1.39
March	57.92	36.2	1.60	49.45	36.9	1.34	58.35	38.9	1.50	62.65	39.4	1.59	52.99	38.4	1.38	52.99	38.4	1.38
April	57.83	35.7	1.62	53.65	37.0	1.45	57.90	38.6	1.50	64.72	40.2	1.61	52.44	38.0	1.38	52.68	37.9	1.39
May	59.98	36.8	1.63	56.36	38.6	1.46	57.60	38.4	1.50	65.92	41.2	1.60	52.68	37.9	1.39	52.54	37.8	1.39
June	61.94	38.0	1.63	54.52	37.6	1.45	58.35	38.9	1.50	68.20	42.1	1.62	52.85	38.3	1.38	53.24	38.3	1.39
July	62.16	37.9	1.64	55.15	38.3	1.44	57.90	38.6	1.50	69.47	42.1	1.65	53.10	38.2	1.39	53.10	38.2	1.39
August	62.27	38.2	1.63	46.73	38.3	1.22	58.65	39.1	1.50	62.81	39.5	1.59	53.24	38.3	1.39	53.24	38.3	1.39
	Thread mills			Broad-woven fabric mills <sup>4</sup>			Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber											
	United States						North			South			Woolen and worsted					
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
1956: Average	53.33	39.5	1.35	56.28	40.2	1.40	54.66	39.9	1.37	58.46	39.5	1.48	54.00	40.0	1.35	65.31	41.6	1.57
August	54.25	39.6	1.37	54.23	39.3	1.38	52.65	39.0	1.35	57.37	38.5	1.49	51.61	39.1	1.35	64.37	41.0	1.57
September	53.70	39.2	1.37	55.04	39.6	1.39	53.06	39.3	1.35	57.75	38.5	1.50	52.40	39.4	1.35	64.84	41.3	1.57
October	53.76	38.4	1.40	58.46	40.6	1.44	57.51	40.5	1.42	60.10	39.8	1.51	56.84	40.6	1.40	65.76	41.1	1.60
November	54.24	38.2	1.42	59.42	40.7	1.46	58.54	40.8	1.43	59.58	39.2	1.52	58.36	41.1	1.42	64.16	40.1	1.60
December	56.00	40.0	1.49	59.71	40.9	1.46	58.34	40.8	1.43	61.16	40.5	1.51	58.08	40.9	1.42	66.49	41.3	1.61
1957: January	56.26	39.9	1.41	57.57	39.7	1.45	56.49	39.5	1.43	57.00	37.5	1.52	56.12	39.8	1.41	65.44	40.9	1.60
February	55.30	39.5	1.40	56.70	39.1	1.45	55.10	38.8	1.42	56.47	37.4	1.51	54.99	39.0	1.41	66.49	41.3	1.61
March	55.13	39.1	1.41	56.55	39.0	1.45	55.34	38.7	1.43	57.61	37.9	1.52	54.71	38.8	1.41	65.92	41.2	1.60
April	54.60	39.0	1.40	56.26	38.8	1.45	55.06	38.5	1.43	57.46	37.8	1.52	54.43	38.6	1.41	65.44	40.9	1.60
May	54.88	39.2	1.40	55.97	38.6	1.45	54.10	38.1	1.42	57.61	37.9	1.52	53.72	38.1	1.41	65.72	41.7	1.60
June	54.46	38.9	1.40	56.41	38.9	1.45	54.91	38.4	1.43	59.67	39.0	1.53	54.00	38.3	1.41	67.20	42.0	1.60
July	54.85	38.9	1.41	56.26	38.8	1.45	54.77	38.3	1.43	59.98	39.2	1.53	53.86	38.2	1.41	66.56	41.6	1.60
August	55.95	39.4	1.42	56.99	39.3	1.45	55.77	39.0	1.43	60.59	39.6	1.53	54.85	38.9	1.41	65.67	41.3	1.59
	Narrow fabrics and small wares			Knitting mills <sup>5</sup>			Full-fashioned hosiery											
	United States						North			South			Seamless hosiery					
1955: Average	\$56.28	40.2	\$1.40	\$50.81	38.2	\$1.33	\$56.54	38.2	\$1.48	\$55.42	37.7	\$1.47	\$56.83	38.4	\$1.48	\$42.80	36.9	\$1.16
1956: Average	58.51	39.8	1.47	53.68	37.8	1.42	58.98	38.3	1.54	58.98	38.8	1.52	59.06	38.1	1.55	46.21	36.1	1.28
August	58.31	39.4	1.48	54.10	38.1	1.42	57.53	37.6	1.53	58.67	38.6	1.52	57.13	37.1	1.54	47.09	36.5	1.29
September	59.05	39.9	1.48	54.20	37.9	1.43	57.83	37.8	1.53	59.98	39.2	1.53	56.92	37.2	1.53	47.06	36.2	1.30
October	58.80	39.2	1.50	55.06	38.5	1.43	59.21	38.7	1.53	59.89	39.4	1.52	58.75	38.4	1.53	49.13	37.5	1.31
November	58.59	38.8	1.51	55.15	38.3	1.44	60.37	39.2	1.54	61.20	40.0	1.53	60.80	38.9	1.55	49.50	37.5	1.32
December	60.30	40.2	1.50	54.43	37.8	1.44	60.61	39.1	1.55	59.34	39.3	1.51	61.23	39.0	1.57	49.24	37.3	1.32
1957: January	60.80	40.0	1.52	53.36	36.8	1.45	59.59	38.2	1.56	58.75	37.9	1.55	59.75	38.3	1.56	47.75	35.9	1.32
February	60.40	40.0	1.51	54.09	37.3	1.45	59.59	38.2	1.56	58.60	38.3	1.53	59.82	38.1	1.57	48.64	36.3	1.34
March	60.70	40.2	1.51	54.31	37.2	1.46	59.75	38.3	1.56	59.06	38.6	1.53	59.82	38.1	1.57	47.97	35.8	1.34
April	60.10	39.8	1.51	53.65	37.0	1.45	57.97	37.4	1.55	56.62	38.0	1.49	58.40	37.2	1.57	47.30	35.3	1.34
May	60.10	39.8	1.51	53.73	36.8	1.46	55.80	36.0	1.55	57.60	37.4	1.54	55.22	35.4				

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees <sup>1</sup>-Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Manufacturing-Continued																	
	Textile-mill products-Continued																	
	Seamless hosiery-Continued						Knit outerwear			Knit underwear			Dyeing and finishing textiles <sup>1</sup>		Dyeing and finishing textiles (except wool)			
	North			South														
1955: Average.....	\$46.71	38.6	\$1.21	\$42.21	36.7	\$1.15	\$53.76	38.4	\$1.40	\$48.34	39.3	\$1.23	\$65.14	42.3	\$1.54	\$64.87	42.4	\$1.53
1956: Average.....	49.27	37.9	1.30	45.82	35.8	1.28	56.15	38.2	1.47	49.91	38.1	1.31	65.92	41.2	1.60	65.51	41.2	1.59
August.....	49.79	38.6	1.29	46.57	36.1	1.29	58.31	39.4	1.48	49.28	38.2	1.29	64.78	41.0	1.58	64.37	41.0	1.57
September.....	51.60	38.8	1.33	46.18	35.8	1.29	56.83	38.4	1.48	50.94	38.3	1.33	63.90	40.7	1.57	63.80	40.9	1.56
October.....	52.00	39.1	1.33	48.73	37.2	1.31	58.80	39.2	1.50	49.84	37.1	1.33	68.97	41.8	1.65	69.30	42.0	1.66
November.....	51.07	38.4	1.33	49.24	37.3	1.32	58.05	38.7	1.50	49.82	36.9	1.35	70.22	42.3	1.66	70.55	42.5	1.66
December.....	50.12	37.4	1.34	49.24	37.3	1.32	55.58	37.3	1.49	48.74	36.1	1.35	69.55	41.9	1.66	69.89	42.1	1.66
1957: January.....	50.18	36.9	1.36	47.61	35.8	1.33	53.87	36.4	1.48	48.55	35.7	1.36	65.51	39.7	1.65	65.44	39.9	1.64
February.....	51.51	37.6	1.37	48.01	36.1	1.33	55.43	37.2	1.49	49.87	36.4	1.37	68.15	41.3	1.65	68.15	41.3	1.65
March.....	50.92	36.9	1.38	47.35	35.6	1.33	56.10	37.4	1.50	51.47	36.6	1.37	68.06	41.0	1.66	67.65	41.0	1.65
April.....	50.59	37.2	1.36	46.90	35.0	1.34	57.88	37.5	1.49	51.47	37.3	1.38	67.49	40.9	1.65	66.75	40.7	1.64
May.....	51.17	37.9	1.35	47.48	35.7	1.33	55.00	37.5	1.52	50.05	36.8	1.36	66.83	40.5	1.65	66.09	40.3	1.64
June.....	51.05	38.1	1.34	48.94	36.8	1.33	58.75	38.4	1.53	51.14	37.6	1.36	69.22	41.7	1.66	68.81	41.7	1.65
July.....	52.11	38.6	1.35	47.19	36.3	1.30	59.14	38.4	1.54	50.86	37.4	1.36	65.60	40.0	1.64	64.87	39.8	1.63
August.....	52.26	39.0	1.34	49.24	37.3	1.32	59.52	38.9	1.53	51.38	37.5	1.37	66.58	40.6	1.64	65.85	40.4	1.63
	Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings <sup>2</sup>			Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarns <sup>3</sup>			Hats (except cloth and millinery)			Miscellaneous textile goods <sup>4</sup>			Felt goods (except women felts and hats) <sup>4</sup>			Lace goods		
1955: Average.....	\$73.74	41.9	\$1.76	\$71.05	40.6	\$1.75	\$58.03	37.2	\$1.56	\$66.56	41.6	\$1.60	\$73.93	41.3	\$1.79	\$63.91	38.5	\$1.66
1956: Average.....	73.98	41.1	1.80	73.26	40.7	1.80	57.38	35.2	1.63	66.83	40.5	1.65	71.10	40.4	1.76	66.09	38.2	1.73
August.....	74.45	41.6	1.79	73.44	40.8	1.80	60.09	36.2	1.66	66.40	40.0	1.66	70.27	39.7	1.77	67.23	38.2	1.76
September.....	75.89	41.7	1.82	76.18	41.4	1.84	56.91	34.7	1.64	68.14	40.8	1.67	75.66	41.8	1.81	67.86	39.0	1.74
October.....	76.49	41.8	1.83	75.81	41.2	1.84	55.79	32.8	1.64	70.04	41.2	1.70	79.18	42.8	1.85	68.11	38.7	1.76
November.....	76.31	41.7	1.83	74.85	40.9	1.83	55.61	33.5	1.66	70.28	41.1	1.71	80.09	42.6	1.88	66.02	37.3	1.77
December.....	77.28	42.0	1.84	76.54	41.6	1.84	55.61	33.5	1.61	71.99	42.1	1.71	81.65	43.2	1.89	67.97	38.4	1.77
1957: January.....	76.96	41.6	1.85	77.15	41.7	1.85	53.61	33.3	1.61	69.02	40.6	1.70	77.89	42.1	1.85	67.68	37.6	1.80
February.....	78.26	42.3	1.85	77.52	41.9	1.85	61.15	36.4	1.68	68.85	40.5	1.70	74.74	40.4	1.85	67.28	37.8	1.78
March.....	75.44	41.0	1.84	73.20	40.0	1.83	56.76	34.4	1.65	68.68	40.4	1.70	75.62	41.1	1.84	67.32	37.4	1.80
April.....	74.34	40.4	1.84	72.44	39.8	1.82	54.61	33.3	1.64	67.49	39.7	1.70	71.02	38.6	1.84	67.32	37.4	1.80
May.....	73.05	39.7	1.84	71.16	39.1	1.82	58.48	36.1	1.62	67.15	39.5	1.70	71.23	38.5	1.85	67.13	37.5	1.79
June.....	72.29	39.5	1.83	68.76	38.2	1.80	59.76	36.0	1.66	69.37	40.1	1.73	73.49	39.3	1.87	68.80	37.8	1.82
July.....	72.07	39.6	1.82	68.76	38.2	1.80	59.01	36.2	1.63	69.95	40.2	1.74	72.52	39.2	1.85	69.36	37.9	1.83
August.....	73.02	39.9	1.83	70.62	38.8	1.82	60.54	37.6	1.61	69.25	39.8	1.74	74.84	39.6	1.89	67.14	37.3	1.80
	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		
1955: Average.....	\$73.44	43.2	\$1.70	\$51.17	41.6	\$1.23	\$88.59	45.9	\$1.93	\$55.58	39.7	\$1.40	\$40.41	36.6	\$1.35	\$59.86	36.5	\$1.64
1956: Average.....	68.85	40.5	1.70	53.97	41.2	1.31	88.00	44.0	2.00	50.99	39.3	1.45	52.64	36.3	1.45	63.12	36.7	1.72
August.....	68.57	40.1	1.71	52.93	40.1	1.32	87.96	44.2	1.99	55.83	38.5	1.45	54.17	36.6	1.48	65.33	36.7	1.78
September.....	72.66	41.7	1.74	53.33	40.4	1.32	89.89	44.5	2.02	57.82	39.6	1.46	53.28	36.0	1.48	64.97	36.5	1.78
October.....	73.27	42.6	1.72	54.95	40.7	1.35	94.60	45.7	2.07	57.09	39.1	1.46	54.24	36.4	1.49	65.16	36.4	1.79
November.....	72.07	41.9	1.72	56.71	41.7	1.36	93.11	45.2	2.06	57.87	39.1	1.48	53.43	36.1	1.48	64.25	36.4	1.77
December.....	75.50	42.9	1.76	59.60	43.5	1.37	98.70	47.0	2.10	59.60	40.0	1.49	54.45	36.3	1.50	64.78	36.6	1.77
1957: January.....	71.17	40.9	1.74	56.72	41.4	1.37	92.35	44.4	2.08	59.40	39.6	1.50	53.49	35.9	1.49	63.80	36.3	1.76
February.....	72.38	41.6	1.74	57.54	42.0	1.37	86.10	42.0	2.05	59.70	39.8	1.50	54.39	36.5	1.49	64.06	36.4	1.76
March.....	71.45	41.3	1.73	57.55	41.4	1.39	85.27	41.8	2.04	59.85	39.9	1.50	54.75	36.5	1.50	64.05	36.6	1.75
April.....	70.24	40.6	1.73	56.30	40.5	1.39	85.28	41.6	2.05	58.80	39.2	1.50	52.84	35.7	1.48	62.48	35.5	1.76
May.....	69.49	40.4	1.72	57.26	40.9	1.40	86.53	41.8	2.07	57.15	38.1	1.50	52.98	35.8	1.48	63.37	35.8	1.77
June.....	69.95	40.2	1.74	58.66	41.6	1.41	93.07	43.9	2.12	57.68	38.2	1.51	53.34	35.8	1.49	64.08	35.8	1.79
July.....	71.28	40.5	1.76	58.80	41.7	1.41	97.00	44.7	2.17	57.83	38.3	1.51	54.15	36.1	1.50	63.90	36.1	1.77
August.....	70.84	39.8	1.78	58.24	41.6	1.40	95.90	44.4	2.16	58.82	38.7	1.52	55.35	36.9	1.50	65.34	36.3	1.80
	Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing <sup>5</sup>			Shirts, collars, and nightwear			Separate trousers			Work shirts			Women's outerwear <sup>6</sup>			Women's dresses		
1955: Average.....	\$41.92	37.1	\$1.13	\$42.29	37.1	\$1.14	\$43.52	37.2	\$1.17	\$36.29	37.8	\$0.96	\$52.90	35.5	\$1.49	\$53.40	35.6	\$1.50
1956: Average.....	45.26	36.5	1.24	45.51	36.7	1.24	46.49	36.9	1.26	39.82	36.2	1.10	57.02	35.2	1.62	55.62	35.2	1.58
August.....	46.00	36.8	1.25	46.13	37.2	1.24	46.34	36.2	1.28	40.32	36.0	1.12	59.26	35.7	1.66	57.16	35.5	1.61
September.....	46.24	36.7	1.26	47.87	37.4	1.28	45.09	35.5	1.27	40.93	35.9	1.14	56.45	33.8	1.67	54.76	33.8	1.62
October.....	46.61	36.7	1.27	48.63	37.7	1.29	46.44	36.0	1.29	40.71	35.4	1.15	57.44	34.6	1.66	55.55	34.5	1.61
November.....	45.82	35.8	1.28	48.49	37.3	1.30	45.54	35.3	1.29	37.15	32.3	1.15	56.64	34.9	1.62	55.97	35.2	1.59
December.....	45.95	35.9	1.28	47.32	36.4	1.30	48.10	37.0	1.30	40.72	35.1	1.16	58.38	35.6	1.64	57.28	35.8	1.60
1957: January.....	45.44	35.5	1.28	46.44	36.0	1.29	47.84	36.8	1.30	40.47	34.3	1.18	58.27	35.1	1.66	55.49	34.9	1.59
February.....	46.36	36.5	1.27	46.21	36.1	1.28	48.36	37.2	1.30	45.40	38.8	1.17	58.74	35.6	1.65	55.62	35.2	1.58
March.....	46.72	36.5	1.28	46.18	35.8	1.29	48.73	37.2	1.31	42.60	35.8	1.19	59.43	35.8	1.66	57.80	35.9	1.61
April.....	45.72	36.0	1.27	44.67	34.9	1.28	47.55	36.3	1.31	42.60	36.1	1.18	57.70	35.4	1.63	59.01	36.2	1.63
May.....	45.97	36.2	1.27															



TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees <sup>1</sup>-Con.

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>a</sup>			Underwear and night-wear, except corsets			Corsets and allied garments			Millinery		
1955: Average	\$40.52	36.5	\$1.11	\$64.27	33.3	\$1.93	\$44.77	36.7	\$1.22	\$42.44	36.9	\$1.15	\$48.78	36.4	\$1.34	\$56.99	36.3	\$1.57
1956: Average	44.76	36.1	1.24	68.14	33.9	2.01	47.55	36.3	1.31	45.50	36.4	1.25	51.77	36.2	1.43	61.85	36.6	1.69
1957: Average	45.11	35.8	1.26	73.19	35.7	2.05	47.68	36.4	1.31	46.12	36.6	1.26	51.62	36.1	1.43	63.13	37.8	1.67
1955: August	43.56	34.3	1.27	68.13	32.6	2.09	49.08	36.9	1.33	47.62	37.2	1.28	52.13	36.2	1.44	66.61	38.5	1.73
1956: August	44.58	35.1	1.27	69.63	33.8	2.06	50.49	37.4	1.35	49.14	37.8	1.30	53.07	36.6	1.45	67.20	39.3	1.71
1957: August	45.97	36.2	1.27	65.27	32.8	1.99	49.48	37.2	1.33	48.00	37.5	1.28	52.93	36.5	1.45	56.95	33.9	1.68
1955: September	47.74	37.3	1.28	68.74	34.2	2.01	48.81	36.7	1.33	46.74	36.8	1.27	52.93	36.5	1.45	61.03	35.9	1.70
1956: September	46.08	36.0	1.28	70.52	34.4	2.05	48.28	36.3	1.33	45.86	36.4	1.26	52.85	36.2	1.46	63.00	36.0	1.75
1957: September	46.83	36.3	1.29	70.45	34.2	2.06	49.21	37.0	1.33	47.50	37.4	1.27	52.64	36.3	1.45	69.27	38.7	1.79
1955: October	48.23	37.1	1.30	68.68	33.5	2.05	49.45	36.9	1.34	47.62	37.2	1.28	52.85	36.2	1.46	72.98	40.1	1.82
1956: October	48.10	37.0	1.30	59.87	30.7	1.95	47.70	35.6	1.34	45.95	35.9	1.28	51.60	35.1	1.47	57.62	34.3	1.68
1957: October	47.97	36.9	1.30	63.70	32.5	1.96	47.57	35.5	1.34	45.70	35.7	1.28	51.74	35.2	1.47	51.15	31.0	1.65
1955: November	45.50	35.0	1.30	65.73	32.7	2.01	48.11	35.9	1.34	45.95	35.9	1.28	52.41	35.9	1.46	54.94	32.9	1.67
1956: November	45.06	35.2	1.28	74.91	35.5	2.11	48.01	36.1	1.33	46.46	36.3	1.28	51.62	35.6	1.45	58.64	34.7	1.69
1957: November	45.44	35.5	1.28	74.52	36.0	2.07	49.61	37.3	1.33	48.26	37.7	1.28	53.00	36.3	1.46	64.64	37.8	1.71
1955: December																		
1956: December																		
1957: December																		
1955: January	\$45.38	37.2	\$1.22	\$45.63	37.1	\$1.23	\$51.32	38.3	\$1.34	\$45.72	38.1	\$1.20	\$53.65	38.6	\$1.39	\$53.58	39.4	\$1.36
1956: January	48.31	36.6	1.32	49.71	37.1	1.34	53.53	37.7	1.42	46.98	36.7	1.28	57.28	39.5	1.45	55.66	39.2	1.42
1957: January	49.45	36.9	1.34	50.86	37.4	1.36	53.16	37.7	1.41	48.38	37.5	1.29	58.90	39.8	1.48	56.34	39.4	1.43
1955: February	48.33	35.8	1.35	51.24	37.4	1.37	54.10	38.1	1.42	48.64	38.0	1.28	59.05	39.9	1.48	54.81	38.6	1.42
1956: February	49.58	37.0	1.34	52.30	37.9	1.38	56.12	38.7	1.45	50.31	39.0	1.29	58.95	40.1	1.47	56.41	38.9	1.45
1957: February	48.14	36.8	1.33	50.37	36.5	1.38	56.30	38.3	1.47	48.62	37.4	1.30	57.09	39.1	1.46	54.53	38.4	1.42
1955: March	49.94	36.8	1.35	51.15	36.8	1.39	57.22	38.4	1.48	48.10	37.0	1.30	59.64	40.3	1.48	56.06	39.2	1.43
1956: March	48.14	36.4	1.35	49.23	36.2	1.36	55.35	37.4	1.48	47.45	36.5	1.30	58.07	39.5	1.47	56.99	39.3	1.45
1957: March	51.27	37.7	1.36	49.73	36.3	1.37	55.86	38.0	1.47	48.86	37.3	1.31	59.35	40.1	1.48	55.20	38.6	1.43
1955: April	50.86	37.4	1.36	49.27	35.7	1.38	55.42	37.7	1.47	49.52	37.8	1.31	57.72	39.0	1.48	56.06	39.2	1.43
1956: April	48.28	36.3	1.33	48.37	34.8	1.39	54.54	37.1	1.47	48.86	37.3	1.31	56.74	38.6	1.47	56.34	39.4	1.43
1957: April	49.41	36.6	1.35	48.16	34.4	1.40	55.73	37.4	1.49	46.64	35.6	1.31	57.30	38.2	1.50	58.69	40.2	1.46
1955: May	51.61	37.4	1.38	49.63	35.2	1.41	57.23	37.9	1.51	47.92	36.3	1.32	59.40	39.6	1.50	59.09	40.2	1.47
1956: May	52.72	38.2	1.38	50.40	36.0	1.40	56.10	37.4	1.50	48.34	36.9	1.31	60.50	39.8	1.52	59.45	39.9	1.49
1957: May	51.00	37.5	1.36	48.02	34.8	1.38	57.98	38.4	1.51	50.18	38.6	1.30	59.00	39.6	1.49	60.76	38.7	1.67
1955: June																		
1956: June																		
1957: June																		
1955: July																		
1956: July																		
1957: July																		
1955: August																		
1956: August																		
1957: August																		
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)																		
	Total: Lumber and wood products (except furniture)			Sawmills and planing mills <sup>a</sup>			Sawmills and planing mills, general						Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products <sup>b</sup>					
							United States		South		West							
1955: Average	\$68.88	41.0	\$1.68	\$69.55	41.4	\$1.68	\$70.38	41.4	\$1.70	\$46.76	43.7	\$1.07	\$88.43	39.3	\$2.25	\$73.99	41.8	\$1.77
1956: Average	70.93	40.3	1.76	71.51	40.4	1.77	72.54	40.3	1.80	49.09	41.6	1.18	90.87	39.0	2.33	74.30	40.6	1.83
1957: Average	75.12	41.5	1.81	74.80	41.1	1.82	76.22	41.2	1.85	50.52	42.1	1.20	95.51	40.3	2.37	75.26	40.9	1.84
1955: August	74.03	40.9	1.81	73.71	40.5	1.82	74.93	40.5	1.85	50.52	42.1	1.20	92.90	39.2	2.37	74.70	40.6	1.84
1956: August	73.03	40.8	1.79	72.90	40.5	1.80	74.12	40.5	1.83	50.16	41.8	1.20	91.73	39.2	2.34	73.75	40.3	1.83
1957: August	70.80	40.0	1.77	71.20	40.0	1.78	72.22	39.9	1.81	49.80	41.5	1.20	90.64	38.9	2.33	73.02	39.9	1.83
1955: September	69.25	39.8	1.74	69.13	39.5	1.75	69.95	39.3	1.78	49.56	41.3	1.20	89.16	37.3	2.31	75.11	40.6	1.85
1956: September	67.55	39.1	1.72	66.95	38.7	1.73	67.94	38.6	1.76	48.00	40.0	1.20	84.04	36.7	2.29	73.63	39.8	1.85
1957: September	68.21	39.6	1.73	68.21	39.2	1.74	69.21	39.1	1.77	48.12	40.1	1.20	85.18	37.8	2.28	74.00	40.0	1.85
1955: October	72.00	40.0	1.80	70.67	39.7	1.78	71.86	39.7	1.81	48.64	40.2	1.21	89.31	39.0	2.29	74.40	40.0	1.86
1956: October	73.16	40.2	1.82	72.00	40.0	1.80	73.20	40.0	1.83	50.29	41.2	1.22	90.25	38.9	2.32	76.73	40.6	1.89
1957: October	74.89	40.7	1.84	73.42	39.9	1.84	74.40	40.0	1.86	48.25	40.7	1.21	91.89	39.1	2.35	77.71	40.9	1.90
1955: November	71.71	39.4	1.82	70.23	38.8	1.81	70.82	38.7	1.83	49.13	40.6	1.21	85.74	36.8	2.33	75.98	40.2	1.89
1956: November	75.07	40.8	1.84	73.75	40.3	1.83	74.56	40.3	1.85	49.97	41.3	1.21	94.33	39.8	2.37	77.52	40.8	1.90
1957: November																		
1955: December																		
1956: December																		
1957: December																		
Furniture and fixtures																		
	Millwork			Plywood			Wooden containers <sup>a</sup>			Wooden boxes, other than cigar			Miscellaneous wood products			Total: Furniture and fixtures		
1955: Average	\$72.56	41.7	\$1.74	\$78.37	43.3	\$1.81	\$52.48	41.0	\$1.28	\$53.12	41.5	\$1.28	\$57.82	41.6	\$1.39	\$67.07	41.4	\$1.62
1956: Average	72.90	40.5	1.80	76.22	41.2	1.85	56.71	40.8	1.39	56.58	41.0	1.38	60.15	41.2	1.46	68.95	40.8	1.69
1957: Average	74.44	40.9	1.82	75.99	41.3	1.84	57.92	40.5	1.43	57.11	40.5	1.41	60.27	41.0	1.47	69.87	41.1	1.70
1955: August	74.70	40.6	1.84	74.85	40.9	1.83	57.92	40.5	1.43	57.94	40.8	1.42	61.57	41.6	1.48	71.04	41.3	1.72
1956: August	73.35	40.3	1.82	73.71	40.5	1.82	58.50											

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees<sup>1</sup>—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
Furniture and fixtures																		
	Household furniture <sup>2</sup>			Wood household furniture (except upholstered)			Wood household furniture, upholstered			Mattresses and bedsprings			Office, public-building, and professional furniture <sup>3</sup>			Wood office furniture		
1955: Average	\$64.17	41.4	\$1.55	\$58.24	42.2	\$1.38	\$69.19	40.7	\$1.70	\$71.58	40.9	\$1.75	\$75.78	42.1	\$1.80	\$65.10	42.0	\$1.55
1956: Average	65.77	40.6	1.62	59.20	41.4	1.43	71.82	39.9	1.80	72.10	39.4	1.83	79.42	41.8	1.90	71.21	42.9	1.66
August	66.10	40.8	1.62	59.06	41.3	1.43	71.06	39.7	1.79	76.13	41.6	1.83	80.41	42.1	1.91	70.79	42.9	1.65
September	67.90	41.4	1.64	60.61	41.8	1.45	74.80	41.1	1.82	77.19	41.5	1.86	77.71	40.9	1.90	71.31	42.7	1.67
October	68.64	41.6	1.65	61.76	42.3	1.46	75.95	41.5	1.83	75.92	40.6	1.87	80.83	42.1	1.92	69.76	42.8	1.63
November	66.42	40.5	1.64	60.15	41.2	1.46	74.62	41.0	1.82	71.81	38.4	1.87	79.52	41.2	1.93	66.83	41.0	1.63
December	68.56	41.3	1.66	61.45	41.8	1.47	77.93	41.9	1.86	73.68	39.4	1.87	82.91	42.3	1.96	70.46	42.7	1.65
1957: January	64.78	39.5	1.64	58.84	40.3	1.46	68.58	38.1	1.80	72.94	38.8	1.88	78.55	40.7	1.93	67.20	42.0	1.60
February	66.00	40.0	1.65	58.98	40.4	1.46	72.86	39.6	1.84	73.32	39.0	1.88	79.13	41.0	1.93	67.62	42.0	1.61
March	66.40	40.0	1.66	59.39	40.4	1.47	73.97	40.2	1.84	71.61	38.5	1.84	77.73	40.3	1.94	65.83	41.4	1.59
April	65.01	39.4	1.65	58.80	40.0	1.47	71.92	39.3	1.83	68.45	37.2	1.84	77.78	41.1	1.94	64.06	40.8	1.57
May	64.02	38.8	1.65	58.61	39.6	1.48	67.51	37.3	1.81	72.37	38.7	1.87	77.29	40.1	1.94	63.04	39.9	1.58
June	65.74	39.6	1.66	59.20	40.0	1.48	71.00	38.8	1.83	76.97	40.3	1.97	77.22	39.6	1.95	64.94	41.1	1.58
July	64.68	39.2	1.65	58.21	39.6	1.47	68.22	37.9	1.80	76.95	40.5	1.90	77.61	39.8	1.95	63.18	40.5	1.58
August	68.14	40.8	1.67	61.69	41.4	1.49	72.80	40.0	1.82	76.59	40.1	1.91	81.34	41.5	1.96	65.99	41.5	1.59
Furniture and fixtures—Continued																		
	Metal office furniture			Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures			Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures			Total: Paper and allied products			Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills			Paperboard containers and boxes <sup>4</sup>		
1955: Average	\$83.98	42.2	\$1.99	\$80.78	40.8	\$1.98	\$65.67	41.3	\$1.59	\$78.69	43.0	\$1.83	\$85.94	44.3	\$1.94	\$73.85	42.2	\$1.75
1956: Average	86.94	41.6	2.09	84.05	41.0	2.05	66.42	40.5	1.64	83.03	42.8	1.94	91.05	44.2	2.06	76.13	41.6	1.83
August	85.28	41.0	2.08	88.62	42.2	2.10	66.18	40.6	1.63	83.50	42.6	1.96	92.19	43.9	2.10	76.78	41.5	1.85
September	80.94	39.1	2.07	87.15	41.5	2.10	66.90	40.3	1.66	84.71	43.0	1.97	93.05	44.1	2.11	78.68	42.3	1.88
October	89.88	42.0	2.14	87.78	41.8	2.10	66.40	40.0	1.66	84.94	42.9	1.98	93.28	44.0	2.12	78.86	42.4	1.86
November	88.81	41.5	2.14	84.45	40.6	2.08	64.91	39.1	1.66	84.55	42.7	1.98	92.86	43.0	2.12	78.31	42.1	1.86
December	92.43	42.4	2.18	85.70	41.2	2.08	68.11	40.3	1.69	85.57	43.0	1.99	94.15	44.2	2.13	78.54	42.0	1.87
1957: January	87.72	40.8	2.15	86.32	41.3	2.09	65.40	39.4	1.66	84.18	42.3	1.99	93.07	43.9	2.12	76.48	40.9	1.87
February	86.86	40.4	2.15	84.66	40.9	2.07	66.53	39.6	1.68	84.60	42.3	2.00	93.08	43.7	2.13	77.49	41.0	1.89
March	86.65	40.3	2.15	85.69	41.0	2.09	67.77	40.1	1.69	84.60	42.3	2.00	92.66	43.5	2.13	78.28	41.2	1.90
April	84.10	39.3	2.14	84.23	40.3	2.09	68.04	40.5	1.68	84.20	42.1	2.00	92.44	43.4	2.13	77.71	40.9	1.90
May	84.07	39.1	2.15	85.24	40.4	2.11	67.26	39.8	1.69	84.42	42.0	2.01	92.23	43.3	2.13	77.74	40.7	1.91
June	80.63	37.5	2.15	86.05	40.4	2.13	68.00	40.0	1.70	85.67	42.2	2.03	93.53	43.1	2.17	80.10	41.5	1.93
July	86.33	39.6	2.18	84.96	39.7	2.14	68.63	39.9	1.72	87.14	42.3	2.06	95.48	43.4	2.20	80.73	41.4	1.95
August	89.32	40.6	2.20	86.43	40.2	2.15	69.72	40.3	1.73	87.34	42.4	2.06	95.04	43.2	2.20	81.48	42.0	1.94
Paper and allied products—Continued																		
	Paperboard boxes			Fiber cans, tubes, and drums			Other paper and allied products			Total: Printing, publishing, and allied industries			Newspapers			Periodicals		
1955: Average	\$73.60	42.3	\$1.74	\$77.30	40.9	\$1.89	\$69.97	41.4	\$1.69	\$91.42	38.9	\$2.35	\$96.65	36.2	\$2.67	\$92.97	39.9	\$2.33
1956: Average	75.89	41.7	1.82	79.37	40.7	1.95	72.92	41.2	1.77	94.28	38.8	2.43	99.64	36.1	2.76	96.16	39.9	2.41
August	76.54	41.6	1.84	77.95	40.6	1.92	73.16	41.1	1.78	94.28	38.8	2.43	99.08	35.9	2.76	100.77	41.3	2.44
September	78.63	42.5	1.85	79.38	40.5	1.96	73.93	41.3	1.79	95.94	39.0	2.46	100.24	35.8	2.80	102.41	40.8	2.51
October	78.63	42.5	1.85	81.36	41.3	1.97	74.21	41.0	1.81	95.80	39.1	2.45	101.36	36.2	2.80	102.56	40.7	2.52
November	77.65	42.2	1.84	83.42	41.5	2.01	74.57	41.2	1.81	94.57	38.6	2.45	102.28	36.4	2.81	96.92	39.4	2.46
December	77.89	42.1	1.85	82.61	41.1	2.01	75.35	41.4	1.82	96.19	39.1	2.46	103.21	36.6	2.82	93.30	39.7	2.35
1957: January	76.45	41.1	1.86	78.21	39.3	1.99	74.48	40.7	1.83	94.22	38.3	2.46	97.86	35.2	2.78	95.68	39.7	2.41
February	76.86	41.1	1.87	81.20	40.2	2.02	75.03	41.0	1.83	95.48	38.5	2.48	98.84	35.3	2.80	99.60	40.0	2.49
March	77.64	41.3	1.88	81.61	40.2	2.03	74.85	40.9	1.83	96.61	38.8	2.49	99.76	35.5	2.81	99.75	39.9	2.50
April	77.08	41.0	1.88	82.42	40.4	2.04	75.07	40.8	1.84	95.87	38.5	2.49	101.03	35.7	2.83	101.09	39.8	2.54
May	77.11	40.8	1.89	81.80	39.9	2.05	74.89	40.7	1.84	96.38	38.4	2.51	103.25	36.1	2.86	96.47	38.9	2.48
June	79.46	41.6	1.91	84.87	41.0	2.07	75.85	41.0	1.85	96.38	38.4	2.51	102.96	36.0	2.86	97.71	39.4	2.48
July	80.70	41.6	1.94	83.01	40.1	2.07	76.67	41.0	1.87	96.13	38.3	2.51	100.54	35.4	2.84	100.90	40.2	2.61
August	81.45	42.2	1.93	83.23	40.6	2.05	77.46	41.2	1.88	96.89	38.6	2.51	100.67	35.7	2.82	105.37	41.0	2.67
Books																		
	Books			Commercial printing			Lithographing			Greeting cards			Book binding and related industries			Miscellaneous publishing and printing services		
1955: Average	\$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	29.6	\$1.77	\$109.05	39.8	\$2.74
1956: Average	83.84	40.5	2.07	93.03	40.1	2.32	94.16	39.9	2.36	61.44	38.4	1.60	72.10	30.4	1.83	109.09	39.1	2.79
August	85.48	40.9	2.09	92.57	39.9	2.32	96.56	40.4	2.39	60.36	38.2	1.58	73.60	30.0	1.82	110.94	39.2	2.83
September	85.06	40.7	2.09	95.82	40.6	2.36	98.49	40.7	2.42	60.10	37.8	1.59	72.71	29.3	1.85	107.59	38.7	2.78
October	85.69	41.0	2.09	95.41	40.6	2.35	96.32	40.3	2.39	62.63	38.9	1.61	73.84	29.7	1.86	108.94	38.8	2.80
November	84.44	40.4	2.09	92.90	39.7	2.34	92.75	39.3	2.36	63.76	39.6	1.61	72.54	29.9	1.87	110.26	39.1	2.82
December	84.66	40.7	2.08	95.41	40.6	2.35	94.41	39.5	2.39	62.32	38.0	1.64	74.61	29.0	1.87	109.06	38.4	2.84
1957: January	82.74	39.4	2.10	94.24	40.1	2.35	93.51	38.8	2.41	64.56	38.2	1.69	73.12	29.1	1.87	109.06	38.4	2.84
February	84.80	40.0	2.12	94.80	40.0	2.37	95.35	39.4	2.42	65.15	38.1	1.71	73.66	29.6	1.86	112.22	39.1	2.87
March	85.68	40.8	2.10	96.39	40.5	2.38	96.87	39.7	2.44	64.77	38.1	1.70	74.45	29.6	1.88	113.18	39.3	2.88
April	85.26	40.6	2.10	95.20	40.0	2.38	95.50	39.3	2.43	64.98	38.0	1.71	73.32	29.0	1.88	109.52	38.7	2.83
May	85.84	40.3	2.13	94.49	39.7	2.38	96.53	39.4	2.45	65.45	38.5	1.70						

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees<sup>1</sup>—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
Chemicals and allied products																		
Total: Chemicals and allied products			Industrial inorganic chemicals <sup>2</sup>			Alkalies and chlorine			Industrial organic chemicals <sup>3</sup>			Plastics, except synthetic rubber			Synthetic rubber			
1955: Average	\$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	\$97.81	41.8	\$2.34
1956: Average	87.14	41.3	2.11	95.12	41.0	2.32	93.20	40.7	2.29	92.89	41.1	2.26	93.85	42.1	2.23	103.50	41.4	2.50
August	87.74	41.0	2.14	95.94	41.0	2.34	95.30	40.9	2.33	93.02	40.8	2.28	95.60	42.3	2.26	108.03	42.2	2.56
September	88.60	41.4	2.14	98.53	41.4	2.38	95.94	41.0	2.34	94.53	41.1	2.30	95.91	41.7	2.30	104.90	41.3	2.54
October	88.60	41.4	2.14	97.17	41.0	2.37	95.06	40.8	2.33	93.89	41.0	2.29	95.57	42.1	2.27	107.52	42.0	2.56
November	89.23	41.5	2.15	97.00	41.1	2.36	93.96	40.5	2.32	94.76	41.2	2.30	97.44	42.0	2.32	103.57	41.1	2.52
December	89.86	41.6	2.16	98.12	41.4	2.37	95.94	41.0	2.34	95.40	41.3	2.31	98.09	42.1	2.33	107.33	41.6	2.58
1957: January	89.21	41.3	2.16	96.93	40.9	2.37	94.37	40.5	2.33	94.94	41.1	2.31	96.56	41.8	2.31	106.30	41.2	2.58
February	89.40	41.2	2.17	97.51	40.8	2.39	95.24	40.9	2.34	94.89	40.9	2.32	97.21	41.9	2.32	104.19	40.7	2.56
March	89.40	41.2	2.17	97.51	40.8	2.39	95.24	40.7	2.34	95.06	40.8	2.33	98.28	42.0	2.34	104.86	40.8	2.57
April	89.40	41.2	2.17	97.99	41.0	2.39	95.65	40.7	2.35	95.30	40.9	2.33	97.86	42.0	2.33	103.94	40.6	2.56
May	90.64	41.2	2.20	98.33	40.8	2.41	95.41	40.6	2.35	96.35	41.0	2.35	98.41	41.7	2.36	105.93	40.9	2.59
June	91.88	41.2	2.23	99.63	41.0	2.43	96.80	40.5	2.39	97.82	41.1	2.38	99.60	41.5	2.40	103.88	39.8	2.61
July	92.25	41.0	2.25	100.53	40.7	2.47	99.31	40.7	2.44	98.16	40.9	2.40	101.16	41.8	2.42	108.75	41.2	2.64
August	92.25	41.0	2.25	100.94	40.7	2.48	98.66	40.6	2.43	98.40	41.0	2.40	102.43	42.5	2.41	109.75	40.8	2.69
Synthetic fibers			Explosives			Drugs and medicines			Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations <sup>4</sup>			Soap and glycerin			Paints, pigments, and fillers <sup>5</sup>			
1955: Average	\$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	\$84.18	42.3	\$1.99
1956: Average	77.81	39.9	1.95	87.08	40.5	2.15	78.55	40.7	1.93	90.64	41.2	2.20	98.16	40.9	2.40	86.11	41.6	2.07
August	77.22	39.4	1.96	86.62	40.1	2.16	78.20	40.1	1.95	91.08	41.4	2.20	98.88	41.2	2.40	87.57	41.9	2.09
September	79.19	40.2	1.97	89.57	40.9	2.19	79.17	40.6	1.95	91.72	41.5	2.21	99.12	41.3	2.40	87.36	41.6	2.10
October	78.20	39.9	1.96	89.38	41.0	2.18	79.98	40.6	1.97	90.61	41.0	2.21	98.33	40.8	2.41	87.99	41.7	2.11
November	78.99	40.3	1.96	91.30	41.5	2.20	80.78	40.8	1.98	91.65	41.1	2.23	99.39	40.9	2.43	87.35	41.4	2.11
December	79.38	40.5	1.96	91.96	41.8	2.20	81.19	40.8	1.99	92.93	41.3	2.25	100.28	41.1	2.44	88.18	41.4	2.13
1957: January	79.79	40.5	1.97	91.05	41.2	2.21	81.60	40.8	2.00	94.16	41.3	2.28	102.92	41.5	2.48	87.54	41.1	2.13
February	80.00	40.2	1.99	91.24	41.1	2.22	82.00	41.0	2.00	93.94	41.2	2.28	101.93	41.1	2.48	87.53	40.9	2.14
March	79.60	40.0	1.99	92.29	41.2	2.24	82.01	40.8	2.01	95.04	41.5	2.29	102.84	41.3	2.49	87.31	40.8	2.14
April	80.80	40.4	2.00	92.25	41.0	2.25	81.61	40.4	2.02	94.30	41.0	2.30	102.66	40.9	2.51	88.78	41.1	2.16
May	81.61	40.4	2.02	94.89	41.8	2.27	82.01	40.4	2.03	94.19	40.6	2.32	102.97	40.7	2.53	88.75	40.9	2.17
June	83.03	40.5	2.05	93.94	41.2	2.28	82.62	40.7	2.03	96.41	41.2	2.34	105.06	41.2	2.55	90.69	41.6	2.18
July	83.42	40.3	2.07	95.68	41.6	2.30	82.42	40.6	2.03	95.53	41.0	2.33	103.73	41.0	2.53	90.67	41.4	2.19
August	83.22	40.4	2.06	95.40	41.3	2.31	82.01	40.6	2.02	97.06	41.3	2.35	107.68	41.9	2.57	91.08	41.4	2.20
Paints, varnishes, lacquers, and enamels			Gum and wood chemicals			Fertilizers			Vegetable and animal oils and fats <sup>6</sup>			Vegetable oils			Animal oils and fats			
1955: Average	\$82.29	42.2	\$1.95	\$71.98	43.1	\$1.67	\$63.90	42.6	\$1.50	\$71.14	45.6	\$1.56	\$65.07	45.5	\$1.43	\$81.17	45.6	\$1.78
1956: Average	84.04	41.4	2.03	75.33	42.8	1.76	67.68	42.3	1.60	74.42	45.1	1.65	67.95	45.0	1.51	85.43	45.2	1.89
August	84.66	41.5	2.04	76.68	42.6	1.80	65.04	39.9	1.63	75.69	43.5	1.74	68.10	42.3	1.61	85.05	45.0	1.89
September	85.49	41.5	2.06	77.15	43.1	1.79	67.82	41.1	1.65	74.68	46.1	1.62	67.89	46.5	1.46	85.81	45.4	1.89
October	86.32	41.7	2.07	77.15	43.1	1.79	68.39	41.7	1.64	75.96	46.6	1.63	70.74	47.8	1.48	85.25	44.4	1.92
November	85.70	41.4	2.07	76.01	42.7	1.78	68.81	41.7	1.65	75.82	46.8	1.62	69.97	47.6	1.47	87.17	45.4	1.92
December	86.11	41.4	2.08	76.08	42.5	1.79	70.72	42.6	1.66	75.33	46.5	1.62	69.24	47.1	1.47	85.54	45.5	1.88
1957: January	85.28	41.0	2.08	77.25	43.4	1.78	70.22	42.3	1.66	75.24	45.6	1.65	69.60	46.4	1.50	84.86	44.2	1.92
February	85.69	41.0	2.09	76.32	42.4	1.80	69.63	42.2	1.65	75.10	44.7	1.68	68.40	45.3	1.51	85.89	43.6	1.97
March	85.06	40.7	2.09	75.60	42.0	1.80	70.91	43.5	1.63	76.64	44.3	1.73	69.26	44.4	1.56	87.32	44.1	1.98
April	86.93	41.2	2.11	77.35	42.5	1.82	70.63	43.6	1.62	76.74	43.6	1.76	69.17	43.5	1.59	87.60	43.8	2.00
May	86.92	41.0	2.12	79.49	43.2	1.84	75.04	44.4	1.69	78.55	43.4	1.81	71.05	42.8	1.66	87.96	44.2	1.99
June	88.61	41.6	2.13	78.07	42.2	1.85	71.06	41.8	1.70	80.78	43.9	1.84	73.53	43.0	1.71	89.55	45.0	1.99
July	88.81	41.5	2.14	80.91	43.5	1.86	71.80	41.5	1.73	82.47	44.1	1.87	76.46	43.2	1.77	89.95	45.2	1.99
August	89.01	41.4	2.15	78.81	42.6	1.85	72.14	41.7	1.73	80.78	43.9	1.84	74.91	43.3	1.73	87.67	44.5	1.97
Chemicals and allied products—Continued									Products of petroleum and coal									
Miscellaneous chemicals <sup>7</sup>			Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics			Compressed and liquefied gases			Total: Products of petroleum and coal			Petroleum refining			Coke, other petroleum, and coal products			
1955: Average	\$75.48	40.8	\$1.85	\$63.18	39.0	\$1.62	\$87.72	43.0	\$2.04	\$97.00	41.1	\$2.36	\$100.37	40.8	\$2.46	\$86.31	41.9	\$2.06
1956: Average	80.38	40.8	1.97	66.47	39.1	1.70	90.09	42.1	2.14	104.39	41.1	2.54	108.39	40.9	2.65	91.32	41.7	2.19
August	79.58	40.6	1.96	65.86	39.2	1.68	89.45	41.8	2.14	103.89	40.9	2.54	107.73	40.5	2.66	92.42	42.2	2.19
September	81.19	40.8	1.99	66.13	38.9	1.70	92.23	42.5	2.17	108.00	41.7	2.59	111.78	41.4	2.70	96.48	42.5	2.27
October	81.20	40.6	2.00	67.09	39.7	1.69	91.54	41.8	2.19	104.86	40.8	2.57	108.14	40.5	2.67	93.83	41.7	2.25
November	82.81	41.2	2.01	68.97	40.1	1.72	94.35	42.5	2.22	105.11	40.9	2.57	109.20	40.9	2.67	91.98	40.7	2.26
December	83.84	41.3	2.03	70.93	40.3	1.76	94.13	42.4	2.22	105.37	41.0	2.57	109.74	41.1	2.67	91.53	40.5	2.26
1957: January	82.42	40.4	2.04	66.99	38.5	1.74	94.08	42.0	2.24	106.45	41.1	2.59	110.68	41.3	2.68	93.38	40.6	2.30
February	83.03	40.9	2.03	67.25	39.1	1.72	95.18	42.3	2.25	104.45	40.8	2.56	107.86	40.7	2.65	93.52	41.2	2.27
March	83.23	40.8	2.04	68.03	39.1	1.74	94.50	42.0	2.25	104.60	40.7	2.57	108.26	40.7	2.66	92.57	40.6	2.28
April	83.03	40.7	2.04	68.78	39.3	1.75	95.37	42.2	2.26	106.71	41.2	2.59	110.95	41.4	2.68	92.57	40.6	2.28
May	83.22	40.4	2.06	68.64	39.0	1.76	94.81	41.4	2.29	106.75	40.9	2.61	110.84	40.9				

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees <sup>1</sup>—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings																	
																			Manufacturing—Continued																
																			Rubber products									Leather and leather products							
																			Total: Rubber products			Tires and inner tubes			Rubber footwear			Other rubber products			Total: Leather and leather products				Leather: tanned, curried, and finished
1955: Average	\$87.15	41.7	\$2.09	\$101.09	41.6	\$2.43	\$70.70	40.4	\$1.75	\$78.35	41.9	\$1.87	\$53.44	37.9	\$1.41	\$72.40	40.0	\$1.81																	
1956: Average	87.23	40.2	2.17	100.95	39.9	2.53	71.89	39.5	1.82	78.96	40.7	1.94	56.02	37.6	1.49	74.24	39.7	1.87																	
August	87.23	40.2	2.17	101.20	40.0	2.53	70.35	39.3	1.79	78.76	40.6	1.94	56.40	37.6	1.50	74.26	39.5	1.89																	
September	89.10	40.5	2.20	102.51	40.2	2.55	71.71	39.4	1.82	81.18	41.0	1.98	55.72	36.9	1.51	75.03	39.7	1.89																	
October	89.98	40.9	2.20	102.66	40.1	2.56	71.71	39.4	1.82	82.98	41.7	1.99	55.72	36.9	1.52	74.86	39.4	1.90																	
November	87.89	40.5	2.17	103.53	40.6	2.55	71.55	39.1	1.83	79.98	40.6	1.97	56.09	36.9	1.52	75.64	39.6	1.91																	
December	92.74	41.4	2.24	109.25	41.7	2.62	73.26	39.6	1.85	82.59	41.5	1.99	57.30	37.7	1.52	76.42	39.8	1.92																	
1957: January	91.21	40.9	2.23	107.64	41.4	2.60	71.76	39.0	1.84	81.30	40.9	1.99	57.76	38.0	1.52	75.65	39.4	1.92																	
February	90.80	40.9	2.22	106.19	41.0	2.59	72.10	39.4	1.83	81.18	41.0	1.98	58.60	38.3	1.53	75.65	39.4	1.92																	
March	89.28	40.4	2.21	102.40	40.0	2.56	72.68	39.5	1.84	81.19	40.8	1.99	58.62	38.0	1.54	75.26	39.2	1.92																	
April	87.60	40.0	2.19	103.46	40.1	2.58	70.64	38.6	1.83	79.60	40.2	1.98	56.83	36.9	1.54	76.43	39.6	1.93																	
May	88.80	40.0	2.22	103.46	40.1	2.58	71.92	39.3	1.83	79.80	40.1	1.99	55.90	36.3	1.54	75.27	39.0	1.93																	
June	91.21	40.9	2.23	107.23	41.4	2.59	72.29	39.5	1.83	81.81	40.7	2.01	58.21	37.8	1.54	77.81	39.9	1.95																	
July	94.16	41.3	2.28	112.20	42.5	2.64	72.13	39.2	1.84	82.62	40.7	2.03	58.29	38.1	1.53	76.83	39.4	1.95																	
August	91.98	40.7	2.26	104.66	40.1	2.61	73.05	39.7	1.84	84.25	41.3	2.04	58.67	38.1	1.54	77.22	39.4	1.96																	
Leather and leather products—Continued																																			
Industrial leather belting and packing			Boot and shoe cut stock and findings			Footwear (except rubber)			Luggage			Handbags and small leather goods			Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods																				
1955: Average	\$71.81	40.8	\$1.76	\$51.95	38.2	\$1.36	\$49.98	37.3	\$1.34	\$60.28	39.4	\$1.53	\$48.51	38.2	\$1.27	\$46.38	37.1	\$1.25																	
1956: Average	72.40	40.0	1.81	53.48	37.4	1.43	53.67	37.2	1.44	62.72	39.2	1.60	51.00	37.5	1.36	48.34	36.9	1.31																	
August	71.64	39.8	1.80	53.77	37.6	1.43	54.17	37.1	1.46	62.64	39.9	1.57	51.68	38.0	1.36	49.74	37.4	1.33																	
September	73.31	40.5	1.81	53.07	36.6	1.45	52.66	36.0	1.46	64.32	40.2	1.60	51.61	37.4	1.38	49.58	37.0	1.34																	
October	75.07	40.8	1.84	53.07	36.6	1.45	52.41	35.9	1.46	63.99	39.5	1.62	53.76	38.4	1.40	50.63	37.5	1.35																	
November	79.38	42.0	1.89	53.14	36.4	1.46	52.71	36.1	1.46	67.03	39.9	1.68	53.30	37.8	1.41	48.37	36.1	1.34																	
December	75.70	40.7	1.86	55.30	38.4	1.44	54.31	37.2	1.46	64.13	38.4	1.67	53.02	37.6	1.41	49.71	37.1	1.34																	
1957: January	78.63	42.5	1.85	55.77	38.2	1.46	55.71	37.9	1.47	61.88	37.5	1.65	52.50	37.5	1.40	49.28	36.5	1.35																	
February	75.70	40.7	1.86	56.50	38.7	1.46	56.39	38.1	1.48	62.59	38.4	1.63	53.82	37.9	1.42	49.82	36.9	1.35																	
March	75.36	40.3	1.87	55.71	37.9	1.47	56.47	37.9	1.49	63.08	38.7	1.63	53.96	38.0	1.42	49.87	36.4	1.37																	
April	73.47	39.5	1.86	53.07	36.6	1.45	54.39	36.5	1.49	61.45	37.7	1.63	52.05	36.4	1.43	48.96	36.0	1.36																	
May	74.34	40.4	1.84	54.68	37.2	1.47	53.04	36.5	1.49	61.56	38.0	1.62	51.05	35.7	1.43	49.46	36.1	1.37																	
June	74.77	40.2	1.86	57.72	39.0	1.48	55.73	37.4	1.49	63.50	39.2	1.62	52.82	37.2	1.42	50.01	36.5	1.37																	
July	77.36	40.5	1.91	56.74	38.6	1.47	56.09	37.9	1.48	64.40	40.0	1.61	53.34	37.3	1.43	49.32	36.0	1.37																	
August	78.91	41.1	1.92	56.15	38.2	1.47	56.32	37.8	1.49	62.95	39.1	1.61	53.76	38.4	1.40	50.46	37.1	1.36																	
Stone, clay, and glass products																																			
Total: Stone, clay, and glass products			Flat glass			Glass and glassware, pressed or blown <sup>2</sup>			Glass containers			Pressed and blown glass			Glass products made of purchased glass																				
1955: Average	\$77.19	41.5	\$1.86	\$114.38	43.0	\$2.66	\$74.82	39.8	\$1.88	\$76.19	40.1	\$1.90	\$73.08	39.5	\$1.85	\$65.03	40.9	\$1.59																	
1956: Average	80.56	41.3	1.96	113.03	41.1	2.75	79.80	39.7	2.01	80.59	39.7	2.03	77.81	39.7	1.96	68.71	40.9	1.68																	
August	81.36	41.3	1.97	111.02	40.9	2.69	79.18	39.2	2.02	80.94	39.1	2.07	76.04	39.4	1.93	68.51	40.3	1.70																	
September	81.18	41.0	1.98	111.38	40.8	2.73	75.31	37.1	2.03	73.34	35.6	2.06	79.00	39.9	1.98	69.02	40.6	1.70																	
October	82.19	41.3	1.99	112.34	41.3	2.72	81.81	40.3	2.03	82.62	40.3	2.05	81.20	40.4	2.01	70.58	40.8	1.73																	
November	82.61	41.1	2.01	119.23	41.4	2.88	82.00	40.0	2.05	83.21	40.2	2.07	79.80	39.7	2.01	73.10	41.3	1.77																	
December	82.81	41.2	2.01	117.99	41.4	2.85	82.21	40.1	2.05	82.81	40.2	2.06	81.40	39.9	2.04	72.39	40.9	1.77																	
1957: January	81.41	40.3	2.02	117.29	41.3	2.84	82.59	39.9	2.07	84.44	40.4	2.09	79.76	39.1	2.04	70.22	39.9	1.76																	
February	81.61	40.6	2.01	114.49	40.6	2.82	81.78	39.7	2.06	82.78	39.8	2.08	80.39	39.6	2.03	69.30	39.6	1.75																	
March	82.21	40.7	2.02	112.59	40.5	2.78	81.99	39.8	2.06	82.78	39.8	2.08	80.59	39.7	2.03	70.80	40.0	1.77																	
April	81.20	40.4	2.01	110.80	40.0	2.77	81.18	39.6	2.05	82.80	40.0	2.07	78.97	38.9	2.03	69.65	39.8	1.75																	
May	82.42	40.8	2.02	110.95	40.2	2.76	84.44	40.4	2.09	86.09	40.8	2.11	81.39	39.7	2.05	67.55	38.6	1.75																	
June	83.44	40.9	2.04	108.90	39.6	2.75	84.02	40.2	2.09	85.65	40.4	2.12	81.40	39.9	2.04	69.42	39.0	1.78																	
July	82.82	40.4	2.05	112.28	40.1	2.80	84.82	40.2	2.11	86.46	40.4	2.14	81.59	39.8	2.05	68.78	39.3	1.75																	
August	84.25	40.9	2.06	112.44	40.3	2.79	83.37	39.7	2.10	85.20	40.0	2.13	79.56	39.0	2.04	70.27	39.7	1.77																	
Cement, hydraulic																																			
Cement, hydraulic			Structural clay products <sup>3</sup>			Brick and hollow tile			Floor and wall tile			Sewer pipe			Clay refractories																				
1955: Average	\$78.85	41.5	\$1.90	\$70.04	41.2	\$1.70	\$67.94	43.0	\$1.58	\$69.25	39.8	\$1.74	\$69.32	40.3	\$1.72	\$75.27	38.8	\$1.94																	
1956: Average	83.84	41.3	2.03	73.62	40.9	1.80	70.14	42.0	1.67	73.75	40.3	1.83	72.76	40.2	1.81	80.36	39.2	2.05																	
August	86.74	41.5	2.09	74.39	41.1	1.81	71.40	42.5	1.68	75.96	40.3	1.87	75.30	40.7	1.85	78.56	38.7	2.03																	
September	90.53	42.5	2.13	74.85	40.9	1.83	71.40	42.0	1.70	74.74	40.4	1.85	76.41	41.3	1.85	79.31	38.5	2.06																	
October	86.74	41.5	2.09	74.85	40.9	1.83	70.98	42.0	1.69	73.60	40.0	1.84	76.22	41.2	1.85	80.73	39.0	2.07																	
November	86.11	41.2	2.09	73.60	40.0	1.84	68.78	40.7	1.69	73.66	39.6	1.86	74.56	40.3	1.85	81.48	38.8	2.10																	
December	85.49	41.1	2.08	73.97	40.2	1.84	68.71	40.9	1.68	74.43	39.7	1.87	72.29	39.5	1.83	83.95	39.6	2.12																	
1957: January	86.73	41.3	2.10	72.86	39.6	1.84	65.24	39.3	1.66	75.03	39.7	1.89	73.16	40.2	1.82	84.38	39.8	2.12																	
February	84.46	40.8	2.07	73.23	39.8	1.84	66.07	39.8	1.66	74.39	40.0	1.87	73.16	40.2	1.82	84.14	39.5	2.13																	
March	85.28	41.0	2.08	73.82	39.9	1.85	67.30	40.3	1.67	74.05	39.6	1.87	72.83	39.8	1.83	84.56	39.7	2.13																	
April	84.66	40.7	2.08	74.00	40.0	1.85	69.29	41.0	1.69	73.87	39.5	1.87	71.00	38.8	1.83	83.50	39.2	2.13																	
May	84.66	40.7	2.08	74.59	40.1	1.86	69.87	41.1	1.70	75																									

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees<sup>1</sup>—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																		
	Pottery and related products			Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products <sup>2</sup>			Concrete products			Cut-stone and stone products			Miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products <sup>3</sup>			Abrasive products		
1955: Average	\$66.38	37.5	\$1.77	\$78.23	44.7	\$1.75	\$74.98	44.9	\$1.67	\$67.78	42.1	\$1.61	\$81.12	41.6	\$1.95	\$86.73	41.3	\$2.10
1956: Average	72.20	37.8	1.91	81.88	44.5	1.84	78.75	45.0	1.75	69.87	41.1	1.70	83.03	40.7	2.04	88.18	39.9	2.21
1956: August	72.58	38.0	1.91	84.44	45.4	1.86	81.70	45.9	1.78	70.35	40.9	1.72	82.82	40.4	2.05	85.75	38.8	2.21
1956: September	74.11	38.4	1.93	83.07	44.9	1.85	81.07	45.8	1.77	70.28	41.1	1.71	84.46	40.8	2.07	85.57	38.2	2.24
1956: October	73.14	37.7	1.94	82.77	44.5	1.86	80.36	45.4	1.77	72.56	41.7	1.74	85.07	40.9	2.08	91.83	40.1	2.29
1956: November	74.50	38.4	1.94	81.03	43.8	1.85	77.70	44.4	1.77	70.93	41.0	1.73	86.73	41.3	2.10	93.89	41.0	2.29
1956: December	74.88	38.4	1.95	81.03	43.8	1.85	77.79	44.2	1.76	71.40	40.8	1.75	88.41	41.9	2.11	99.72	42.8	2.33
1957: January	71.20	36.7	1.94	77.75	41.8	1.86	74.16	41.9	1.77	68.16	39.4	1.73	86.72	41.1	2.11	91.76	40.6	2.26
1957: February	74.10	38.0	1.95	79.98	43.0	1.86	77.25	43.4	1.78	69.65	39.8	1.75	87.77	41.4	2.12	91.13	40.5	2.25
1957: March	74.69	38.3	1.95	81.08	42.9	1.89	78.01	43.1	1.81	70.00	40.0	1.75	87.34	41.2	2.12	92.89	41.1	2.26
1957: April	73.91	37.9	1.95	80.51	42.6	1.89	78.62	43.2	1.82	70.05	39.8	1.76	85.67	40.6	2.11	91.35	40.6	2.25
1957: May	73.11	37.3	1.96	83.28	43.6	1.91	81.07	44.3	1.83	72.62	40.8	1.78	86.92	41.0	2.12	91.30	40.4	2.26
1957: June	72.07	36.4	1.98	85.55	44.1	1.94	83.59	44.7	1.87	72.22	40.8	1.77	87.74	41.0	2.14	91.71	40.4	2.27
1957: July	71.87	36.3	1.98	84.39	43.5	1.94	81.47	43.8	1.86	71.56	40.2	1.78	85.79	39.9	2.15	88.98	39.2	2.27
1957: August	74.07	37.6	1.97	86.39	44.3	1.95	83.33	44.8	1.86	73.08	40.6	1.80	86.40	40.0	2.16	85.13	37.5	2.27
Stone, clay and glass products—Continued																		
Primary metal industries																		
	Asbestos products			Nonclay refractories			Total: Primary metal industries			Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills <sup>4</sup>			Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills, except electro-metallurgical products <sup>5</sup>			Electrometallurgical products		
1955: Average	\$84.67	43.2	\$1.96	\$81.75	38.2	\$2.14	\$92.29	41.2	\$2.24	\$95.99	40.5	\$2.37	\$96.39	40.5	\$2.38	\$87.14	41.3	\$2.11
1956: Average	84.65	41.7	2.03	88.24	38.7	2.28	96.52	40.9	2.36	102.06	40.5	2.52	102.47	40.5	2.53	85.44	40.2	2.20
1956: August	87.78	42.2	2.08	83.98	38.0	2.21	93.69	39.7	2.36	97.52	38.7	2.52	97.91	38.7	2.53	88.80	40.0	2.22
1956: September	88.40	42.5	2.08	87.02	38.0	2.29	100.12	41.2	2.43	107.53	41.2	2.61	107.94	41.2	2.62	89.15	39.8	2.24
1956: October	87.98	42.3	2.08	84.73	37.0	2.29	98.74	40.8	2.42	104.90	40.5	2.59	105.30	40.5	2.60	91.08	40.3	2.24
1956: November	87.14	42.3	2.06	86.52	40.9	2.36	99.06	40.6	2.44	105.18	40.3	2.61	105.69	40.3	2.62	90.27	40.3	2.24
1956: December	88.19	42.4	2.08	91.41	39.4	2.32	100.94	41.2	2.45	107.16	40.9	2.62	107.57	40.9	2.63	91.13	40.5	2.25
1957: January	85.49	41.5	2.06	96.56	40.4	2.39	101.27	41.0	2.47	108.79	40.9	2.66	109.20	40.9	2.67	92.21	40.8	2.26
1957: February	88.41	42.1	2.10	100.45	41.0	2.45	99.14	40.3	2.46	105.06	40.1	2.62	105.46	40.1	2.63	90.85	40.2	2.26
1957: March	88.20	41.8	2.11	94.49	39.7	2.38	98.65	40.1	2.46	104.01	39.7	2.62	104.41	39.7	2.63	90.80	40.0	2.27
1957: April	89.46	42.0	2.13	85.98	36.9	2.33	97.91	39.8	2.46	103.89	39.5	2.63	104.28	39.5	2.64	91.25	40.2	2.27
1957: May	92.24	42.9	2.15	86.30	37.2	2.32	97.42	39.6	2.46	102.31	39.2	2.61	102.70	39.2	2.62	90.52	39.7	2.28
1957: June	92.88	42.8	2.17	88.83	37.8	2.35	99.70	40.2	2.48	104.67	39.8	2.63	105.07	39.8	2.64	92.00	40.0	2.30
1957: July	89.84	41.4	2.17	85.79	36.2	2.37	100.44	39.7	2.53	107.17	39.4	2.72	107.56	39.4	2.73	92.28	39.1	2.26
1957: August	92.20	42.1	2.19	93.65	38.7	2.42	99.68	39.4	2.53	106.08	39.0	2.72	106.47	39.0	2.73	94.47	40.2	2.35
Iron and steel foundries <sup>6</sup>																		
	Gray-iron foundries			Malleable-iron foundries			Steel foundries			Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals <sup>7</sup>			Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc					
1955: Average	\$85.06	41.9	\$2.03	\$84.00	42.0	\$2.00	\$83.82	41.7	\$2.01	\$88.62	41.8	\$2.12	\$84.66	40.7	\$2.08	\$81.61	40.6	\$2.01
1956: Average	87.34	41.2	2.12	83.84	40.7	2.06	83.84	40.5	2.07	95.63	42.5	2.25	91.46	41.2	2.22	89.02	41.6	2.14
1956: August	86.30	40.9	2.11	83.84	40.7	2.06	82.80	40.0	2.07	92.99	41.7	2.23	91.17	40.7	2.24	90.47	41.5	2.18
1956: September	87.95	41.1	2.14	84.25	40.7	2.07	86.50	40.8	2.12	95.99	42.1	2.28	95.04	41.5	2.29	93.26	42.2	2.21
1956: October	88.56	41.0	2.16	84.84	40.4	2.10	85.67	40.6	2.11	96.87	42.3	2.29	94.16	41.3	2.28	90.69	41.6	2.18
1956: November	87.89	40.5	2.17	84.59	39.9	2.12	85.44	40.3	2.12	95.30	41.8	2.28	93.71	41.1	2.28	90.03	41.3	2.18
1956: December	91.32	41.7	2.19	88.80	41.3	2.15	86.07	40.6	2.12	99.10	42.9	2.31	93.43	40.8	2.29	89.38	41.0	2.18
1957: January	88.73	40.7	2.18	84.99	39.9	2.13	86.24	40.3	2.14	98.18	42.5	2.31	94.76	41.2	2.30	90.64	41.2	2.20
1957: February	87.78	39.9	2.20	84.07	39.1	2.15	85.39	39.9	2.14	96.28	41.5	2.32	93.43	40.8	2.29	88.94	40.8	2.18
1957: March	87.12	39.6	2.20	82.99	38.6	2.15	83.50	39.2	2.13	97.86	42.0	2.33	93.61	40.7	2.30	89.79	41.0	2.19
1957: April	86.68	39.4	2.20	82.78	38.5	2.15	82.01	38.5	2.13	96.98	41.8	2.32	94.02	40.7	2.31	89.57	40.9	2.19
1957: May	86.85	39.3	2.21	82.94	38.4	2.16	84.10	39.3	2.14	95.78	41.2	2.32	94.89	40.9	2.32	90.20	41.0	2.20
1957: June	88.53	39.7	2.23	85.24	39.1	2.18	84.89	39.3	2.16	96.41	41.2	2.34	95.53	41.0	2.33	90.83	41.1	2.21
1957: July	88.09	39.5	2.23	85.63	39.1	2.19	83.85	39.0	2.15	95.24	40.7	2.34	95.18	40.5	2.35	91.13	40.5	2.25
1957: August	87.58	39.1	2.24	84.37	38.7	2.18	83.33	38.4	2.17	95.91	40.3	2.38	96.88	40.2	2.41	90.40	40.0	2.26
Primary refining of aluminum																		
	Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals <sup>8</sup>			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of aluminum			Nonferrous foundries					
1955: Average	\$89.28	40.4	\$2.21	\$81.45	42.2	\$1.93	\$89.89	42.2	\$2.13	\$93.31	43.4	\$2.15	\$86.09	40.8	\$2.11	\$85.89	40.9	\$2.10
1956: Average	95.34	40.4	2.36	85.04	42.1	2.02	93.38	41.5	2.25	95.18	42.3	2.25	91.13	40.5	2.25	88.94	40.8	2.18
1956: August	93.17	38.5	2.42	86.52	42.0	2.06	89.55	39.8	2.25	90.58	40.8	2.22	87.86	38.2	2.30	89.57	40.9	2.19
1956: September	99.06	40.6	2.44	86.74	41.7	2.08	94.58	41.3	2.29	94.02	41.6	2.26	94.83	40.7	2.33	91.91	41.4	2.22
1956: October	99.38	40.4	2.46	86.52	42.0	2.06	93.02	40.8	2.28	91.58	40.7	2.25	93.56	40.5	2.31	91.69	41.3	2.22
1956: November	99.06	40.6	2.44	84.86	41.6	2.04	92.97	40.6	2.29	91.94	40.5	2.27	93.09	40.3	2.31	90.76	40.7	2.23
1956: December	100.86	41.0	2.46	87.78	41.6	2.11	95.82	41.3	2.32	96.28	41.5	2.32	94.42	40.7	2.32	94.02	41.6	2.26
1957: January	100.21	40.9	2.45	87.35	41.4	2.11	94.71	41.0	2.31	94.53	41.1	2.30	94.60	40.6	2.33	91.13	40.5	2.25
1957: February	100.94	40.7	2.48	86.51	41.0	2.11	92.86	40.2	2.31	91.77	39.9	2.30	95.34	40.4	2.36	91.35	40.6	2.25
1957: March	100.35	40.3	2.49	87.57	41.7	2.10	93.32	40.4	2.31	93.32	40.4	2.31	94.24	40.1	2.35	91.58	40.7	2.25
1957:																		

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees<sup>1</sup>—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Primary metal industries—Continued												Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)					
	Miscellaneous metal industries <sup>2</sup>			Iron and steel forgings			Wire drawing			Welded and heavy-riveted pipe			Total: Fabricated metal products			Tin can and other tinware		
1955: Average	\$97.10	42.4	\$2.29	\$101.28	42.2	\$2.40	\$95.67	42.9	\$2.23	\$91.46	41.2	\$2.22	\$82.37	41.6	\$1.98	\$85.69	41.8	\$2.05
1956: Average	99.90	41.8	2.39	105.42	42.0	2.51	97.06	42.2	2.30	94.66	40.8	2.32	85.28	41.2	2.07	91.78	42.1	2.18
August	96.29	40.8	2.36	101.02	40.9	2.47	94.39	41.4	2.28	93.32	40.4	2.31	84.25	40.7	2.07	94.17	43.0	2.19
September	98.88	41.2	2.40	104.08	41.3	2.52	96.56	41.8	2.31	95.00	40.6	2.34	87.78	41.6	2.11	94.81	42.9	2.21
October	100.36	41.3	2.43	109.65	42.5	2.58	97.39	41.8	2.33	91.10	39.1	2.33	89.03	41.8	2.13	94.73	42.1	2.25
November	101.26	41.5	2.44	108.71	42.3	2.57	98.28	42.0	2.34	94.64	40.1	2.36	87.56	41.3	2.12	90.80	40.9	2.22
December	102.83	41.8	2.46	108.88	42.2	2.58	99.59	42.2	2.36	96.32	40.3	2.39	90.09	42.1	2.14	95.15	42.1	2.26
1957: January	103.91	41.9	2.48	112.66	43.0	2.62	97.53	41.5	2.35	97.20	40.5	2.40	86.90	40.8	2.13	90.17	39.9	2.26
February	102.92	41.5	2.48	109.62	42.0	2.61	97.70	41.4	2.36	98.25	40.6	2.42	87.33	41.0	2.13	91.98	40.7	2.26
March	102.18	41.2	2.48	109.36	41.9	2.61	96.76	41.0	2.36	96.56	39.9	2.42	87.74	41.0	2.14	92.84	40.9	2.27
April	100.12	40.7	2.46	105.52	40.9	2.58	96.52	40.9	2.36	96.80	40.0	2.42	87.94	40.9	2.15	97.25	42.1	2.31
May	99.38	40.4	2.46	105.52	40.9	2.58	95.18	40.5	2.35	96.47	39.7	2.43	88.34	40.9	2.16	94.07	40.9	2.30
June	102.67	41.4	2.48	107.90	41.5	2.60	97.23	41.2	2.36	104.58	42.0	2.49	89.40	41.2	2.17	97.90	42.2	2.32
July	101.34	40.7	2.49	105.52	40.9	2.58	94.56	39.9	2.37	104.67	41.7	2.51	89.13	40.7	2.19	101.76	43.3	2.35
August	101.66	40.5	2.51	104.38	40.3	2.59	97.92	40.8	2.40	102.16	40.7	2.51	89.79	41.0	2.19	99.41	42.3	2.35

Year and month	Primary metal industries—Continued												Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)					
	Miscellaneous metal industries <sup>2</sup>			Iron and steel forgings			Wire drawing			Welded and heavy-riveted pipe			Total: Fabricated metal products			Tin can and other tinware		
	Outlery, hand tools, and hardware <sup>3</sup>			Cutlery and edge tools			Hand tools			Hardware			Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies <sup>4</sup>			Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies		
1955: Average	\$79.30	41.3	\$1.92	\$69.87	41.1	\$1.70	\$77.95	40.6	\$1.92	\$82.78	41.6	\$1.99	\$78.18	40.3	\$1.94	\$82.21	40.3	\$2.04
1956: Average	81.60	40.8	2.00	72.62	40.8	1.78	82.62	40.9	2.02	83.44	40.7	2.05	80.19	39.7	2.02	82.68	39.0	2.12
August	80.40	40.4	1.99	70.80	40.0	1.77	82.62	40.9	2.02	82.21	40.3	2.04	80.60	39.9	2.02	82.32	39.2	2.10
September	85.08	41.5	2.05	73.26	40.7	1.80	84.26	41.1	2.05	88.83	41.9	2.12	82.42	40.4	2.04	84.14	39.5	2.13
October	87.15	41.9	2.08	74.44	40.9	1.82	85.08	41.1	2.07	91.16	42.4	2.15	83.22	40.4	2.06	84.07	39.1	2.15
November	85.70	41.4	2.07	75.53	41.5	1.82	84.05	40.8	2.06	88.61	41.6	2.13	80.36	39.2	2.05	81.70	38.0	2.15
December	88.41	42.1	2.10	75.58	41.3	1.83	85.90	41.3	2.08	92.87	42.6	2.18	81.99	39.8	2.06	83.21	38.7	2.16
1957: January	83.62	40.2	2.08	74.30	40.6	1.83	83.01	40.1	2.07	86.03	40.2	2.14	81.95	39.4	2.08	83.76	38.6	2.17
February	84.03	40.4	2.08	74.12	40.5	1.83	83.01	40.1	2.07	86.67	40.5	2.14	83.39	39.9	2.09	84.63	39.0	2.17
March	83.82	40.3	2.08	75.07	40.8	1.84	82.99	39.9	2.08	86.86	40.4	2.15	82.56	39.5	2.09	83.55	38.5	2.17
April	83.21	40.2	2.07	74.34	40.4	1.84	82.58	39.7	2.08	85.84	40.3	2.13	81.93	39.2	2.09	84.53	38.6	2.19
May	84.44	40.4	2.09	74.40	40.0	1.86	82.99	39.9	2.08	87.91	40.7	2.16	82.11	39.1	2.10	84.53	38.6	2.19
June	84.63	40.3	2.08	74.77	40.2	1.86	82.97	39.7	2.09	88.10	40.6	2.17	83.77	39.7	2.11	85.97	38.9	2.21
July	84.19	39.9	2.11	73.42	39.9	1.84	80.47	38.5	2.09	88.48	40.4	2.19	81.90	39.0	2.10	85.53	38.7	2.21
August	85.24	40.4	2.11	74.00	40.0	1.85	83.98	39.8	2.11	88.73	40.7	2.18	84.35	39.6	2.13	87.30	39.5	2.21

Year and month	Primary metal industries—Continued												Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)					
	Miscellaneous metal industries <sup>2</sup>			Iron and steel forgings			Wire drawing			Welded and heavy-riveted pipe			Total: Fabricated metal products			Tin can and other tinware		
	Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified			Fabricated structural metal products <sup>5</sup>			Structural steel and ornamental metal work			Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim			Boiler-shop products			Sheet-metal work		
1955: Average	\$76.17	40.3	\$1.89	\$83.01	41.3	\$2.01	\$83.00	41.5	\$2.00	\$82.82	41.0	\$2.02	\$81.40	40.7	\$2.00	\$84.85	41.8	\$2.03
1956: Average	79.00	39.9	1.98	87.57	41.5	2.11	87.57	41.5	2.11	84.85	40.6	2.09	87.98	41.5	2.12	90.52	42.3	2.14
August	79.60	40.2	1.98	86.05	40.4	2.13	84.35	39.6	2.13	82.58	39.7	2.08	87.53	40.9	2.14	91.15	42.2	2.16
September	82.01	40.8	2.01	89.86	41.6	2.16	89.21	41.3	2.16	87.54	41.1	2.13	90.07	41.7	2.16	93.29	42.6	2.19
October	82.62	40.9	2.02	90.92	41.9	2.17	90.72	42.0	2.16	87.29	40.6	2.15	91.34	41.9	2.18	93.30	42.8	2.18
November	79.80	39.7	2.01	89.42	41.4	2.16	90.69	41.6	2.18	81.93	39.2	2.09	91.14	42.0	2.17	91.56	42.0	2.18
December	81.81	40.3	2.03	92.21	42.3	2.18	92.21	42.3	2.18	90.09	41.9	2.15	92.00	42.2	2.18	93.94	42.7	2.20
1957: January	80.99	39.7	2.04	90.47	41.5	2.18	90.89	41.5	2.19	86.07	40.6	2.12	91.56	42.0	2.18	91.12	41.8	2.18
February	83.02	40.3	2.10	91.12	41.8	2.18	91.98	42.0	2.19	86.48	40.6	2.13	91.98	42.0	2.19	91.96	41.8	2.20
March	82.19	39.9	2.06	91.76	41.9	2.19	93.28	42.4	2.20	87.51	40.7	2.15	92.40	42.0	2.20	91.94	41.6	2.21
April	80.77	39.4	2.05	91.96	41.8	2.20	93.93	42.5	2.21	87.91	40.7	2.16	91.54	41.8	2.19	90.61	41.0	2.21
May	80.96	39.3	2.06	93.04	42.1	2.21	94.57	42.6	2.22	89.42	41.4	2.16	92.40	42.0	2.20	93.18	41.6	2.24
June	82.80	40.0	2.07	93.68	42.2	2.22	95.67	42.9	2.23	90.25	41.4	2.18	91.10	41.6	2.19	94.92	42.0	2.26
July	80.55	39.1	2.06	93.63	41.8	2.24	95.37	42.2	2.25	90.67	41.4	2.19	92.35	41.6	2.22	94.85	41.6	2.28
August	82.76	39.6	2.09	95.34	42.0	2.27	97.55	42.6	2.29	93.18	41.6	2.24	92.93	41.3	2.25	94.89	41.8	2.27

Year and month	Primary metal industries—Continued												Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)					
	Miscellaneous metal industries <sup>2</sup>			Iron and steel forgings			Wire drawing			Welded and heavy-riveted pipe			Total: Fabricated metal products			Tin can and other tinware		
	Metal stamping, coating, and engraving <sup>6</sup>			Vitreous enameled products			Stamped and pressed metal products			Lighting fixtures			Fabricated wire products			Miscellaneous fabricated metal products <sup>7</sup>		
1955: Average	\$86.10	42.0	\$2.05	\$65.11	39.7	\$1.64	\$89.25	42.3	\$2.11	\$78.72	41.0	\$1.92	\$77.87	41.2	\$1.89	\$84.08	42.9	\$1.96
1956: Average	87.34	41.2	2.12	66.64	39.2	1.70	91.30	41.5	2.20	76.40	40.0	1.91	80.75	41.2	1.96	86.09	42.2	2.04
August	85.67	40.6	2.11	66.92	39.6	1.69	89.79	41.0	2.19	75.79	40.1	1.89	79.37	40.7	1.95	84.25	41.3	2.04
September	91.56	42.0	2.18	71.81	40.8	1.76	96.25	42.4	2.27	78.34	40.8	1.92	82.59	41.5	1.99	86.73	41.9	2.07
October	92.86	42.4	2.19	71.23	40.7	1.75	97.81	42.9	2.28	80.36	41.0	1.96	84.62	42.1	2.01	88.20	42.2	2.09
November	91.78	42.1	2.18	70.24	40.6	1.73	96.25	42.4	2.27	80.57	40.9	1.97	82.51	41.2	2.01	88.20	42.0	2.10
December	94.15	42.6	2.21	67.83	39.9	1.70	99.13	43.1	2.30	82.60	41.3	2.08	84.65	41.7	2.03	90.52	42.7	2.12
1957: January	87.91	40.7	2.16	70.07	40.5	1.73	91.62	40.9	2.24	78.80	39.8	1.97	82.22	40.5	2.03	89.25	42.1	2.12
February	87.51	40.7	2.15	69.25	39.8	1.74	90.98	40.8	2.23	78.41	39.8	1.97	82.42	40.6	2.03	89.68	42.3	2.12
March	87.89	40.5	2.17	74.39	43.0	1.73	92.89	41.1	2.26	78.41	39.8	1.97	81.20	40.2	2.02	89.89	42.2	2.13
April	88.29	40.5	2.18</															

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees<sup>1</sup>-Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing-Continued																	
	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)-Continued												Machinery (except electrical)					
	Metal shipping barrels, drums, kegs, and pails			Steel springs			Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets			Screw-machine products			Total: Machinery (except electrical)			Engines and turbines <sup>4</sup>		
1955: Average	\$91.16	42.6	\$2.14	\$89.02	41.6	\$2.14	\$88.27	43.7	\$2.02	\$82.94	43.2	\$1.92	\$87.36	41.8	\$2.09	\$91.08	41.4	\$2.20
1956: Average	97.16	42.8	2.27	90.17	40.8	2.21	88.20	42.2	2.09	85.63	42.6	2.01	93.26	42.2	2.21	95.45	41.5	2.30
1957: Average	97.58	41.7	2.34	98.94	42.1	2.35	92.66	42.9	2.16	89.65	43.1	2.08	96.70	42.6	2.27	100.32	41.8	2.40
1955: Average	\$91.96	39.3	\$2.34	\$90.72	42.0	\$2.16	\$83.84	40.5	\$2.07	\$87.94	40.9	\$2.15	\$79.80	40.1	\$1.99	\$86.92	42.4	\$2.05
1956: Average	101.50	41.6	2.44	93.98	41.4	2.27	108.69	45.1	2.41	106.26	45.8	2.32	97.63	43.2	2.16	115.12	45.5	2.17
1957: Average	108.88	42.2	2.58	94.89	40.9	2.32	89.95	39.8	2.26	93.67	40.2	2.31	84.67	39.2	2.16	93.24	42.0	2.22
1955: Average	\$87.14	42.3	\$2.06	\$86.90	42.6	\$2.04	\$98.10	43.6	\$2.25	\$95.27	43.7	\$2.18	\$91.80	42.5	\$2.16	\$102.52	44.0	\$2.33
1956: Average	92.01	42.4	2.17	92.45	42.8	2.16	108.69	45.1	2.41	106.26	45.8	2.32	97.63	43.2	2.16	115.12	45.5	2.53
1957: Average	93.44	41.9	2.23	92.62	42.1	2.20	110.16	44.6	2.48	107.81	45.3	2.38	97.25	42.1	2.31	110.74	43.6	2.54
1955: Average	\$93.58	42.0	\$1.99	\$84.86	41.6	\$2.04	\$74.11	41.4	\$1.79	\$89.40	44.7	\$2.00	\$92.60	41.9	\$2.21	\$86.11	41.8	\$2.06
1956: Average	89.67	42.7	2.10	89.45	41.8	2.14	76.59	41.4	1.85	97.48	46.2	2.11	102.70	43.7	2.35	92.87	42.6	2.18
1957: Average	90.73	42.2	2.15	88.75	40.9	2.17	78.47	41.3	1.90	102.86	47.4	2.17	101.91	43.0	2.37	93.44	41.9	2.23

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees<sup>1</sup>—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Machinery (except electrical)—Continued																		
	Pumps, air and gas compressors			Conveyors and conveying equipment			Blowers, exhaust and ventilating fans			Industrial trucks, tractors, etc.			Mechanical power-transmission equipment			Mechanical stokers, and industrial furnaces and ovens		
1955: Average	\$84.45	41.6	\$2.03	\$86.51	41.0	\$2.11	\$79.95	41.0	\$1.95	\$86.93	42.2	\$2.06	\$90.31	42.8	\$2.11	\$85.08	41.3	\$2.06
1956: Average	90.53	42.5	2.13	97.61	43.0	2.27	86.53	41.8	2.07	91.12	41.8	2.18	95.24	42.9	2.22	90.92	41.9	2.17
August	88.61	41.6	2.13	97.81	42.9	2.28	85.70	41.2	2.08	88.54	40.8	2.17	95.44	42.8	2.23	91.78	42.1	2.18
September	91.58	42.4	2.16	102.66	43.5	2.36	87.57	41.9	2.09	93.24	42.0	2.22	96.73	42.8	2.26	93.26	42.2	2.21
October	91.80	42.5	2.16	102.26	43.7	2.34	88.20	41.8	2.11	91.72	41.5	2.21	97.84	43.1	2.27	91.52	41.6	2.20
November	91.37	42.3	2.16	98.87	42.8	2.31	86.53	41.4	2.09	95.60	42.3	2.26	96.02	42.3	2.27	90.23	41.2	2.19
December	92.66	42.7	2.17	101.09	43.2	2.34	90.31	42.4	2.13	97.61	43.0	2.27	99.39	43.4	2.29	93.48	42.3	2.21
1957: January	91.12	41.8	2.18	96.98	41.8	2.32	87.76	41.2	2.13	87.78	39.9	2.20	95.76	42.0	2.28	93.24	42.0	2.22
February	92.43	42.4	2.18	98.56	42.3	2.33	85.65	40.4	2.12	88.18	39.9	2.21	95.15	42.1	2.26	91.49	41.4	2.21
March	90.91	41.7	2.18	99.83	42.3	2.36	86.28	40.7	2.12	89.47	40.3	2.22	96.18	42.0	2.29	93.88	42.1	2.23
April	89.19	41.1	2.17	99.36	42.1	2.36	85.05	40.5	2.10	90.54	40.6	2.23	93.98	41.4	2.27	93.41	41.7	2.24
May	91.10	41.6	2.19	97.81	41.8	2.34	86.88	40.6	2.14	89.47	40.3	2.22	93.48	41.0	2.28	92.77	41.6	2.23
June	90.39	40.9	2.21	96.93	41.6	2.33	87.72	40.8	2.15	90.50	40.4	2.24	94.12	41.1	2.29	94.69	41.9	2.26
July	89.54	40.7	2.20	97.70	41.4	2.36	88.04	40.2	2.19	90.85	40.2	2.26	92.92	40.4	2.30	90.74	39.8	2.28
August	89.13	40.7	2.19	98.81	41.0	2.41	86.05	40.4	2.13	91.53	40.5	2.26	93.43	40.8	2.29	95.30	41.8	2.28
	Office and store machines and devices <sup>2</sup>			Computing machines and cash registers			Typewriters <sup>3</sup>			Service-industry and household machines <sup>4</sup>			Domestic laundry equipment			Commercial laundry, dry-cleaning, and pressing machines		
1955: Average	\$82.81	40.2	\$2.06	\$89.06	40.3	\$2.21	\$76.00	40.0	\$1.90	\$83.64	40.8	\$2.05	\$85.28	41.0	\$2.08	\$78.06	41.3	\$1.89
1956: Average	90.23	41.2	2.19	96.05	41.4	2.32	82.20	41.1	2.00	86.24	40.3	2.14	89.32	40.6	2.20	81.34	41.5	1.96
August	90.23	41.2	2.19	96.51	41.6	2.32	81.39	40.9	1.99	85.14	39.6	2.15	86.41	39.1	2.21	80.56	41.1	1.96
September	93.41	41.7	2.24	100.14	41.9	2.39	86.10	42.0	2.05	87.23	40.2	2.17	92.51	41.3	2.24	81.93	41.8	1.96
October	93.86	41.9	2.24	99.96	42.0	2.38	87.92	43.1	2.04	85.54	39.6	2.16	91.39	40.8	2.24	79.77	40.7	1.96
November	92.06	41.1	2.24	96.70	40.8	2.37	89.65	43.1	2.08	86.33	39.6	2.18	92.43	40.9	2.26	80.34	41.2	1.95
December	93.41	41.7	2.24	98.88	41.9	2.36	86.52	42.0	2.06	88.48	40.4	2.19	94.39	41.4	2.28	83.13	42.2	1.97
1957: January	91.46	41.2	2.22	99.30	41.9	2.37	76.43	39.6	1.93	86.55	39.7	2.18	84.67	37.8	2.24	79.56	40.8	1.95
February	91.21	40.9	2.23	98.53	41.4	2.38	76.04	39.4	1.93	88.70	40.5	2.19	85.91	38.7	2.22	79.20	40.0	1.98
March	90.76	40.7	2.23	97.58	41.0	2.38	77.41	39.9	1.94	87.60	40.0	2.19	84.80	38.2	2.22	80.59	40.7	1.98
April	89.47	40.3	2.22	95.34	40.4	2.36	77.61	39.8	1.95	84.15	38.6	2.18	80.74	36.7	2.20	81.76	41.5	1.97
May	88.93	39.7	2.24	96.56	40.4	2.39	75.27	39.0	1.93	84.58	38.8	2.18	86.69	38.7	2.24	81.18	41.0	1.98
June	89.89	39.6	2.27	97.60	40.0	2.44	75.08	38.9	1.93	86.07	39.3	2.19	88.26	39.4	2.24	79.79	39.5	2.02
July	89.78	39.9	2.25	99.14	40.8	2.43	74.31	38.5	1.93	86.51	39.5	2.19	89.60	40.0	2.24	86.52	42.0	2.06
August	89.33	39.7	2.25	97.77	40.4	2.42	75.47	38.9	1.94	86.24	39.2	2.20	86.85	38.6	2.25	86.31	41.9	2.06
	Sewing machines			Refrigerators and air-conditioning units			Miscellaneous machinery parts <sup>5</sup>			Fabricated pipe, fittings, and valves			Ball and roller bearings			Machine shops (job and repair)		
1955: Average	\$83.22	40.4	\$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	\$85.45	42.3	\$2.02
1956: Average	88.97	41.0	2.17	86.22	40.1	2.15	89.66	41.7	2.15	88.99	41.2	2.16	89.01	41.4	2.15	80.31	42.2	2.14
August	87.16	39.8	2.19	85.54	39.6	2.16	87.95	41.1	2.14	87.64	40.2	2.18	84.40	40.0	2.11	89.88	42.0	2.14
September	89.10	40.5	2.20	86.55	39.7	2.18	91.12	41.8	2.18	91.49	41.4	2.21	89.62	41.3	2.17	91.57	42.2	2.17
October	88.26	40.3	2.19	84.41	38.9	2.17	91.54	41.8	2.19	91.49	41.4	2.21	92.38	41.8	2.21	91.36	42.1	2.17
November	88.04	40.2	2.19	85.58	38.9	2.20	91.52	41.6	2.20	91.05	41.2	2.21	92.80	41.8	2.22	91.32	41.7	2.19
December	88.44	40.2	2.20	88.62	40.1	2.21	94.57	42.6	2.22	94.13	42.4	2.22	94.33	42.3	2.23	94.81	42.9	2.21
1957: January	86.46	39.3	2.20	87.78	39.9	2.20	92.60	41.9	2.21	91.02	41.0	2.22	91.91	41.4	2.22	93.93	42.5	2.21
February	86.11	39.5	2.18	90.58	40.8	2.22	92.38	41.8	2.21	91.24	41.1	2.22	91.24	41.1	2.22	93.93	42.5	2.21
March	87.78	39.9	2.20	88.62	40.1	2.21	92.35	41.6	2.22	90.58	40.8	2.22	91.43	41.0	2.23	93.68	42.2	2.22
April	88.80	40.0	2.22	84.26	38.3	2.20	90.83	41.1	2.21	90.32	40.5	2.23	87.34	39.7	2.20	92.60	41.9	2.21
May	89.87	40.3	2.23	84.48	38.4	2.20	90.80	40.9	2.22	89.24	40.2	2.22	88.36	39.8	2.22	92.57	41.7	2.22
June	89.42	40.1	2.23	86.41	39.1	2.21	91.58	40.7	2.25	90.32	40.5	2.23	88.48	39.5	2.24	93.11	41.2	2.26
July	90.27	40.3	2.24	86.24	39.2	2.20	91.13	40.5	2.25	89.20	40.0	2.23	89.55	39.8	2.25	93.07	41.0	2.27
August	87.25	39.3	2.22	87.42	39.2	2.23	90.90	40.4	2.25	90.27	40.3	2.24	88.70	39.6	2.24	92.21	40.8	2.26
Electrical machinery																		
	Total: Electrical machinery			Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus <sup>6</sup>			Wiring devices and supplies			Carbon and graphite products (electrical)			Electrical indicating, measuring, and recording instruments			Motors, generators, and motor-generator sets		
1955: Average	\$76.52	40.7	\$1.88	\$80.57	40.9	\$1.97	\$71.15	40.2	\$1.77	\$80.10	41.5	\$1.93	\$74.56	40.3	\$1.85	\$85.90	41.1	\$2.09
1956: Average	80.78	40.8	1.98	87.15	41.5	2.10	76.11	40.7	1.87	84.46	41.2	2.05	80.16	40.9	1.96	90.86	41.3	2.20
August	80.19	40.5	1.98	86.92	41.0	2.12	74.24	39.7	1.87	83.84	40.5	2.07	79.76	40.9	1.95	90.13	40.9	2.28
September	82.61	41.1	2.01	89.66	41.7	2.15	77.11	40.8	1.89	85.48	40.9	2.09	81.58	41.2	1.98	94.39	41.4	2.28
October	83.22	41.2	2.02	89.42	41.4	2.16	77.71	40.9	1.90	83.62	40.2	2.08	82.01	40.8	2.01	92.89	41.1	2.26
November	83.23	41.0	2.03	89.40	41.2	2.17	77.38	40.3	1.92	84.86	40.8	2.08	81.00	40.1	2.02	93.11	41.2	2.26
December	84.46	41.2	2.05	90.69	41.6	2.18	78.12	40.9	1.91	86.93	41.2	2.11	83.23	41.0	2.03	95.08	41.7	2.28
1957: January	82.82	40.4	2.05	88.13	40.8	2.16	76.97	40.3	1.91	85.89	40.9	2.10	80.00	40.2	1.99	91.98	40.7	2.26
February	83.23	40.6	2.05	88.13	40.8	2.16	77.57	40.4	1.92	84.65	40.5	2.09	81.61	40.4	2.02	91.53	40.5	2.26
March	83.43	40.5	2.06	88.75	40.9	2.17	77.39	40.1	1.93	85.88	40.7	2.11	81.00	40.1	2.02	92.39	40.7	2.27
April	83.02	40.3	2.06	87.89	40.5	2.17	76.24	39.5	1.93	85.26	40.6	2.10	81.20	40.0	2.03	90.85	40.2	2.26
May	82.21	40.1	2.05	87.67	40.4	2.17	76.43	39.6	1.93	84.40	40.0	2.11	81.20	40.2				



TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees<sup>1</sup>—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Electrical machinery—Continued																		
	Power and distribution transformers			Switchgear, switch-board, and industrial controls			Electrical welding apparatus			Electrical appliances			Insulated wire and cable			Electrical equipment for vehicles		
1955: Average	\$84.03	41.6	\$2.02	\$80.18	40.7	\$1.97	\$91.35	43.5	\$2.10	\$79.17	40.6	\$1.95	\$77.04	42.1	\$1.83	\$83.64	41.2	\$2.03
1956: Average	92.62	42.1	2.20	90.30	42.0	2.15	101.20	44.0	2.30	80.60	39.9	2.02	84.32	42.8	1.97	84.42	40.2	2.10
1957: Average	94.98	42.4	2.24	90.07	41.7	2.16	99.76	43.0	2.32	81.20	40.0	2.03	84.38	42.4	1.99	83.37	39.7	2.10
1955: August	96.08	42.7	2.25	93.50	42.5	2.20	102.08	44.0	2.32	82.41	40.2	2.05	87.84	43.7	2.01	87.94	40.9	2.15
1956: August	95.95	41.9	2.29	93.48	42.3	2.21	102.75	44.1	2.33	84.87	41.0	2.07	88.10	43.4	2.03	89.84	41.4	2.17
1957: August	97.71	42.3	2.31	92.80	41.8	2.22	97.78	42.7	2.29	84.25	40.7	2.07	87.95	42.9	2.05	90.47	41.5	2.18
1955: January	97.02	42.0	2.31	94.30	42.1	2.24	100.99	44.1	2.29	83.01	40.1	2.07	88.54	43.4	2.04	94.13	42.4	2.22
1956: January	93.89	41.0	2.29	91.91	41.4	2.22	99.79	43.2	2.31	82.58	39.7	2.08	85.27	41.8	2.04	86.62	40.1	2.16
1957: January	94.76	41.2	2.30	91.72	41.5	2.21	100.25	43.4	2.31	82.74	39.4	2.10	84.45	41.6	2.03	85.32	39.5	2.16
1955: February	95.17	41.2	2.31	92.13	41.5	2.22	101.38	43.7	2.32	82.92	39.3	2.11	85.48	41.9	2.04	84.10	39.3	2.14
1956: February	93.89	41.0	2.29	92.13	41.5	2.22	97.44	42.0	2.32	82.50	39.1	2.11	85.46	42.1	2.03	83.85	39.0	2.15
1957: February	91.94	40.5	2.27	92.10	41.3	2.23	98.18	42.5	2.31	81.83	38.6	2.12	86.50	42.4	2.04	83.03	38.8	2.14
1955: March	92.80	40.7	2.28	93.15	41.4	2.25	99.53	42.9	2.32	82.43	38.7	2.13	86.09	42.2	2.04	85.58	38.9	2.20
1956: March	94.07	40.9	2.30	92.70	41.2	2.25	91.71	39.7	2.31	82.08	38.9	2.11	84.67	41.3	2.05	85.58	38.9	2.20
1957: March	94.12	41.1	2.29	92.89	41.1	2.26	94.87	40.2	2.36	82.64	38.8	2.13	85.90	41.3	2.08	85.85	39.2	2.19
	Electric lamps			Communication equipment <sup>5</sup>			Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment			Radio tubes			Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment			Miscellaneous electrical products <sup>5</sup>		
1955: Average	\$68.80	40.0	\$1.72	\$72.09	40.5	\$1.78	\$69.77	40.1	\$1.74	\$66.40	40.0	\$1.66	\$90.94	43.1	\$2.11	\$74.48	40.7	\$1.83
1956: Average	75.07	40.8	1.84	75.95	40.4	1.88	72.98	40.1	1.82	67.25	39.1	1.72	95.24	42.9	2.22	78.34	40.8	1.92
1957: Average	72.76	40.2	1.81	75.76	40.3	1.88	73.75	40.3	1.83	67.12	38.8	1.73	92.60	41.9	2.21	77.14	40.6	1.90
1955: August	73.60	40.0	1.84	77.33	40.7	1.90	74.74	40.4	1.85	70.00	40.0	1.75	95.22	42.7	2.23	78.74	40.8	1.93
1956: August	74.05	39.6	1.87	78.12	40.9	1.91	75.70	40.7	1.86	69.87	39.7	1.76	95.67	42.9	2.23	81.73	41.7	1.96
1957: August	76.67	40.3	1.90	77.95	40.6	1.92	74.77	40.2	1.86	67.90	38.8	1.75	101.22	44.2	2.29	82.19	41.3	1.99
1955: January	77.74	40.7	1.91	78.55	40.7	1.93	75.76	40.3	1.88	68.25	39.0	1.75	100.55	44.1	2.28	83.42	41.5	2.01
1956: January	78.12	40.9	1.91	78.40	40.0	1.96	75.24	39.6	1.90	65.98	37.7	1.75	100.25	43.4	2.31	81.20	40.4	2.01
1957: January	77.55	40.6	1.91	79.58	40.6	1.96	76.40	40.0	1.91	69.21	39.1	1.77	100.53	43.9	2.29	82.01	40.6	2.02
1955: February	77.36	40.5	1.91	79.59	40.4	1.97	76.80	40.0	1.92	69.95	39.3	1.78	98.67	42.9	2.30	81.00	40.5	2.00
1956: February	76.19	40.1	1.90	79.19	40.2	1.97	76.61	39.9	1.92	69.63	38.9	1.79	97.75	42.5	2.30	80.79	40.6	1.99
1957: February	74.86	39.4	1.90	79.00	40.1	1.97	76.21	39.9	1.91	69.84	38.8	1.80	95.49	41.7	2.29	80.20	40.3	1.99
1955: March	75.65	39.4	1.92	79.59	40.4	1.97	76.97	40.3	1.91	71.89	39.5	1.82	94.81	41.4	2.29	80.80	40.4	2.00
1956: March	74.48	39.2	1.90	75.85	39.1	1.94	75.24	39.6	1.90	67.86	37.7	1.80	85.91	38.7	2.22	80.60	40.3	2.00
1957: March	75.84	39.5	1.92	77.81	39.9	1.95	75.81	39.9	1.90	72.80	40.0	1.82	90.63	40.1	2.26	81.81	40.5	2.02
Electrical machinery—Continued																		
Transportation equipment																		
	Storage batteries			Primary batteries (dry and wet)			X-ray and nonradio electronic tubes			Total: Transportation equipment			Motor vehicles and equipment <sup>6*</sup>			Motor vehicles, bodies, parts, and accessories		
1955: Average	\$84.86	41.6	\$2.04	\$81.69	39.8	\$1.55	\$81.20	40.4	\$2.01	\$93.44	41.9	\$2.23	\$97.78	42.7	\$2.29	\$98.87	42.8	\$2.31
1956: Average	87.12	40.9	2.13	84.48	39.8	1.62	87.53	40.9	2.14	94.71	41.0	2.31	94.71	40.3	2.35	96.15	40.4	2.38
1957: Average	86.71	40.9	2.12	83.36	39.6	1.60	88.56	41.0	2.16	94.25	40.8	2.31	92.90	39.7	2.34	93.85	39.6	2.37
1955: August	88.99	41.2	2.16	84.39	39.5	1.63	88.15	41.0	2.15	97.47	41.3	2.36	99.06	40.6	2.44	100.94	40.7	2.48
1956: August	93.93	42.5	2.21	86.00	40.0	1.65	88.78	41.1	2.16	99.07	41.8	2.37	102.41	41.8	2.45	103.91	41.9	2.48
1957: August	94.30	42.1	2.24	85.74	39.6	1.66	89.60	41.1	2.18	100.86	42.2	2.39	105.72	42.8	2.47	107.75	43.1	2.50
1955: January	96.11	43.1	2.23	85.90	39.7	1.66	89.10	40.5	2.20	105.95	43.6	2.43	112.95	45.0	2.51	115.32	45.4	2.54
1956: January	89.10	40.5	2.20	86.86	39.8	1.68	86.76	39.8	2.18	99.25	41.7	2.38	100.36	41.3	2.43	101.84	41.4	2.46
1957: January	89.54	40.7	2.20	87.43	39.9	1.69	87.60	40.0	2.19	98.39	41.5	2.37	99.29	41.2	2.41	101.02	41.4	2.44
1955: February	88.44	40.2	2.20	88.34	40.2	1.70	89.10	40.5	2.20	97.82	41.1	2.38	97.12	40.3	2.41	93.17	40.4	2.43
1956: February	86.94	39.7	2.19	70.18	40.8	1.72	88.00	40.0	2.20	96.22	40.6	2.37	94.17	39.4	2.39	95.11	39.3	2.42
1957: February	86.94	39.7	2.19	70.11	41.0	1.71	88.26	40.3	2.19	94.56	39.9	2.37	93.84	39.1	2.40	95.01	39.1	2.43
1955: March	89.42	40.1	2.23	87.43	39.9	1.69	89.06	40.3	2.21	96.24	40.1	2.40	97.42	39.6	2.46	98.60	39.6	2.49
1956: March	87.86	39.4	2.23	86.59	39.4	1.69	92.48	41.1	2.25	95.20	39.5	2.41	94.71	38.5	2.46	96.00	38.4	2.50
1957: March	92.66	41.0	2.26	87.66	39.8	1.70	89.15	39.8	2.24	97.04	40.1	2.42	97.57	39.5	2.47	98.89	39.4	2.51
	Truck and bus bodies			Trailers (truck and automobile)			Aircraft and parts <sup>5</sup>			Aircraft			Aircraft engines and parts			Aircraft propellers and parts		
1955: Average	\$81.38	41.1	\$1.98	\$84.44	41.8	\$2.02	\$89.62	41.3	\$2.17	\$89.40	41.2	\$2.17	\$88.97	41.0	\$2.17	\$90.47	41.5	\$2.18
1956: Average	81.41	40.3	2.02	82.80	40.0	2.07	95.99	42.1	2.28	94.89	41.8	2.27	96.67	42.4	2.28	96.93	42.7	2.27
1957: Average	83.44	40.9	2.04	82.41	40.2	2.05	97.29	42.3	2.30	96.60	42.0	2.30	97.55	42.6	2.29	96.50	42.7	2.26
1955: August	81.80	40.1	2.04	84.00	40.0	2.10	97.94	42.4	2.31	96.60	42.0	2.30	99.76	43.0	2.32	98.27	43.1	2.28
1956: August	81.58	39.6	2.06	84.84	40.4	2.10	97.71	42.3	2.31	96.79	41.9	2.31	99.76	43.0	2.32	97.81	42.9	2.28
1957: August	81.58	39.6	2.06	84.84	40.4	2.10	97.71	42.3	2.31	96.79	41.9	2.31	99.76	43.0	2.32	97.81	42.9	2.28
1955: January	84.85	40.6	2.09	80.47	38.5	2.09	98.37	42.4	2.32	97.25	42.1	2.31	99.26	42.6	2.33	99.62	43.5	2.29
1956: January	81.35	39.3	2.07	80.11	38.7	2.07	99.26	42.6	2.33	97.71	42.3	2.31	102.82	43.2	2.38	92.52	40.4	2.29
1957: January	83.79	39.9	2.10	78.74	38.6	2.04	98.56	42.3	2.33	97.21	41.9	2.32	102.62	43.3	2.37	95.17	41.2	2.31
1955: February	85.01	40.1	2.12	79.75	38.9	2.05	99.17	42.2	2.35	98.05	41.9	2.34	101.20	42.7	2.37	97.16	41.7	2.33
1956: February	83.37	39.5	2.11	83.01	40.1	2.07	95.00	40.6	2.34	92.97	39.9							

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees <sup>1</sup>—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
Transportation equipment—Continued																		
Other aircraft parts and equipment			Ship and boat building and repairing <sup>1</sup>			Shipbuilding and repairing			Boatbuilding and repairing			Railroad equipment <sup>1</sup>			Locomotives and parts			
1955: Average	\$90.49	41.7	\$2.17	\$83.53	39.4	\$2.12	\$86.63	39.2	\$2.21	\$70.30	40.4	\$1.74	\$90.45	40.2	\$2.25	\$94.28	41.9	\$2.25
1956: Average	98.24	42.9	2.29	89.10	39.6	2.25	92.27	39.6	2.33	73.57	40.2	1.83	94.56	39.9	2.37	99.17	42.2	2.35
1957: Average	101.32	43.3	2.34	90.40	38.8	2.33	93.12	38.8	2.40	74.07	39.4	1.88	93.30	39.2	2.38	97.10	40.8	2.38
1955: Average	\$88.20	39.2	\$2.25	\$77.83	41.4	\$1.88	\$77.93	40.8	\$1.91	\$88.99	41.2	\$2.16	\$79.15	40.8	\$1.94	\$78.36	40.6	\$1.93
1956: Average	91.96	38.8	2.37	77.59	40.2	1.93	82.01	40.8	2.01	94.95	42.2	2.25	83.64	41.0	2.04	83.03	40.5	2.05
1957: Average	100.19	39.6	2.53	82.62	40.3	2.05	84.00	40.0	2.10	91.65	39.0	2.35	86.27	40.5	2.13	86.48	40.6	2.13
1955: Average	\$69.02	40.6	\$1.70	\$62.52	40.6	\$1.54	\$85.70	41.2	\$2.08	\$69.20	40.0	\$1.73	\$67.40	40.6	\$1.66	\$71.40	42.0	\$1.70
1956: Average	71.51	40.4	1.77	64.48	40.3	1.60	91.46	41.2	2.22	70.77	39.1	1.81	70.53	40.3	1.75	74.23	41.7	1.78
1957: Average	74.21	39.9	1.86	67.77	40.1	1.69	92.97	40.6	2.29	73.08	39.5	1.85	72.18	40.1	1.80	76.22	41.2	1.85
1955: Average	\$67.04	41.9	\$1.60	\$80.14	42.4	\$1.89	\$75.44	41.0	\$1.84	\$60.52	39.3	\$1.54	\$60.28	39.4	\$1.53	\$60.92	39.3	\$1.55
1956: Average	69.06	41.6	1.66	83.38	41.9	1.99	80.54	41.3	1.95	62.56	39.1	1.60	61.85	38.9	1.59	63.99	39.5	1.62
1957: Average	68.85	40.0	1.72	86.72	42.3	2.05	83.44	40.4	2.04	65.74	38.9	1.69	63.69	38.6	1.65	69.17	39.3	1.76

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees <sup>1</sup>-Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing-Continued												Transportation and public utilities								
	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries-Continued												Class I railroads <sup>7</sup>						Local railways and buslines		
	Pens, pencils, other office supplies			Costume jewelry, buttons, notions			Fabricated plastic products			Other manufacturing industries			Total: Gas and electric utilities			Electric light and power utilities					
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings			
1955: Average	\$62.88	41.1	\$1.53	\$60.30	40.2	\$1.50	\$72.80	41.6	\$1.75	\$70.30	40.4	\$1.74	\$82.12	41.9	\$1.96	\$80.60	43.1	\$1.87			
1956: Average	66.58	41.1	1.62	62.49	39.3	1.59	75.35	41.4	1.82	74.37	40.2	1.85	88.40	41.7	2.12	84.48	43.1	1.96			
1957: Average	67.24	41.0	1.64	64.06	39.3	1.63	78.06	41.3	1.89	74.84	39.6	1.89	93.08	42.5	2.19	86.86	43.0	2.02			
1955: Average	\$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	\$87.76	41.2	\$2.13			
1956: Average	73.47	39.5	1.86	60.70	37.7	1.61	101.36	43.5	2.33	82.74	42.0	1.97	91.46	41.2	2.22	93.38	41.5	2.25			
1957: Average	74.88	39.8	1.86	61.66	38.3	1.61	100.92	43.5	2.32	85.26	42.0	2.03	92.66	41.0	2.26	94.58	41.3	2.29			
1955: Average	\$82.62	40.9	\$2.02	\$87.57	41.5	\$2.11	\$77.14	40.6	\$1.90	\$58.50	39.0	\$1.50	\$41.65	35.3	\$1.18	\$47.52	36.0	\$1.32			
1956: Average	86.30	40.9	2.11	92.89	41.1	2.26	81.20	40.4	2.01	60.60	38.6	1.57	43.40	35.0	1.24	48.77	35.6	1.37			
1957: Average	87.63	40.2	2.17	95.47	40.8	2.34	83.84	40.7	2.06	59.83	38.6	1.55	43.80	36.2	1.21	50.09	37.1	1.35			
1955: Average	\$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	\$59.28	\$102.13	\$73.29			
1956: Average	63.38	37.5	1.69	81.28	43.7	1.86	47.54	34.7	1.37	69.30	42.0	1.65	72.68	42.5	1.71	61.97	97.56	77.50			
1957: Average	64.90	38.4	1.69	82.16	43.7	1.88	48.28	35.5	1.36	69.55	41.9	1.66	74.56	43.1	1.73	61.79	96.23	77.77			

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees <sup>1</sup>—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings
	Service and miscellaneous									
	Hotels, year-round <sup>11</sup>			Personal services						Motion picture production and distribution <sup>10</sup>
				Laundries			Cleaning and dyeing plants			
1955: Average	\$41.09	41.5	\$0.99	\$40.70	40.3	\$1.01	\$47.40	39.5	\$1.20	\$93.78
1956: Average	42.13	40.9	1.03	42.32	40.3	1.05	49.77	39.5	1.26	91.75
August	42.43	40.8	1.04	41.90	39.9	1.05	48.39	38.1	1.27	92.06
September	42.63	40.6	1.05	42.61	40.2	1.06	50.94	39.8	1.28	92.87
October	42.74	40.7	1.05	42.61	40.2	1.06	50.82	39.7	1.28	90.13
November	42.63	40.6	1.05	42.29	39.9	1.06	50.56	39.5	1.28	95.73
December	43.14	40.7	1.06	42.91	40.1	1.07	50.05	39.1	1.28	94.95
1957: January	42.42	40.4	1.05	42.59	39.8	1.07	49.92	38.7	1.29	94.14
February	42.32	40.3	1.05	42.59	39.8	1.07	48.90	38.2	1.28	99.00
March	42.63	40.6	1.05	42.69	39.9	1.07	49.54	38.7	1.28	99.13
April	42.21	40.2	1.05	43.20	40.0	1.08	52.26	40.2	1.30	94.09
May	43.23	40.4	1.07	43.93	40.3	1.09	52.79	40.3	1.31	97.61
June	43.42	40.2	1.08	44.04	40.4	1.09	52.40	40.0	1.31	101.03
July	43.93	40.3	1.09	43.38	39.8	1.09	49.91	38.1	1.31	100.30
August	44.33	40.3	1.10	43.06	39.5	1.09	49.01	37.7	1.30	100.73

<sup>1</sup> For coverage of these series, see footnote 1, tables A-2 and A-3.

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.

<sup>2</sup> For definition, see footnote 3, table A-2.

<sup>3</sup> For definition, see footnote 4, table A-2.

<sup>4</sup> Averages shown for 1955 are not strictly comparable with those for later years.

<sup>5</sup> Italicized titles which follow are components of this industry.

<sup>6</sup> Data beginning with January 1957 are not strictly comparable with those shown for earlier years.

<sup>7</sup> Figures for Class I railroads (excluding switching and terminal companies) are based upon monthly data summarized in the M. 300 report by the Interstate Commerce Commission and relate to all employees who received pay during the month, except executives, officials, and staff assistants (ICC Group I).

<sup>8</sup> Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as switchboard operators, service assistants, operating-room instructors, and

pay-station attendants. In 1956, such employees made up 40 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

<sup>9</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. In 1956, such employees made up 27 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

<sup>10</sup> Data on average weekly hours and average hourly earnings are not available.

<sup>11</sup> Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips not included.

\* Formerly titled "Automobiles." Data not affected.

NOTE: For a description of these series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (1954).

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics for all series except that for Class I railroads (see footnote 7).

TABLE C-2. Average weekly earnings, gross and net spendable, of production workers in manufacturing industries, in current and 1947-49 dollars

Year	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings <sup>1</sup>				Year and month	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings <sup>1</sup>			
			Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents					Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents	
	Current	1947-49 <sup>2</sup>	Current	1947-49 <sup>2</sup>	Current	1947-49 <sup>2</sup>		Current	1947-49 <sup>2</sup>	Current	1947-49 <sup>2</sup>	Current	1947-49 <sup>2</sup>
1939: Average	\$23.86	\$40.17	\$23.58	\$39.70	\$23.62	\$39.76	1956: August	\$79.79	\$68.31	\$65.71	\$56.26	\$73.06	\$62.55
1940: Average	25.20	42.07	24.69	41.22	24.95	41.65	September	81.81	69.86	67.30	57.47	74.70	63.79
1941: Average	29.58	47.03	28.05	44.59	29.28	46.55	October	82.21	69.85	67.62	57.45	75.03	63.75
1942: Average	36.65	52.58	31.77	45.58	36.28	52.05	November	82.22	69.80	67.63	57.41	75.04	63.70
1943: Average	43.14	58.30	36.01	48.66	41.39	55.93	December	84.05	71.23	69.10	58.56	76.54	64.86
1944: Average	46.08	61.28	38.29	50.92	44.06	58.59	1957: January	82.41	69.72	67.58	57.17	74.99	63.44
1945: Average	44.39	57.72	36.97	48.08	42.74	55.58	February	82.41	69.43	67.58	56.93	74.99	63.18
1946: Average	43.82	52.54	37.72	45.23	43.20	51.80	March	82.21	69.14	67.42	56.70	74.82	62.93
1947: Average	49.97	52.32	42.76	44.77	48.24	50.51	April	81.59	68.39	66.93	56.10	74.31	62.29
1948: Average	54.14	52.67	47.43	46.14	53.17	51.72	May	81.78	68.38	67.08	56.09	74.47	62.27
1949: Average	54.92	53.95	48.09	47.24	53.83	52.88	June	82.80	68.89	67.90	56.49	75.31	62.65
1950: Average	59.33	57.71	51.09	49.70	57.21	55.65	July	82.18	68.03	67.40	55.79	74.80	61.91
1951: Average	64.71	58.30	54.04	48.68	61.28	55.21	August <sup>3</sup>	82.80	68.43	67.90	56.12	75.31	62.24
1952: Average	67.97	59.89	55.66	49.04	63.62	56.05							
1953: Average	71.69	62.67	58.54	51.17	66.58	58.20							
1954: Average	71.86	62.60	59.55	51.87	66.78	58.17							
1955: Average	76.52	66.83	63.15	55.15	70.45	61.53							
1956: Average	79.99	68.84	65.86	56.68	73.22	63.01							

<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.

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> These series indicate changes in the level of average weekly earnings 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>3</sup> Preliminary.

NOTE: For a description of these series, see Technical Note on the Calculation and Uses of the Net Spendable Earnings Series (Revised February 1957), which is available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE C-3. Indexes of aggregate weekly man-hours in industrial and construction activity<sup>1</sup> (1947-49=100)

Industry	1957								1956					Annual average	
	Aug. <sup>2</sup>	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	July	1956	1955
Total <sup>3</sup>	110.7	108.1	109.5	107.0	106.5	107.0	107.2	106.4	112.5	112.6	115.2	114.7	106.8	110.3	108.4
Mining division	86.5	86.8	88.1	83.8	84.0	84.3	85.3	85.1	87.7	85.2	86.9	88.3	87.6	84.7	81.1
Contract construction division	157.8	154.1	151.5	141.4	131.1	123.0	119.8	112.0	135.9	144.2	157.7	160.7	154.6	138.0	125.9
Manufacturing division	105.6	102.9	104.9	103.7	104.5	106.3	106.9	107.0	110.8	109.9	111.0	109.9	101.8	108.1	107.7
Durable goods	112.4	110.6	114.7	114.0	115.1	116.8	117.7	117.9	122.0	120.2	120.2	117.3	107.8	117.2	116.3
Ordnance and accessories	325.0	320.3	333.9	337.0	350.9	355.6	360.9	366.3	380.4	371.9	373.6	371.8	368.7	375.3	413.2
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	87.0	83.3	87.8	84.0	80.1	77.0	76.3	76.2	81.8	85.8	91.4	93.7	92.7	88.8	91.1
Furniture and fixtures	107.3	100.5	102.1	99.7	102.2	104.0	104.0	102.9	109.3	107.3	111.7	110.6	101.7	107.4	106.6
Stone, clay, and glass products	105.9	101.2	106.2	105.4	104.1	103.9	103.2	103.3	108.2	109.3	111.2	108.9	108.2	109.3	108.2
Primary metal industries	104.5	105.2	108.1	106.6	108.0	109.7	111.6	114.3	115.3	113.3	113.9	114.5	74.2	110.5	110.1
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	114.8	112.5	116.0	114.7	115.5	116.9	117.6	117.2	121.4	119.7	121.1	117.1	106.6	116.3	118.0
Machinery (except electrical)	102.9	106.0	109.8	111.4	114.0	116.5	117.2	116.3	117.4	113.7	114.0	114.4	112.4	115.6	106.4
Electrical machinery	134.2	131.1	134.5	132.4	133.9	137.2	138.7	139.2	144.7	145.8	145.8	142.0	132.8	138.6	130.6
Transportation equipment	137.5	135.6	141.7	142.9	146.5	151.3	153.8	154.1	161.0	151.6	141.3	127.6	130.2	139.0	147.2
Instruments and related products	117.4	113.8	117.0	117.1	120.0	121.0	121.5	121.4	123.3	123.2	123.8	123.0	118.0	121.1	117.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	102.5	94.4	100.0	98.7	98.9	100.5	99.4	98.3	105.6	109.4	112.6	109.5	98.4	105.5	104.2
Nondurable goods	97.5	93.8	93.2	91.4	91.9	93.7	94.0	94.0	97.4	97.6	100.2	101.1	94.8	97.2	97.4
Food and kindred products	97.7	93.1	86.5	81.1	79.2	78.8	79.2	81.6	87.9	92.9	99.8	107.8	93.6	90.7	90.5
Tobacco manufactures	90.1	69.5	70.2	70.6	67.2	72.0	80.0	85.0	91.9	92.4	101.6	107.6	72.8	85.6	90.3
Textile-mill products	75.0	72.8	74.7	73.7	74.8	76.0	76.9	77.0	80.3	80.8	80.9	79.1	75.8	80.6	83.1
Apparel and other finished textile products	106.3	98.4	99.6	99.1	101.6	106.7	106.3	102.6	105.5	104.9	106.3	103.9	97.7	104.5	104.9
Paper and allied products	116.7	114.0	116.2	114.6	115.6	115.8	115.8	116.3	119.1	117.9	118.3	119.0	116.6	116.9	114.4
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	112.5	111.7	112.8	112.7	113.8	114.5	112.8	112.6	116.8	115.1	116.3	114.7	111.0	113.0	108.7
Chemicals and allied products	103.4	102.7	104.2	106.1	107.1	107.3	106.9	107.2	107.9	107.3	107.7	107.5	105.1	107.9	107.0
Products of petroleum and coal	95.3	96.0	95.0	94.2	94.7	93.1	93.8	93.6	94.6	95.2	95.2	97.8	94.4	94.6	94.5
Rubber products	104.2	103.8	101.1	102.7	96.2	107.2	109.2	111.1	112.3	98.8	110.1	106.9	101.3	106.7	112.4
Leather and leather products	95.9	93.1	92.7	86.8	90.7	95.6	95.9	94.0	93.8	91.1	91.2	91.4	94.2	94.4	95.5

<sup>1</sup> Beginning with the July 1957 issue, the data shown in this table are not comparable with those published in previous issues. See footnote 1, table A-2.

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.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE C-4. Average hourly earnings, gross and excluding overtime, of production workers in manufacturing, by major industry group<sup>1</sup>

Year and month	Gross	Excluding overtime <sup>2</sup>	Gross	Excluding overtime <sup>2</sup>	Gross	Excluding overtime <sup>2</sup>	Gross	Excluding overtime <sup>2</sup>	Gross	Excluding overtime <sup>2</sup>	Gross	Excluding overtime <sup>2</sup>	Gross	Excluding overtime <sup>2</sup>	Gross	Excluding overtime <sup>2</sup>
	Durable goods															
	Total: manufacturing		Total: Durable goods		Ordinance and accessories		Lumber and wood products (except furniture)		Furniture and fixtures		Stone, clay, and glass products		Primary metal industries		Fabricated metal products	
1956: Average.....	\$1.98	\$1.91	\$2.10	\$2.03	\$2.19	\$2.12	\$1.76	\$1.69	\$1.69	\$1.64	\$1.96	\$1.88	\$2.36	\$2.29	\$2.07	\$1.99
August.....	1.98	1.91	2.10	2.03	2.20	2.13	1.81	1.73	1.70	1.64	1.97	1.89	2.36	2.30	2.07	2.00
September.....	2.01	1.93	2.14	2.06	2.23	2.14	1.81	1.73	1.72	1.66	1.98	1.90	2.43	2.34	2.11	2.03
October.....	2.02	1.94	2.15	2.06	2.25	2.16	1.79	1.72	1.73	1.66	1.99	1.91	2.42	2.35	2.13	2.04
November.....	2.03	1.96	2.16	2.08	2.25	2.17	1.77	1.71	1.72	1.66	2.01	1.92	2.44	2.36	2.12	2.04
December.....	2.05	1.98	2.18	2.09	2.27	2.18	1.74	1.68	1.73	1.67	2.02	1.93	2.45	2.37	2.14	2.06
1957: January.....	2.05	1.98	2.18	2.10	2.28	2.21	1.72	1.66	1.72	1.67	2.02	1.95	2.47	2.39	2.13	2.06
February.....	2.05	1.99	2.17	2.10	2.29	2.22	1.73	1.67	1.73	1.68	2.01	1.94	2.46	2.39	2.13	2.06
March.....	2.05	1.99	2.18	2.11	2.30	2.23	1.77	1.71	1.73	1.69	2.02	1.95	2.46	2.40	2.14	2.07
April.....	2.05	2.00	2.18	2.11	2.31	2.24	1.80	1.74	1.72	1.68	2.01	1.95	2.46	2.40	2.15	2.08
May.....	2.06	2.00	2.18	2.12	2.31	2.25	1.82	1.76	1.73	1.69	2.02	1.95	2.46	2.40	2.16	2.09
June.....	2.07	2.01	2.19	2.13	2.33	2.28	1.84	1.77	1.74	1.70	2.04	1.96	2.48	2.41	2.17	2.10
July.....	2.07	2.01	2.20	2.14	2.34	2.29	1.82	1.76	1.74	1.69	2.05	1.97	2.53	2.46	2.19	2.11
August <sup>3</sup> .....	2.07	2.01	2.20	2.14	2.34	2.29	1.84	1.77	1.75	1.70	2.06	1.97	2.53	2.48	2.19	2.12
	Durable goods—Continued										Nondurable goods					
	Machinery (except electrical)		Electrical machinery		Transportation equipment		Instruments and related products		Miscellaneous manufacturing industries		Total: Non-durable goods		Food and kindred products		Tobacco manufactures	
1956: Average.....	\$2.21	\$2.12	\$1.98	\$1.92	\$2.31	\$2.23	\$2.01	\$1.96	\$1.75	\$1.69	\$1.80	\$1.75	\$1.83	\$1.76	\$1.45	\$1.43
August.....	2.21	2.12	1.98	1.93	2.31	2.24	2.02	1.97	1.74	1.69	1.81	1.75	1.80	1.73	1.42	1.41
September.....	2.25	2.15	2.01	1.94	2.36	2.27	2.05	1.99	1.76	1.70	1.82	1.76	1.81	1.73	1.38	1.36
October.....	2.25	2.15	2.02	1.95	2.37	2.27	2.05	1.99	1.78	1.71	1.83	1.77	1.84	1.76	1.39	1.37
November.....	2.25	2.17	2.03	1.97	2.39	2.27	2.05	2.00	1.78	1.72	1.84	1.78	1.89	1.81	1.45	1.43
December.....	2.27	2.17	2.05	1.98	2.43	2.30	2.07	2.01	1.79	1.73	1.86	1.80	1.90	1.82	1.48	1.45
1957: January.....	2.27	2.18	2.05	1.99	2.38	2.29	2.08	2.03	1.81	1.76	1.86	1.81	1.92	1.86	1.49	1.47
February.....	2.27	2.19	2.05	2.00	2.37	2.29	2.09	2.03	1.81	1.76	1.86	1.81	1.93	1.86	1.49	1.48
March.....	2.28	2.20	2.06	2.01	2.38	2.30	2.10	2.04	1.81	1.76	1.87	1.81	1.93	1.87	1.53	1.51
April.....	2.28	2.20	2.06	2.01	2.37	2.31	2.10	2.04	1.81	1.76	1.87	1.82	1.93	1.87	1.55	1.54
May.....	2.28	2.21	2.05	2.01	2.37	2.32	2.10	2.05	1.81	1.76	1.88	1.83	1.94	1.87	1.58	1.56
June.....	2.30	2.23	2.06	2.02	2.40	2.35	2.11	2.06	1.80	1.76	1.89	1.83	1.93	1.85	1.58	1.55
July.....	2.30	2.23	2.05	2.01	2.41	2.35	2.11	2.06	1.81	1.77	1.89	1.84	1.91	1.83	1.61	1.57
August <sup>3</sup> .....	2.30	2.23	2.05	2.00	2.42	2.37	2.10	2.06	1.80	1.75	1.88	1.82	1.91	1.84	1.49	1.46
	Nondurable goods—Continued															
	Textile-mill products		Apparel and other finished textile products		Paper and allied products		Printing, publishing, and allied industries <sup>4</sup>		Chemicals and allied products		Products of petroleum and coal		Rubber products		Leather and leather products	
1956: Average.....	\$1.45	\$1.40	\$1.45	\$1.43	\$1.94	\$1.84	\$2.43	-----	\$2.11	\$2.05	\$2.54	\$2.47	\$2.17	\$2.09	\$1.49	\$1.47
August.....	1.44	1.40	1.48	1.46	1.96	1.86	2.43	-----	2.14	2.08	2.54	2.48	2.17	2.10	1.50	1.48
September.....	1.45	1.40	1.48	1.46	1.97	1.87	2.46	-----	2.14	2.08	2.59	2.52	2.20	2.12	1.51	1.49
October.....	1.49	1.44	1.49	1.46	1.98	1.88	2.45	-----	2.14	2.08	2.57	2.50	2.20	2.11	1.51	1.49
November.....	1.50	1.45	1.48	1.46	1.98	1.88	2.45	-----	2.15	2.09	2.57	2.51	2.17	2.10	1.52	1.50
December.....	1.50	1.45	1.50	1.47	1.99	1.89	2.46	-----	2.16	2.10	2.57	2.52	2.24	2.15	1.52	1.49
1957: January.....	1.50	1.45	1.49	1.47	1.99	1.89	2.46	-----	2.16	2.11	2.59	2.54	2.23	2.15	1.52	1.50
February.....	1.50	1.46	1.49	1.47	2.00	1.90	2.48	-----	2.17	2.11	2.56	2.51	2.22	2.15	1.53	1.50
March.....	1.50	1.46	1.50	1.47	2.00	1.91	2.49	-----	2.17	2.12	2.57	2.52	2.21	2.14	1.54	1.51
April.....	1.50	1.46	1.48	1.46	2.00	1.91	2.49	-----	2.17	2.12	2.59	2.52	2.19	2.13	1.54	1.52
May.....	1.50	1.46	1.48	1.46	2.01	1.91	2.51	-----	2.20	2.14	2.61	2.54	2.22	2.16	1.54	1.52
June.....	1.50	1.46	1.49	1.46	2.03	1.94	2.51	-----	2.23	2.17	2.66	2.60	2.23	2.15	1.54	1.52
July.....	1.50	1.46	1.50	1.48	2.06	1.95	2.51	-----	2.25	2.19	2.69	2.62	2.28	2.18	1.53	1.51
August <sup>3</sup> .....	1.50	1.46	1.50	1.47	2.06	1.96	2.51	-----	2.25	2.19	2.68	2.62	2.26	2.18	1.54	1.51

<sup>1</sup> Beginning with the July 1957 issue, the data shown in this table are not comparable with those published in previous issues. See footnote 1, table A-3.

<sup>2</sup> Derived by assuming that the overtime hours shown in table C-5 are paid for at the rate of time and one-half.

<sup>3</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>4</sup> Average hourly earnings, excluding overtime, are not available separately for the printing, publishing, and allied industries group, as graduated overtime rates are found to an extent likely to make average overtime pay significantly above time and one-half. Inclusion of data for the industry in the nondurable-goods total has little effect.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE C-5. Gross average weekly hours and average overtime hours of production workers in manufacturing, by major industry group <sup>1</sup>

Year and month	Gross	Overtime <sup>2</sup>	Gross	Overtime <sup>2</sup>	Gross	Overtime <sup>2</sup>	Gross	Overtime <sup>2</sup>	Gross	Overtime <sup>2</sup>	Gross	Overtime <sup>2</sup>	Gross	Overtime <sup>2</sup>	Gross	Overtime <sup>2</sup>
	Durable goods															
	Total: Manufacturing		Total: Durable goods		Ordinance and accessories		Lumber and wood products (except furniture)		Furniture and fixtures		Stone, clay, and glass products		Primary metal industries		Fabricated metal products	
1956: Average.....	40.4	2.8	41.1	3.0	41.8	2.9	40.3	3.3	40.8	2.8	41.1	3.6	40.9	2.8	41.2	3.0
August.....	40.3	2.7	40.8	2.9	41.2	2.6	41.5	2.6	41.1	2.9	41.3	3.6	39.7	2.3	40.7	2.9
September.....	40.7	3.1	41.3	3.3	42.1	3.5	40.9	3.6	41.3	3.2	41.0	3.6	41.2	3.1	41.6	3.5
October.....	40.7	3.1	41.4	3.3	42.3	3.4	40.8	3.2	41.6	3.2	41.3	3.6	40.8	2.5	41.8	3.6
November.....	40.5	3.0	41.2	3.3	42.0	3.1	40.0	2.9	40.5	2.7	41.1	3.6	40.6	2.6	41.3	3.2
December.....	41.0	3.1	41.9	3.5	42.6	3.4	39.8	3.0	41.3	3.0	41.2	3.4	41.2	2.7	42.1	3.6
1957: January.....	40.2	2.6	40.9	2.9	42.0	2.7	39.1	2.7	39.8	2.3	40.3	2.9	41.0	2.9	40.8	2.8
February.....	40.2	2.5	40.9	2.7	42.0	2.7	39.6	2.6	40.2	2.2	40.6	2.9	40.3	2.2	41.0	2.8
March.....	40.1	2.5	40.8	2.6	41.6	2.6	39.7	2.6	40.2	2.2	40.7	3.0	40.1	2.0	41.0	2.8
April.....	39.8	2.3	40.5	2.4	41.4	2.4	40.0	2.6	39.7	2.0	40.4	2.9	39.8	2.0	40.9	2.7
May.....	39.7	2.2	40.3	2.3	40.7	2.1	40.2	2.8	39.2	1.9	40.8	3.2	39.6	1.8	40.9	2.7
June.....	40.0	2.4	40.5	2.4	40.7	2.0	40.7	3.1	39.7	2.3	40.9	3.3	40.2	2.2	41.2	2.9
July.....	39.7	2.4	40.0	2.3	40.0	1.6	39.4	2.9	39.3	2.2	40.4	3.3	39.7	2.1	40.7	2.9
August <sup>3</sup> .....	40.0	2.4	40.3	2.3	40.1	1.7	40.8	3.3	40.8	2.7	40.9	3.4	39.4	1.8	41.0	2.8
	Durable goods—Continued										Nondurable goods					
	Machinery (except electrical)		Electrical machinery		Transportation equipment		Instruments and related products		Miscellaneous manufacturing industries		Total: Nondurable goods		Food and kindred products		Tobacco manufactures	
1956: Average.....	42.2	3.7	40.8	2.6	41.0	2.9	40.8	2.3	40.3	2.6	39.5	2.5	41.0	3.3	38.9	1.1
August.....	41.7	3.5	40.5	2.5	40.8	2.7	40.7	2.3	40.2	2.6	39.6	2.5	41.2	3.3	39.1	1.0
September.....	42.3	3.8	41.1	2.9	41.3	3.4	41.1	2.5	40.3	2.8	39.8	2.8	42.0	3.9	40.8	1.3
October.....	42.1	3.7	41.2	3.1	41.8	3.8	41.0	2.4	40.7	3.1	39.7	2.7	41.3	3.6	39.5	1.0
November.....	41.7	3.4	41.0	2.9	42.2	4.5	40.8	2.3	40.3	2.8	39.6	2.7	41.3	3.8	38.9	1.1
December.....	42.6	3.7	41.2	2.8	43.6	4.8	41.0	2.3	40.6	2.7	39.7	2.6	40.9	3.2	39.8	1.5
1957: January.....	41.9	3.3	40.4	2.4	41.7	3.3	40.7	2.2	40.0	2.3	39.1	2.3	40.2	3.0	38.8	1.0
February.....	41.9	3.2	40.6	2.3	41.5	3.0	41.0	2.2	40.3	2.4	39.3	2.3	40.1	2.8	38.5	.6
March.....	41.8	3.1	40.5	2.2	41.1	2.7	40.7	2.3	40.6	2.6	39.1	2.3	39.8	2.6	37.9	.9
April.....	41.4	3.0	40.3	2.0	40.6	2.4	40.6	2.1	39.9	2.2	38.9	2.2	40.0	2.7	36.8	.5
May.....	41.1	2.7	40.1	1.8	39.9	1.8	40.2	1.9	39.8	2.1	38.9	2.2	40.4	3.0	39.1	1.1
June.....	41.1	2.7	40.3	2.0	40.1	1.9	40.5	1.8	39.9	2.2	39.2	2.4	40.9	3.3	38.6	1.5
July.....	40.7	2.5	39.7	1.7	39.5	1.9	40.1	1.8	39.5	2.1	39.4	2.5	41.5	3.4	39.6	1.9
August <sup>3</sup> .....	40.5	2.4	40.0	2.0	40.1	1.8	40.0	1.7	40.1	2.5	39.5	2.5	40.8	3.2	38.6	1.2
	Nondurable goods—Continued															
	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		Leather and leather products	
1956: Average.....	39.7	2.6	36.3	1.2	42.8	4.6	38.8	3.2	41.3	2.3	41.1	2.0	40.2	2.8	37.6	1.4
August.....	39.2	2.4	36.6	1.2	42.6	4.5	38.8	3.2	41.0	2.2	40.9	2.1	40.2	2.8	37.6	1.2
September.....	39.3	2.4	36.0	1.1	43.0	4.8	39.0	3.7	41.4	2.5	41.7	2.3	40.5	3.0	36.9	1.1
October.....	40.1	2.8	36.4	1.3	42.9	4.8	39.1	3.6	41.4	2.3	40.8	2.0	40.9	3.4	36.9	1.2
November.....	40.2	2.9	36.1	1.3	42.7	4.7	38.6	3.2	41.5	2.2	40.9	1.9	40.5	2.8	36.9	1.2
December.....	40.2	2.7	36.3	1.2	43.0	4.6	39.1	3.5	41.6	2.3	41.0	1.8	41.4	3.2	37.7	1.3
1957: January.....	39.1	2.3	35.9	1.1	42.3	4.3	38.3	2.8	41.3	2.2	41.1	1.6	40.9	3.0	38.0	1.3
February.....	39.2	2.3	36.5	1.2	42.3	4.3	38.5	2.9	41.2	2.1	40.8	1.6	40.9	2.7	38.3	1.4
March.....	38.9	2.3	36.5	1.2	42.3	4.2	38.8	3.2	41.2	2.2	40.7	1.6	40.4	2.6	38.9	1.3
April.....	38.6	2.1	35.7	1.1	42.1	4.2	38.5	2.9	41.2	2.2	41.2	2.2	40.0	2.4	36.9	1.1
May.....	38.4	2.0	35.8	1.0	42.0	4.0	38.4	2.9	41.2	2.2	40.9	2.2	40.0	2.5	36.3	.9
June.....	38.9	2.3	35.8	1.1	42.2	4.1	38.4	2.8	41.2	2.2	40.9	2.0	40.9	3.1	37.8	1.2
July.....	38.6	2.1	36.1	1.1	42.3	4.6	38.3	2.8	41.0	2.3	41.5	2.2	41.3	3.8	38.1	1.3
August <sup>3</sup> .....	39.1	2.2	36.9	1.4	42.4	4.5	38.6	3.0	41.0	2.2	40.9	1.9	40.7	2.9	38.1	1.4

<sup>1</sup> Beginning with the July 1957 issue, the data shown in this table are not comparable with those published in previous issues. See footnote 1, table A-2.

<sup>2</sup> Covers premium overtime hours of production and related workers during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Overtime hours are those for which premiums were paid because the hours were in excess of the number of hours of either the straight-time workday or workweek. Weekend

and holiday hours are included only if premium wage rates were paid. Hours for which only shift differential, hazard, incentive, or other similar types of premiums were paid are excluded. These data are not available prior to 1956.

<sup>3</sup> Preliminary.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## 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	Housing	Apparel	Transportation	Medical care	Personal care	Reading and recreation	Other goods and services
1947: Average.....	95.5	95.9	95.0	97.1	90.6	94.9	97.6	95.5	96.1
1948: Average.....	102.8	104.1	101.7	103.5	100.9	100.9	101.3	100.4	100.5
1949: Average.....	101.8	100.0	103.3	99.4	108.5	104.1	101.1	104.1	103.4
1950: Average.....	102.8	101.2	106.1	98.1	111.3	106.0	101.1	103.4	103.2
1951: Average.....	111.0	112.6	112.4	106.9	118.4	111.1	111.8	106.5	109.7
1952: Average.....	113.5	114.6	114.6	105.8	126.2	117.2	110.5	107.0	115.4
1953: Average.....	114.4	112.8	117.7	104.8	129.7	121.3	112.8	108.0	118.2
1954: Average.....	114.8	112.6	119.1	104.3	128.0	125.2	115.3	107.0	120.1
1955: Average.....	114.5	110.9	120.0	103.7	126.4	128.0	115.0	106.6	120.2
1956: Average.....	116.2	111.7	121.7	105.5	128.7	132.6	120.0	108.1	122.0
1953: January.....	113.9	113.1	116.4	104.6	129.3	119.4	112.4	107.8	115.9
February.....	113.4	111.5	116.6	104.6	129.1	119.3	112.5	107.5	115.8
March.....	113.6	111.7	116.8	104.7	129.3	119.5	112.4	107.7	117.5
April.....	113.7	111.5	117.0	104.6	129.4	120.2	112.5	107.9	117.9
May.....	114.0	112.1	117.1	104.7	129.4	120.7	112.8	108.0	118.0
June.....	114.5	113.7	117.4	104.6	129.4	121.1	112.6	107.8	118.2
July.....	114.7	113.8	117.8	104.4	129.7	121.5	112.6	107.8	118.3
August.....	115.0	114.1	118.0	104.3	130.6	121.8	112.7	107.6	118.4
September.....	115.2	113.8	118.4	105.3	130.7	122.6	112.9	107.8	118.5
October.....	115.4	113.6	118.7	105.5	130.7	122.8	113.2	108.6	119.7
November.....	115.0	112.0	118.9	105.5	130.1	123.3	113.4	108.9	120.2
December.....	114.9	112.3	118.9	105.3	128.9	123.6	113.6	108.9	120.3
1954: January.....	115.2	113.1	118.8	104.9	130.5	123.7	113.7	108.7	120.3
February.....	115.0	112.6	118.9	104.7	129.4	124.1	113.9	108.0	120.2
March.....	114.8	112.1	119.0	104.3	129.0	124.4	114.1	108.2	120.1
April.....	114.6	112.4	118.5	104.1	129.1	124.9	112.9	106.5	120.2
May.....	115.0	113.3	118.9	104.2	129.1	125.1	113.0	106.4	120.1
June.....	115.1	113.8	118.9	104.2	128.9	125.1	112.7	106.4	120.1
July.....	115.2	114.6	119.0	104.0	126.7	125.2	113.3	107.0	120.3
August.....	115.0	113.9	119.2	103.7	126.6	125.5	113.4	106.6	120.2
September.....	114.7	112.4	119.5	104.3	126.4	125.7	113.5	106.5	120.1
October.....	114.5	111.8	119.5	104.6	125.0	125.9	113.4	106.9	120.1
November.....	114.6	111.1	119.5	104.6	127.6	126.1	113.8	106.8	120.0
December.....	114.3	110.4	119.7	104.3	127.3	126.3	113.6	106.6	119.9
1955: January.....	114.3	110.6	119.6	103.3	127.6	126.5	113.7	106.9	119.9
February.....	114.3	110.8	119.6	103.4	127.4	126.8	113.5	106.4	119.8
March.....	114.3	110.8	119.6	103.2	127.3	127.0	113.5	106.6	119.8
April.....	114.2	111.2	119.5	103.1	125.3	127.3	113.7	106.6	119.8
May.....	114.2	111.1	119.4	103.3	125.5	127.5	113.9	106.5	119.9
June.....	114.4	111.3	119.7	103.2	125.8	127.6	114.7	106.2	119.9
July.....	114.7	112.1	119.9	103.2	125.4	127.9	115.5	106.3	120.3
August.....	114.5	111.2	120.0	103.4	125.4	128.0	115.8	106.3	120.4
September.....	114.9	111.6	120.4	104.6	125.3	128.2	116.6	106.7	120.6
October.....	114.9	110.8	120.8	104.6	126.6	128.7	117.0	106.7	120.6
November.....	115.0	109.8	120.9	104.7	128.5	129.8	117.5	106.8	120.6
December.....	114.7	109.5	120.8	104.7	127.3	130.2	117.9	106.8	120.6
1956: January.....	114.6	109.2	120.6	104.1	126.8	130.7	118.5	107.3	120.8
February.....	114.6	108.8	120.7	104.6	126.9	130.9	118.9	107.5	120.9
March.....	114.7	109.0	120.7	104.8	126.7	131.4	119.2	107.7	121.2
April.....	114.9	109.6	120.8	104.8	126.4	131.6	119.5	108.2	121.4
May.....	115.4	111.0	120.9	104.8	127.1	131.9	119.6	108.2	121.5
June.....	116.2	113.2	121.4	104.8	126.8	132.0	119.9	107.6	121.8
July.....	117.0	114.8	121.8	105.3	127.7	132.7	120.1	107.7	122.2
August.....	116.8	113.1	122.2	105.5	128.5	133.3	120.3	107.9	122.1
September.....	117.1	113.1	122.5	106.6	128.6	134.0	120.5	108.4	122.7
October.....	117.7	113.1	122.8	106.8	132.6	134.1	120.8	108.5	123.0
November.....	117.8	112.9	123.0	107.0	133.2	134.5	121.4	109.0	123.2
December.....	118.0	112.9	123.5	107.0	133.1	134.7	121.8	109.3	123.3
1957: January.....	118.2	112.8	123.8	108.4	133.6	135.3	122.1	109.9	123.8
February.....	118.7	113.6	124.5	106.1	134.4	135.5	122.6	110.0	124.0
March.....	118.9	113.2	124.9	106.8	135.1	136.4	122.9	110.5	124.2
April.....	119.3	113.8	125.2	106.5	135.5	136.9	123.3	111.8	124.2
May.....	119.6	114.6	125.3	106.5	135.3	137.3	123.4	111.4	124.3
June.....	120.2	116.2	125.5	106.6	135.3	137.9	124.2	111.8	124.6
July.....	120.8	117.4	125.5	106.5	135.8	138.4	124.7	112.4	126.6
August.....	121.0	117.9	125.7	106.6	135.9	138.6	124.9	112.6	126.7
September.....	121.1	117.0	126.3	107.3	135.9	139.0	125.1	113.3	126.7

<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.

NOTE: For a description of this series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (1954).

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics



TABLE D-2. Consumer Price Index <sup>1</sup>—United States city average: Food, housing, apparel, transportation, and their subgroups

[1947-49=100]

Group	1957										1956			Annual average	
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1956	1955
Food <sup>1</sup>	117.0	117.9	117.4	116.2	114.6	113.8	113.2	113.6	112.8	112.9	112.9	113.1	113.1	111.7	110.9
Food at home	115.5	116.6	116.1	114.7	113.0	112.1	111.4	112.0	111.1	111.2	111.3	111.7	111.7	110.2	109.7
Cereals and bakery products	131.2	131.0	130.8	130.6	130.4	130.1	129.8	129.1	128.0	127.4	127.0	126.8	126.6	125.6	123.9
Meats, poultry, and fish	110.3	111.9	109.5	106.9	103.7	102.0	100.6	101.4	99.0	98.0	98.8	100.8	101.3	97.1	101.6
Dairy products	113.1	111.5	110.5	110.0	110.0	110.5	110.7	111.1	111.2	111.3	111.1	110.7	109.8	108.7	105.9
Fruits and vegetables	114.8	121.3	126.9	126.8	122.5	118.7	116.1	116.5	116.9	117.4	115.8	113.9	114.8	119.0	113.5
Other foods at home <sup>2</sup>	115.0	113.8	111.7	109.5	109.9	111.0	111.6	113.0	112.7	114.2	115.2	115.8	115.4	112.8	111.5
Housing <sup>4</sup>	126.3	125.7	125.5	125.5	125.3	125.2	124.9	124.5	123.8	123.5	123.0	122.8	122.5	121.7	120.0
Rent	135.7	135.4	135.2	135.0	134.7	134.5	134.4	134.2	134.2	134.2	133.8	133.4	133.4	132.7	130.3
Gas and electricity	113.7	113.3	112.3	112.3	112.3	112.4	112.4	112.4	112.3	112.0	111.8	112.0	112.2	111.8	110.7
Solid fuels and fuel oil	136.8	135.7	135.9	135.3	135.4	138.1	139.2	139.3	138.9	136.1	134.3	132.9	130.5	130.7	125.2
Housefurnishings	104.8	103.9	104.1	104.6	104.2	105.1	104.9	105.0	104.0	104.1	103.8	103.6	103.3	103.0	104.1
Household operation	128.3	128.0	127.9	127.6	127.3	126.4	126.2	125.6	125.4	124.8	124.5	124.2	123.7	122.9	119.1
Apparel	107.3	106.6	106.5	106.6	106.5	106.5	106.8	106.1	106.4	107.0	107.0	106.8	106.5	105.5	103.7
Men's and boys'	109.3	108.8	108.8	109.1	109.0	108.8	108.8	108.6	108.4	108.6	108.4	108.2	108.3	107.4	105.7
Women's and girls'	99.8	98.6	98.6	98.5	98.6	98.7	99.3	98.2	98.9	100.3	100.4	100.1	99.6	98.7	98.0
Footwear	128.1	128.3	128.1	127.8	127.8	127.3	127.6	127.2	126.7	126.4	126.2	126.2	126.0	123.9	117.7
Other apparel <sup>3</sup>	92.3	92.0	91.9	91.9	92.0	92.0	92.2	91.7	91.9	92.2	92.1	92.1	92.0	91.4	90.6
Transportation	135.9	135.9	135.8	135.3	135.3	135.5	134.4	133.6	133.1	133.2	132.6	128.6	128.7	126.4	126.4
Private	125.5	125.6	125.6	125.4	125.4	125.5	125.2	124.5	123.8	123.3	123.5	122.9	118.7	118.8	117.1
Public	181.1	180.6	180.2	176.8	176.8	176.5	175.8	175.8	174.9	174.1	173.4	173.0	172.2	165.7	

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, 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.<sup>3</sup> Includes eggs, fats and oils, sugar and sweets, beverages (nonalcoholic), and other miscellaneous foods.<sup>4</sup> In addition to subgroups shown here, total housing includes the purchase price of homes and other homeowner costs.<sup>5</sup> Includes yard goods, diapers, and miscellaneous items.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-3. Consumer Price Index <sup>1</sup>—United States city average: Special groups of items

[1947-49=100]

Year and month	All items less food	All items less shelter	All commodities	All commodities less food	Durable commodities <sup>2</sup>	Nondurable commodities less food <sup>3</sup>	All services <sup>4</sup>	All services less rent <sup>5</sup>
1947: Average	95.1	95.6	96.3	95.7	94.9	95.7	94.5	94.7
1948: Average	101.9	103.1	103.2	102.9	101.8	103.1	100.4	100.1
1949: Average	103.0	101.3	100.6	101.5	103.3	101.1	105.1	105.2
1950: Average	104.2	102.0	101.2	101.3	104.4	100.9	108.5	108.1
1951: Average	110.8	110.5	110.3	108.9	112.4	108.5	114.1	114.6
1952: Average	113.5	112.7	111.7	109.8	113.8	109.1	119.6	120.1
1953: Average	115.7	113.1	111.3	110.0	112.6	110.1	124.2	124.6
1954: Average	116.4	113.0	110.2	108.6	108.3	110.6	127.5	127.7
1955: Average	116.7	112.4	109.0	107.5	105.1	110.6	129.8	130.1
1956: Average	118.8	114.0	110.1	108.9	105.1	113.0	132.6	133.0
1956: September	119.4	114.8	111.0	109.4	104.8	113.9	133.6	134.1
October	120.2	115.5	111.7	110.6	107.4	114.3	133.7	134.2
November	120.5	115.6	111.8	111.0	107.9	114.6	133.9	134.4
December	120.8	115.7	111.8	111.1	108.0	114.7	134.4	134.9
1957: January	121.0	115.9	111.9	111.2	108.2	114.7	135.0	135.6
February	121.5	116.4	112.3	111.4	108.3	115.0	135.7	136.5
March	122.0	116.5	112.4	111.9	108.6	115.6	136.3	137.1
April	122.3	116.9	112.8	112.1	108.8	115.8	136.7	137.6
May	122.3	117.1	113.0	111.8	108.3	115.6	137.2	138.1
June	122.5	117.8	113.7	111.9	108.4	115.8	137.5	138.4
July	122.8	118.5	114.4	112.2	108.2	116.3	137.9	138.9
August	123.0	118.7	114.6	112.1	108.4	116.0	138.3	139.3
September	123.4	118.7	114.5	112.6	108.6	116.7	138.8	139.8

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1 and Note, table D-1.<sup>2</sup> Includes household appliances, furniture and bedding, floor coverings, dinnerware, automobiles, tires, radio and television sets, durable toys, sporting goods, and from 1953 forward, water heaters, kitchen sinks, sink faucets, and porch flooring.<sup>3</sup> Includes solid fuels, fuel oil, textile housefurnishings, household paper, electric light bulbs, laundry soap and detergents, apparel (except shoe repairs), gasoline, motor oil, prescriptions and drugs, toilet goods, nondurable toys, newspapers, cigarettes, cigars, beer, whiskey, and from 1953 forward, house paint and paint brush.<sup>4</sup> Includes rent, gas, electricity, dry cleaning, laundry service, domestic service, telephone, water, postage, shoe repairs, auto repairs, auto insurance,

auto registration, transit fares, railroad fares, professional medical services, hospital services, group hospitalization, barber and beauty shop services, television repairs, motion picture admissions, and from 1953 forward, home purchase, real estate taxes, mortgage interest, property insurance, repainting garage, repainting rooms, reshingling roof, and refinishing floors.

<sup>5</sup> Formerly all services less shelter for 1953 and later years; for definition of services, see footnote 4.

NOTE: Indexes from 1953 forward have been revised to reflect the distribution of shelter items, formerly included in "all services and shelter" now entitled "all services," among the appropriate commodity and service classifications.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-4. Consumer Price Index<sup>1</sup>—United States city average: Retail prices and indexes of selected foods

Commodity	Average <sup>2</sup> price, Sept. 1957	Indexes (1947-49=100, unless otherwise specified)															
		1957										1956				Annual average	
		Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1956	1955	
<b>Cereals and bakery products: <i>Unit</i></b>																	
Flour, wheat..... 5 lb.	54.8	114.0	113.9	113.7	113.7	113.6	113.3	113.0	112.5	111.9	111.2	110.7	110.5	110.7	110.8		
Biscuit mix <sup>3</sup> ..... 20 oz.	26.8	95.6	95.8	95.7	95.7	95.8	95.9	95.7	95.9	95.7	95.6	95.6	95.5	95.4	96.3		
Corn meal..... lb.	12.8	114.1	113.4	113.4	113.7	113.6	113.0	112.4	112.1	111.2	111.4	111.0	111.1	111.4	111.4		
Rice..... lb.	17.6	94.4	93.7	93.3	93.1	92.9	92.7	92.2	92.2	92.2	92.2	92.1	92.2	92.9	95.2		
Rolled oats..... 20 oz.	22.1	136.3	136.4	136.0	135.7	135.4	134.7	133.6	131.7	128.5	122.2	119.5	119.2	119.1	117.6		
Corn flakes..... 12 oz.	23.2	136.2	136.0	135.4	135.0	135.1	135.0	134.5	133.4	132.6	130.2	129.2	128.5	128.9	128.0		
Bread..... lb.	18.9	142.0	141.8	141.5	141.0	140.6	140.3	140.0	139.1	138.2	137.5	137.2	137.1	136.6	131.6		
Soda crackers <sup>4</sup> ..... lb.	29.1	113.2	113.1	113.2	113.1	112.9	112.4	112.5	111.5	107.3	108.7	108.6	107.8	107.7	104.9		
Vanilla cookies..... 7 oz.	24.7	127.4	127.2	127.3	127.7	127.5	127.4	127.3	126.7	125.4	125.3	125.1	125.0	124.8	124.0		
<b>Meats, poultry, and fish:</b>																	
<b>Meats:</b>																	
Beef and veal.....	115.2	116.3	113.2	110.5	106.7	104.5	102.4	103.5	101.2	100.3	101.3	103.5	103.8	97.9	101.2		
Round steak..... lb.	98.0	107.3	106.9	105.5	103.0	101.3	99.4	96.3	97.1	97.1	98.6	101.2	103.5	102.7	95.7		
Chuck roast..... lb.	55.1	119.1	119.2	117.8	114.1	112.4	110.2	105.8	107.1	107.7	109.0	113.3	117.2	117.5	107.1		
Rib roast..... lb.	76.6	99.9	97.9	96.1	94.4	94.0	92.1	88.2	89.8	88.8	93.0	96.2	98.1	96.1	87.2		
Hamburger..... lb.	44.1	115.2	114.4	113.5	111.8	110.2	107.1	104.5	104.7	108.5	110.2	113.3	115.1	113.8	104.7		
Veal cutlets..... lb.	119.1	90.6	91.2	89.7	87.0	84.2	82.5	80.9	80.6	80.4	80.6	81.4	82.3	81.1	79.3		
<b>Pork:</b>																	
Pork chops, center cut..... lb.	119.1	129.5	128.8	128.0	128.8	127.2	127.3	126.7	124.5	122.0	122.0	122.0	122.6	122.6	120.8		
Bacon, sliced..... lb.	90.8	116.0	119.2	114.3	110.9	105.2	102.3	101.1	103.0	98.5	95.6	95.2	98.5	99.8	93.1		
Ham, whole..... lb.	85.4	124.7	127.6	127.3	127.5	117.0	114.2	112.0	113.9	109.7	106.9	109.1	116.9	120.9	107.6		
Lamb, leg..... lb.	64.3	117.4	120.3	111.0	103.0	98.3	94.3	93.2	95.4	88.6	84.4	83.5	84.9	83.3	79.0		
<b>Other meats:</b>																	
Frankfurters <sup>5</sup> ..... lb.	72.7	99.1	102.6	99.1	98.4	96.9	95.8	95.6	96.9	95.4	94.3	91.8	92.6	95.1	92.4		
Luncheon meat <sup>3</sup> , 12-oz. can.....	59.8	105.7	105.5	107.2	105.6	104.1	97.5	99.0	98.2	98.9	86.6	86.0	86.2	85.9	85.4		
<b>Poultry, frying chickens:</b>																	
Ready-to-cook..... lb.	45.7	78.5	83.3	83.3	80.9	78.9	79.1	80.4	89.4	87.9	86.0	86.2	85.9	84.9	87.1		
<b>Fish:</b>																	
Fish, fresh or frozen.....	47.2	110.0	110.2	109.0	109.7	108.8	108.6	109.3	109.5	108.9	108.3	108.3	108.1	108.5	108.6		
Ocean perch fillet, frozen..... lb.	42.9	107.6	107.8	106.8	107.2	106.0	105.4	106.7	107.3	106.7	106.7	105.8	105.7	105.6	105.4		
Haddock, fillet, frozen..... lb.	46.6																
Salmon, pink..... 16-oz. can.....	62.5	130.1	130.2	130.1	129.9	129.9	129.7	129.9	130.2	129.5	129.0	128.6	128.0	126.9	115.7		
Tuna fish, chunk <sup>6</sup> ..... 6-6½-oz. can.....	32.1	93.6	93.6	93.6	93.4	93.2	92.9	93.0	92.9	92.7	92.4	92.2	92.6	92.7	94.6		
<b>Dairy products:</b>																	
<b>Milk, fresh, grocery:</b>																	
Homogenized, with vitamin D added..... qt.	23.8	119.5	116.9	115.0	114.2	114.7	116.0	116.2	117.1	117.2	117.2	117.0	116.5	115.3	110.3		
<b>Milk, fresh, delivered:</b>																	
Homogenized, with vitamin D added..... qt.	25.3	123.8	121.5	120.1	119.3	119.3	120.0	120.5	121.0	121.4	121.5	121.4	120.9	119.8	113.9		
Ice cream <sup>7</sup> ..... pt.	29.6	98.1	97.9	97.7	97.7	97.3	97.0	96.6	96.3	96.5	96.3	96.2	95.9	96.0	95.6		
Butter..... lb.	74.6	94.4	93.2	93.2	93.4	93.7	93.6	93.8	94.0	94.0	94.6	94.3	92.9	91.5	89.2		
Cheese American process..... lb.	57.8	109.6	109.5	109.3	109.4	109.0	109.2	108.9	108.8	108.8	108.8	108.5	108.7	108.4	108.0		
Milk evaporated, 14½-oz. can.....	14.7	108.5	108.3	108.0	107.2	106.8	106.0	105.4	105.3	105.3	105.2	105.1	105.1	105.0	100.2		
<b>All fruits and vegetables:</b>																	
<b>Frozen fruits and vegetables<sup>8</sup>:</b>																	
Strawberries <sup>9</sup> ..... 10 oz.	25.7	97.0	96.3	95.8	95.9	97.2	98.7	99.6	99.8	100.3	100.4	101.1	102.5	104.1	103.1		
Orange juice concentrate <sup>10</sup> , 6 oz.	18.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.5	82.2	85.1	86.5	87.5	88.4	88.2	88.0	88.8	89.5	91.2		
Peas, green <sup>11</sup> ..... 10 oz.	19.7	97.8	96.4	95.0	95.6	98.7	101.7	102.4	102.9	104.4	104.8	106.3	108.0	109.8	107.0		
Beans, green <sup>12</sup> ..... 10 oz.	24.0	100.8	100.3	100.6	100.4	100.2	100.1	102.0	103.0	103.0	103.3	103.8	104.5	102.8	107.5		
<b>Fresh fruits and vegetables:</b>																	
Apples..... lb.	14.5	99.8	100.3	100.2	99.1	98.6	98.3	98.1	95.9	94.8	94.3	94.2	96.5	95.0	95.9		
Bananas..... lb.	17.8	118.0	123.8	137.4	137.1	129.8	123.5	119.0	119.5	120.0	120.4	117.4	114.1	115.5	122.8		
Oranges..... doz.	63.9	115.6	115.6	112.2	112.4	103.6	100.8	101.1	105.5	106.8	107.5	107.8	106.1	104.8	104.4		
Lemons <sup>13</sup> ..... lb.	18.0	139.3	133.6	126.8	121.2	118.1	119.4	119.0	119.2	118.1	122.6	130.1	151.0	148.1	126.7		
Grapefruit <sup>14</sup> ..... each	(5)	97.5	98.1	96.5	98.2	104.0	102.5	105.9	113.2	113.4	110.3	109.8	108.3	106.6	101.9		
Peaches <sup>15</sup> ..... lb.	17.3	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	113.0	110.1	109.1	109.9	113.4	114.6	121.6	(5)	(5)	104.0		
Strawberries <sup>16</sup> ..... pt.	(5)	106.7	99.6	123.5	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	91.2	133.0		
Grapes, seedless <sup>17</sup> ..... lb.	21.1	(5)	(5)	(5)	80.0	81.4	(11)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	99.7		
Watermelons <sup>18</sup> ..... lb.	(5)	75.1	88.0	129.6	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(11)	74.5	68.4	80.9		
Sweet potatoes..... 10 lb.	56.1	(5)	72.8	86.4	103.4	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	79.5	80.2		
Onions..... lb.	13.3	111.0	114.3	111.1	108.1	105.3	103.7	107.1	107.3	107.7	108.3	108.8	108.9	107.9	104.0		
Carrots..... lb.	8.2	118.2	155.8	166.3	155.1	143.8	128.6	122.1	121.6	118.2	113.4	105.5	106.9	117.6	114.9		
Lettuce..... head.	16.7	96.7	110.2	135.9	153.4	145.1	116.8	99.4	102.5	91.5	89.9	84.6	89.2	106.0	112.4		
Celery <sup>19</sup> ..... lb.	18.3	131.1	125.7	117.2	115.9	110.8	99.9	101.8	103.0	110.5	109.4	108.3	106.2	110.9	108.1		
Cabbage..... lb.	14.4	127.9	153.4	130.7	125.6	107.7	109.5	95.4	117.3	129.1	145.4	167.8	125.4	111.0	114.4		
Tomatoes <sup>20</sup> ..... lb.	8.4	98.5	97.6	115.9	112.0	106.7	101.0	107.7	114.9	117.2	101.3	92.0	84.7	86.0	92.7		
Beans, green..... lb.	19.9	120.8	121.2	124.6	125.6	132.5	153.1	138.7	125.4	120.4	107.1	97.1	100.3	104.1	114.5		
Canned fruits and vegetables:	19.7	70.9	77.2	95.7	121.1	143.4	129.4	116.5	99.3	113.7	122.8	94.5	74.8	59.2	105.4		
Orange juice <sup>21</sup> , 46-oz. can.....	33.8	93.2	98.8	109.7	99.9	128.0	124.1	153.8	146.9	129.4	130.3	110.9	102.1	86.3	119.5		
Peaches..... #2½ can.....	34.7	105.6	105.6	106.0	106.3	106.6	106.7	107.1	107.3	107.7	108.3	108.8	108.9	108.7	107.9		
Pineapple..... #2 can.....	34.2	108.1	108.9	110.3	113.3	115.4	116.5	118.7	120.1	122.6	124.9	126.4	124.2	120.0	107.4		
Fruit cocktail <sup>22</sup> ..... #303 can.....	26.0	110.4	110.4	110.3	110.2	110.7	110.7	110.4	110.3	109.7	109.7	109.9	110.1	110.5	111.0		
Corn, cream style..... #303 can.....	17.1	100.5	100.4	100.3	100.2	100.1	100.1	100.3	100.1	100.0	100.2	100.7	101.0	101.1	100.8		
Peas, green..... #303 can.....	21.5	102.0	101.7	101.9	101.6	101.6	101.9	102.2	102.3	102.6	103.6	103.7	106.9	108.4	106.8		
Tomatoes..... #303 can.....	15.1	103.3	102.9	103.2	102.7	102.4	102.0	101.9	101.7	101.7	101.8	101.5	101.5	101.4	102.1		
Baby foods..... 4½-5 oz. can.....	10.1	103.0	102.9	102.9	102.8	102.7	102.7	103.0	102.8	102.9	103.3	103.9	102.5	103.6	104.1		
<b>Dried fruits and vegetables:</b>																	
Prunes..... lb.	33.3	111.0	111.9	111.7	111.8	111.5	111.5	111.6	112.1	112.2	112.7	113.6	114.2	115.3	114.6		
Dried beans..... lb.	16.3	137.7	140.2	141.4	142.2	142.0	142.0	142.3	142.9	143.1	143.6	145.0	147.5	149.9	147.2		
		86.1															

TABLE D-4. Consumer Price Index <sup>1</sup>—United States city average: Retail prices and indexes of selected foods—Continued

Commodity	Average price, Sept. 1957	Indexes (1947-49=100, unless otherwise specified)															
		1957										1956				Annual average	
		Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1956	1955	
Other foods at home:																	
Partially prepared foods: <i>Unit</i>	<i>Cents</i>																
Soup, tomato <sup>10</sup> .....11-oz. can.....	12.3	98.7	99.6	99.9	99.7	99.5	99.6	99.1	98.9	98.2	97.8	97.6	97.3	97.7	98.3	98.7	
Beans with pork.....16-oz. can.....	14.6	103.6	104.2	104.1	104.3	103.3	103.5	103.1	104.1	104.0	103.2	102.4	102.8	103.2	103.0	103.9	
Condiments and sauces:																	
Pickles, sweet <sup>11</sup> .....7½ oz.....	27.1	100.1	100.2	100.3	100.0	99.6	99.5	99.8	100.2	99.3	99.0	98.5	98.6	99.4	98.8	99.4	
Catsup, tomato <sup>12</sup> .....14 oz.....	21.7	95.7	96.0	97.2	97.8	102.7	102.6	102.5	102.4	102.4	102.4	102.3	102.1	102.4	101.6	98.1	
Beverages:																	
Coffee <sup>13</sup> .....	99.3	180.1	186.5	186.9	190.3	190.3	193.3	197.7	199.7	201.0	201.6	202.8	202.8	201.5	194.0	185.6	
Tea bags <sup>14</sup> .....package of 16.....	23.7	123.5	123.2	123.3	123.0	122.9	122.7	122.6	122.4	122.2	121.9	121.1	120.9	121.0	121.2	122.5	
Cola drink <sup>15</sup> .....carton, 36 oz.....	27.1	119.4	119.1	118.7	117.8	117.5	117.1	116.5	116.3	115.0	114.3	114.2	114.2	113.9	113.0	111.9	
Fats and oils:																	
Shortening, hydrogenated																	
3-lb. can.....	96.9	92.0	92.7	92.8	93.6	94.0	94.3	95.3	95.4	94.1	92.6	92.2	92.2	92.4	90.5	84.7	
Margarine, colored.....lb.....	29.7	77.9	77.7	77.7	78.1	78.5	79.2	80.3	80.0	79.0	77.3	76.6	76.2	76.4	75.6	75.0	
Lard.....lb.....	23.0	84.9	84.5	83.1	82.3	83.6	84.1	84.7	84.5	81.9	79.2	76.9	75.9	74.4	73.1	76.0	
Salad dressing.....pt.....	37.4	99.8	99.7	99.8	99.3	99.5	99.3	99.0	97.7	97.0	96.4	95.6	94.6	94.8	94.3	92.8	
Peanut butter <sup>16</sup> .....lb.....	53.7	109.9	109.8	109.7	109.5	109.7	109.7	109.4	109.6	109.7	109.9	109.9	110.0	109.9	110.0	110.4	
Sugar and sweets:																	
Sugar.....5 lbs.....	55.6	115.5	115.5	114.9	114.2	114.2	114.0	113.9	113.8	112.8	111.5	110.7	110.2	110.0	109.8	108.0	
Corn syrup <sup>17</sup> .....24 oz.....	24.9	106.6	106.3	106.3	106.2	105.8	105.7	105.5	105.3	104.5	103.7	103.4	103.1	102.5	101.5	100.9	
Grape jelly <sup>18</sup> .....12 oz.....	27.4	115.1	114.7	114.8	114.7	114.8	114.3	114.4	113.6	113.2	113.4	113.8	113.4	112.2	111.4	107.8	
Chocolate bar <sup>19</sup> .....1 oz.....	4.5	100.4	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.4	100.4	100.3	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.1	99.9	100.0	112.6	
Eggs, grade A, large	64.9	93.0	85.4	77.5	68.8	69.9	72.3	72.4	76.9	77.0	83.8	87.7	90.7	89.9	86.3	86.8	
Miscellaneous foods:																	
Gelatin, flavored <sup>20</sup> .....3-4 oz.....	8.8	102.8	103.4	103.1	103.0	103.0	102.7	102.3	102.6	102.4	101.3	100.6	99.0	98.8	99.3	98.8	

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1 and Note, table D-1.  
<sup>2</sup> Based on prices in the 46 cities used in compiling the Consumer Price Index. Average prices for each of the 20 large cities listed in table D-5 are available upon request.  
<sup>3</sup> December 1952=100.  
<sup>4</sup> May 1953=100.  
<sup>5</sup> Priced only in season.  
<sup>6</sup> January 1953=100.  
<sup>7</sup> 7 months' average.  
<sup>8</sup> July 1953=100.  
<sup>9</sup> 3 months' average.

<sup>10</sup> April 1953=100.  
<sup>11</sup> Not available.  
<sup>12</sup> 4 months' average.  
<sup>13</sup> 5 months' average.  
<sup>14</sup> June 1953=100.  
<sup>15</sup> Vegetable soup priced from December 1952 through July 1956; tomato soup substituted August 1956.  
<sup>16</sup> Price of 1-lb. can 99.3 cents. Price of 1-lb. bag 78.2 (priced only in chain stores and large supermarkets).

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-5. Consumer Price Index <sup>1</sup>—All items indexes for selected dates, by city

[1947-49=100]

City	Sept. 1957	Aug. 1957	July 1957	June 1957	May 1957	Apr. 1957	Mar. 1957	Feb. 1957	Jan. 1957	Dec. 1956	Nov. 1956	Oct. 1956	Sept. 1956	Annual average	
														1956	1955
United States city average <sup>2</sup>	121.1	121.0	120.8	120.2	119.6	119.3	118.9	118.7	118.2	118.0	117.8	117.7	117.1	116.2	114.5
Atlanta, Ga.....	122.2	(3)	(3)	121.2	(3)	(3)	120.6	(3)	(3)	119.5	(3)	(3)	118.9	118.1	116.3
Baltimore, Md.....	121.7	(3)	(3)	121.2	(3)	(3)	119.9	(3)	(3)	119.5	(3)	(3)	117.5	116.9	115.2
Boston, Mass.....	(3)	(3)	122.1	(3)	(3)	120.2	(3)	(3)	119.0	(3)	(3)	119.3	(3)	117.1	113.8
Chicago, Ill.....	124.3	124.1	124.1	122.9	122.2	122.0	121.6	121.5	121.0	121.0	121.0	121.1	120.3	119.5	117.9
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	120.9	(3)	(3)	119.7	(3)	(3)	118.1	(3)	(3)	117.5	(3)	(3)	117.1	116.0	113.7
Cleveland, Ohio.....	(3)	122.8	(3)	(3)	121.7	(3)	120.4	(3)	(3)	120.0	(3)	(3)	(3)	118.0	115.6
Detroit, Mich.....	122.8	123.0	123.1	122.5	121.9	121.4	121.0	121.0	120.5	120.2	120.6	120.0	119.7	118.7	116.5
Houston, Tex.....	(3)	122.1	(3)	(3)	121.1	(3)	120.5	(3)	(3)	119.7	(3)	(3)	(3)	117.8	115.9
Kansas City, Mo.....	(3)	(3)	121.7	(3)	(3)	120.4	(3)	(3)	119.8	(3)	(3)	118.9	(3)	117.5	115.7
Los Angeles, Calif.....	122.0	121.2	121.1	121.0	120.8	120.6	120.4	120.3	119.6	119.4	119.1	118.5	117.8	117.4	115.6
Minneapolis, Minn.....	(3)	(3)	121.6	(3)	(3)	119.8	(3)	(3)	119.4	(3)	(3)	(3)	117.4	(3)	117.0
New York, N. Y.....	118.3	118.7	118.4	117.9	117.2	116.9	116.0	115.9	115.6	115.5	115.6	115.7	115.1	113.9	112.2
Philadelphia, Pa.....	121.9	121.6	121.2	120.1	119.8	119.7	120.0	119.7	118.8	118.6	118.2	118.6	118.4	117.0	115.5
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	(3)	(3)	120.7	(3)	(3)	118.8	(3)	(3)	118.8	(3)	(3)	(3)	118.2	(3)	116.5
Portland, Ore.....	(3)	(3)	122.2	(3)	(3)	121.6	(3)	(3)	120.1	(3)	(3)	119.5	(3)	118.0	115.1
St. Louis, Mo.....	122.1	(3)	(3)	121.3	(3)	(3)	120.2	(3)	(3)	119.1	(3)	(3)	118.1	117.2	116.0
San Francisco, Calif.....	123.5	(3)	(3)	122.8	(3)	(3)	122.3	(3)	(3)	121.6	(3)	(3)	119.0	118.4	115.6
Scranton, Pa.....	(3)	117.8	(3)	(3)	116.4	(3)	(3)	(3)	115.5	(3)	(3)	114.9	(3)	112.9	111.4
Seattle, Wash.....	(3)	123.7	(3)	(3)	122.8	(3)	(3)	(3)	122.2	(3)	(3)	120.2	(3)	118.1	116.7
Washington, D. C.....	(3)	119.1	(3)	(3)	117.2	(3)	(3)	(3)	117.5	(3)	(3)	115.9	(3)	114.9	113.6

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1 and Note, 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> 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.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-6. Consumer Price Index<sup>1</sup>—Food and its subgroups, by city

[1947-49=100]

City	Total food <sup>2</sup>			Food at home								
	Sept. 1957	Aug. 1957	Sept. 1956	Total food at home			Cereals and bakery products			Meats, poultry, and fish		
				Sept. 1957	Aug. 1957	Sept. 1956	Sept. 1957	Aug. 1957	Sept. 1956	Sept. 1957	Aug. 1957	Sept. 1956
United States city average <sup>3</sup> .....	117.0	117.9	113.1	115.5	116.6	111.7	131.2	131.0	126.6	110.3	111.9	101.3
Atlanta, Ga.....	115.4	115.8	111.9	114.5	114.8	110.9	124.2	124.0	117.5	112.2	115.5	103.5
Baltimore, Md.....	118.1	118.4	114.5	114.9	115.5	111.9	127.0	127.3	122.2	110.4	112.3	102.7
Boston, Mass.....	117.4	117.5	114.1	115.6	115.7	111.9	131.2	131.1	123.4	108.3	108.6	103.4
Chicago, Ill.....	114.0	115.0	110.8	111.8	113.0	109.0	123.2	122.6	120.6	102.8	105.1	95.4
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	119.7	120.2	115.5	118.3	119.1	113.9	131.8	131.8	124.8	112.8	114.8	103.4
Cleveland, Ohio.....	115.0	115.9	111.8	113.1	114.2	110.2	129.1	124.0	122.0	106.1	108.2	100.3
Detroit, Mich.....	118.7	119.3	115.7	117.0	117.8	114.4	124.8	124.9	120.2	108.1	108.6	100.2
Houston, Tex.....	114.7	115.3	110.1	112.8	113.8	108.7	121.4	121.4	117.6	105.8	107.4	96.2
Kansas City, Mo.....	111.9	114.3	109.7	109.8	112.7	108.1	126.6	126.4	121.0	108.3	108.7	96.6
Los Angeles, Calif.....	119.4	118.9	113.7	116.4	115.6	110.2	139.7	139.0	131.0	113.5	112.9	100.7
Minneapolis, Minn.....	115.5	115.6	112.2	114.4	114.4	111.6	130.1	129.6	128.4	103.5	104.5	96.3
New York, N. Y.....	116.6	117.7	113.4	114.2	115.9	111.9	135.2	135.1	130.5	109.8	111.7	104.3
Philadelphia, Pa.....	120.7	121.5	115.9	118.5	119.7	114.3	133.0	133.2	130.0	112.4	114.0	103.2
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	118.3	118.9	115.1	116.9	117.6	113.9	129.3	129.3	124.9	109.0	110.4	101.4
Portland, Oreg.....	117.7	119.0	114.9	116.3	117.9	113.8	134.7	134.7	130.1	112.1	115.2	103.1
St. Louis, Mo.....	117.8	118.1	114.7	114.5	115.3	111.5	124.6	125.1	120.6	106.4	109.1	98.1
San Francisco, Calif.....	119.4	118.2	115.3	117.7	116.9	114.1	140.1	139.9	137.4	112.6	114.0	105.1
Scranton, Pa.....	113.4	116.1	110.6	113.1	116.2	110.1	127.1	127.0	124.3	109.8	112.7	100.8
Seattle, Wash.....	118.1	119.1	114.2	117.2	118.4	113.6	140.6	140.4	136.7	111.6	112.3	101.5
Washington, D. C.....	118.3	120.0	115.0	116.3	118.3	113.5	128.9	129.8	122.7	108.6	111.2	100.4

City	Food at home—Continued								
	Dairy products			Fruits and vegetables			Other foods at home <sup>4</sup>		
	Sept. 1957	Aug. 1957	Sept. 1956	Sept. 1957	Aug. 1957	Sept. 1956	Sept. 1957	Aug. 1957	Sept. 1956
United States city average <sup>3</sup> .....	113.1	111.5	109.8	114.8	121.3	114.8	115.0	113.8	115.4
Atlanta, Ga.....	113.6	110.3	112.6	120.8	122.7	121.5	107.4	105.8	107.0
Baltimore, Md.....	111.9	112.5	109.4	115.1	115.2	115.5	114.1	113.6	115.4
Boston, Mass.....	117.8	116.1	111.4	115.9	119.4	115.8	111.3	110.0	110.9
Chicago, Ill.....	111.7	111.1	110.2	113.4	118.5	111.8	119.5	118.1	121.4
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	114.6	114.7	113.9	119.9	122.1	114.5	120.1	119.3	122.4
Cleveland, Ohio.....	107.4	104.3	104.4	111.1	121.3	110.0	118.3	117.2	120.2
Detroit, Mich.....	112.2	111.7	112.2	124.2	130.3	124.6	117.5	116.1	119.1
Houston, Tex.....	112.3	112.0	109.5	117.3	121.7	115.9	112.7	112.0	112.7
Kansas City, Mo.....	102.0	107.9	111.0	108.5	119.1	111.4	107.2	107.0	109.4
Los Angeles, Calif.....	109.4	105.5	105.4	113.0	114.1	111.8	113.9	113.6	112.0
Minneapolis, Minn.....	107.4	104.6	110.3	119.1	124.7	115.9	123.4	120.6	121.9
New York, N. Y.....	114.5	112.4	107.1	107.4	116.9	112.0	114.1	113.2	116.7
Philadelphia, Pa.....	117.4	117.0	111.9	121.9	127.2	118.7	114.1	113.2	116.4
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	114.1	111.9	110.9	114.9	120.8	117.7	124.6	123.0	124.8
Portland, Oreg.....	117.2	117.2	113.9	107.3	110.2	110.2	117.0	118.2	119.6
St. Louis, Mo.....	105.5	102.7	106.1	120.3	124.1	118.8	122.2	120.8	124.0
San Francisco, Calif.....	116.5	109.8	110.5	117.2	117.5	117.8	113.2	112.8	112.5
Scranton, Pa.....	113.4	110.5	107.9	105.3	123.5	109.7	112.0	111.1	114.0
Seattle, Wash.....	118.7	118.4	113.1	112.6	117.9	115.1	113.3	113.8	114.9
Washington, D. C.....	116.6	116.6	115.6	117.1	125.0	119.4	116.0	114.6	116.9

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table D-1.<sup>2</sup> See footnote 2, table D-2.<sup>3</sup> Average of 46 cities.<sup>4</sup> See footnote 3, table D-2.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-7. Indexes of wholesale prices, by major groups

[1947-49=100]

Year and month	All commodities	Farm products	Processed foods	All commodities other than farm and foods	Textile products and apparel	Hides, skins, leather and leather products	Fuel, power, and lighting materials	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 products
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	107.7	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	114.5	95.2	94.2	108.6	105.0	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
1956	114.3	88.4	101.7	122.2	95.3	99.3	111.2	107.2	145.8	125.4	127.2	148.4	137.8	119.1	129.6	122.3	91.0
1955:																	
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	105.2	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	126.7	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	94.0	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	139.3	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	124.1	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	106.8	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	142.9	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	119.0	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	114.4	90.9	102.4	121.7	94.9	100.0	110.8	106.9	143.5	128.0	127.3	146.8	136.5	118.0	128.6	121.6	96.1
June	114.2	91.2	102.3	121.5	94.9	100.2	110.5	107.1	142.8	127.3	127.4	145.8	136.8	118.1	128.9	121.6	92.9
July	114.0	90.0	102.2	121.4	94.9	100.1	110.7	107.3	143.3	126.6	127.7	144.9	136.9	118.3	130.6	121.7	91.3
August	114.7	89.1	102.6	122.5	94.8	100.0	110.9	107.3	146.9	125.2	127.9	150.2	137.7	119.1	130.8	122.5	91.1
September	115.5	90.1	104.0	123.1	94.8	100.2	111.1	107.1	145.7	123.6	127.9	151.9	139.7	119.1	131.1	122.8	89.9
October	115.6	88.4	103.6	123.6	95.3	99.7	111.7	107.7	145.8	122.0	128.1	152.2	141.1	121.0	131.5	123.1	89.2
November	115.9	87.9	103.6	124.2	95.4	99.8	111.2	108.2	146.9	121.5	127.8	152.1	143.4	121.1	132.2	123.5	91.2
December	116.3	88.9	103.1	124.7	95.6	99.2	114.0	108.3	147.9	121.0	128.0	152.3	143.6	121.2	131.3	123.6	91.7
1957:																	
January	116.9	89.3	104.3	125.2	95.8	98.4	116.3	108.7	145.0	121.3	128.6	152.2	143.9	121.9	132.0	124.0	93.2
February	117.0	88.8	103.9	125.5	95.7	98.0	119.6	108.8	143.9	120.7	128.5	151.4	144.5	121.9	132.7	124.1	92.4
March	116.9	88.8	103.7	125.4	95.4	98.4	119.2	108.8	144.3	120.1	128.7	151.0	144.8	121.9	133.2	124.1	92.0
April	117.2	90.6	104.3	125.4	95.3	98.8	119.5	109.1	144.5	120.2	128.6	150.1	145.0	121.5	134.6	124.5	91.4
May	117.1	89.5	104.9	125.2	95.4	99.0	118.5	109.1	144.7	119.7	128.9	150.0	145.1	121.6	135.0	124.5	89.4
June	117.4	90.9	106.1	125.2	95.5	99.9	117.2	109.3	145.1	119.7	128.9	150.6	145.2	121.7	135.1	124.7	87.3
July	118.2	92.8	107.2	125.7	95.4	100.7	116.4	109.5	144.9	119.3	129.5	152.4	145.8	122.4	135.2	127.7	88.8

TABLE D-8. Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities <sup>1</sup>

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	1957										1956				Annual avg.	
	Sept. <sup>2</sup>	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1956	1955	
All commodities	118.0	*118.4	118.2	117.4	117.1	117.2	116.9	117.0	116.9	116.3	115.9	115.6	115.5	114.3	110.7	
<b>Farm products</b>	91.1	93.0	92.8	90.9	89.5	90.6	88.8	88.8	89.3	88.9	87.9	88.4	90.1	88.4	89.6	
Fresh and dried fruits and vegetables	98.9	106.3	108.0	105.4	109.0	103.0	94.1	96.1	100.7	102.6	104.3	97.6	95.3	104.2	104.1	
Grains	81.2	82.4	82.7	83.9	85.4	87.3	87.5	87.0	89.5	88.8	87.9	84.0	90.7	87.0	87.0	
Livestock and live poultry	81.5	86.7	86.5	83.5	78.7	79.3	76.6	75.0	73.9	71.7	68.6	73.0	75.7	71.3	75.8	
Plant and animal fibers	102.9	104.0	105.0	104.8	104.3	104.0	103.9	102.9	101.3	100.8	100.0	98.4	102.8	102.4	102.4	
Fluid milk	97.2	94.9	93.1	92.0	92.2	96.3	95.6	97.5	98.1	99.0	98.8	97.2	96.1	94.5	91.5	
Eggs	91.2	79.7	76.2	61.0	57.5	68.5	63.8	66.3	65.7	74.3	79.3	87.4	91.2	81.9	85.7	
Hay, haysceds, and oil seeds	78.0	81.3	82.4	83.3	84.4	85.2	85.1	84.7	86.6	85.4	84.0	78.6	76.5	82.6	84.9	
Other farm products	143.2	142.9	142.9	145.7	144.1	144.7	146.0	148.2	148.8	147.9	147.4	149.9	152.9	146.9	142.5	
<b>Processed foods</b>	106.5	*106.8	107.2	106.1	104.9	104.3	103.7	103.9	104.3	103.1	103.6	103.6	104.0	101.7	101.7	
Cereal and bakery products	116.7	116.7	117.7	117.0	116.5	116.8	116.7	115.9	115.8	115.4	115.8	115.3	114.6	115.2	116.2	
Meats, poultry, and fish	95.7	97.7	99.2	96.6	91.5	88.2	84.6	83.9	84.8	81.5	82.7	85.7	89.3	81.6	84.8	
Dairy products and ice cream	112.4	*110.3	108.2	108.1	110.7	111.4	111.3	112.5	112.5	112.6	113.6	110.9	107.9	108.6	106.1	
Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables	102.6	102.1	102.3	101.9	103.5	104.9	105.9	105.9	105.6	105.6	106.4	106.4	106.8	107.9	105.5	
Sugar and confectionery	113.9	*113.8	114.3	113.5	112.8	112.1	112.3	112.0	113.1	112.3	111.8	110.8	110.0	109.8	110.5	
Packaged beverage materials	178.3	183.7	183.7	183.7	183.7	183.7	190.9	194.5	196.3	196.3	201.6	201.6	201.5	192.7	180.1	
Animal fats and oils	78.3	*74.4	76.2	72.1	70.3	73.3	78.8	83.4	84.3	84.5	74.4	75.5	72.7	69.8	67.7	
Crude vegetable oils	61.3	62.3	65.3	63.8	62.9	65.4	67.6	71.7	73.8	72.0	70.4	65.9	59.4	68.5	62.2	
Refined vegetable oils	64.5	66.1	66.9	65.5	65.4	70.1	78.2	78.5	78.5	73.9	74.4	70.2	66.0	73.4	71.2	
Vegetable oil end products	84.1	84.1	84.3	84.9	85.2	86.1	89.2	90.2	89.6	89.4	86.2	83.7	83.3	85.3	81.4	
Other processed foods	96.0	95.1	94.8	95.4	95.3	95.2	95.1	95.7	95.0	95.7	95.7	95.3	95.9	96.8	99.6	
All commodities other than farm and foods	125.9	*126.0	125.7	125.2	125.2	125.4	125.4	125.5	125.2	124.7	124.2	123.6	123.1	122.2	117.0	
<b>Textile products and apparel</b>	95.4	95.4	95.4	95.5	95.4	95.3	95.4	95.7	95.8	95.6	95.4	95.3	94.8	95.3	95.3	
Cotton products	90.0	*90.2	90.5	90.6	90.7	90.8	91.1	91.9	92.3	92.7	92.8	92.7	91.5	93.0	91.7	
Wool products	110.3	111.2	111.3	111.5	110.9	109.9	109.0	109.5	109.1	107.7	106.1	104.8	103.9	103.0	104.7	
Manmade fiber textile products	82.3	*82.1	81.9	81.9	81.8	81.5	81.7	82.0	82.1	80.5	80.3	80.9	80.4	81.4	86.6	
Silk products	121.1	122.0	121.5	122.4	124.7	124.8	123.0	123.2	122.8	122.8	122.7	123.6	120.1	121.9	123.8	
Apparel	99.7	99.6	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.6	98.5	
Other textile products	77.2	75.7	75.8	76.8	76.9	75.9	76.1	75.9	76.8	78.7	76.2	75.3	74.7	72.8	74.5	
<b>Hides, skins, leather, and leather products</b>	100.1	100.5	100.7	99.9	99.0	98.8	98.4	98.0	98.4	99.2	99.8	99.7	100.2	99.3	93.8	
Hides and skins	58.2	61.5	62.1	59.4	55.8	51.8	51.0	50.1	52.1	53.8	59.0	57.8	63.3	59.2	56.6	
Leather	91.6	91.6	92.2	91.1	88.8	88.6	88.6	87.8	88.2	90.9	90.6	90.8	90.8	91.2	84.6	
Footwear	121.3	121.3	121.2	121.2	121.1	121.5	120.9	120.8	120.8	120.8	120.8	120.7	120.5	119.3	112.3	
Other leather products	98.2	*98.2	98.5	97.3	97.5	97.8	97.8	97.4	97.9	98.3	98.6	98.6	98.5	98.6	95.9	
<b>Fuel, power, and lighting materials</b>	116.3	*116.3	116.4	117.2	118.5	119.5	119.2	119.6	116.3	114.0	111.2	111.7	111.1	111.2	107.9	
Coal	124.8	124.4	124.0	123.3	123.3	123.2	123.6	124.0	124.1	123.5	122.0	121.0	114.4	114.5	104.8	
Coke	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	162.2	159.1	156.3	156.3	156.3	149.7	135.2	135.2	
Gas	111.1	*111.1	111.8	113.0	116.5	118.4	118.4	122.3	119.9	119.9	111.1	111.1	110.3	115.1	111.6	
Electricity	96.6	*96.6	95.5	94.3	94.9	96.6	94.9	94.3	94.9	94.3	94.3	94.9	94.9	94.2	97.0	
Petroleum and products	125.6	125.5	126.4	128.4	129.8	130.4	130.7	131.0	124.9	120.9	117.5	118.3	118.4	118.2	112.7	
<b>Chemicals and allied products</b>	110.2	*109.8	109.5	109.3	109.1	109.1	108.8	108.8	108.7	108.3	108.2	107.7	107.1	107.2	106.6	
Industrial chemicals	123.6	123.6	123.5	124.0	123.6	123.6	122.9	123.2	123.5	122.5	122.5	122.6	121.9	121.4	118.1	
Prepared paint	128.1	128.1	128.1	125.5	124.7	124.1	124.1	124.1	124.1	124.1	123.6	122.4	119.1	120.0	114.5	
Paint materials	101.5	100.5	99.9	99.7	99.8	99.8	100.1	100.6	99.0	99.5	99.4	98.8	97.9	96.6	96.8	
Drugs and pharmaceuticals	93.5	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.3	93.5	93.2	93.1	92.6	92.5	92.3	91.9	91.9	92.1	92.8	
Fats and oils, inedible	64.5	*63.4	61.0	60.2	59.2	58.2	57.9	58.0	58.7	59.4	57.8	55.8	55.4	56.2	56.6	
Mixed fertilizer	112.0	110.5	108.3	108.3	108.4	108.6	108.5	109.3	110.2	109.3	109.6	109.5	109.6	108.7	108.7	
Fertilizer materials	106.4	106.5	106.3	106.3	107.2	107.5	106.8	105.9	105.9	105.7	105.7	104.1	104.5	108.4	112.6	
Other chemicals and allied products	106.5	*105.5	105.4	105.0	105.2	105.2	105.2	105.1	104.5	104.4	104.2	103.6	103.4	103.2	106.0	
<b>Rubber and rubber products</b>	146.4	*146.9	144.9	145.1	144.7	144.5	144.3	143.9	145.0	147.9	146.9	145.8	145.7	145.8	143.8	
Crude rubber	140.3	144.3	145.0	145.9	144.0	143.2	142.0	140.2	145.4	151.1	147.0	141.9	142.2	146.7	156.8	
Tires and tubes	153.5	153.5	149.0	149.0	149.0	149.0	149.0	149.0	148.8	153.4	153.4	153.4	153.4	152.2	144.9	
Other rubber products	141.8	*140.8	140.0	139.9	139.9	140.0	140.0	140.0	140.0	139.7	139.5	139.5	139.1	138.0	134.4	
<b>Lumber and wood products</b>	117.8	*118.6	119.3	119.7	119.7	120.2	120.1	120.7	121.3	121.0	121.5	122.0	123.6	125.4	123.6	
Lumber	118.3	*119.4	120.0	120.4	120.6	121.2	121.2	121.9	122.6	122.5	123.1	123.6	125.2	127.2	124.4	
Millwork	128.3	128.3	128.3	128.3	128.3	128.3	128.3	128.7	128.7	128.5	128.5	128.6	129.2	129.1	128.7	
Plywood	94.7	*95.2	96.9	97.7	96.8	96.7	96.2	96.4	97.1	94.6	94.8	96.1	99.2	101.7	105.4	
<b>Pulp, paper, and allied products</b>	130.1	129.9	129.5	128.9	128.9	128.6	128.7	128.5	128.6	128.0	127.8	128.1	127.9	127.2	119.3	
Woodpulp	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	117.7	112.9	
Wastepaper	88.5	74.7	68.0	66.1	66.1	68.6	75.4	76.4	77.3	78.3	77.3	92.5	97.5	112.3	110.7	
Paper	143.2	143.2	142.8	142.4	142.4	140.7	140.1	139.2	139.2	139.2	139.2	139.1	138.9	137.3	129.8	
Paperboard	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.3	134.8	127.1	
Converted paper and paperboard products	126.5	126.5	126.1	125.3	125.3	125.2	125.6	125.6	125.6	124.5	124.3	124.3	123.8	123.1	113.9	
Building paper and board	141.7	141.7	141.7	141.7	141.7	141.7	141.1	141.1	141.1	138.1	138.1	138.1	138.1	136.9	130.9	
<b>Metals and metal products</b>	152.1	*153.2	152.4	150.6	150.0	150.1	151.0	151.4	152.2	152.3	152.1	152.2	151.9	148.4	136.6	
Iron and steel	169.9	*171.2	170.3	165.4	162.9	161.9	163.8	163.9	164.3	163.3	162.3	161.1	161.5	154.7	140.6	
Nonferrous metals	131.7	134.6	134.1	13												

TABLE D-8. Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities <sup>1</sup>—Continued

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	1957										1956				Annual avg.	
	Sept. <sup>2</sup>	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1956	1955	
Machinery and motive products.....	146.7	146.2	145.8	145.2	145.1	145.0	144.8	144.5	143.9	143.6	143.4	141.1	139.7	137.8	128.4	
Agricultural machinery and equipment...	133.3	*132.5	132.3	132.3	132.3	132.1	132.2	132.0	131.8	131.2	130.8	129.5	127.4	127.6	123.2	
Construction machinery and equipment...	162.6	*161.4	157.9	157.6	157.6	157.5	156.7	156.3	156.2	155.9	155.5	154.7	151.5	148.6	137.1	
Metalworking machinery and equipment...	168.2	*167.0	166.1	165.6	165.6	165.3	164.9	163.8	163.4	163.3	163.0	161.4	159.6	156.4	142.5	
General purpose machinery and equip- ment.....	159.0	158.0	157.4	156.5	156.0	156.2	155.9	155.8	155.5	154.6	154.0	153.0	151.6	147.5	134.0	
Miscellaneous machinery.....	147.1	146.3	144.5	143.9	143.8	143.7	143.3	143.0	142.5	142.2	142.0	140.4	138.9	137.0	129.2	
Electrical machinery and equipment.....	150.2	149.6	149.5	148.2	148.2	147.8	147.5	147.1	146.0	145.4	145.2	143.2	142.0	138.4	128.2	
Motor vehicles.....	134.8	134.7	134.7	134.7	134.7	134.7	134.6	134.6	134.3	134.3	134.2	130.8	129.4	129.8	122.9	
Furniture and other household durables....	122.8	*122.6	122.4	121.7	121.6	121.5	121.9	121.9	121.9	121.2	121.1	121.0	119.7	119.1	115.9	
Household furniture.....	123.5	122.9	122.8	122.4	122.4	122.4	122.2	122.0	122.0	121.2	121.2	120.8	120.4	119.0	114.0	
Commercial furniture.....	153.6	153.6	153.6	147.3	147.3	147.3	146.9	146.9	146.9	146.9	146.9	146.8	146.8	141.8	132.0	
Floor covering.....	132.5	132.5	132.5	133.8	133.8	133.8	134.3	134.3	135.1	131.9	131.9	131.8	131.9	131.1	126.4	
Household appliances.....	104.7	104.7	104.9	105.2	105.1	105.4	106.8	106.8	106.5	105.9	106.5	106.5	105.5	105.5	106.8	
Television, radio receivers, and phono- graphs.....	96.7	96.7	96.0	93.4	93.1	93.1	93.1	93.5	93.5	93.3	93.5	93.5	93.7	93.1	93.0	
Other household durable goods.....	148.4	*148.2	147.9	147.9	147.7	147.0	147.0	147.0	146.8	146.7	145.0	145.0	140.2	140.9	133.5	
Nonmetallic minerals—structural.....	135.3	135.3	135.2	135.1	135.0	134.6	133.2	132.7	132.0	131.3	131.2	131.5	131.1	129.6	124.2	
Flat glass.....	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	133.4	128.0	
Concrete ingredients.....	136.7	136.5	136.4	135.8	135.7	135.7	135.1	134.8	134.6	131.7	131.6	131.6	130.7	130.6	124.8	
Concrete products.....	126.6	126.4	126.4	126.7	126.7	126.6	125.7	125.6	125.6	125.3	125.3	125.0	124.8	123.0	118.6	
Structural clay products.....	155.0	155.0	155.1	155.1	155.0	155.0	150.8	150.7	150.6	150.5	150.3	150.1	150.1	148.0	140.1	
Gypsum products.....	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	122.1	
Prepared asphalt roofing.....	124.5	125.8	125.8	125.8	125.8	121.6	118.2	115.3	111.2	114.4	114.4	117.5	117.5	111.7	106.1	
Other nonmetallic minerals.....	128.6	*128.4	128.3	128.3	128.3	128.3	127.5	126.0	124.3	124.3	124.3	124.3	123.6	123.4	121.2	
Tobacco manufactures and bottled bev- erages.....	127.7	127.7	127.7	124.7	124.5	124.5	124.1	124.1	124.0	123.6	123.5	123.1	122.8	122.3	121.6	
Cigarettes.....	134.8	134.8	134.8	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	
Cigars.....	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	103.9	
Other tobacco manufactures.....	143.8	143.8	143.8	134.9	127.7	126.9	126.0	126.0	126.0	126.0	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.8	121.8	
Alcoholic beverages.....	119.6	119.6	119.6	119.6	119.6	119.6	119.0	119.0	119.0	118.1	118.1	117.2	116.9	115.8	114.6	
Nonalcoholic beverages.....	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.0	148.7	148.7	148.7	148.7	148.7	148.4	148.3	148.1	
Miscellaneous products.....	89.2	90.1	88.8	87.3	89.4	91.4	92.0	92.4	93.2	91.7	91.2	89.2	89.9	91.0	92.0	
Toys, sporting goods, small arms, and ammunition.....	118.2	*117.8	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	116.9	116.8	116.7	116.6	116.1	113.5	
Manufactured animal feeds.....	66.4	68.2	66.0	63.4	67.2	71.0	72.0	72.8	74.4	72.6	71.9	68.2	69.6	72.0	75.7	
Notions and accessories.....	97.4	97.4	97.4	97.4	97.4	97.4	96.7	96.7	96.7	96.6	96.5	96.5	96.5	95.3	92.1	
Jewelry, watches, and photographic equipment.....	107.3	*107.2	106.8	106.8	107.6	107.6	107.6	107.7	107.5	105.4	105.2	105.2	104.8	104.9	103.7	
Other miscellaneous products.....	120.4	129.4	128.8	127.2	126.8	126.8	126.5	126.3	126.1	125.4	125.1	124.7	124.8	124.1	121.6	

<sup>1</sup> See Note, table D-7.<sup>2</sup> Preliminary.

\*Revised.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-9. Indexes of wholesale prices, by economic sectors

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	1957										1956				Annual average	
	Sept. <sup>1</sup>	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1956	1955	
All commodities.....	118.0	*118.4	118.2	117.4	117.1	117.2	116.9	117.0	116.9	116.3	115.9	115.6	115.5	114.3	110.7	
Crude materials for further processing.....	97.0	99.6	99.7	98.8	96.5	97.1	96.7	96.7	97.4	96.6	94.9	95.0	96.7	95.0	94.5	
Crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs.....	87.4	90.3	90.4	89.1	86.9	88.0	86.5	85.9	86.3	85.0	83.4	84.4	87.2	84.0	85.7	
Crude nonfood materials except fuel.....	112.6	115.0	115.2	115.0	112.0	111.6	113.4	114.2	115.8	115.9	114.3	112.6	113.1	114.2	110.1	
Crude nonfood materials, except fuel, for manufacturing.....	111.5	114.1	114.3	114.2	110.9	110.5	112.5	113.3	115.1	115.5	113.7	111.9	112.5	113.6	109.6	
Crude nonfood materials, except fuel, for construction.....	136.7	136.5	136.4	135.8	135.7	135.6	135.1	134.8	134.6	131.7	131.6	131.6	130.7	130.6	124.9	
Crude fuel.....	118.2	*118.0	118.0	118.1	119.3	120.0	119.9	121.7	120.8	120.4	116.5	116.0	111.5	113.3	105.8	
Crude fuel for manufacturing.....	118.0	*117.8	117.9	117.9	119.2	119.8	119.6	121.3	120.4	120.0	116.3	115.8	111.3	113.0	105.4	
Crude fuel for nonmanufacturing industry.....	118.5	*118.2	118.3	118.3	119.6	120.2	120.5	122.3	121.4	121.0	116.8	116.2	111.8	113.7	106.5	
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....	125.4	*125.5	125.2	124.5	124.7	125.0	124.9	125.1	124.8	124.2	123.8	123.6	123.0	122.1	117.0	
Intermediate materials and components for manufacturing.....	127.4	*127.4	127.1	126.2	126.2	126.3	126.3	126.5	126.4	125.9	125.7	125.6	124.8	123.7	118.2	
Intermediate materials for food manufacturing.....	99.6	*99.5	100.1	99.2	98.5	99.0	99.6	100.4	101.1	100.1	99.8	98.3	97.0	98.0	97.7	
Intermediate materials for nondurable manufacturing.....	106.0	*105.9	105.8	105.9	105.6	105.4	105.2	105.5	105.4	105.0	104.8	104.7	104.0	104.3	102.7	
Intermediate materials for durable manufacturing.....	154.2	*154.7	153.8	151.6	152.0	152.5	152.6	152.6	152.1	151.1	151.1	151.9	151.7	148.5	139.7	
Components for manufacturing.....	149.1	148.8	148.3	147.7	148.0	147.9	147.6	147.4	147.5	147.9	147.9	146.7	145.2	142.9	130.9	
Materials and components for construction.....	133.2	133.4	133.3	132.6	132.6	132.8	132.7	132.8	132.8	133.0	133.1	133.4	133.2	132.0	125.6	
Processed fuels and lubricants.....	112.5	*112.6	112.7	113.3	114.3	115.2	114.7	114.7	112.2	109.9	106.4	107.1	107.3	106.7	103.5	
Processed fuels and lubricants for manufacturing.....	110.8	*111.0	110.9	111.3	112.3	113.2	112.6	112.7	110.4	108.5	105.4	105.9	106.0	105.3	102.2	
Processed fuels and lubricants for nonmanufacturing industry.....	115.3	*115.4	115.7	116.8	117.9	118.6	118.3	118.2	115.2	112.3	108.3	109.2	109.5	109.1	105.7	
Containers, nonreturnable.....	134.9	134.8	134.5	134.1	134.1	132.8	132.9	132.7	133.0	132.6	132.3	131.1	129.3	128.5	119.8	
Supplies.....	112.4	112.5	111.7	110.9	112.0	113.1	113.3	113.4	113.8	113.0	112.7	111.3	111.0	111.3	108.5	
Supplies for manufacturing.....	137.9	136.9	137.0	136.7	136.7	136.8	136.1	135.9	135.4	135.3	135.2	135.1	133.6	132.9	127.3	
Supplies for nonmanufacturing industry.....	100.8	101.5	100.2	99.1	100.8	102.4	103.0	103.3	104.0	102.9	102.5	100.5	100.7	101.6	100.0	
Manufactured animal feeds.....	66.0	67.9	65.6	63.6	67.8	71.7	73.1	73.7	75.7	73.6	73.6	68.3	69.5	72.9	76.7	
Other supplies.....	121.3	121.1	120.4	119.9	120.0	120.2	120.4	120.4	120.4	120.0	119.9	119.3	118.9	118.2	113.4	
Finished goods (goods to users, including raw foods and fuels).....	118.8	118.6	118.5	117.6	117.4	117.4	116.9	117.0	116.7	116.2	116.2	115.6	115.3	114.0	110.9	
Consumer finished goods.....	111.7	111.6	111.6	110.7	110.5	110.5	109.9	110.2	109.9	109.3	109.4	109.1	109.1	108.0	106.4	
Consumer foods.....	106.0	106.2	106.2	104.2	103.1	102.7	101.3	101.8	102.3	101.8	102.7	103.0	103.7	101.0	101.1	
Consumer crude foods.....	98.6	96.1	94.9	88.1	88.4	91.1	86.3	83.7	91.0	94.6	97.2	96.5	96.7	96.2	96.4	
Consumer processed foods.....	107.6	108.2	108.4	107.2	105.9	105.0	104.1	104.3	104.4	103.3	103.9	104.3	105.2	102.1	102.2	
Consumer other nondurable goods.....	112.4	112.2	112.2	112.0	112.5	112.8	112.7	112.9	111.8	111.0	110.3	110.3	110.0	109.9	107.8	
Consumer durable goods.....	123.2	*123.1	122.9	122.7	122.7	122.7	122.9	123.0	122.9	122.4	122.3	122.7	119.8	119.7	115.9	
Producer finished goods.....	147.7	*147.2	146.4	145.5	145.5	145.3	145.1	144.7	144.3	144.0	143.8	141.9	140.6	138.1	128.5	
Producer goods for manufacturing industries.....	152.2	*151.9	151.1	150.1	150.1	150.0	149.7	149.2	148.8	148.5	148.2	146.2	145.2	142.2	130.9	
Producer goods for nonmanufacturing industries.....	143.9	143.2	142.6	141.6	141.6	141.4	141.2	140.9	140.5	140.2	140.0	138.3	136.7	134.9	126.6	

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary.  
\* Revised.

NOTE: For a description of these series, see New BLS Economic Sector Indexes of Wholesale Prices, Monthly Labor Review, December 1955 (p. 1448).

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-10. Indexes of wholesale prices for special commodity groupings

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	1957										1956				Annual average	
	Sept. <sup>1</sup>	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1956	1955	
All foods.....	105.2	*105.4	105.7	103.7	102.8	102.4	101.0	101.5	102.1	101.6	102.4	102.3	102.8	100.8	101.0	
All fish.....	120.0	*116.0	119.9	117.2	117.0	119.4	119.4	115.3	121.8	116.1	118.4	112.5	114.3	114.1	105.4	
Special metals and metal products.....	147.4	*148.1	147.5	146.2	145.8	145.9	146.5	146.8	147.3	147.3	147.1	146.3	145.7	143.3	132.9	
Metalworking machinery.....	177.9	*177.8	176.0	175.0	174.9	174.5	174.1	173.6	173.0	172.4	172.2	172.0	171.0	165.0	146.8	
Machinery and equipment.....	153.2	152.4	151.7	150.9	150.7	150.6	150.2	149.8	149.1	148.6	148.3	146.7	145.2	142.1	131.4	
Agricultural machinery (including tractors).....	133.3	*132.6	132.4	132.5	132.5	132.3	132.3	132.2	131.6	131.1	130.7	129.2	127.1	127.4	122.9	
Total tractors.....	142.3	*141.5	139.3	139.3	139.3	139.0	139.0	138.7	138.0	137.2	137.2	136.5	134.3	132.5	124.7	
Steel-mill products.....	183.0	183.0	182.9	175.6	175.7	175.3	175.3	174.5	172.1	169.9	169.9	169.8	169.8	163.2	150.7	
Building materials.....	130.9	*131.2	131.4	130.7	130.7	130.7	130.5	130.5	130.5	130.5	130.8	131.0	131.0	130.6	125.5	
Soaps.....	106.9	103.8	103.8	103.6	103.6	103.6	103.4	102.9	100.9	100.4	100.2	100.2	100.2	99.7	97.8	
Synthetic detergents.....	101.0	98.2	98.2	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.8	
Refined petroleum products.....	124.1	124.0	125.0	127.3	129.0	129.7	130.0	130.3	124.6	120.6	116.8	117.6	117.7	117.5	111.2	
East Coast petroleum.....	117.2	118.6	121.2	123.7	125.0	128.8	128.8	128.8	120.6	117.5	114.3	116.8	116.0	114.6	107.6	
Mid-continent petroleum.....	121.8	121.2	121.7	126.2	128.4	128.4	129.4	130.2	121.9	119.7	118.3	118.3	119.9	118.3	109.4	
Gulf Coast petroleum.....	126.7	126.7	127.9	129.2	131.0	133.6	133.6	133.6	130.1	121.2	117.2	119.1	118.0	118.8	117.1	
Pacific Coast petroleum.....	135.9	135.9	135.9	135.2	135.2	130.2	130.2	130.2	127.0	127.0	116.2	114.6	114.6	117.4	109.6	
Pulp, paper and products, excl. bldg. paper.....	129.9	129.6	128.2	128.6	128.6	128.3	128.5	128.2	128.3	127.7	127.6	127.8	127.6	127.0	119.1	
Bituminous coal, domestic sizes.....	122.9	121.2	119.1	117.2	116.1	116.5	121.4	124.1	124.1	123.9	123.7	122.9	116.4	115.4	110.2	
Lumber and wood products, excl. millwork.....	116.3	*117.2	115.0	118.4	118.5	119.0	118.9	119.6	120.3	120.9	120.5	121.1	122.9	124.9	122.9	
All commodities except farm products.....	122.5	122.6	122.4	121.8	121.7	121.7	121.6	121.7	121.5	120.9	120.6	120.1	119.7	118.6	114.3	

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary.  
\* Revised.

NOTE: For a description of these series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (1954).

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.



## 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
1956.....	3,825	-----	1,900,000	-----	33,100,000	.29
1956: September.....	336	541	156,000	209,000	1,630,000	.19
October.....	332	524	133,000	178,000	1,180,000	.11
November.....	242	403	158,000	204,000	1,460,000	.15
December.....	114	240	29,000	53,000	472,000	.05
1957: January <sup>2</sup> .....	225	325	60,000	80,000	550,000	.06
February <sup>2</sup> .....	225	350	60,000	130,000	825,000	.09
March <sup>2</sup> .....	250	375	80,000	120,000	775,000	.08
April <sup>2</sup> .....	400	525	150,000	190,000	1,380,000	.14
May <sup>2</sup> .....	475	650	190,000	260,000	1,850,000	.18
June <sup>2</sup> .....	400	600	140,000	220,000	1,850,000	.20
July <sup>2</sup> .....	400	625	160,000	260,000	2,500,000	.25
August <sup>2</sup> .....	350	575	140,000	220,000	1,600,000	.16
September <sup>2</sup> .....	300	525	270,000	315,000	1,670,000	.18

<sup>1</sup> The data include all known work stoppages involving six or more workers and lasting a full day or shift or longer. 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.

NOTE: For a description of this series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (1954).

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## 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)														
	1957										1956			1956	1955
	Oct. <sup>2</sup>	Sept.*	Aug.*	July*	June*	May*	Apr.*	Mar.*	Feb.*	Jan.*	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Total	Total
Total new construction <sup>1,2</sup> .....	4,452	4,565	4,558	4,352	4,307	4,017	3,641	3,284	2,999	3,191	3,544	3,964	4,302	46,060	44,581
Private construction.....	3,050	3,102	3,121	3,037	2,970	2,800	2,587	2,394	2,218	2,317	2,654	2,922	3,003	33,242	32,620
Residential buildings (nonfarm).....	1,535	1,565	1,571	1,547	1,489	1,396	1,301	1,162	1,043	1,137	1,362	1,521	1,580	17,632	18,705
New dwelling units.....	1,120	1,140	1,140	1,115	1,070	985	940	870	790	885	1,045	1,140	1,195	13,490	14,990
Additions and alterations <sup>3</sup> .....	367	378	387	392	379	374	327	258	217	214	277	339	344	3,695	3,376
Nonhousekeeping.....	48	47	44	40	40	37	34	34	36	38	40	42	41	447	339
Nonresidential buildings <sup>4</sup> .....	802	802	805	778	786	747	713	709	704	722	772	804	797	8,817	7,611
Industrial.....	256	260	266	262	270	270	271	269	270	269	274	276	278	3,084	2,399
Commercial.....	332	322	319	311	309	287	263	264	267	269	305	329	320	3,631	3,218
Office buildings and warehouses.....	177	168	167	156	153	146	135	133	135	143	157	165	160	1,684	1,311
Stores, restaurants, and garages.....	155	154	152	155	156	141	128	131	122	126	148	164	160	1,947	1,907
Other nonresidential buildings.....	214	220	220	205	207	190	179	176	177	184	193	199	199	2,102	1,994
Religious.....	80	81	80	75	73	68	64	63	65	67	71	74	75	768	734
Educational.....	47	47	47	42	43	40	39	40	41	43	46	47	49	536	492
Hospital and institutional <sup>5</sup> .....	44	48	47	41	43	40	38	36	34	33	32	32	31	328	351
Social and recreational.....	27	28	29	27	26	24	23	23	23	24	26	27	27	275	239
Miscellaneous.....	16	16	17	20	22	18	15	14	14	17	18	19	17	195	178
Farm construction.....	133	159	173	169	159	146	126	112	102	97	97	111	130	1,560	1,600
Public utilities.....	563	558	553	526	517	493	432	398	357	350	413	475	484	5,113	4,543
Railroad.....	42	41	41	41	40	38	37	35	31	32	36	43	41	427	374
Telephone and telegraph.....	94	89	91	91	96	101	88	94	86	75	88	107	100	1,066	805
Other public utilities.....	427	428	421	394	381	354	307	269	243	243	289	325	343	3,620	3,364
All other private.....	17	18	19	17	19	18	15	13	12	11	10	11	12	120	161
Public construction.....	1,402	1,463	1,437	1,315	1,337	1,217	1,054	890	781	874	890	1,042	1,299	12,818	11,961
Residential buildings <sup>6</sup> .....	53	52	48	40	40	38	34	30	31	29	30	31	30	292	266
Nonresidential buildings (other than military facilities).....	403	413	414	389	406	383	375	345	302	339	324	344	371	4,072	4,218
Industrial.....	34	34	38	36	43	42	42	41	37	44	45	45	42	453	721
Educational.....	262	261	259	249	254	233	233	215	191	214	201	210	226	2,549	2,442
Hospital and institutional.....	26	29	29	28	32	33	31	27	23	24	23	26	30	298	322
Administrative and service.....	40	45	44	38	39	38	36	32	27	30	29	33	38	362	331
Other nonresidential buildings.....	41	44	44	38	38	37	33	30	24	27	26	30	35	410	402
Military facilities <sup>7</sup> .....	128	134	138	117	110	103	89	84	80	93	98	117	141	1,395	1,313
Highways.....	555	580	550	505	520	445	330	230	195	225	239	326	512	4,470	4,050
Sewer and water systems.....	118	127	129	120	121	117	113	105	93	100	110	120	120	1,275	1,085
Sewer.....	73	77	77	68	67	64	63	59	53	56	56	60	65	701	615
Water.....	45	50	52	52	54	53	50	46	40	44	50	55	57	574	470
Public service enterprises.....	38	44	43	38	38	35	30	26	21	24	27	32	35	384	233
Conservation and development.....	96	102	103	94	89	83	72	61	53	57	65	73	79	826	701
All other public.....	11	11	12	12	13	13	11	9	6	7	7	9	11	104	95

<sup>1</sup> Estimated monetary value of new construction put in place during the periods shown, including major additions and alterations but excluding maintenance and repair. These figures differ 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 (table F-2).

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>3</sup> Includes revisions in the series on residential additions and alterations, and data are not comparable with those published in issues preceding June 1957. See Technical Note on Revised Estimates of Residential Additions and Alterations, 1945-56, on page 973 of the August 1957 issue.

<sup>4</sup> Expenditures by privately owned public utilities for nonresidential buildings are included under "Public utilities."

<sup>5</sup> Includes Federal contributions toward construction of private nonprofit hospital facilities under the National Hospital Program.

<sup>6</sup> Includes nonhousekeeping public residential construction as well as housekeeping units.

<sup>7</sup> Covers all building and nonbuilding construction, except production facilities (which are included in public industrial building), and Armed Forces housing under the Capehart program (which is included in public residential building).

\* Revised.

NOTE: For a description of these series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (1954).

SOURCE: Joint estimates of the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and U. S. Department of Commerce, Business and Defense Services Administration.

TABLE F-2. Contract awards: Public construction, by ownership and type of construction <sup>1</sup>

Ownership and type of construction	Value (in millions of dollars)														1956	1955
	1957								1956							
	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	Total		
Total public construction.....	860.9	1,117.3	1,293.3	1,103.9	970.9	1,107.2	768.1	923.3	823.9	769.4	837.9	769.5	836.3	10,372.2	9,000.5	
Federally owned.....	48.9	129.6	363.3	203.1	309.0	345.2	217.3	210.2	176.4	119.0	151.9	134.1	111.6	2,037.4	1,556.0	
Residential buildings.....	1.4	60.3	29.0	64.5	21.5	115.4	19.3	30.2	19.9	1.2	8.9	19.6	1.0	128.1	61.4	
Nonresidential buildings.....	11.6	16.3	195.5	57.2	58.2	71.7	67.3	87.1	50.8	57.3	97.6	37.4	63.9	909.4	885.5	
Educational.....	(2)	2.1	7.2	1.0	8.7	4.0	1.5	20.5	1.4	.9	6.7	.3	.7	23.7	21.6	
Hospital and institutional.....	.1	.3	29.1	1.4	.4	4.6	2.0	16.1	1.1	.5	6.8	.5	1.7	43.9	77.5	
Administrative and service.....	4.2	9.3	61.6	10.8	7.5	3.5	1.5	4.5	3.8	3.0	5.1	4.1	3.5	87.3	66.7	
Other nonresidential buildings.....	7.3	4.6	97.6	44.0	41.6	59.6	62.3	46.0	44.5	52.9	79.0	32.5	58.0	754.5	719.7	
Airfield buildings.....	.4	.8	20.3	5.1	7.4	11.6	9.3	5.6	3.0	6.4	1.8	5.6	3.9	72.1	103.8	
Troop housing.....	(2)	.2	8.2	7.7	9.8	7.7	16.4	5.6	11.7	4.7	20.3	7.2	1.8	122.7	54.1	
Warehouses.....	.5	.9	11.3	5.9	2.7	4.0	5.8	3.5	3.6	1.2	2.0	3.8	1.6	63.2	84.0	
All other.....	6.4	2.7	57.8	25.3	21.7	36.3	30.8	31.3	26.2	40.6	54.9	15.9	50.7	496.5	477.8	
Airfields.....	1.8	(2)	26.4	24.7	34.7	49.7	27.0	7.9	28.0	21.6	4.7	5.2	7.5	155.7	157.4	
Conservation and development.....	14.4	41.6	66.6	30.0	143.0	83.1	49.7	52.8	62.6	26.5	27.9	55.7	22.6	511.0	271.9	
Highways.....	7.3	8.6	11.6	6.8	15.8	4.1	3.4	9.3	7.1	8.8	9.3	10.0	5.8	91.9	58.5	
Electric power.....	2.1	1.1	6.0	5.7	23.3	2.9	25.6	7.9	3.9	2.1	1.6	1.6	2.9	177.5	43.5	
All other federally owned.....	10.3	1.7	28.2	14.2	12.5	18.3	25.0	15.0	4.1	1.5	1.9	4.6	7.9	63.8	77.8	
State and locally owned.....	812.0	987.7	930.0	900.8	661.9	762.0	550.8	713.1	647.5	650.4	686.0	635.4	724.7	8,334.8	7,444.5	
Residential buildings.....	44.3	38.8	27.5	21.7	14.7	7.4	31.4	21.8	13.8	17.6	23.0	31.7	12.3	253.2	210.1	
Nonresidential buildings.....	305.5	267.0	337.8	345.2	256.2	300.8	256.1	252.8	272.2	253.5	252.8	259.8	286.6	3,202.8	2,842.0	
Educational.....	223.2	183.0	231.9	237.6	191.6	234.9	175.9	184.9	211.5	189.3	175.0	173.7	192.9	2,289.0	2,107.2	
Hospital and institutional.....	19.6	22.2	35.8	43.6	17.4	15.8	27.4	12.6	13.9	15.3	28.2	43.4	15.5	278.9	185.9	
Administrative and service.....	36.8	28.7	34.2	23.3	20.1	25.0	29.2	23.3	22.9	21.0	27.7	16.1	54.2	320.8	263.0	
Other nonresidential buildings.....	25.9	33.1	35.9	40.7	27.1	25.1	23.6	32.0	23.9	27.9	21.9	26.6	24.0	314.1	285.9	
Highways.....	293.5	540.8	414.7	306.7	289.5	349.6	186.2	317.1	240.5	278.1	269.1	223.6	271.9	3,211.6	2,933.5	
Sewer and water systems.....	75.1	80.7	103.7	172.6	67.7	75.4	55.4	68.9	80.8	65.2	93.7	84.6	103.8	1,100.0	895.5	
Sewer.....	53.5	55.5	74.4	94.4	44.1	43.6	16.6	37.3	49.1	36.2	50.3	54.7	74.9	658.9	501.9	
Water.....	21.6	25.2	29.3	78.2	23.6	31.8	38.8	31.6	31.7	29.0	43.4	29.9	28.9	441.1	393.6	
Public service enterprises.....	74.7	38.7	33.3	27.3	18.8	17.4	11.7	33.1	31.2	25.2	26.0	17.6	26.0	336.5	378.0	
Electric power.....	61.6	14.7	23.7	9.0	9.0	7.7	8.2	17.1	11.2	17.9	17.8	9.0	15.1	227.2	247.4	
Other.....	13.1	24.0	9.6	18.3	9.8	9.7	3.5	16.0	20.0	7.3	8.2	8.6	10.9	109.3	130.6	
Conservation and development.....	10.8	12.3	4.8	20.3	8.6	4.5	5.1	12.0	4.1	5.8	12.9	12.1	14.5	139.3	117.2	
All other State and locally owned.....	8.1	9.4	8.2	7.0	6.4	6.9	4.9	7.4	4.9	5.0	8.5	6.0	9.6	91.4	68.2	

<sup>1</sup> Includes major force account projects started (construction done directly by a government agency using a separate work force to perform nonmaintenance construction on the agency's own property).

<sup>2</sup> Less than \$50,000.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and U. S. Department of Commerce, Business and Defense Services Administration.

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)														
	1957								1956					1956	1955
	Aug.	July	June*	May*	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.*	Total	Total
All building construction	1,623.6	1,681.3	1,748.7	1,829.7	1,710.6	1,531.0	1,215.3	1,110.0	1,053.0	1,340.4	1,652.8	1,440.6	1,744.5	18,760.7	18,939.0
Private	1,460.4	1,517.5	1,484.9	1,643.8	1,529.3	1,370.3	1,053.3	976.2	925.5	1,192.8	1,483.0	1,308.9	1,603.1	16,884.7	17,264.3
Public	163.2	163.8	263.7	185.9	181.3	160.7	162.0	133.8	127.4	147.6	169.8	131.7	141.4	1,876.0	1,674.7
New residential building	884.2	838.9	893.7	954.1	908.7	817.0	595.9	542.7	528.7	682.6	878.5	772.7	981.6	10,280.6	11,696.1
Dwelling units (housekeeping only)	870.1	823.8	881.9	935.9	895.4	800.7	584.6	535.2	519.9	674.7	863.5	761.4	958.6	10,138.5	11,635.1
Privately owned	850.3	806.9	823.2	918.5	883.1	799.0	571.1	528.0	514.0	667.8	836.6	746.9	954.2	9,962.1	11,386.4
1-family	749.0	723.9	734.1	818.6	794.1	710.3	504.2	465.4	454.0	609.3	774.9	688.4	873.4	9,211.3	10,643.1
2-family	18.7	19.6	20.3	20.3	21.4	20.1	17.1	12.7	11.8	15.7	17.8	16.4	18.7	214.8	208.4
3- and 4-family	8.7	9.3	10.0	11.9	11.3	10.4	7.5	8.0	5.4	7.2	9.8	7.6	7.7	87.9	84.0
5-or-more family	73.8	54.1	58.8	67.7	56.2	58.2	42.3	41.9	42.8	35.5	34.1	34.4	54.4	448.1	451.0
Publicly owned	19.8	16.7	58.7	17.4	12.3	1.7	13.6	7.2	5.9	6.9	26.9	14.6	4.5	176.4	148.7
Nonhousekeeping buildings	14.1	15.1	11.8	18.2	13.3	16.4	11.3	7.5	8.9	7.9	14.9	11.3	22.9	142.2	161.1
New nonresidential buildings	556.6	653.8	663.4	676.8	621.8	556.1	490.5	448.6	414.4	526.4	607.6	525.3	580.8	6,649.7	5,593.7
Commercial buildings	2 167.1	2 203.2	2 183.5	2 231.7	191.6	162.4	132.2	116.2	135.7	153.0	177.1	163.4	2 195.4	2,078.0	1,858.7
Amusement buildings	2 8.8	2 11.9	2 13.8	2 13.4	15.5	10.1	5.9	7.2	5.7	10.6	8.9	10.2	2 7.7	113.4	99.4
Commercial garages	4.0	5.3	6.9	7.1	7.3	3.6	3.7	4.2	4.0	4.7	5.8	3.6	5.1	60.0	66.7
Gasoline and service stations	13.9	14.8	13.8	15.5	15.0	14.0	12.2	12.5	10.3	13.9	17.2	15.4	15.5	165.5	140.0
Office buildings	2 69.1	2 76.2	2 66.8	2 106.1	67.4	52.8	51.9	38.0	57.6	56.1	44.0	57.5	2 74.7	734.4	553.4
Stores and other mercantile buildings	71.2	95.1	82.2	89.6	86.4	81.8	58.5	54.2	58.2	67.8	101.2	76.7	92.4	1,004.7	999.1
Community buildings	2 213.1	2 222.3	2 253.5	2 241.6	214.9	214.7	149.7	168.1	145.2	175.6	208.5	180.9	2 195.7	2,225.7	1,946.2
Educational buildings	119.7	121.4	123.1	155.7	136.6	138.0	97.9	110.9	99.6	120.6	125.0	106.6	106.8	1,407.1	1,242.3
Institutional buildings	2 50.9	2 60.4	2 83.2	2 36.4	31.5	36.2	22.2	30.3	16.3	24.4	41.5	32.2	2 48.5	367.8	307.7
Religious buildings	42.6	40.5	47.2	49.5	46.8	40.5	29.7	27.0	29.2	30.6	42.0	42.1	40.4	450.8	396.2
Garages, private residential	23.1	21.6	22.7	23.1	19.5	14.5	6.7	5.2	6.4	13.8	23.4	22.4	23.9	201.9	187.6
Industrial buildings	2 87.2	2 124.9	2 101.9	2 90.5	102.8	96.5	83.3	87.3	59.8	105.5	122.9	97.7	2 105.6	1,260.5	830.4
Public buildings	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	33.5	26.7	53.0	24.9	23.1	29.1	26.7	21.4	(3)	326.9	306.6
Public utilities buildings	2 37.0	2 49.5	2 37.7	2 45.8	37.4	21.9	51.3	35.0	28.4	27.5	29.9	23.2	2 32.4	326.7	273.1
All other nonresidential buildings	2 29.2	2 32.3	2 64.1	2 44.0	22.0	19.4	14.3	11.9	15.9	21.8	19.1	16.3	2 27.8	229.9	191.0
Additions, alterations, and repairs	182.8	188.6	191.6	198.9	180.1	157.9	128.9	118.7	109.8	131.4	166.7	142.5	182.2	1,830.4	1,649.1

<sup>1</sup> Data relate to building construction authorized by local building permits in all localities (over 7,000) having building-permit systems—rural nonfarm as well as urban. 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. Because permit valuations generally understate the actual cost of construction and because of lapsed permits and the lag between permit issuance or contract-awarded dates and start of construction, these data do not represent the volume of building construction started. Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarily equal totals.

<sup>2</sup> Includes data for some buildings previously classified as public buildings. See Note.

<sup>3</sup> No longer available. See Note.

NOTE: For current months and the corresponding months of 1956, buildings formerly included in the public buildings category have been reclassified, according to function, into other categories (e. g., office, industrial, or institutional buildings). Revised statistics for periods before January 1956 will not be prepared, and revisions for certain intervening months are not yet available, but the effect on comparability for any one type of building would be minor for most months.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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)														
	1957								1956					1956	1955
	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.*	Total	Total
All building construction <sup>2</sup>	1,623.6	1,681.3	1,748.7	1,829.7	1,710.6	1,531.0	1,215.3	1,110.0	1,053.0	1,340.4	1,652.8	1,440.6	1,744.5	18,760.7	18,939.0
Northeast	370.1	343.5	338.4	439.2	353.0	336.4	235.9	196.4	243.9	291.2	346.8	337.6	372.6	4,047.8	4,129.6
North Central	504.1	515.4	558.5	542.1	536.5	446.5	320.6	242.0	258.0	387.0	537.3	446.6	550.6	5,670.7	5,715.4
South	387.3	439.6	465.6	425.7	404.6	354.9	357.9	339.7	272.0	317.0	386.3	335.0	398.5	4,462.6	4,667.7
West	362.1	382.9	386.2	422.7	416.5	393.2	300.8	331.9	279.1	345.2	382.4	321.4	422.9	4,579.7	4,426.2
New dwelling units (housekeeping only)	870.1	823.8	881.9	935.9	895.4	800.7	584.6	535.2	519.9	674.7	863.5	761.4	958.6	10,138.5	11,635.1
Northeast	198.2	162.3	183.7	195.5	190.5	155.1	96.7	86.9	118.0	151.2	192.6	168.5	203.5	2,196.6	2,500.1
North Central	267.3	256.9	277.6	288.0	266.7	240.0	146.1	106.7	127.1	193.9	267.2	255.5	308.9	3,137.0	3,488.5
South	203.6	223.4	220.3	232.2	210.6	185.5	175.2	172.5	132.6	149.9	202.5	171.5	215.1	2,347.1	2,700.9
West	201.0	181.3	200.3	225.2	227.7	217.1	165.7	169.1	142.1	179.7	201.2	166.0	231.2	2,457.9	2,845.7
New nonresidential buildings	556.6	653.8	663.4	676.8	621.8	556.1	490.5	448.6	414.4	526.4	607.6	525.3	580.8	6,649.7	5,593.7
Northeast	129.3	139.5	112.3	159.2	124.1	141.0	137.0	124.3	107.8	131.0	138.6	125.1	128.1	1,431.6	1,233.8
North Central	181.3	202.0	230.6	202.1	216.5	164.8	140.3	110.0	99.0	157.5	213.2	146.8	186.8	1,991.4	1,748.7
South	129.8	155.8	183.1	136.1	139.5	118.0	99.2	131.0	108.4	130.1	138.6	125.1	128.1	1,591.5	1,455.4
West	116.2	156.4	137.4	149.4	141.7	132.3	99.2	113.7	107.8	127.5	140.0	119.6	141.8	1,635.2	1,155.9
Additions, alterations, and repairs	182.8	188.6	191.6	198.9	180.1	157.9	128.9	118.7	109.8	131.4	166.7	142.5	182.2	1,830.4	1,649.1
Northeast	40.4	39.6	40.3	51.6	36.8	34.9	24.0	24.7	24.1	27.5	34.1	33.3	43.0	394.1	364.9
North Central	52.5	54.2	48.0	55.0	51.1	39.6	32.8	24.8	30.1	34.0	53.2	40.6	52.3	510.2	449.2
South	49.1	52.2	57.4	48.6	50.1	43.2	39.8	35.3	29.4	34.8	41.6	36.0	45.8	481.9	451.1
West	40.8	42.6	45.9	43.7	42.2	40.2	32.4	33.8	26.2	35.2	37.8	32.5	41.2	444.2	383.9

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table F-3.

<sup>2</sup> Includes new nonhousekeeping residential building, not shown separately.

\*Revised.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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 Total	1955 Total
	1957							1956								
	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.*	July			
All States.....	1,681.3	1,748.7	1,829.7	1,710.6	1,531.0	1,215.3	1,110.0	1,053.0	1,340.4	1,652.8	1,440.6	1,744.5	1,724.2	18,760.7	18,939.0	
Metropolitan areas <sup>2</sup> .....	1,292.7	1,350.6	1,423.9	1,321.3	1,200.6	961.1	863.7	841.6	1,032.0	1,294.1	1,101.4	1,362.1	1,338.1	14,667.4	15,108.9	
Nonmetropolitan areas.....	388.6	398.1	405.8	389.3	330.4	254.2	246.3	211.4	308.4	358.7	339.2	382.4	386.1	4,093.3	3,830.1	
Alabama.....	18.7	15.4	19.9	20.0	14.1	15.2	14.3	11.0	14.7	14.3	14.1	14.4	15.8	173.1	166.5	
Arizona.....	19.3	20.3	18.4	22.8	18.1	13.6	26.8	11.4	16.3	19.7	12.4	18.0	16.7	189.7	165.8	
Arkansas.....	8.4	4.7	6.2	6.2	6.4	9.0	5.0	3.4	3.7	4.5	5.3	5.3	4.3	57.4	54.3	
California.....	266.5	263.8	301.4	299.9	278.9	212.3	229.4	203.5	242.0	255.6	205.7	291.7	314.4	3,163.2	3,065.1	
Colorado.....	23.2	24.0	21.0	19.5	21.9	21.8	19.7	20.2	23.0	41.2	16.8	23.7	17.6	279.2	280.6	
Connecticut.....	43.7	33.2	41.2	35.8	42.0	22.3	21.1	22.6	37.1	33.0	29.8	34.6	30.9	375.1	359.1	
Delaware.....	8.5	9.3	4.9	5.2	3.2	5.4	6.1	3.4	6.5	7.8	3.2	6.2	3.8	66.0	62.0	
District of Columbia.....	13.0	14.4	6.3	8.4	3.9	2.8	5.3	2.4	4.4	17.9	8.9	3.6	6.1	70.2	87.7	
Florida.....	88.9	86.6	88.3	79.4	76.0	72.2	70.3	67.8	65.7	77.5	61.7	79.3	72.9	834.8	746.9	
Georgia.....	21.9	16.7	19.3	27.5	20.6	22.1	20.2	12.8	17.4	19.2	20.2	23.7	24.2	250.2	276.7	
Idaho.....	3.3	3.6	3.9	4.5	3.5	1.3	2.0	1.3	3.3	3.3	4.3	3.7	3.1	39.6	36.5	
Illinois.....	108.4	120.1	115.9	142.0	111.7	93.2	61.5	75.2	92.6	118.8	106.9	117.3	119.6	1,333.8	1,261.6	
Indiana.....	37.8	42.2	34.9	33.0	51.3	20.7	23.2	20.5	30.7	40.1	34.1	51.2	38.4	432.0	381.0	
Iowa.....	18.2	18.5	16.4	17.3	11.2	6.0	4.3	7.6	13.0	21.6	16.7	15.6	14.9	181.9	180.1	
Kansas.....	15.8	10.6	12.3	9.9	10.8	10.0	5.8	8.7	14.2	13.3	11.4	10.3	13.0	151.9	195.4	
Kentucky.....	16.1	18.8	22.4	16.1	16.8	13.6	6.5	10.1	10.6	11.2	13.9	15.6	23.1	168.2	189.3	
Louisiana.....	23.2	27.2	24.6	17.9	17.4	20.4	19.3	18.6	14.9	21.7	19.7	24.2	21.5	273.1	292.6	
Maine.....	3.3	3.4	4.9	3.7	2.5	1.0	2.6	1.8	2.7	2.7	3.9	2.8	4.0	33.9	29.8	
Maryland.....	40.7	53.2	44.6	36.0	30.8	37.9	27.3	28.5	28.0	36.4	26.5	49.3	33.8	429.8	494.4	
Massachusetts.....	50.8	45.5	42.3	39.0	51.2	28.4	18.5	25.9	39.5	42.5	47.2	40.0	46.4	470.0	445.1	
Michigan.....	91.1	107.8	97.6	99.4	74.2	48.2	45.2	38.9	72.8	114.2	81.4	115.1	113.9	1,084.6	1,130.4	
Minnesota.....	42.1	47.4	53.7	43.1	20.1	18.3	10.4	15.0	22.5	30.8	40.2	38.0	36.2	376.2	403.3	
Mississippi.....	4.4	7.8	3.2	6.0	2.8	3.6	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.1	5.2	4.1	5.1	52.5	50.3	
Missouri.....	35.0	29.1	16.8	25.8	24.7	18.6	16.7	15.3	19.4	29.9	22.4	30.3	27.7	306.7	336.4	
Montana.....	3.4	4.0	3.9	5.1	3.0	2.3	1.3	1.9	2.3	3.2	5.9	3.2	4.2	41.5	41.7	
Nebraska.....	7.0	6.6	15.2	6.1	5.6	4.7	2.4	2.6	5.6	8.7	6.2	8.3	10.2	82.0	100.0	
Nevada.....	3.5	3.9	3.6	7.2	4.3	3.0	3.6	2.3	3.7	3.0	5.7	3.0	2.6	45.5	75.3	
New Hampshire.....	3.0	2.6	3.0	4.5	2.1	1.5	1.1	1.6	3.1	4.4	2.9	3.8	3.6	37.8	41.2	
New Jersey.....	60.3	68.4	71.8	72.3	58.8	50.4	40.3	55.6	54.1	73.6	62.8	68.8	64.2	810.5	832.3	
New Mexico.....	6.7	10.4	7.9	7.0	6.7	5.4	9.0	5.4	7.2	6.5	7.0	7.1	6.6	77.2	85.7	
New York.....	100.7	105.6	198.0	117.7	111.6	80.8	73.0	86.9	100.8	120.8	129.6	149.9	122.4	1,470.0	1,489.9	
North Carolina.....	16.9	15.5	18.5	21.5	16.2	15.2	16.1	11.9	14.9	16.7	14.4	20.4	20.5	221.4	216.4	
North Dakota.....	5.7	4.1	5.4	2.9	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.8	3.5	4.0	6.0	3.9	4.0	40.5	35.6	
Ohio.....	100.3	125.7	123.9	99.1	94.7	73.6	52.6	53.5	78.8	111.1	83.5	116.1	136.2	1,202.0	1,216.0	
Oklahoma.....	13.8	8.5	10.6	10.9	10.3	9.2	7.2	8.2	15.9	9.4	13.0	13.4	12.0	143.2	149.2	
Oregon.....	14.6	13.2	14.0	12.1	11.4	7.9	12.8	7.2	11.9	13.4	16.3	17.5	16.9	182.0	157.2	
Pennsylvania.....	75.8	74.1	72.0	74.4	64.1	49.6	39.9	47.2	48.6	65.5	55.1	67.2	67.6	780.7	871.9	
Rhode Island.....	5.3	3.9	5.2	4.3	2.9	1.8	1.6	3.1	4.6	3.6	3.5	4.9	8.1	59.6	49.0	
South Carolina.....	7.3	5.9	5.1	8.2	4.4	4.7	4.9	5.3	4.7	6.8	5.1	5.4	6.5	75.8	94.6	
South Dakota.....	4.6	2.5	4.1	6.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.6	4.5	3.2	2.6	3.3	3.7	37.4	36.9	
Tennessee.....	16.9	22.0	21.6	18.3	15.4	10.5	8.9	13.6	17.0	15.7	15.5	16.5	24.4	213.0	219.6	
Texas.....	101.5	91.3	87.0	83.2	82.4	77.1	98.2	56.1	64.9	76.1	71.9	75.2	78.1	916.9	1,024.6	
Utah.....	9.4	12.2	14.2	8.1	13.3	7.6	4.3	4.3	9.0	8.1	12.6	14.8	8.7	145.2	118.7	
Vermont.....	6	5	9	1.3	1.2	2	2	2	6	6	2.8	6	5	10.1	11.3	
Virginia.....	32.4	51.5	36.4	33.8	29.6	33.7	24.7	23.2	24.8	40.7	31.2	36.1	37.3	452.4	475.2	
Washington.....	30.6	28.9	32.5	28.5	30.5	24.7	22.2	20.7	25.7	24.8	32.7	37.4	32.8	390.6	381.0	
West Virginia.....	6.9	16.4	6.8	6.0	4.6	5.2	3.1	2.8	5.2	6.2	5.1	5.8	5.9	64.4	67.4	
Wisconsin.....	49.3	44.9	45.9	51.8	38.7	26.0	18.7	18.8	34.0	40.9	36.6	39.7	38.9	442.0	438.8	
Wyoming.....	2.5	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.8	25.6	18.6	

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table F-3.

<sup>2</sup> Comprised of 168 Standard Metropolitan Areas used in 1950 Census.

\*Revised.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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 <sup>1</sup> (in thousands)		
	Total	Privately owned	Publicly owned	Location					Total	Privately owned	Publicly owned	
				Metropolitan places	Nonmetropolitan places	North-east	North Central	South				West
1950.....	1,396,000	1,352,200	43,800	1,021,609	374,400	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	\$11,788,595	\$11,418,371	\$370,224
1951.....	1,091,300	1,020,100	71,200	776,800	314,500	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	9,800,892	9,186,123	614,769
1952.....	1,127,000	1,068,500	58,500	794,900	332,100	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	10,208,983	9,706,276	502,707
1953.....	1,103,800	1,068,500	35,300	803,500	300,300	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	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
1956.....	1,118,100	1,093,900	24,200	779,800	338,300	228,800	303,100	334,200	252,000	13,086,118	12,814,776	271,342
1953: First quarter.....	257,100	238,100	19,000	184,400	72,700	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	2,346,213	2,183,710	162,503
Second quarter.....	324,300	315,000	9,300	238,100	86,200	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	3,083,256	3,000,120	83,136
Third quarter.....	285,000	280,700	4,300	207,800	77,200	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	2,777,607	2,739,268	38,339
Fourth quarter.....	237,400	234,500	2,900	173,200	64,200	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	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
Second quarter.....	332,700	326,500	6,200	244,000	88,700	67,300	98,400	90,900	75,100	3,454,571	3,398,898	55,673
Third quarter.....	346,000	339,800	6,200	252,800	93,200	72,500	97,800	99,900	75,800	3,590,866	3,528,471	61,895
Fourth quarter.....	304,900	303,700	1,200	225,800	79,100	55,900	76,900	91,300	80,800	3,192,852	3,182,385	10,467
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.....	*404,100	*397,000	*7,100	*294,800	*109,300	*89,100	116,600	*109,700	*88,700	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.....	*134,500	*131,400	*3,100	*98,300	*36,200	*30,200	39,300	*36,600	*28,400	1,478,989	1,448,077	30,912
Third quarter.....	*362,300	*357,800	*4,500	*263,400	98,900	*75,400	108,000	99,400	79,500	4,025,441	3,981,182	44,259
July.....	*122,700	*121,900	*800	*88,400	34,300	*27,100	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	993,986	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.....	252,100	244,600	7,500	183,800	68,300	45,700	58,200	83,200	65,000	2,850,687	2,761,446	89,241
January.....	75,100	73,700	1,400	54,300	20,800	12,400	15,700	27,200	19,800	814,448	800,665	13,783
February.....	78,400	77,000	1,400	57,600	20,800	14,400	16,400	26,800	20,800	887,138	871,700	15,438
March.....	98,600	93,900	4,700	71,900	26,700	18,900	26,100	29,200	24,400	1,149,101	1,089,081	60,020
Second quarter.....	332,500	325,300	7,200	228,300	104,200	72,300	98,100	93,200	68,900	3,924,184	3,844,192	79,992
April.....	111,400	109,900	1,500	76,200	35,200	23,400	33,600	31,100	23,300	1,309,175	1,293,488	15,687
May.....	113,700	110,800	2,900	77,600	36,100	24,700	33,300	32,800	22,900	1,346,513	1,312,890	33,623
June.....	107,400	104,600	2,800	74,500	32,900	24,200	31,200	29,300	22,700	1,268,496	1,237,814	30,682
Third quarter.....	298,900	292,900	6,000	202,900	96,000	61,500	*87,200	*86,500	63,400	3,534,804	3,471,787	63,017
July.....	101,100	99,000	2,100	69,700	31,400	21,800	29,900	27,700	21,700	1,201,352	1,179,266	22,086
August.....	103,900	103,200	700	70,900	33,000	20,800	29,200	30,700	23,200	1,227,269	1,222,281	4,988
September.....	93,900	90,700	3,200	62,300	31,600	19,200	*28,100	*28,100	18,500	1,106,183	1,070,240	35,943
Fourth quarter.....	234,600	231,100	3,500	164,800	69,800	49,000	59,600	71,300	54,700	2,776,443	2,737,351	39,092
October.....	93,600	91,200	2,400	64,900	28,700	20,100	26,200	27,500	19,800	1,104,981	1,078,142	26,839
November.....	77,400	77,000	400	54,800	22,600	16,400	19,200	22,700	19,000	930,589	925,991	4,598
December.....	63,600	62,900	700	45,100	18,500	12,500	14,200	21,100	15,900	740,873	733,218	7,655
1957: First quarter.....	215,800	202,500	13,300	149,100	66,700	33,800	46,800	78,800	56,400	2,540,016	2,351,729	188,287
January.....	63,000	60,100	2,900	44,000	19,000	9,300	10,700	24,800	18,200	718,318	681,147	37,171
February.....	65,800	63,100	2,700	46,600	19,200	9,700	14,000	24,600	17,500	762,871	727,081	35,790
March.....	87,000	79,300	7,700	58,500	28,500	14,800	22,100	29,400	20,700	1,058,827	943,501	115,326
Second quarter.....	296,600	282,800	13,800	200,300	96,300	60,700	77,200	92,800	65,900	3,542,875	3,367,334	175,541
April.....	93,700	91,400	2,300	63,500	30,200	19,900	23,700	28,100	22,000	1,115,826	1,087,149	28,677
May.....	103,000	96,900	6,100	68,200	34,800	20,900	25,700	33,700	22,700	1,236,239	1,153,246	82,993
June.....	99,900	94,500	5,400	68,600	31,300	19,900	27,800	31,000	21,200	1,190,810	1,126,939	63,871
Third quarter.....	281,000	270,800	10,200	188,200	92,800	53,300	66,700	82,800	61,700	3,377,160	3,267,640	109,520
July.....	96,000	90,200	5,800	62,700	33,300	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	1,165,740	1,100,440	65,300
August.....	95,000	92,600	2,400	65,600	29,400	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	1,136,620	1,111,200	25,420
September.....	90,000	88,000	2,000	59,900	30,100	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	1,074,800	1,056,000	18,800

<sup>1</sup> Excludes temporary units, conversions, dormitory accommodations, trailers, and military barracks; includes 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.

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>2</sup> Not available.

\* Preliminary.

\* Revised.

\* Corrected.

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SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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