

# Monthly Labor Review

PUBLIC LIBRARY

---

JANUARY 1958 VOL. 81 NO.

1

Industrial Technicians in the U. S. S. R. and the U. S. A.  
American Labor in 1957 and a Look Ahead  
Prices, Wages, and Productivity, 1946-57  
The Workweek in American Industry Since 1850  
Major Agreement Expirations or Reopenings in 1958

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

---

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS



# UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

JAMES P. MITCHELL, *Secretary*

## BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

EWAN CLAGUE, *Commissioner*  
HENRY J. FITZGERALD, *Assistant Commissioner*  
HERMAN B. BYER, *Assistant Commissioner*  
W. DUANE EVANS, *Assistant Commissioner*  
PHILIP ARNOW, *Assistant Commissioner*

ARNOLD E. CHASE, Chief, Division of Construction Statistics  
H. M. DOUTY, Chief, Division of Wages and Industrial Relations  
JOSEPH P. GOLDBERG, Special Assistant to the Commissioner  
LEON GREENBERG, Chief, Division of Productivity and Technological Developments  
RICHARD F. JONES, Chief, Office of Management  
WALTER G. KEIM, Chief, Division of Field Service  
PAUL R. KERSCHBAUM, Chief, Office of Program Planning  
LAWRENCE R. KLEIN, Chief, Office of Publications  
FRANK S. McELROY, Chief, Division of Industrial Hazards  
H. E. RILEY, Chief, Division of Prices and Cost of Living  
ABE ROTHMAN, Acting Chief, Office of Statistical Standards  
OSCAR WEIGERT, Special Assistant to the Commissioner  
MORRIS WEISZ, Chief, Division of Foreign Labor Conditions  
FAITH M. WILLIAMS, Chief, Office of Labor Economics  
SEYMOUR L. WOLFBEIN, Chief, Division of Manpower and Employment Statistics

### *Regional Offices and Directors*

#### NEW ENGLAND REGION

EDWARD T. O'DONNELL  
Acting Director  
18 Oliver Street  
Boston 10, Mass.

Connecticut    New Hampshire  
Maine           Rhode Island  
Massachusetts   Vermont

#### MID-ATLANTIC REGION

ROBERT R. BEHLOW  
341 Ninth Avenue  
New York 1, N. Y.

Delaware    New York  
Maryland    Pennsylvania  
New Jersey   District of Columbia

#### SOUTHERN REGION

BRUNSWICK A. BAGDON  
50 Seventh Street NE.  
Atlanta 23, Ga.

Alabama    North Carolina  
Arkansas    Oklahoma  
Florida      South Carolina  
Georgia      Tennessee  
Louisiana    Texas  
Mississippi   Virginia

#### NORTH CENTRAL REGION

ADOLPH O. BERGER  
105 West Adams Street  
Chicago 3, Ill.

Illinois      Missouri  
Indiana      Nebraska  
Iowa          North Dakota  
Kansas      Ohio  
Kentucky     South Dakota  
Michigan     West Virginia  
Minnesota   Wisconsin

#### WESTERN REGION

MAX D. KOSSORIS  
630 Sansome Street  
San Francisco 11, Calif.

Arizona      New Mexico  
California    Oregon  
Colorado      Utah  
Idaho          Washington  
Montana      Wyoming  
Nevada

The Monthly Labor Review is for sale by the regional offices listed above and by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.—Subscription price per year—\$6.25 domestic; \$7.75 foreign. Price 55 cents a copy.

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

47-a

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

LAWRENCE R. KLEIN, *Editor-in-Chief*  
MARY S. BEDELL, *Executive Editor*

## CONTENTS

### Special Articles

- 1 Technicians in the Labor Force of Russia and America
- 6 American Labor in 1957 and a Look Ahead
- 14 Interrelationship of Prices, Wages, and Productivity, 1946-57
- 23 The Workweek in American Industry, 1850-1956

### Summaries of Studies and Reports

- 30 Major Agreement Expirations or Reopenings in 1958
- 45 Proposed Legislation on Labor-Management Relations
- 48 Retail Trade: Wage Structure, October 1956
- 54 Work Injuries in the United States, 1956
- 59 International Cooperative Congress, Stockholm, 1957
- 47 Erratum, December 1957 Issue

### Departments

- III The Labor Month in Review
- 68 Conferences and Institutes, February 16 to March 15, 1958
- 62 Significant Decisions in Labor Cases
- 66 Chronology of Recent Labor Events
- 69 Developments in Industrial Relations
- 75 Book Reviews and Notes
- 81 Current Labor Statistics



January 1958 • Vol. 81 • No. 1

## *Productivity—A Bibliography*

This new bibliography (BLS Bulletin 1226) contains 872 annotated references to publications in the field of productivity. For economists, union and management officials, labor relations experts, teachers, and students, who need to make use of the growing volume of published material on this subject.

References are classified by subject under—

- ★ *Concepts of Productivity*
- ★ *Measures of Productivity*
- ★ *Factors Affecting Productivity*
- ★ *Significance of Productivity Change*
- ★ *Productivity and Labor Management Relations*
- ★ *Productivity and Wages*

In Addition . . .

Indexes to authors, titles, and publishers are also included.

Order as BLS Bulletin 1226 and send check or money order to any of these Bureau of Labor Statistics regional offices:

Atlanta  
50 Seventh Street NE.

Boston  
18 Oliver Street

Chicago  
105 West Adams Street

New York  
341 Ninth Avenue

San Francisco  
630 Sansome Street

or to the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C.

Price, \$1 a copy

# The Labor Month in Review

---

WITH EXPULSION FROM the national AFL-CIO of the Teamsters, Bakers, and Laundry Workers effected, a followup order in mid-December was sent to local and State councils and federations to remove from their rolls all affiliates of the three international unions. The Maine, Maryland-District of Columbia, Massachusetts, Tennessee, and Wisconsin federations by mid-January had already taken action. The practical consequences of the directive could be felt most severely by the Teamsters. Numerically they are seven times the size of the other two combined, and scores of Teamster members serve as officers of the city, county, and State groups. However, there are important instances of such individuals taking out membership in other unions in order to retain official status. There has been no intimation that such actions would be proscribed by the AFL-CIO, and they have been encouraged by the Teamsters union.

In the case of the Bakers Union, the AFL-CIO chartered a new organization to compete with the expelled group—the American Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union. Its nucleus was the locals unfriendly to James G. Cross, president of the ousted union. Cross is under indictment in Illinois for embezzlement of union funds. Plans were also made for chartering laundry locals.

December was a rugged month for Teamster union presidents—lame duck and elect. In Seattle, Dave Beck was convicted of stealing \$1,900 belonging to the Western Conference of Teamsters. Sentence was deferred pending motion for new trial. (In April he faces trial in Federal Court on income tax evasion.) In New York, a retrial of James R. Hoffa and two other union officers for conspiring to tap conversations held on union telephones was to begin on February 3. The jury in the first trial in December could not agree. Hoffa is also on trial in Washington on

charges by 13 rank-and-file teamsters that his election to the presidency of the Teamsters last October was fraudulent.

Johnny Dio, a friend of Hoffa mentioned prominently in the wiretap case, was sentenced in New York on January 8 to a 15-to-20 year term for extorting funds from two employers.

Major interest in hearings of the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field (following an appearance of officials of the Operating Engineers) lay in the forthcoming inquiry into the United Automobile Workers' 4-year-old strike and subsequent boycott activities against the Kohler Co. Actions of a committee employee collecting information on the strike in Sheboygan, Wis., and Detroit evoked a strong protest from the UAW, which charged that he had made statements drawing conclusions concerning the matter prior to "proper hearings."

Last April the UAW established a public review board of prominent citizens to act, on a member's option, as a final court of appeal from administrative rulings affecting individual members and to review the union's general department and ethical practices. The board late in December announced its first case findings. Five international union representatives and five local union officers, who had variously refused to answer questions concerning Communist associations or membership before a Congressional committee, were ruled eligible to retain their jobs.

AS A CURTAIN RAISER to its special convention January 22-24, the UAW Executive Board on January 13 announced its 1958 bargaining objectives. Abandoning the shorter workweek "temporarily" in the face of what it termed the need for "expanding purchasing power," the union proposed, among other items, a profit-sharing plan. Profits above 10 percent on net capital before taxes would be divided as follows: One-half to stockholders; one-quarter to wage and salary workers; and one-quarter to car purchasers in the form of rebates. The union also listed a wage increase which "accurately reflects" productivity improvement; correction of inter-skill wage inequities; increases and extensions in supplemental unemployment benefits and introduction of underemployment benefits; improvements in pensions; transfer and moving allowances; severance pay; and a voice

in pension fund investments. The workers' share of the profits would be distributed as a wage increase or in any other form which "they democratically decided." Reaction from the industry was immediate, forceful, and in opposition.

Outcasts though the Teamsters might be, so far as the house of labor is concerned, the union in December, under a reopener, negotiated wage and related improvements amounting to 40 cents an hour over the remaining 3 years of the 6-year contract for about 96,000 over-the-road drivers in the Midwest, Southeast, and Southwest.

In Chicago, 25,000 local drivers received increases totaling 24 cents an hour over a 3-year period. A 10-cent raise is effective immediately.

Hardly had New York City residents settled down after an 8-day pre-Christmas strike of motormen and other crafts, which crippled the subways (craft bargaining was the main issue and was not settled), when a new crisis developed on the transit lines—this time including busses. The Transport Workers Union, which had just won a representation election to bargain for all 32,700 employees of the City Transit Authority, threatened to strike all lines on New Year's Eve if a new contract were not negotiated. On December 31, a 2-year contract was agreed to providing a wage-and-fringe total value of 32½ cents an hour by the end of the second year.

January 6 marked the start of strikes at 3 Montgomery Ward establishments and token picketing at stores in about 50 cities by members of the Retail Clerks.

A score of newspapers were beset by strikes as of the first week in 1958, mostly involving mailers or composing room employees. Editorial workers represented by the American Newspaper Guild were participants in strikes in St. Paul, Minn., and Peoria, Ill. Other strikes were in progress in Dayton and Lima, Ohio, Westchester County, N. Y., Worcester and Haverhill, Mass., Galveston, Tex., and Bisbee, Ariz.

JOHN H. FANNING, 41, a Defense Department labor relations officer, was named to succeed Abe Murdock as a member of the National Labor Relations Board when his term expired on December 16. Fanning is from Rhode Island.

Reopening of the Darlington Manufacturing Co. case was ordered by a 3-2 vote of the NLRB on December 17. The firm had closed its South

Carolina textile plant rather than bargain with the Textile Workers Union. An NLRB trial examiner had found the company guilty of unfair labor practices by closing its plant after the TWUA had won a representation election. The Board reopened the case to hear additional union testimony that the firm was a constituent part of Deering, Milliken & Co. and that the parent firm should be made a party to the case.

Engineers at a Westinghouse Electric Co. plant in Baltimore voted for "no union" as against the Salaried Employees Association (Ind.) in a runoff ballot conducted by the NLRB. In an earlier vote a unit of the Engineers and Scientists of America had run third, but had urged the engineers to choose the SEA in the runoff. The election bears note because both the union and the company intensively campaigned and because organization of scientific and technical workers is an important current objective of organized labor.

The U. S. Supreme Court on January 13, in a 6-2 decision, declared that a Georgia community ordinance requiring union organizers to obtain an annual permit costing \$2,000, and to pay an additional fee of \$500 per new member obtained, was unconstitutional. Similar ordinances in other communities are expected to be invalidated.

The Interstate Commerce Commission on December 16 ruled that "hot cargo" clauses in union contracts do not relieve a carrier of his statutory responsibility to transport goods he is licensed to handle. Such clauses permit employees to refuse to handle goods from struck or boycotted firms. Companies face loss of their ICC licenses if they respect the clauses, the Commission stated. On January 3, President-elect Hoffa of the Teamsters said his organization would continue to demand the clauses in its contracts.

MOHAWK AIRLINES on December 22 became the first commercial carrier to hire a Negress as a stewardess on a passenger run. About a year ago New York Airways pioneered in hiring a Negro pilot for passenger plane duty.

The Fire Fighters' Executive Board in mid-December chose William D. Buck, former secretary-treasurer, to succeed the late John P. Redmond as president. National Maritime Union members in a referendum voted to increase dues by \$20 a year to help finance construction of new union buildings in 24 ports.

# Technicians in the Labor Force of Russia and America

HOWARD ROSEN\*

THE SAME FORCES which have created American industry's unprecedented demand for professional engineers, chemists, and other scientists are contributing to the growth of a group of relatively new semiprofessional or "technician" occupations. Industry's concentration on research and development, the increasing complexity of industrial production methods and products, and the accelerating application of scientific inventions and discoveries to manufacturing processes, all are requiring more workers below the professional level who can apply both technical knowledge and manual skills to industrial problems. Aircraft and guided missiles, essential to a modern military machine, are also creating a need for technicians to install, maintain, and operate the complicated equipment used in such materiel.

Technicians are also becoming more important in the labor force because they can be assigned to assist and support professional workers. Many management experts and learned societies have stressed that our supply of engineers, chemists, and chemical engineers can be greatly extended by using technicians to perform jobs of less than professional level now being performed by scientific workers with college degrees. However, relatively few American employers seem to be aware of the potential usefulness of semiprofessional workers, or of the efforts of those educational institutions which train technicians.

Although workers in technician classifications undoubtedly represent a small proportion of the total labor force, they are strategically important to the civilian economy. For example, engineering design draftsmen and electronics technicians are among the critical occupations listed by the U. S. Department of Labor for use by the Depart-

ment of Defense in determining the reserve status of military personnel.

Despite the growing importance of semiprofessional occupations in the industrial labor force, the implications for training and supply of such workers appear to have only recently begun to receive serious consideration by those concerned with manpower supply in the United States.<sup>1</sup> Industry, the Armed Forces, and a relatively small number of schools are still the major sources of supply for this type of manpower.

In contrast, the Soviet Government has a long history of formal and systematic training of technicians for its industrial labor force. After the Bolsheviks seized control of Russia in 1917, they placed constantly increasing emphasis on this area of training, to sustain their drive for industrialization and modernization of their military machine. Just as the Russian leaders plan for the production of selected products for industrial use, so do they plan for the preparation, training, and utilization of technicians under their Five-Year Plans.<sup>2</sup> The Russians are currently training, through their technicums ("middle special schools," for which there are no exact counterparts in the United States), at least nine times as many technicians as are being graduated from technical institutes (educational institutions offering about 2 years of post-high-school training in both technical subjects and manual skills) in the United States. However, comparison of technical manpower in the Soviet Union and the United States is complicated by the lack of adequate and comparable statistical information which results, in part, from differences in educational systems, and the difficulty of defining semiprofessional occupations. Available data do not even permit an informed estimate of the total number of technicians in semiprofessional jobs in American industry.

\*Of the Division of Manpower and Employment Statistics, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

This article was adapted from the author's doctoral dissertation, *Technicians in Industry: A Manpower Study of Semiprofessional Occupations*, submitted to The American University in 1955.

<sup>1</sup>A bill recently introduced in the Senate (S. 2810, 85th Cong., 1st sess.) would make funds available for assistance to the States for the establishment of public community (junior) colleges.

The President's Committee on Scientists and Engineers, which was established April 3, 1956, to "foster the development of more highly qualified technological manpower," has stated: "It would be desirable if a more uniform system of training technicians and a wider recognition of their status and qualification could be achieved." Second Interim Report to the President, The President's Committee on Scientists and Engineers, October 4, 1957.

<sup>2</sup>Soviet Union Policy Shift in Training of Industrial Labor (in *Monthly Labor Review*, June 1953, pp. 616-618).

Technicians make up a heterogeneous group. They have sometimes been described as workers who can perform skilled manual jobs requiring a background of scientific knowledge. The characteristics which commonly appear to differentiate technicians from skilled workers are the greater extent of their formal education, their advanced knowledge of mathematics and the physical sciences, and their ability to apply their theoretical knowledge to practical industrial problems. These workers occupy jobs in the occupational hierarchy between the professional workers and the skilled craftsmen and they are engaged in work that requires some of the knowledge and skills of both groups. Their length of training and theoretical background are less than those of professional workers.<sup>3</sup> Medical and dental technicians and other semiprofessional workers not employed in industry are not considered in this article.

### Occupational Choice

Choice of occupation is, in the democratic tradition, a matter involving the free exercise of individual prerogative. The relative levels of wages and salaries, the supply of and demand for labor, personal qualifications, and parents' income and occupational status are some of the socio-economic factors affecting occupational choice. Individual choice of calling has been—and continues to be—recognized as a basic right of the American people. “. . . One of the outstanding characteristics of our culture since the beginning of modern capitalism,” social scientists have observed, “is the right of the individual to choose his work.”<sup>4</sup>

In Soviet Russia, the Government periodically decides how many specialists are required in different sectors of the national economy and on this basis encourages young persons to enter the appropriate fields. It has particularly stressed technical and scientific education and followed a deliberate policy, for many years, of channeling students into technical schools.

### Sources of Technician Supply

*Soviet Union.* Russian semiprofessional workers are trained in technicums, or “middle special schools.” Currently, there are about 3,800 technicums for all types of semiprofessional training.<sup>5</sup>

The schools are financed by the various industry ministries (e. g., coal), which are vitally interested in assuring a trained supply of technicians to maintain output in their fields. Soviet semiprofessional training is extremely specialized and is aimed at producing workers who are limited to one occupational field.

Students who have completed 10 years of schooling (7 years, for superior students) are accepted by technicums. Those with 10 years of schooling, that is, those who have finished their secondary school education, may graduate in less than the 4 years ordinarily required. The engineering technicums are the chief source of supply for the semiprofessional technical workers in industry, who are the sole concern of this analysis. Most students enter the engineering technicums between the ages of 14 and 17 and finish their training between 18 and 22 years of age.<sup>6</sup> Tuition fees, instituted in 1940, are offset for promising students by special scholarships and maintenance grants. The Government gives special advantages to engineering students by paying them larger stipends than are paid to students in other fields. Workers are also encouraged to enroll in evening or correspondence courses leading to a semiprofessional certificate by being given liberalized leave privileges for taking examinations.<sup>7</sup>

During 1946–50, inclusive, an average of 67,400 engineering technicians were graduated each year from Soviet technicums.<sup>8</sup> The large number of engineering technicians engaged throughout Russian industry in 1952—estimated at more than 853,000<sup>9</sup>—emphasized the cumulative success of the semiprofessional training program.

In 1954, the Soviet Government established new 1- and 2-year vocational-technical (tekhicheskie uchilishcha) schools to expedite the training of technicians for manufacturing, transportation, and

<sup>3</sup> The Dictionary of Occupational Titles, vol. II, 2d edition (U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, 1949), assigns the industrial occupations discussed in this article to the O-4 through O-6 series, which deal with semiprofessional occupations. Some of the job titles for technician occupations are electronics technician, laboratory assistant, engineering aid, draftsman, and physical science aid.

<sup>4</sup> Eli Ginzberg, et al., *Occupational Choice: An Approach to a General Theory* (New York, Columbia University Press, 1951), p. 3.

<sup>5</sup> Education in the USSR, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, Bull. 1957, No. 14, p. 156.

<sup>6</sup> Nicholas DeWitt, *Soviet Professional Manpower: Its Training and Supply* (Washington, National Science Foundation, 1955), p. 73.

<sup>7</sup> Hours of Work and Leave Provisions in the USSR (in *Monthly Labor Review*, September 1957, p. 1069).

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 289.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 364.



agriculture.<sup>10</sup> About 60,000 students (including some in 13 workers' settlements), who had completed 10 years of schooling, were receiving in 1954 tuition-free education in 152 cities. Although no breakdown by specialization could be obtained, most of these young people were probably being trained for industrial jobs, in view of the Government's emphasis on industrialization.

The students in the engineering technicums apparently receive more rigorous training in mathematics and science than students in the American technical institutes.<sup>11</sup> Some Soviet teachers have complained that technicians' training frequently cannot be distinguished from professional engineering training in the mining field.

The graduates of technicums cannot choose either their specific job assignments or where they will work. After graduation, they are placed in jobs for a 3-year period by the ministries having jurisdiction. Technicians receive pay differentials and other preferential treatment, because of their training and qualifications.

*United States.* This country has no formal recruiting or training program comparable to the Soviet Union's. Our technicians are trained in technical institutes, junior colleges, in some vocational-technical high schools, in the Armed Forces, or on the job in private industry. The technical institutes are the formal American educational institutions most comparable to the Russian technicums. The entrance requirements of many of the technical institutes in this country are more liberal than those of 4-year colleges, permitting enrollment of students who are not high school graduates. New York, Connecticut, and California are among the 21 States offering publicly supported programs with one or more curriculums in the field of technician training.

In 1955, 71 technical institutes graduated about 11,400 students from technological curriculums. Since 1951, the earliest date for which any figures have been published, our technical institutes have been graduating annually about 8,300 students trained for technical jobs in industry. This con-

trasts with the average of 67,400 engineering technicians graduated from Russian technicums in 1946-50. Data are not yet available for junior college graduates in technical programs of study. However, many of these schools do not have curriculums providing technical education for industrial semiprofessional workers.

The Armed Forces are probably training the most technicians in this country today.<sup>12</sup> The Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps are giving advanced technical training to their personnel because military equipment has become increasingly complex. Radar, sonar, fire-control systems, and other intricate devices can be operated and maintained only by personnel with extensive technical training. The exact number of skilled and experienced military technicians who enter the civilian labor force each year is not known. Armed Forces educators have noted that many of these men are solicited for civilian jobs before they finish their military service.

The training programs initiated by private industry have been an important source of supply of technicians in this country. Many of the larger companies, increasingly aware of their need for technicians, have used great initiative in developing their own semiprofessional workers. Some of these larger companies (e. g., General Electric Co., Chrysler Corp., and Radio Corporation of America) have carefully examined the jobs being performed by professional workers, so as to eliminate tasks which could be performed by technicians. A number of companies employ students who did not complete their college engineering training and liberal arts graduates with mathematics credits in semiprofessional engineering jobs. Moreover, a few of the larger corporations train their own technicians by subsidizing students in technical institutes and those junior colleges that give specialized training. Other companies develop technicians through training on the job.

The aircraft industry, because of its particular dependence upon a technical labor force, has been very active in technician training. (According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, aircraft and parts manufacturers in October 1952 employed the largest number of engineering aids of any of the metalworking industries, accounting for more than a fourth of the total.<sup>13</sup>) Several aircraft companies have utilized the facilities of some local

<sup>10</sup> Encyclopedic Dictionary (The Great Soviet Encyclopedia), (Moscow, State Publishing House, 1955), vol. 3, p. 397.

<sup>11</sup> Nicholas DeWitt, op. cit., p. 76.

<sup>12</sup> Men Help Themselves with Air Force Technical Training (in Technical Education News, New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., October 1951, p. 8).

<sup>13</sup> Engineering Personnel Employed in Metalworking Industries (in Monthly Labor Review, May 1954, p. 527).

technical institutes and junior colleges to improve their employees' technical knowledge.

There has been no determination of the number of technicians trained by sources other than formal educational institutions in this country. The lack of agreement on a definition of "technician," and the recent appearance or growth of many of these semiprofessional occupations, hinder manpower specialists in estimating accurately the number of such workers now in the industrial labor force.

The 1950 Census of Population showed 75,390 testing technicians, 26,610 technicians in the group "not elsewhere classified," and 116,100 draftsmen in our labor force.<sup>14</sup> (Many of the technicians in the "n. e. c." group were in television and radio studio jobs not related to the manufacturing or processing industries.)

In 1952, a BLS study of 5,645 metalworking establishments showed employment of 57,460 engineering aids and 67,350 draftsmen.<sup>15</sup> The companies in this survey employed 2,737,000 workers or 58 percent of the total employment in selected metalworking industries. In 1953, the Bureau reported 12,800 technicians such as laboratory technicians and assistants, physical science aids, research technicians, engineering aids, and draftsmen, working for 80 chemical, petroleum, and rubber companies.<sup>16</sup> However, the total number of employers covered in both studies comprised a small proportion of the companies in this country which hire technicians.

### Ratio of Technicians to Professionals

The ratio of technicians to professional workers can be helpful in determining if industry is utilizing fully its engineers, chemists, and scientists. Foreign observers have noted that Russian professional workers have the advantage of being supplied with more and better qualified assistants than their counterparts elsewhere.<sup>17</sup> The Soviet Government carefully plans a supply of supporting technicians to secure the fullest utilization of its professional workers. A comparison of the numbers of technicians and engineers in 9 basic industries in the Soviet Union in 1950 shows a ratio of slightly more than 2 technicians to every engineer.<sup>18</sup> The Soviets have indicated that their objective is a ratio of 2 to 4 supporting technicians for each college-trained specialist.<sup>19</sup>

The Bureau of Labor Statistics' 1953 study, previously mentioned, showed that in the chemical companies studied there was, supporting every 2 chemists or chemical engineers, 1 technician and that the ratio in the petroleum companies was slightly higher. In Russia, in the petroleum and chemical industries, each chemist or chemical engineer was supported by 2 to 3 technicians.

Some writers have commented on the high proportion of Russian labor in nonproduction jobs.<sup>20</sup> Soviet industry apparently has a much higher ratio of auxiliary to production workers compared with American establishments, which is undoubtedly related to bureaucratic control in the USSR. On the other hand, not all of the American technical workers go into jobs directly related to production; many of them take administrative or sales jobs.

### Evaluation of Technician Programs

Numerical comparisons of technical manpower do not highlight all the significant differences between the Soviet and American approach to the problem of recruiting and training semiprofessional workers. In this country, dependence upon private industry and the Armed Forces for the training of most of our technicians has serious limitations. Because these two important sources of supply are primarily interested in preparing workers for specific jobs, their training programs do not always emphasize the study of theory and broad scientific principles, which is basic for technician jobs. Limited training given to technicians may curtail their future job mobility and prevent them from quickly adjusting to new job requirements created by a changing technology. Employer-operated educational programs are frequently geared to past experience and short-run needs.

<sup>14</sup> Occupation by Industry, 1950 Census of Population, Special Report P-E No. 1 C, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1954.

<sup>15</sup> Engineering Personnel Employed in Metalworking Industries, op. cit. (pp. 526 and 529).

<sup>16</sup> Demand for Personnel in the Chemical Professions. A Preliminary Report on a Pilot Survey of the Chemical, Petroleum, and Rubber Industries. U. S. Department of Labor in cooperation with U. S. Department of Defense, June 1954.

<sup>17</sup> Planning of Science, Association of Scientific Workers, London, 1943 (p. 24).

<sup>18</sup> Nicholas DeWitt, op. cit. (p. 250).

<sup>19</sup> Article in *Izvestia*, reported in *New York Times*, September 22, 1954.

<sup>20</sup> For example, see Irving H. Siegel, *Labor Productivity and the Soviet Challenge* (in *Mill and Factory*, New York, March 1952, p. 83).

The technical training program in the Soviet Union, although it is highly specialized and is directed to providing graduates who are competent in a single, limited occupational field, does provide large numbers of workers who can be assigned to any particular specialty. Moreover, the authorities undoubtedly direct students into areas where technological changes are anticipated in order to insure adequate staff for industries with newly developing techniques. Some American employers, affected by recent technological changes, are discovering that they cannot find adequately prepared workers to perform jobs requiring technical training because no large-scale reserve of technicians is available. There is, for example, a considerable lag between the jobs developing in the companies manufacturing servomechanisms and the other equipment necessary for automated production lines, and the training of technicians to perform these jobs. Increasingly, employers who are advertising for engineers and scientists are also listing job opportunities for technicians.

The formal systematic Russian training program, previously discussed, has certain advantages which are worth the attention of all persons concerned with national manpower problems. A labor force which includes substantial numbers with advanced technical training contains "built-in" sources of industrial progress. The higher the level of technical training and the greater the use of technically trained personnel in jobs closely related to production processes, the more likely improved industrial organization and techniques "can be the outgrowth of suggestion and initiative on the part of the rank-and-file worker as well as the product of research and managerial ingenuity."<sup>21</sup> The extensive distribution of trained semiprofessional workers throughout Russian industry may give the Soviets a potential manpower advantage which will significantly affect their future industrial development.

## Conclusions

The growing importance of the technician occupations has far-reaching training implications in the United States. The primary fact to be underscored is that our past concepts of the skills of the labor force must be broadened to extend beyond manual skills to include technical knowledge. Dependence upon informal acquisition of skills is

inadequate for the preparation of semiprofessional workers. The subject matter and disciplines to be learned for technician jobs cannot be transmitted satisfactorily from one worker to another or acquired by observation.

The technological changes of recent years are creating a demand for workers with the kind of training which appears not to be universally accepted as a responsibility of our public schools. The semiprofessional training vacuum which largely exists between the high schools and colleges is not currently being filled by the efforts of private industry and the Armed Forces. The comparatively small number of schools which have concentrated in this area of training cannot meet this challenge of national scope.

The magnitude of the technician training problem calls for an examination of our educational system to determine whether it is geared to meet the needs of our increasingly complex industrial economy. States and local communities faced with increasing need for semiprofessional workers, but with no available training facilities locally, might well consider the feasibility of introducing technical institutes and junior colleges into their public educational systems for the purpose of providing a labor force equipped to meet industrial requirements. Establishment of technical institutes, junior colleges, scholarships for semiprofessional trainees, and improved vocational guidance may be the best means of assuring a growing supply of such workers for industry in a democratic society.

This Nation certainly cannot depend upon existing limited training programs to contribute enough technicians to meet industrial requirements. The experience of World War II should serve as a warning that the difficult subject matter involved in technicians' jobs, and the time required in learning certain disciplines for these jobs, will seriously hamper rapid acceleration of training programs. If the labor force developed today will help this country meet future emergencies, an investment in semiprofessional training on a large scale should not be delayed. Concentration upon the preparation of skilled craftsmen and professional workers alone may prove that we have failed to appreciate the full implications of the technological developments now taking place in American industry.

<sup>21</sup> John K. Norton, *Education and Economic Well-Being in American Democracy*, Washington, Educational Policies Commission, 1940 (p. 12).

# American Labor in 1957 and a Look Ahead

THEODORE ALLISON\*

---

THE BIG LABOR STORY of 1957 was the activity of the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field, which was established January 30 and held hearings throughout the year. Committee disclosures aided top leaders of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations in their fight to rid the organization of unsavory elements. The struggle reached a climax in December, when the Federation's largest affiliate, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, and 2 smaller international unions were expelled in a convention as dramatic as that 22 years before at which the unions forming the nucleus of the Congress of Industrial Organizations split off from the American Federation of Labor. The Senate committee hearings, which will continue in 1958, also generated many proposals for labor legislation to be considered by the second session of the 85th Congress. The past year, during which the economy leveled off on a high plateau, was a good one for the American worker. Employment was high, unemployment was low, wages went higher (as a result, in many instances, of deferred increases or cost-of-living adjustments provided in long-term contracts negotiated in earlier years), and the time lost because of work stoppages was at a postwar low. All in all, an eventful year, with real significance for future developments in the field of labor.

## Senate Probe

The story unfolded before the Senate select committee had a cinematic flavor. It was full of lurid episodes set in a variety of locales, and

involved a cast of attention-arresting characters. The International Brotherhood of Teamsters was the principal target of investigation. The Senators heard that leaders of the Western Conference of Teamsters had dissipated some \$700,000 of union funds through misappropriation, loans, and questionable expenditures, had become partners of racketeers in gambling enterprises, and had conspired with underworld figures to dominate law enforcement agencies in the Portland, Oreg., area. From Scranton came witnesses to link Teamster and building trades union officials with rigged union elections, extortion, and violence, including the dynamiting of a house being built by a nonunion contractor. With respect to the New York City garbage carting industry, which is organized by the Teamsters, it was asserted that the business was dominated by gangsters who were members of the Mafia. The year ended with an investigation of Teamster terrorist tactics in Tennessee.

Appearing as a witness before the select committee in March and again in May, the union's president, Dave Beck, challenged the committee's jurisdiction and, invoking the protection of the Fifth Amendment, refused to answer most questions put to him. Committee investigators, however, presented evidence that Beck had misappropriated more than \$300,000 of Teamster funds and had improperly used his union position to benefit himself and members of his family.

It was the committee's judgment that another powerful Teamster figure, James R. Hoffa, had also misused union funds and engaged in financial transactions in which there was a conflict of interest. The committee also accused him of associating with racketeers. Hoffa, who was later elected to succeed Beck as Teamster president, told the committee in August that he was "shocked and disturbed" by revelations that crooks had infiltrated the union. However, Senate investigators introduced evidence purporting to indicate that Hoffa had been aware of and had sanctioned the presence of hoodlums in union positions. Among the evidence introduced were 8 wiretapped recordings of telephone conversations between Hoffa and Johnny Dio, a racketeer convicted in July of conspiracy to extort \$30,000 from 2 employers in exchange for labor peace.

---

\*Of the Office of Publications, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

According to testimony before the committee, Dio had muscled in on the AFL United Automobile Workers (now the Allied Industrial Workers) in 1950 and had become a power within the union. Locals controlled by Dio reportedly negotiated collusive "sweetheart agreements" whereby union officials received company pay-offs and workers received little or no benefit. In 1955, by arrangement with Hoffa, several union associates of Dio were allegedly installed as officers of Teamsters "paper" locals reportedly chartered to insure the election of Hoffa's candidate for president of the New York Teamsters Joint Council. When questioned as to the truth of the allegation, Dio and his cohorts steadfastly invoked the Fifth Amendment.

The Teamsters union also figured prominently in the one phase of the committee's investigations centering on management misdeeds. This was an inquiry into the operations of Labor Relations Associates, Inc., a management consulting firm headed by Nathan W. Shefferman, long-time friend of Dave Beck. It was revealed that the firm aided clients in frustrating union organizing drives or, failing this, in negotiating a "soft" contract with a friendly union, usually the Teamsters in the cases under investigation.

Shady dealings of officers in two other unions were explored in some detail by the committee. The charge of diverting union funds to their personal use was leveled at President James G. Cross of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers and President Anthony Valente and Secretary-Treasurer Lloyd Klenert of the United Textile Workers.

### Legal Matters

Legislative prescriptions to cure the disorders of the labor movement diagnosed by the Senate select committee were plentiful at year's end. Fear that some zealous "quacks" might devise cures which would kill the patient were voiced by Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell, as he outlined the administration's proposals in a speech before the AFL-CIO convention.<sup>1</sup> These included compulsory disclosure of the operations of pension and welfare funds, closer public scrutiny of union financial reports, secret elections of union officers at least every 4 years, and reporting

requirements designed to reveal union-employer collusion. Bribery of either union or management representatives would be made a felony under Federal law. The administration will also ask that the Secretary of Labor be given power (which would be exercised by a Commissioner of Labor Reports) to subpoena witnesses and investigate the accuracy of reports required by the proposed legislation. It will also be proposed that unions willfully failing to file true and proper reports be subject to loss of both tax-exempt status and their bargaining status under the National Labor Relations Act. Secretary Mitchell also suggested certain amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act, one of which would curb picketing imposed to coerce a businessman and his employees to accept a union which the employees clearly do not want.

Some members of Congress and spokesmen for business organizations favor measures to check labor unions which are more drastic than the corrective legislation advocated by Secretary Mitchell. Frequently mentioned among these measures are full application of the antitrust laws to unions and a Federal "right to work" law to ban the common forms of union security such as the union shop and maintenance-of-membership agreements. Proposals for such a "union insecurity" law may be introduced at this session of Congress.

State legislatures, too, will receive proposals for new labor laws this year. In New York, for instance, Governor Averell Harriman has appointed a committee, headed by Professor Clyde Summers of the Yale Law School, to prepare recommendations for the 1958 State Legislature on ways to safeguard union funds, promote union democracy, and curb picketing abuses and union-management collusion. New York, in 1956, was the second State to pass a welfare fund disclosure law. (Such a measure became law in the State of Washington in 1955.) Last year, disclosure legislation was adopted by California, Wisconsin, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, and the last-named State also required unions with more than 24 members to file annual financial reports.

In 1957, Indiana became the first major industrial State to adopt a right-to-work law. Similar legislation was considered in 11 other States, and attempts to repeal such laws were defeated in 7 States. Campaigns at the State level to promote union security bans can be ex-

<sup>1</sup> For the text of the proposals, see pp. 45-47, of this issue.

pected to continue. Kansans will vote this year on a constitutional amendment providing that no person shall be denied employment because of membership or nonmembership in a labor union. In California, too, right-to-work legislation is expected to be an election issue.

During the past year, increases in workmen's compensation benefits were approved in 29 States, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.<sup>2</sup> Twenty-one States increased maximum weekly unemployment insurance benefits by amounts of from \$2 to \$11.<sup>3</sup> However, an AFL-CIO Social Security Department report stating that, in terms of the proportion of average weekly wages replaced, unemployment benefits have "slipped backward" during the last 2 years in 28 States having 58 percent of the employees covered, presages pressure to boost benefits in the year ahead.

A decision<sup>4</sup> of the Supreme Court on March 25 had considerable significance for State labor agencies. The court ruled that a State labor board could not act in cases which were within the jurisdiction of the National Labor Relations Board, even if the latter declined to handle them, unless the NLRB expressly ceded its jurisdiction. (No such cession has ever been made.) The decision left a broad "no man's land" between Federal and State jurisdiction in the labor field.<sup>5</sup> However, the majority opinion pointed out that "Congress is free to change the situation at will." On April 28, representatives of several State labor agencies formed an association to press for a solution of the Federal-State jurisdictional problem. Legislative proposals to close the jurisdictional gap were outlined by Secretary Mitchell at the AFL-CIO convention.

Other Supreme Court decisions of importance to both management and labor included rulings that (1) during the life of a long-term agreement, a union was legally entitled to strike 60 days after giving the employer notice of modification;<sup>6</sup> (2) when one member of an employer association was struck during multiemployer bargaining, the other members had the right to lock out their workers, to counteract union "whipsaw" tactics;<sup>7</sup> and (3) under section 301 (a) of the Taft-Hartley Act, Federal courts may enforce collective bargaining agreements to arbitrate grievances.<sup>8</sup>

In a decision significant for its possible effect on future union political expenditures, a Federal district court jury in Detroit, on November 6,

found that the United Automobile Workers did not violate the statutory ban (sec. 304 of the Taft-Hartley Act) on union expenditures "in connection with" Federal elections by sponsoring during the 1954 campaign nine telecasts on which certain political candidates were interviewed. The union had contended that the programs were part of a year-round general educational project for union members.

During the past year, some limitations on picketing were established by decisions of the Supreme Court and the National Labor Relations Board. The Supreme Court upheld<sup>9</sup> the right of a State court to enjoin peaceful picketing which the Court found was designed to coerce an employer to recognize a union, on the grounds that such picketing was against State policy, at an establishment not covered by the Federal Labor Management Relations Act. In two cases, the NLRB ruled on October 31 and November 6 that it was illegal for a union supported by only a minority of the employees either to picket for recognition or circulate "we do not patronize" lists. The Board majority regarded both actions as forms of economic pressure to coerce employers and workers to recognize a minority union.

The NLRB also dealt a blow to the "hot cargo" clause. (A hot cargo agreement provides that employees may refuse to handle goods designated by a union as "unfair.") A majority ruled on November 12 that such an agreement with a common carrier is invalid. Later in the year, the Interstate Commerce Commission ordered a group of trucking companies to cease and desist from observing hot cargo clauses, on grounds that such boycotts interfere with a common carrier's duties to the public. However, an ICC examiner had previously ruled against certifying 12 non-union carriers for operation in interstate com-

<sup>2</sup> See State Workmen's Compensation Legislation in 1957 (in Monthly Labor Review, October 1957, pp. 1229-1232).

<sup>3</sup> See State Unemployment Insurance Legislation in 1957 (in Monthly Labor Review, December 1957, pp. 1476-1483).

<sup>4</sup> *Guss, d. b. a. Photo Sound Products Manufacturing Co. v. Utah Labor Relations Board* (U. S. Sup. Ct., Mar. 25, 1957).

<sup>5</sup> See The Gap Between State and Federal Jurisdiction in Labor Relations (in Monthly Labor Review, July 1957, pp. 829-832).

<sup>6</sup> *NLRB v. Lion Oil Co.* (U. S. Sup. Ct., Jan. 22, 1957).

<sup>7</sup> *NLRB v. Truck Drivers Local 449* (U. S. Sup. Ct., Apr. 1, 1957).

<sup>8</sup> *Textile Workers Union v. Lincoln Mills, Goodall-Sanford, Inc. v. United Textile Workers, and General Electric Co. Local 205, United Electrical Workers* (U. S. Sup. Ct., June 3, 1957).

<sup>9</sup> *International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Local 695 v. Vogt, Inc.* (U. S. Sup. Ct., June 17, 1957).

merce, because they might experience difficulty in interlining with carriers bound by hot-cargo agreements. The clouded hot-cargo picture may be clarified in the months ahead when decisions are rendered in the cases involving this issue which are now before the Supreme Court.

### AFL-CIO Actions

The AFL-CIO high command continued its campaign to keep the house of labor from becoming a home for delinquents. Resolve to maintain high ethical standards within the labor movement had been written into the constitution of the merged Federation, and a Committee on Ethical Practices had been set up to "assist the Executive Council in carrying out the constitutional determination of the Federation to keep the Federation free from any taint of corruption or communism. . . ."

During the year, five codes of ethical practices in the conduct of union affairs were formulated by the committee and adopted by the Executive Council. These codes set up standards to safeguard welfare and pension funds; barred racketeers, crooks, Communists, and Fascists from union office; bade union officials to avoid business activities conflicting with their union duties; established minimum accounting and financial controls to be observed by all affiliated unions; and outlined procedures to insure internal union democracy. The Executive Council also adopted a policy that any union official who invokes the Fifth Amendment to avoid a properly constituted public body's scrutiny of alleged corruption on his part has no right to continue to hold office in his union.

The Ethical Practices Committee presented reports to the Executive Council criticizing six unions for actions contrary to the codes of ethics. Those accused were the Distillery Workers, Laundry Workers, Allied Industrial Workers, Teamsters, Bakers, and United Textile Workers. The procedure followed in each of these cases was essentially the same: Officials of the union under investigation, who had previously been given the opportunity to appear before the Ethical Practices Committee, were asked to present their case before

the Executive Council. If the council found the abuses existed, it gave the union a deadline to correct the situation or face suspension.

Three unions refused to meet the Executive Council's standards and were suspended—the Laundry Workers on May 23, the Teamsters on October 24, and the Bakers on November 15—and all three were expelled by the convention in December.

The other three unions agreed to a cleanup under surveillance of a monitor appointed by the Federation, and they were put on probation. Probation of the Allied Industrial Workers was lifted October 24, following election of a new slate of officers and adoption of constitutional reforms. At the AFL-CIO convention, probationary status was continued for the Distillery Workers, and the United Textile Workers union was restored to full membership, after agreeing to hold a special convention under supervision of a monitor and to declare its two former top officials ineligible to hold office.

At the AFL-CIO convention, there was conjecture as to the effect the expulsions—particularly dropping the large and powerful Teamsters union—would have in two areas of primary union concern, elimination of jurisdictional strife and organization of the unorganized. There was some fear that the Teamsters might raid established jurisdictions, and fending off such attacks might engage resources which could otherwise be used to extend organization. However, Teamster leaders gave assurances that they did not wish to initiate interunion warfare. For the moment, at least, they were beset by problems of their own. President Beck was on trial for grand larceny, for allegedly pocketing returns of the sale of a union Cadillac,<sup>10</sup> and still had to face two charges of income tax evasion. President-elect Hoffa was blocked from assuming office pending the outcome of a suit of 13 rank-and-file Teamsters seeking to void his election at the union's convention in September on grounds that convention delegates had been improperly selected. Hoffa himself, who had been acquitted earlier in the year by a Federal district court jury of charges of conspiring to bribe an investigator for the Senate select committee, was in court on charges of conspiring to tap subordinates' office phones, and was under indictment for perjury. A U. S. Supreme Court

<sup>10</sup> A jury found him guilty of this charge on December 14, 1957. His attorney announced that he would seek a new trial.

decision on December 9 that wiretap evidence is inadmissible in Federal courts may result in dismissal of the latter charge, which rests heavily on such evidence.

Jurisdictional disputes between craft and industrial unions, which originally split the old AFL, remain as one of the merged Federation's chief pieces of unfinished business. President George Meany's proposal that such disputes be settled on the basis of past practice, with arbitration as a last resort, was rejected by the building trades unions last January. In July, he sponsored a plan which assigned "new building construction" to the crafts and "running maintenance work" to the industrial unions, and which provided a 3-step procedure for settlement of differences on contested types of work such as major alterations on the basis of past practice. No provision was made for final or binding arbitration. The plan, unacceptable to the building trades, was not put into effect. At its convention in December, the Building and Construction Trades Department resolved to continue to work with the Industrial Union Department to settle their differences.

The task of union organizers became a little harder during 1957. Among obstacles cited by labor spokesmen were adverse public reaction to disclosures of union racketeering and unfavorable, restrictive legislation. In the South, where a large proportion of the unorganized workers are located, the AFL-CIO's strong support for racial integration has been used upon occasion to alienate potential members. In some instances, organizing was stalled by the rivalry of affiliates with jurisdiction in the same industry.

Some progress toward greater unity within the labor movement was made in 1957. The International Brotherhood of Paper Makers (formerly AFL) and the United Paperworkers of America (formerly CIO) merged on March 5. There was talk of union mergers in the chemical and glass industries. The AFL-CIO welcomed as affiliates three railroad unions—the 160,000-member Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, the 9,000-member American Railway Supervisors Association, and the 4,000-member American Train Dispatchers. By the December 5 deadline for fusing AFL and CIO State bodies, mergers had occurred in 14 more States, bringing the total to 33, and in Puerto Rico. No new time limit to effect such

mergers in the remaining States was set, but President Meany retains authority to withdraw charters and order special merger conventions of groups which unduly delay unity moves.

Preoccupation with developments on the domestic scene has not prevented the American labor movement from playing a part in international labor affairs. Closer rapport in the future between the AFL-CIO and the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions was indicated at the Federation's convention. President Meany announced that affiliates will raise \$1 million over a 3-year period to be given to the ICFTU's international solidarity fund. Reportedly, this will be the first AFL-CIO contribution to the fund. A long-time objective of the American labor movement was realized in June, when the International Labor Organization approved a convention against forced labor. In August, Mr. Meany became the first labor leader to be named as a United States delegate to the United Nations General Assembly.

### Economic Developments

In pursuing their traditional objective of improved wages and benefits for workers, trade unions in 1957 operated in a generally stable economy whose movement during the year was largely sideways. After 2 years of steady advances, most economic indicators had lost their buoyancy by midyear. At year-end, the prospect was that the economy would edge downward during the early months of 1958.

During 1957, two major types of expenditures—business investment in plant and equipment and Federal Government outlays—leveled off. However, State and local government expenditures continued to rise, causing total government spending to move somewhat higher over the year. Consumer purchases kept pace with the increase in personal income through August. However, in the following months, retail sales were disappointing, and personal income dipped from August to November.

Evidence of the economy's slackened pace was seen in the fact that the civilian labor force, as of November, had grown by only some 300,000 persons during the past 12 months, in contrast to a gain of more than 1½ million from 1955 to 1956. Total nonagricultural employment was actually about 20,000 below the year-ago level, and unem-



ployment was about 725,000 above that level. In manufacturing industries, employment was down some 625,000 and the factory workweek had dropped 0.8 hour since September, to the lowest November level since 1949.

Consumer prices, which had risen steadily since August 1956, advancing 2.6 percent during the first 9 months of 1957, failed to rise in October, but then rose 0.4 percent in the following month. The outlook is for comparative price stability during the immediate future. Wholesale prices, which rose less than retail prices during the year, had apparently reached their peak.

It was expected that unemployment would rise during the early part of 1958, as business felt the effects of defense production cutbacks and reductions in private capital investment. Support for the economy was seen, however, in a higher volume of construction, with expansion primarily in home and highway building. An easing of the mortgage market is expected to stimulate housing activity, and the outlook is that 1.1 million new nonfarm dwelling units will be started in 1958, up 10 percent from last year. The continuing upward trend in State and local government spending will help offset reductions in military outlays, and any step-up in defense contracting would act as an economic stimulant. Easing of credit, as a result of reduction of the Federal Reserve Bank discount rate in November, may also help to quicken business activity.

In the latter part of 1957, consumer buying, the biggest source of demand in the total economy, had been high but not expanding. Factory workers' spendable earnings in November were slightly below levels for the same month in the preceding year. However, in the months ahead, while prices will probably remain relatively stable, wage rates for some groups of workers will rise as a result of increases previously written into long-term agreements, and wages for other workers can be expected to rise as a result of this year's bargaining. Consequently, despite some increase in unemployment and any further reduction in

the workweek, purchasing power is likely to rise in 1958. Greater strength in the consumer market may well provide the impetus for renewed economic expansion.

### Collective Bargaining

Rising prices during 1957 brought pay raises to more than 4 million workers whose wages were subject to cost-of-living escalation adjustment. In addition, most of these workers, as well as others not affected by escalation, received deferred wage increases negotiated in earlier years. A total of more than 5 million workers received pay raises because of deferred increases, escalator adjustments, or both, under terms of major contracts in manufacturing, mining, transportation, utilities, trade, and construction.<sup>11</sup>

Deferred increases amounted to 6 but less than 8 cents an hour for about half the workers affected. Cost-of-living adjustments during 1957 generally totaled 5 to 8 cents an hour. Among those whose pay envelopes were fattened by both types of raises were railroad workers, for whom the deferred increase was generally 7 cents an hour and escalator boosts totaled 8 cents. Workers in automobile and farm-equipment factories received a deferred increase of 2½ percent, with a minimum of 6 cents an hour, and cost-of-living adjustments of 6 cents. The advance in basic steel rates averaged 8 or 9 cents (deferred) plus 7 cents (escalator). Deferred and escalator hourly increases in meat packing were, respectively, 7½ cents and 5 cents. Few long-term construction agreements called for cost-of-living adjustments; most deferred increases provided in this industry amounted to 10 cents or more an hour.

Some 2.2 million employees were covered by major contract negotiations in which wages were an issue during the first 9 months of 1957, when most of the year's collective bargaining activity occurred.<sup>12</sup> About a fifth of the workers received wage increases of 5 but less than 9 cents, and a similar proportion received 9 but less than 11 cents an hour. Nearly a fourth of the workers received hourly increases of 15 cents or more. No wage increase was granted 200,000 workers, most of whom were in the men's apparel and northern textile industries.

No major innovation was introduced in 1957 collective bargaining. Unions generally concen-

<sup>11</sup> A major contract is defined as one covering 1,000 or more workers. This information is based on collective bargaining settlements as summarized in the Bureau of Labor Statistics monthly report on Current Wage Developments, supplemented by information on some of the major construction contracts.

<sup>12</sup> Data relate to major contracts in manufacturing, mining, transportation, utilities, and trade, and do not include construction settlements. A survey of union wage scales of 7 major building trades in 100 cities as of October 1 indicated that, on the average, building trades hourly scales rose about 12½ cents during the first 9 months of 1957.

trated on improving employee benefits already won. About three-fourths of the major agreements concluded liberalized or introduced one or more supplementary benefits. Most frequently this meant the introduction or expansion of health and welfare plans. Vacation and holiday provisions each were revised in about one-third of the major settlements, and a fifth of the contracts established or changed pension provisions.

The number of men made idle and the time lost because of work stoppages were at a post-World War II low in 1957. Among the few strikes of national scope was a stoppage of 16,000 workers in the cement industry. Walkouts began in May, and by the first of July, over a third of the industry was down. Settlements varied from plant to plant, but the major producers signed contracts generally similar to that negotiated July 27 by the United Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers and Universal Atlas Cement Co. This provided an 11-cent wage increase across the board (of which 10 cents was made retroactive to May 1) and other adjustments, making up a package worth an estimated 16½ cents an hour. The contract did not include what reportedly had been a major union demand, a clause to limit the employers' discretion in subcontracting work.

Shipping in Atlantic ports from Maine to Virginia came to a virtual standstill when 35,000 members of the International Longshoremen's Association (Ind.) stopped work on February 12. That was the expiration date of an 80-day Taft-Hartley injunction which had halted a work stoppage in November 1956. Work was resumed February 23, under an agreement which provided a 3-step increase raising the basic longshore rate 32 cents by October 1, 1958. Employer welfare contributions were raised by 5 cents an hour. In South Atlantic and Gulf ports, settlements had been reached at the end of January or early in February.

Only one 80-day Taft-Hartley injunction was issued during the year. It halted a 6-day stoppage at a plant in Pike County, Ohio, operated by the Goodyear Atomic Corp. for the Atomic Energy Commission. During the term of the injunction, the employer and the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers signed a 3-year contract providing

3-step wage increases of 22 cents an hour for some 1,500 workers.

Since violence of the sort once associated in the popular mind with strikes is now rare, a strike at the Ohio Consolidated Telephone Co. in Portsmouth, Ohio, which was marked by several picket line clashes and disruption of telephone service, attracted widespread attention. The dispute, which had begun in July 1956, was ended February 27, when the company signed a new contract with the Communications Workers of America. The union relinquished a union-shop clause, which was replaced with a maintenance-of-membership clause. The settlement provided for average pay increases of 4¼ cents an hour and arbitration of 19 discharges for alleged strike violence. In September, picket lines of a 4-day nationwide strike against Western Electric Co. staged by 23,000 telephone equipment installers kept several times that number of Bell Telephone System employees from their jobs. The employer settled with CWA on the basis of wage-rate increases ranging from 6 to 12 cents an hour and other improvements. Peaceable negotiations between CWA and various units of the Bell system late in the year led to contracts providing increases of from \$2 to \$5 a week for well over 100,000 employees.

The Nation's longest labor dispute, between the Kohler Co. and the United Auto Workers, which began in April 1954 with a strike over new contract terms, was still unresolved at the end of 1957. A National Labor Relations Board examiner on October 9 ruled that the strike, economic in origin, was converted into an unfair labor practice strike by a series of company actions, the first of which was a unilateral wage increase on or about June 1, 1954. He recommended the reinstatement of strikers who had not been permanently replaced by that date, but upheld discharges of 13 strike committee members and those who had engaged in misconduct during the strike. Upon appeal from the trial examiner's recommendations, the case is now pending decision by the Board.

"A stormy year on the labor front" is the 1958 forecast of Joseph F. Finnegan, chief of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. The lineup

of this year's major bargaining situations includes the aircraft, farm machinery, glass, and maritime industries.<sup>13</sup> Keenest public interest has been generated, however, by forthcoming negotiations in the automobile industry, where UAW contracts with the Big Three—Chrysler, Ford, and General Motors—expire around the first of June.

At its convention last April, the union indicated its bargaining demands in general terms and arranged for a special convention this month to spell these out in greater detail. Broadly speaking, the union would like to secure a shorter workweek with higher take-home pay, increases in the amount and duration of supplemental unemployment benefits, and improvements in hospital-medical insurance programs and pension plans.<sup>14</sup> Issues involved in sporadic stoppages during the past year—establishment of production standards and job protection for employees affected by plant relocation—will also be aired at the bargaining table.

The "shorter workweek" in recent months has gained considerable currency as a bargaining slogan, in much the same way as the "guaranteed annual wage" first did in the 1940's. Among the other unions which resolved in 1957 to seek a shorter week were the Machinists, Aluminum Workers, Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers, and Textile Workers Union of America. There is no unanimity as to how to reduce working hours—shorter workdays, fewer workdays per week, longer vacations, and periodic long weekends have all been suggested.<sup>15</sup> In the printing industry, where work schedules of less than 40 hours a week are common, the International Typographical Union's convention authorized locals to bargain for a 4-day, 32-hour week. Some supporters of the shorter workweek argue that a reduction in working hours is necessary to avoid unemployment as rapid technological advances increase productivity. On the occasion of a speech outlining the manpower needs of the next decade, Secretary Mitchell adopted a temperate approach to the question, saying, "I don't think any arbitrary reduction of the existing workweek is a sound thing to consider at this time. We have to let this thing come by evolution and not to the detriment of the full use and development of our resources."

Employers have been cool to suggestions of a shorter workweek. Many management spokes-

men have stated that 1958 is the year for industry to hold the line against wage increases. They received support from an unexpected source when Richard J. Gray, president of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the AFL-CIO, told his organization's convention in December that member unions and unions in industries producing building materials should agree to a year's moratorium on wage increases as a means of stimulating construction activity. This position was hastily disavowed by other union leaders. Delegates to the AFL-CIO convention unanimously adopted a resolution setting forth more pay, shorter hours, and better welfare programs as 1958 bargaining goals.

The projected slackening of business activity may tend to stiffen employer resistance to union demands. Conversely, unions could cite rising unemployment as a reason to shorten the workweek, thereby spreading work, and call for higher wages to boost consumer purchasing power. Moreover, unions will tend to view deferred increases paid this year under long-term contracts as minimum goals to be achieved in current negotiations.<sup>16</sup> About 4 million workers covered by major agreements are slated to receive deferred wage increases in 1958. In construction, out of every 8 workers scheduled to receive pay raises, 3 will get an additional 15 cents an hour and nearly 2 will get 10-cent raises. In other industries, about 5 out of 6 workers due deferred increases will receive 7 to 10 cents an hour. Should prices again move upward with any strength, cost-of-living advances could be received during the year by about 4.3 million workers covered by escalator clauses.

<sup>13</sup> See Major Agreement Expirations and Reopenings in 1958, pp. 30-44 of this issue.

<sup>14</sup> On January 13, 1958, UAW President Walter P. Reuther, in a letter to locals and delegates to the special convention, indicated that the union's executive board recommended "the temporary deferment of the introduction of the shorter workweek." The recommendation was made, he said, "in recognition of the critical world situation as dramatized by the Soviet Sputniks and of the need to place the major emphasis upon expanding purchasing power as the most effective way of meeting the serious problem of unemployment and short workweeks." The demands outlined in the letter included, in addition to wage increases and improvements in supplementary benefits, a profit-sharing plan under which company profits "in excess of the figures used by General Motors and Ford for their executives' bonus plan" would be split as follows: "One-half . . . to stockholders and executives; one-fourth to wage and salary workers; and one-fourth to consumers through a year-end rebate."

<sup>15</sup> See Shorter Hours of Work (in Monthly Labor Review, November 1956, pp. 1263-1275).

<sup>16</sup> See Deferred Wage Increases in 1958 and Wage Escalator Clauses (in Monthly Labor Review, December 1957, pp. 1464-1467).

# Interrelationship of Prices, Wages, and Productivity, 1946–57

EWAN CLAGUE\*

THREE WAVES of price increases have occurred since World War II. Each has had its own characteristics and its dominating causes; each has had its effect on wages and productivity and in turn has been affected by them. This article<sup>1</sup> is an attempt to analyze the movements of prices, wages, and productivity in the postwar decade and interpret them in terms of the present and the future.

## The Postwar Period, 1945–49

After price and wage controls were inaugurated during World War II, they operated with a high degree of success, considering the circumstances of the time. Of course, there were some black (and gray) markets, and there were sectors of the economy not fully controlled. Yet the Consumer Price Index of the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, after a substantial rise in the early years of the war, was comparatively stable from the spring of 1943 to the spring of 1946 despite the rise in consumer incomes. Wages and salaries were controlled, but this alone could not prevent a rise in consumer purchasing power. Millions of workers who were unemployed in 1939 returned to work during the war years and acquired purchasing power far beyond WPA and public assistance standards of living. Over-time pay enhanced the regular weekly earnings of additional millions of workers. And millions of women and youngsters had jobs for the first time.

The Government's plan for dealing with the problem arising from increased consumer purchasing power was to persuade the average worker

and his family to put their surplus wages and salaries (beyond that which was necessary for the rationed standard of living) into war bonds. By the end of the war, individuals held nearly \$30 billion of E-bonds as well as many other kinds of savings. In other words, the surplus earnings of the labor force had been very largely diverted to long-term savings.

*The Reconversion, 1945–46.* When the war ended in 1945 and conversion to peacetime industry had begun, the Government was deeply concerned about two domestic economic problems: (1) The possible high unemployment which might develop during the transition and (2) the wage-price problem, which immediately took on new forms. The unemployment did not develop—at the peak it amounted to only 3.5 million workers, or about 7 percent of the labor force. But the wage-price problem became a labor-management issue which resulted in a wave of strikes and industrial disputes during the winter and spring of 1946. The conflicting economic forces could not be contained within the Government's formula—continued, rigorous price control with free collective bargaining on wages. In fact, the price problem would have been difficult even if wage controls had been continued in full force.

On the price side, two things began to happen at once, with the return to peacetime conditions. The consumer purchasing power which had been siphoned off into wartime savings was released, and some conversion of these savings into current purchasing power was taking place. The people who constituted the small savers stepped from a net purchasing rate of \$6 billion of bonds a year in 1945 to a redemption rate of \$1 billion in 1946, thus releasing purchasing power which kept controlled price ceilings under constant pressure.

On the wage side, earnings and consumer incomes from work were moving down during the postwar reconversion. The average weekly earnings of the workers in manufacturing industries<sup>2</sup>

\*Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

<sup>1</sup> Based on a paper delivered before the American Management Association, New York City, September 23, 1957.

<sup>2</sup> It must be emphasized that manufacturing is only one segment of the economy, while the wholesale and consumer price indexes come closer to reflecting the workings of the whole economy. Thus, there can be divergence between the economic situation in manufacturing as compared to the rest of the economy. This divergence was more pronounced in the business downturns of 1949 and 1954 than in the prosperity periods. However, some allowance for this factor must be made in appraising the interrelationships of prices and wages during the postwar period.

fell from \$47.50 in January 1945 to approximately \$41 a week by the close of 1945. This drop in earnings resulted primarily from the loss of pay for overtime, which was sharply curtailed (or cut out entirely) as soon as the war was over, and also from the decline in the weekly pay of individual workers who moved from higher wage war industries to lower wage peacetime industries.

However, wage rates were not cut. The average hourly earnings in manufacturing industries were \$1.05 in January 1945, declined to \$1 by December, and rose again to \$1.07 by the following May. So, while the purchasing power of the weekly pay envelope was sharply curtailed, the hourly wage rate stayed up.

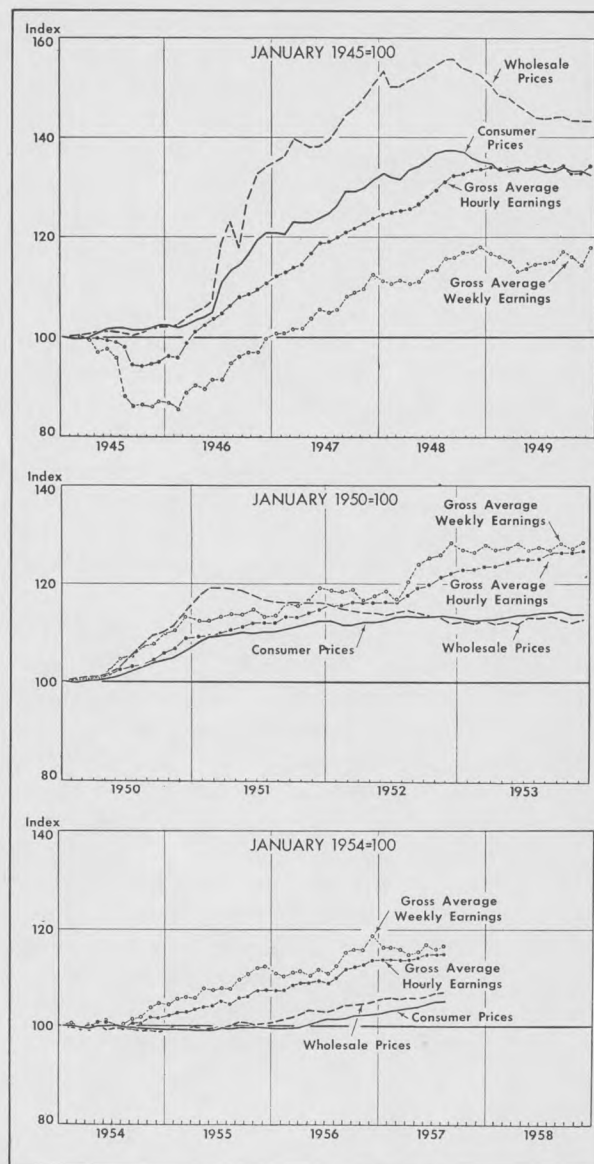
The general picture in the fall and winter of 1945-46 was as follows: prices and the cost of living creeping slowly but persistently upward (chart 1), held only by price controls; consumer purchasing power augmented by wartime savings; wage and salary incomes in many industries sharply cut by the loss of overtime pay; unemployment remaining fairly low, as the expansion of the private sector matched the decline in Government spending for war.

The average industrial worker and his family reacted to this situation by setting out to restore the weekly pay envelope. Two things happened: (1) Industrial disputes culminating in a series of strikes, as workers struggled for wage increases to compensate for their loss of current purchasing power; and (2) the eventual breakdown of price controls in late 1946 and (except for rent control and a few others) the restoration of a free consumer market.

*The First Wave of Price Increases, 1946-48.* In the summer of 1946, prices began to climb sharply. Starting from May 1946, wholesale prices rose over 30 percent in 1 year, and 44 percent in 2 years to May 1948. Farm prices rose to new heights. Food prices at retail increased sharply and thus raised the consumer's cost of living in its most sensitive sector. The Consumer Price Index as a whole rose about 30 percent in 2 years, an average of well over 1 percent per month.

Earnings lagged on this postwar price rise. The average hourly earnings in manufacturing went from \$1.07 in May 1946 to \$1.32 in May 1948—an increase of about 23 percent. Weekly earnings fared no better. The simple fact is that

Chart 1. Indexes of Wholesale and Consumer Prices and Hourly and Weekly Earnings in Manufacturing, January 1945-December 1949, January 1950-December 1953, and January 1954-August 1957



over this period wage rates did not even keep pace with the cost of living. Wages followed prices up, but the goal of restoring the buying power of the weekly pay envelope was not achieved.

In this matter of earnings, the factory workers in those years fared better than many other classes of wage and salary earners—white-collar and professional groups, for example, some of whom

suffered substantial losses in the purchasing power of their wage and salary dollars.

Consumer purchasing power was expanded during the 1946-48 period by a substantial rise in consumer credit, which had been controlled and reduced during the war. Rising wages and full employment after the war made the wage-earner family a good credit risk. Home-furnishings and household appliances were sold on credit to an increasing extent. Automobile production, when it got into full swing, furnished another basis for credit expansion. Total consumer credit outstanding, during the 3 years 1946-48, increased at an average annual rate of about \$3 billion. This does not include the postwar spurt in homebuilding, which was based on generous credit terms, not only to veterans but to others also.

Businessmen were also vigorous demanders for goods and labor in these early postwar years. Gross private domestic investment rose from about \$10 billion per year in 1945 to \$41 billion in 1948.

Government, on the other hand, played no part in the postwar expansion. The cash budget of the Federal Government, which was rapidly reducing its wartime expenditures, showed large surpluses in the calendar years 1947 and 1948. This counterbalanced the increased spending of State and local governments on schools, roads, and other public services.

In summary, the 1946-48 period was clearly one of a demand inflation—too much purchasing power in the hands of businessmen and consumers for the available goods and services. The rise in prices, which reached their peak in the summer of 1948, steadily sapped the purchasing power of the dollar, both current earnings and saved reserves.

*The Recession of 1949.* In the first postwar readjustment, farm prices were the first to give way, falling nearly 20 percent by the end of 1949. Industrial prices followed, although at a slower rate. The Wholesale Price Index declined about 10 percent; the Consumer Price Index went down about 4 percent. Thus, price inflation was ended.

Wages and salaries, however, did not decrease. Hourly earnings in manufacturing leveled off at about \$1.40, and weekly earnings at \$55-\$56. In some sectors of the economy, there were reduced

hours of work per week, accompanied by reductions in weekly earnings, but actual cuts in wage or salary rates were very rare and nationally insignificant.

These events provide us with one clue to the part played by wages and salaries in the wage-price relationship. As prices rise (in a boom), wage rates follow them up. But when a business downturn comes, wage rates stubbornly resist a cut. This is not simply a matter of union resistance and strikes. Few employers, even on their own responsibility and with nonunion workers, begin a business readjustment with a wage cut.

### The Intermediate Period, 1950-54

A slow business recovery began about the middle of 1949 and picked up speed in the spring of 1950, prior to the Korean hostilities. When that sudden outbreak occurred, it immediately created a semiwartime economic situation. On top of a substantial business recovery in the private economy, there was added a new Government expansion based on war needs.

One immediate effect was a worldwide demand for the metals and other important war commodities, such as rubber. Many governments throughout the world stepped up their purchases of these crucial materials. Some hoarding and speculation undoubtedly helped the price rise, but active demand and Government stockpiling would have been quite enough to send prices skyward. Starting with May 1950, the Wholesale Price Index rose 17 percent in the 10 months to March 1951.

In retrospect, it is difficult to see what could have been done to prevent this rise. The dimensions of the military problem were not clear, the U. S. Government required time to prepare for the domestic economic situation, and the activities of foreign governments in world commodity markets could not have been controlled in any event.

*The Second Wave of Price Increases, 1950-53.* Consumers reacted to the Korean outbreak with frantic buying and hoarding at any price. Price and wage controls were finally imposed in late January 1951. Although the Consumer Price Index rose more than 8 percent from June 1950 to March 1951, the increase was only about half as much as the increase in wholesale prices. The Consumer Price Index showed its typical time lag.

The wage situation in the spring of 1950 had been mixed. Since unemployment usually reaches its yearly peak in midwinter, there was still a heavy volume of unemployment in the opening months of 1950, with 4.7 million persons out of work in February. The collective bargaining of the early months of the year was characterized by caution on the part of the unions. The bargainers were aware of the business recovery, but they also had to bear in mind the heavy volume of unemployment. The first bargaining showed relatively small wage increases, but as the spring progressed the wage settlements got better from a labor point of view; those made in May and June (before Korea) were substantially above those made in the first quarter of the year.

One other labor development proved to be of great importance to the wage-price relationship. In May 1950, the General Motors Corp. and the United Automobile Workers signed a 5-year contract which included a wage escalation clause and an annual improvement factor based on the same general principles as their previous contract. One immediate effect of the GM-UAW contract on wages after June 1950 was the widespread adoption of escalator clauses in other contract settlements.

By March 1951, the average hourly earnings in manufacturing had risen about 8 percent above June 1950—slightly more than the rise in consumer prices. (See chart 1.) At the same time, weekly earnings had risen by 11 percent, thus indicating an increase in the volume of consumer purchasing power. In addition, a sharp rise in employment (unemployment rapidly declined) provided earnings for additional workers and brought on the familiar problem of rising consumer incomes in the face of shortages of goods.

Productivity improved sharply in 1950 and output per man-hour generally improved as the volume of production moved up toward capacity. However, beginning in 1951, the usual influences of wartime began to be felt—material shortages, delayed deliveries, key labor shortages, etc. There was comparatively little improvement in productivity in manufacturing industries during the years 1951-52, so the cost-cutting influence of this factor was not felt during those years.

Government, of course, exercised a great influence upon the economy throughout this period. The Federal Government's budgets and demands

rose rapidly. In addition, State and local government expenditures continued their steady increase.

In closing on this period, it is important to note that, once price controls had again been established, the Wholesale Price Index began to decline. The Consumer Price Index, on the other hand, pushed slowly upward until the summer of 1952, when it leveled off and fluctuated within a narrow range of less than 1 percent up or down to the end of 1953.

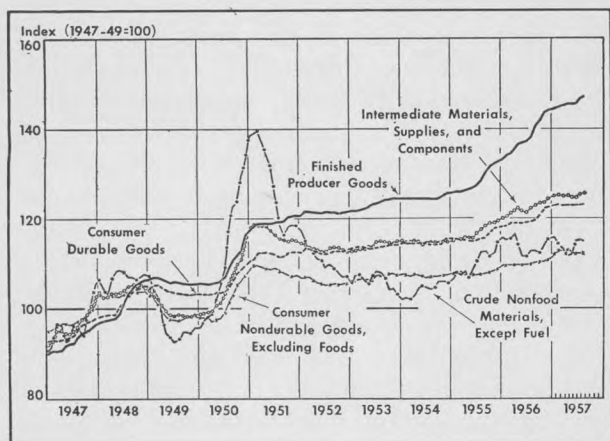
Average hourly earnings moved ahead somewhat faster than the Consumer Price Index, although the difference was not great until the summer of 1952. Beginning in August of that year, these earnings moved substantially faster than the index and continued to increase until the end of the period. Weekly earnings also continued ahead of the CPI, thus indicating a steady increase in the volume of purchasing power.

Expanding consumer credit also had an effect on prices during this period. As a matter of fact, it helped in part to offset the recession of 1949. But the consumer credit expansion of nearly \$4 billion was undoubtedly a factor in the price increases of 1950. Further increases of nearly \$5 billion in 1952 and nearly \$4 billion in 1953 make it surprising that consumer prices remained as stable as they did.

Little needs to be said in summary on this period. The early price movements can be attributed primarily to the outbreak in Korea. Prospective Government demand dominated economic conditions. Had there been no war, there would have been the usual business recovery and prosperity, but the wage-price picture would have been quite different.

*The Post-Korea Readjustment, 1953-54.* The economic readjustment following the end of hostilities in Korea in May 1953 took the form of a business downturn which could hardly have been called a recession, except in certain parts of the economy. The Wholesale Price Index was about 1 percent higher in the midst of the downturn in May 1954 than it had been in May 1953. The Consumer Price Index was higher by about the same amount. Average hourly earnings were about 5 cents per hour higher, or about half the usual annual increase. Weekly earnings had declined a little because of the reduction in hours. And, of

**Chart 2. Wholesale Price Index, Selected Economic Sectors, January 1947–August 1957**



course, there were more unemployed, who were not earning regular wages at all. Total government purchases went down by nearly \$8 billion, with small continued increases in State and local governmental buying, but a decrease of over \$10 billion in Federal purchases. This period could perhaps be characterized as one of leveling off and consolidation, with some sharp downward readjustments in farming and in some of the war-expanded industries.

### The Recent Expansion, 1954–57

The third wave of price and wage increases in the last decade differs from the previous two because it was generated within the economy itself in the absence of any important external factors. The outbreak at Suez in the fall of 1956 was important in terms of international relations and it produced some economic effects in various parts of the world, including the United States; but these effects were not great enough to dominate American business activity.

Earnings (both hourly and weekly) moved ahead after 1954, preceding the price movements which followed. Substantial increases in both wage series occurred during 1955. The Wholesale Price Index scarcely moved during the 2-year period 1954–55. In December 1955, the index was only 0.4 percent higher than it had been in January 1954, and the monthly fluctuations over the period were maintained within a range of less than 2 percent. (See chart 1.)

However, while the index as a whole remained stable in 1954–55, there were significant movements within it. The prices of farm products continued sharply downward during 1954. On the other hand, the prices of industrial products showed considerable firmness. The prices of crude non-food materials, except fuel which had dropped sharply from an index of about 140 in early 1951 to only 101 in early 1954, began to rise before midyear. The prices of finished producer goods, which had not declined at all, began to rise in the autumn months of 1954. This trend continued sharply upward in 1955–56. (See chart 2.) The total rise from the early autumn of 1954 to the end of 1956 was nearly 16 percent. Prices of both consumer durables and consumer nondurables (excluding foods) at the manufacturer's or wholesaler's level also began to move up in the middle of 1955. After reaching bottom at the end of 1955, farm prices joined the upward movement and rose substantially during 1956. This rise continued into 1957. Of course, these upward movements eventually affected other items in the Wholesale Price Index, which rose about 7 percent from January 1955 to August 1957.

The Consumer Price Index moved within a range of less than 1 percent during 1954–55, after which two short-term factors caused a sharp upward movement. (See chart 3.) One factor was the bad weather in Europe and in the United States in the spring of 1956, which resulted in short crops of fruits and vegetables causing the index to go up about 1.4 percent in the 3 months May through July—in August, when the summer harvest came in, the index declined slightly. The other factor was a reversal in the price trend of consumer durables which had declined about 10 percent in the 3 years from early 1953 to early 1956, due primarily to widespread discounting by retailers. This practice was one of the reasons for the stability of the index as a whole over those years. However, in the spring of 1956, this factor ceased to operate as a stabilizing influence partly because of the rise in manufacturers' prices of consumer durables, and partly because the rapid spread of discounting practices had begun to slow down, since many retailers would not accept any further shrinkage in their margins.

Consumer credit played an important part in the economic expansion of 1955–57. Consumers



increased their borrowings by more than \$6 billion in 1955, with well over half the increase being in automobile paper. In 1956, there was a further increase of over \$3 billion, with still further borrowing in 1957. These credits helped to create a market for automobiles, household appliances, and other consumer durables.

Most important of all in triggering the 1955-57 business expansion was business investment. Gross domestic private investment declined by \$2 billion to somewhat more than \$48 billion in the readjustment of 1954, but increased by 25 percent to over \$60 billion in 1955. This rise was followed by a further increase to nearly \$66 billion in 1956. Expenditures on new plant and equipment rose from less than \$27 billion in 1954 to \$37 billion (annual rate) in the first half of 1957. Such a vigorous growth in business investment reflected itself in rising prices for producers' goods, as shown in chart 2. In fact, all signs point to the conclusion that the expansion of 1955-57 was basically a capital investment boom.

### Productivity and Labor Costs

Output per man-hour in manufacturing, based on rough estimates supplied to the Joint Economic Committee by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, indicate substantially improved productivity in 1954-55—perhaps as much as 9 percent increase in output for production workers, or 7 percent for all employees, including so-called nonproduction workers. But in 1956, there was a pronounced leveling off, with little or no additional gain.

These productivity gains offset in large part the increases in hourly earnings, so that actual labor costs per unit did not go up as much as earnings per hour. The gains also help to explain the disparity in the relative movements of wages and prices. In the early part of the period, wage increases were partly or wholly absorbed and wholesale and consumer prices remained relatively stable. But as the business recovery in the post-Korean readjustment quickened its pace, prices began to rise. Industrial prices (commodities other than farm products and foods)

<sup>3</sup> These calculations were based for the most part upon data published by the Office of Business Economics of the Department of Commerce. The prices used were not the Bureau of Labor Statistics indexes, but are implicit price changes derived by dividing the total dollar volume of output each year by the estimated physical volume of production.

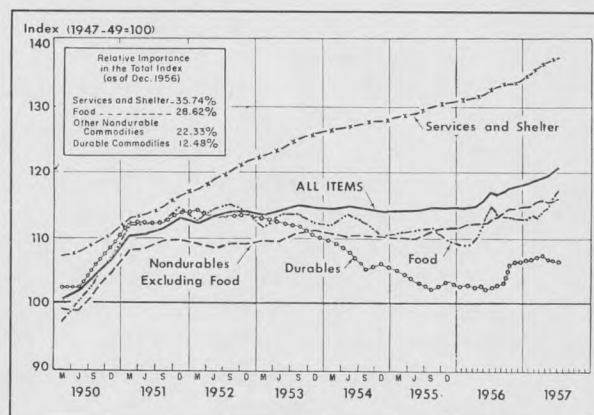
began rising sharply in the second half of 1955 and increased nearly 8 percent in about a year and a half. The Wholesale Price Index for all commodities was held to a small increase in 1955 only because of the sharp declines in the prices of farm products and processed foods in the second half of that year. But prices of both these groups turned upward in 1956.

But manufacturing, important as it is, constitutes only a fraction of the total economy. In order to get a broader, more basic picture, the Bureau of Labor Statistics calculated some indexes of costs, prices, and productivity for the entire private nonagricultural economy.<sup>3</sup> In other words, government and agriculture were excluded; all else included.

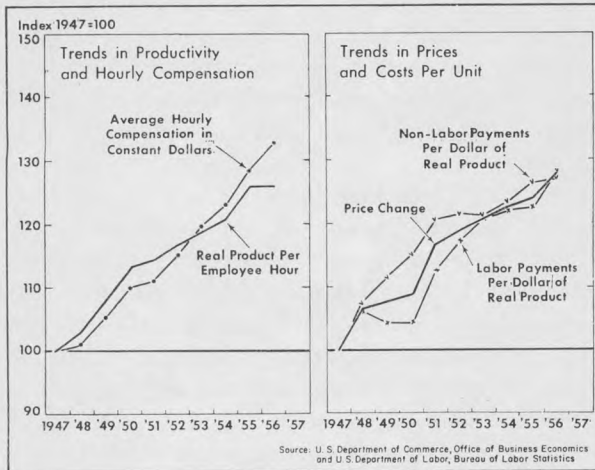
The data show the trends in prices and costs per unit of product, beginning in 1947 and extending annually through 1956. (See chart 4.) During the period, labor payments, including both the direct and indirect costs of employing labor, lagged behind nonlabor costs, including interest, depreciation, taxes, profits, etc. Unit labor costs caught up in 1953, fell behind again in 1954 and 1955 (two good productivity years) and again caught up with nonlabor costs in 1956.

A comparison of compensation and productivity for the first half of the decade shows that in non-agricultural industries productivity ran ahead of real compensation per hour, while in recent years (since the end of the Korean conflict) real compensation per hour has exceeded productivity.

Chart 3. Consumer Price Index, Commodities and Services, Quarterly, 1950-55; Monthly, January 1956-July 1957



**Chart 4. Costs and Prices per Unit, and Productivity, Selected Data for the Private Nonagricultural Economy, 1947-56**



However, it should be pointed out that according to preliminary estimates gains in real compensation per hour for all employees in the private nonagricultural economy lagged behind the productivity gains of all persons in the total private economy for the entire 1946-56 period.

### Observations and Interpretations

From the preceding discussion of wage and price movements and productivity over the past decade, the following observations and conclusions can be made:

1. Each wave of price increase since World War II has had its own distinctive characteristics. In 1946-48, the dominating influence was a vigorous consumer demand supported by current wage earnings, by expanding consumer credit, and by the shift from wartime saving to postwar spending. The next period (the Korean crisis) was dominated by Government demand, arising from wartime needs. The 1955-57 boom received its major impetus from the expansion of capital investment by businessmen.

2. Certain similarities and uniformities have operated in all three periods and are still operating. One of the most potent of these is consumer demand, which has increased vigorously and persistently ever since World War II. When the total amount of personal income leveled off in 1949, consumers cut their savings to 4 percent of disposable income and increased their consumption expenditures by \$3 billion. Again in 1954,

they cut personal saving by nearly \$2 billion in order to increase their spending. In 1955, they cut down savings by another \$2 billion, even with sharply increased income. Furthermore, they have drawn heavily on consumer credit to finance purchases. Rising prices have not as yet brought about any buyers' strikes. Strong consumer demand has been a sustaining factor in the economy at all times since 1945.

3. Immediately after World War II, prices rose first and wages followed. The pattern in this situation is that the rise in prices usually means higher profits to business and a rising cost of living. On both counts, wage earners seek wage increases. But these wage increases in turn tend to cement higher costs, that is, if they exceed productivity gains. So, even if prices and profits lead the procession, wages play a secondary role by following them up and thus fortifying the new higher price level.

The reason for the pattern is that wages are both cost and purchasing power. The increased cost to employers may be offset by the increased buying power of the workers. Broad general increases in wages can validate themselves by expanding consumer demand. However, the pattern can work the other way. If the cost increase to the employer is too great, if he cannot make his prices stick in the market, wage increases can lead to unemployment and sharply decreased buying power. Where wages are settled by collective bargaining, both the employer and the union leaders have to bear this in mind. In some industries and in some years during the 1946-57 period, unions settled for no increases in wages at all—and occasionally even accepted wage decreases—because the outlook for jobs was so bad. The general picture, however, is that the purchasing power factor has dominated the cost factor, and unemployment has remained at low levels. Nevertheless, the threat of reversal is always present, particularly for one industry or firm, and this risk often keeps the bargains within bounds. A good example of such a situation occurred recently when one of the building unions in Rhode Island negotiated a lower wage rate for homebuilding than for commercial and industrial construction.

Such a reversal of trend can occur in whole industries and groups of industries, and even in entire sectors of the economy, such as manufacturing. Both price and wages can get out of line

(too high). The eventual result is loss of profits and possible bankruptcy on the part of the employers and loss of wages and unemployment among the workers. It would be most remarkable if the whole American economy would move forward in such perfect balance that no readjustment would ever be necessary.

4. One factor—productivity—can convert high wages into low costs. Employers seldom can count on cutting wage and salary rates in order to get their costs down. Only deep and prolonged depressions can produce that possibility; therefore, the more the system is protected against depressions the more certain it is that wages (or salaries) will not go down. This wage resistance forces employers to concentrate on increasing productivity, that is, cutting labor costs by reducing labor requirements. The worker looks at productivity as increased output per man-hour; the employer, from a cost standpoint, looks at it as decreased man-hours per unit of product.

Some points about the relationship of productivity to wages are not always clearly understood. One is that productivity is a factor which works on wages slowly, indirectly, and remotely. It is like a deep ocean wave which operates far beneath the surface—powerful but not visible. It is difficult to obtain economic measurements of productivity; it is even more difficult to trace its effects throughout the economy. Yet, however hidden and obscure it may be, it is probably the most important factor for progress in any economy. Because in the long run, after all temporary fluctuations have worked themselves out, productivity determines the real wages of the workers. Wages may shoot skyward at great speed, but they are worth only what the productivity of industry yields in goods.

The productivity of the economic system, however, has comparatively little bearing on wage settlements in a particular firm, or even in a given industry, primarily because another factor operates more strongly at this level, namely, competition. It is not only employers who compete; so do workers and their unions. An individual worker or group of workers may want to get a differential advantage compared to others. Skilled workers may feel that they should have a bigger differential over the unskilled—and the employer, plagued by scarcity of such men, may be eager to give it to them.

The interaction of productivity and competition provides a clue to the ways in which productivity gains spread throughout the economy. For example, the prices of a firm enjoying high productivity and an expanding market may be low and their profits high. In wage bargaining, such a firm can afford to be generous—perhaps even a big wage increase can be counterbalanced by reduced labor cost. But the workers in other firms also want increases in wages. They are not primarily responsible for the productivity of industry, so why should they stand still with existing wages? But in marginal firms and industries the wage increases cannot possibly be absorbed without price increases.

This process of wage spreading has attracted attention recently because of the steady and persistent rise in the prices of services in the Consumer Price Index. In the service industries generally, labor is a very large element in costs. The argument has been made that these service industries are not subject to productivity gains, and so all their wage increases must be translated into higher prices. This argument is not wholly valid. A more accurate statement of the case, therefore, is that wage increases spread from firms and industries which might absorb them to those which cannot. In all these latter, the wage increases mean higher prices—or unemployment. In a prosperity period, the result will usually be the former.

5. Capital investment by business concerns has been a vital factor in the economic fluctuations which have occurred since World War II. The businessman converts investment funds into capital goods, and so produces factories, offices, equipment and tools that are needed for economic expansion. Every recession is signaled by a drop in capital expenditures; every boom is characterized by a rise. The recession of 1949 was marked by a decline of nearly \$9 billion in private domestic investment. Both consumers and government increased their purchases of goods and services in 1949. In 1954, business investment amounted to about \$48 billion. But in 1955, investment increased to over \$60 billion, and in 1956 to over \$65 billion. In brief, business spending for capital investment has been the key factor in the 1955-57 economy.

What does this mean for the future? These investments have two main objectives: (a) to

increase capacity; and (b) to improve methods and machinery so as to cut operating costs. If these two purposes are not achieved, then businessmen have wasted a lot of time and money, and the investments will not pay off.

The prospect is that this rate of investment is establishing plant capacity and productive methods which will turn out more goods at lower cost and produce an easing of inflationary pressures. As of the year-end of 1957, there were indications

that these results were being achieved. With respect to prices, the outlook is for comparative stability at present levels during the immediate future. While wages are likely to continue rising, the increases in the coming year may be smaller than in recent years, especially as to weekly earnings. Under these conditions, some sharp gains in output per man-hour could balance these divergent wage-price trends and provide a more stable pattern of future economic growth.

---

When the purchasing power of money is stable—which is another way of saying that neither inflation nor deflation is occurring—our economic machine works normally and well, and our economic security problems are minimized and manageable. In periods of inflation, business activity is stimulated, even to the point where the economic machine runs feverishly. Many persons are benefited, some in proportion to the inflation, others partially. The economic interests of a smaller number are adversely affected—to whatever degree their spendable incomes do not keep pace with the price rise. On balance, the economic security of the American people probably increases in inflationary times, but as a greater proportion of the population comes to live on pensions and savings this becomes less true than in the past. And conversely, in times of deflation the national economic machine slows toward a stall. Many persons and families are seriously affected. A few benefit—and the sum total of economic security problems becomes most critical.

—Herrell DeGraff, *The Impact of Price-Level Changes on Economic Security* (in *Economic Security for Americans*, The American Assembly, Columbia University, New York, 1954, pp. 84, 86).

# The Workweek in American Industry 1850-1956

JOSEPH S. ZEISEL\*

ONE of the most persistent and significant trends in the American economy in the past century has been the continuing long-term decline in the workweek in industry. From an average of about 66 hours worked in 1850—the equivalent of 11 hours a day, 6 days a week—the workweek in non-agricultural industries declined to nearly 40 hours in 1956—generally 8 hours a day, 5 days a week. A similar sharp reduction in the workweek on farms has also been reported. This dramatic reduction in hours worked has been accomplished by taking part of the fruits of increasing productivity in the form of greater leisure.

The length of the workweek is a basic factor in measuring the Nation's economic well-being. The amount of goods and services that we produce, when related to the number of persons at work and the length of the workweek, provides an estimate of our productiveness. The amount of leisure that we can afford should be considered as an element of our standard of living. Goods and services, produced and purchased by time worked, make up part of our high standard of living; leisure, also purchased, in effect, by work, is another part. Both income and leisure must be considered when assessing the level of living of the American population.

## Source of Workweek Data

Not much comprehensive, reliable information on hours of work is available for the period before World War II. Data for individual industries have been compiled for a number of decades and rough estimates made of overall hours worked in

broad sectors of the economy for the past century. One such series of estimates on average weekly hours worked,<sup>1</sup> covering the period 1850-1940, is presented in chart 1. These data are rough at best. Also, as with all long-term series, the comparability of the data is compromised by changing employment classifications and industry definitions. Nevertheless, the series provides a reasonably satisfactory indication of levels and long-term trend.<sup>2</sup>

For more recent years, the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics has published annual data on average weekly hours for manufacturing industries, starting in 1919, and for mining, contract construction, and for a few sectors of transportation and public utilities, trade, and service, starting at various later dates.<sup>3</sup>

In 1941, the Census Bureau began collecting data on hours of work for all employed persons (agricultural and nonagricultural workers, including groups excluded from Bureau of Labor Statistics figures—workers in agriculture, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, and household workers). The Census data are collected through a household sample survey, and attempt to measure all of the hours worked by individuals in the survey week.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics data come from payroll records of establishments and measure the number of hours worked in a given industry. Both of these types of data are valuable; BLS data have the advantage of being fairly precise estimates of average hours worked by industry, obtained from a relatively large sample of establishments. Census data, on the other hand, have broader coverage and provide estimates of all hours worked by individuals; however, they are not based on records and the respondents sometimes cannot remember or do not know the hours worked by other members of the household.

\*Of the Division of Manpower and Employment Statistics, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

<sup>1</sup>J. Frederic Dewhurst and Associates, *America's Needs and Resources—A New Survey* (New York, The Twentieth Century Fund, 1955), p. 1073.

<sup>2</sup>Other estimates of hours of work for the period 1840 through 1890 are available from a special Congressional report (S. Rept. 1394, 52d Cong., 2d sess., 1893, Part 1, pp. 178-179) and, for 1890-1926, from *Real Wages in the United States, 1890-1926*, by Paul H. Douglas (Boston, Houghton Mifflin Co., 1930). Both of these sources agree in general with the trend of hours indicated in chart 1.

<sup>3</sup>For a detailed list of industries for which hours data are available plus information on date of origin, see *Guide to Employment Statistics of BLS—Employment, Hours and Earnings, Labor Turnover* (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1954).

## Long-Term Trends

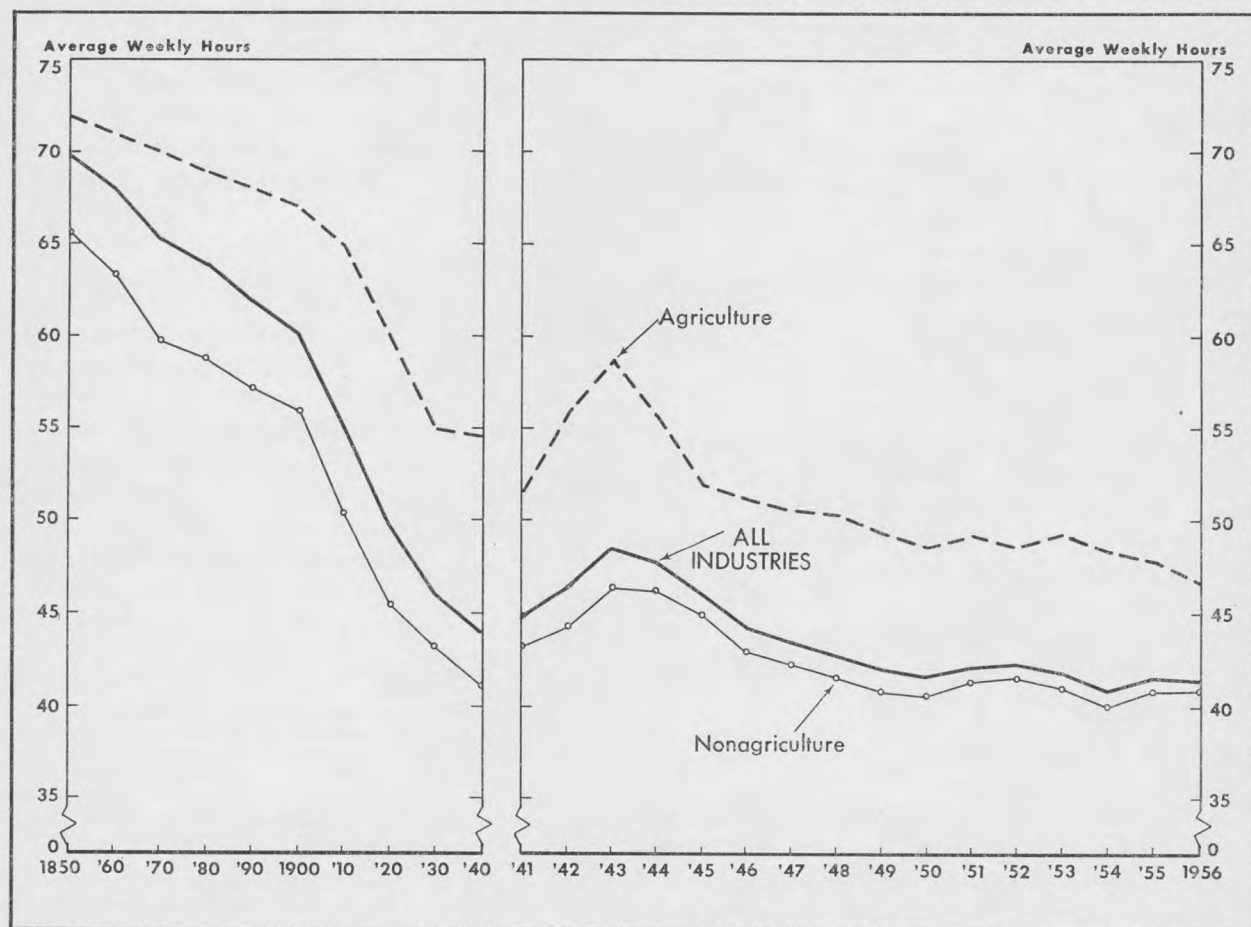
*Overall Trends.* The workweek for the overall economy had declined from about 70 hours in 1850 to 44 hours in 1940. (See chart 1.) Current hours data published by the U. S. Bureau of the Census (which are not entirely comparable with the data before 1941) indicate that the workweek for the economy in 1956 averaged 41.5 hours.

The reduction in hours of work has not been a straight-line trend. The decline after 1900 was at a much greater rate than in the previous half century. In nonagricultural industries, hours of work declined by about 10 hours between 1850 and 1900—from 66 hours to 56 hours. The rate of decline appears to have been much greater in the period 1850 to 1870 than from 1870 to the

turn of the century. In the next four decades, reductions in the workweek were much sharper than in the previous half century. Between 1900 and 1940, the workweek in nonagricultural industries declined from 56 hours to about 41 hours, an average of almost 4 hours per decade. The sharpest declines occurred between 1900 and 1920, when average workweek in nonagricultural industries dropped about 5 hours every 10 years. After rising sharply during World War II to a peak in 1943, the workweek declined again, starting in 1944, and continued downward in the postwar period; in 1956, it was 40.9 hours.

Of course, even where the overall trend appears relatively smooth, this is not typical of the movement of hours of work for individual industries. The average obscures the declines occurring—

**Chart 1. Estimated Average Weekly Hours of All Persons Employed in Agricultural and Nonagricultural Industries, 1850-1940 (10-Year Intervals) and 1941-56 (Annual Averages)<sup>1</sup>**



<sup>1</sup> All employed persons, including the self-employed and unpaid family workers.

Source: 1850-1940, Dewhurst and Associates, *America's Needs and Resources*, 1955; 1941-56, U. S. Bureau of the Census.

at an irregular pace—in a number of industries. Rather than showing a regular rate of decline in hours, individual industries tend to move from plateau to plateau, and ordinarily each new level prevails for a period of years.<sup>4</sup>

Hours of work also tend to fluctuate quite sharply with changes in economic activity. In the depression years of the 1930's, for example, hours of work declined sharply, but had recovered somewhat by 1940.

The workweek in agriculture has also been reduced sharply over the 100 years, but the rate of decline in the earlier years was much more moderate than in nonagricultural industries. By 1910, the workweek in agriculture was about 65 hours a week compared with 72 in 1850. Between 1910 and 1930, agricultural hours declined by about 5 hours per decade, reaching the level of about 55 hours in 1930. No significant decline in the workweek in agriculture occurred between 1930 and 1940.

As with other industries, hours of work in agriculture rose sharply during World War II. Following the war, the workweek on farms resumed its long-term decline, reaching about 47 hours in 1956.

*Manufacturing.* For production workers in manufacturing, BLS annual data are available on the length of the workweek going back to 1919, and also, there are estimates for 1909 and 1914. In order to provide a roughly consistent historical series for other major industry groups, several available BLS series have been combined and these data, for selected years, are shown in chart 2. Data on hours for mining and transportation, communications, and public utilities, which are combinations of industry series, are estimates and subject to revision. However, they provide some indication of both trend and level of hours worked. Moreover, in conjunction with the other series, they indicate which were the "leading" and "lagging" industries in reduction of hours, and the degree to which individual industry sectors have contributed to the total decline in the workweek in the past several decades.

<sup>4</sup> Harry A. Mills and Royal E. Montgomery, *Labor's Progress and Some Basic Labor Problems* (New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1938), p. 465.

<sup>5</sup> Unpublished Census data indicate a decline of about 1½ hours between 1947 and 1956 in service industries, and 1 hour in finance, insurance, and real estate.

## Length of Workweek Since 1929

Hours of work dropped in all of the major non-agricultural industries during the depression, but they appear to have declined much more sharply in some industries than in others. The workweek in manufacturing and mining dropped by nearly 10 hours between 1929 and 1934, to levels of about 35 hours and 30 hours, respectively. A sharp decline in hours during the period also appears to have occurred in construction. The average workweek in building construction was about 29 hours in 1934. Weekly hours for union workmen in construction are reported to have declined by about 3 to 4 hours from 1929 to 1934. Hours of work in most industries picked up for a few years in the midthirties, but declined again in the severe recession of 1937-38. The few series available for hours of work in service industries during this period indicate a more moderate rate of decline.

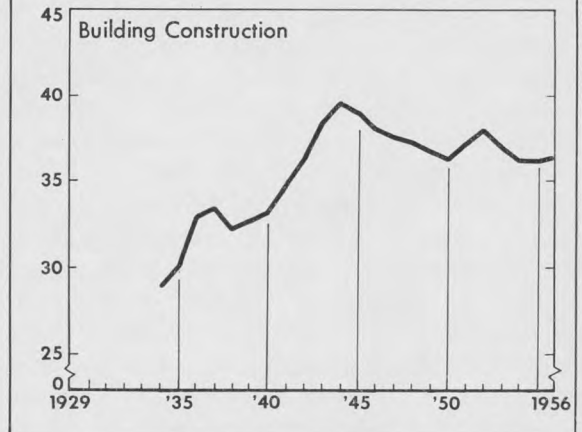
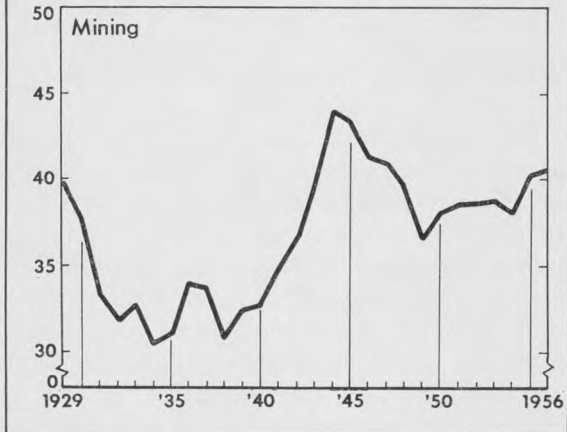
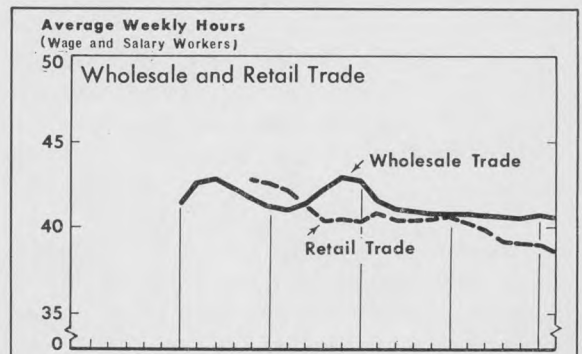
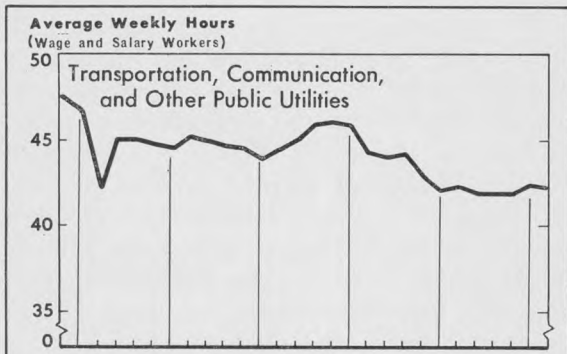
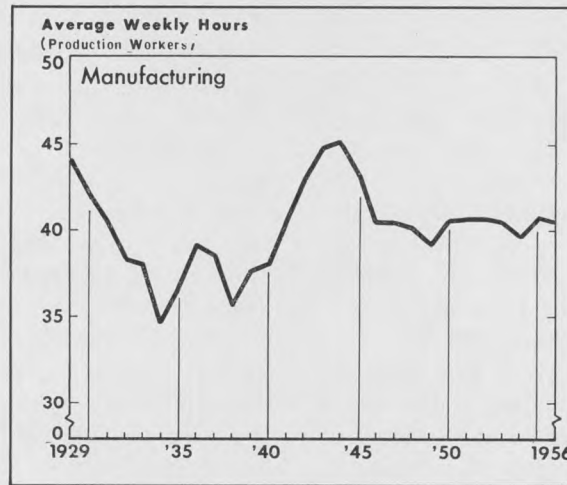
Weekly hours of work generally rose again after the low point of 1938 and continued to a peak in World War II. The average workweek for all nonagricultural industries appears to have resumed its long-term decline in the postwar period. Census estimates of hours of work of all persons in nonagricultural industries declined 1.4 hours between 1947 and 1956. However, the workweek has shown no declining trend in manufacturing since the war. The downward trend has been resumed in trade and service industries and in transportation and communications.<sup>5</sup>

## Factors Affecting Trends in the Workweek

Back in the 19th century, widespread public concern for the health and welfare of workers, particularly women and children, plus early trade union activity, were probably the most important factors in reducing weekly hours of work. This concern was expressed in State laws restricting hours of work for women and children and in laws regulating conditions of work in certain industries such as mining and railroading.

As income and levels of living rose, the desire for more leisure became an important factor. As more and more workers in industry rose above the mere subsistence level of income, it became possible for larger proportions of the labor force, through labor union activity, to indicate a desire for more leisure. This was especially true as

Chart 2. Trend of Average Weekly Hours in Five Nonagricultural Industries, Annual Averages, Selected Years





sharply rising productivity made it unnecessary for increased leisure—in the form of a shorter workweek—to completely displace real income gains.

It is unlikely that significant reductions in the workweek could have been effected during the past century were it not for the amazing productivity of the American economy. Without rising productivity, reductions in the workweek would have resulted in reduced output. Rapidly rising output per worker made it possible to support a rapidly expanding population on a rising standard of living with fewer hours of work. One estimate is that “. . . in the past, about 60 percent of the increase in productivity has gone into higher real wages and about 40 percent into more leisure.”<sup>6</sup>

Another factor which has on several occasions led to a reduction in the workweek has been a share-the-work philosophy. This was especially true of the depression of the 1930's when pressure for sharing the work through shorter workweeks gained considerable momentum. During this period, effective maximum limits on the workweek for certain groups were established in National Recovery Administration codes, in State legislation, and in the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938. The Federal legislation resulted in the widespread adoption of premium pay for many persons in interstate commerce, for work beyond the standard workweek. The 40-hour workweek became standard for much of industry during this period.

As might be expected in a period of virtually full employment, little significant pressure for sharing the work has developed in the postwar period.<sup>7</sup> And, since most industries schedule workweeks of less than 48 hours, long hours threatening

workers' health and safety no longer constitute a problem for any significant proportion of the labor force.

In manufacturing, where workweeks of 40 hours or less have become the general rule, no significant trend in hours has been apparent, on the whole, since 1947. The reduction in hours has been effected mainly in those nonmanufacturing industries where workweeks were above 40 (as in railroads), rather than in industries where the workweek has declined below 40 hours. In fact, the sharp reductions in hours during the past 3 decades have been mainly in those industries which, at the beginning of the period, were well above 40 hours.

There are at present relatively few industries scheduling less than 40-hour weeks.<sup>8</sup> But there has been indication of a growing demand by unions for shortening of the scheduled workweek below 40 hours—especially in manufacturing.<sup>9</sup>

### Reduction in the Farm Workweek

Significant reductions have occurred since World War II in the workweek of both self-employed farmers and wage and salary workers on farms. As a result, hours of work in agriculture since the war have declined more rapidly than in nonagricultural industries, a reversal of the pre-World War II trends. Throughout the past century, the average workweek in agriculture has been much longer than in nonagricultural industries; moreover, the differential was widening throughout the period 1850 to 1940. In 1850, the difference was 6 hours, but by 1940, the difference was about twice as great. Between 1947 and 1956, the workweek declined by 4 hours in agriculture compared with 1.4 hours in nonagricultural industries.

This decline in farm hours, combined with a sharp and persistent reduction in the size of the farm work force and its ratio to total employment, has played an important part in the decline in average hours for the whole economy. Between 1850 and 1950, the percentage of the Nation's work force on farms declined from almost 70 percent to under 12 percent.<sup>10</sup> The decline in farm employment has had a greater effect on reducing overall hours of work than is indicated

<sup>6</sup> William Haber, *The Shorter Work Week Issue* (in *Addresses on Industrial Relations—1957 Series*, Bull. 25, Ann Arbor, Mich., University of Michigan, Bureau of Industrial Relations, 1957).

<sup>7</sup> In this connection, see *Layoff, Recall, and Work-Sharing Procedures*, Pt. IV (in *Monthly Labor Review*, March 1957, pp. 334-335).

<sup>8</sup> See *Wages and Related Benefits, 17 Labor Markets, 1955-56* (BLS Bull. 1188, 1956), table B-3, p. 54. A 1956 survey of 17 labor market areas indicates that only 7 percent of the sample of plant workers were on less than a 40-hour schedule.

<sup>9</sup> Five papers presented at the AFL-CIO Conference on Shorter Hours of Work were excerpted in the *Monthly Labor Review*, November 1956 (pp. 1263-1275).

<sup>10</sup> *Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1957* (U. S. Bureau of the Census), p. 195.

by the magnitude of the drop in total farm employment, because the employment decline was especially sharp among self-employed farmers, who have always worked much longer hours than the "hired hands." Census estimates for 1956, for example, indicate that farmers and farm managers in 4 sample months during the year averaged between 10 and 15 hours more per week than did farm laborers and foremen.<sup>11</sup>

### Part-Time Workers

Another factor which has been important in reducing the average workweek in recent years has been the increasing number and proportion of part-time workers in American industry. The proportion of the work force in nonagricultural industries employed 1 to 14 hours increased from 3.2 percent in 1940 to 4.5 percent in 1956. At the same time, the proportion working 35 hours or more declined from about 83 percent in 1940 to about 79 percent in 1956. Recent Census data indicate that this general pattern is representative of all major nonagricultural industries.<sup>12</sup> This trend is even more evident in agriculture. Between 1940 and 1956, the proportion of those working from 1 to 14 hours increased from 2.1 percent of total agricultural employment to 6.3 percent.

The rise in the number of part-time workers in nonagricultural industries is to a large extent the result of the rapid increase in the number of married women workers over 35.<sup>13</sup> (See table.) Many of these women prefer part-time work, and employers, faced with a tight labor market, have provided part-time jobs.

### Dual Jobholding

A labor force trend which has operated recently to offset the long-term decline in average hours worked is the increase in dual jobholding. Information on this point is available only for a few periods. An estimated 3.6 million persons, or 5.3 percent of the total employed, held more than one job in July 1957, as compared with 1.8 million dual jobholders, or 3 percent of the employed total, reported in a survey in July 1950.<sup>14</sup> Some part of the increase reported may have been the result of improved measurement techniques, but the magnitude of the increase indicates a significant

uptrend.<sup>15</sup> This increase can be related directly to the continued expansion in the trade and service industries, which have provided opportunities for spare-time work in the evening and on Saturdays. Such extra jobs held in trade and service industries tripled between 1950 and 1956—from 350,000 to over a million. Another significant factor that has increased the supply of spare-time workers is the continuing downtrend in the normal full-time workweek in some sectors of the economy. Rising consumer prices during this period were probably an added factor in influencing workers to take a second job.

*Labor force participation of women 35 years old and over and percent having part-time jobs, annual averages, 1940, 1947, and 1956*

Year	Number in labor force (thousands)	Percent of female population in labor force	Percent of labor force	Percent of employed women working less than 35 hours
1956.....	12,878	35.3	18.3	26.4
1947.....	8,373	27.7	13.6	23.4
1940.....	5,755	21.9	10.3	(1)

<sup>1</sup> Not available.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

### Paid Vacations, Holidays, and Sick Leave

Most of the factors which have been summarized above directly affect the data on average weekly hours. But one of the most important developments of recent decades affecting hours actually worked, but not hours "paid for," has been the introduction and rapid spread of vacations with pay, paid holidays, and sick leave—time paid for but not worked. Relatively few companies provided paid vacations for wage earners (as

<sup>11</sup> Annual Report on the Labor Force, Current Population Reports, Series P-50, No. 72, U. S. Bureau of the Census, p. 8.

<sup>12</sup> Hours of Work in the United States: 1955, Current Population Reports, Series P-50, No. 63, U. S. Bureau of the Census, table B.

<sup>13</sup> See Labor Force Projections to 1975 (in Monthly Labor Review, December 1957, pp. 1443-1450).

<sup>14</sup> Multiple Jobholding: July 1957, Current Population Reports, Labor Force, Series P-50, No. 79, U. S. Bureau of the Census, p. 1.

<sup>15</sup> It is important to note that an increase in dual jobholding will have different effects on the Census and BLS series. Under BLS procedures, when a man who works 40 hours a week at his regular full-time job takes on a part-time job of 10 hours in another industry, this would not affect average hours of work in his primary industry, but the average workweek in the industry of the secondary job would be reduced, since the individual is counted there as an employee working only 10 hours a week. Under the Census survey technique of collecting employment and hours data, the individual would be counted as working 50 hours a week and all 50 hours would be assigned to the industry of primary employment. Total man-hours would be increased by the same amount under either method of counting, however.

opposed to salaried personnel) in the 1920's and it is not likely that they inaugurated many of these benefit programs during the early 1930's, when many companies had to cut labor costs. However, organized labor pressed for these benefits, and with improved business conditions in the latter half of the decade of the thirties, these programs began to spread. Their spread received its main impetus during World War II, as a result of several decisions of the National War Labor Board, and through the continued efforts of organized labor.

Although few comprehensive data are available on the amount of time paid for but not worked, some surveys provide a clue to trends in this regard.<sup>16</sup> Rough estimates of the average number of hours per week involved can be computed. On the basis of these estimates, the number of hours per week in nonagricultural industries paid for under programs of paid vacations, holidays, and sick leave, would appear to total about 3 hours in 1956, an increase of 1 hour in the past decade and about 2½ hours since 1929. Or, in other words, the number of days of paid vacation, holidays, and sick leave in nonagricultural industries averaged about 20 days in 1956,<sup>17</sup> a gain of about 6 days in annual paid vacations, holidays, and sick leave since 1947.

### Implications of Current Trends

The desire for more leisure is often cited as the major reason for past reductions in the workweek in the United States, and will certainly be a major factor in the future. With continually rising real income, people can increasingly "afford" leisure. However, it is not at all clear that, for all individuals, rising income and the ability to afford more leisure will necessarily be translated into demand for more leisure. The recent rapid increase in dual jobholding has occurred during a period of near full employment and a rapid rise in real wages. Moreover, dual jobholding is by

no means concentrated among lower income persons alone. For example, a recent Census survey shows that the percentage of professional and technical workers who held two jobs at the same time in mid-1957 was about the same as for non-farm laborers.<sup>18</sup> The percentage of dual jobholding among craftsmen was higher than among operatives and service workers. Because a rising proportion of workers are employed in professional and technical occupations, further increases in dual jobholding may be in prospect.

Other factors also will affect future trends in the length of the workweek. Hours worked in agriculture as well as in nonagricultural industries other than manufacturing, mining, and construction have been declining in the past decade, and the long-term decline in agricultural employment has also continued. This should result in further declines in average hours of work in the economy. Furthermore, technological advances may support the trend toward a shortened workweek. In addition, labor force predictions indicate a large increase in the numbers of teen-age youth and married women seeking part-time work.<sup>19</sup> Moreover, the increase in the practice of granting holidays and vacations with pay, as well as paid sick leave, seems likely to continue to reduce the average number of hours actually worked during the year. Thus, whether or not the standard workweek is reduced further as a direct result of collective bargaining, a number of factors are operating which will tend to lower the average number of hours worked per week and per year.

<sup>16</sup> For example, *Fringe Benefits, 1955* (Washington, D. C., Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Economic Research Department, 1956).

<sup>17</sup> This figure may be somewhat high, since firms which reported in the Chamber's sample tended to be mainly large concerns, and in industries where fringe benefit policies have been more liberal traditionally.

A BLS survey of the feasibility of measuring the cost of fringe benefits in manufacturing, applying to the year 1953, and various National Industrial Conference Board surveys, suggest an average of paid holidays, vacations, and sick leave totaling somewhat less—possibly 15 to 16 days per year in 1956, or about 2.5 hours per week.

<sup>18</sup> See text footnote 14.

<sup>19</sup> *Labor Force Projections to 1975*, op. cit.

# Summaries of Studies and Reports

## Major Agreement Expirations and Reopenings in 1958\*

CONTRACT RENEGOTIATIONS in the automobile industry, where 3-year agreements expire, highlight the 1958 collective bargaining schedule. A significant aspect of the current collective bargaining scene, attributable in large measure to the prevailing practice among major bargaining situations of negotiating long-term contracts, is the spreading of key expirations over 2- or 3-year periods. Steel agreements, for example, expire in 1959. Among agreements in all industries covering 5,000 workers or more, less than half expire in 1958. However, provisions for automatic cost-of-living adjustments, deferred wage increases, and permissible wage reopenings assure yearly activity on the wage front.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has in its file of agreements, or knows of, 329 collective bargaining contracts covering 5,000 or more workers each.<sup>1</sup> These agreements probably represent all of the

contracts of this size in the United States. In total, the 329 contracts cover more than 6 million workers, or about a third of all workers under collective bargaining. Of these agreements, 266, involving 5.6 million workers, were in effect on January 1, 1958. Sixty-three agreements expired on or prior to December 31, 1957, 36 during the last quarter of the year. At the time of the preparation of this article, subsequent agreements in these situations were not on file in the Bureau, nor did the Bureau have any other published information as to their status. Consequently, this article deals with the status of the 266 agreements in effect on January 1, 1958.

Of the 262 major agreements with fixed terms, all but 11 exceed a year's duration (table 1).<sup>2</sup> Two

\*Prepared in the Division of Wages and Industrial Relations, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Statistical data compiled by Cordelia T. Ward.

<sup>1</sup> Although the Bureau does not collect railroad and airline agreements, information for 9 key railroad and 2 airline bargaining situations have been included in this study.

<sup>2</sup> For duration data covering all agreements applying to 1,000 or more workers, see Characteristics of Major Union Contracts (in Monthly Labor Review, July 1956, pp. 810-811).

TABLE 1. Duration, wage-reopening, and wage-adjustment provisions of agreements covering 5,000 or more workers, in effect January 1, 1958

Duration <sup>1</sup>	Totals <sup>2</sup>		Agreements with provisions for—					
	Number of agreements	Number of workers (thousands)	Wage reopening		Automatic cost-of-living adjustments		Deferred wage increase	
			Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)
Total.....	266	5,558.4	78	1,271.7	101	3,224.9	187	4,395.2
1 year.....	11	176.1						
Over 1 and less than 2 years.....	19	173.2						
2 years.....	55	654.5	20	258.5	2	13.4	8	60.8
Over 2 and less than 3 years.....	46	991.6	5	131.1	8	110.0	37	435.9
3 years.....	92	2,583.0	26	437.2	36	820.7	39	845.2
Over 3 and less than 4 years.....	2	23.1	1	14.1	42	1,893.4	78	2,304.3
4 years.....	8	76.5	1	31.5	1	16.5	1	9.0
Over 4 and less than 5 years.....	7	107.5	3	24.0	4	83.5	4	55.0
5 years.....	11	198.5	7	113.9	1	14.0	6	83.5
Over 5 years.....	11	329.9	10	246.9	7	273.4	8	98.1
Open end (no fixed term) <sup>3</sup> .....	4	244.5	2	14.5			1	303.4
								200.0

<sup>1</sup> In classifying agreements by duration for this study, 1-month leeway was observed; e. g., agreements with terms of 23 or 25 months were grouped with agreements of 2 years' duration.

<sup>2</sup> Sums of individual wage provision items may exceed totals, since agreements frequently provide for more than one wage action. Possible wage

reopenings, automatic cost-of-living adjustments, and deferred increases scheduled prior to termination date are counted for contracts terminating in 1958.

<sup>3</sup> Subject to renegotiation at any time.

TABLE 2. Agreements covering 5,000 or more workers in effect January 1, 1958, providing for termination, wage reopening, or wage adjustment in 1958, by industry group

Industry	Current agreements available <sup>1</sup>		Agreements with provisions in 1958 for—										Current agreements not available	
			Termination		Wage reopening				Automatic cost-of-living adjustment		Deferred wage increase			
					Specific wage reopening		Possible wage reopening							
Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	
All industries.....	266	5,558.4	120	2,075.5	32	445.5	25	522.3	96	3,243.4	100	2,459.2	63	642.4
Manufacturing.....	153	2,985.7	73	1,514.4	11	98.2	22	491.9	75	1,938.7	57	1,018.2	18	159.5
Food and kindred products.....	12	163.6	2	14.3	1	5.0	2	72.0	6	66.3	9	144.3	1	10.0
Tobacco manufacturers.....													1	7.8
Textile mill products.....	6	50.8	6	50.8			1	7.0						
Apparel.....	14	382.4	9	153.8	1	10.0	9	269.6			1	6.0	5	38.2
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	2	16.5			1	10.0								
Paper and allied products.....	2	31.3	1	12.3	1	19.0								
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	2	12.5	1	7.0							1	5.5		
Chemicals and allied products.....	2	18.3							1	7.3	1	7.3	1	5.3
Products of petroleum and coal.....	4	31.9	1	5.5	1	5.9	2	20.5					1	5.0
Rubber products.....	4	94.2					4	94.2						
Leather and leather products.....	2	16.1	2	16.1									2	17.2
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	4	38.0	3	27.5							1	10.5	1	18.0
Primary metal industries.....	25	545.9	1	6.5	1	5.3			22	525.1	23	534.1		
Fabricated metal products.....	6	63.2	1	6.0	1	6.0			5	57.2	5	57.2		
Machinery (except electrical).....	11	161.8	8	141.0					10	156.2	3	20.8		
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	14	272.2	4	57.1	3	28.0	2	16.1	6	187.0	5	171.0	2	15.7
Transportation equipment.....	40	1,062.5	33	1,010.5					24	930.1	7	52.0	4	42.3
Instruments and related products.....	2	18.5			1	9.0			1	9.5	1	9.5		
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	1	6.0	1	6.0			1	6.0						
Nonmanufacturing.....	113	2,572.7	47	561.1	21	347.3	3	30.4	21	1,304.7	43	1,441.0	45	482.9
Mining, crude-petroleum, and natural gas production.....	2	255.6							1	7.0	3	25.6		
Transportation.....	22	359.2	9	104.2	7	198.4	1	13.0	9	227.2	6	59.8	3	35.5
Railroads and airlines <sup>3</sup> .....	11	1,058.0	2	16.0					9	1,042.0	9	1,042.0	2	14.0
Communications.....	17	265.2	15	247.8			2	17.4					20	224.5
Utilities: Electric and gas.....	7	75.0	3	35.2	3	25.5					1	14.3		
Wholesale and retail trade.....	7	64.2	5	50.7							2	13.5	4	35.5
Hotels and restaurants.....	8	99.1			6	55.0					2	44.1	2	17.0
Services.....	9	87.8	3	27.5	3	30.5					2	22.5	3	24.0
Construction.....	27	308.6	10	79.7	2	37.9			2	28.5	18	219.2	11	132.4

<sup>1</sup> Sums of individual wage provision items may exceed agreement totals, since agreements frequently provide for more than one type of wage action. Possible wage reopenings, automatic cost-of-living adjustments, and deferred increases scheduled prior to termination date are counted for contracts terminating in 1958.

<sup>2</sup> Includes 2 open-end agreements covering 230,000 workers which may be renegotiated at any time.

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

hundred and thirty-two agreements were negotiated for a term of 2 years or more, including 92 agreements of 3 years' duration. A term of 4 years or longer was provided in 36 agreements.

Long-term agreements generally provide for either wage reopenings or automatic wage increases and some agreements provide for both. An "annual improvement factor," "annual productivity increase," or other fixed wage increases of a deferred nature applied to 4.4 million workers under 187 of the 266 major contracts covered.<sup>3</sup> Wages of 3.2 million workers, under 101 contracts, were tied to changes in the BLS Consumer Price

<sup>3</sup> Refers to cost-of-living adjustments and deferred wage increases taking place during the entire term of the agreement. Many of these changes went into effect in 1957.

Index.<sup>3</sup> A considerably smaller number of workers were under the 78 agreements with the more traditional wage reopening provisions.

Major agreements with no specified termination date ("open end" agreements) are rare. Two of the four open-end agreements cover bituminous and anthracite coal miners.

Almost half of the 266 agreements, covering 2 million workers, expire during 1958, including virtually all major agreements in the aircraft and automobile industries (table 2). Many workers under contracts expiring in 1958 may also be entitled to cost-of-living adjustments due in the first or second quarter of the year, as will 1.5 million workers in the railroad and steel industries where contracts do not terminate until 1959.

TABLE 3. *Expiration dates specified in 266 agreements covering 5,000 or more workers*<sup>1</sup>

Year and month	Number of agreements	Number of workers (thousands)
Total.....	266	5,558.4
1958.....	120	2,075.5
January.....	5	126.6
February.....	8	72.3
March.....	12	176.0
April.....	11	111.8
May.....	27	853.7
June.....	15	275.8
July.....	12	167.8
August.....	10	78.8
September.....	9	103.1
October.....	3	33.9
November.....	1	7.0
December.....	7	68.7
1959.....	101	2,360.6
January-June.....	57	970.0
July-December.....	44	1,390.6
1960.....	26	549.4
January-June.....	18	346.4
July-December.....	8	203.0
1961 and 1962.....	15	328.4
Open end (no fixed term) <sup>2</sup> .....	4	244.5

<sup>1</sup> Based on agreements known to be in effect on January 1, 1958. For 63 situations covering 642,400 workers, current agreements were not available.

<sup>2</sup> Subject to renegotiation at any time.

These 2 industries account for 3 out of 5 workers due to receive deferred wage increases during the year.<sup>4</sup> Wage adjustments in 1958, through contract reopenings, may be in store for approximately 1 million workers under agreements expiring, in the main, in 1959 or later. Under the terms of 25 agreements, wage negotiations may take place in the event of a "change in the purchasing power of the dollar" or other significant economic changes; a slightly larger number of agreements (32) establish a specific reopening date.

Table 3 presents a calendar of expiration dates for the 266 agreements for which this information is available. Negotiations for renewal generally start a month or two prior to contract expiration. The Labor Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act of 1947 requires that a party to an agreement desiring to terminate or modify it shall serve written notice upon the other party 60 days prior to the expiration date. In the absence of such notice, many agreements provide for the automatic continuation of the agreement, frequently for yearly periods.

### Listing of Selected Agreements

Table 4 contains a list of 165 selected bargaining situations, each covering 5,000 or more workers, many of which expire or may be reopened for wage negotiations between January 1 and December 31, 1958.<sup>5</sup> The listing also includes a number of contracts which are not scheduled to terminate or to be reopened, but which provide for wage adjustments based upon changes in living costs or specify deferred wage increases payable during 1958. The 165 bargaining situations listed cover a total of 4.6 million workers.

<sup>4</sup> See also, *Deferred Wage Increases in 1958 and Wage Escalator Clauses* (in *Monthly Labor Review*, December 1957, p. 1464).

<sup>5</sup> Space limitations preclude the listing of all major contracts under which some action in 1958 is scheduled. No contracts in the construction industry are listed; in other industry groups, the selection of contracts is, in the main, designed to cover a broad range of separate industries and key situations.

TABLE 4. *Expiration, reopening, and wage adjustment provisions of selected collective bargaining agreements, January-December 1958*<sup>1</sup>

Company or association and location	Union <sup>2</sup>	Approximate number of employees covered	Contract term <sup>3</sup>	Provisions effective January-December 1958, for—		
				Wage reopening	Automatic cost-of-living adjustment <sup>4</sup>	Deferred wage increase
<i>Food and kindred products</i>						
Brewers Board of Trade, New York, N. Y.	Teamsters.....	6,300	June 1956 to May 1958.....			
Brewery Proprietors of Milwaukee, Wis.	Brewery.....	6,000	June 1957 to May 1959.....			10 cents per hour on June 1, 1958; except 5 cents per hour applies to 2 of the companies covered unless sales have increased 10 percent during preceding 12 months.
California Brewers Association (Intrastate).	Teamsters.....	8,000	Apr. 1956 to Mar. 1958.....			

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4. *Expiration, reopening, and wage adjustment provisions of selected collective bargaining agreements, January-December 1958*<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Company or association and location	Union <sup>2</sup>	Approximate number of employees covered	Contract term <sup>3</sup>	Provisions effective January-December 1958, for—		
				Wage reopening	Automatic cost-of-living adjustment <sup>4</sup>	Deferred wage increase
<i>Food and kindred products—Continued</i>						
California Packing Corp.—California Division (Intrastate).	Teamsters.....	12,000	Mar. 1956 to Feb. 1959...	By written notice if the cost-of-living index should change by 6 percent during the last 2 years of the 3-year contract. (Base figure will be the index for Dec. 1956.)		5 cents per hour on Mar. 1, 1958.
California Processors and Growers, Inc. (Intrastate).	.....do.....	60,000	Mar. 1956 to Feb. 1959...	.....do.....		5 cents per hour in 1958.
Campbell Soup Co., Camden, N. J.	Packinghouse.....	5,000	July 1956 to Feb. 1959...	Mar. 1, 1958, on 60 days' notice.		
Armour & Co. (Interstate)	.....do.....	20,000	Oct. 1956 to Aug. 1959...		Semiannually (Jan. and July).	7.5 cents per hour on Sept. 1, 1958. Additional 1.5 cents per hour increase for female jobs.
Swift & Co. (Interstate)....	Packinghouse; Meatcutters; and Brotherhood of Packinghouse Workers (Ind).	32,800	Sept. 1956 to Aug. 1959...		.....do.....	Do.
Wilson & Co., Inc. (Interstate).	Packinghouse.....	8,000	Sept. 1956 to Aug. 1959...		.....do.....	Do.
<i>Textile mill products</i>						
Bates Manufacturing Co. (Intrastate—Maine).	Textile Workers Union.	5,500	May 1955 to Apr. 1958....			
Berkshire Hathaway, Inc. (Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Vermont).	.....do.....	9,500	Apr. 1956 to Apr. 1958....			
Dan River Mills, Danville, Va.	United Textile Workers.	9,000	June 1957 to May 1958....			
Dyeing and Finishing Companies (New York and New Jersey Metropolitan area).	Textile Workers Union.	14,000	Oct. 1955 to Oct. 1958....			
Knitted Outerwear Manufacturers Association, Pennsylvania District, Philadelphia, Pa.	Ladies' Garment..	5,800	Oct. 1955 to June 1958....			
United Knitwear Manufacturers League, Inc., New York, N. Y.	.....do.....	7,000	July 1954 to July 1958....	In event of change in the cost of living, or in the purchasing power of the dollar.		
<i>Apparel</i>						
Associated Fur Manufacturers, Inc. (Greater New York area).	Meat Cutters.....	10,000	Apr. 1955 to Feb. 1958....			
Boston Apparel Guild, Boston, Mass.	Ladies' Garment.	5,000	Feb. 1955 to Feb. 1958....			
Clothing Manufacturers Association of the U. S. A. (Interstate).	Clothing.....	150,000	June 1957 to May 1960....	By written notice on or before Feb. 1, 1958—modifications to become effective June 1.		
Cluett, Peabody and Co. (Interstate).	.....do.....	7,000	Aug. 1956 to May 1958....			
Cotton Garment Firms, Philadelphia, Pa.	.....do.....	6,500	June 1957 to May 1958....			

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4. *Expiration, reopening, and wage adjustment provisions of selected collective bargaining agreements, January-December 1958* <sup>1</sup>—Continued

Company or association and location	Union <sup>2</sup>	Approximate number of employees covered	Contract term <sup>3</sup>	Provisions effective January-December 1958, for—		
				Wage reopening	Automatic cost-of-living adjustment <sup>4</sup>	Deferred wage increase
<i>Apparel—Continued</i>						
Industrial Council of Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers, Inc.; Merchants' Ladies' Garment Association, Inc.; Infants' and Children's Coat Association, Inc.; and American Cloak and Suit Manufacturers Association, Inc. (New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut).	Ladies' Garment..	50,000	June 1954 to May 1959...	If Consumer Price Index (CPI) rises 5 percent above last cost-of-living adjustment. Demands to be submitted on May 1 or Oct. 15.	-----	
National Association of Blouse Manufacturers, Inc. (New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut).	.....do.....	18,000	Jan. 1956 to Dec. 1958...	In event of increase in cost of living, national currency legislation, or other changes which shall decrease the purchasing power of the dollar.	-----	
National Skirt and Sportswear Association (New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Connecticut).	.....do.....	6,500	July 1953 to May 1958...	do.....	-----	
New England Sportswear Manufacturers Association, Boston, Mass.	.....do.....	5,500	Feb. 1955 to Feb. 1958...		-----	
Pleaters, Stitchers and Embroiderers Association, Inc., New York, N. Y.	.....do.....	10,000	Sept. 1955 to Aug. 1958...	In event of changes in the cost of living either as a result of devaluation of the dollar or other causes.	-----	
Popular Priced Dress Manufacturers Association; United Popular Dress Manufacturers Association; United Better Dress Manufacturers Association; National Dress Manufacturers Association; and Affiliated Dress Manufacturers Association (Interstate).	.....do.....	85,300	Mar. 1955 to Jan. 1958...		-----	
<i>Lumber and wood products (except furniture)</i>						
Douglas Fir Plywood Mills (Oregon and Washington).	Woodworkers.....	6,500	Apr. 1956 to Mar. 1960...	At any time, on 15 days' notice.	-----	
Southern California Lumber Employers Carpenters Council, Los Angeles County, Calif.	Carpenters.....	10,000	July 1956 to June 1959...	June 30, 1958, on 60 days' notice.	-----	
<i>Paper and allied products</i>						
International Paper Co.—Southern Kraft Division (Interstate).	Papermakers and Paperworkers; Pulp; and Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.	12,300	June 1956 to May 1958...		-----	

See footnotes at end of table.



TABLE 4. *Expiration, reopening, and wage adjustment provisions of selected collective bargaining agreements, January-December 1958*<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Company or association and location	Union <sup>2</sup>	Approximate number of employees covered	Contract term <sup>3</sup>	Provisions effective January-December 1958, for—		
				Wage reopening	Automatic cost-of-living adjustment <sup>4</sup>	Deferred wage increase
<i>Paper and allied products—Continued</i>						
Pacific Coast Association of Pulp and Paper Manufacturers (Washington, Oregon, and California).	Papermakers and Paperworkers; and Pulp.	19,000	June 1955 to May 1960....	June 1, 1958, on 60 days' notice.	-----	
<i>Printing, publishing, and allied industries</i>						
Metropolitan Lithographers Association, Inc. (New York, N. Y., area).	Lithographers.....	7,000	May 1956 to Apr. 1958....	-----	-----	
New York Employing Printers' Association, Inc.—Printers League Section, New York, N. Y.	Typographical....	5,500	Aug. 1957 to June 1959 <sup>5</sup> ..	-----	-----	\$5 per week on July 1, 1958.
<i>Chemicals and allied products</i>						
Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich.	Mine Workers, District 50 (Ind.).	7,300	Apr. 1956 to Mar. 1959....	-----	Quarterly (Feb., May, Aug., Nov.).	8 cents per hour on Mar. 3, 1958.
<i>Products of petroleum and coal</i>						
Atlantic Refining Co. (Interstate).	Atlantic Independent Union (Ind.).	10,500	Mar. 1957 to Mar. 1959..	At any time, on written notice by either party.	-----	
Sinclair Oil Corp. (Interstate).	Oil, Chemical and Atomic.	10,000	June 1957 to June 1959....	At any time.....	-----	
Standard Oil Company of Indiana, Whiting, Ind.	Independent Petroleum Workers of America (Ind.).	5,900	Mar. 1957 to Mar. 1959..	March 8, 1958, on 60 days' notice.	-----	
<i>Rubber products</i>						
Firestone Tire and Rubber Co. (Interstate).	Rubber.....	21,200	Apr. 1957 to Apr. 1959...	At any time, on 60 days' notice.	-----	
B. F. Goodrich Co. (Interstate).	do.....	15,000	Apr. 1957 to Apr. 1959...	do.....	-----	
Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. (Interstate).	do.....	28,000	Feb. 1957 to Apr. 1959...	do.....	-----	
United States Rubber Co. (Interstate).	do.....	30,000	Apr. 1957 to Apr. 1959...	do.....	-----	
<i>Stone, clay, and glass products</i>						
Corning Glass Works, Corning and Horse Heads, N. Y.	Flint Glass.....	5,500	Nov. 1956 to Jan. 1958....	-----	-----	
Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co. (Interstate).	Glass and Ceramic.	10,000	Sept. 1955 to Sept. 1958....	-----	-----	
Owens-Illinois Glass Co.—Glass container plants and warehouses (Interstate).	Glass Bottle.....	10,500	May 1957 to Mar. 1960....	-----	-----	2 percent on Apr. 1, 1958.
Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.—Flat glass plants (Interstate).	Glass and Ceramic.	12,000	Sept. 1955 to Sept. 1958....	-----	-----	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4. *Expiration, reopening, and wage adjustment provisions of selected collective bargaining agreements, January-December 1958*—Continued

Company or association and location	Union <sup>2</sup>	Approximate number of employees covered	Contract term <sup>3</sup>	Provisions effective January-December 1958, for—		
				Wage reopening	Automatic cost-of-living adjustment <sup>4</sup>	Deferred wage increase
<i>Primary metal industries</i>						
Aluminum Company of America (Interstate).	Steelworkers.....	17,400	Aug. 1956 to July 1959.....		Semiannually (Feb. and Aug.).	8 cents per hour plus an increment increase of 0.2 cent per hour between job grades on Aug. 1, 1958.
Aluminum Company of America (Interstate).	Aluminum.....	10,600	Aug. 1956 to July 1959.....		do.....	8 cents per hour plus 1.5 cents per hour for wage structure adjustments on Aug. 1, 1958.
Bethlehem Steel Co. (Interstate).	Steelworkers.....	90,000	Aug. 1956 to June 1959.....		Semiannually (Jan. and July).	7-13 cents per hour on July 1, 1958.
Chicago Foundrymen's Association and independent companies (Intrastate—Illinois).	Molders.....	5,300	May 1956 to Apr. 1959.....	May 1, 1958, on 60-90 days' notice.		
Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corp. (Maryland, Ohio, and Washington).	Steelworkers.....	7,800	Sept. 1956 to July 1959.....		Semiannually (Feb. and Aug.).	8 cents per hour and increment between job classes shall be increased by 0.3 cent per per hour on Aug. 1, 1958.
National Lead Co.—Doehler-Jarvis Division (Interstate).	Auto Workers.....	6,500	Oct. 1955 to Aug. 1958.....			
Republic Steel Corp. (Interstate).	Steelworkers.....	55,000	Aug. 1956 to June 1959.....		Semiannually (Jan. and July).	7-12.6 cents per hour on July 1, 1958.
Reynolds Metals Co. (Interstate).	do.....	8,500	Aug. 1956 to July 1959.....		Semiannually (Feb. and Aug.).	8 cents per hour plus increment increase of 0.2 cent between job grades on Aug. 1, 1958.
Southern and Northern Soil Pipe Manufacturers Negotiating Committee (Interstate).	Molders.....	9,000	Jan. 1957 to Dec. 1959.....			8 cents per hour on Jan. 6, 1958.
United States Steel Corp. (Interstate).	Steelworkers.....	148,000	Aug. 1956 to June 1959.....		Semiannually (Jan. and July).	7-13 cents per hour on July 1, 1958.
United States Steel Corp.—Salaried employees (Interstate).	do.....	9,800	Aug. 1956 to June 1959.....		do.....	\$7.46-\$12.26 biweekly increase effective July 1, 1958.
<i>Fabricated metal products</i>						
American Can Co. (Interstate).	do.....	20,000	Oct. 1956 to Sept. 1959.....		Semiannually (Apr. and Oct.).	Basic increase of 7 cents per hour for hourly workers and \$2.80 per week for salaried workers on Oct. 1, 1958.
California Metal Trades Association (Intrastate—California).	Machinists.....	6,400	Aug. 1957 to May 1959.....		July 1, 1958.....	11 cents per hour on July 1, 1958.
Continental Can Co., Inc. (Interstate).	Steelworkers.....	17,000	Oct. 1956 to Sept. 1959.....		Semiannually (Apr. and Oct.).	7-10.6 cents per hour for hourly workers and \$4.24-\$6.64 per week for salaried workers on Oct. 1, 1958.
Manufacturers' Industrial Relations Association (cooking and heating appliance manufactures). (Interstate).	Molders.....	6,000	Jan. 1956 to Dec. 1958.....	Jan. 1, 1958, on 60 days' notice.		
<i>Machinery (except electrical)</i>						
Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co., West Allis, Wis.	Auto Workers.....	9,000	Sept. 1955 to Aug. 1958.....		Quarterly (Mar., June, Sept., Dec.).	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4. *Expiration, reopening, and wage adjustment provisions of selected collective bargaining agreements, January–December 1958* <sup>1</sup>—Continued

Company or association and location	Union <sup>2</sup>	Approximate number of employees covered	Contract term <sup>3</sup>	Provisions effective January–December 1958, for—		
				Wage reopening	Automatic cost-of-living adjustment <sup>4</sup>	Deferred wage increase
<i>Machinery (except electrical)—Continued</i>						
Automotive Tool and Die Manufacturers' Association, Detroit, Mich.	Auto Workers.....	6,000	June 1955 to June 1958.....	-----	Quarterly (Mar., June, Sept., Dec.).	
Caterpillar Tractor Co., Peoria, Ill.	.....do.....	18,000	Aug. 1955 to July 1958.....	-----	do.....	
Deere and Co. (Iowa and Illinois).	.....do.....	11,700	Aug. 1955 to July 1958.....	-----	do.....	
General Motors Corp. (Interstate).	International Union of Electrical Workers.	40,000	June 1955 to May 1958.....	-----	do.....	
International Harvester Co. (Interstate).	Auto Workers.....	40,000	Sept. 1955 to July 1958.....	-----	do.....	
Royal McBee Corp.—Royal Typewriter Co. Division, Hartford, Conn.	.....do.....	5,200	Nov. 1956 to Oct. 1959.....	-----	Annually. (First Monday of Nov. 1958).	5–8 cents per hour on first Monday in Nov. 1958.
Sperry Rand Corp.—Remington Rand, Inc., Division, Elmira, N. Y.	Machinists.....	5,600	Sept. 1956 to Sept. 1961.....	-----		5–10 cents on Monday nearest Sept. 15, 1958.
Timken Roller Bearing Co. (Intrastate—Ohio).	Steelworkers.....	10,000	Aug. 1956 to Aug. 1959.....	-----	Semiannually (Jan. and July).	9 cents per hour on Aug. 24, 1958.
<i>Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies</i>						
Electric Auto-Lite Co. (Interstate).	Auto Workers.....	16,000	Nov. 1955 to July 1958.....	-----	Quarterly (Mar., June, Sept., Dec.).	
General Electric Co. (Interstate).	International Union of Electrical Workers.	83,000	Aug. 1955 to Oct. 1960.....	-----	Quarterly (Jan., Apr., July, Oct.).	3.48 percent (5 cents per hour minimum) on Sept. 15, 1958.
Westinghouse Electric Corp. (Interstate).	.....do.....	55,000	Mar. 1956 to Oct. 1960.....	-----	Quarterly (Mar., June, Sept., Dec. for monthly employees; Feb., May, Aug., Nov. for hourly and salaried employees on a weekly schedule).	3.5 percent (not in excess of 5–12 cents per hour for hourly employees; \$2–\$4.80 per week for salaried employees on a 40-hour weekly schedule and \$8.67–\$20.80 per month for monthly employees) on Oct. 13, 1958.
Westinghouse Electric Corp. (Interstate).	Federation of Westinghouse Independent Salaried Union (Ind.).	14,000	Oct. 1955 to Oct. 1960.....	-----	Quarterly (Mar., June, Sept., Dec. for monthly employees; Feb., May, Aug., Nov. for weekly employees).	3.5 percent (minimum \$2 per week for weekly employees; and \$8.65 per month for monthly employees), on Oct. 13, 1958.
<i>Transportation equipment</i>						
Bell Aircraft Corp. (Intrastate—New York).	Auto Workers.....	7,000	June 1957 to Mar. 1959.....	-----	Quarterly (Mar., June, Sept., Dec.).	7 cents per hour effective the first Monday following May 15, 1958.
Bendix Aviation Corp. (Interstate).	.....do.....	16,000	Oct. 1955 to Aug. 1958.....	-----	do.....	
Boeing Airplane Co., Wichita, Kans.	Machinists.....	17,000	July 1956 to July 1958.....	-----		
Boeing Airplane Co. (Intrastate—Washington).	.....do.....	23,000	June 1956 to May 1958.....	-----		
Douglas Aircraft Co., Inc., Santa Monica and El Segundo, Calif.	.....do.....	32,100	Apr. 1956 to Mar. 1958.....	-----	Quarterly (Feb., May, Aug., Nov.).	

See footnotes at end of table.

450109—58—4

TABLE 4. *Expiration, reopening, and wage adjustment provisions of selected collective bargaining agreements, January–December 1958*<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Company or association and location	Union <sup>2</sup>	Approximate number of employees covered	Contract term <sup>3</sup>	Provisions effective January–December 1958, for—		
				Wage reopening	Automatic cost-of-living adjustment <sup>4</sup>	Deferred wage increase
<i>Transportation equipment—Continued</i>						
Douglas Aircraft Co., Inc., Long Beach, Calif., and Tulsa, Okla.	Auto Workers.....	27, 600	Mar. 1956 to Mar. 1958.....		Quarterly (Feb., May, Aug., Nov.).	
General Dynamics Corp.—Convair Division, San Diego, Calif.	Engineers and Architects Association (Ind.).	5, 400	July 1956 to May 1958.....			
General Dynamics Corp.—Convair Division (California, New Mexico, Texas, and Maryland).	Machinists.....	30, 300	Apr. 1956 to Apr. 1958.....			
Lockheed Aircraft Corp.—Georgia Division, Marietta, Ga.	.....do.....	14, 000	Apr. 1957 to Mar. 1958.....			
Lockheed Aircraft Corp.—California Division, Los Angeles County, Calif.	.....do.....	22, 000	Mar. 1956 to Mar. 1958.....			
Glenn L. Martin Co., Middle River, Md.	Auto Workers.....	11, 500	Dec. 1955 to June 1958.....		Quarterly (Jan., Apr., July, Oct.).	
McDonnell Aircraft Corp., St. Louis, Mo.	Machinists.....	9, 100	May 1956 to May 1958.....			
North American Aviation, Inc. (Ohio and California).	Auto Workers.....	32, 800	Mar. 1956 to Mar. 1958.....		Quarterly (Jan., Apr., July, Oct.).	
Republic Aviation Corp. (Intrastate—New York).	Machinists.....	15, 000	June 1956 to Mar. 1958.....			
Temco Aircraft Corp. (Intrastate—Texas).	Auto Workers.....	5, 800	Oct. 1956 to Oct. 1958.....			
Thompson Products, Inc.—Tapeo Division (Intrastate—Ohio).	Aircraft Workers Alliance, Inc. (Ind.).	9, 600	Sept. 1955 to May 1958.....		Quarterly (Mar., June, Sept., Dec.).	
United Aircraft Corp.—Sikorsky Aircraft Division, Bridgeport and Stratford, Conn.	Auto Workers.....	7, 800	Mar. 1956 to Feb. 1958.....			
United Aircraft Corp.—Chance Vought Aircraft, Inc., Division, Dallas, Tex.	.....do.....	5, 500	Mar. 1956 to Mar. 1958.....			
American Motors Corp. (Michigan and Wisconsin).	.....do.....	13, 000	Sept. 1955 to June 1958.....		Quarterly (Mar., June, Sept., Dec.).	
The Budd Co., Hunting Park Plant, Philadelphia, Pa.	.....do.....	5, 000	Aug. 1955 to Aug. 1958.....		do	
The Budd Co., Detroit, Mich.	.....do.....	6, 000	Sept. 1955 to Aug. 1958.....		do	
Chrysler Corp.—Production, Maintenance, and Automotive Body Division (Interstate).	.....do.....	140, 000	Sept. 1955 to May 1958.....		do	
Ford Motor Co. (Interstate)	.....do.....	140, 000	June 1955 to June 1958.....		do	
General Motors Corp. (Interstate).	.....do.....	375, 000	June 1955 to May 1958.....		do	
Studebaker-Packard Corp., South Bend, Ind.	.....do.....	6, 000	Jan. 1956 to Aug. 1958.....		do	
Bethlehem Steel Co.—Shipbuilding Division (Interstate).	Marine and Shipbuilding.	12, 000	Nov. 1956 to July 1959.....		First pay period beginning on or after July 1, 1958.	Aug. 1, 1958: Hourly rates, 7–10 cents per hour; piece rates, 6-percent increase.
Pacific Coast Shipbuilders (Interstate).	Metal Trades Council.	14, 000	July 1957 to June 1958.....			

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4. *Expiration, reopening, and wage adjustment provisions of selected collective bargaining agreements, January–December 1958*<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Company or association and location	Union <sup>2</sup>	Approximate number of employees covered	Contract term <sup>3</sup>	Provisions effective January–December 1958, for—		
				Wage reopening	Automatic cost-of-living adjustment <sup>4</sup>	Deferred wage increase
<i>Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments</i>						
Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co., Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn.	Teamsters-----	9,000	Dec. 1956 to Jan. 1960...	Feb. 1, 1958, on 60 days' notice.	-----	-----
Sperry Rand Corp.—Sperry Gyroscope Division (Great Neck, N. Y. area).	International Union of Electrical Workers.	9,500	Nov. 1956 to May 1961	-----	Quarterly (dates not available).	3 percent effective at beginning of payroll period following May 23, 1958.
<i>Mining—Metal and coal</i>						
Anaconda Copper Mining Co. (Intrastate—Montana).	Mine, Mill (Ind.)	8,600	June 1956 to June 1959	-----	-----	6 cents per hour plus an increment increase of ¼ cent per hour or 2 cents per shift in the spread between job classifications on July 1, 1958.
Anthracite coal operators (Intrastate—Pennsylvania).	Mine Workers (Ind.)	30,000	Dec. 1956—open end	-----	-----	-----
Bituminous coal operators (Interstate).	do-----	200,000	Oct. 1956—open end	-----	-----	-----
Kennecott Copper Corp. (Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada, and Utah)	Mine, Mill (Ind.)	10,000	July 1956 to June 1959	-----	-----	56-78 cents per shift on July 1, 1958.
United States Steel Corp., Oliver Iron Mining Co. Division (Intrastate—Minnesota).	Steelworkers-----	7,000	Aug. 1956 to June 1959	-----	Semiannually (Jan. and July).	7-11.4 cents per hour on July 1, 1958.
<i>Railroads and airlines<sup>5</sup></i>						
Class I Railroads-----	11 nonoperating employee unions.	728,000	Nov. 1956 to Oct. 1959	-----	Semiannually (May and Nov.).	7 cents per hour on Nov. 1, 1958.
Do-----	Order of Railway Conductors and Brakemen (Ind.).	20,000	Nov. 1956 to Oct. 1959	-----	do-----	Do.
Do-----	Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.	50,000	Nov. 1956 to Oct. 1959	-----	do-----	Do.
Do-----	Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.	121,000	Nov. 1956 to Oct. 1959	-----	do-----	Nov. 1, 1958: \$15 per month to dining car stewards; \$14 per month to yardmasters; 7 cents per hour to other employees. Yard service employees may convert 2 cents of the Nov. 1, 1957 and 1958 increase to pay for 7 paid holidays beginning Nov. 1957 if holiday option is exercised by Oct. 1, 1957, or 4 cents of the Nov. 1958 increase if holidays are elected by Oct. 1, 1958.

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4. *Expiration, reopening, and wage adjustment provisions of selected collective bargaining agreements, January-December 1958*<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Company or association and location	Union <sup>2</sup>	Approximate number of employees covered	Contract term <sup>3</sup>	Provisions effective January-December 1958, for—		
				Wage reopening	Automatic cost-of-living adjustment <sup>4</sup>	Deferred wage increase
<i>Railroads and airlines</i> <sup>5</sup> —Con.						
Class I Railroads.....	Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers (Ind.).	48,000	Nov. 1956 to Oct. 1959.....		Semiannually (May and Nov.)	3.5 percent (59-70 cents increase in basic daily rates) on Nov. 1, 1958. Yard engineers may convert 2 cents per hour of the Nov. 1957 and 1958 increase to pay for 7 paid holidays beginning Nov. 1957 if holiday option is exercised by Nov. 1957, or 4 cents per hour of the Nov. 1958 increase if holidays are elected by Nov. 1, 1958, or thereafter.
Railway Express Agency (Interstate).	Railway Clerks....	35,000	Nov. 1956 to Oct. 1959.....		do.....	7 cents per hour on Nov. 1, 1958.
American Air Lines—Mechanics and other ground service personnel.	Transport Workers.	7,500	Sept. 1956 to Sept. 1958.....			
Pan-American World Airways—Mechanics and other ground service and flight service personnel.	do.....	8,500	Oct. 1957 to Dec. 1958.....			
<i>Local railway and bus lines</i>						
Chicago Transit Authority, Chicago, Ill.	Street.....	11,600	June 1957 to Nov. 1959.....		Quarterly (Mar., June, Sept., Dec.).	5.5 cents per hour on June 1, 1958, and Dec. 1, 1958, (additional 5 cents per hour applies to Car and Bus Repairers, Class B). Foremen's rates increased \$10 per month on June 1, 1958, and Dec. 1, 1958, except assistant foreman of laborers receive \$9.53 per month.
Public Service Coordinated Transport (Intrastate—New Jersey).	do.....	5,500	Feb. 1956 to Jan. 1958.....			
<i>Trucking and warehousing</i>						
Automobile Carrier Drive-way and Truckaway Agreement (Interstate).	Teamster.....	15,000	Mar. 1955 to Feb. 1961....	Feb. 28, 1958, on 60 days' prior notice; in event maximum workweek is reduced by Interstate Commerce Commission or by legislative act; or in event of war, declaration of emergency or imposition of economic controls, upon 60 days' notice.	Semiannually (Mar. and Sept.).	
Trucking Companies—New England Freight Agreement (Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island).	do.....	15,000	Apr. 1955 to Apr. 1958.....			

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4. *Expiration, reopening, and wage adjustment provisions of selected collective bargaining agreements, January-December 1958*<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Company or association and location	Union *	Approximate number of employees covered	Contract term †	Provisions effective January-December 1958, for—		
				Wage reopening	Automatic cost-of-living adjustment ‡	Deferred wage increase
<i>Trucking and warehousing—Continued</i>						
Trucking Companies—Over-The-Road Motor-Freight Agreement (Intrastate—New York).	Teamster.....	7,000	Aug. 1955 to July 1958.			
Trucking Companies—Local Cartage Agreement (Intrastate—New York).	do.....	10,000	Aug. 1955 to July 1958.			6-10 cents per hour on Feb. 1, 1958. Increase does not apply to local No. 649.
California Trucking Association, Inc. (Intrastate—California).	do.....	6,000	May 1955 to Apr. 1958.			
Central Area—Over-The-Road Motor Freight Agreement (13 midwestern States).	do.....	55,000	Feb. 1955 to Jan. 1961.	Jan. 31, 1958, on 60 days' notice; or in event of war, declaration of emergency or imposition of economic controls, on 60 days' notice.	Semiannually (Feb. and Aug.).	
Central Area—Local Cartage Agreement (13 midwestern States and Wheeling, W. Va., excluding Chicago, Ill., area).	do.....	110,000	Feb. 1955 to Jan. 1961.	do.....	do.....	
Empire State Highway Transportation Association, Inc., New York, N. Y.	do.....	8,000	Sept. 1956 to Aug. 1960.	Sept. 1, 1958, on 60 days' notice.		
Southwest Operators' Association Local Freight, Forwarding, Pickup and Delivery Agreement (Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas, excluding El Paso).	do.....	5,000	May 1955 to Jan. 1961.	Jan. 31, 1958, on 60 days' notice; or in event of reduction in workweek by governmental action, on 60 days' notice.	Semiannually (Feb. and Aug.)	
<i>Transportation—Water</i>						
Atlantic and Gulf Coast Companies and Agents—Dry cargo and passenger vessels.	Maritime.....	25,200	June 1955 to June 1958.			
Atlantic and Gulf Coast Tanker Companies.	do.....	7,500	June 1955 to June 1958.			
Atlantic and Gulf District Freight-Ship Agreement.	Seafarers.....	13,000	Oct. 1956 to Sept. 1958.	At any time.		
<i>Services allied to transportation</i>						
Galveston Maritime Association, Inc., the Houston Maritime Association, Inc., with the Master Stevedores Association of Texas (Ports of Texas and Lake Charles, La.).	Longshoremen's Association (Ind.).	8,000	Oct. 1956 to Sept. 1959.			7 cents per hour on Oct. 1, 1958, for longshore work. Rates for timber and cotton work also increased but vary by group and piece rate.
New York Shipping Association (Port of Greater New York and vicinity).	do.....	20,000	Oct. 1956 to Sept. 1959.		Oct. 1, 1958.	7 cents per hour on Oct. 1, 1958.
New Orleans Steamship Association, New Orleans, La.	do.....	5,000	Oct. 1956 to Sept. 1959.			Do.
Pacific Maritime Association (Pacific Coast).	Longshoremen and Warehousemen (Ind.)	15,000	May 1956 to June 1958.			

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4. *Expiration, reopening, and wage adjustment provisions of selected collective bargaining agreements, January–December 1958*<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Company or association and location	Union <sup>2</sup>	Approximate number of employees covered	Contract term <sup>3</sup>	Provisions effective January–December 1958, for—		
				Wage reopening	Automatic cost-of-living adjustment <sup>4</sup>	Deferred wage increase
<i>Communications: Telephone and telegraph</i>						
American Telephone and Telegraph Company—Long Lines Department (Interstate).	Communications..	25,000	Dec. 1956 to Jan. 1958..			
New England Telephone and Telegraph Co.—Traffic Department (Interstate).	New England Federation of Traffic Workers (Ind.)	18,000	Feb. 1957 to May 1958..			
New Jersey Bell Telephone Co.—Plant and Engineering Departments (Intrastate—New Jersey).	Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.	7,700	Mar. 1957 to June 1958..			
New York Telephone Co.—Traffic Department (Intrastate—New York; downstate area).	Telephone Traffic Union (Ind.).	19,000	Oct. 1956 to Sept. 1958..			
New York Telephone Co.—Accounting Department (Intrastate—New York; downstate area).	Telephone Employees' Organization, Accounting Department (Ind.).	5,600	May 1957 to July 1958..			
New York Telephone Co.—Commercial Department and Headquarters Departments (Intrastate—New York; downstate area).	Union of Telephone Workers (Ind.).	6,000	May 1957 to June 1958..			
New York Telephone Co.—Plant Department (Intrastate—New York; downstate area).	United Telephone Organizations (Ind.).	20,500	May 1957 to July 1958..			
New York Telephone Co.—Plant and Engineering Departments (Intrastate—New York; upstate area).	Empire State Telephone Workers' Organization (Ind.).	6,600	Apr. 1957 to June 1958..			
New York Telephone Co.—Traffic Department (Intrastate—New York; upstate area).	Telephone Traffic Union (Ind.).	9,500	May 1957 to July 1958..			
Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co.—Traffic Department (Southern California area).	Federation of Women Telephone Workers' of Southern California (Ind.).	11,800	Sept. 1956 to Sept. 1958..			
Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co.—All departments (Intrastate—Oregon).	Communications..	5,300	Nov. 1956 to Jan. 1958..			
Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Co. (Interstate).	Communications..	57,600	May 1957 to May 1958..			
Western Union Telegraph Co. (Interstate).	Telegraphers.....	30,000	June 1956 to May 1958..			

See footnotes at end of table.



TABLE 4. *Expiration, reopening, and wage adjustment provisions of selected collective bargaining agreements, January–December 1958*<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Company or association and location	Union <sup>2</sup>	Approximate number of employees covered	Contract term <sup>3</sup>	Provisions effective January–December 1958, for—		
				Wage reopening	Automatic cost-of-living adjustment <sup>4</sup>	Deferred wage increase
<i>Utilities: Electric and gas</i>						
Commonwealth Edison Co., and subsidiary Public Service Co. (Intrastate—Illinois).	Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.	11,000	Apr. 1956 to Mar. 1959	Mar. 31, 1958, on 60 days' notice.		
Consolidated Edison Co. of New York and Consolidated Telegraph and Electrical Subway Co., New York City and Westchester County, N. Y.	Utility	22,600	Mar. 1956 to Feb. 1958			
Consumers Power Co. (Intrastate—Michigan).	do	5,200	Feb. 1956 to Feb. 1958			
Niagara Mohawk Power Corp. (Intrastate—New York).	Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.	7,400	June 1956 to May 1958			
Pacific Gas and Electric Co. (Intrastate—California).	do	14,300	July 1957 to June 1959			Weekly increase, varies by occupation, on July 1, 1958.
<i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>						
Dairy Industry Industrial Relations Association (Intrastate—California).	Teamsters	7,200	Mar. 1956 to Feb. 1958			
First National Stores, Inc. (New England area).	Meat Cutters	9,000	Feb. 1956 to Feb. 1958			
Food Employers Council, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif.	Retail Clerks	8,000	Jan. 1956 to Dec. 1958			7.5 cents per hour (except 6–7 cents for apprentices hired after Mar. 1, 1956; 2.5 cents for Box Boys), on Jan. 1, 1958.
Montgomery Ward (Interstate).	Teamsters	20,000	June 1957 to May 1958 <sup>5</sup>			
San Francisco Retailers Council—Department stores, San Francisco, Calif.	Retail Clerks	6,500	Nov. 1956 to May 1958			
<i>Finance, insurance, and real estate</i>						
John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co. (Interstate).	Insurance Workers of America.	5,500	July 1956 to June 1958			
Realty Advisory Board on Labor Relations, Inc.—Commercial buildings, New York, N. Y.	Building Service	13,000	Jan. 1957 to Dec. 1959	Dec. 31, 1958, on 60 days' notice.		5 cents per hour on Jan. 1, 1958.
Realty Advisory Board on Labor Relations, Inc.—Apartment buildings, New York, N. Y.	do	12,000	Apr. 1954 to Apr. 1958			
<i>Hotels and restaurants</i>						
Associated Restaurants of Oregon, Inc., and the Portland Independent Hotel Association, Portland, Oreg.	Hotel	5,500	July 1957 to May 1962	June 1, 1958, on 60 days' notice.		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4. *Expiration, reopening, and wage adjustment provisions of selected collective bargaining agreements, January-December 1958*<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Company or association and location	Union <sup>2</sup>	Approximate number of employees covered	Contract term <sup>3</sup>	Provisions effective January-December 1958, for—		
				Wage reopening	Automatic cost-of-living adjustment <sup>4</sup>	Deferred wage increase
<i>Hotels and restaurants—Con.</i>						
East Bay Restaurant Association, Inc., and United Tavern Owners Association, Inc., Alameda County, Calif.	Hotel.....	8,500	July 1954 to July 1959...	July 6, 1958, on 45 days' notice.		
Golden Gate Restaurant Association, San Francisco, Calif.	do.....	15,000	June 1954 to Aug. 1960...	Sept. 1, 1958, on 90 days' notice.		
Hotel Association of New York City, Inc.	New York Hotel Trades Council.	35,000	June 1957 to May 1960 <sup>5</sup> .			In June 1958, weekly wage rates will rise by an average \$2.86, with the increase ranging from \$1.50 to \$4.
Restaurant-Hotel Employers' Council of Southern California, Inc.	Hotel.....	15,000	Jan. 1955 to Jan. 1960...	Jan. 15, 1958, on 30 days' notice.		
Washington State Restaurant Association and Seattle Hotel Association (Intrastate—Washington).	do.....	9,100	June 1957 to May 1959...			40-50 cents per day on June 1, 1958.
<i>Service Industries</i>						
Chicago Laundry Owners Association, Cook County, Ill.	Laundry.....	10,000	Aug. 1954 to Aug. 1958...			

<sup>1</sup> Contracts on file with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, December 1, 1957, except where footnote indicates that information is from newspaper source. All construction industry agreements have been excluded.

<sup>2</sup> Unions affiliated with AFL-CIO except where noted as independent.

<sup>3</sup> Refers to the date the contract is to go into effect, not the date of signing. Where a contract has been amended or modified and the original termination date extended, the effective date of the changes becomes the new effective date of the agreement.

For purposes of this listing, the expiration date is the formal termination date established by the agreement. In general, it is the earliest date on which

termination of the contract could be effective, except for special provisions for termination, as in the case of disagreement arising out of a wage reopening. Many agreements provide for automatic renewal at the expiration date unless notice of termination is given. The Labor Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act, 1947, requires that a party to an agreement desiring to terminate or modify it shall serve written notice upon the other party 60 days prior to the expiration date.

<sup>4</sup> Date shown indicates the month in which adjustment is to be made rather than the month of the CPI on which the adjustment is based.

<sup>5</sup> Information is from newspaper account of settlement.

## Proposed Legislation on Labor-Management Relations

EDITOR'S NOTE—*Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell, in a speech before the Second Constitutional Convention of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations in Atlantic City on December 5, 1957, for the first time outlined the administration's specific legislative proposals in the field of labor-management relations. The portions of his address dealing with that subject are reproduced below.*

IN THE FIRST PLACE, the President's proposals to Congress will leave the basic responsibility for honest and democratic trade unionism right where it now is—with organized labor. They will open to public view and inspection some of the areas of union and management affairs which are now hidden and in which crooks and racketeers have operated.

In addition, the President's proposals will correct certain conditions which appear to have encouraged abuse and oppression on the part of some people. These proposals avoid any headlong rush towards remedies which are only illusory, or which will unnecessarily hamper the ability of workers to organize and bargain collectively, or which will inject the Government needlessly into the internal affairs of labor and management. In no way do they endanger the integrity of the labor movement or its component unions.

Next month the President will make the following proposals to Congress for legislative action to protect the rights of individual workers and their union funds.

### Reporting Requirements

*Employee Welfare and Pension Plans.* The public has been aware for some time of financial irregularities in the administration of welfare and pension plans. We are proposing action on a recommendation which the President has made repeatedly since 1954 to protect the equity which millions of workers have in these plans. Our proposal would require registration, reporting, and public disclosure of the operations of all health, welfare, and pension plans—whether they are

union financed and operated, employer financed and operated, or jointly financed and operated. You have already indicated your general support for this recommendation.

*Financial Reports from All Unions.* We shall propose that all labor organizations, local, national, and international unions and local, State, and regional conferences and councils, file annual financial reports with the Department of Labor. This proposal would require labor organizations to keep their books and records available to their members. It would also require that officers who handle union funds and property be held to a high degree of responsibility to union members and be subject to suit by them for failure to discharge this responsibility.

*Union Organization.* Strong, fair, democratic procedures are the best safeguard an individual union member can have that the affairs of his union will not be taken from his hands by force or fraud. The American workingman knows better than anybody else what is good for his union. We are going to propose, therefore, that all labor organizations file annually with the Department of Labor, as most do now, copies of their constitutions and bylaws and report annually their procedures and practices with respect to such things as qualification for or restrictions on membership, election of officers, calling of regular and special meetings, levying of assessments, imposition of fines, authorization for disbursement of union funds, and expulsion of members.

These reports would be made to the Department of Labor and would be open for inspection by the public and any union member.

In the same manner, we are going to propose that these unions be required to show by appropriate reporting that their members have the right and opportunity, at intervals of not more than 4 years, to elect their local officers directly by secret vote, and their national or other officers either directly by secret vote or through delegate bodies elected directly by the membership by secret vote.

*Conflict of Interest.* And finally, in this general area of reporting, we will propose that employers report annually payments made to employee representatives, either directly or through a third

party, which run contrary to the rights and welfare of individual union members and are prohibited by law.

And we will also propose that labor organizations and their officers report annually financial dealings with employers or employers' representatives. It is the intent of this proposal to bring union-employer financial transactions into the open light of day, where conflict of interest, bribes, and collusion cannot long abide.

The administration will also propose that a new bribery section be added to the U. S. Criminal Code to make it a felony for employers or employers' representatives or union officials or their representatives to make or receive payments to influence the actions of either.

*Powers and Sanctions.* Under these proposals, the Secretary of Labor would have broad powers to investigate the accuracy of these reports, with the right to subpoena witnesses and evidence.

False statements could result in fines and jail for individual violators.

Embezzlement of welfare and pension or general union funds could lead to criminal prosecution of the individuals involved by the Federal Government, prosecution not now authorized.

And finally, any union that willfully failed to file true and proper reports on general funds and organization could be compelled to forfeit its National Labor Relations Board status and its tax-exempt status. This action, however, would be taken only after the full protection of administrative law and court review had been accorded in order to protect unions against hasty or capricious action.

*A Commissioner of Labor Reports.* All of these reports would be made to a Commissioner of Labor Reports, to be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. He would serve directly under the Secretary of Labor and would exercise for the Secretary his powers of investigation for accuracy and subpoena of witnesses and evidence.

### Other Proposals

The second phase of the President's proposals will consist of additional amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act.

*Secondary Boycotts.* The President will repeat his 1954 recommendations to Congress that the law be changed so that concerted activity against employers performing farmed-out struck work and on construction project sites should not be considered as secondary boycotts.

There are, however, other secondary boycott activities which are definitely contrary to the public interest and as undesirable as the secondary activities now prohibited by the Taft-Hartley Act. We will propose, therefore, that any secondary boycott instigated by a union now covered by the act would be prohibited if it coerces an employer directly or induces individual employees, in the course of their employment, to refuse to perform services in order to coerce an employer to cease doing business with others. This proposal would apply to coercion of all employers, including those not now under the act's definition of "employer," such as railroads and municipalities. It would prevent an employer from being coerced to enter into or perform on agreements to refrain from doing business with any other person.

*Picketing.* The administration will also recommend that it be made an unfair labor practice for a labor organization to coerce, or attempt to coerce, an employer to recognize or bargain with it as the bargaining representative of his employers where:

1. The employer has recognized in accordance with law another labor organization as the representative of his employees and has executed a collective bargaining agreement, and a question of representation may not appropriately be raised under the Taft-Hartley Act; or

2. Where within the last preceding 12 months, the NLRB has determined in a proceeding under section 9 of the act that the employees do not wish to be represented by the labor organization.

3. There is unquestionably much public sentiment against all organizational picketing and some responsible sources are advocating its complete elimination. The matter has been deeply considered and we believe that while the right of legitimate picketing must be preserved, there can be situations when no responsible labor organization could claim a coercive power to force a union upon employees who clearly do not want that union to be their bargaining repre-

sentative. When it is clear that the employees of the employer do not desire a union as their bargaining representative, the use of a picket line to force that union upon an employer and his employees should be restricted.

*Other Proposed Taft-Hartley Amendments.* The Administration will also propose that:

1. Section 302 of the Taft-Hartley Act be amended to: (a) Prohibit unauthorized payments made to employee representatives by employer agents or representatives, as well as those made directly by employers; (b) cover employer payments to any employee representative, as distinguished from present coverage of employer payments to any representative of *his* employees; (c) prohibit payments over and above payments for regular job duties by an employer, his agent or representative to an employee or group or committee of employees to encourage, discourage or influence other employees of the employer in the exercise of their right of self-organization or the selection of a representative; and (d) permit employer payments to apprenticeship and training trust funds.

2. Other sections of the Taft-Hartley Act be amended to: (a) Eliminate the statutory prohibition which bars economic strikers from voting in representation elections; (b) authorize the NLRB, under appropriate circumstance, to certify building and construction trades unions as bargaining representatives without prior elections; (c) eliminate the non-Communist affidavit requirement; (d) prevent parties to a valid contract from being required to bargain during the life of the contract

unless there is a reopening provision or the parties agree to the contract being reopened; and (e) make clear that when the office of the General Counsel of the NLRB becomes vacant the President may designate some other officer or employee to serve as acting general counsel.

In the area of Federal-State jurisdiction in labor disputes affecting commerce, some problems have arisen due to recent court decisions (Supreme Court in the *Guss* and related cases). We will recommend that these problems be met by amending the Taft-Hartley Act so that the jurisdictional gap which now exists would be closed by authorizing the States to act with respect to matters over which the NLRB declines to assert jurisdiction.

These legislative recommendations are designed to benefit and protect labor's many millions of fair, honest, and decent members as well as curb abuses in labor-management relations. They are no cure-all. Much of the corruption and violence which has been disclosed can be traced directly to inadequate enforcement of existing laws, particularly at the local level. We should remember that there are laws already on the books against bribery, against fraud, against murder and embezzlement. These laws, of course, must be enforced to the hilt.

I believe this legislative program will be of great assistance, however, in helping the labor movement to regain the high position it deserves in the hearts and minds of the American people. I believe it deserves the support of every American who has labor's interest at heart, just as I believe other types of legislation that would cripple labor deserve their condemnation.

---

### Erratum

The article entitled "Deferred Wage Increases in 1958 and Wage Escalator Clauses," which appeared in the December 1957 issue of the Review, contained two errors: (1) In table 1 on p. 1465, the total number of nonmanufacturing workers scheduled to receive deferred wage increases of less than 5 cents an hour should have been 16, rather than 26, thousand. (2) In table 4 on p. 1467, for food and kindred products, the percent of workers also covered by cost-of-living escalator clauses should have been 53 instead of 3.

## Retail Trade: Wage Structure, October 1956

THE more than 6 million nonsupervisory employees working in retail trade (except eating and drinking places) in October 1956 averaged \$1.41 an hour, according to a survey conducted by the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. An estimated 611,000 employees (about 10 percent of the total) earned less than 75 cents an hour, 26 percent less than \$1 an hour, and 50 percent under \$1.25. About 6 percent of the employees earned \$2.50 or more an hour. These are a few of the findings published in a bulletin that provides detailed information on the hourly and weekly earnings in retail trade as a group and for various lines of retail business.<sup>1</sup> In recognition of the wide variation in individual weekly hours that exists in retail trade, data were tabulated by hours worked in the payroll week. Earnings data are provided for men and women and by region, community size, and number of stores operated by the employer.<sup>2</sup>

It is the purpose of this article to examine the employment and wage characteristics of these various groupings of employees to provide some insight as to their position in, and contribution to, the composite wage structure of this major segment of our economy.

### Characteristics of Retail Trade

Merchandise is distributed at retail in the United States through stores, mail-order houses, house-to-house selling, and vending machines. Some industries operate typically through single stores; in other industries, large chain store enterprises account for most of the employment. In contrast to most manufacturing activities, retailing is carried on to some degree in all communities, however small. A third of the employees in the retail trade study were located outside metropolitan areas and fully a tenth (640,000 employees) were employed in communities of less than 5,000 population.

Retail trade industries<sup>3</sup> differ among themselves in labor force requirements, methods of wage payment, and other characteristics that may affect the level and distribution of earnings

of the work force. For example, women employees predominate in variety stores, department stores, women's ready-to-wear stores, and drug stores. Men greatly outnumber women in the automobile dealers and gasoline service stations group, building material and farm equipment outlets, furniture stores, and household appliance and radio stores. Many retail employees are paid on the basis of an hourly or salary rate; others work on straight commissions or some combination of base pay plus commission or bonus.

Occupational requirements in retail trade vary greatly between industries; they also differ within industries, e. g., as between large and small stores, and self-service and service stores. According to the 1950 Census, about half of all nonsupervisory employees in retail trade were sales employees. Among the large number of nonselling occupations are the office clerical employees, accountants, pharmacists, decorators, jewelers, cabinetmakers, tailors and seamstresses, bakers, meat cutters, truckdrivers and delivery men, parking attendants, counter attendants, and porters.<sup>4</sup>

Sales positions range from those requiring only brief training on the job to those that require detailed knowledge of product characteristics and extensive sales training. The range of requirements in selling jobs within individual industries and establishments may be great, as in department stores, or quite minor, as in automobile sales agencies. Even where all of the sales persons are in the same category, however, earnings under commission plans may vary greatly among individuals.

Daily and weekly variation in customer volume is met in part by setting work schedules and

<sup>1</sup> See Employee Earnings in Retail Trade in October 1956, Summary Report, BLS Bull. 1220. Separate data are provided for 7 major retail industry groups and 11 selected retail industries in BLS Bulls. 1220-1 through 1220-7.

<sup>2</sup> The earnings data in this report relate to straight-time earnings, excluding overtime premium pay, but including commissions or bonuses paid quarterly or oftener. Individual average hourly earnings for employees not paid by the hour were obtained by dividing total earnings reported by the number of hours worked during the corresponding period. All group average hourly earnings were obtained by dividing total individual weekly earnings by total individual hours worked.

<sup>3</sup> The Standard Industrial Classification Manual (May 1949 edition), prepared by the Bureau of the Budget, lists 80 industries under the 7 major groups included in this study: building materials and farm equipment dealers; general merchandise stores; food stores; automotive dealers and gasoline service stations; apparel and accessories stores; furniture, home furnishings, and appliance stores; and miscellaneous retail stores.

<sup>4</sup> Occupation by Industry (1950 Census of Population, Special Report P-E No. 1C, U. S. Bureau of the Census) lists employment in retail trade in 210 of 245 detailed occupations.

through employment of part-time salespersons, checkers, cashiers, and others as needed. Labor shortages in particular situations may also be eased by filling ordinarily full-time positions with part-time employees.

### Earnings by Industry

Nationwide, nonsupervisory employees in retail trade averaged \$1.41 an hour in October 1956. Among the 7 major groups studied, hourly averages ranged from \$1.62 in the furniture, home furnishings, and appliance stores group to \$1.20 in the general merchandise stores group (table 1). Hourly averages for the other 5 groups were grouped at the \$1.32 to \$1.52 level.

The survey design also provided separate earnings estimates for 11 industries that accounted for two-thirds of the 6,033,000 employees covered by the study. Highest and lowest averages were recorded in franchised motor vehicle dealers (\$1.72) and variety stores (89 cents), respectively. Grocery stores—the largest retail trade industry, accounting for a sixth of all employees studied—had an average of \$1.39, 6 cents higher than in depart-

ment stores, the second largest retail trade industry.

A fourth of all employees within the study worked less than 35 hours a week and were classified as part-time employees for purposes of this article. The industry categories with higher than average pay levels were largely those employing the largest proportions of men and the smallest proportions of part-time employees as shown in table 2. Exceptions to this relationship appear to be traceable in large part to the occupational requirements factor.

Thus, although gasoline service stations had the highest percentage of men workers among the 11 selected industries, their relatively low wage position undoubtedly reflects the concentration of employment in jobs requiring comparatively short training. By way of contrast, franchised motor vehicle dealers employ men largely in automotive repair trades and in sales positions that involve knowledge of product characteristics and extensive sales training. Moreover, in the four selected industries with the highest earnings level, the commission form of wage payment plays a greater role in determining earnings of salesmen

TABLE 1. Straight-time average hourly earnings<sup>1</sup> of nonsupervisory employees in retail trade in major industry groups and selected industries, by sex, region, community size, and number of stores operated by company, October 1956

Industry classification	United States			Regions <sup>2</sup>				Community size			Number of stores operated by company—			
	Total	Men	Women	North-east	South	North-Central	West	Metro-politan area communi-ties	Nonmetropolitan area communi-ties		Single store	2 or 3 stores	4 to 10 stores	11 or more stores
									5,000 or more population	Less than 5,000 population				
Retail trade (except eating and drinking places).....	\$1.41	\$1.58	\$1.11	\$1.50	\$1.16	\$1.44	\$1.68	\$1.50	\$1.28	\$1.11	\$1.41	\$1.47	\$1.42	\$1.38
Building materials and farm equipment dealers.....	1.50	1.55	1.19	1.65	1.23	1.52	1.90	1.71	1.41	1.22	1.49	1.62	1.55	1.42
General merchandise stores <sup>3</sup> .....	1.20	1.59	1.05	1.25	1.01	1.26	1.38	1.28	1.04	.92	1.06	1.19	1.25	1.26
Department stores.....	1.33	1.74	1.15	1.36	1.17	1.37	1.50	1.35	1.22	(4)	1.11	1.26	1.33	1.47
Variety stores.....	.89	1.15	.85	.97	.72	.93	1.02	.96	.78	.73	.83	.85	.82	.90
Food stores <sup>3</sup> .....	1.45	1.59	1.16	1.56	1.15	1.46	1.77	1.55	1.31	1.05	1.36	1.52	1.51	1.54
Grocery stores.....	1.39	1.48	1.20	1.51	1.10	1.37	1.81	1.51	1.20	1.04	1.16	1.44	1.46	1.55
Automotive dealers and gasoline service stations <sup>3</sup> .....	1.52	1.53	1.29	1.62	1.25	1.59	1.82	1.66	1.43	1.17	1.51	1.64	1.37	1.48
Franchised motor vehicle dealers.....	1.72	1.76	1.40	1.80	1.44	1.77	2.09	1.93	1.58	1.31	1.71	1.76	1.91	2.12
Gasoline service stations.....	1.21	1.22	1.00	1.30	.98	1.29	1.47	1.33	1.04	.99	1.17	1.34	1.34	1.51
Apparel and accessories stores <sup>3</sup> .....	1.32	1.66	1.15	1.42	1.10	1.34	1.49	1.39	1.13	.92	1.27	1.39	1.37	1.36
Men's and boys' clothing stores.....	1.59	1.73	1.23	1.69	1.38	1.56	1.76	1.65	1.41	1.40	1.57	1.62	1.68	1.63
Women's ready-to-wear stores.....	1.19	1.51	1.16	1.30	.96	1.20	1.37	1.25	1.02	.76	1.15	1.24	1.20	1.25
Shoe stores.....	1.47	1.67	1.15	1.57	1.27	1.43	1.68	1.54	1.22	.81	1.36	1.62	1.65	1.46
Furniture, home furnishings, and appliance stores.....	1.62	1.75	1.24	1.67	1.34	1.74	1.86	1.76	1.38	1.18	1.61	1.67	1.81	1.47
Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	1.62	1.75	1.25	1.65	1.33	1.75	1.89	1.75	1.34	1.18	1.57	1.70	1.84	1.54
Household appliance and radio stores.....	1.63	1.75	1.22	1.70	1.36	1.72	1.81	1.78	1.45	1.19	1.69	1.62	1.75	1.44
Miscellaneous retail stores <sup>3</sup> .....	1.36	1.56	1.04	1.51	1.12	1.37	1.60	1.45	1.22	1.11	1.37	1.40	1.42	1.28
Drug stores.....	1.20	1.54	.95	1.35	.98	1.19	1.58	1.27	1.06	1.02	1.20	1.23	1.12	1.21

<sup>1</sup> Excludes overtime premium pay, but includes commission and/or bonus earnings paid quarterly or oftener.

<sup>2</sup> For definition of the regions, see text footnote 5.

<sup>3</sup> Includes data for industries in addition to those shown separately.

<sup>4</sup> Insufficient data to warrant presentation.

TABLE 2. *Indexes of straight-time average hourly earnings<sup>1</sup> in retail trade in major industry groups and selected industries, and number of men and part-time workers<sup>2</sup> as a percent of industry employment, October 1956*

Industry classification	Index of average hourly earnings [Nation-wide retail trade average=100]	Percent of employees who were—	
		Men	Part-time workers <sup>2</sup> (men and women)
<i>Major group</i>			
Furniture, home furnishings, and appliance stores.....	115	72	13
Automotive dealers and gasoline service stations.....	108	92	14
Building materials and farm equipment dealers.....	106	86	12
Food stores.....	103	66	33
Miscellaneous retail stores.....	96	59	25
Apparel and accessories stores.....	94	32	32
General merchandise stores.....	85	26	30
<i>Selected industries</i>			
Franchised motor vehicle dealers.....	122	90	5
Household appliance and radio stores.....	116	74	14
Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	115	71	12
Men's and boys' clothing stores.....	113	71	28
Shoe stores.....	104	60	37
Grocery stores.....	99	67	35
Department stores.....	94	29	26
Gasoline service stations.....	86	96	28
Drug stores.....	85	44	34
Women's ready-to-wear stores.....	84	10	32
Variety stores.....	63	10	41

<sup>1</sup> Excludes overtime premium pay, but includes commission and/or bonus earnings paid quarterly or oftener.

<sup>2</sup> Employees who worked less than 35 hours during the survey week.

than is the case in most of the other industries. A generally similar relationship among industry pay levels and in the incidence of employment of men and of part-time employees was noted in each of the four broad regions.<sup>5</sup>

Similarity of average pay levels was not necessarily paralleled in distributions of employees by wage classes. Thus, nearly half of the drug store employees earned less than \$1 as compared with slightly more than a third in women's ready-to-wear stores, and a fourth in gasoline service stations (table 3). About 13 percent in drug stores, however, as compared with 5 percent in the other two industries, earned \$2 or more an hour. The greater concentration at the higher earnings level in drug stores is largely explained by the numerical importance of pharmacists in that industry.

### Earnings of Men and Women

Men as a group earned 47 cents an hour more than women—\$1.58 compared with \$1.11. Men, accounting for approximately three-fifths of the total work force in each of the four regions, earned approximately 45 percent more than

women in all regions except the South where a wage difference of about 35 percent was recorded.

As indicated earlier, the percent of men employed in the 11 selected industries ranged from nine-tenths or more in the gasoline service stations and franchised motor vehicle dealers group to only a tenth in variety stores and women's ready-to-wear stores. As the following tabulation indicates, average hourly earnings of men were substantially higher than those of women in each of these industries, with cents-per-hour differences ranging from 22 cents in gasoline service stations to 59 cents in both department stores and drug stores.

	Amounts by which men's averages exceeded women's averages	
	Cents per hour	Percent
Retail trade.....	47	42
Department stores.....	59	51
Drug stores.....	59	62
Household appliance and radio stores.....	53	43
Shoe stores.....	52	45
Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	50	40
Men's and boys' clothing stores.....	50	41
Franchised motor vehicle dealers.....	36	26
Women's ready-to-wear stores.....	35	30
Variety stores.....	30	35
Grocery stores.....	28	23
Gasoline service stations.....	22	22

The earnings advantage recorded for men is believed to reflect largely differences in jobs assigned to men and women.<sup>6</sup> In department stores, for example, men sales employees tend to be concentrated in departments (such as floor coverings and major appliances) that provide above average earnings. Department stores are generally large and provide employment to men in a variety of skilled maintenance trades. In the case of drug stores, reference was made earlier to the incidence of employment of pharmacists, most of whom are men.

<sup>5</sup> For the purpose of this study, the 48 States and the District of Columbia were grouped into 4 broad regions: *Northeast*—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; *South*—Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; *North Central*—Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; *West*—Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

<sup>6</sup> Occupational information was not collected in the study. Observations concerning men's and women's jobs are based largely on occupational wage studies made earlier in some of the retail trade industries, e. g., Department and Women's Ready-to-Wear Stores: Earnings, 1950 (in Monthly Labor Review, February 1951, pp. 165-167).



Variation among these industries in the earnings spread between men and women may reflect inter-industry differences in the extent to which both men and women are employed in the same jobs. Because the earnings relate to all nonsupervisory employees, the greater employment of women in routine office jobs has a bearing on the relationship of earnings averages for men and women.

### Earnings by Region

Approximately 32 percent of the more than 6 million employees covered by the study were located in the North Central region, 28 percent in the South, 26 percent in the Northeast, and 14 percent in the West.

Compared with the \$1.41 recorded for the United States, regional average hourly earnings were \$1.68 in the West, \$1.50 in the Northeast, \$1.44 in the North Central, and \$1.16 in the South.

The general pattern of regional wage differences recorded for retail trade as a group was also reflected in most of the industries for which data are presented separately. As table 4 indicates, most industry averages in the South were from 10 to 20 percent below the nationwide level; those in the North Central region were generally nearly the same as—or slightly higher than—the national averages; those in the Northeast from 1 to 10 per-

cent higher; and those in the West usually from 10 to 20 percent higher. Differences in regional averages were greatest in grocery stores and drug stores; in both, averages for the West were approximately 30 percent above the average for the country as a whole.

Wage studies conducted by the Bureau in other industries have revealed generally similar pay positions among regions, i. e., pay levels in the Northeast and North Central regions in an intermediate position between the higher earnings in the West and lower earnings in the South. Thus, although pay levels in manufacturing are higher than in retail trade, average pay in the South and West was in about the same relationship to nationwide pay in the two broad industry divisions, as shown in the following tabulation.<sup>7</sup>

	Regional averages as a percent of the nationwide average for the industry	
	Retail trade, October 1956	Manufacturing, April 1954
Northeast.....	106	99
South.....	82	81
North Central.....	102	107
West.....	119	115

The industry "mix" in retail trade is similar from region to region. In manufacturing, however, the industrial composition varies among regions, with some industries largely concentrated in one or two regions. This may explain the lack of uniformity in the regional rankings within the two sectors.

<sup>7</sup> See The Distribution of Factory Workers' Earnings, April 1954 (in Monthly Labor Review, April 1955, pp. 410-416).

TABLE 3. Percent distribution of nonsupervisory employees in retail trade in major industry groups and selected industries, by straight-time average hourly earnings,<sup>1</sup> October 1956

Industry classification	Number of employees (in hundreds)	Percent of employees earning—								
		Under \$0.60	\$0.60 and under \$0.80	\$0.80 and under \$1.00	\$1.00 and under \$1.20	\$1.20 and under \$1.40	\$1.40 and under \$1.60	\$1.60 and under \$1.80	\$1.80 and under \$2.00	\$2.00 and over
Retail trade (except eating and drinking places).....	60,332	3.9	10.6	11.8	21.4	14.2	10.4	7.7	5.1	14.9
Building materials and farm equipment dealers.....	4,944	1.1	4.6	6.8	19.4	17.9	15.0	9.9	6.0	19.3
General merchandise stores <sup>2</sup> .....	13,213	5.7	15.7	18.4	24.1	13.2	7.9	5.2	3.1	6.6
Department stores.....	7,767	1.7	8.1	16.1	28.7	16.4	9.4	6.4	3.9	9.4
Variety stores.....	3,045	14.1	32.8	27.5	15.4	5.3	2.3	1.2	.6	.8
Food stores <sup>2</sup> .....	13,846	4.2	10.9	10.4	19.7	12.6	9.6	8.4	6.1	18.1
Grocery stores.....	9,710	5.0	12.0	10.4	20.0	13.1	10.0	8.7	6.0	14.8
Automotive dealers and gasoline service stations <sup>2</sup> .....	10,907	2.5	6.3	7.8	20.4	15.8	12.6	9.0	6.3	19.1
Franchised motor vehicle dealers.....	5,676	1.4	4.0	6.2	13.5	13.2	12.8	11.1	7.9	29.9
Gasoline service stations.....	3,901	4.5	10.0	10.3	28.9	19.5	12.6	5.7	3.6	4.8
Apparel and accessories stores <sup>2</sup> .....	5,348	3.4	11.6	14.8	24.3	15.0	10.1	6.6	4.3	9.9
Men's and boys' clothing stores.....	861	1.3	5.5	9.9	19.2	14.4	12.9	9.2	8.4	19.4
Women's ready-to-wear stores.....	1,969	4.1	12.4	18.3	27.1	16.4	9.1	5.4	2.6	4.7
Shoe stores.....	971	2.4	9.7	11.9	20.4	14.1	10.8	9.4	6.3	15.0
Furniture, home furnishings, and appliance stores.....	3,320	1.9	4.8	7.2	19.0	15.0	12.0	9.5	6.8	23.9
Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	2,051	2.0	5.1	7.9	18.8	14.0	11.8	9.5	6.7	24.1
Household appliance and radio stores.....	1,263	1.6	4.1	5.9	19.4	16.9	12.2	9.4	6.9	23.7
Miscellaneous retail stores <sup>2</sup> .....	8,766	4.8	12.7	11.9	21.9	13.1	9.6	7.1	4.5	14.3
Drug stores.....	3,309	9.0	22.0	17.4	18.7	8.2	5.1	4.2	2.7	12.6

<sup>1</sup> Excludes overtime premium pay, but includes commission and/or bonus earnings paid quarterly or oftener.

<sup>2</sup> Includes data for industries in addition to those shown separately.

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

TABLE 4. *Indexes of straight-time average hourly earnings<sup>1</sup> in selected retail trade industries, by regions, October 1956*

[Nationwide retail trade average=100]

Selected industries	North-east	South	North Central	West
Retail trade.....	106	82	102	119
Department stores.....	102	85	103	113
Variety stores.....	109	81	104	115
Grocery stores.....	109	79	99	130
Franchised motor vehicle dealers.....	105	84	103	122
Gasoline service stations.....	107	81	107	121
Men's and boys' clothing stores.....	106	87	98	111
Women's ready-to-wear stores.....	109	81	101	115
Shoe stores.....	107	86	97	114
Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	102	82	108	117
Household appliance and radio stores.....	104	83	106	111
Drug stores.....	113	82	99	132

<sup>1</sup> Excludes overtime premium pay, but includes commission and/or bonus earnings paid quarterly or oftener.

Within retail trade, differences in regional pay levels result, in part, from differences in the distribution of employment by community size. Thus, four-fifths of employment in the Northeast was centered in the high wage metropolitan areas while only slightly more than half of employment in the South was so centered.

### Earnings by Community Size

Nationwide, two-thirds of the retail trade employment was concentrated in metropolitan areas.<sup>8</sup> In the nonmetropolitan area counties, employment in communities of 5,000 or more population was more than double that in smaller communities. Employees in metropolitan areas averaged \$1.50 an hour—17 percent more than employees in nonmetropolitan area communities of 5,000 or more population and 35 percent more than employees in communities with less than 5,000 population. Regionally, wage levels in metropolitan areas exceeded those in communities of 5,000 or more population by amounts ranging from 16 percent in the North Central region to 11 percent in the Northeast; in the South and the West, the wage differences were 13 and 14 percent respectively. Metropolitan area pay exceeded that in communities of less than 5,000 population by amounts ranging from 38 percent within the North Central region to 17 percent within the Northeast.

In each of the selected industries, average hourly earnings were substantially higher in metropolitan areas than in nonmetropolitan area communities. The percentage differences over communities of 5,000 or more population ranged from 31 percent in furniture and home furnishing stores to 11 per-

cent in department stores. Differences between earnings in metropolitan areas and communities of less than 5,000 population were about 45 or 50 percent in grocery stores, franchised motor vehicle dealers, and household appliance and radio stores; 30 and 35 percent, respectively, in variety stores and gasoline service stations; and 25 percent in drug stores. These were the only industries studied separately in which the smaller communities accounted for as much as 5 percent of the total industry employment.

### Earnings by Number of Stores Operated

Nationwide, 56 percent of the nonsupervisory employment in October 1956 was accounted for by single-store retailers. Employers operating 2 or 3 stores accounted for 10 percent of all retail trade employment, 4 to 10 store firms accounted for 7 percent, and chains of 11 or more stores accounted for 27 percent. This pattern also held, with only minor variations, within each of the four broad regions.

Differences in average hourly earnings between these groupings were relatively minor on an all retail trade basis. Nationwide averages for these store groupings were as follows: Single stores—\$1.41; 2 or 3 stores—\$1.47; 4 to 10 stores—\$1.42; and 11 or more stores—\$1.38. However, average earnings in individual industries were usually higher in the larger chains than in the single-store group. The average for chains of 11 or more stores exceeded that for single stores by 39 cents an hour in grocery stores and by 36 cents in department stores. The earnings advantage held by chain store employees amounted to 6 to 10 cents in 4 industries including the variety store industry. Averages for the two groups were about the same in drug stores. In the case of household appliance and radio stores, employees of single-store enterprises earned the higher pay.<sup>9</sup>

Among the selected industries, the earnings levels in the 2 or 3 and 4 to 10 store groups were usually in an intermediate position between those in the single stores and the larger chains. This pattern based on nationwide data was generally

<sup>8</sup> A metropolitan area as used in this report refers to the standard metropolitan areas established under the sponsorship of the Bureau of the Budget.

<sup>9</sup> Comparisons here have been limited to industries in which each of the two store groupings accounted for 10 percent or more of total employment.

observed among the regions, although some exceptions were noted.

The failure of retail trade as a group to mirror the pattern observed for the selected industries is largely due to the dissimilar manner in which these industries with varying wage levels contribute to the different store groupings. Thus, the comparatively low wage variety stores group accounted for 16 percent of the employment in the 11 or more stores group, but less than 1 percent of that in single stores; in almost direct contrast, the relatively high wage motor vehicle group accounted for 15 percent of the employment in the single stores group but less than 1 percent in the 11 or more stores group.

### Summary

The retail trade work force embraces a wide range of skills, training requirements, and responsibilities in the purchasing, selling, accounting, maintenance, and related activities required for the functioning of retail trade enterprises. Individual employee earnings are distributed over a wide range. In October 1956, 10 percent of the nonsupervisory employees earned less than 75 cents an hour and nearly 6 percent earned \$2.50 or more.

Hourly earnings in retail trade averaged \$1.41; for 7 major industry groups, pay levels ranged from 115 percent of that average in furniture, home furnishings, and appliance stores to 85 percent in general merchandise stores. Among 11 selected industries, pay ranged from 122 percent (of the all retail trade level) in franchised motor vehicle dealer establishments to 63 percent in

variety stores. Industry categories with higher than average pay were usually those employing the largest proportions of men and the smallest proportions of part-time employees. Averages for men exceeded those for women in each industry and region, reflecting largely differences in types of work performed.

Among regions, highest pay was recorded in the West where, in most industries, averages were 10 to 20 percent above nationwide averages. Southern averages were 10 to 20 percent below the nationwide level in most industries. Industry averages in the North Central region equaled or were slightly higher than national averages; Northeast averages were somewhat higher still.

Community size is also clearly a pay-determining factor. Among 11 selected industries, average pay in metropolitan areas exceeded that in communities of 5,000 or more by 11 to 31 percent. Lowest pay was found in small communities (less than 5,000 population).

Within industries and regions, averages for chains operating 11 or more stores in the majority were higher than in smaller chains with lowest averages recorded in most selected industries in the single-store grouping.

There is evidence that some of the difference in average hourly earnings between groupings of employees is traceable to an interaction of the previously mentioned factors. If occupational employment and earnings data could have been collected, it may have been found that occupational staffing requirements were a major determinant of general levels dealt with here.

—L. EARL LEWIS

Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

## Work Injuries in the United States, 1956

DESPITE a paucity of spectacular improvements, the work-injury record of American industry in 1956 may be considered good. In most industry classifications, the final 1956 rates of injury occurrence were as good as, or slightly better than, the record lows established during recent years. The all-manufacturing injury-frequency rate<sup>1</sup> for 1956, 12.0 disabling injuries per million employee-hours worked, was essentially the same as in the 2 preceding years. The most significant improvements occurred in contract construction and in the mining industries, other than coal.<sup>2</sup> For most other nonmanufacturing industries, 1956 injury-frequency rates were substantially the same as in 1955.

### Injury Frequency

*Manufacturing.* The all-manufacturing injury-frequency rate reached its all-time low in 1954 (11.9). Since that time, it has held at essentially the same level (12.1 in 1955 and 12.0 in 1956). These relatively low rates of injury occurrence reflect the intensive accident-prevention efforts of industry in the postwar years. They contrast sharply with the peak wartime and conversion period averages of 20.0 in 1943 and 19.9 in 1946. They also compare favorably with the prewar low of 14.9 achieved in 1939. (See chart.)

Monthly injury rates for manufacturing during 1956 showed little deviation from the usual seasonal pattern, except that the rate leveled off in August, rather than reaching an annual peak as it usually does. Preliminary reports indicate that rates for the first 9 months of 1957 are running about 7 percent below those for 1956, with even less of a seasonal peak in July and August. (See table G-1, p. 131 of this issue.)

The injury records for most manufacturing industry groups remained relatively stable in 1956. (See accompanying table.) The average injury-frequency rates of 14 of the 21 groups varied by less than 5 percent from their 1955 levels. The ordnance industries had the largest relative decrease (16 percent).

Stability was also the rule among the 165 individual manufacturing industries<sup>3</sup> for which

data were compiled. The rates for 74 (or 45 percent) of the industries varied by less than 5 percent from 1955; 48 increased by 5 percent or more, and 43 decreased by 5 percent or more.

Although the 1956 all-manufacturing injury-frequency rate had reached the relatively low level of 12.0 disabling injuries per million employee-hours, the rates for 17 individual manufacturing industries were more than double this average. Industries with the highest rates in 1956, together with comparable rates for 1955 are as follows:

	Injury-frequency rates	
	1956	1955
Logging.....	65.0	73.5
Sawmills.....	44.6	47.5
Poultry and small-game dressing and packing.....	41.1	34.3
Saw and planing mills, integrated.....	40.5	39.2
Veneer mills.....	39.6	38.8
Planing mills.....	34.9	34.5
Beet sugar.....	34.7	33.8
Structural clay products.....	32.9	35.1
Miscellaneous wood products.....	31.3	29.5
Boatbuilding and repairing.....	31.2	29.6
Cut-stone and stone products.....	30.8	34.9

On the other hand, 29 industries, through continuous and intensive safety efforts, achieved rates of less than half the all-manufacturing average. Industries with outstandingly low rates in 1956, with comparable rates for 1955, are:

	Injury-frequency rates	
	1956	1955
Synthetic rubber.....	1.9	1.6
Synthetic fibers.....	2.3	2.4
Miscellaneous communication equipment.....	2.4	2.6
Explosives.....	2.5	2.6
Aircraft.....	2.6	2.8
Radio tubes.....	2.7	2.9
Tires and inner tubes.....	3.3	3.8
Electric lamps (bulbs).....	3.3	3.1
Electrical equipment for vehicles.....	3.4	4.5

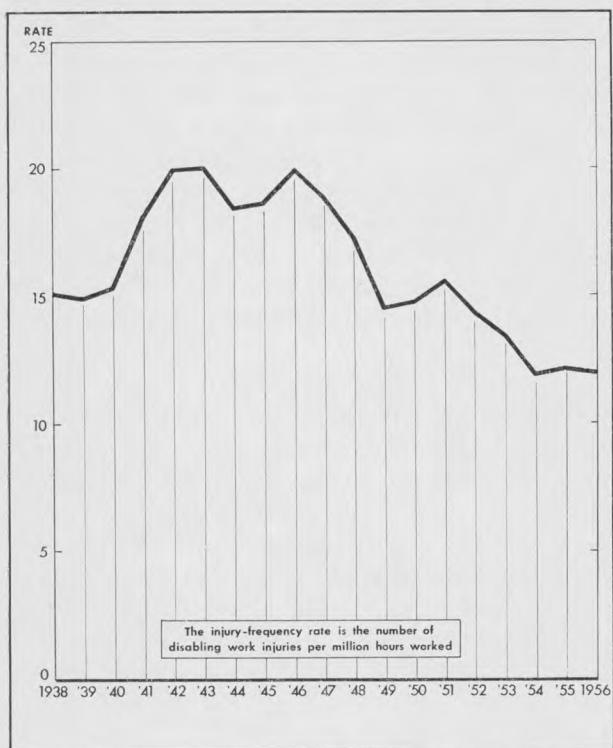
*Nonmanufacturing.* Except in the contract construction and mining divisions, there were few outstanding changes in injury rates among non-manufacturing classifications between 1955 and 1956.

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

<sup>2</sup> Data for mining and certain related refining operations were compiled by the Bureau of Mines, U. S. Department of the Interior.

<sup>3</sup> Annual rates for individual industries are available upon request; they were published in the BLS press release dated December 5, 1957. The Bureau also publishes quarterly and monthly injury-frequency rates for manufacturing industries in releases and table G-1 of the Monthly Labor Review.

## Injury-Frequency Rates in Manufacturing, 1938-56



A 10-percent decrease in the average injury-frequency rate for contract construction more than offset the 1955 increase and brought the rate to its lowest level since 1945. The rate for general building contractors and for four classes of special-trade contractors decreased by more than 10 percent: Structural steel erection and ornamental iron work, from 41.2 in 1955 to 32.4 in 1956; electrical work, from 28.0 to 21.6; painting, paperhanging, and decorating, from 24.6 to 18.6; masonry, stone work, tilesetting, and plastering, from 34.5 to 29.2; and general building contractors, from 39.8 to 34.5. Despite this improvement in the injury record, the rates for most construction industries remained relatively high. The highest was 53.3, for roofing and sheet-metal work. The lowest, 18.6, for painting, paperhanging, and decorating, was more than 50 percent above the average for manufacturing.

Although the injury rate for coal mining was up slightly in 1956, the rates for many other types of mining activity showed substantial improvement over 1955. The average for all types of metal mining decreased from 44.4 to 37.2; that for ore dressing mills, from 20.5 to 13.9; nonmetal mines,

from 39.1 to 28.3; and nonmetal mills, from 24.4 to 19.3. The averages for crude petroleum and natural gas extraction and for quarries were also down slightly. Mining industries were still among the most hazardous and showed a relatively high incidence of injuries, with an average of 47.9 for coal mining, 37.2 for metal mining, and 33.7 for quarries. Rates for individual classifications within these groups ranged as high as 75.4 for miscellaneous metal mines; 70.6 for lead-zinc; 70.0 for anthracite; 64.5 for gold-silver mining; 51.9 for crude petroleum and natural gas drilling; and 51.1 for gold-placer mining.

The average for wholesale and retail trade remained virtually unchanged, at 12.5 disabling injuries per million man-hours worked in 1956, compared with 12.6 in 1955. Both these rates were above those for most previous years and were slightly above the averages for all-manufacturing, although traditionally the rates for trade have been below those for manufacturing. The high rate among the trade classifications was 25.3, for lumber and building materials dealers. Low was 3.9, for retail apparel and accessories.

Rates for most of the individual industries in transportation and public utilities for which data were available showed about the same incidence of injuries in 1956 as in 1955. The one exception was stevedoring, in which the rate decreased from 98.9 to 88.5. Both the highest rate (stevedoring) and the lowest rate (telephone communication—0.8) industries were in this division. Industries in finance, service, and local government showed few significant changes. City sanitation departments had a relatively high rate—39.7; sewer departments reported 32.9 injuries per million employee-hours worked. A low rate of 2.5 was reported both for banks and insurance companies.

### Injury Severity

By definition, injuries reported in this survey include all work injuries that disabled the worker for one full calendar day or more after the day of injury, or which resulted in some permanent physical impairment or death.

For comparison purposes, each case is evaluated in terms of the days of disability it produces according to rules established in the American Standard Method of Recording and Measuring

Work Injury Experience. Temporary injuries, from which the injured person recovers completely, receive a disability rating equivalent to the actual number of days the injured person was unable to work. Each death case is given a fixed rating of 6,000 days, representing the average work-life expectancy of all persons in the labor force. Cases involving permanent physical impairments are assigned variable ratings representing the average proportional loss of working ability resulting from the specified injuries.

The basic comparison measures are: (a) The simple average of the disability ratings for all reported cases, designated as average days charged per disabling injury; and (b) the average days charged per million employee-hours worked, designated as the disabling injury severity rate. The former is preferable in making comparisons of average injury severity in different industries. The latter provides a measure of the relative economic loss to each industry resulting from work injuries. Both measures are subject to relatively wide fluctuations due to happenstance variations

in the number of deaths. The average days charged reflects only the severity of the cases reported regardless of the frequency of injury occurrence. The severity rate, however, because of its method of computation reflects both the severity of the injuries and the frequency of injury occurrence. A high severity rate, therefore, may result from a high level of severity among the reported injuries, or from a high rate of injury occurrence. When both of these factors are high, the severity rate will be very high. Conversely when both are low, the severity rate will be very low.

*Manufacturing.* Workers injured in manufacturing establishments during 1956 were disabled for an average of 59 days per case, compared with 63 in 1955. Three out of every thousand cases reported resulted in death; and 63 resulted in some permanent impairment. In the remaining 93.4 percent of the cases reported, the injured worker was unable to work at a regular job for at least 1 full calendar day after the day of injury,

*Injury rates for selected manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries, 1956*

Industry group and industry	Number of reporting units	Number of employees reported <sup>1</sup>	Injury rates			Average days of disability charged per case <sup>2</sup>			Percent of disabling injuries resulting in <sup>3</sup> —		
			Frequency		Severity <sup>3</sup>	All cases	Permanent-partial impairment	Temporary-total disability	Death	Permanent impairment	Temporary-total disability
			Current year (1956)	Previous year (1955)							
Manufacturing	50,088	10,504,957	12.0	12.1	712	59	374	18	0.3	46.3	93.4
Ordnance and accessories	88	80,553	5.1	6.1	461	80	186	15	.9	6.2	92.9
Food and kindred products	7,196	758,155	19.0	18.6	884	45	398	16	.2	3.9	95.9
Tobacco manufacturers	158	52,708	7.2	6.6	278	38	333	12	(5)	8.1	91.9
Textile-mill products	2,985	671,749	9.9	9.7	520	48	447	21	.1	5.3	94.6
Apparel and other finished textile products	5,532	486,187	6.4	6.9	178	28	384	13	.1	2.3	97.6
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	3,329	229,092	38.9	40.5	2,654	71	472	20	.4	5.1	94.5
Furniture and fixtures	1,787	202,868	17.7	18.1	1,011	58	347	17	.2	8.7	91.1
Paper and allied products	1,844	395,867	13.1	12.9	994	60	471	17	.2	6.0	93.8
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	3,792	391,350	9.2	9.1	305	33	328	16	.1	3.7	96.2
Chemicals and allied products	2,767	507,022	8.1	8.0	814	80	496	16	.6	4.8	94.6
Products of petroleum and coal	185	188,569	6.1	6.5	844	139	402	27	1.4	6.0	92.6
Rubber products	357	198,803	7.1	6.9	611	84	373	22	.3	11.2	88.5
Leather and leather products	1,161	214,345	11.8	11.8	391	35	334	16	.1	4.5	95.4
Stone, clay, and glass products	2,106	320,316	18.0	18.9	1,297	66	552	17	.3	5.0	94.7
Primary metal industries	1,996	1,012,261	12.3	12.2	1,033	90	398	23	.6	7.5	91.9
Fabricated metal products	4,478	698,660	15.7	15.4	888	59	333	17	.2	7.9	91.9
Machinery (except electrical)	4,613	1,214,616	11.8	11.1	604	49	327	16	.1	7.2	92.7
Electrical machinery	1,588	843,908	5.2	5.6	293	55	321	18	.2	9.3	90.5
Transportation equipment	1,228	1,576,559	5.6	5.7	368	71	324	23	.3	8.7	91.0
Instruments and related products	749	233,636	5.7	5.8	234	38	210	17	.1	9.2	90.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2,149	227,933	12.5	12.5	547	40	304	16	.1	7.0	92.9
Mining: <sup>7</sup>											
Coal mines	(7)	238,693	47.9	46.5	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	2.3	(5)	(5)
Crude petroleum and natural gas extraction	(7)	147,628	17.1	18.9	2,163	(5)	520	21	1.1	6.2	92.7
Metal mines	(7)	57,739	37.2	44.4	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	1.5	(5)	(5)
Ore dressing (mills and auxiliaries)	(7)	14,840	33.9	20.5	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	.9	(5)	(5)
Nonmetal mines (excluding clay)	(7)	10,941	28.3	39.1	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	1.2	(5)	(5)
Nonmetal mills (excluding clay)	(7)	9,472	19.3	24.4	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	1.2	(5)	(5)
Quarries	(7)	48,598	33.7	35.6	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	1.2	(5)	(5)
Contract construction	5,734	229,593	31.2	34.5	2,330	85	624	19	.8	2.5	96.7
General building contractors	1,836	73,192	34.5	39.8	1,825	53	527	19	.3	2.5	97.2
Highway and street construction	603	36,799	34.2	37.5	3,856	113	576	16	1.3	2.9	95.8
Heavy construction, except highway and street	367	43,549	30.9	30.1	3,843	121	672	21	1.4	2.5	96.1
Special-trade contractors	2,928	76,043	28.1	31.1	2,041	85	752	19	.8	2.4	96.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Injury rates for selected manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries, 1956—Continued

Industry group and industry	Number of reporting units <sup>1</sup>	Number of employees reported <sup>1</sup>	Injury rates <sup>2</sup>			Average days of disability charged per case <sup>3</sup>			Percent of disabling injuries resulting in <sup>4</sup> —		
			Frequency		Severity <sup>5</sup>	All cases	Permanent-partial impairment	Temporary-total disability	Death	Permanent impairment	Temporary-total disability
			Current year (1956)	Previous year (1955)							
Transportation and public utilities:											
Local and interurban railways and buslines.....	260	66,786	11.7	11.8	710	60	422	24	.4	2.0	97.6
Trucking and warehousing.....	1,648	51,991	30.2	<sup>6</sup> 28.7	2,064	63	620	16	.6	1.7	97.7
Stevedoring.....	47	12,117	88.5	98.9	5,641	66	291	33	.1	8.5	91.4
Telephone communications.....	96	674,418	.8	.9	54	67	451	24	.6	1.9	97.5
Electric and gas utilities.....	448	409,086	7.2	<sup>6</sup> 8.2	1,122	165	688	22	1.7	5.0	93.3
Water supply utilities (private).....	168	6,516	27.2	25.8	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Wholesale and retail trade.....	11,808	500,702	12.5	<sup>6</sup> 12.6	498	43	469	14	.3	2.5	97.2
Wholesale trade.....	3,656	148,978	14.3	<sup>6</sup> 14.6	743	52	415	14	.5	2.1	97.4
Lumber and other building materials dealers.....	1,033	26,602	25.3	26.5	877	35	352	16	.1	4.2	95.7
Retail, general merchandise.....	393	76,452	6.3	<sup>6</sup> 6.1	348	57	412	16	.4	2.2	97.4
Retail, food (except dairy products).....	706	46,787	13.6	13.8	311	23	368	15	-----	2.2	97.8
Wholesale and retail dairy products.....	1,152	83,460	21.1	22.4	941	45	490	15	.3	2.6	97.1
Automotive dealers and gasoline service stations.....	1,447	36,160	15.3	14.4	663	43	626	11	.2	2.3	97.5
Retail, apparel and accessories.....	638	19,672	3.9	4.4	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Eating and drinking places.....	879	22,650	10.5	11.8	171	16	517	13	-----	.6	99.4
Miscellaneous retail stores.....	1,904	39,941	12.4	11.9	522	42	840	14	-----	2.7	97.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate:											
Banks and other financial agencies.....	1,194	93,249	2.5	2.2	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Insurance.....	528	115,794	2.5	2.1	160	63	391	36	.4	1.6	98.0
Services:											
Hotels.....	398	36,776	11.9	12.6	342	29	408	11	.1	2.8	97.1
Laundries and dry cleaning.....	2,155	87,658	7.9	<sup>6</sup> 8.1	423	51	571	20	.3	2.7	97.0
Miscellaneous business services.....	594	51,836	6.1	7.6	590	97	512	14	1.1	2.8	96.1
Automobile repair shops and garages.....	622	9,511	14.9	13.8	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Miscellaneous repair services.....	435	14,964	21.7	<sup>6</sup> 17.4	2,241	99	401	14	.9	3.9	95.2
Radio broadcasting and television.....	401	24,607	5.0	5.6	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Motion picture and other amusements.....	439	20,982	7.6	9.5	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Hospitals (private).....	824	144,547	7.5	8.2	323	43	519	16	.2	2.1	97.7
Colleges (private).....	83	38,713	7.8	7.2	293	38	236	18	.2	4.0	95.8
Government, State and local:											
Local transit systems.....	9	70,057	14.8	14.2	1,111	75	437	23	.7	1.8	97.5
Electric and gas utilities.....	177	29,836	16.8	16.4	2,212	132	1,015	18	1.6	1.7	96.7
Water supply utilities.....	454	28,414	22.7	24.1	1,273	57	613	20	.4	1.7	97.9
Sanitation departments.....	196	15,756	39.7	43.9	1,238	31	618	13	.2	.8	99.0
Sewer departments.....	197	5,525	32.9	35.6	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Elementary and secondary schools.....	156	82,753	8.8	9.4	225	26	583	14	( <sup>5</sup> )	2.0	98.0
Colleges.....	31	40,339	8.4	7.8	200	24	873	12	( <sup>5</sup> )	1.4	98.6
Hospitals.....	313	74,574	11.9	( <sup>5</sup> )	584	49	952	18	.3	1.5	98.2
Local fire protection.....	210	31,650	27.1	28.3	3,286	121	1,634	16	.8	1.7	97.5
Police.....	199	25,919	27.2	27.8	2,132	78	704	18	.6	1.3	98.1

<sup>1</sup> Data were obtained by mail questionnaires sent to a representative list of employers in each industry. The figures shown are the total number of employees in the reporting establishments. The data reported relate to all classes of employees—production, operating, and related workers; construction workers; sales, service, and delivery workers; technical and professional; office and clerical; administrative and supervisory, and all other personnel. Self-employed persons, however, were not included. Rates designated as having been compiled by the Bureau of Mines, U. S. Department of the Interior, include the experience of workers engaged in production, development, maintenance and repair work, and supervisory and technical personnel at the operation, but exclude office personnel and employees in stores or affiliated operations not directly connected with mining or refining operations. Working proprietors were included. Mining data include Alaska as well as the States.

<sup>2</sup> These data were compiled according to the American Standard Method of Recording and Measuring Work Injury Experience, approved by the American Standards Association in 1954.

The injury-frequency rate is the average number of disabling work injuries for each million employee-hours worked. A disabling work injury is any injury occurring in the course of, and arising out of, the employment, which (a) results in death or any degree of permanent physical impairment, or (b) makes the injured worker unable to perform the duties of any regularly established job which is open and available to him throughout the hours cor-

responding to his regular shift on any 1 or more days after the day of injury (including Sundays, days off, or plant shutdowns). The term "injury" includes occupational disease.

The severity rate is the average number of days of disability resulting from work injuries, for each million employee-hours worked. The computation of days of disability include standard time charges for deaths and permanent impairments.

Injury rates for the manufacturing groups and for the construction and trade divisions were computed from the rates of component individual industries, applying weights based on estimated total employment in each industry. In some nonmanufacturing divisions, data were not available for all industries; therefore, the division averages were not computed.

<sup>3</sup> Based on reports which furnished details regarding nature of injury and days of disability. Data are shown for only those industries for which reports of 500 or more cases were available.

<sup>4</sup> Permanent-total impairments, included in this figure, amounted to only 0.03 percent of all disabling injuries reported.

<sup>5</sup> Not available, or insufficient data to warrant presentation of average.

<sup>6</sup> Revised.

<sup>7</sup> Compiled by the Bureau of Mines, U. S. Department of Interior; data are preliminary. Information on the number of reporting units is not available.

but there were no permanent ill effects. Of these temporary cases, 36 percent involved only 1, 2, or 3 days of disability each. The average for all temporary cases was 18 days. The average time charge for permanent-partial impairments was

374 days per case. With an average of 59 days charged per case (including deaths, permanent-total and permanent-partial impairments, and temporary disabilities) and a frequency of 12.0 injuries per million employee-hours, the resulting standard severity rate for all manufacturing was 712 days disability for each million employee-hours worked during 1956, compared with 763 in 1955.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>4</sup> The 1955 severity rate for all manufacturing (reported in Work Injuries in the United States, 1955, Monthly Labor Review, January, 1957, pp. 62-66) should be revised to 763 from 637.

Among the various manufacturing groups, the highest average days charged per disabling injury was 139, for injuries reported by the products of petroleum and coal industries. This high average was due to the large proportion of deaths (1.4 percent) among injuries reported in this group of industries. Here, temporary injuries reported also tended to involve longer periods of disability (the average was 27 days, compared with 18 in manufacturing generally). The relatively low injury-frequency rate for this group (6.1), however, helped hold the standard severity rate to a moderate level—844.

The highest severity rate for any manufacturing group in 1956 was 2,654, for lumber and wood products. The proportions of deaths and permanent impairments reported by these industries did not differ materially from those for manufacturing generally, and the average number of days per case (71) was modest compared with some other industries. The high incidence of injuries (38.9), however, resulted in a severity rate more than three and one-half times the average for all-manufacturing. The lowest severity rate among the manufacturing groups was 178—for the apparel and other finished textile products group. In this group, very few deaths and permanent impairments were reported; each injury averaged only 28 days per case. The frequency rate was also relatively low (6.4). Thus, injuries in this group were neither as frequent nor as severe as in other industries.

The highest 1956 severity rates for individual manufacturing industries (for which adequate data are available) are listed below, with their accompanying frequency rates and average days charged per case:

	Severity rate	Injury- frequency rate	Average days charged per case
Logging.....	7,045	65.0	125
Saw and planing mills, integrated..	2,683	40.5	73
Beet sugar.....	2,362	34.7	72
Structural clay products.....	2,263	32.9	65
Sawmills.....	2,072	44.6	48
Vegetable and animal oils and fats..	1,995	25.2	60
Fertilizers.....	1,646	14.8	107
Gray-iron and malleable foundries..	1,579	28.9	53
Wooden containers.....	1,562	27.4	56
Concrete, gypsum and mineral wool.....	1,556	26.4	52
Sheet-metal work.....	1,550	23.1	56

*Nonmanufacturing.* In contract construction, workers injured during 1956 were disabled for an average of 85 days per case. Eight out of every thousand cases reported resulted in death; only 25 out of every thousand caused permanent impairment. However, the average time charge for the permanent-partial impairments was 624 days, reflecting the more serious nature of these cases occurring in construction. Because of the relatively high frequency of injuries, the standard severity rate for this industry division (2,330) was over three times as high as that for manufacturing.

In contrast, injured workers in wholesale and retail trade were disabled for an average of 43 days per case, and the standard severity rate was 498. Three out of every thousand cases resulted in death and 25 in permanent impairment. The average time charge for the permanent-partial impairments was 469 days. The injuries resulting in temporary disability accounted for the remaining 97.2 percent of the cases reported.

The standard severity rates for individual industries in other nonmanufacturing divisions varied widely, from 5,641 for stevedoring to 54 for telephone communication. The high severity for stevedoring, however, was due more to the high frequency of injuries (88.5), than to the average days per case (66). In fact, injuries in telephone communication were, on the average, just as serious (involving 67 days per case) as were those in stevedoring, but the number per million man-hours worked (0.8) was much less.

Electric and gas utilities had the highest average days per case (165) among the nonmanufacturing industry groups for which data were available. This high average was due largely to the fact that 1.7 percent of the cases reported resulted in death. The relatively low frequency rate (7.2) helped keep the severity at a moderate level (1,122). The severity rate for city-owned electric and gas utilities (2,212) was almost double that for the privately operated systems; although the average days per case was lower (132), the frequency rate was higher (16.8). Other high severity rates among nonmanufacturing groups were: 3,286 for local fire departments; 2,241 for miscellaneous repair services; 2,132 for police departments, and 2,064 for trucking and warehousing.

—ROBERT S. BARKER AND FRANCES M. SMITH  
Division of Industrial Hazards



## International Cooperative Congress, Stockholm, 1957

THE International Cooperative Alliance (ICA) devoted the first week of its triennial meeting in Stockholm, July 29–August 7, 1957, to specialized discussions on cooperative marketing of agricultural products and of handicrafts, cooperative production of goods of other types, cooperative housing, petroleum cooperatives, and cooperative insurance. These sessions were followed on August 4–7 by the general Congress. The principal projects on the agenda of the 1957 Congress were: promotion of cooperation in newly developing countries (in that connection, the Congress decided to hold a Southeast Asian Cooperative Conference in 1958); promotion of international trade among cooperatives and removal of barriers to collaboration among national cooperative federations; revision of regulations for membership in the Alliance; and the promoting of training in management techniques for the personnel of cooperative enterprises.

### Actions of the Congress

The promotion of cooperative movements in newly developing countries held the spotlight for an entire day at the Congress. Three papers reviewed the work done by the United Nations in aiding cooperatives, the role of government assistance, and the accomplishments of the ICA itself in underdeveloped areas.<sup>1</sup>

After endorsing the recommendations made as a result of a 3-month survey of cooperatives in Southeast Asian countries, the Congress voted to hold a conference for the cooperatives of these countries in Kuala Lumpur (Malaya) in January 1958. The ICA Executive Committee had recommended to the Congress that:

Participation will be open to cooperative organizations, affiliated or not, in the following countries, which are regarded as being within the geographical area of the Conference: Pakistan, India, Nepal, Afghanistan, Ceylon, Burma, Malaya and Singapore, Cambodia, Indonesia, Thailand, Viet-Nam, Laos, Hong Kong, Sarawak, Japan, South Korea, Philippines, Papua, and New Guinea. In each case, apart from countries in which the Alliance has member organizations, the officers will first ascertain the existence of either a genuine cooperative organization or a

cooperative department for the promotion of genuine cooperation, it being agreed that where there is a cooperative department but not yet a cooperative organization, the former be invited. Invitations will also be sent to the Cooperative Federation of Australia, the United Nations Organizations having offices or officials working in the region, and the Colombo Plan Organization.

A proposal from representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Bulgaria to widen coverage to include North Korea, the Chinese People's Republic, and Viet-Minh was rejected and the recommendations as formulated by the Executive Committee were overwhelmingly adopted by the Congress.

The Congress also voted to continue its development fund (started in 1954) for technical assistance to cooperatives in underdeveloped areas, with such assistance to be closely coordinated with similar programs by the UN specialized agencies. Numerous representatives from the newly developing countries participated in the discussions, indicating that the cooperative movements in their respective areas are well on their way to playing a full role in the Alliance.

*International Trade.* The Stockholm Congress discussed at some length two resolutions on the encouragement of international trade among cooperative organizations. One emphasized the desirability of removing all trade barriers between countries and widening barter transactions; the other, the possibility of serving the consumer interest through the establishment of large-scale international cooperative enterprises which could efficiently serve consumers by promoting technical research in the consumer goods field and pooling research results. Both resolutions were passed. On the basis of a paper on cooperation and health, prepared by a representative of the French Federation of Consumer Cooperative Societies, the Congress instructed its Executive Committee to convene an international conference on the subject. It recommended that the conference consider protection of the consumer at national and international levels from harmful methods of food production and marketing.

<sup>1</sup> They were presented by: David Owen, UN Technical Assistance Administration; W. J. W. Cheesman, a British technical assistance official who has specialized in the organization of consumer cooperatives; and B. J. Patel, General Secretary of the All-India Cooperative Union.

*Cooperative Management.* One of the six papers presented at the Congress was by A. J. Smaby, general manager of Midland Cooperatives, Inc., Minneapolis.<sup>2</sup> In discussing Management in Our Times, he made the point that not only in the cooperative movement, but in most other types of business in the last 50 years, ownership and management have developed separately and management has become a profession requiring skill and training. Mr. Smaby recommended that efforts in this direction should be intensified. His recommendation was supported in a resolution to this effect, submitted by the Cooperative League of the USA. In the discussion of this resolution, questions were raised as to the usefulness to the cooperative group of managerial information growing out of the experience of enterprises of other types. This debate brought out more clearly than any other the great variety of viewpoints of ICA members on political and economic questions. A delegate from the USSR accused the American cooperative movement of advocating control of cooperative societies by a management group of some sort. This point of view was seconded by delegates from France and Italy. However, delegates from Great Britain and Finland supported the resolution. The discussion served a useful purpose in clarifying differences of opinion and the resolution was passed by a good majority.

### Membership and Policy

The members of the Alliance are national federations of consumer marketing, producer, and service cooperatives, that is, groups of individuals owning and managing enterprises which distribute goods and services used or produced by these groups. In its early years, the Alliance included as voting members individuals interested in the cooperative movement as well as national cooperative organizations. At the Congress of 1902, it was voted that individuals should not be accepted as members except in the case of persons from countries which had not yet developed a democratic cooperative movement. Representatives of governments and intergovernmental organizations have been welcomed at the Congresses of the Alliance only as observers.

In the post-World War II Congresses of the ICA, membership policies have received renewed

attention. At the current meeting, a resolution submitted by the Union of Swiss Consumers' Societies proposed, in effect, that the cooperative federations already members of the ICA should be required to prove that they conform to Rochdale principles.<sup>3</sup> This resolution was withdrawn by the Swiss Union, apparently in the belief that it would be better to proceed in accordance with a Scandinavian resolution adopted by the Central Committee in February of this year. It directs the Executive Committee to study and make recommendations on the whole question of membership (both for new and present members).

Prior to World War II, over 90 percent of ICA membership was European. Total individual membership in the federations belonging to the ICA stood at about 20 million in 1913, 40.6 million in 1924, and almost 100 million in 1933-34 of which 73 million were in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. In 1935, the liquidation of urban Russian consumer cooperative societies, and the transfer of their business to state trading organizations practically halved the membership of Centrosoyus<sup>4</sup> and reduced the membership of federations belonging to ICA to 70 million. In the Fascist states also, the consumer cooperative societies were cut off from the Alliance or completely dissolved during the period from 1922 through 1935. New members were added to ICA federations from other parts of the world during the 1930's and 1940's, and consumer societies were reconstituted in the defeated or liberated countries after 1945. By 1955, membership reached 124 million distributed as follows: Western Europe, 34.1 million; Eastern Europe, 44 million; North America, 16 million; Latin America and Oceania, one-half million each; Asia, 29 million; and Africa, 140 thousand.

<sup>2</sup> The United States delegation of the Cooperative League of the USA was headed by Jerry Voorhis, who addressed the Congress on the necessity for democratic procedures in the conduct of the affairs of the Alliance and its constituent members. Other American delegates who spoke were: Murray D. Lincoln who talked on cooperative insurance organizations and on the need of cooperative enterprises for up-to-date capital equipment; R. A. Rennie who spoke on cooperative international trade; A. J. Smaby whose paper was endorsed by Felix F. Rondeau and Howard Hutchinson; Wallace J. Campbell who spoke in support of the proposed ICA technical assistance program and of a French resolution on the need for pure food and drug acts and for cooperative food stores to check on the effectiveness with which they are being enforced by the responsible government agencies; and Howard A. Cowden who spoke for the International Cooperative Petroleum Association and reported on petroleum cooperatives.

<sup>3</sup> See Consumer Cooperatives (BLS Bull. 1211, January 1957), p. 2.

<sup>4</sup> Central Union of Consumers' Societies.

*Policy Developments.* ICA founders in 1895 thought of cooperatives as providing for fundamental economic reforms without requiring the interference of the state or the assistance of any political party. Nevertheless, the Alliance brought together cooperators with a great variety of viewpoints on political and economic questions. Sharp differences have threatened at times to disrupt the Alliance. The first acute difference was over profit sharing and the rights of workers in cooperative industry. Conflict between peasant-farmers, with a producer viewpoint, and urban wage earners, with a consumer viewpoint, ended in the withdrawal of the farm group from the Alliance in 1904, leaving the industrial wage earners who were highly organized both as cooperators and as trade unionists as the dominant group. The relationship of the totalitarian state to the cooperatives has also been a source of contention and disunity whenever the subject has been brought to the attention of the ICA.

After World War II, the principles governing the Alliance were reformulated so as to close, insofar as possible, the breach between agricultural producers and consumer interests and to clarify the relationship between the state and the cooperative. The influence of the cooperatives, as representative of consumers, has been exerted in some countries by maintaining political neutrality, in others by alliances with political parties having some identity of interest with the membership of the cooperatives, or by forming an independent cooperative party. Cooperatives at all times have vigorously opposed control by political parties but the degree of separation between cooperatives and political parties has varied.

Certain cooperators, e. g., the late Dr. J. P. Warbasse, president of the U. S. Cooperative

League, 1916-41, have looked upon the cooperative movement as the antithesis of socialism, and have violently opposed any alliance or harmonization of their programs. On the other hand, many European cooperative leaders are also members of Labor or Social Democratic parties.

Most of the federations belonging to the Alliance before World War II had taken a strong position against aid from governments as likely to lead to government interference in, if not domination of, cooperative affairs. More recently, however, their members have been impressed with the need in newly developing countries for agricultural marketing cooperatives, credit unions, and certain other types of consumer cooperatives, and with the difficulties they meet in obtaining capital equipment and technical assistance without government aid. They have come to recognize that the people who would most benefit by the services of such cooperatives need loans and technical aid in organization and development, in the education of members, and in leadership training. The possibility of individuals accumulating the capital required to begin a village cooperative is remote in many of these areas. Further, the organization of cooperative marketing or consumer cooperatives requires business dealings outside the immediate area which are beyond the means, or even beyond the knowledge of many village people in newly developing areas. The report to the 1957 Congress of the ICA Mission to Asian countries (1955-56) recommended cooperation with the government-sponsored cooperative training programs in these countries as well as more active technical assistance by ICA to these cooperatives.

—FAITH M. WILLIAMS  
Office of Labor Economics

# Significant Decisions in Labor Cases\*

## Labor Relations

*Unlawful Restraint and Coercion, No. 1.* The National Labor Relations Board held<sup>1</sup> that recognition picketing by a union representing only a minority of the employees restrains or coerces employees in their rights guaranteed under the National Labor Relations Act and thus violates section 8 (b) (1) (A) of the act.

In this case, a union was certified as bargaining representative for a group of employees of a furniture store. When the union failed to win its union-security demands, it called a strike and picketed the employer's premises. The following year, while the picketing continued, the employer filed a petition questioning the union's majority status and asking for a representation election. Subsequently, the union filed a statement disclaiming any current intention to represent the employees. Following the disclaimer, the signs carried by the pickets, which had stated that the employer was unfair, were changed to state that the employees were nonunion. In granting the employer's petition for an election, the Board found that the union was still seeking representation. In the election that followed, the vote was 28 to 1 against the union. The union continued to picket and the company filed an unfair labor not to charge.

A majority of the Board concluded that up to the date of hearing the union was seeking to win employer recognition despite its contention that "its object . . . was only to win adherents and not to be recognized."

In holding that the union violated section 8 (b) (1) (A) of the act by restraining or coercing employees, the majority said, "And the employees who choose to continue working, while the union is applying this economic hurt to the employer, cannot escape a share of the damage caused to the business on which their livelihood depends. Damage to the employer during such picketing is

a like damage to his employees. That the pressure thus exerted upon the employees—depriving them of the opportunity to work and be paid—is a form of coercion cannot be gainsaid. There is nothing in the statutory language of section 8 (b) (1) (A) which limits the intendment of the words 'restrain or coerce' to direct application of pressure by the respondent union on the employees. The diminution of their financial security is not the less damaging because it is achieved indirectly by a preceding curtailment of the employer's interests."

The Board rejected the union's argument that the picketing in this case, as in the case of other types, must be tested in the light of other provisions of the act such as freedom of speech, the right to strike, and the right of self-organization. The Board said: "Because the object of the union's picketing in this case was to force the company to commit an act prohibited by the statute itself, and directly to deprive the employees of a right expressly guaranteed to them by the same act, there is no occasion here to balance conflicting interests or rights." It made clear that, from the facts presented, organizational picketing was not involved in this case and that such a case "may well require a balancing of the right to organize against the right to be free of restraint in the selection of a bargaining representative."

In a concurring opinion, one member pointed out that the only issue before the Board was whether this type of picketing violated the act where the union has been decertified by a representation election, and apparently limited his present holding to that situation.

One dissenting member said ". . . the theory of coercion here adopted is so broad as to proscribe all picketing. Under such a theory, any picketing, no matter how orderly and peacefully conducted, constitutes coercion in violation of the act. It would logically follow then that picketing is not a protected concerted activity and employees who participate in picketing are not protected."

\*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> *Local 639, International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Curtis Bros., Inc.*, 119 NLRB No. 33 (Oct. 30, 1957).

*Unlawful Restraint and Coercion, No. 2.* In a case following the *Curtis* decision, the NLRB held<sup>2</sup> that picketing by a minority union for the purpose of obtaining a union shop constitutes unlawful restraint and coercion of employees as well as an unlawful attempt to cause an employer to discriminate against nonunion members by requiring them to join a union as a condition of employment. It was also held that appeals to customers and publication of a "we do not patronize list" by a minority union during picketing for recognition and a union-shop agreement constitute unlawful restraint and coercion of employees by the union.

In this case, union representatives approached the employer and stated the union wished to enter into a bargaining relationship with him and asked for a union-shop agreement. At that time, the union represented no more than 2 out of 12 employees. When the employer petitioned the Board for an election, the union wrote the Board disclaiming any intention to represent the employees. Subsequently, the employer was placed on a "we do not patronize" list. The union then placed at the employer's premises a single picket, who carried a banner reading "This firm is non-union." Five employees claimed by the union as members did not appear for work and were replaced by the employer. After an election at which the union received no votes, the picketing continued. The sign, however, which the picket carried, was changed to state that the employees were unfair.

On the issue of whether the union's picketing for a union-shop agreement violates the act, the Board said, "Concession by an employer of a union-shop agreement to a union necessarily presupposes recognition of that union as the exclusive representative of all the employees, and we have already ruled in the . . . *Curtis Brothers* case that minority picketing for exclusive recognition is unlawful."

On the issue of whether or not the appeals to

customers and the publication of a "we do not patronize list" violates the act, the Board said, "As the restraint and coercion brought to play upon the employees is an economic one through curtailment or extinction of their employer's business, it is not really material whether the pressure is applied through the act of picketing, and thereby hurting the business, or by other equally direct and effective techniques. Thus, appeals to consumers and 'we do not patronize' lists contain the same threats to the employees' livelihood as does picketing. . . . We see no basis for distinguishing appeals made orally to consumers or away from an employer's premises from the selfsame appeals addressed to consumers by way of a picket line. The intended and necessary effect of each type of appeal is the same—to threaten the employer's business and necessarily the employees' job security."

The dissenting member reiterated his dissent in the *Curtis Bros.* case and on the issue of the "we do not patronize" list added, "This is an even more extreme position than that the majority takes in *Curtis.*"

*Invalidity of "Hot Cargo" Contracts.* The NLRB held<sup>3</sup> that "hot cargo" contracts<sup>4</sup> between a union and a common carrier are invalid in their inception.

In this case, a local Teamsters union called a strike and established a picket line at a company's place of business. Prior to the strike, the company's pickups and deliveries were made by common carriers whose contracts with their employees contained a "hot cargo" provision. During the course of the strike, the union called a special meeting of the carriers' employees to discuss the handling of the struck company's freight. At the meeting, the presiding officer called to the members' attention the "hot cargo" provision in their contracts and advised the employees that, although the union could not instruct or require them to do so, their contracts gave them the right to elect as individuals to refuse to handle the struck company's freight. He also advised them that the union could and would call a strike to protect its members from any discharge action taken against them for making such an election. This information was also related to the carrier. After this meeting when the carriers' employees were asked to handle the struck company's freight, they each replied, "I personally refuse to handle." The

<sup>2</sup> *Lodge 942, International Association of Machinists and Alloy Manufacturing Co.*, 119 NLRB No. 38 (Nov. 4, 1957). See also companion case, *Local 12, International Union of Operating Engineers and Willard W. Shepherd and Norma D. Shepherd, d. b. a. Shepherd Machinery Co., et al.*, 119 NLRB No. 39 (Nov. 4, 1957).

<sup>3</sup> *Local 728, International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Genuine Parts Co.*, 119 NLRB No. 53 (Nov. 8, 1957).

<sup>4</sup> Generally speaking, "hot cargo" clauses give the employees covered by them a contractual right to refuse to handle or process goods designated by their union as "unfair."

struck employer then filed charges against the union alleging a violation of section 8 (b) (4), the secondary boycott provision of the NLRA.

On these facts, the majority of the Board rejected the union's argument that the "hot cargo" program was basically the result of each individual employee's election not to handle the struck employer's freight. It concluded that the union induced and encouraged the carrier employees to refuse to handle the struck company's freight, thus violating section 8 (b) (4).

Four separate opinions were rendered on the issue of what defense the "hot cargo" contract afforded the union when the Board finds that the secondary boycott is produced by the union's inducement of the carrier's employees not to handle the freight. Two Board members held that under the Interstate Commerce Act, common carriers were under a duty to make their facilities available to all customers without discrimination or undue preference. Therefore, these clauses were invalid in their inception because the carrier could not validly agree to refuse services to employers designated by the union as "unfair."

These two members also believed that the Board should take the view that the union's execution of a "hot cargo" provision in a situation where it was invalid would be prima facie evidence of the union's inducement of the secondary boycott. After it had been shown that a carrier's employees had refused to handle a struck employer's goods, the burden would then be on the union to establish that it did not induce the carrier's employees to refuse to handle the shipper's freight. This view was not accepted by a majority of the Board.

A third member held that all "hot cargo" contracts were against public policy and thus were invalid in all industries and no defense in this type of action. This broader holding, when considered with the holding of the other two members, makes the view that "hot cargo" contracts entered into with a common carrier are invalid in their inception the holding of the majority of the Board.

The fourth member rejected the view that such contracts were invalid, but basing his conclusion on an earlier Board decision<sup>5</sup> held that the secondary boycott provision was violated when the union attempted to enforce the contract provision by appeals to employees.

The fifth and dissenting member rejected the view that these contracts were invalid. He adhered to the view he expressed in earlier cases<sup>6</sup> that there was no violation because the NLRA does not prohibit unions from making such agreements nor does it prohibit them from taking certain steps to enforce them.

*Jurisdiction in Racial Discrimination Suits.* The Supreme Court of the United States held<sup>7</sup> that the Railway Labor Act does not prevent employees of a railroad from taking court action against a union designated as their exclusive bargaining agent in order to enforce their statutory right not to be unfairly discriminated against in the day-to-day process of carrying out the bargaining agreement.

In this case, the Texas and New Orleans Railroad was alleged to have abolished 45 jobs held by certain Negro members of a local union of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks which was designated as bargaining agent for the employees in conformance with the Railway Labor Act. It was also alleged that all of the Negroes were either discharged or demoted and that the 45 jobs were not abolished at all but instead filled by white employees as the Negroes were ousted, except for a few instances where Negroes were rehired to fill their old jobs but with loss of seniority. The complaint also stated that the union, acting according to plan, did nothing to protect them against these discriminatory discharges and refused to give them protection comparable to that given white employees. Certain Negro members brought suit against the union asking for a declaratory judgment, injunction, and damages.

In reversing a Federal court of appeals which had upheld<sup>8</sup> a dismissal of the case on the ground that it was within the exclusive jurisdiction of the National Railroad Adjustment Board, the Court pointed out: "This case . . . is a suit by employees against the bargaining agent to enforce their statutory rights not to be unfairly discriminated against . . ." and does not involve a dispute between an employer and employee or a dispute over an interpretation of a bargaining

<sup>5</sup> *Sand Door and Plywood Co.*, 113 NLRB 1210 (Aug. 26, 1955); see Monthly Labor Review, November 1955, p. 1277.

<sup>6</sup> See dissenting opinions in *Sand Door and Plywood Co.* and *McAllister Transfer Co.*, 110 NLRB 1790 (1954); see Monthly Labor Review, March 1955, p. 326.

<sup>7</sup> *Conley v. Gibson* (U. S. Sup. Ct., Nov. 18, 1957).

<sup>8</sup> *Conley v. Gibson* (C. A. 5, Jan. 31, 1956).

agreement, matters which would be within the jurisdiction of the adjustment board. The Court also pointed out that the railroad's rights are in no way affected by this suit and thus it does not have to be a party to the suit, as the union had contended.

On the issue of the union's duty to represent all the employees, the Court said that it "has emphatically and repeatedly ruled that an exclusive bargaining agent under the Railway Labor Act is obligated to represent all employees in the bargaining unit fairly and without discrimination because of race and has held that the courts have power to protect employees against such invidious discrimination."

It went on to say "Collective bargaining is a continuing process. Among other things, it involves day-to-day adjustments in the contract and other working rules, resolution of new problems not covered by existing agreements, and the protection of employee rights already secured by contract. The bargaining representative can no more unfairly discriminate in carrying out these functions than it can in negotiating a collective agreement."

### Wages and Hours

*FLSA Applicability to Small-Loan Employees.* A Federal court of appeals held<sup>9</sup> that the branch office employees of a finance company which operates an interstate chain of small-loan offices are entitled to the benefits of the Fair Labor Standards Act. The ruling upheld a Federal district court which had enjoined the finance company from violating the overtime provisions of the law which apply to employees "engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce."

The employer in this suit operated 65 branch offices, located throughout the country, from its headquarters in St. Louis, Mo., and employed approximately 650 persons in these offices. He argued that his employees were not engaged in interstate commerce and that, moreover, the branch offices were exempt as retail service establishments. The court, however, found that there "was a constant interstate flow of funds, documents, instructions, information, and correspondence" between all branches and the St. Louis headquarters as well as other interstate

activity by the particular branch office employees in question. It declined to follow the decision in *Mitchell v. Household Finance Corp.*,<sup>10</sup> which held persons who were employees of a chain of 500 small-loan offices located throughout the United States and Canada were unprotected by the FLSA.

The appellate court agreed with the opinion of the district court that this case could be distinguished factually from the *Household Finance Corp.* case and expressed doubt that the latter decision was a sound one or would now be followed in view of more recent Supreme Court decisions. Furthermore, in denying the defendant's claim of exemption, the court of appeals stated that the legislative history of the retail establishment exemption "is completely devoid of any indication of an intention on the part of Congress to include within the meaning of the exemption the employees of small loan companies."

*FLSA Applicability to Chain Store Auditors.* A Federal court of appeals held<sup>11</sup> that the traveling store auditors of a chain organization were covered by provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act in that they were engaged in interstate commerce, both by reason of their interstate travel in the course of performing their duties and also by reason of the relationship of their duties to the interstate functions of the chain. In reversing a Federal district court, it also ruled that the retail exemption of the act was inapplicable on the ground that the auditors were not "employed by" the retail units but by the chain organization.

The decision reemphasized the rulings of early Supreme Court cases<sup>12</sup> that the "commerce" covered by the FLSA must not be narrowly construed simply because the statute does not include all activities "affecting commerce." The absence of the "affecting commerce" language, said the court, "should not narrowly circumscribe the meaning of the phrase 'engaged in commerce' or detract in any way from the statutory definition as to the meaning of commerce itself" which "instead of a strict or limited construction," should be given "a liberal construction."

<sup>9</sup> *Aetna Finance Co. v. Mitchell* (C. A. 1, July 23, 1957).

<sup>10</sup> 208 F. 2d 667 (1953); see *Monthly Labor Review*, February 1954, p. 182.

<sup>11</sup> *Mitchell v. Kroger Co.* (C. A. 8, Nov. 4, 1957).

<sup>12</sup> *McLeod v. Threlkeld* 319 U. S. 491, 493 (1943); *Overstreet v. North Shore Corp.* 318 U. S. 125, 128 (1943); *Mitchell v. C. W. Vollmer & Co.* 349 U. S. 427, 429 (1955).

# Chronology of Recent Labor Events

---

## November 1, 1957

CONTINUING its probe into corruption in labor-management relations, the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field heard nine small businessmen of Flint, Mich., say that, in the period of 1954 through 1956, they "bought peace" with the Teamsters through Nathan W. Shefferman's "union-busting firm." (See Chron. item for Oct. 22, 1957, MLR, Dec. 1957.)

On November 5, Shefferman and some of his assistants, including his son, Shelton, appeared before the committee but took refuge in the Fifth Amendment when questioned on Shefferman's activities.

On November 12, the committee directed its attention to racketeering in the New York City \$50-million-a-year garbage-hauling industry which, according to committee evidence, is controlled by criminals by means of various pressure tactics, arson, and even murder. (See also p. 73 of this issue.)

## November 2

MEETING in New York City, the Executive Board of the United Textile Workers took steps to comply with the recent AFL-CIO "cleanup" demands (see Chron. item for Oct. 24, 1957, MLR, Dec. 1957). It (1) accepted the resignation of President Anthony F. Valente, (2) decided to call a special convention "as soon as possible," (3) rescinded an agreement for \$104,000 severance pay with its former secretary-treasurer, Lloyd Klenert, who resigned earlier (see MLR, Dec. 1957, p. 1500), and (4) urged the union's trustees to arrange for a thorough audit of the union's books and records.

On November 13, the AFL-CIO appointed a monitor to supervise the UTW's "cleanup" campaign. (See also p. 72 of this issue.)

## November 3

MEMBERS of the United Automobile Workers ratified a 2-year contract with the Fairchild Engine and Airplane Corp. of Hagerstown, Md., covering about 5,700 employees. (See also p. 70 of this issue.)

THE International Association of Machinists and the International Union of Electrical Workers signed a mutual assistance pact setting "ground rules for both cooperation

and competition" in organizing nonunion workers and covering other matters. (See also p. 73 of this issue.)

## November 4

THE FEDERAL court of appeals in Washington, D. C., upheld a lower court injunction declaring the recent Teamsters convention of no effect and thus barring James R. Hoffa and other newly elected officials from taking office (see Chron. item for Oct. 4, 1957, MLR, Dec. 1957).

CONTINUING the delineation of a new policy on picketing by minority unions (see Chron. item for Oct. 30, 1957, MLR, Dec. 1957), the National Labor Relations Board ruled, in two companion cases, that such unions violated the Taft-Hartley Act by picketing for a union-shop agreement—conduct which restrained and coerced employees and which represented an attempt to induce an employer to discriminate against nonunion employees by requiring them to join union as a condition of employment. In one of the cases, the Board also held that publication of a "we do not patronize" list by a minority union during picketing for recognition and a union shop restrained and coerced employees. The cases were *Lodge 942, International Association of Machinists and Alloy Manufacturing Co.*, Spokane, Wash.; *Local Union No. 12, International Union of Operating Engineers and Willard W. Shepherd and Norma D. Shepherd, d. b. a., Shepherd Machinery Co.*, Los Angeles, Calif. (See also p. 63 of this issue.)

A FEDERAL district court in Tennessee awarded a coal mining company of Putnam County, Tenn., \$400,000 in compensatory and punitive damages for unlawful interference with the company's business through acts of violence organized by a union during a labor dispute in 1948. The case was *Meadow Creek Coal Co. v. United Mine Workers of America*.

## November 6

THE FEDERAL district court jury in Detroit found the United Automobile Workers not guilty of making illegal political expenditures during the 1954 election campaign (see Chron. item for Feb. 3, 1956, MLR, Apr. 1956; see also p. 73 of this issue).

THE FEDERAL district court in New York City ordered the textile firm Darlington Manufacturing Co., of Darlington, S. C., temporarily to stop liquidating its assets until the NLRB decides on certain unfair-labor-practice charges against the company. (See also p. 74 of this issue.)

## November 8

MODIFYING the validity of "hot cargo" agreements, the NLRB ruled, in *Local 728, International Brotherhood of Teamsters*, and *Genuine Parts Co.*, Atlanta, Ga., that hot cargo contracts are not valid where common carriers are involved. (See also p. 63 of this issue.)



### November 10

THE United Steelworkers inaugurated an experimental television program of 15 minutes each month, designed to acquaint the general public, especially the rank-and-file members unable to attend union meetings, with major activities of the organization.

### November 14

HARRY O. DAMINO, the president of the Doll and Toy Workers Union, announced the signing of an agreement with the National Association of Doll Manufacturers, Inc., and the Stuffed Toy Manufacturers Association, providing for a 3-step, \$8 weekly wage raise, with the first-step increase retroactive to October 1, for over 7,000 workers in the New York metropolitan area. (See also p. 70 of this issue.)

### November 15

PRESIDENT GEORGE MEANY of the AFL-CIO announced the suspension of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers from the Federation for noncompliance with the AFL-CIO Executive Council's "cleanup" demands of last month (see Chron. item for Oct. 24, 1957, MLR, Dec. 1957; see also p. 71 of this issue).

On the same day, in a letter to the Jewelry Workers' Union, President Meany charged the union with failure to prevent exploitation of Puerto Rican workers by some of its New York City locals, particularly locals 122 and 222, and to observe the AFL-CIO code of ethics. Mr. Meany directed the union to "end these practices forthwith" and to report to him by November 25 on the actions taken to remedy the situation. The union's reply indicated that proper action would be taken. The matter is pending Mr. Meany's further action.

AN ORDER of the Industrial Welfare Commissioner of California became effective raising the minimum hourly wage rates of women and minors in all industries, except domestic and agricultural occupations. Wages for women were raised from 75 cents to \$1 and for minors from 60 to 85 cents.

At the same time, the New York State Industrial Commissioner announced an order raising the minimum hourly wage rates in the nonresort hotel industry from 72-75 cents to \$1 for all nonservice employees by October 1958. Wages for service employees receiving tips will go to 70 cents an hour on January 13, 1958. (See also p. 71 of this issue.)

### November 18

THE SUPREME COURT of the United States unanimously ruled, in *Conley v. Gibson*, that a bargaining agent's statutory duty of nondiscriminatory representation of its members includes day-to-day administration of the existing contract, and that employees discriminated against by a union could seek remedy in a Federal court. (See also p. 64 of this issue).

THE FEDERAL court of appeals in St. Louis, Mo., ruled, in *Local 618, Automotive, Petroleum and Allied Industries Employees Union, . . . v. NLRB*, that a union had not violated the Taft-Hartley Act's secondary-boycott provision when, in furtherance of a lawful strike against an operator of retail gas stations, it peacefully picketed one station that was temporarily shut down for repairs by a neutral contractor, even though the picketing induced the neutral employees to quit work.

IN REVERSING a lower court decision, the Federal court of appeals in New Orleans, La., ruled, in *Sealy v. Mitchell, etc.*, that employees engaged in drilling of a "wild cat" oil well which turned out to be nonproductive, in an area where there was no "reasonable expectancy" of oil being struck, and employed by an employer with no experience in oil extracting, were not protected by the Fair Labor Standards Act.

### November 19

IN CHICAGO, 15 nonoperating railroad unions signed a union-shop contract with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, the only major railroad without such an agreement, thus averting a threatened strike of 42,000 employees.

AN IMPARTIAL chairman awarded a 5-percent wage increase to 13,000 members of the Ladies' Garment Workers employed by members of the United Knitwear Manufacturers' League, Inc., the Association of Knitted Fabric Manufacturers, Inc., Passementerie and Trimming Manufacturers Association, Knitted Accessories Group, and a number of independent shops. The increases, the first since mid-1954, range from \$3 to \$5 a week. (See also p. 70 of this issue.)

### November 21

THE FEDERAL court of appeals in New York City ruled that, under the Norris-LaGuardia Act, the Federal courts cannot enjoin peaceful strikes stemming from labor disputes, even though—as in this case—the strikes may be a breach of no-strike agreements, despite the Taft-Hartley Act provision giving Federal courts jurisdiction of suits for violations of collective bargaining contracts. Holding that only Congress can change the national policy expressed in the Norris-LaGuardia Act, the court lifted a lower court injunction against a seamen's union on strike over wages (see MLR, Nov. 1957, p. 1374) and remanded the case for further proceedings in respect to damages sustained by the employer. The case was *A. H. Bull Steamship Co. v. Seafarers' International Union, Atlantic and Gulf Districts*.

In a companion case, the court also ruled that the Norris-LaGuardia Act's provision was not voided by the Taft-Hartley Act's clause freeing employers from obligation to recognize and bargain with supervisors' unions. The case was *A. H. Bull Steamship Co. v. National Marine*

*Engineers' Beneficial Association and International Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots, Inc.*

THE International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union announced it will award 10 new \$2,000 college scholarships annually to children of the union's members on the basis of their scholastic standing.

### November 23

A STATE superior court jury in Seattle, Wash., found Dave Beck, Jr., son of the Teamsters president, guilty of pocketing \$4,650 from the sale of two automobiles belonging to the union. (See Chron. item for Aug. 28, 1957, MLR, Oct. 1957.)

### November 25

THE Brotherhood of Electrical Workers announced the signing of a 1-year contract with the Raytheon Manufacturing Co. of Waltham, Mass., which included provision for wage increases of 5 to 9 cents an hour for 13,200 em-

ployees, retroactive to September 1. (See also p. 69 of this issue.)

### November 26

A SPECIAL CONVENTION of the Distillery Workers, called to elect new officers in compliance with a cleanup step demanded by the AFL-CIO (see Chron. items for Oct. 19, 1957, MLR, Dec. 1957, and May 20, 1957, MLR, July 1957), ended in near-riot as a group of delegates withdrew from the meeting after ex-officers of the union assailed a call for secret balloting, issued by the AFL-CIO appointed monitor, as contrary to the union's constitution. (See also p. 72 of this issue.)

### November 28

AFL-CIO SECRETARY-TREASURER William F. Schnitzler announced the creation of a \$5,000-a-year internship in the Federation's Research Department beginning July 1, 1958. The intern is to be selected from among graduate students of universities with specialized courses in labor and industrial relations.

---

## Conferences and Institutes, February 16 to March 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>
February 22----	Conference on Problems of Collective Bargaining. <i>Sponsor:</i> Management Center, Marquette University.	Milwaukee, Wis.
February 24-26_	Seminars on Collective Bargaining and the Administration of the Union Contract; Employee Selection; Personnel Administration; and Wage and Salary Administration. <i>Sponsor:</i> American Management Association.	New York, N. Y.
February 24-28_	Conference on Executive Development. <i>Sponsor:</i> Management Center, Marquette University.	Milwaukee, Wis.
February 27-28_	Seminar on Personnel Selection and Placement. <i>Sponsor:</i> Science Research Associates.	New York, N. Y.
March 3-4-----	Seminar on Employee Development and Performance Appraisal. <i>Sponsor:</i> Science Research Associates.	New York, N. Y.
March 5-7-----	Seminars on Collective Bargaining (An Introduction and Review of Principles); Personnel Administration; Safety; Supervisory Training. <i>Sponsor:</i> American Management Association.	New York, N. Y.
March 10-12---	Seminar on Writing and Using Effective Job Descriptions. <i>Sponsor:</i> American Management Association.	New York, N. Y.
March 10-14----	Institute on Industrial Relations. <i>Sponsor:</i> National Association of Manufacturers.	Hollywood, Fla.

# Developments in Industrial Relations\*

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Price Index for October, announced in November, resulted in automatic increases in pay (mostly 1 cent an hour) for about 200,000 of the more than 1.3 million workers whose wages are tied to the October index. Earnings of more than a million workers, largely in the automobile and related industries, were left unchanged as the index failed to rise sufficiently to warrant an increase in their cost-of-living allowances. On the collective bargaining front, wage settlements were agreed to for substantial numbers of workers in the knitwear industry in New York City, the communications industry, and the tobacco industry.

The Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union was suspended from the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, but there were few other interunion developments as the December 5 opening of the AFL-CIO convention approached.

## Wage Developments and Collective Bargaining

*Communications.* A number of 15-month contracts negotiated in late October and November increased wages by \$2 to \$5 a week for over 150,000 employees of various affiliates of the Bell Telephone System represented by the Communications Workers of America. An additional 10,000 workers, represented by the Connecticut Union of Telephone Workers, Inc. (Ind.), also received a pay increase.

The Southwestern Bell Telephone Co. and representatives of the Communications Workers signed on November 20 a 15-month contract for approximately 50,000 workers in Arkansas, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Texas. Effective November 17, wage increases ranged from \$2 to \$5 weekly (averaging around 11.4 and 7.1 cents an hour for plant and traffic department employees, respectively); in addition, wage scales in 13 towns were upgraded. The union also agreed with the company upon terms of a new contribu-

tory group life insurance program and liberalized company-paid sickness-death benefits. Joseph A. Beirne, president of the CWA, immediately notified presidents of 18 other Bell companies that the union was "prepared to enter into a similar [insurance and death benefits] agreement. . . ." with other Bell System companies.

In other parts of the country, the CWA signed 15-month contracts with the Illinois, Michigan, New Jersey, and Wisconsin Bell Telephone Cos.; Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Cos., in Maryland, Washington, D. C., and Virginia; Northwestern Bell Telephone Co. in Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, and North and South Dakota; and a 16-month contract with Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co. for its employees in northern California and Nevada. Wage increases also generally ranged from \$2 to \$5 a week: most traffic and clerical employees received increases of \$2 to \$3, while plant department workers obtained wage hikes of from \$2 to \$5. In many settlements, there were additional increases in certain jobs and towns, and in a few cases, improvements were negotiated in the sick-leave or holiday clauses.

On November 11, the Southern New England Telephone Co. and the independent Connecticut Union of Telephone Workers announced terms of a 15-month contract providing wage increases of 5 to 12½ cents an hour. Subject to ratification, the agreement affects almost 10,000 employees throughout the State of Connecticut.

*Metalworking and Allied Industries.* The Raytheon Manufacturing Co. announced on November 25 that it had signed a new 1-year agreement with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers affecting 13,200 workers in 11 Massachusetts plants. Retroactive to September 1, 1957, hourly rates of pay were raised by 5 to 9 cents an hour, the incentive system in the company's receiving and cathode ray tube operations was revised, and certain fringe benefits were also agreed to.

Agreement had been reached in late October by local 1031 of the same union on terms of a 5-year collective bargaining contract with the Stewart-Warner Corp. Pay raises ranging from 7 to 10

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

cents an hour were made retroactive to October 1, 1957, for 5,000 employees in Chicago. Reopenings on wages, group insurance, vacations, and time off are scheduled for each anniversary date of the contract. If the company does not offer pay raises and other benefits at least equal to the weighted average of those the local union negotiates with other companies in each year ending October 1, the union can cancel the contract.

The Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co. and the Teamsters agreed upon wage increases ranging from 7 to 16 cents an hour effective January 1, 1958, for 8,000 production and maintenance workers. The increase—which the union estimated to average over 10 cents an hour—was negotiated under a wage reopening clause.

On November 3, members of the United Automobile Workers ratified a 2-year contract with the Fairchild Engine and Airplane Corp. of Hagerstown, Md., covering some 5,700 production and maintenance, office and factory clerical, and engineering and technical employees. Effective October 21, 1957, wages were raised by 7 to 10 cents an hour (averaging around 8 cents) plus an additional 5 cents for leadmen, and are to be increased 8 cents more on October 20, 1958. The settlement also liberalized the existing cost-of-living formula to provide a 1-cent adjustment for each 0.5-point change in the BLS Consumer Price Index and incorporated the existing 13-cent allowance into base rates. Other contract changes included increased shift differentials, 3 weeks' vacation after 12 instead of 15 years' service, and an improved health and welfare plan.

On November 3, members of local 601 of the International Union of Electrical Workers ratified a local contract supplement with the Westinghouse Electric Corp. providing hourly wage boosts of from 1 to 5 cents. (Under the 5-year national contract, wages can be reopened locally once each year of the agreement.) The increase—which averaged approximately  $3\frac{1}{2}$  cents—affected 10,500 employees in the East Pittsburgh, Homewood, Linhart, and Trafford, Pa., plants, who also received a 3-percent deferred increase plus a 7-cent-an-hour cost-of-living adjustment during 1957 under the national agreement.

*Tobacco.* Wage increases of 8 cents an hour were negotiated by the Tobacco Workers International Union for about 21,000 workers in Kentucky,

Missouri, North Carolina, and Virginia under agreements with the American Tobacco Co., Inc., Philip Morris & Co., Ltd., Inc., and Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co. The Liggett & Myers settlement was negotiated under a wage reopening clause of an agreement due to expire in March 1959, while the other 2 companies signed new 2-year contracts. The American Tobacco agreement calls for an additional 7-cent advance in 1958, while at Philip Morris, provision was made for a wage reopening clause for the second contract year. The latter two agreements also included increased sickness benefits (from \$26 to \$30 a week for 20 weeks), an additional half-day paid holiday (for most locals), an additional week's vacation pay for employees with 10 years' service, and supplemental jury-duty pay. Some of these benefits were negotiated earlier in the year by Liggett & Myers and the union.

Negotiations were concluded by the Cigar Makers' International Union and John H. Swisher & Sons, Inc., on terms of a 1-year contract for 2,200 employees in Jacksonville, Fla. Rates of pay for machine operators were left unchanged, but the speed of the cigar-making machines was reportedly increased so that operators on incentive pay systems would be able to earn around \$5 more a week. Packers received an increase of 3 cents per thousand cigars, while other workers received a 7-cent-an-hour wage hike. The daily hospital room allowance was raised from \$7 to \$10, with the company assuming the additional cost.

*Apparel and Other Manufacturing.* In mid-November, an impartial chairman awarded a 5-percent wage increase to 13,000 members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union employed by members of the United Knitwear Manufacturers' League, Inc., the Association of Knitted Fabric Manufacturers, Inc., Passementerie and Trimming Manufacturers Association, Knitted Accessories Group, and a number of independent shops. Weekly increases ranged from \$3 to \$5, effective November 4 for employees in trimming and passementerie (fancy trimming) trades, and November 25 for other workers. The award was made under contract clauses that provided for discussion of wages if the level of the Consumer Price Index changed after July 1954.

Retroactive to October 1, 1957, between 7,000 to 9,000 members of the Toy Workers union in

the New York metropolitan area employed by firms affiliated with the National Association of Doll Manufacturers, Inc., and the Stuffed Toy Manufacturers Association received a weekly pay advance of \$2. This increase, which was in addition to a deferred increase of \$1.75 a week that went into effect in July 1957 under agreements negotiated in 1956, was negotiated under clauses of the contracts that permitted discussion of wages if the New York City Consumer Price Index increased by 3 percent from its July 15, 1956, level. The existing agreements, which were due to expire June 30, 1958, were extended to June 30, 1960, with additional weekly increases of \$3 scheduled to go into effect in both 1958 and 1959. The new agreements also included a third week of vacation after 10 years' service.

*Railroads.* On November 19, representatives of 15 nonoperating unions and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad signed a modified union-shop agreement, thus ending a longstanding dispute and averting a strike scheduled for November 22. The agreement, effective December 15, affects about 42,000 employees, and was reached with the help of the National Mediation Board.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen announced that it would exercise its option, under the 3-year agreement signed in 1956 with the Nation's railroads, to take a deferred adjustment of approximately 7 cents an hour, due November 1, 1957, in the form of a wage increase in lieu of a health and medical plan. The November 1, 1958, adjustment of 7 cents more, the union announced, would be taken as a health and welfare plan; about 50,000 workers are affected.

*Services and Trade.* In the Chicago area, approximately 8,000 members of the Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen union employed by some 3,600 chain and independent food stores received weekly pay hikes ranging from \$8 to \$9.50, retroactive to October 5, 1957. The 2-year contracts—affecting meat department employees in self-service and service stores—also call for a further advance in weekly pay of \$5 and \$6, respectively, in 1958.

Agreement on a 5-year contract was reached on November 30 by the Clothing Workers union and 12 employer associations affecting approximately 18,000 laundry workers in New York City,

Westchester County, Long Island, and northern New Jersey. During the first 3 years of the contract, wages of inside (plant) workers will be increased an average of 18 cents an hour and those of route drivers by an average of \$10 a week in three unequal instalments. After 3 years, the contracts may be reopened on the wage issue by either party. Under the agreement, which is subject to ratification, group life insurance will be raised from \$1,000 to \$2,000 for employees earning under \$75 a week, and to \$3,000 for higher paid employees; the agreement also provides hospital and surgical insurance for wives of employees.

*Minimum Wage.* In Oregon, the State Wage and Hour Commission announced that the minimum hourly wage for women and minors employed in the laundry and dry cleaning industries would be raised from 60 to 75 cents effective January 3, 1958, and increased by 5 cents more on July 3, 1958. The order also provides that time and one-half must be paid for hours worked in excess of 8 hours daily or 44 hours weekly.

On November 15, the New York State Industrial Commissioner announced an increase in the minimum wages for workers in the nonresort hotel industry. Effective January 13, 1958, the hourly minimum for nonservice workers in New York City was to be raised from 75 cents to \$1, while in the rest of the State, the minimum was to increase from 72 to 85 cents on January 13, go up 5 cents more on July 12, and reach \$1 on October 15, 1958. The wage order also raised the hourly minimum from 50 to 70 cents for service employees who normally receive tips. A total of about 60,000 workers in the State are covered by the order.

The Industrial Welfare Commission of the State of California announced that the hourly minimum wage was increased from 75 cents to \$1 for women and from 60 to 85 cents for minors, effective November 15. However, the 85-cent rate can apply to only 10 percent of an employer's work force; the remaining minors must be paid at the adult rate. The orders cover all private industry except for domestic and farm workers.

### Union Activities

The Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union stood suspended from the AFL-

CIO on November 15 for failure to comply with cleanup orders from the AFL-CIO Executive Council. The day before, at a meeting of the Bakery Workers' Executive Board, members agreed to call a special convention to elect new officers, but James G. Cross refused to resign as president of the 160,000-member union and declared that "if nominated I'll run, [and] I expect to be a candidate." Mr. Cross said he would arrange to hold the convention "within 90 days, if practicable, but in no case later than June 1958." Earlier in the month, Mr. Cross was dropped as 1 of 14 vice presidents of the Industrial Union Department of the AFL-CIO, while the remaining officers, including President Walter P. Reuther and Secretary-Treasurer James B. Carey, were reelected to office. Another demand of the AFL-CIO—that Curtis R. Sims (former secretary-treasurer) be reinstated—was also rejected by the Bakery Workers' Executive Board in a 12 to 4 vote.

In contrast, the United Textile Workers apparently complied with the Federation's demands. By early November, both Anthony Valente and Lloyd Klenert (president and secretary-treasurer, respectively) had resigned from office and the union's Executive Board had decided to call a special convention as soon as possible to elect new officers.<sup>1</sup> Subsequently, on November 13, George Meany appointed Peter M. McGavin as a special monitor to oversee compliance by the union. Mr. McGavin later ordered the Textile Workers to dismiss Joseph Jacobs from his office as general counsel, because of his alleged connection with the former president and secretary-treasurer. In October, Mr. Jacobs had been removed from his post as southern director of the union.

In a letter addressed to top officials of the 32,000-member International Jewelry Workers' Union, George Meany called for "swift and positive action" to end "exploitation" of Puerto Rican workers by member locals and for greater adherence by the union to the AFL-CIO codes of ethical practices.

The letter was sent after Mr. Meany had conferred with members of a committee whose purpose is to erase the exploitation of Puerto Rican workers.<sup>2</sup> Mr. Meany declared that the Jewelry Workers were violating labor's code of ethics in "many respects," including inadequate audit of union funds, improper elections, no bonding of

officers, and a lack of regular membership meetings.

At a meeting of the Distillery, Rectifying and Wine Workers' International Union on November 25, 13 officers of the union resigned from their posts preparatory to an election of new officers at a special convention.<sup>3</sup> The move was prompted by AFL-CIO charges of violation of ethical standards in the administration of union welfare funds. The following day at the convention, however, when Mr. McGavin, the AFL-CIO monitor, called for nomination of officers and said the election would be held by secret ballot, the former president and secretary-treasurer and other delegates seized control of the platform. After reorganizing the convention, they were elected to their former offices. Another group of delegates withdrew from the meeting hall, and held a separate session to form a committee to preserve affiliation with the AFL-CIO.

Each group contended after the demonstration that it had a majority of the convention delegates and indicated it would take the matter to the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its meeting prior to the AFL-CIO convention.

Forces within the International Brotherhood of Teamsters continued their efforts to prevent James R. Hoffa from taking over formal leadership of the union. Their suit in Federal district court to void the election of new officers by the Teamsters convention on grounds that the delegates had been improperly chosen was being tried.<sup>4</sup> A temporary injunction was signed in October barring Hoffa from office.<sup>5</sup> In order to wage their legal battle against Hoffa, the Teamster Rank-and-File Committee announced plans to begin a \$200,000 fund-raising program, which would pay expenses of attorneys and provide travel funds for witnesses in support of charges that the Teamsters September convention was "rigged."

On the other hand, Teamster officials announced plans to raise a legal defense fund to aid officials in trouble with Federal, State, or local authorities or

<sup>1</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, December 1957, p. 1500.

<sup>2</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, October 1957, p. 1252.

<sup>3</sup> In late October at the suggestion of Peter McGavin, AFL-CIO monitor assigned to the union, a truce formula had been agreed to after the union's Executive Board had split into rival factions. Under the plan, both factions had agreed to recognize the right of Joseph O'Neill and George J. Oneto to continue in their respective posts as president and secretary-treasurer until the convention. See also Monthly Labor Review, December 1957, p. 1500.

<sup>4</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, November 1957, p. 1382.

<sup>5</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, December 1957, p. 1499.

with the U. S. Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field. Officers of the Teamsters union were being asked to sign promissory notes for \$1,000 each, with the money to be paid in \$10 weekly installments over a 2-year period. (The extra \$40 is to be regarded as interest.)

After a series of postponements, the trial of Hoffa on charges of conspiring to use illegal wiretaps began on November 22. The case stems from an indictment charging that Hoffa had conspired with Owen B. Brennan (president of Teamsters local 337) and Bernard Spindel to tap the telephones of subordinates in the union's Detroit headquarters between January 1, 1953, and May 1957. Mr. Hoffa was also under indictment for perjury in connection with his grand jury testimony on the wiretapping charge, but a trial of that case had been delayed pending a U. S. Supreme Court ruling on admissibility of State-obtained wiretap evidence in a Federal court.

On November 6, the International Union of United Automobile Workers was found innocent in a Federal district court in Detroit, Mich., of charges that it had made illegal political expenditures in the 1954 primary and general elections. The case, which had originally been dismissed by the court, had been remanded for trial by the U. S. Supreme Court.<sup>6</sup> Of unusual importance because of its possible implications for future spending by unions and corporations for political purposes, the case arose from a series of telecasts which, the prosecution claimed, were aimed at influencing the election of certain candidates.<sup>7</sup> The union contended, however, that the programs were educational in nature and aimed primarily at union members.

On November 3, the International Association of Machinists and the International Union of Electrical Workers signed an agreement under which each union will appoint three members of a committee designed to develop methods, guides, and plans for the exchange of bargaining information and settlement of jurisdictional disputes.

<sup>6</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, May 1957, p. 604.

<sup>7</sup> Under the Federal Corrupt Practices Act, unions and corporations are prohibited from making expenditures in connection with a Federal election.

<sup>8</sup> Late in 1956, the Machinists filed a damage suit against the IUE, charging that the Electrical Workers had libeled the IAM in leaflets distributed during an organizing campaign. See Monthly Labor Review, February 1957, p. 209.

<sup>9</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, December 1957, p. 1500.

In addition, the agreement specifies that in organizing campaigns, the unions will conduct themselves "in such a manner as to increase the respect of the workers involved for the trade union movement and that they will not impugn or attack the motives or character of either union, its officers or its subordinate organizations."<sup>8</sup>

Late in November, it was disclosed that the 11,000-member Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association had filed an application for membership in the Maritime Trades Department of the AFL-CIO. The announcement was made by Paul Hall, president of the department. The Engineers are the first of the former CIO unions to join the Maritime Department; two others—the National Maritime Union and the American Radio Association—are still outside departmental membership.

The Textile Workers Union of America announced in early November a contest for essays outlining policies and programs needed to stop the decline and encourage the growth of the textile industry in the United States. Prizes totaling \$1,000 will be awarded to the three best entries; any resident of the United States (except officials and employees of the TWUA) is eligible.

### Other Developments

*Senate Investigations.* Early in November, the Senate select committee concluded its hearings on the activities of the Chicago labor relations firm headed by Nathan W. Shefferman.<sup>9</sup> Included in the testimony was evidence to the effect that from 1954 through 1956 a group of Flint, Mich., employers paid over \$25,000 to Shefferman's company to "entertain" local Teamsters and thus prevent the union from organizing their firms. In one instance, it was said that a representative of the Shefferman concern told a company official that it was "too late" to keep out the Teamsters, but that a contract then being prepared was toned down "very close" to the company-desired level. In appearances before the committee, Nathan W. Shefferman, as well as his son Shelton, invoked the Fifth Amendment in answer to questions regarding work their firm allegedly did to rid certain companies of unions.

Later in the month, the Senate committee turned its attention to the multimillion-dollar garbage-carting industry in New York City.

Charges were made by the committee that racketeers and labor union officials resorted to homicide and other forms of violence in order to insure a monopoly of the industry for their own personal profit.

*Decisions and Rulings.* On November 12, the National Labor Relations Board ruled that the controversial "hot cargo" provisions in collective bargaining contracts with common carriers were in violation of the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947.<sup>10</sup> (A "hot cargo" clause provides that employees covered by the contract may refuse to handle goods designated by the union as "unfair.") The 4-1 decision marked a reversal of the Board's 1949 position in which it held the clauses were valid.

In another action, the NLRB obtained a court order temporarily tying up the remaining assets of a southern textile mill that reportedly went out of business rather than recognize a certified union.<sup>11</sup> The order, signed by a Federal judge, for the time being prevented the company from further liquidation of its assets pending a decision of the Board on charges of unfair labor practices in which the agency was seeking to protect a possible award of at least \$700,000 in back pay to some

600 discharged employees. A basic issue of the case involved the question of whether the NLRB retained its authority over the company.

In a correlative case to October's ruling on minority unions, the NLRB found it an unfair labor practice for a minority union to urge a public boycott of an employer's products.<sup>12</sup> The Board ruled that it was not material whether union economic pressure on an employer's business was applied through picketing "or by other equally direct and effective techniques."

The Supreme Court on November 18 ruled that Federal courts have jurisdiction of a suit by employees against a railroad union to enforce the employees' rights of nondiscrimination in bargaining.<sup>13</sup> The court thus reversed a lower court ruling on a case in which Negro members of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks employed by the Texas and New Orleans Railroad charged their union with failing to represent them equally and in good faith when they were discharged or demoted from jobs that were being abolished.

---

<sup>10</sup> See also p. 63 of this issue.

<sup>11</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, December 1956, p. 1453.

<sup>12</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, December 1957, p. 1503; also pp. 62-63 of this issue.

<sup>13</sup> See also p. 64 of this issue.



# Book Reviews and Notes

---

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

*Common Frontiers of the Social Sciences.* Edited by Mirra Komarovsky. Glencoe, Ill., The Free Press, 1957. vii, 439 pp. \$6.

When first the concept of "interdisciplinary research" came within our ken, like all new methods or techniques, it tended to be overworked and abused. However, experience demonstrated that a babel need be no more enlightening than a single voice. On the other hand, we have also ascertained that no single discipline in the social sciences has a monopoly on the techniques of ferreting out and revealing the truth and that, when the limitations of the respective disciplines and their mixing properties are properly appraised and evaluated, they may enrich and lend assistance to each other in carefully selected common pursuits.

This volume amply documents these conclusions. Here we have a baker's dozen of essays and monographs by highly competent social scientists, each cultivating his own 40 acres with specialized tools, methods, and techniques in which he is adept. Each peers furtively over the fence and speculates as to the value of some limited cooperation with his neighbor, possessing skills foreign to his own schooling. In sum, their speculations add up to a conviction that community of action is likely to be helpful in increasing the crop value of the country, but the manner, extent, and character of interdisciplinary action must be carefully circumscribed. After all, the prerogatives of the owner of private property should not be surrendered carelessly to another, whether he be trespasser or invitee.

Any attempt to set forth the provocative and interesting content of all of these articles in limited space would be unfair to their authors. This

reviewer must satisfy himself with only the briefest identification of the subjects.

The book has two principal divisions. The first relates to the overlap of history and social research. Under this heading Leo Lowenthal and Marjorie Fiske contribute a fascinating monograph on *The Debate Over Art and Popular Culture in Eighteenth Century England* in which, with the employment of new materials, they show that the controversies over popular culture and problems of mass media of communication which perplex us today, perplexed the English two hundred years ago. In the next monograph, *Research Problems in American Political Historiography*, Lee Benson deals with the historical treatment of presidential elections and shows how the historian is handicapped by the lack of quantitative data which methodological techniques, not ordinarily available to him but common to other disciplines, might furnish. The third study by Russel E. Planck, *Public Opinion in France After the Liberation—1944—1949*, shows us how opinion research, a development of sociology and social psychology, may serve the historian.

The next four essays are concerned with the relationships of public opinion research and history. Paul F. Lazarfeld points out that historians, traditionally, have sought to determine public attitudes in the periods under their investigation and that they frequently declare their conclusions, without adequate or satisfactory documentation. Public opinion is ascertainable today, according to Professor Lazarfeld, and is available in aid of the historian of contemporary events. Joseph R. Strayer, as a historian, expresses a number of reservations. He considers occurrences more significant than opinions, especially opinions which are easily given and do not commit the giver. He wonders whether basic beliefs are susceptible to polling and suggests that the analysis of the *Saturday Evening Post* and *Life* may prove more important to the historian of our time writing in 1984, than the findings of public opinion research. Henry David (*Opinion Research in the Service of the Historian*), as a historian, is also less enthusiastic than Professor Lazarfeld as to the extent to which public opinion research will serve the purposes of the historian. However, he appears to recognize values in such research which Professor Strayer, with his more

traditional approach, is unwilling to concede. David's essay is most stimulating in its discussion of the conscious or unconscious basic assumptions concerning the nature of man and his society which underlie all historical writings and the importance of looking to other disciplines to evaluate them.

The second part of the book deals with the relationship of economics and sociology. Clark Kerr and Lloyd H. Fisher in *Plant Sociology: The Elite and the Aborigines* contrast the approaches of industrial economists and plant sociologists to the problems of our industrial society. The latter, the inheritors of the Elton Mayo tradition, are concerned with stability and the harmonious management of social systems; the former, the efficient management of productive resources. Kerr and Fisher, as economists, marshal the criticisms of their school against the plant sociologists and deliver them with telling effect. They apprehend little opportunity for joint study because of inherently different approaches to the subject matter. Conrad M. Arensberg and Geoffrey Tootel in *Plant Sociology: Real Discoveries and New Problems* defend the plant sociologists by answering some of the charges in the previous article and referring to positive contributions in their field.

The next portion of the second part of the book contains several essays in the war between the macroeconomists and the microeconomists over the relation of economics to social psychology and sociology. Robert Lekachman writes on *The Non-Economic Assumptions of John Maynard Keynes*; George Katona, on *The Function of Survey Research in Economics*; William S. Vickrey, on *A Note on Micro- and Macroeconomics*; and L. R. Klein, on *A Note on "Middle Range" Formulation*. The last essay by Seymour M. Lipset and Martin Trow—*Reference Group Theory and Trade Union Policy*—discusses the stimulating work of Arthur Ross and other students of reference group theory, and points out the direction which future industrial research might take, employing the data and methodology of several disciplines.

Professor Mirra Komarovsky, who selected and edited this stimulating volume, contributes a thoughtful and helpful introduction.

—PETER SEITZ

Arbitrator and Consultant, New York City

*Introduction to Work Study*. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1957. 349 pp. \$3.50. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

The present volume is a welcome introduction to the use of work study, embracing both motion and time study. Its outstanding quality is its clarity and facility of presentation which will enable factory managers, supervisors, and other management employees to familiarize themselves with the principles and techniques of work study and with alternative procedures for increasing productivity. It grew out of the need for a textbook by the staffs of the National Productivity Centers established with the technical assistance of the International Labor Office (ILO).

The material has been developed in a balanced manner. Charts, illustrative forms, and case material are introduced to provide summaries and practical applications of the techniques. As an introduction, it will provide a very adequate orientation in the methods of modern management. After completing this book, the student will have to undertake the systematic study of each of the separate techniques to become a proficient practitioner. The art of work study can only be mastered through direct laboratory and floor experience under the guidance of an experienced teacher.

The book is not designed to serve trade unionists or workers. However, both will benefit from a study of the text by familiarizing themselves with managerial purposes and techniques. More than the usual stress is placed on the need of "good human relations and good working conditions throughout the undertaking" as preliminaries to the application of work study; this is appropriate for a publication of the ILO. Close consultation with worker representatives and direct and frank relations with workers are likely to advance acceptance of the work study program.

The first of the book's four sections examines causes of low productivity and the use of management techniques to erase them. Work study is identified as one tool. Two chapters outline the contributions of favorable human and physical factory environments to higher productivity. In part two of the book, the reader will find a lucid description of various techniques of methods study of the gross factory operations—flow and handling of materials, movements of workers in the shop, and methods and movements at the work place.

Suggestions are provided on methods of installing and maintaining improved methods. The third part outlines the technique of time study, preferring in many instances British to American practices. Other work measurement techniques, such as ratio delays, synthetic times, and predetermined motion time standards are briefly described. Finally, part four consists of appendixes giving outlines of courses, evidences of results of ILO productivity missions, and glossaries of terms.

A major omission in the book is the absence of any material on the criticism of the assumptions and techniques of methods and time study. On completion of this book, the student would not be aware that many academicians and trade union professionals have questioned the objectivity of the procedures and findings. Certainly the reader should be informed that the latter consider the findings of the work study man as only one body of material to serve management and trade union negotiators in reaching agreements on production standards, rates and methods of pay, and man complements. Furthermore, the book should have spelled out the findings of investigators that some principles of motion economy are the cause of great fatigue. We should hope that a later edition will correct this major oversight by appropriate additions in the text or by a new appendix.

The book is a model for writers of textbooks on technical subjects and should gain acceptance, even in this country, for courses in work study for persons lacking full training in industrial management.

—SOLOMON BARKIN

Textile Workers Union of America

### Benefits and Benefit Plans

*Employee Benefit Plans—Background Material.* Washington, United States House of Representatives, Committee on Education and Labor, 1957. 249 pp., bibliography. (Committee Print, 85th Cong., 1st sess.)

*Private Employee Benefit Plans—Selected Annotated References.* Baltimore, Md., U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, June 1957. 36 pp. Rev. ed. Free.

*Controlling Employee Benefit and Pension Costs.* New York, American Management Association, 1957. 127 pp. (Special Report 23.) \$3.75; \$2.50 to AMA members.

### Education and Training

*Trends in Education and Utilization of Technical Manpower—A Critical National Issue.* Washington (1200 18th St., NW.), Council for Technological Advancement, [1957]. 25 pp. (Series on Technology and Employment, 5.) Single copies free.

*Sample Apprenticeship Schedules Covering Training and Experience in Occupations as Found in the Aviation Industry (Including Aircraft Manufacturing, Airline Transportation, and Aircraft Service).* Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, [1957]. 18 pp. (Trade and Industry Publication 1.) Free.

*The Training of Workers within the Factory: Survey of Industrial In-plant Training Programs in Seven European Countries.* Paris, Organization for European Economic Cooperation, European Productivity Agency, 1957. 90 pp. (Project 179.) \$1. Available from OEEC Mission, Washington.

*Digest of Annual Reports of State Boards for Vocational Education to Office of Education, Division of Vocational Education, Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1956.* Washington, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, 1957. 45 pp. Free.

### Employment

*America's Changing Job Sources.* By Rudolph C. Mendelssohn. (In Employment and Earnings, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, November 1957, pp. iii-xi. 40 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

*Summary of the Employment Situation in Puerto Rico, 1950 to 1956.* San Juan, Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1957. 17 pp. (Special Report on the Labor Force, 18.)

*Review of Employment and Payrolls, [Canada], 1956, as Reported by Establishments Employing 15 or More Persons.* Ottawa, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Labor and Prices Division, 1957. 73 pp. 50 cents, Queen's Printer, Ottawa.

### Handicapped

*The Company and the Physically Impaired Worker.* By Doris M. Thompson. New York, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 1957. 89 pp. (Studies in Personnel Policy, 163.)

*Independence for the Handicapped: A Review of Progress in Rehabilitation and Employment of the Handicapped.* Washington, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation and the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped, 1957. 8 pp.

## Health and Welfare

*Probable Future Trends in Health and Welfare Program Expenditures.* By Michael T. Wermel. Pasadena, California Institute of Technology, Industrial Relations Section, Benefits and Insurance Research Center, 1957. 19 pp., bibliography. (Publication 7.) \$1.

*Management of Welfare Funds.* By Samuel Leigh. (*In Labor Law Journal*, Chicago, August 1957, pp. 542-548. \$1.)

*United Mine Workers of America Welfare and Retirement Fund—Report for the Year Ending June 30, 1957.* Washington, 1957. 40 pp.

## Labor Legislation

*Two Decades of State Labor Legislation, 1937-57.* By Harold A. Katz. (*In Labor Law Journal*, Chicago, November 1957, pp. 747-768, 818. \$1.)

*Improve Child Labor and Minimum Wage Laws: State Labor Standards Lag.* (*In Labor's Economic Review*, American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, Washington, August-September 1957, pp. 49-56.)

*Provincial Labor Standards Concerning Child Labor, Holidays, Hours of Work, Minimum Wages, Equal Pay for Equal Work, Fair Employment Practices, Weekly Rest-Day, and Workmen's Compensation.* Ottawa, Canadian Department of Labor, Legislation Branch, [1957]. 22 pp. 25 cents, Queen's Printer, Ottawa.

*Labor Legislation Enacted in New York State in 1957.* New York, State Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics, 1957. 40 pp. (Publication B-98.)

*Should the Wage-Hour Law be Rewritten?* By Newell Brown. Berkeley, California Personnel Management Association, Research Division, [1957]. 9 pp. (Management Report 251.) \$1.

## Labor-Management Relations

*Uniformities and Differences in Local Union-Management Relationships.* By Milton Derber, W. Ellison Chalmers, Ross Stagner. (*In Industrial and Labor Relations Review*, Ithaca, N. Y., October 1957, pp. 56-71. \$1.75.)

*Addresses on Industrial Relations, 1957 Series.* Ann Arbor, University of Michigan, Bureau of Industrial Relations, 1957. 184 pp. (Bull. 25.) \$3.50, Publications Distribution Service, University of Michigan.

*A Standard List of Subject Headings in Industrial Relations.* By Sub-Committee on Subject Headings, Committee of University Industrial Relations Librarians. Prince-

ton, N. J., Princeton University, Industrial Relations Section, 1957. 30 pp.

*Ninth Annual Labor-Management Conference and Tenth Anniversary of the Institute of Management and Labor Relations: A Decade of Labor-Management Relations in New Jersey, Newark, N. J., May 14, 1957.* New Brunswick, Rutgers University, Institute of Management and Labor Relations, 1957. 64 pp. \$1.

*The Collective Bargaining Impact on Management Rights.* By M. S. Ryder. (*In Michigan Business Review*, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, November 1957, pp. 26-31. Free.)

*Strikes and Lockouts in Canada, 1956.* Ottawa, Canadian Department of Labor, Economics and Research Branch, [1957]. 42 pp. 35 cents, Queen's Printer, Ottawa.

*Labor Relations in Norway.* By Herbert Dorfman. Oslo, Norwegian Joint Committee on International Social Policy, 1957. 150 pp.

## Manpower

*Scientific Manpower, 1956: Significant Developments, Views, and Statistics.* Washington, U. S. National Science Foundation, Division of Scientific Personnel and Education, 1957. 63 pp. (NSF 57-23.)

*Health Manpower Source Book: Section 8, Dental Hygienists.* By Walter J. Pelton, Elliott H. Pennell, Helen M. Vavra. Washington, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, 1957. 87 pp., bibliography. (Public Health Service Publication 263, Section 8.) 50 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

*Manpower—The Achilles' Heel in Public Health.* By Howard Ennes. (*In American Journal of Public Health and the Nation's Health*, New York, November 1957, pp. 1390-1398. \$1.)

*Executives Report on the Changing Labor Force.* By James C. Apicella and G. Clark Thompson. (*In Business Record*, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., November 1957, pp. 505-509.)

## Occupations

*Guide to Career Information: A Bibliography of Recent Occupational Literature.* By Career Information Service, New York Life Insurance Company. New York, Harper & Brothers, 1957. 203 pp. \$3.

*Career as Medical Record Librarian, Radio and Television Artists, Medical X-Ray Technician; Careers in Dietetics.* Washington, B'nai B'rith Vocational Service, 1957. 4 pamphlets, 11 pp. each, bibliographies. (Occupational Brief Series.) 25 cents each.

*Careers in Atomic Energy.* By Walter J. Greenleaf. Washington, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, 1957. 36 pp., bibliography. (Pamphlet 119.) 25 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

### Older Workers and the Aged

*Report Relative to Means of Absorbing the Labor Surplus in Older Age Groups Submitted by (Massachusetts) Legislative Research Council.* Boston, 1957. 64 pp. (House Doc. 3000.)

*Physical Problems in the Employment of Aging Men.* By F. Le Gros Clark. (In *International Labor Review*, Geneva, October 1957, pp. 367-383. 60 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

*Financing Health Costs for the Aged.* New York State Conference Convened by Governor Averell Harriman at the State Capitol in Albany, 1956. 1957. 239 pp., bibliography. \$2, Office of Special Assistant, Problems of the Aging, Albany, N. Y.

*The New Frontiers of Aging.* Edited by Wilma Donahue and Clark Tibbitts. Ann Arbor, University of Michigan Press, 1957. 209 pp. \$5.

*Don't Take Older Workers for Granted.* By Hilda R. Kahne and others. (In *Harvard Business Review*, Boston, November-December 1957, pp. 90-94. \$2.)

*Brightening the Senior Years.* [Albany?], New York State Joint Legislative Committee on Problems of the Aging, 1957. 139 pp. (Legislative Doc., 1957, No. 81.) Single copies free.

### Pensions and Retirement

*World Survey of Private Pension Plans and Old Age Social Insurance.* New York, Pension Planning Co., 1957. 39 pp. (Pamphlet 857.) Free.

*Pensions—Larger Plans in New York State, January 1957.* New York, State Department of Labor, 1957. 143 pp. (Special Bull. 232.) \$1.

*Positive Experiences in Retirement.* By Otto Pollak. Homewood, Ill., Richard D. Irwin, Inc. (for Pension Research Council, Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, University of Pennsylvania), 1957. xv, 53 pp. \$1.50.

*Tennessee Valley Authority Retirement Plan: Coordination With Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance.* By Robert J. Myers. (In *Social Security Bulletin*, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration, Washington, September 1957, pp. 3-8. 25 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

*Reform of Pension Insurance Schemes in the Federal Republic of Germany.* (In *Industry and Labor*, Geneva, September 15, 1957, pp. 235-242. 25 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

*Supplementary Pension Schemes in France.* (In *International Labor Review*, Geneva, October 1957, pp. 384-399. 60 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

### Personnel Management and Practices

*Job Attitudes: Review of Research and Opinion.* By Frederick Herzberg and others. Pittsburgh, Psychological Service of Pittsburgh, 1957. 279 pp., bibliographies.

*Differences in Motivation Among White-Collar Workers.* By Waino W. Suojanen and G. C. Hoyt. (In *Personnel*, American Management Association, New York, September-October 1957, pp. 26-31. \$1.75; \$1.25 to AMA members.)

*Career Satisfaction of Professional Engineers in Industry.* Washington, Professional Engineers Conference Board for Industry (in cooperation with National Society of Professional Engineers), [1957]. 84 pp. \$3; \$1.50 to NSPE members.

*Gaining Maximum Effectiveness of Engineers and Technicians.* By Gavin A. Pitt. (In *Advanced Management*, Society for the Advancement of Management, New York, October 1957, pp. 5-9. \$1; 75 cents for Society members.)

*Problems and Practices in Engineering Management.* New York, American Management Association, 1957. 132 pp. (Special Report 24.) \$3.75; \$2.50 to AMA members.

*Leadership and Human Relations—A Selected Bibliography.* By Edith Arlen. Chicago, University of Chicago, Industrial Relations Center, June 1957. 66 pp. Rev. ed. (Significant Sources in Management, Organization, Industrial Relations, 6.)

*Work Sampling.* By Robert E. Heiland and Wallace J. Richardson. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1957. 243 pp., bibliography. \$6.

### Vacations

*Paid Vacation Plans, California Union Agreements, 1957.* (In *California Industrial Relations Reports*, Department of Industrial Relations, Division of Labor Statistics and Research, San Francisco, September 1957, pp. 3-18.)

*Vacations with Pay in Canadian Industry.* (In *Labor Gazette*, Canadian Department of Labor, Ottawa, September 1957, pp. 1103-1112. 50 cents; 25 cents in Canada.)

## Wages, Salaries, and Hours

*Earnings of Communications Workers, October 1956.* By Thomas C. Mobley. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (in cooperation with Federal Communications Commission), 1957. 10 pp. (BLS Report 121.) Free.

*Salaries and Earnings of Engineering Teachers, 1956.* By William H. Miernyk and Morris A. Horowitz. Urbana, Ill., University of Illinois, American Society for Engineering Education, 1957. 19 pp. 25 cents.

*Wage Rates and Ranges for Selected Occupations in Cities and Other Governmental Units.* Chicago, Building Service Employees International Union, AFL-CIO, Department of Research and Education, 1957. 19 pp.

*Thirty-ninth Annual Report of Wage Rates and Hours of Labor in Canada, October 1956.* Ottawa, Canadian Department of Labor, Economics and Research Branch, 1957. 275 pp. In English and French. \$1, Queen's Printer, Ottawa.

*Time Rates of Wages and House of Labor, [Great Britain], April 1957.* London, Ministry of Labor and National Service, 1957. 291 pp. 11s., H. M. Stationery Office, London.

## Miscellaneous

*Work Simplification.* By Gerald Nadler. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1957. ix, 292 pp., bibliography. \$6.50.

*Working Mothers and the Day Nursery.* By Ethel S. Beer. New York, Whiteside Inc., and William Morrow & Co., 1957. 189 pp. \$3.50.

*Economic Theory and Under-Developed Regions.* By Gunnar Myrdal. London, Gerald Cuckworth & Co., Ltd., 1957. xii, 168 pp. 18s.

*The Secular Outlook: Wages and Prices.* By John T. Dunlop. Los Angeles, University of California, Institute of Industrial Relations, 1957. 17 pp. \$1.

*The Negro Moves Up.* By James P. Mitchell. (In Reader's Digest, Pleasantville, N. Y., December 1957, pp. 46-52. 35 cents. Also reprinted.)

*Social Aspects of European Economic Co-operation.* By André Philip. (In International Labor Review, Geneva, September 1957, pp. 244-256. 60 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

*Treaty Establishing the European Economic Community.* (In International Labor Review, Geneva, October 1957, pp. 400-406. 60 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

*Annual Report of the Ministry of Labor and National Service, [Great Britain], for 1956.* London, 1957. 161 pp. (Cmnd. 242.) 6s., H. M. Stationery Office, London.

*Economic Survey of Japan, 1956-57.* Tokyo, Japanese Government, Economic Planning Agency, 1957. 352 pp.

# Current Labor Statistics

---

## CONTENTS

### A.—Employment and Payrolls

- 83 Table A-1. Estimated total labor force classified by employment status, hours worked, and sex
- 84 Table A-2. Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry
- 88 Table A-3. Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries
- 91 Table A-4. Indexes of production-worker employment and weekly payrolls in manufacturing
- 91 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>
- 92 Table A-8. Insured unemployment under State programs and the program of unemployment compensation for Federal employees, by geographic division and State
- 93 Table A-9. Unemployment insurance and employment service programs, selected operations

### B.—Labor Turnover

- 94 Table B-1. Labor turnover rates in manufacturing
- 95 Table B-2. Labor turnover rates in selected industries

### C.—Earnings and Hours

- 97 Table C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees
- 113 Table C-2. Average weekly earnings, gross and net spendable, of production workers in manufacturing industries, in current and 1947-49 dollars
- 113 Table C-3. Indexes of aggregate weekly man-hours in industrial and construction activity
- 114 Table C-4. Average hourly earnings, gross and excluding overtime, of production workers in manufacturing, by major industry group
- 115 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>

---

<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

- 116 Table D-1. Consumer Price Index—United States city average: All items and major groups of items
- 117 Table D-2. Consumer Price Index—United States city average: Food, housing, apparel, transportation, and their subgroups
- 117 Table D-3. Consumer Price Index—United States city average: Special groups of items
- 118 Table D-4. Consumer Price Index—United States city average: Retail prices and indexes of selected foods
- 119 Table D-5. Consumer Price Index—All items indexes for selected dates, by city
- 120 Table D-6. Consumer Price Index—Food and its subgroups, by city
- 121 Table D-7. Indexes of wholesale prices, by major groups
- 122 Table D-8. Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities
- 124 Table D-9. Indexes of wholesale prices, by economic sectors
- 124 Table D-10. Indexes of wholesale prices for special commodity groupings

### E. Work Stoppages

- 125 Table E-1. Work stoppages resulting from labor-management disputes

### F. Building and Construction

- 126 Table F-1. Expenditures for new construction
- 127 Table F-2. Contract awards: Public construction, by ownership and type of construction
- 128 Table F-3. Building permit activity: Valuation, by private-public ownership, class of construction, and type of building
- 128 Table F-4. Building permit activity: Valuation, by class of construction and geographic region
- 129 Table F-5. Building permit activity: Valuation, by metropolitan-nonmetropolitan location and State
- 130 Table F-6. Number of new permanent nonfarm dwelling units started, by ownership and location, and construction cost

### G. —Work Injuries

- 131 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>														Annual average	
	1957 <sup>2</sup>												1956		1956	1955
	Nov. <sup>3</sup>	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov. <sup>3</sup>	1956	1955	
Total, both sexes																
Total labor force.....	70,790	71,299	71,044	71,833	73,051	72,661	70,714	69,771	69,562	69,128	68,638	69,855	70,560	70,387	68,896	
Civilian labor force.....	68,061	68,513	68,225	68,994	70,228	69,842	67,893	66,951	66,746	66,311	65,821	67,029	67,732	67,530	65,847	
Unemployment.....	3,188	2,508	2,552	2,609	3,007	3,337	2,715	2,690	2,882	3,121	3,244	2,479	2,463	2,551	2,654	
Unemployed 4 weeks or less.....	1,724	1,272	1,438	1,386	1,582	2,028	1,398	1,251	1,167	1,335	1,645	1,231	1,401	1,214	1,138	
Unemployed 5-10 weeks.....	699	538	448	506	731	620	520	607	684	883	808	580	443	594	598	
Unemployed 11-14 weeks.....	240	175	210	247	201	182	161	224	368	288	292	183	182	211	217	
Unemployed 15-26 weeks.....	280	268	263	238	234	261	377	439	410	390	312	238	233	301	367	
Unemployed over 26 weeks.....	243	255	193	232	260	247	260	267	253	227	188	247	204	232	336	
Employment.....	64,873	66,005	65,674	66,385	67,221	66,504	65,178	64,261	63,865	63,190	62,578	64,550	65,269	64,979	63,193	
Nonagricultural.....	59,057	59,168	59,156	59,562	59,449	58,970	58,519	58,506	58,431	57,996	57,643	59,440	59,076	58,394	56,464	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	42,170	47,051	47,652	45,992	44,272	46,988	47,116	47,230	46,989	46,183	46,638	48,309	43,158	46,062	45,406	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	11,558	6,784	6,207	5,637	5,969	6,241	6,576	6,671	6,639	7,134	6,612	6,555	11,164	6,715	6,422	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	3,090	2,934	2,664	2,110	2,345	2,498	2,942	2,920	3,065	2,894	2,672	2,804	2,775	2,648	2,261	
With a job but not at work <sup>4</sup> .....	2,239	2,399	2,632	5,823	6,863	3,243	1,886	1,684	1,678	1,787	1,721	1,772	1,980	2,969	2,736	
Agricultural.....	5,817	6,837	6,518	6,823	7,772	7,534	6,659	5,755	5,434	5,195	4,935	5,110	6,192	6,585	6,730	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	3,586	4,893	4,318	4,918	5,742	5,402	4,616	3,851	3,492	3,254	3,032	3,245	4,163	4,577	4,887	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	1,427	1,383	1,633	1,364	1,514	1,622	1,523	1,411	1,352	1,264	1,162	1,175	1,445	1,399	1,332	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	548	390	421	317	366	396	351	356	364	454	471	460	433	416	314	
With a job but not at work <sup>4</sup> .....	256	172	146	224	150	115	170	137	225	222	270	229	151	192	196	
Males																
Total labor force.....	48,286	48,503	48,620	49,745	50,307	50,160	48,657	48,214	48,006	47,692	47,498	47,927	48,303	48,579	48,054	
Civilian labor force.....	45,589	45,751	45,835	46,940	47,517	47,375	45,870	45,428	45,223	44,908	44,714	45,135	45,508	45,756	45,041	
Unemployment.....	2,041	1,594	1,565	1,596	1,803	2,054	1,665	1,809	1,950	2,095	2,150	1,665	1,466	1,608	1,752	
Unemployed 4 weeks or less.....	43,548	44,156	44,270	45,344	45,713	45,321	44,205	43,620	43,273	42,813	42,564	43,470	44,042	44,148	43,290	
Unemployed 5-10 weeks.....	38,712	38,865	39,155	39,953	39,738	39,647	38,982	38,747	38,635	38,331	38,244	39,112	39,020	38,870	37,803	
Unemployed 11-14 weeks.....	29,402	32,773	33,371	32,992	31,823	33,713	33,251	33,027	33,046	32,439	32,619	33,620	30,422	32,536	31,897	
Unemployed 15-26 weeks.....	6,471	3,317	2,992	2,711	2,891	2,984	3,165	3,350	3,260	3,424	3,291	3,080	6,232	3,888	3,257	
Unemployed over 26 weeks.....	1,381	1,240	1,162	950	1,010	1,066	1,309	1,248	1,218	1,228	1,143	1,219	1,126	1,135	967	
Employment.....	1,458	1,534	1,630	3,299	4,015	1,854	1,257	1,122	1,111	1,240	1,190	1,193	1,240	1,810	1,681	
Nonagricultural.....	4,584	5,292	5,115	5,391	5,975	5,674	5,222	4,872	4,638	4,482	4,330	4,358	5,022	5,278	5,487	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	3,264	4,111	3,779	4,221	4,862	4,499	4,006	3,660	3,279	3,076	2,854	2,998	3,741	3,963	4,289	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	952	758	925	741	754	820	815	912	856	867	825	773	837	806	777	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	393	270	282	231	238	260	249	282	309	354	400	378	307	308	232	
With a job but not at work <sup>4</sup> .....	226	153	128	198	121	96	152	118	194	185	240	210	137	171	177	
Agricultural.....	1,874	1,543	1,615	3,000	3,542	1,359	751	688	666	668	664	767	887	943	903	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	1,381	1,240	1,162	950	1,010	1,066	1,309	1,248	1,218	1,228	1,143	1,219	1,126	1,135	967	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	484	484	484	484	484	484	484	484	484	484	484	484	484	484	484	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	780	864	1,002	2,524	2,849	1,389	628	562	567	544	531	579	740	1,158	1,055	
With a job but not at work <sup>4</sup> .....	982	1,546	1,403	1,433	1,797	1,860	1,437	883	796	712	614	752	1,171	1,307	1,243	
Agricultural.....	322	782	539	697	879	902	609	291	213	178	178	248	422	585	559	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	476	625	708	623	760	802	708	499	496	398	337	403	608	594	555	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	155	120	139	86	129	137	101	74	56	100	71	82	126	108	81	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	30	19	17	26	29	19	18	19	31	36	30	20	14	21	19	
With a job but not at work <sup>4</sup> .....	30	19	17	26	29	19	18	19	31	36	30	20	14	21	19	
Females																
Total labor force.....	22,506	22,796	22,424	22,088	22,745	22,500	22,056	21,556	21,557	21,436	21,140	21,928	22,258	21,808	20,842	
Civilian labor force.....	22,473	22,763	22,390	22,054	22,711	22,467	22,023	21,523	21,524	21,403	21,107	21,894	22,224	21,774	20,806	
Unemployment.....	1,147	914	986	1,013	1,203	1,283	1,050	882	932	1,026	1,094	814	997	943	903	
Unemployed 4 weeks or less.....	21,326	21,849	21,404	21,041	21,508	21,183	20,974	20,641	20,592	20,377	20,013	21,080	21,227	20,831	19,904	
Unemployed 5-10 weeks.....	20,343	20,303	20,001	19,609	19,711	19,323	19,537	19,758	19,796	19,665	19,399	20,327	20,056	19,524	18,661	
Unemployed 11-14 weeks.....	12,768	14,278	14,281	12,999	12,449	13,275	13,865	14,203	13,943	13,745	14,018	14,689	12,736	13,526	13,147	
Unemployed 15-26 weeks.....	5,086	3,467	3,215	2,926	3,078	3,257	3,411	3,322	3,439	3,710	3,321	3,475	4,932	3,327	3,164	
Unemployed over 26 weeks.....	1,709	1,694	1,502	1,159	1,335	1,402	1,632	1,672	1,847	1,666	1,529	1,585	1,649	1,513	1,294	
Employment.....	780	864	1,002	2,524	2,849	1,389	628	562	567	544	531	579	740	1,158	1,055	
Nonagricultural.....	982	1,546	1,403	1,433	1,797	1,860	1,437	883	796	712	614	752	1,171	1,307	1,243	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	322	782	539	697	879	902	609	291	213	178	178	248	422	585	559	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	476	625	708	623	760	802	708	499	496	398	337	403	608	594	555	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	155	120	139	86	129	137	101	74	56	100	71	82	126	108	81	
With a job but not at work <sup>4</sup> .....	30	19	17	26	29	19	18	19	31	36	30	20	14	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	
	Nov. <sup>2</sup>	Oct. <sup>2</sup>	Sept.	Aug. <sup>3</sup>	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	1956	1955
Total employees.....	52,753	53,059	53,152	52,891	52,605	52,881	52,482	52,270	51,919	51,704	51,716	53,639	53,007	51,878	50,056
<b>Mining</b> .....	834	837	853	862	857	858	835	833	831	833	832	837	837	816	777
Metal.....	105.5	105.4	110.1	112.2	113.4	112.4	111.9	110.8	110.2	110.2	111.1	111.3	111.3	108.3	101.4
Iron.....		37.9	39.6	40.1	39.3	38.9	38.2	36.1	34.8	34.9	35.1	35.7	35.7	36.5	34.2
Copper.....		30.2	32.0	32.8	33.4	33.4	33.0	33.5	33.9	33.7	33.6	33.7	33.7	33.3	28.9
Lead and zinc.....		14.9	15.4	15.9	16.8	17.5	17.4	18.2	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.1	17.4	16.6
Anthracite.....		28.5	28.4	27.2	31.0	30.6	26.6	28.5	30.4	30.8	31.1	31.8	30.6	29.7	31.3
Bituminous-coal.....	236.4	237.1	237.0	237.9	231.3	241.9	238.7	239.0	240.1	242.9	242.0	242.4	240.7	230.8	218.7
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production.....		346.1	356.3	363.1	362.0	354.8	340.0	339.8	338.8	338.7	336.5	336.1	335.4	330.8	317.1
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services).....		206.0	213.3	217.6	217.6	212.0	203.6	204.0	202.3	201.8	200.4	197.6	197.6	196.4	189.0
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	117.8	120.3	121.2	121.3	119.2	118.7	118.2	115.3	111.8	110.0	111.8	115.7	118.7	116.2	108.3
<b>Contract construction</b> .....	3,037	3,220	3,285	3,305	3,275	3,232	3,082	2,906	2,756	2,673	2,667	2,997	3,174	2,993	2,759
Nonbuilding construction.....		713	730	738	728	714	663	572	514	496	502	580	647	606	516
Highway and street.....		319.6	333.8	340.4	331.0	321.5	296.2	237.3	199.9	184.9	191.5	233.3	274.1	263.3	232.4
Other nonbuilding construction.....		393.4	396.4	397.4	397.4	392.0	366.8	334.7	314.1	310.6	310.4	346.9	372.5	342.6	284.0
Building construction.....	2,507	2,555	2,567	2,547	2,518	2,419	2,419	2,354	2,242	2,177	2,165	2,417	2,527	2,387	2,243
General contractors.....	979.2	1,009.6	1,030.2	1,039.8	1,005.5	977.5	944.6	898.7	878.2	855.7	1,001.6	1,054.7	995.1	922.6	822.8
Special-trade contractors.....	1,527.9	1,545.4	1,537.0	1,507.1	1,512.5	1,441.1	1,380.5	1,343.3	1,298.5	1,279.5	1,415.5	1,472.5	1,391.8	1,320.8	1,210.2
Plumbing and heating.....		359.6	351.8	344.2	332.6	342.7	333.7	334.6	331.8	331.5	335.1	345.7	351.1	334.0	317.0
Painting and decorating.....		212.5	223.0	226.6	226.5	205.2	190.5	176.5	159.0	148.9	151.5	176.4	192.0	179.5	162.3
Electrical work.....		237.4	240.2	242.7	241.2	237.2	223.5	218.2	219.5	221.0	223.2	228.7	226.4	198.1	168.4
Other special-trade contractors.....		727.4	730.4	723.5	706.8	727.4	693.4	660.2	633.0	597.1	569.7	664.7	703.0	680.2	673.1
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	16,555	16,787	16,905	16,955	16,710	16,852	16,762	16,822	16,933	16,945	16,959	17,159	17,180	16,905	16,563
Durable goods <sup>3</sup> .....	9,569	9,691	9,710	9,802	9,756	9,913	9,895	9,927	9,976	9,992	9,990	10,067	10,071	9,825	9,549
Nondurable goods <sup>4</sup> .....	6,986	7,096	7,195	7,153	6,954	6,939	6,867	6,895	6,957	6,953	6,969	7,088	7,113	7,080	7,014
Ordnance and accessories.....	117.3	119.7	123.6	126.5	126.2	126.7	127.6	129.4	130.0	132.0	132.0	132.9	131.7	130.6	139.2
Food and kindred products.....	1,529.9	1,590.3	1,673.6	1,654.6	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	1,552.0	1,536.9
Meat products.....		330.0	330.4	327.0	328.9	325.7	320.7	320.3	323.1	325.4	338.2	350.8	353.1	337.4	325.9
Dairy products.....		99.4	103.2	109.1	111.1	109.8	104.3	101.5	99.4	98.7	102.6	103.8	105.7	109.3	112.7
Canning and preserving.....		260.1	347.5	326.7	253.9	197.1	168.2	166.1	158.0	159.5	164.9	183.0	215.8	231.1	227.4
Grain-mill products.....		117.0	118.0	118.2	115.1	113.2	113.5	114.4	116.1	116.3	117.0	116.8	118.7	121.3	121.3
Bakery products.....		290.7	290.9	292.4	292.2	289.5	287.6	286.5	285.9	286.2	286.3	290.8	292.1	289.1	285.9
Sugar.....		43.1	29.8	28.7	27.9	27.1	25.0	25.4	25.2	25.9	30.4	42.7	46.8	31.8	32.4
Confectionery and related products.....		85.2	83.7	78.8	71.3	73.8	73.5	75.6	77.4	79.1	81.1	86.6	86.7	79.3	79.8
Beverages.....		222.7	226.8	229.9	234.4	229.4	218.8	207.4	209.2	202.7	204.2	211.1	218.1	215.3	211.1
Miscellaneous food products.....		142.1	143.3	143.8	144.1	145.1	140.2	135.9	136.7	135.4	134.8	136.0	138.0	140.0	140.4
Tobacco manufactures.....	97.2	103.9	108.3	100.0	80.1	82.5	81.9	82.8	85.9	92.6	97.3	101.7	104.7	97.3	102.2
Cigarettes.....		35.2	35.8	35.7	34.2	34.3	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7	34.2	34.3	34.6	34.2	33.0
Cigars.....		32.7	32.3	32.0	30.1	32.6	32.9	33.4	33.4	33.7	33.1	34.4	34.7	34.5	38.1
Tobacco and snuff.....		6.5	6.6	6.6	6.3	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.8	7.0	7.4
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....		29.5	33.6	25.7	9.5	9.0	8.7	9.0	12.1	18.5	23.3	26.3	28.6	21.6	23.7
Textile-mill products.....	981.8	998.3	1,003.0	1,002.3	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	1,057.3	1,077.0
Scouring and combing plants.....		5.9	6.4	6.6	6.4	6.9	6.6	6.2	6.4	6.7	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.9	6.6
Yarn and thread mills.....		117.6	118.2	116.1	114.9	117.7	118.1	118.5	119.2	120.5	120.7	121.6	121.5	123.0	129.9
Broad-woven fabric mills.....		424.1	426.4	427.5	423.1	428.4	429.2	434.5	437.4	441.5	444.9	448.1	449.9	457.2	467.4
Narrow fabrics and small wares.....		29.3	29.3	29.1	28.5	29.0	29.2	29.4	29.6	29.8	29.6	29.2	29.8	29.8	30.5
Knitting mills.....		215.7	216.5	217.2	211.2	216.2	213.2	211.7	212.6	209.6	208.9	215.6	221.7	220.6	221.9
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....		88.3	88.5	87.9	86.1	88.1	88.0	88.9	89.1	89.3	89.6	90.6	90.8	91.7	91.0
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....		50.3	50.3	49.9	49.0	49.4	51.1	52.8	54.3	55.2	54.0	53.8	53.5	54.2	53.1
Hats (except cloth and millinery).....		10.1	9.7	10.0	10.2	10.6	10.0	10.9	11.5	11.5	11.1	11.8	11.7	12.3	13.1
Miscellaneous textile goods.....		57.0	57.7	58.0	56.8	57.9	58.2	59.2	60.0	60.4	61.3	61.7	61.0	61.6	63.5
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	1,198.7	1,210.3	1,219.4	1,219.5	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	1,215.4	1,206.3
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....		119.2	121.7	121.8	117.3	122.8	121.0	122.6	124.8	124.8	124.5	125.9	125.1	124.1	119.7
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....		312.5	315.5	312.5	303.9	309.4	304.9	307.2	310.1	309.0	303.3	305.6	311.1	315.4	309.7
Women's outerwear.....		347.5	354.2	358.4	328.4	336.1	337.2	357.9	372.6	372.1	368.1	371.0	359.0	356.4	358.0
Women's, children's undergarments.....		124.0	124.2	122.0	115.8	119.2	121.1	123.8	124.8	123.6	123.7	121.8	125.0	121.6	119.7
Millinery.....		18.7	19.7	19.7	16.1	14.1	15.3	20.5	22.4	21.9	18.9	18.6	16.6	18.7	20.2
Children's outerwear.....		78.9	80.1	80.4	78.9	79.6	75.4	72.5	76.5	78.4	75.8	74.9	75.1	74.8	73.0
Fur goods.....		12.7	12.7	11.6	12.0	12.5	11.7	9.8	9.8	9.5	10.0	12.8	13.1	11.6	12.3
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories.....		64.9	64.2	63.5	60.9	61.7	60.3	61.2	62.7	61.1	60.2	62.8	65.3	63.4	61.4
Other fabricated textile products.....		131.9	127.1	129.6	123.5	125.1	126.3	129.0	129.7	128.1	127.7	134.0	136.6	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	
	Nov. <sup>2</sup>	Oct. <sup>2</sup>	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	1956	1955
<b>Manufacturing—Continued</b>															
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	668.4	689.9	699.5	713.5	713.7	729.7	708.1	680.0	660.9	657.4	662.9	696.9	723.9	741.4	746.6
Logging camps and contractors.....		91.1	88.4	94.7	101.6	110.9	100.6	83.2	75.4	72.0	89.0	102.6	104.0	103.0	
Sawmills and planing mills.....		360.6	368.9	376.8	373.0	377.3	368.4	359.5	349.4	349.4	353.5	366.9	377.5	388.1	393.1
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....		132.2	135.0	135.5	132.7	131.9	129.2	127.2	126.4	125.9	127.2	129.2	131.3	135.8	139.8
Wooden containers.....		50.1	50.8	50.0	50.1	52.5	52.5	52.2	52.0	52.6	53.3	53.6	55.0	55.3	
Miscellaneous wood products.....		55.9	56.4	56.5	56.3	57.1	57.4	57.9	57.7	57.5	57.5	58.2	58.9	58.5	55.4
Furniture and fixtures.....	373.7	378.3	379.8	378.2	369.6	371.8	368.6	372.5	373.1	373.9	373.0	380.4	381.0	379.0	368.2
Household furniture.....		268.3	267.9	266.6	259.1	261.0	259.1	263.2	263.1	263.1	261.5	267.4	268.4	266.4	259.3
Office, public-building, and professional furniture.....		46.1	47.4	47.7	47.0	47.5	47.1	47.6	47.4	47.9	47.4	48.0	48.2	48.1	44.2
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures.....		38.3	39.2	38.8	38.8	38.6	38.1	37.7	37.6	37.6	38.3	38.5	37.7	37.9	37.7
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures.....		25.6	25.3	25.1	24.7	24.7	24.3	24.0	25.0	25.3	25.8	26.5	26.7	26.6	27.0
Paper and allied products.....	579.2	580.4	580.6	576.0	569.7	578.7	573.1	575.0	574.6	573.1	575.7	580.1	577.0	569.9	550.0
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....		276.8	277.8	275.4	276.0	281.5	277.8	278.8	279.1	279.6	280.9	282.5	279.2	278.0	271.2
Paperboard containers and boxes.....		164.3	163.5	159.4	156.6	158.8	157.1	157.1	156.7	155.9	157.6	160.5	161.9	156.7	148.3
Other paper and allied products.....		139.3	139.3	138.2	137.1	138.4	138.2	139.1	138.8	137.6	137.2	137.1	135.9	135.2	130.5
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	875.6	875.8	869.9	859.5	860.3	861.7	859.5	863.8	864.4	861.0	862.2	874.8	868.6	852.5	823.6
Newspapers.....		322.9	321.6	317.9	320.0	321.8	320.5	320.0	319.5	318.8	317.3	321.0	316.7	313.7	302.1
Periodicals.....		61.7	60.9	58.9	59.1	58.5	59.2	59.7	60.5	61.0	61.6	66.5	65.6	64.2	64.0
Books.....		53.5	53.6	53.4	53.6	53.3	53.4	54.0	55.0	54.7	54.4	54.0	53.1	51.1	
Commercial printing.....		231.6	229.3	228.9	228.0	227.2	227.0	227.6	225.8	228.1	228.9	227.3	222.4	214.2	
Lithographing.....		63.1	62.6	62.2	62.1	62.5	62.1	62.6	62.7	62.1	62.2	64.0	64.5	63.1	62.0
Greeting cards.....		19.1	18.1	17.3	17.2	17.6	16.6	16.4	16.3	16.2	17.2	18.7	20.0	18.8	18.9
Bookbinding and related industries.....		46.7	47.1	45.8	45.4	46.1	45.9	46.4	45.9	45.9	46.2	46.5	46.1	46.0	42.9
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services.....		77.2	76.7	75.1	74.9	74.7	74.8	77.1	76.6	76.5	75.3	74.8	74.4	71.2	68.4
Chemicals and allied products.....	826.6	833.7	833.9	832.5	829.4	831.8	837.8	841.8	840.1	835.7	834.5	834.4	832.6	830.6	810.5
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....		105.7	107.0	107.6	107.7	108.1	108.0	107.7	107.7	107.6	107.8	107.7	107.7	108.4	105.0
Industrial organic chemicals.....		310.7	313.3	315.1	316.0	315.8	314.7	316.4	317.1	317.4	318.8	318.0	316.9	315.7	308.6
Drugs and medicines.....		106.2	105.7	105.5	104.4	102.6	101.5	101.5	101.4	100.9	100.3	100.5	100.2	97.7	93.2
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations.....		51.1	51.3	51.2	50.6	50.7	50.1	50.3	50.6	50.6	50.2	50.1	50.3	50.3	49.8
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....		77.0	77.9	78.6	79.0	77.9	77.5	77.0	76.6	76.6	76.4	76.2	76.5	76.2	73.8
Gum and wood chemicals.....		8.6	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.0
Fertilizers.....		33.8	33.3	31.0	30.5	33.5	42.5	44.9	42.0	36.7	34.4	33.3	32.2	36.0	36.7
Vegetable and animal oils and fats.....		42.2	39.0	36.3	35.5	36.5	37.2	38.0	39.4	40.6	41.2	42.1	42.7	40.5	41.5
Miscellaneous chemicals.....		98.4	97.7	98.4	96.9	98.2	97.7	97.3	96.6	96.7	96.9	97.9	97.7	97.4	93.9
Products of petroleum and coal.....	259.3	258.5	261.3	261.3	259.9	250.1	257.2	256.8	255.6	255.9	253.0	255.2	256.0	254.3	252.8
Petroleum refining.....		205.7	208.1	208.5	207.2	206.3	205.4	205.5	204.4	204.5	203.9	203.9	203.9	202.6	201.3
Coke, other petroleum and coal products.....		52.8	53.2	52.8	52.7	52.8	51.8	51.3	51.2	51.4	49.1	51.3	52.1	51.7	51.5
Rubber products.....	267.5	269.4	266.9	264.7	259.7	255.7	262.1	249.7	269.9	271.1	274.5	274.3	251.6	269.2	271.9
Tires and inner tubes.....		111.7	111.6	111.3	110.6	104.5	110.7	97.5	113.1	113.1	113.6	113.6	94.6	111.5	115.4
Rubber footwear.....		22.0	22.1	22.0	21.6	21.8	21.6	21.7	22.1	22.1	22.6	22.9	23.3	24.1	22.5
Other rubber products.....		135.7	133.2	131.4	127.5	129.4	129.8	130.5	134.7	135.9	138.3	137.8	133.7	133.6	134.0
Leather and leather products.....	374.1	375.6	378.0	382.9	372.5	373.9	366.3	375.3	382.3	381.3	376.6	378.9	376.1	381.5	382.9
Leather; tanned, curried, and finished.....		40.3	40.6	41.0	40.3	41.0	40.4	40.7	40.9	41.5	41.7	42.2	42.2	42.7	44.6
Industrial leather belting and packing.....		5.3	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.0
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....		19.4	19.3	19.9	20.0	19.9	19.7	19.9	20.4	20.5	20.2	20.4	20.1	20.0	18.3
Footwear (except rubber).....		239.8	242.6	246.8	243.2	243.6	238.4	243.7	248.2	246.5	245.8	244.2	239.6	246.3	248.4
Luggage.....		17.4	17.3	17.6	17.0	17.1	16.8	16.6	16.8	16.5	15.9	16.3	16.4	16.6	16.8
Handbags and small leather goods.....		36.1	35.1	34.7	29.9	30.2	29.2	32.6	34.0	35.0	33.0	33.9	35.2	33.7	33.1
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods.....		17.3	17.9	17.8	17.1	17.1	16.7	16.6	16.8	16.0	14.7	16.6	17.4	17.0	16.7
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	544.8	551.9	556.8	555.3	538.2	555.2	550.4	549.0	545.5	543.0	545.6	558.0	563.4	561.5	548.1
Flat glass.....		32.5	31.6	31.3	30.9	30.7	30.7	31.5	32.3	33.4	34.2	34.9	35.0	34.2	33.5
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown.....		97.6	98.5	98.2	94.3	97.7	96.0	94.8	94.1	93.1	93.6	95.5	96.9	95.0	93.7
Glass products made of purchased glass.....		16.9	16.5	16.6	16.3	16.5	16.5	16.7	16.9	16.9	17.2	17.8	17.8	17.5	17.3
Cement, hydraulic.....		42.5	43.1	41.6	29.7	41.5	42.6	42.2	42.4	42.3	42.4	43.2	43.4	43.4	42.6
Structural clay products.....		82.5	83.6	83.9	83.5	83.3	80.7	80.5	79.3	78.1	80.5	83.2	84.6	86.9	82.5
Pottery and related products.....		50.2	50.9	50.2	49.7	51.4	50.2	53.4	54.0	54.6	54.0	55.1	55.3	54.6	53.9
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....		118.9	120.9	120.9	121.5	122.2	120.2	117.6	114.8	113.3	112.9	116.1	118.3	117.6	111.7
Cut-stone and stone products.....		19.3	19.2	19.2	19.2	18.9	19.1	19.2	18.9	18.8	18.8	19.2	19.4	19.5	19.8
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products.....		91.5	92.5	93.4	93.1	93.0	92.6	93.1	92.8	92.5	92.0	93.0	92.7	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	
	Nov. <sup>2</sup>	Oct. <sup>2</sup>	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	1956	1955	
<b>Manufacturing—Continued</b>																
Primary metal industries.....	1,255.9	1,277.8	1,289.4	1,306.5	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	1,311.0	1,284.1	
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....		629.6	641.7	648.4	648.9	652.1	651.5	654.6	659.5	662.2	661.8	663.7	663.5	630.6	635.3	
Iron and steel foundries.....		223.6	218.6	225.4	224.3	229.0	229.8	231.5	234.9	240.4	241.8	242.9	240.9	241.0	230.5	
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....		64.7	66.0	66.9	67.1	67.9	67.9	68.9	68.9	68.5	70.3	70.3	69.7	67.5	63.4	
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....		14.0	14.1	13.9	14.1	14.1	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.3	14.3	13.0	
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals.....		108.0	109.0	111.6	109.9	112.3	112.2	112.4	109.7	112.2	115.8	115.5	115.5	116.9	114.0	
Nonferrous foundries.....		76.6	76.1	76.4	75.3	77.0	77.4	79.6	82.3	82.6	83.8	83.5	83.3	79.6	77.5	
Miscellaneous primary metal industries.....		161.3	163.9	163.9	163.1	166.5	165.5	166.6	168.5	168.4	167.4	166.9	166.4	161.1	160.4	
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	1,117.2	1,128.7	1,118.8	1,118.2	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	1,116.6	1,108.6	
Tin cans and other tinware.....		55.1	58.9	60.6	59.9	58.4	56.6	57.4	55.4	54.7	53.8	53.3	53.4	57.7	58.3	
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware.....		145.2	140.5	138.4	136.6	140.9	142.7	144.4	147.9	150.1	152.3	153.1	151.8	149.2	154.1	
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....		109.9	109.8	112.8	109.7	111.4	111.7	111.7	111.4	111.6	110.3	113.6	117.0	121.4	125.7	
Fabricated structural metal products.....		336.6	337.5	335.4	332.4	334.2	327.5	323.4	322.1	320.2	317.0	316.7	316.0	303.4	278.2	
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....		228.8	219.1	220.1	222.6	228.7	230.4	236.0	240.6	244.1	246.3	247.5	246.6	234.3	242.4	
Lighting fixtures.....		54.6	53.5	51.9	50.8	51.1	51.2	52.0	52.7	53.4	53.2	53.8	53.4	50.8	51.6	
Fabricated wire products.....		58.7	59.1	59.5	59.4	60.4	60.6	62.1	62.8	63.8	65.0	65.1	64.9	61.9	61.1	
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products.....		139.8	140.4	139.5	136.8	140.5	140.4	141.2	141.2	140.9	139.9	138.7	139.1	137.9	137.2	
Machinery (except electrical).....	1,603.4	1,631.1	1,657.0	1,658.7	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	1,716.4	1,592.3	
Engines and turbines.....		81.8	81.7	82.6	81.6	83.9	84.1	85.0	85.6	86.5	85.8	86.6	85.5	79.6	74.3	
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....		141.9	142.5	142.4	143.2	146.6	147.7	154.2	157.3	154.7	149.4	144.9	139.2	149.5	154.3	
Construction and mining machinery.....		143.9	148.3	149.6	151.2	152.1	153.9	155.2	155.4	156.9	154.6	154.7	153.1	151.9	132.7	
Metalworking machinery.....		267.0	275.2	277.3	283.5	289.1	290.9	292.3	293.5	291.7	290.7	289.5	286.9	282.5	262.9	
Special industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....		177.0	177.6	176.3	179.9	183.7	183.6	183.8	185.4	185.8	187.9	188.4	188.2	188.1	179.0	
General industrial machinery.....		260.3	263.7	262.6	267.7	267.3	266.7	268.2	269.8	269.2	268.3	267.3	267.1	259.6	236.8	
Office and store machines and devices.....		128.6	131.5	132.2	131.3	134.9	135.2	136.0	136.4	136.0	134.5	131.4	130.0	124.7	109.8	
Service industry and household machines.....		161.1	165.0	163.5	174.1	179.6	187.3	192.9	196.7	199.6	198.5	196.1	193.7	205.6	189.3	
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....		269.5	271.5	272.2	273.9	277.4	279.0	282.5	284.0	283.2	282.7	281.7	278.5	274.9	253.2	
Electrical machinery.....	1,219.8	1,239.3	1,251.3	1,232.8	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	1,202.9	1,123.6	
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....		409.5	415.0	410.5	413.7	417.6	419.6	424.1	428.6	430.1	433.0	433.2	432.0	415.9	383.4	
Electrical appliances.....		49.7	49.0	47.2	47.9	47.4	48.1	50.4	51.5	52.6	52.4	53.2	53.6	52.6	46.4	
Insulated wire and cable.....		26.2	26.4	26.2	26.2	26.2	26.0	26.2	26.8	27.0	27.5	27.6	27.1	26.1	22.8	
Electrical equipment for vehicles.....		75.1	74.8	72.6	72.6	73.6	71.8	75.3	79.1	79.4	79.6	78.6	77.2	73.9	80.3	
Electric lamps.....		28.3	28.4	28.2	28.4	28.3	28.4	28.5	28.4	28.6	28.6	28.4	28.5	27.1	26.6	
Communication equipment.....		600.3	606.2	596.9	580.9	578.6	568.0	562.4	564.9	565.5	566.1	579.7	592.1	557.7	515.7	
Miscellaneous electrical products.....		50.2	51.5	51.2	50.0	50.3	49.3	48.9	48.9	48.8	49.0	50.0	50.4	49.6	48.4	
Transportation equipment.....	1,844.0	1,832.2	1,787.4	1,876.5	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	1,830.5	1,832.1	
Motor vehicles and equipment*.....		763.2	694.3	772.5	762.9	793.9	812.7	823.4	853.1	863.6	872.7	876.4	856.1	815.2	903.8	
Aircraft and parts.....		848.0	868.5	885.8	902.0	905.6	906.9	909.1	908.6	904.8	891.5	884.6	870.7	814.4	740.5	
Aircraft.....		517.1	529.5	542.4	553.9	556.2	558.3	557.0	557.2	554.9	546.8	540.0	531.6	499.1	466.6	
Aircraft engines and parts.....		165.5	169.7	173.0	176.9	178.9	179.7	183.3	184.2	183.8	181.0	181.1	177.7	165.6	147.1	
Aircraft propellers and parts.....		21.0	20.6	20.5	21.0	20.6	20.4	20.6	20.4	20.1	19.7	19.6	19.0	16.9	13.8	
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....		144.4	148.7	149.9	150.2	149.9	148.5	148.2	146.8	146.0	144.0	143.9	142.4	132.8	113.0	
Ship and boat building and repairing.....		145.6	146.9	146.5	146.6	148.7	146.5	143.6	145.2	142.3	139.6	137.6	132.3	128.9	123.0	
Shipbuilding and repairing.....		129.6	131.2	130.7	129.8	129.9	127.1	124.0	125.5	122.7	120.7	119.5	115.1	110.0	101.0	
Boatbuilding and repairing.....		16.0	15.7	15.8	16.8	18.8	19.4	19.6	19.7	19.6	18.9	18.1	17.2	18.9	22.0	
Railroad equipment.....		64.8	67.0	61.1	67.2	67.7	65.6	65.3	64.0	65.0	65.2	63.6	58.4	62.1	55.8	
Other transportation equipment.....		10.6	10.7	10.6	9.6	10.0	9.7	9.4	9.2	9.0	8.3	8.8	10.6	9.9	9.0	
Instruments and related products.....	332.3	336.9	338.8	340.5	335.2	338.0	339.0	342.3	342.2	341.2	341.7	343.4	343.4	335.9	321.0	
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments.....		71.6	73.2	75.4	75.6	75.1	74.8	75.6	73.9	73.8	72.7	72.2	71.9	67.3	57.6	
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments.....		84.1	84.4	84.6	84.6	85.4	85.5	86.4	87.3	86.3	87.5	88.2	88.1	85.5	82.4	
Optical instruments and lenses.....		13.7	13.6	13.6	13.8	13.8	13.7	14.0	14.1	14.1	14.1	14.1	14.0	13.9	13.8	
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments.....		41.6	41.6	41.3	41.5	42.2	42.2	42.3	42.0	42.0	41.7	41.5	41.3	41.0	39.9	
Ophthalmic goods.....		24.6	24.2	24.0	23.5	24.0	24.0	24.2	24.5	24.7	24.7	24.9	24.9	25.7	25.2	
Photographic apparatus.....		69.2	70.0	70.4	70.0	69.4	68.5	68.6	68.8	69.0	69.2	69.3	69.3	68.1	65.7	
Watches and clocks.....		32.1	31.8	31.2	26.2	28.1	30.3	31.2	31.6	31.3	31.9	33.2	33.9	34.4	36.4	
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	491.8	505.3	507.7	494.8	468.0	485.0	480.6	480.1	479.4	477.6	475.5	498.5	516.7	499.3	485.2	
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....		50.6	50.4	48.5	45.9	47.2	47.2	47.7	48.8	50.1	50.3	51.6	52.0	50.8	52.3	
Musical instruments and parts.....		17.6	17.5	16.9	16.5	16.9	17.1	17.3	17.8	18.0	18.1	18.9	18.9	18.3	17.7	
Toys and sporting goods.....		96.6	97.5	94.3	83.8	88.9	88.2	84.9	80.8	79.1	76.1	85.0	97.3	93.2	86.9	
Pens, pencils, other office supplies.....		32.5	32.6	32.6	31.4	31.9	31.1	31.0	30.7	30.7	31.4	32.3	33.0	31.9	30.7	
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions.....		61.3	63.4	62.5	57.4	59.5	58.1	59.0	60.3	60.4	60.8	62.2	64.1	63.8	64.9	
Fabricated plastics products.....		89.6	90.4	88.6	86.0	88.8	88.0	87.9	89.9	89.6	89.6	90.7	91.4	86.5	81.5	
Other manufacturing industries.....		157.1	155.9	151.4	147.0	151.8	150.9	152.3	151.1	149.7	149.2	157.8	160.0	154.8	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	
	Nov. <sup>2</sup>	Oct. <sup>2</sup>	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	1956	1955	
<b>Transportation and public utilities</b> .....	4,116	4,158	4,206	4,215	4,199	4,181	4,156	4,153	4,147	4,120	4,126	4,194	4,184	4,157	4,062	
Transportation.....	2,706	2,748	2,783	2,776	2,760	2,762	2,749	2,747	2,746	2,723	2,733	2,797	2,785	2,768	2,727	
Interstate railroads.....	1,115.5	1,136.5	1,148.6	1,139.8	1,144.5	1,137.1	1,136.0	1,132.0	1,132.0	1,132.6	1,139.0	1,172.5	1,174.1	1,190.5	1,205.3	
Class I railroads.....	975.2	994.8	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	1,042.6	1,057.2	1,067.2	
Local railways and buslines.....	107.5	107.6	107.7	107.7	108.0	108.4	108.4	108.6	108.5	108.2	108.6	108.6	110.6	116.1	116.1	
Trucking and warehousing.....	854.8	854.1	838.3	833.4	829.2	821.0	821.1	820.2	819.3	817.0	842.8	838.6	807.5	764.9	764.9	
Other transportation and services.....	670.5	684.9	681.0	678.8	679.8	682.6	681.4	685.2	662.3	669.0	672.9	663.2	658.9	640.7	640.7	
Buslines, except local.....	44.3	45.8	46.2	45.7	45.1	44.0	43.2	42.6	42.3	42.5	41.8	42.0	42.4	43.6	43.6	
Air transportation (common carrier).....	142.0	147.6	147.6	147.0	146.1	145.2	144.7	143.1	141.8	141.2	137.9	136.3	130.5	114.3	114.3	
Communication.....	807	808	814	824	824	813	810	809	806	803	799	802	803	795	750	
Telephone.....	765.6	771.8	782.0	781.6	770.0	767.1	766.3	763.8	760.9	756.9	759.4	760.1	751.2	706.7	706.7	
Telegraph.....	41.3	41.3	41.5	41.9	41.9	41.9	42.1	41.7	41.8	41.4	42.1	42.4	42.6	42.3	42.3	
Other public utilities.....	603	602	609	615	615	606	597	597	595	593	595	596	596	594	585	
Gas and electric utilities.....	578.0	584.1	589.8	589.6	581.5	573.3	572.5	570.7	569.9	569.6	571.0	571.8	570.1	562.1	562.1	
Electric light and power utilities.....	251.2	254.4	256.9	256.6	253.0	249.3	248.8	247.9	247.1	246.6	247.2	247.3	247.8	248.7	248.7	
Gas utilities.....	145.3	146.3	147.5	147.7	146.1	143.7	143.6	143.1	143.4	143.8	144.5	145.2	144.2	140.8	140.8	
Electric light and gas utilities combined.....	181.5	183.4	185.4	185.3	182.4	180.3	180.1	179.7	179.4	179.2	179.3	179.3	178.1	172.6	172.6	
Local utilities, not elsewhere classified.....	24.3	24.5	24.9	24.9	24.4	23.9	23.9	24.0	24.0	23.6	23.8	23.8	23.9	23.0	23.0	
<b>Wholesale and retail trade</b> .....	11,839	11,673	11,620	11,499	11,493	11,505	11,411	11,428	11,265	11,225	11,298	12,260	11,657	11,292	10,846	
Wholesale trade.....	3,218	3,198	3,180	3,179	3,166	3,140	3,113	3,114	3,117	3,114	3,106	3,149	3,119	3,032	2,873	
Wholesalers, full-service and limited function.....	1,844.7	1,837.7	1,831.2	1,825.3	1,807.9	1,795.8	1,796.3	1,800.9	1,800.9	1,803.2	1,837.5	1,811.2	1,767.5	1,679.4	1,679.4	
Automotive.....	126.1	126.3	125.8	125.1	123.7	121.6	121.6	120.3	119.8	119.5	119.5	119.1	118.8	113.4	113.4	
Groceries, food specialties, beer, wines, and liquors.....	323.7	324.6	320.6	321.2	319.3	315.2	318.4	319.2	317.8	316.4	322.3	318.1	310.2	298.4	298.4	
Electrical goods, machinery, hardware, and plumbing equipment.....	465.8	465.7	467.4	466.3	464.4	460.9	461.4	462.8	462.7	462.4	464.8	464.1	456.9	432.2	432.2	
Other full-service and limited-function wholesalers.....	929.1	921.1	917.4	917.2	900.5	898.1	894.9	898.6	900.3	904.9	930.9	909.9	881.6	835.4	835.4	
Wholesale distributors, other.....	1,353.3	1,342.2	1,347.7	1,340.3	1,332.0	1,317.3	1,317.6	1,315.9	1,313.6	1,302.7	1,311.8	1,307.6	1,264.9	1,193.9	1,193.9	
Retail trade.....	8,621	8,475	8,440	8,320	8,327	8,365	8,298	8,314	8,148	8,111	8,192	9,111	8,538	8,260	7,973	
General merchandise stores.....	1,528.5	1,447.4	1,419.2	1,351.6	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	1,450.7	1,430.9	
Department stores and general mall-order houses.....	930.6	909.3	874.1	871.1	888.4	885.0	890.5	862.0	850.2	899.4	1,266.8	1,049.1	938.8	912.7	912.7	
Other general merchandise stores.....	516.8	509.9	477.5	475.8	491.4	497.2	511.4	481.0	474.0	488.3	702.8	551.1	511.9	518.2	518.2	
Food and liquor stores.....	1,654.5	1,627.4	1,613.7	1,599.7	1,605.8	1,606.9	1,600.7	1,602.6	1,590.8	1,586.8	1,675.2	1,612.2	1,587.9	1,486.4	1,486.4	
Grocery, meat, and vegetable markets.....	1,156.9	1,140.1	1,120.9	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	1,086.4	1,034.2	1,034.2	
Dairy product stores and dealers.....	234.7	237.6	244.4	245.4	241.9	237.3	234.0	232.3	227.3	226.7	227.4	228.8	231.9	226.6	226.6	
Other food and liquor stores.....	235.8	236.0	234.4	233.9	237.4	237.2	243.9	237.0	241.0	235.2	247.8	240.1	235.3	225.6	225.6	
Automotive and accessories dealers.....	801.1	801.1	805.2	806.5	803.6	798.2	795.8	796.0	793.2	794.1	816.6	804.1	808.7	803.0	803.0	
Apparel and accessories stores.....	646.1	625.9	614.7	571.6	580.7	619.8	621.7	657.9	692.4	681.2	608.2	758.5	655.8	616.0	596.8	
Other retail trade.....	3,984.4	3,973.2	3,991.1	3,992.2	3,987.4	3,955.1	3,895.6	3,826.1	3,827.1	3,954.2	3,889.5	3,831.0	3,655.9	3,655.9	3,655.9	
Furniture and appliance stores.....	396.9	392.5	392.4	392.6	392.8	392.2	394.7	395.3	395.1	394.2	415.7	402.8	395.8	384.7	384.7	
Drug stores.....	380.4	373.5	374.1	376.5	372.4	360.9	364.2	354.7	352.2	360.1	378.7	354.9	345.6	328.5	328.5	
<b>Finance, insurance, and real estate</b> .....	2,353	2,353	2,361	2,389	2,390	2,359	2,329	2,320	2,310	2,301	2,293	2,308	2,314	2,306	2,219	
Banks and trust companies.....	623.7	621.7	629.6	626.0	614.4	606.7	606.9	605.2	602.3	596.5	597.2	594.9	581.9	549.3	549.3	
Security dealers and exchanges.....	83.8	84.2	85.6	85.3	83.8	83.8	83.0	83.6	82.7	82.6	83.0	82.9	82.4	77.6	77.6	
Insurance carriers and agents.....	858.5	861.8	867.7	865.0	853.1	845.8	845.6	842.5	837.0	830.3	829.9	828.5	821.7	795.4	795.4	
Other finance agencies and real estate.....	787.4	793.5	805.8	814.0	807.8	793.4	783.3	779.1	779.1	783.1	797.6	807.9	820.1	796.8	796.8	
<b>Service and miscellaneous</b> .....	6,523	6,553	6,541	6,509	6,524	6,551	6,520	6,432	6,317	6,273	6,239	6,295	6,327	6,231	5,916	
Hotels and lodging places.....	486.4	486.4	527.1	597.7	598.0	539.7	512.6	499.0	482.3	480.7	473.6	482.0	488.2	518.0	498.7	
Personal services.....	327.4	329.5	333.2	337.9	336.5	333.5	328.5	328.2	328.0	329.6	330.2	331.7	333.5	332.1	332.1	
Laundries.....	163.9	160.6	156.1	162.7	167.6	168.0	164.0	160.3	158.9	160.6	162.9	163.8	164.8	163.4	163.4	
Cleaning and dyeing plants.....	226.7	232.1	230.5	229.3	228.9	227.0	224.1	216.5	212.3	211.6	214.8	220.2	226.6	231.6	231.6	
Motion pictures.....	7,496	7,478	7,381	7,157	7,157	7,343	7,387	7,376	7,360	7,334	7,302	7,589	7,334	7,178	6,914	
<b>Government</b> .....	2,132	2,156	2,179	2,212	2,219	2,211	2,202	2,205	2,203	2,200	2,196	2,483	2,201	2,209	2,187	
Federal.....	5,364	5,322	5,202	4,945	4,938	5,132	5,185	5,171	5,157	5,134	5,106	5,106	5,133	4,969	4,727	
State and local.....																

<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.

<sup>2</sup> 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>3</sup> Preliminary; subject to revision without notation.

<sup>4</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>5</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>6</sup> Data for Federal establishments refer to the continental United States; they relate to civilian employees who worked on, or received pay for, the last day of the month.

<sup>7</sup> State and local government data exclude, as nominal employees, elected officials of small local units and paid volunteer firemen.

<sup>8</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>

[In thousands]

Industry	1957												1956		Annual average	
	Nov. <sup>2</sup>	Oct. <sup>2</sup>	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	1956	1955	
<b>Mining</b> .....		680	694	703	699	704	686	685	686	689	689	696	696	680	651	
Metal.....		88.4	92.5	94.5	95.8	95.5	95.7	94.2	93.9	94.5	94.6	95.2	95.7	92.5	86.6	
Iron.....		32.9	34.4	35.0	34.3	34.2	33.8	31.5	30.3	30.6	30.8	31.5	32.2	30.0	29.7	
Copper.....		24.9	26.5	27.2	27.7	28.0	27.7	28.1	28.6	28.6	28.5	28.5	28.7	28.3	24.4	
Lead and zinc.....		12.4	12.8	13.3	14.2	14.8	14.8	15.5	15.6	15.7	15.6	15.6	15.4	14.9	14.2	
Anthracite.....		26.5	26.5	25.2	28.9	28.3	24.7	26.6	28.4	28.9	28.9	29.4	28.2	27.1	28.3	
Bituminous coal.....		214.1	214.2	214.8	208.6	218.9	216.7	217.4	218.4	221.8	221.4	222.0	220.5	210.8	200.5	
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production.....		248.7	258.0	264.7	264.0	260.6	248.5	248.8	249.7	250.5	249.4	250.7	250.2	249.8	243.1	
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services).....		126.7	133.3	137.7	137.9	136.3	129.5	130.1	130.1	131.0	130.3	129.0	128.8	130.7	129.4	
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....		102.6	103.0	103.3	101.5	100.9	100.8	98.0	95.2	93.4	95.0	99.0	101.8	99.5	92.7	
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	12,688	12,902	12,992	13,024	12,788	12,955	12,894	12,960	13,085	13,114	13,150	13,350	13,392	13,196	13,061	
Durable goods <sup>3</sup> .....	7,290	7,395	7,397	7,476	7,432	7,603	7,600	7,635	7,693	7,721	7,740	7,827	7,839	7,659	7,551	
Nondurable goods <sup>4</sup> .....	5,398	5,507	5,595	5,548	5,356	5,352	5,294	5,325	5,392	5,393	5,410	5,523	5,553	5,537	5,510	
Ordnance and accessories.....	67.6	69.3	72.7	75.0	74.0	75.8	76.5	78.3	79.0	79.4	80.6	82.5	81.8	83.0	93.8	
<b>Food and kindred products</b> .....	1,079.0	1,140.6	1,218.0	1,194.3	1,120.2	1,056.4	1,004.2	989.8	988.8	987.1	1,014.9	1,075.6	1,125.2	1,105.3	1,097.3	
Meat products.....		263.3	262.8	259.2	261.1	257.9	253.2	252.7	255.3	257.6	269.9	282.9	283.8	269.1	255.9	
Dairy products.....		67.3	70.1	75.3	77.1	76.0	71.5	68.5	66.8	65.3	67.2	67.9	69.4	7.27	74.9	
Canning and preserving.....		226.9	312.9	322.2	220.8	164.3	136.2	135.1	127.2	128.6	134.3	152.0	184.6	199.6	196.3	
Grain-mill products.....		82.5	83.2	82.9	79.2	77.5	78.4	78.7	80.5	80.7	81.4	81.9	81.8	83.7	87.1	
Bakery products.....		171.8	172.0	172.8	173.1	171.6	169.4	168.4	168.2	168.5	168.3	172.5	174.7	172.1	172.1	
Sugar.....		37.5	24.5	23.6	22.7	22.0	19.8	20.3	20.2	20.9	25.3	37.3	40.9	26.5	27.0	
Confectionery and related products.....		70.8	69.2	64.4	57.4	59.9	59.6	61.3	62.8	64.5	66.4	71.0	71.7	64.8	65.5	
Beverages.....		122.7	124.9	125.2	130.0	127.1	120.9	113.0	114.8	109.2	111.0	117.9	124.2	120.8	119.9	
Miscellaneous food products.....		97.8	98.4	98.7	98.8	100.1	95.2	91.8	93.0	91.8	91.1	92.2	94.1	96.0	98.6	
<b>Tobacco manufactures</b> .....	87.2	94.1	98.4	90.4	70.8	73.2	72.8	73.6	78.5	83.7	88.1	93.0	95.7	88.7	93.8	
Cigarettes.....		30.6	31.2	31.1	29.6	29.8	29.3	29.3	29.8	30.4	30.7	30.7	30.9	30.7	30.0	
Cigars.....		31.0	30.6	30.3	28.4	30.9	31.2	31.7	31.6	32.0	31.2	32.7	33.0	32.8	36.3	
Tobacco and snuff.....		5.5	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.9	6.3	
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....		27.0	31.1	23.5	7.5	6.9	6.7	6.9	10.0	16.3	20.8	23.9	26.1	19.3	21.2	
<b>Textile-mill products</b> .....	889.2	906.6	911.6	911.4	895.4	912.9	911.2	919.4	928.5	932.7	934.6	947.8	955.4	965.6	983.7	
Scouring and combing plants.....		5.2	5.7	6.0	5.8	6.2	5.9	5.5	5.8	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.0	
Yarn and thread mills.....		108.6	109.2	107.3	106.0	108.7	109.2	109.5	110.6	111.5	111.6	112.6	112.4	113.9	120.4	
Broad-woven fabric mills.....		397.0	398.9	400.2	396.0	401.4	401.9	407.1	410.4	414.5	417.6	421.2	422.9	430.0	439.6	
Narrow fabrics and small wares.....		25.6	25.8	25.4	24.8	25.4	25.6	25.8	26.0	26.2	26.0	25.6	26.3	26.2	25.6	
Knitting mills.....		195.2	196.5	197.2	191.2	196.7	193.2	191.5	192.7	189.5	188.7	195.2	201.5	200.7	201.0	
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....		77.0	77.4	77.0	75.2	76.7	76.5	77.4	77.5	77.8	78.2	79.2	79.5	80.1	79.7	
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....		41.4	41.4	41.1	40.3	40.2	41.9	43.7	45.3	46.2	45.2	45.1	44.7	45.6	44.8	
Hats (except cloth and millinery).....		9.0	8.6	8.9	9.0	9.4	8.8	9.6	10.1	10.1	9.7	10.5	10.3	10.8	11.6	
Miscellaneous textile goods.....		47.6	48.1	48.3	47.1	48.2	48.2	49.3	50.1	50.8	51.4	52.1	51.6	52.0	54.0	
<b>Apparel and other finished textile products</b> .....	1,064.7	1,075.1	1,083.7	1,083.5	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	1,083.3	1,077.1	
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....		106.5	109.0	108.8	104.7	110.0	108.1	110.0	112.2	112.5	112.3	113.2	112.6	111.8	107.7	
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....		285.3	288.4	286.0	277.5	282.2	278.3	280.6	282.8	282.1	277.0	278.9	284.6	289.5	285.6	
Women's outerwear.....		307.8	313.6	318.0	289.1	295.8	296.9	316.5	331.9	331.2	327.8	329.7	318.1	316.0	317.5	
Women's, children's undergarments.....		111.1	111.1	108.9	102.6	106.0	107.9	110.5	111.9	111.0	107.5	108.9	111.9	108.9	107.1	
Millinery.....		16.3	17.3	17.3	13.8	11.9	13.1	18.1	20.0	19.5	16.5	16.4	14.5	16.4	17.9	
Children's outerwear.....		69.6	71.1	71.6	70.2	70.6	66.8	63.7	67.8	69.8	67.4	66.7	66.8	66.9	65.9	
Fur goods.....		9.8	9.8	8.9	9.2	9.4	8.9	7.0	7.2	7.0	7.3	9.8	9.8	8.6	9.3	
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories.....		58.5	58.0	57.2	54.7	55.2	54.0	54.9	56.3	54.7	53.6	56.7	58.5	57.0	54.0	
Other fabricated textile products.....		110.2	105.4	106.8	102.0	103.6	105.0	107.6	108.0	106.7	106.1	112.5	115.3	108.2	111.2	
<b>Lumber and wood products (except furniture)</b> .....	601.4	621.7	630.9	644.6	645.3	658.9	638.0	611.8	592.6	589.0	594.3	627.8	654.9	672.2	679.2	
Logging camps and contractors.....		84.4	81.6	88.2	94.8	103.1	92.6	76.3	68.3	64.8	64.5	81.6	95.2	96.6	96.3	
Sawmills and planing mills.....		330.8	338.5	346.1	342.6	345.5	337.6	329.2	318.9	318.9	322.9	335.9	346.8	358.0	364.5	
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....		111.5	114.5	114.8	112.1	111.5	108.8	107.1	106.5	106.1	107.0	109.1	111.0	115.0	118.3	
Wooden containers.....		45.6	46.3	45.4	45.8	48.2	48.2	47.9	47.8	48.3	49.0	49.3	49.3	50.6	51.0	
Miscellaneous wood products.....		49.4	50.0	50.1	50.0	50.6	50.8	51.3	51.1	50.9	50.9	51.9	52.6	52.0	49.1	
<b>Furniture and fixtures</b> .....	311.7	317.2	318.9	316.6	308.6	311.0	307.5	311.5	312.3	312.8	312.4	319.6	320.0	318.5	310.8	
Household furniture.....		231.6	231.6	229.9	222.9	225.0	222.5	226.9	226.6	226.5	225.4	231.1	232.0	230.4	225.3	
Office public-building, and professional furniture.....		36.5	37.8	38.0	37.4	37.8	37.5	38.0	38.0	38.5	37.9	38.9	38.9	38.9	35.7	
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures.....		28.8	29.5	29.2	29.1	28.9	28.6	27.9	28.1	28.0	28.7	29.0	28.2	28.6	29.1	
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures.....		20.3	20.0	19.5	19.2	19.3	18.9	18.7	19.6	19.8	20.4	20.6	20.9	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	
	Nov. 2	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	1956	1955
<b>Manufacturing—Continued</b>															
Paper and allied products.....	468.8	470.6	468.9	465.1	459.0	468.9	464.9	467.1	466.5	465.5	467.8	472.2	469.9	465.2	452.5
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	228.6	228.6	229.1	226.6	232.8	230.0	231.1	231.1	231.5	232.0	233.9	230.6	230.4	227.4	227.4
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	133.2	131.3	128.2	125.6	128.0	126.7	126.6	126.5	126.5	126.1	127.8	130.7	132.6	128.0	121.7
Other paper and allied products.....	108.8	109.0	107.8	106.8	108.1	108.2	108.2	109.4	108.9	107.9	108.0	107.6	106.7	106.8	103.4
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	565.3	567.0	563.3	553.1	552.2	556.0	554.9	559.2	558.7	555.3	557.1	565.9	563.7	551.1	529.1
Newspapers.....	160.8	159.8	156.4	157.1	159.3	159.3	158.7	158.5	157.8	157.4	160.8	158.7	158.0	156.0	150.4
Periodicals.....	25.7	25.3	24.1	24.1	24.2	24.9	25.4	25.6	25.5	25.5	27.5	28.0	27.7	26.7	26.7
Books.....	34.1	34.0	33.5	33.7	34.1	34.2	34.8	34.9	34.8	34.8	34.8	34.5	34.0	33.1	31.0
Commercial printing.....	188.0	186.9	185.0	184.4	184.1	183.4	184.2	184.1	182.0	183.9	185.0	184.1	180.6	173.8	173.8
Lithography.....	48.0	47.6	47.2	47.0	47.4	47.1	47.7	47.9	47.2	47.3	48.9	49.2	47.6	46.9	46.9
Greeting cards.....	13.9	13.2	12.5	12.3	12.6	11.6	11.3	11.2	11.2	11.9	13.3	14.3	13.6	13.9	13.9
Bookbinding and related industries.....	37.4	37.8	36.6	36.3	37.1	36.9	37.4	37.2	37.2	37.6	37.8	37.5	37.2	34.3	34.3
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services.....	59.1	58.7	57.8	57.3	57.2	57.5	59.7	59.3	59.6	58.7	58.1	57.9	55.3	52.1	52.1
Chemicals and allied products.....	529.7	535.5	533.1	529.5	528.8	534.7	544.3	549.1	550.0	547.9	548.5	547.4	545.8	551.6	546.0
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	71.3	71.7	72.1	72.0	73.0	73.2	73.2	73.5	73.6	73.8	73.7	74.1	75.0	74.1	74.1
Industrial organic chemicals.....	200.3	200.4	200.9	203.3	205.8	206.7	208.4	210.7	212.1	214.4	213.5	212.0	215.6	215.0	215.0
Drugs and medicines.....	61.1	60.7	60.3	59.9	59.2	58.8	58.7	58.8	58.8	59.1	58.6	58.7	57.8	56.6	56.6
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations.....	31.5	31.8	31.5	31.0	30.7	30.4	30.7	30.9	31.0	30.6	30.4	30.5	30.4	30.1	30.1
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	46.4	47.4	48.0	48.5	47.7	47.5	47.2	46.9	47.2	47.3	47.1	47.1	47.3	46.6	46.6
Gum and wood chemicals.....	7.2	7.4	7.5	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.1	6.8	6.8
Fertilizers.....	25.0	24.2	22.2	21.6	24.4	33.3	35.8	33.1	27.8	25.7	24.6	23.4	27.3	27.8	27.8
Vegetable and animal oils and fats.....	30.1	27.3	24.7	23.7	24.4	24.9	25.9	27.5	28.7	28.9	29.8	30.1	28.3	28.7	28.7
Miscellaneous chemicals.....	62.6	62.2	62.3	61.4	62.3	62.2	61.8	61.2	61.4	61.5	62.6	62.8	62.8	60.3	60.3
Products of petroleum and coal.....	174.5	174.0	175.0	175.1	174.8	175.3	174.0	173.4	172.8	173.4	171.8	174.3	175.9	173.8	173.8
Petroleum refining.....	132.3	132.8	133.4	133.0	133.3	132.9	132.7	132.0	132.0	132.3	132.8	133.1	133.9	132.2	132.2
Coke, other petroleum and coal products.....	41.7	42.2	41.7	41.8	42.0	41.1	40.7	40.8	41.1	39.0	41.2	42.0	41.6	41.6	41.6
Rubber products.....	206.9	209.2	206.4	204.3	199.8	196.8	204.2	191.3	211.4	212.6	216.0	215.8	194.4	211.1	214.7
Tires and inner tubes.....	84.5	84.4	84.2	83.9	78.2	84.9	71.1	86.9	86.8	87.4	87.3	70.1	85.2	88.6	88.6
Rubber footwear.....	17.6	17.6	17.2	16.8	17.4	17.3	17.5	17.8	17.8	18.3	18.6	18.9	19.8	18.2	18.2
Other rubber products.....	107.1	104.4	102.9	99.1	101.2	102.0	102.7	106.7	108.0	110.3	109.9	105.4	106.1	107.9	107.9
Leather and leather products.....	332.6	333.9	336.1	341.1	331.6	332.7	324.8	333.6	340.8	340.1	335.5	337.8	335.2	340.8	342.0
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished.....	36.0	36.3	36.8	36.0	36.7	36.0	36.3	36.5	37.1	37.3	37.8	37.7	37.8	38.4	40.1
Industrial leather belting and packing.....	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.8
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....	17.3	17.1	17.7	17.8	17.8	17.6	17.7	18.2	18.3	18.1	18.3	18.0	18.0	16.3	16.3
Footwear (except rubber).....	215.6	217.8	221.8	218.9	219.0	213.8	218.9	223.4	221.8	221.2	219.5	215.2	221.5	223.6	223.6
Luggage.....	14.5	14.5	14.9	14.2	14.4	14.1	14.0	14.1	14.0	13.4	13.8	14.0	14.2	14.4	14.4
Handbags and small leather goods.....	31.3	30.6	30.3	25.7	25.8	24.7	28.1	29.8	30.8	28.9	29.8	31.0	29.7	29.4	29.4
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods.....	15.2	15.8	15.7	15.2	15.1	14.7	14.6	14.8	14.1	12.6	14.6	15.4	15.0	14.4	14.4
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	449.0	456.4	460.8	459.3	442.6	459.3	456.2	455.2	451.4	449.0	453.3	464.5	470.4	469.6	460.6
Flat glass.....	29.0	28.0	27.5	27.2	27.1	27.4	28.3	28.9	30.0	30.9	31.3	31.4	30.6	30.1	30.1
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown.....	82.9	84.0	83.8	79.9	83.0	81.7	80.5	79.6	78.4	79.1	81.0	82.6	80.4	79.6	79.6
Glass products made of purchased glass.....	14.2	13.8	13.9	13.7	13.8	13.8	14.0	14.1	14.2	14.5	15.1	15.1	14.8	14.9	14.9
Cement, hydraulic.....	35.6	36.1	34.8	23.0	34.6	35.7	35.3	35.5	35.4	35.7	36.4	36.6	36.5	35.8	35.8
Structural clay products.....	72.0	73.6	73.7	73.4	73.3	70.8	70.5	68.9	68.1	70.4	72.9	74.7	77.0	73.7	73.7
Pottery and related products.....	43.6	44.2	43.5	42.8	44.5	45.3	46.7	47.2	47.8	47.3	48.4	48.6	48.1	47.6	47.6
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....	96.4	98.0	98.5	99.0	99.1	97.3	94.8	92.5	90.7	91.0	93.8	96.1	96.3	91.7	91.7
Cut-stone and stone products.....	16.7	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.4	16.7	16.8	16.5	16.4	16.4	16.7	16.9	17.0	17.4	17.4
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products.....	66.0	66.5	67.0	67.0	67.5	67.5	68.3	68.2	68.0	68.0	68.9	68.4	68.9	69.8	69.8
Primary metal industries.....	1,030.5	1,050.9	1,061.0	1,077.3	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	1,096.0	1,084.8
Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills.....	524.4	534.1	540.6	542.5	546.6	546.4	548.9	553.7	558.7	559.0	562.5	564.3	532.9	544.6	544.6
Iron and steel foundries.....	191.7	187.6	194.1	193.1	197.9	198.4	199.9	203.3	208.3	210.4	211.1	209.8	210.0	202.2	202.2
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....	50.6	52.0	52.7	52.6	53.5	53.9	54.7	54.6	54.5	56.5	56.5	56.0	54.2	51.1	51.1
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....	10.4	10.5	10.3	10.5	10.5	10.7	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.9	10.7	10.7	9.8	9.8
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals.....	83.0	84.1	86.6	85.1	87.4	87.2	87.5	85.5	87.2	91.1	90.6	90.6	92.6	91.2	91.2
Nonferrous foundries.....	62.8	62.1	62.3	61.5	63.2	63.3	65.6	68.0	68.3	69.7	69.3	69.1	66.8	64.4	64.4
Miscellaneous primary metal industries.....	128.0	130.6	130.7	130.0	133.4	132.7	133.6	136.1	135.9	135.2	134.5	133.6	129.8	121.5	121.5
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	876.7	888.9	878.1	878.4	868.6	886.5	882.9	889.4	898.0	902.4	903.7	907.8	910.5	888.4	893.6
Tin cans and other tinware.....	47.7	51.5	53.1	52.5	51.0	49.3	50.2	48.3	47.5	46.8	46.2	46.3	50.5	51.0	51.0
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware.....	115.9	111.3	109.0	107.2	111.4	113.4	114.9	118.5	121.2	123.2	124.1	122.9	120.3	126.5	126.5
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	83.8	84.0	86.7	83.7	85.2	85.3	85.1	84.5	84.5	83.5	86.4	89.6	94.1	98.9	98.9
Fabricated structural metal products.....	251.0	252.0	249.7	247.7	249.7	243.4	239.5	239.6	237.6	235.5	235.8	235.8	226.1	209.0	209.0
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	188.1	177.2	179.7	181.0	187.8	189.1	193.9	199.6	202.6	205.2	206.0	206.5	193.9	203.5	203.5
Lighting fixtures.....	43.4	42.3	40.9	39.8	40.2	40.6	41.4	42.0	42.7	42.7	43.2	42.9	40.7	41.7	41.7
Fabricated wire products.....	47.4	47.7	48.1	48.1	48.8	49.2	50.7	51.3	52.5	53.6	54.1	53.8	51.2	50.9	50.9
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products.....	111.6	112.1	111.2	108.6	112.4	112.6	113.7	114.2	113.8	113.2	112.0	112.7	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	
	Nov. <sup>2</sup>	Oct. <sup>2</sup>	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	1956	1955
<b>Manufacturing—Continued</b>															
Machinery (except electrical).....	1,136.3	1,162.6	1,185.8	1,180.3	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	1,267.9	1,178.6
Engines and turbines.....		57.0	56.9	57.4	56.9	59.2	59.5	60.5	61.3	62.3	61.9	62.8	61.7	57.9	53.4
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....		100.2	100.4	100.1	101.4	104.3	106.5	111.8	114.3	112.4	107.8	103.2	98.6	108.0	114.4
Construction and mining machinery.....		101.7	105.7	106.2	107.7	109.1	110.8	112.5	112.6	114.4	112.6	112.4	110.7	111.1	96.2
Metalworking machinery.....		199.5	207.2	207.9	213.9	220.2	222.6	224.3	225.7	224.4	223.5	222.5	220.5	217.2	200.9
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....		122.5	122.7	121.0	124.3	127.9	128.0	128.4	129.7	130.2	132.0	132.5	132.8	133.5	127.0
General industrial machinery.....		168.3	170.7	169.2	172.6	174.1	174.5	175.8	178.3	178.6	178.7	178.5	178.3	174.3	159.6
Office and store machines and devices.....		91.3	93.3	92.7	92.9	97.2	98.5	99.8	100.2	101.2	100.5	98.5	97.9	94.2	85.4
Service-industry and household machines.....		117.1	120.4	118.4	127.4	133.4	140.6	146.4	149.6	152.0	150.8	148.2	145.6	157.4	143.7
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....		205.0	208.5	207.4	209.5	213.2	214.4	217.8	219.4	218.9	219.6	218.6	216.2	214.3	198.0
Electrical machinery.....	853.0	868.3	878.9	861.1	847.5	854.9	847.3	853.0	869.4	876.7	884.4	900.1	912.9	871.3	822.0
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....		278.6	283.5	278.9	280.9	286.7	290.1	294.2	299.2	301.8	304.9	307.4	307.5	297.3	270.1
Electrical appliances.....		37.9	37.1	35.3	35.9	35.6	36.6	38.7	39.9	41.1	41.1	41.6	42.0	41.8	37.3
Insulated wire and cable.....		20.1	20.2	20.0	19.9	19.9	19.8	19.9	20.6	20.9	21.5	21.7	21.5	20.8	18.2
Electrical equipment for vehicles.....		58.8	58.2	56.3	56.5	57.6	55.8	59.5	63.2	63.9	64.3	63.6	62.4	59.0	65.6
Electric lamps.....		24.4	24.5	24.3	24.5	24.5	24.8	24.7	24.7	24.8	24.9	24.8	25.1	23.9	23.2
Communication equipment.....		412.0	417.9	409.2	393.7	394.2	384.6	380.3	386.5	389.0	392.3	404.5	417.5	392.0	371.5
Miscellaneous electrical products.....		36.5	37.5	37.1	36.1	36.4	35.6	35.7	35.3	35.2	35.4	36.5	36.9	36.5	36.1
Transportation equipment.....	1,351.3	1,530.8	1,277.8	1,363.0	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	1,358.3	1,407.7
Motor vehicles and equipment*.....		599.1	531.2	610.3	602.6	632.4	651.9	663.0	689.2	699.8	709.7	714.6	693.7	651.8	746.4
Aircraft and parts.....		549.4	560.6	573.5	585.0	593.9	598.3	601.6	603.1	602.6	595.2	589.2	579.2	540.8	506.6
Aircraft.....		335.1	341.0	351.4	357.8	363.2	366.8	366.5	367.2	367.3	362.6	358.0	351.9	329.8	319.3
Aircraft engines and parts.....		100.3	102.9	104.5	109.0	112.3	113.2	116.8	117.9	117.6	116.0	115.1	112.8	104.4	95.3
Aircraft propellers and parts.....		14.5	14.0	13.9	14.4	14.2	13.9	14.1	13.9	13.6	13.3	13.2	12.8	11.3	9.4
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....		99.5	102.7	103.7	103.8	104.2	104.4	104.2	104.1	104.1	103.3	102.9	101.7	95.3	82.6
Ship and boat building and repairing.....		123.9	125.4	124.7	125.5	128.0	125.8	123.2	124.9	122.3	119.8	118.2	113.1	110.5	105.7
Shipbuilding and repairing.....		110.5	112.3	111.6	111.4	111.9	109.1	106.3	107.8	105.4	103.5	102.6	98.5	94.1	86.6
Boatbuilding and repairing.....		13.4	13.1	13.1	14.1	16.1	16.7	16.9	17.1	16.9	16.3	15.6	14.6	16.4	19.1
Railroad equipment.....		49.5	51.5	45.6	52.0	52.7	50.8	50.5	49.6	50.1	49.5	48.7	43.6	47.0	41.7
Other transportation equipment.....		8.9	9.1	8.9	7.9	8.2	8.0	7.7	7.5	7.4	6.6	7.1	8.8	8.2	7.3
Instruments and related products.....	220.5	223.6	225.1	225.2	220.6	224.0	226.1	229.5	230.6	230.2	231.4	233.3	234.6	230.3	223.8
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments.....		39.4	40.0	41.0	42.0	42.2	42.3	44.3	42.3	42.6	42.2	41.9	41.9	39.1	34.0
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments.....		57.2	57.6	57.7	57.7	58.3	58.5	58.5	60.6	59.5	61.0	61.6	61.9	59.9	58.5
Optical instruments and lenses.....		10.3	10.2	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.4	10.5	10.6	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.6
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments.....		28.3	28.3	28.0	28.4	29.0	29.1	29.4	29.3	29.2	28.9	28.8	28.8	28.5	27.6
Ophthalmic goods.....		19.3	18.9	18.7	18.3	18.7	18.8	18.9	19.3	19.3	19.5	19.6	20.3	20.0	20.0
Photographic apparatus.....		42.5	43.7	43.9	43.5	43.5	42.9	43.2	43.2	43.5	43.7	44.1	44.3	43.9	43.3
Watches and clocks.....		26.6	26.4	25.8	20.5	22.1	24.3	25.1	25.5	25.5	25.8	26.9	27.6	28.0	29.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	391.5	405.6	407.3	394.9	369.4	386.1	382.7	382.3	382.0	380.7	379.0	401.0	418.8	403.5	395.9
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....		40.1	39.7	38.0	35.7	36.8	36.7	37.1	38.2	39.6	40.0	41.1	41.3	40.6	42.0
Musical instruments and parts.....		15.1	15.0	14.5	13.7	14.0	14.3	14.4	14.9	15.1	15.2	16.0	16.1	15.5	15.1
Toys and sporting goods.....		82.5	82.9	79.6	69.7	74.5	73.4	70.1	66.2	64.7	62.1	70.8	82.7	73.3	73.0
Pens, pencils, other office supplies.....		24.4	24.7	24.7	23.5	24.0	23.2	23.2	23.1	23.0	23.1	24.0	24.7	23.8	22.8
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions.....		49.0	51.0	50.5	45.7	47.6	46.6	47.5	48.5	48.5	48.9	50.1	51.6	51.7	53.9
Fabricated plastics products.....		70.0	70.5	68.3	65.8	69.2	68.8	68.9	71.2	71.4	71.4	72.8	73.5	69.5	66.4
Other manufacturing industries.....		124.5	123.5	119.3	115.3	120.0	119.7	121.1	119.9	118.4	118.3	126.2	128.9	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	1957: January	106.3	165.5
1940: Average	71.2	34.0	1951: Average	106.4	129.8	February	106.0	165.0
1941: Average	87.9	49.3	1952: Average	106.3	136.6	March	105.8	164.3
1942: Average	103.9	72.2	1953: Average	111.8	151.4	April	104.8	161.5
1943: Average	121.4	99.0	1954: Average	101.8	137.7	May	104.2	161.0
1944: Average	118.1	102.8	1955: Average	105.6	152.9	June	104.7	163.8
1945: Average	104.0	87.8	1956: Average	106.7	161.4	July	103.4	160.5
1946: Average	97.9	81.2			August	105.3	164.7	
1947: Average	103.4	97.7	1956: November	108.3	168.2	September	105.0	164.7
1948: Average	102.8	105.1	December	107.9	171.4	October <sup>2</sup>	104.3	162.7
1949: Average	93.8	97.2			November <sup>2</sup>	102.6	159.5	

<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	
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1956	1955	
Total civilian employment <sup>2</sup>	7,478	7,381	7,157	7,157	7,343	7,361	7,351	7,335	7,334	7,302	7,589	7,334	7,290	7,178	6,914	
Federal employment	2,156	2,179	2,212	2,219	2,211	2,202	2,205	2,203	2,200	2,196	2,483	2,201	2,202	2,209	2,187	
Executive	2,128.9	2,152.7	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	2,183.1	2,161.7	
Department of Defense	971.5	995.3	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	1,034.1	1,027.9	
Post Office Department	526.6	523.7	521.9	521.4	518.7	522.3	521.8	521.9	520.4	519.1	805.3	518.9	514.0	535.3	530.0	
Other agencies	630.8	633.7	644.7	647.2	642.7	632.4	631.6	625.9	621.3	617.6	616.1	618.3	620.9	613.7	603.8	
Legislative	22.0	22.1	22.3	22.3	22.3	21.9	21.9	22.0	21.9	21.8	22.0	22.0	22.1	21.9	21.6	
Judicial	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.1	
District of Columbia <sup>3</sup>	231.0	231.5	235.4	237.0	236.3	232.1	232.8	232.9	232.5	232.2	239.4	231.4	231.2	231.2	230.1	
Executive	210.2	210.6	214.3	215.9	215.2	211.3	212.0	212.0	211.6	211.4	218.5	210.4	210.1	210.3	209.6	
Department of Defense	84.3	85.3	87.3	88.3	88.2	87.0	87.3	87.4	87.5	88.0	88.0	88.1	88.3	88.6	89.3	
Post Office Department	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.9	8.9	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.9	16.8	8.8	8.7	9.3	9.3	
Other agencies	116.8	116.3	118.1	118.8	118.1	115.4	115.7	115.7	115.2	114.5	113.7	113.5	113.1	112.4	111.0	
Legislative	20.1	20.2	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.1	20.1	20.2	20.2	20.1	20.2	20.3	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>	5,322	5,202	4,945	4,938	5,132	5,159	5,146	5,132	5,134	5,106	5,106	5,133	5,088	4,969	4,727	
State	1,367.7	1,322.8	1,288.7	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	1,281.5	1,215.4	
Local	3,953.8	3,878.9	3,656.3	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	3,687.3	3,511.2	
Education	2,451.9	2,296.5	1,988.9	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	2,178.6	2,060.8	
Other	2,869.6	2,905.2	2,956.1	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	2,790.2	2,665.8	
Total military personnel <sup>5</sup>	2,730	2,789	2,819	2,839	2,826	2,820	2,821	2,821	2,817	2,816	2,809	2,827	2,829	2,848	3,024	
Army	955.3	980.3	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	1,030.1	1,165.8	
Air Force	902.1	916.7	922.2	920.8	919.8	916.4	914.8	914.2	915.3	918.4	914.6	918.3	916.0	916.1	955.3	
Navy	646.8	663.1	674.7	685.5	677.1	675.9	678.0	678.3	676.4	676.0	673.1	675.0	677.7	672.7	668.8	
Marine Corps	195.0	198.0	199.1	200.7	200.9	197.4	197.7	198.1	198.9	199.6	200.8	202.1	202.8	200.4	205.9	
Coast Guard	30.3	30.4	30.5	30.5	29.9	29.7	29.5	29.3	29.1	29.0	28.6	28.8	28.8	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.

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.

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

<sup>2</sup> Data refer to the continental United States only.

<sup>3</sup> Includes all Federal civilian employment in Washington Standard Metropolitan Area (District of Columbia and adjacent Maryland and Virginia counties).

<sup>4</sup> 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.

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

[In thousands]

Geographic division and State	1957											1956			Annual average	
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1956	1955	
Continental United States.....	1,236.9	1,166.7	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	1,225.2	1,269.4	
New England.....	104.6	95.0	98.2	110.1	98.3	113.7	122.9	125.4	136.1	145.9	109.3	80.7	66.0	86.7	100.9	
Maine.....	10.3	8.8	7.7	7.8	7.6	11.0	13.3	10.2	10.6	11.7	10.0	7.3	4.8	8.2	10.6	
New Hampshire.....	4.9	5.1	4.9	5.4	5.3	6.6	7.0	5.6	5.9	6.9	5.9	5.3	5.1	6.4	6.4	
Vermont.....	2.6	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.7	3.1	3.2	2.6	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.8	2.9	
Massachusetts.....	50.9	47.6	45.9	53.4	50.2	57.2	59.8	64.7	72.1	79.9	59.4	42.9	34.0	41.7	47.3	
Rhode Island.....	12.2	11.0	13.8	17.2	14.3	17.2	18.9	19.8	19.8	18.9	12.8	8.9	8.2	12.0	12.5	
Connecticut.....	23.7	20.4	24.0	24.2	18.8	19.5	21.2	22.0	24.5	25.9	19.0	14.7	12.7	16.5	21.1	
Middle Atlantic.....	358.9	326.7	343.7	405.2	390.3	411.6	429.4	441.6	481.6	511.9	377.9	292.7	259.5	370.8	403.5	
New York.....	147.8	132.4	140.7	183.1	183.8	190.5	191.7	195.2	217.8	231.5	176.3	125.6	102.0	165.4	185.5	
New Jersey.....	69.4	63.0	66.7	77.1	71.2	77.2	81.1	83.1	91.3	101.5	68.2	57.1	50.8	67.6	67.1	
Pennsylvania.....	141.8	131.2	136.3	145.1	135.3	143.9	156.5	163.3	172.6	178.9	133.4	110.0	106.7	137.8	150.9	
East North Central.....	256.9	277.8	234.4	248.7	252.3	254.8	272.3	283.8	304.2	308.5	228.3	193.0	195.4	257.5	221.1	
Ohio.....	57.3	52.3	50.7	52.6	54.0	55.3	62.4	65.8	70.7	69.1	51.4	38.4	30.7	47.5	48.9	
Indiana.....	26.5	26.9	26.5	28.0	28.7	31.8	33.7	33.7	41.6	43.8	29.3	24.4	23.0	31.3	23.7	
Illinois.....	53.8	52.7	61.1	63.1	70.5	67.0	68.1	74.9	79.6	85.3	56.0	51.4	45.8	59.6	78.3	
Michigan.....	101.5	129.8	79.2	87.1	81.2	81.4	84.8	82.7	82.8	80.4	67.8	58.9	83.8	100.0	51.8	
Wisconsin.....	17.9	16.2	16.9	17.8	17.8	19.3	23.3	26.7	29.5	30.0	23.9	19.8	12.2	19.0	18.4	
West North Central.....	55.0	46.5	45.2	51.1	58.8	69.6	96.0	110.8	126.6	120.0	83.6	60.0	46.6	71.9	75.9	
Minnesota.....	12.4	9.8	11.3	12.1	13.5	18.7	32.1	37.2	38.1	34.8	23.1	14.2	9.1	19.8	22.3	
Iowa.....	5.2	5.0	5.8	6.2	6.3	7.2	9.6	12.7	15.5	14.2	9.5	6.2	4.7	7.8	6.7	
Missouri.....	27.7	22.9	19.3	23.1	28.3	29.9	32.0	31.7	37.8	38.7	29.4	26.0	23.5	27.9	29.3	
North Dakota.....	.5	.3	.4	.4	.5	1.0	3.4	5.6	6.0	5.4	3.4	1.5	.4	2.2	2.7	
South Dakota.....	.5	.4	.5	.5	.5	.8	2.1	3.7	4.5	4.0	2.4	1.1	.5	1.6	1.5	
Nebraska.....	2.6	2.4	2.6	3.0	3.1	4.3	6.9	8.9	10.8	9.9	6.9	4.3	2.7	5.1	4.2	
Kansas.....	6.1	5.6	4.9	5.8	6.6	7.6	10.0	11.1	13.8	12.9	8.8	6.5	5.7	7.6	9.2	
South Atlantic.....	136.7	139.8	145.6	166.1	148.8	148.3	146.5	154.3	163.2	162.6	116.4	100.8	96.6	123.3	133.8	
Delaware.....	2.7	2.9	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.5	3.0	3.7	4.2	3.7	2.6	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.2	
Maryland.....	16.1	16.6	16.7	17.1	15.5	16.9	15.3	14.0	17.3	17.9	12.2	8.7	8.1	12.2	16.5	
District of Columbia.....	4.6	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.4	4.4	5.1	6.1	7.2	6.3	4.6	4.0	3.7	4.4	4.9	
Virginia.....	10.1	11.4	14.2	16.9	15.9	12.3	11.1	14.2	15.5	13.9	9.4	7.1	6.0	11.3	12.9	
West Virginia.....	12.0	11.3	11.9	13.1	12.1	12.2	12.7	13.9	15.7	15.0	10.3	8.3	7.8	11.0	12.9	
North Carolina.....	28.3	28.8	30.5	40.9	40.7	44.5	44.9	45.8	45.9	43.9	30.1	25.2	20.5	31.3	30.8	
South Carolina.....	14.0	13.4	13.8	16.7	14.8	14.6	14.9	15.3	16.8	12.7	12.4	12.1	12.1	13.0	11.5	
Georgia.....	26.0	24.8	24.9	29.8	26.8	26.8	26.5	27.2	27.6	30.1	21.6	19.1	18.1	21.9	21.1	
Florida.....	22.9	26.0	26.3	24.1	16.3	14.0	13.0	14.1	14.5	15.1	13.0	14.1	18.1	16.0	16.6	
East South Central.....	91.8	87.6	90.6	102.7	101.8	109.2	119.8	125.7	133.3	127.0	97.7	85.8	75.5	98.5	95.9	
Kentucky.....	27.2	26.1	28.9	30.8	31.9	34.5	37.4	38.5	40.4	35.6	29.6	27.3	26.0	30.1	31.0	
Tennessee.....	31.6	31.9	32.7	38.6	37.3	38.6	43.5	45.0	49.7	50.4	36.4	32.1	28.3	36.1	35.6	
Alabama.....	22.5	19.8	17.7	19.7	18.9	20.5	22.1	23.8	24.1	22.6	17.5	15.6	12.8	20.8	17.9	
Mississippi.....	10.5	9.9	11.2	13.7	13.7	15.5	16.9	18.4	19.1	18.4	14.1	10.8	8.4	11.5	11.3	
West South Central.....	54.7	50.3	53.4	58.5	62.5	72.6	81.5	85.7	94.2	86.5	65.3	51.7	42.5	57.9	63.6	
Arkansas.....	8.7	8.5	9.8	11.0	11.4	14.3	18.2	19.3	23.0	21.6	15.0	10.6	7.6	11.6	11.8	
Louisiana.....	8.7	8.6	9.4	11.8	12.3	14.2	15.9	16.7	17.8	16.5	11.2	8.8	7.5	12.4	16.4	
Oklahoma.....	9.6	9.0	9.7	9.8	11.4	13.1	14.0	14.9	17.4	15.8	12.3	9.8	8.1	10.5	11.3	
Texas.....	27.7	24.1	24.5	25.9	27.4	31.0	33.5	34.7	36.0	32.7	26.8	22.5	19.4	23.5	24.1	
Mountain.....	23.1	18.3	19.4	19.8	20.4	26.8	37.8	49.6	56.9	49.4	33.0	21.5	13.5	26.5	28.3	
Montana.....	4.0	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.9	4.5	7.8	10.5	11.3	8.9	5.2	2.3	.9	3.7	3.9	
Idaho.....	2.7	1.9	2.2	2.1	1.9	3.3	5.4	8.4	10.2	9.0	6.5	3.6	1.6	3.9	4.7	
Wyoming.....	.7	.4	.5	.6	.9	1.3	1.9	3.0	3.6	3.1	1.7	.9	.4	1.4	1.6	
Colorado.....	3.2	2.8	3.2	3.5	3.7	4.5	5.7	6.6	7.5	6.6	4.7	3.4	2.2	3.6	3.5	
New Mexico.....	2.4	2.0	2.4	2.7	2.7	3.2	4.0	4.8	5.5	4.3	2.7	2.1	1.5	2.7	3.3	
Arizona.....	5.1	4.5	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.6	5.6	6.4	6.8	6.0	4.2	3.5	3.1	4.5	4.5	
Utah.....	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.8	3.6	4.9	6.7	8.1	7.8	4.8	3.1	1.8	3.9	4.6	
Nevada.....	2.7	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.8	2.5	3.4	3.9	3.8	3.2	2.7	2.1	2.8	2.1	
Pacific.....	155.2	124.7	120.1	122.3	118.0	143.1	169.1	215.5	234.2	225.4	173.5	127.3	82.8	132.2	146.5	
Washington.....	31.2	23.9	20.0	16.4	13.3	18.3	26.6	38.8	51.4	52.2	41.8	30.6	19.5	28.1	30.9	
Oregon.....	20.8	15.6	11.9	11.3	9.1	13.1	20.7	30.0	35.6	37.5	28.8	19.3	10.1	16.2	17.1	
California.....	103.2	85.3	88.2	94.7	95.7	111.7	121.8	146.6	147.2	135.8	102.9	77.5	53.2	87.8	98.4	

<sup>1</sup> Average of weekly data adjusted for split weeks in the month. Figures may not add to exact column totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security.

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
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Oct.
Employment service:														
New applications for work.....	813	713	672	738	832	740	709	691	747	898	612	674	683	601
Nonfarm placements.....	540	561	536	533	528	534	480	425	387	433	410	474	599	587
State unemployment insurance programs <sup>2</sup>														
Initial claims <sup>3</sup> .....	1,193	1,032	842	1,267	881	1,001	1,099	897	1,002	1,565	1,229	973	834	794
Insured unemployment <sup>4</sup> (average weekly volume).....	1,237	1,167	1,151	1,285	1,251	1,350	1,475	1,592	1,730	1,737	1,285	1,013	878	800
Rate of insured unemployment <sup>5</sup> .....	3.0	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.6	4.0	4.3	4.4	3.2	2.6	2.3	2.1
Weeks of unemployment compensated.....	4,693	4,095	4,497	4,883	4,686	5,517	5,766	6,302	6,118	6,680	3,950	3,503	3,461	2,824
Average weekly benefit amount for total unemployment.....	\$29.20	\$28.64	\$27.87	\$27.59	\$27.44	\$27.47	\$27.72	\$27.72	\$27.85	\$27.73	\$27.43	\$27.26	\$27.57	\$26.01
Total benefits paid.....	\$131,832	\$113,325	\$121,333	\$130,130	\$123,540	\$145,657	\$154,329	\$168,841	\$164,860	\$177,598	\$104,245	\$91,700	\$91,476	\$70,091
Unemployment compensation for veterans: <sup>6</sup>														
Initial claims <sup>3</sup> .....	18	16	21	20	24	16	18	21	23	31	23	21	18	21
Insured unemployment <sup>4</sup> (average weekly volume).....	24	29	35	34	33	31	39	47	49	45	35	28	24	35
Weeks of unemployment compensated.....	112	142	165	165	138	156	191	218	207	206	145	118	122	161
Total benefits paid <sup>7</sup> .....	\$3,013	\$3,793	\$4,406	\$4,539	\$3,710	\$4,222	\$5,155	\$5,886	\$5,594	\$5,572	\$3,883	\$3,168	\$3,258	\$4,243
Railroad unemployment insurance:														
Applications <sup>8</sup> .....	22	16	18	54	33	16	10	9	11	19	17	21	12	11
Insured unemployment (average weekly volume).....	59	45	43	50	36	42	53	60	67	68	59	49	37	29
Number of payments <sup>9</sup> .....	119	92	113	94	86	109	125	151	138	165	119	98	89	61
Average amount of benefit payment <sup>9</sup> .....	\$62.20	\$62.01	\$58.62	\$53.50	\$60.86	\$57.68	\$58.14	\$59.68	\$60.01	\$58.65	\$58.08	\$58.04	\$59.19	\$55.45
Total benefits paid <sup>10</sup> .....	\$7,332	\$5,689	\$6,660	\$4,960	\$5,109	\$6,211	\$7,227	\$8,973	\$8,252	\$9,772	\$6,868	\$5,637	\$5,197	\$3,328
All programs: <sup>11</sup>														
Insured unemployment <sup>4</sup> .....	1,314	1,240	1,228	1,368	1,319	1,424	1,565	1,700	1,846	1,851	1,379	1,090	939	864

<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	4.1	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	3.0	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	3.2	3.3	<sup>2</sup> 2.8			
Total separations <sup>2</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	4.0	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	4.0	4.4	<sup>2</sup> 4.0			
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	1.9	2.2	<sup>2</sup> 1.3			
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	.3	.4	.3	.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	.3	.2	<sup>2</sup> .2			
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	1.0	.8	.8	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.2
1952	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	2.2	1.0	.7	.7	.7	1.0	1.1
1953	.9	.8	.8	.9	1.0	.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.3	2.5	1.3
1954	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.4	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.9
1955	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2
1956	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.4	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	1.6	1.8	<sup>2</sup> 2.3			
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	.2	.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	.2	.3
1954	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	.2
1955	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1956	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1957	.3	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.3	.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. 1163 (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									
			Total		Quits		Discharges		Layoffs		Miscellaneous, including military	
	Oct. 1957	Sept. 1957	Oct. 1957	Sept. 1957	Oct. 1957	Sept. 1957	Oct. 1957	Sept. 1957	Oct. 1957	Sept. 1957	Oct. 1957	Sept. 1957
<i>Manufacturing</i>												
All manufacturing.....	2.8	3.3	4.0	4.4	1.3	2.2	0.2	0.2	2.3	1.8	0.2	0.2
Durable goods <sup>2</sup> .....	2.9	3.3	4.4	4.6	1.2	2.1	.3	.3	2.7	2.1	.2	.3
Nondurable goods <sup>3</sup> .....	2.8	3.3	3.2	3.9	1.4	2.4	.2	.2	1.4	1.2	.2	.2
Ordnance and accessories.....	1.8	2.4	5.0	5.6	1.0	1.6	.2	.2	3.6	3.6	.2	.2
Food and kindred products.....	3.4	4.0	3.8	4.8	1.3	2.3	.2	.3	2.0	2.0	.2	.2
Meat products.....	3.4	2.8	2.8	3.7	.6	1.3	.1	.2	1.9	2.1	.2	.2
Grain-mill products.....	2.5	3.1	3.2	3.8	1.3	2.2	.2	.2	1.3	1.2	.3	.1
Bakery products.....	3.5	4.4	3.7	4.2	2.1	2.8	.4	.4	1.1	.8	.1	.1
Beverages:												
Malt liquors.....	(4)	2.4	(4)	6.8	(4)	1.9	(4)	.1	(4)	4.6	(4)	.2
Tobacco manufactures.....	2.2	3.1	2.4	3.1	1.5	1.9	.3	.3	.5	.7	.1	.2
Cigarettes.....	1.0	1.7	2.0	2.7	.8	1.1	.3	.2	.7	1.2	.1	.3
Cigars.....	3.6	4.8	2.8	3.6	2.3	2.8	.2	.4	.3	.3	.1	.1
Tobacco and snuff.....	1.2	2.0	2.1	2.6	1.0	1.5	.3	.2	.3	(4)	.5	.9
Textile-mill products.....	3.1	3.5	3.9	4.0	1.6	2.2	.3	.2	1.9	1.4	.1	.1
Yarn and thread mills.....	2.8	3.3	3.4	3.8	1.5	2.1	.3	.2	1.5	1.3	.1	.1
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	3.4	3.7	4.0	3.9	1.7	2.2	.3	.2	1.9	1.3	.1	.1
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber.....	3.3	3.5	3.1	3.4	1.7	2.3	.3	.2	1.0	.7	.1	.1
Woolen and worsted.....	4.4	5.3	10.5	7.0	1.3	2.1	.3	.2	8.6	4.6	.2	.1
Knitting mills.....	3.2	3.7	4.2	4.1	1.7	2.6	.2	.2	2.2	1.2	(5)	.1
Full-fashioned hosiery.....	3.4	2.4	2.4	3.1	1.5	2.1	.2	.2	.5	.7	.1	.1
Seamless hosiery.....	3.1	4.2	3.0	3.3	1.8	2.4	.2	.2	.9	.6	(5)	(5)
Knit underwear.....	2.0	2.7	4.6	3.5	1.6	2.4	.1	.1	2.8	1.0	(5)	(5)
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	2.2	2.3	2.3	4.1	1.0	1.9	.2	.2	.8	1.8	.2	.2
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....	(4)	2.7	(4)	3.3	(4)	1.2	(4)	.3	(4)	1.7	(4)	.2
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	2.9	3.9	3.6	3.9	2.3	3.0	.1	.2	1.1	.7	.1	.1
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	1.9	2.4	4.5	3.0	1.7	2.0	.1	.1	2.7	.8	.1	.1
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	3.0	4.2	3.3	4.0	2.4	3.2	.1	.2	.6	.6	.1	.1
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	3.2	4.4	5.4	5.9	1.8	3.7	.3	.3	3.2	1.6	.2	.2
Logging camps and contractors.....	4.9	5.8	8.4	7.1	2.2	5.2	.1	.1	6.0	1.6	.1	.2
Sawmills and planing mills.....	3.1	3.6	5.1	5.8	1.8	3.5	.3	.4	2.9	1.7	.2	.2
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	2.1	3.9	3.8	6.0	1.4	3.7	.3	.3	2.0	1.8	.1	.2
Furniture and fixtures.....	2.7	3.7	5.0	4.5	1.4	2.4	.4	.4	3.0	1.5	.2	.1
Household furniture.....	2.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	1.5	2.5	.4	.4	1.9	1.1	.2	.1
Other furniture and fixtures.....	2.1	3.4	7.5	5.4	1.2	2.3	.3	.4	5.8	2.5	.2	.2
Paper and allied products.....	2.5	3.2	2.9	4.0	1.1	2.7	.3	.3	1.3	.9	.2	.2
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	1.5	2.1	1.8	3.4	.7	2.4	.1	.2	.8	.6	.2	.2
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	3.6	4.3	3.2	4.5	1.9	3.2	.5	.5	.8	.6	.1	.1
Chemicals and allied products.....	1.6	1.8	1.7	2.9	.7	1.9	.1	.1	.7	.6	.1	.2
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	1.3	1.7	1.3	3.2	.7	2.2	.1	.1	.4	.7	.2	.2
Industrial organic chemicals.....	1.1	1.3	1.1	2.1	.3	1.4	.1	.1	.6	.4	.1	.2
Synthetic fibers.....	1.0	1.6	1.0	1.4	.2	.8	(5)	.1	.7	.4	.1	.2
Drugs and medicines.....	2.3	2.5	1.5	2.9	.9	2.4	.2	.1	.3	.2	.1	.1
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	1.7	1.2	2.9	3.4	1.2	1.9	.1	.1	1.4	1.2	.1	.2
Products of petroleum and coal.....	.8	1.2	1.7	3.0	.5	1.8	.1	.1	.9	.9	.2	.2
Petroleum refining.....	.5	.6	1.5	2.8	.4	1.7	(5)	(5)	.9	.9	.2	.2
Rubber products.....	2.6	2.6	2.1	2.7	.9	1.6	.2	.2	.8	.7	.2	.2
Tires and inner tubes.....	1.4	1.6	1.2	2.1	.5	1.2	.1	.1	.5	.5	.2	.3
Rubber footwear.....	2.8	3.3	2.8	3.6	1.5	2.4	.1	.2	1.0	.8	.1	.3
Other rubber products.....	3.7	3.3	2.7	3.1	1.2	1.7	.3	.3	1.0	.9	.2	.2
Leather and leather products.....	3.8	4.2	4.2	5.4	2.3	3.1	.2	.3	1.2	1.6	.5	.5
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished.....	3.3	3.2	2.8	3.8	1.2	1.3	.2	.2	1.0	1.9	.4	.3
Footwear (except rubber).....	3.9	4.3	4.4	5.7	2.5	3.4	.2	.3	1.2	1.5	.5	.5
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	2.3	2.7	2.7	3.2	.9	1.8	.2	.2	1.4	1.0	.3	.2
Glass and glass products.....	3.5	3.2	2.8	3.3	.9	1.5	.2	.2	1.5	1.3	.2	.3
Cement, hydraulic.....	1.5	1.8	1.4	3.1	.6	2.1	.2	.3	.4	.6	.2	.1
Structural clay products.....	1.7	2.6	3.1	3.4	1.0	2.0	.2	.2	1.5	.9	.3	.3
Pottery and related products.....	1.8	3.5	2.7	3.1	1.2	1.8	.1	.2	1.2	.8	.1	.2
Primary metal industries.....	1.6	1.8	3.5	3.3	.6	1.4	.2	.1	2.4	1.6	.3	.2
Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills.....	1.0	1.1	3.6	3.2	.4	1.4	.1	.1	2.8	1.4	.3	.3
Iron and steel foundries.....	2.2	2.5	4.2	3.4	1.0	1.3	.2	.3	2.8	1.6	.2	.2
Gray-iron foundries.....	2.0	2.7	3.5	3.6	1.1	1.4	.2	.2	2.1	1.3	.1	.2
Malleable-iron foundries.....	3.5	2.3	4.1	3.3	1.2	1.3	.2	.3	2.5	1.5	.2	.2
Steel foundries.....	1.8	2.4	5.1	3.2	.8	1.2	.3	.3	3.7	1.4	.2	.2
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals.....												
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc.....	1.6	2.1	2.4	3.9	1.2	2.0	.2	.1	.7	1.5	.3	.3
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals.....												
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper.....	.9	1.2	1.8	1.9	.3	.8	.1	.1	1.1	.8	.2	.3
Nonferrous foundries.....	4.1	4.3	5.3	4.7	1.4	1.5	.4	.3	2.9	2.6	.6	.3
Other primary metal industries.....												
Iron and steel forgings.....	1.6	1.5	4.0	3.7	.7	1.3	.2	.4	2.7	1.9	.3	.2

See footnotes at end of table.

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	
	Oct. 1957	Sept. 1957	Oct. 1957	Sept. 1957	Oct. 1957	Sept. 1957	Oct. 1957	Sept. 1957	Oct. 1957	Sept. 1957	Oct. 1957	Sept. 1957
<i>Manufacturing—Continued</i>												
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	3.4	4.4	4.3	4.9	1.2	2.1	0.4	0.4	2.5	2.3	0.2	0.2
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware.....	3.2	3.8	3.1	3.5	1.3	1.8	.3	.4	1.3	1.1	.2	.2
Cutlery and edge tools.....	3.5	2.9	2.9	2.7	1.7	1.4	.2	.3	.8	.9	.1	.2
Handtools.....	2.9	2.5	3.1	3.7	1.1	1.6	.2	.1	1.7	1.8	.1	.2
Hardware.....	3.2	4.6	3.2	3.6	1.3	2.1	.4	.6	1.3	.8	.2	.2
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	2.7	4.5	4.4	3.7	1.3	1.9	.2	.4	2.7	1.2	.2	.2
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies.....	3.9	4.7	3.0	2.6	1.0	1.3	.2	.4	1.5	.6	.2	.2
Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified.....	2.2	4.5	5.0	4.2	1.4	2.2	.3	.4	3.1	1.4	.2	.2
Fabricated structural metal products.....	2.9	3.8	4.0	3.8	1.3	2.2	.5	.3	2.0	1.0	.2	.2
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	4.9	6.4	4.5	7.3	1.3	1.6	.4	.3	2.6	5.1	.3	.3
Machinery (except electrical).....	2.0	2.3	3.6	3.8	.8	1.6	.2	.2	2.4	1.8	.2	.2
Engines and turbines.....	2.9	2.4	3.4	3.3	.9	1.2	.2	.1	2.2	1.7	.1	.2
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	2.5	3.3	5.5	3.0	.6	1.5	.2	.2	4.4	3.0	.4	.5
Construction and mining machinery.....	1.8	1.6	4.3	4.7	.9	1.6	.2	.2	3.0	2.7	.2	.3
Metalworking machinery.....	1.1	1.2	4.5	4.3	.7	1.4	.2	.2	3.4	2.5	.2	.2
Machine tools.....	.7	.9	5.3	5.3	.6	1.3	.1	.2	4.2	3.5	.2	.2
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools).....	1.3	1.2	1.9	2.6	.7	1.3	.1	.2	.9	1.0	.1	.1
Machine-tool accessories.....	1.8	1.8	5.4	4.2	.9	1.6	.2	.2	4.2	2.3	.1	.2
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	1.9	1.9	2.8	3.6	.9	1.8	.3	.2	1.5	1.4	.2	.2
General industrial machinery.....	1.7	2.2	3.1	3.7	.9	1.3	.2	.3	1.8	1.3	.2	.2
Office and store machines and devices.....	2.1	2.9	1.9	3.4	.7	1.8	.1	.2	.9	1.3	.2	.1
Service-industry and household machines.....	2.9	4.8	4.1	5.7	.8	1.5	.3	.2	2.6	3.7	.4	.3
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	2.5	2.1	2.8	2.8	.7	1.3	.2	.2	1.6	1.1	.3	.2
Electrical machinery.....	2.8	3.6	3.8	4.3	1.5	2.5	.3	.3	1.7	1.2	.2	.3
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	1.8	2.2	2.9	3.5	1.0	2.0	.2	.2	1.6	1.1	.2	.2
Communication equipment.....	3.1	4.5	4.4	4.6	2.1	3.0	.4	.3	1.8	.7	.2	.4
Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment.....	4.0	5.5	6.3	5.3	2.4	3.4	.5	.4	3.3	1.1	.1	.4
Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment.....	1.8	2.1	2.3	3.3	1.5	2.2	.3	.3	.3	.2	.2	.7
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products.....	4.2	3.8	3.5	5.0	1.2	2.2	.4	.4	1.4	2.1	.3	.3
Transportation equipment.....	4.4	3.9	6.1	6.8	1.3	2.1	.3	.2	4.3	4.1	.2	.3
Motor vehicles and equipment <sup>2</sup> .....	( <sup>4</sup> )	4.7	( <sup>4</sup> )	8.0	( <sup>4</sup> )	1.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	.2	( <sup>4</sup> )	6.2	( <sup>4</sup> )	.6
Aircraft and parts.....	1.5	2.0	6.7	5.2	1.4	2.7	.2	.2	4.9	2.1	.1	.1
Aircraft.....	1.4	2.0	6.2	5.0	1.4	2.9	.2	.2	4.5	1.7	.1	.1
Aircraft engines and parts.....	1.2	1.5	6.0	5.3	1.1	2.0	.1	.2	4.7	2.9	.2	.1
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	( <sup>4</sup> )	2.7	( <sup>4</sup> )	3.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	2.0	( <sup>4</sup> )	.2	( <sup>4</sup> )	.7	( <sup>4</sup> )	.1
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....	2.6	3.0	11.3	7.3	2.1	2.9	.6	.4	8.5	3.9	.1	.1
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	( <sup>4</sup> )	10.2	( <sup>4</sup> )	10.6	( <sup>4</sup> )	3.7	( <sup>4</sup> )	.6	( <sup>4</sup> )	6.0	( <sup>4</sup> )	.3
Railroad equipment.....	( <sup>4</sup> )	7.0	( <sup>4</sup> )	7.2	( <sup>4</sup> )	1.2	( <sup>4</sup> )	.3	( <sup>4</sup> )	5.2	( <sup>4</sup> )	.5
Locomotives and parts.....	( <sup>4</sup> )	4.5	( <sup>4</sup> )	3.0	( <sup>4</sup> )	.8	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	1.5	( <sup>4</sup> )	.6
Railroad and street cars.....	9.6	8.1	7.9	9.9	.6	1.5	.7	.5	6.2	7.4	.4	.5
Other transportation equipment.....	3.3	5.3	3.8	5.5	2.3	4.3	.3	.8	1.1	.2	.1	.2
Instruments and related products.....	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.9	1.1	1.7	.2	.2	1.2	.9	.2	.2
Photographic apparatus.....	( <sup>4</sup> )	1.7	( <sup>4</sup> )	1.8	( <sup>4</sup> )	1.2	( <sup>4</sup> )	.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	.4	( <sup>4</sup> )	.1
Watches and clocks.....	3.0	4.9	3.5	3.1	1.0	1.4	.2	.3	1.9	1.2	.4	.2
Professional and scientific instruments.....	2.2	2.4	3.0	3.3	1.1	1.9	.2	.2	1.5	1.0	.1	.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	3.8	5.1	5.9	4.4	1.9	2.6	.4	.4	3.6	1.2	.1	.2
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	2.8	3.7	1.8	2.9	1.2	1.9	.2	.2	.3	.5	.2	.2
<i>Nonmanufacturing</i>												
Metal mining.....	2.0	2.1	3.9	4.2	1.6	2.4	.4	.3	1.7	1.2	.2	.3
Iron mining.....	.4	.7	1.0	1.8	.3	1.2	.3	( <sup>5</sup> )	.1	.4	.3	.2
Copper mining.....	2.2	1.5	8.0	6.6	2.2	3.0	.3	.3	5.1	3.0	.3	.3
Lead and zinc mining.....	.9	1.2	2.0	3.8	.7	2.2	.1	.2	1.0	1.1	.1	.3
Anthracite mining.....	.8	1.7	1.9	1.2	.9	.6	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	.8	.5	.2	.1
Bituminous-coal mining.....	.8	1.1	1.7	1.6	.5	.6	( <sup>5</sup> )	.1	1.0	.8	.2	.2
Communication:												
Telephone.....	( <sup>4</sup> )	1.6	( <sup>4</sup> )	2.8	( <sup>4</sup> )	2.2	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	.5	( <sup>4</sup> )	.1
Telegraph <sup>6</sup> .....	( <sup>4</sup> )	1.4	( <sup>4</sup> )	2.5	( <sup>4</sup> )	1.7	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	.5	( <sup>4</sup> )	.3

<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.<sup>7</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																	
																			Metal									Coal								
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	\$2.63	\$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																		
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																		
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																		
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																		
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	2.98	112.51	38.4	2.93																		
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																		
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																		
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																		
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																		
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	-----	-----	-----	112.17	36.3	3.09																		
August	101.35	41.2	2.46	111.76	41.7	2.68	97.20	40.0	2.43	88.75	40.9	2.17	91.08	31.3	2.91	110.96	36.5	3.04																		
September	102.84	41.3	2.49	114.78	42.2	2.72	93.60	39.0	2.40	89.60	41.1	2.18	105.19	35.3	2.98	112.91	36.9	3.06																		
October	99.70	40.2	2.48	105.57	39.1	2.70	97.42	39.6	2.42	87.29	40.6	2.15	91.49	30.7	2.98	110.35	36.3	3.04																		
	Mining—Continued									Contract construction																										
	Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services)			Nonmetallic mining and quarrying			Total: Contract construction			Nonbuilding construction																										
										Total: Nonbuilding construction			Highway and street		Other nonbuilding construction																					
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	101.59	40.8	2.49	97.63	41.9	2.33	104.94	39.9	2.63																		
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	106.62	44.2	2.41	109.75	40.8	2.69																		
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																		
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																		
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																		
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																		
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																		
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																		
June	109.18	41.2	2.65	90.45	45.0	2.61	108.11	37.8	2.86	106.63	40.7	2.62	101.33	41.7	2.43	111.32	39.9	2.79																		
July	110.00	41.2	2.67	90.70	44.9	2.02	109.15	37.9	2.88	110.77	41.8	2.65	107.01	43.5	2.46	114.05	40.3	2.83																		
August	106.52	40.5	2.63	92.57	45.6	2.03	111.07	38.3	2.90	112.41	42.1	2.67	109.06	43.8	2.49	115.30	40.6	2.84																		
September	113.28	41.8	2.71	92.25	45.0	2.05	110.84	37.7	2.94	110.16	40.8	2.70	104.00	41.6	2.50	115.89	40.1	2.89																		
October	106.52	40.5	2.63	90.34	44.5	2.03	110.25	37.5	2.94	109.21	40.6	2.69	103.34	41.5	2.49	114.51	39.9	2.87																		
	Building construction																																			
	Total: Building construction			General 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	\$94.88	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																		
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																		
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																		
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	115.67	37.8	3.06	97.28	33.2	2.93	127.65	38.8	3.29																		
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																		
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																		
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																		
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																		
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																		
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																		
August	110.48	37.2	2.97	103.79	37.2	2.79	115.63	37.3	3.10	120.74	38.7	3.12	107.76	35.8	3.01	132.50	39.2	3.38																		
September	111.14	36.8	2.97	102.65	36.4	2.82	116.55	37.0	3.15	123.77	38.8	3.19	107.57	35.5	3.03	134.30	39.5	3.40																		
October	110.53	36.6	3.02	102.65	36.4	2.82	115.97	36.7	3.16	121.79	38.3	3.18	105.79	34.8	3.04	135.09	39.5	3.42																		
	Building construction—Con.			Manufacturing																																
	Special-trade contractors—Continued			Total: Manufacturing			Durable goods			Nondurable goods *			Total: Ordnance and accessories			Food and kindred products																				
																Total: Food and kindred products †																				
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	1.83																		
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																		
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																		
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	72.73	39.1	1.86	95.76	42.0	2.28	77.18	40.2	1.92																		
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	95.76	42.0	2.28	77.39	40.1	1.93																		
March	103.49	35.2	2.94	82.41	40.1	2.05	88.94	40.8	2.18	73.12	39.1	1.87	95.68	4.16	2.30	76.29	39.8	1.93																		
April	105.14	35.4	2.97	81.59	39.8	2.05	88.29	40.5	2.18	72.74	38.9	1.87	95.63	41.4	2.31	75.38	40.4	1.94																		
May	107.04	35.8	2.99	81.78	39.7	2.06	87.85	40.3	2.18	73.13	38.9	1.88	94.93	40.7	2.31	76.20	40.0	1.93																		
June	108.84	36.4	2.99	82.80	40.0	2.07	88.70	40.5	2.19	74.09	39.2	1.89	94.83	40.7	2.33	78.94	40.9	1.93																		
July	108.60	36.2	3.00	82.18	39.7	2.07	88.00	40.0	2.20	74.47	39.4	1.89	93.60	40.0	2.34	79.27	41.5	1.91																		
August	110.60	36.5	3.03	82.80	40.0	2.07	89.06	40.3	2.21	74.26	39.5	1.88	93.83	40.1	2.34	77.71	40.9	1.90																		
September	110.88	36.0	3.08	82.99	39.9	2.08	89.24	40.2	2.22	75.24	39.6	1.90	95.04	40.1	2.37	79.10	41.2	1.92																		
October	110.67	35.7	3.10	82.56	39.5	2.09	88.98	39.9	2.23	74.29	39.1	1.90	94.96	39.9	2.38	78.1																				

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</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
October.....	84.23	41.7	2.02	92.84	42.2	2.20	83.44	40.7	2.05	74.80	42.5	1.76	75.25	43.0	1.75	78.49	42.2	1.86
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	41.3	2.11	96.87	42.3	2.29	87.35	41.4	2.11	75.54	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.....	85.67	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	1.90
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.....	85.22	40.2	2.12	94.19	40.6	2.32	88.73	40.7	2.18	77.83	42.3	1.84	78.57	42.7	1.84	81.61	41.8	1.95
September.....	89.60	41.1	2.18	100.08	41.7	2.40	89.95	40.7	2.21	78.91	42.2	1.87	80.41	43.0	1.87	82.37	41.6	1.98
October.....	89.35	40.8	2.19	99.29	41.2	2.41	91.39	40.8	2.24	77.38	41.6	1.86	77.56	41.7	1.86	82.19	41.3	1.99
	Canning and preserving <sup>6</sup>			Seafood, canned and cured			Canned fruits, vegetables, and soups			Grain-mill products <sup>7</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	1.69	80.97	43.3	1.87	84.73	43.9	1.93	76.83	43.9	1.75
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	1.67	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	64.87	31.9	1.72	65.01	39.4	1.65	83.14	43.3	1.92	88.70	44.8	1.98	79.99	43.4	1.82
1957: January.....	61.99	37.8	1.64	50.49	29.7	1.70	65.18	38.8	1.68	83.38	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.....	61.69	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	1.63	86.72	44.7	1.94	89.49	44.3	2.02	81.99	45.3	1.81
August.....	65.93	40.7	1.62	51.34	30.2	1.70	69.14	41.9	1.65	87.56	44.0	1.99	90.20	44.0	2.05	81.35	44.7	1.82
September.....	66.01	41.0	1.61	53.13	33.6	1.73	68.30	41.9	1.63	90.74	44.7	2.03	95.10	45.5	2.09	82.40	44.3	1.86
October.....	62.65	38.2	1.64	50.83	29.9	1.70	66.30	39.7	1.67	88.44	44.0	2.01	90.20	44.0	2.05	82.40	44.3	1.86
	Bakery products <sup>8</sup>			Bread and other bakery products			Biscuits, crackers, and pretzels			Sugar <sup>9</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
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	43.5	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	1.87	66.18	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.....	76.33	40.6	1.88	78.14	40.7	1.92	69.37	40.1	1.73	80.94	39.1	2.07	90.86	41.3	2.20	70.60	35.3	2.00
September.....	76.47	40.3	1.90	78.57	40.5	1.94	68.11	39.6	1.72	86.11	41.8	2.06	92.80	41.8	2.22	83.95	42.4	1.98
October.....	76.50	40.0	1.91	78.59	40.3	1.95	68.68	38.8	1.77	79.04	41.6	1.90	93.91	42.3	2.22	73.04	41.5	1.76
	Confectionery and related products <sup>10</sup>			Confectionery			Beverages <sup>11</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
October.....	63.34	40.6	1.66	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	1.66	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	1.66	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	1.68	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
June.....	65.85	40.4	1.63	63.92	40.2	1.59	91.35	40.6	2.25	70.98	42.5	1.67	111.35	40.2	2.77	84.42	38.2	2.21
July.....	64.22	39.4	1.63	61.62	39.0	1.58	92.74	41.4	2.24	72.64	43.7	1.66	112.7					



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>a</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	41.4	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																	
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	73.54	44.3	1.66	57.22	38.4	1.49	72.29	39.5	1.83	50.27	37.8	1.33																	
September	78.88	41.3	1.91	94.62	41.5	2.28	74.09	44.1	1.68	58.11	39.8	1.46	72.62	39.9	1.82	52.38	38.8	1.35																	
October	77.90	41.0	1.90	95.49	41.7	2.29	71.48	42.8	1.67	56.30	38.3	1.47	68.98	37.9	1.82	52.63	38.7	1.36																	
Tobacco manufactures-Continued																																			
Tobacco and snuff			Tobacco stemming and redrying			Total: Textile-mill products			Scouring and combing plants			Yarn and thread mills <sup>a</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																	
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	52.64	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	1.39	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	62.48	38.1	1.64	45.48	37.9	1.20	58.65	39.1	1.50	62.81	39.5	1.59	52.61	38.4	1.37	52.61	38.4	1.37																	
September	61.61	37.8	1.63	47.85	40.9	1.17	59.04	39.1	1.51	64.08	40.3	1.59	52.58	38.1	1.38	52.44	38.0	1.38																	
October	60.84	37.1	1.64	45.31	38.4	1.18	59.04	39.1	1.51	59.84	37.4	1.60	52.96	38.1	1.39	52.68	37.9	1.39																	
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber																																			
Thread mills			Broad-woven fabric mills <sup>a</sup>			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																	
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	66.76	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	41.1	1.60																	
December	56.00	40.0	1.40	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	55.80	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	66.72	41.7	1.60																	
June	54.46	38.9	1.40	56.41	38.9	1.45	54.81	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	56.09	39.5	1.42	56.99	39.3	1.45	55.77	39.0	1.43	60.74	39.7	1.53	54.85	38.9	1.41	65.67	41.3	1.59																	
September	55.98	39.7	1.41	57.52	39.4	1.46	56.30	39.1	1.44	60.83	39.5	1.54	55.38	39.0	1.42	66.24	41.4	1.60																	
October	56.37	39.7	1.42	57.67	39.5	1.46	56.49	39.5	1.43	59.36	38.8	1.53	56.23	39.6	1.42	63.68	39.8	1.60																	
Full-fashioned hosiery																																			
Narrow fabrics and small wares			Knitting mills <sup>a</sup>			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																	
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	1.63	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	60.30	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	1.67	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	1.66	47.75	35.9	1.33																	
February	60.40	40.0	1.52	54.09	37.3	1.45	59.59	38.2	1.56	58.60	38.3	1.53	59.82	38.1	1.67	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	1.67	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	1.67	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	1.66	47.88	36.0	1.33																	
June	61.40	40.4	1.52	54.46	37.3	1.46	54.66	35.2	1.55	58.06	37.7	1.54	53.20	34.1	1.66	49.21	37.0	1.33																	
July	61.61	40.2	1.53	53.94	37.2	1.45	54.10	34.9	1.55	58.37	37.9	1.54	52.08																						

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>2</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
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	1.65
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	1.45	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	50.14	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	55.88	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	57.00	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	49.37	37.4	1.32	59.75	38.8	1.54	51.14	37.6	1.36	67.16	40.7	1.65	66.42	40.5	1.64
September	52.90	38.9	1.36	48.94	36.8	1.33	60.21	39.1	1.54	52.03	37.7	1.38	67.16	40.7	1.65	66.42	40.5	1.64
October	52.20	38.1	1.37	49.74	37.4	1.33	58.06	37.7	1.54	51.61	37.4	1.38	67.16	40.7	1.65	66.91	40.8	1.64
	Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings <sup>3</sup>			Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn			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
October	76.49	41.8	1.83	75.81	41.2	1.84	53.79	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	58.13	34.6	1.68	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	73.53	40.4	1.82	72.07	39.6	1.82	62.16	37.9	1.64	69.65	39.8	1.75	73.70	39.2	1.88	67.51	37.3	1.81
September	75.67	40.9	1.85	72.47	39.6	1.83	61.38	37.2	1.65	70.53	40.3	1.75	73.32	39.0	1.88	68.99	37.7	1.83
October	75.26	40.9	1.84	71.55	39.1	1.83	58.06	35.4	1.64	70.40	40.0	1.76	77.42	41.4	1.87	66.98	36.8	1.82
	Textile-mill products—Continued												Apparel and other finished textile products					
	Paddings and upholstery filling			Processed waste and recovered fibers			Artificial leather, oil-coated, 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	\$49.41	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	56.99	39.3	1.45	52.64	36.3	1.45	63.12	36.7	1.72
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	36.3	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	63.89	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	70.45	39.8	1.77	57.82	41.3	1.40	97.43	44.9	2.17	58.67	38.6	1.52	55.20	36.8	1.50	64.62	36.1	1.79
September	70.84	39.8	1.78	58.66	41.6	1.41	100.32	45.6	2.20	59.67	39.0	1.53	55.42	36.7	1.51	63.90	35.7	1.79
October	70.27	39.7	1.77	57.08	40.2	1.42	98.99	45.2	2.19	58.82	38.7	1.52	53.85	35.9	1.50	60.89	34.4	1.77
	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
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	56.54	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	35.8	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	45.57	35.6	1.28	46.80	36.0	1.30	42.34	36.5	1.16	57.35	35.4	1.62	58.03	35.6	1.63
June	46.37	36.8	1.26	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	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	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																
																			Apparel and other finished textile products-Continued																
Household apparel			Women's suits, coats, and skirts			Women's and children's undergarments <sup>2</sup>			Underwear and nightwear, 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																	
October	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																	
November	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																	
December	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																	
1957: January	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	60.00	36.0	1.75																	
February	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																	
March	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																	
April	48.10	37.0	1.30	69.93	33.9	2.05	47.70	35.6	1.34	45.95	35.9	1.28	51.60	35.1	1.47	57.62	34.3	1.68																	
May	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																	
June	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	1.45	54.94	32.9	1.67																	
July	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																	
August	45.44	35.5	1.28	75.03	35.9	2.09	49.85	37.2	1.34	48.38	37.8	1.28	52.92	36.0	1.47	63.41	37.3	1.70																	
September	45.76	35.2	1.30	71.90	34.4	2.09	51.41	37.8	1.36	50.44	38.5	1.31	53.72	36.3	1.48	65.91	38.1	1.73																	
October	45.89	35.3	1.30	66.83	32.6	2.05	49.68	36.8	1.35	48.88	37.6	1.30	51.74	35.2	1.47	60.72	35.1	1.73																	
Children's outerwear																																			
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories			Other fabricated textile products <sup>3</sup>			Curtains, draperies, and other housefurnishings			Textile bags			Canvas products																							
1955: Average	\$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: Average	48.31	36.6	1.32	49.71	37.1	1.84	53.53	37.7	1.42	46.98	36.7	1.28	57.28	39.5	1.45	55.66	39.2	1.42																	
October	49.58	37.0	1.34	52.30	37.9	1.38	59.12	38.7	1.45	50.31	39.0	1.29	58.95	40.1	1.47	56.41	38.9	1.45																	
November	48.94	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																	
December	49.14	36.4	1.35	51.15	36.8	1.39	57.22	38.4	1.49	48.10	37.0	1.30	59.64	40.3	1.48	56.06	39.2	1.43																	
1957: January	50.55	36.9	1.37	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																	
February	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																	
March	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																	
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																	
May	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																	
June	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																	
July	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																	
August	51.38	37.5	1.37	48.79	35.1	1.39	57.98	38.4	1.51	50.05	38.5	1.30	59.15	39.7	1.49	60.53	38.8	1.56																	
September	50.51	36.6	1.38	51.18	36.3	1.41	57.75	38.5	1.50	51.59	38.5	1.34	62.27	40.7	1.53	55.86	38.0	1.47																	
October	49.32	36.0	1.37	51.66	36.9	1.40	58.98	38.3	1.54	51.46	38.4	1.34	58.67	38.6	1.52	59.55	39.7	1.50																	
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)																																			
Total: Lumber and wood products (except furniture)			Sawmills and planing mills <sup>4</sup>			Sawmills and planing mills, general									Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products <sup>5</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																	
October	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																	
November	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																	
December	69.25	39.8	1.74	69.13	39.5	1.75	69.95	39.3	1.78	49.56	41.3	1.20	86.16	37.3	2.31	75.11	40.6	1.85																	
1957: January	67.25	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																	
February	68.51	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																	
March	70.27	39.7	1.77	69.74	39.4	1.77	70.53	39.4	1.79	48.52	40.1	1.21	87.78	38.5	2.28	71.97	38.9	1.85																	
April	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																	
May	73.16	40.2	1.82	72.00	40.0	1.80	73.20	40.0	1.83	50.26	41.2	1.22	90.25	38.9	2.32	76.73	40.6	1.89																	
June	74.89	40.7	1.84	73.42	39.9	1.84	74.40	40.0	1.86	49.25	40.7	1.21	91.89	39.1	2.35	77.71	40.9	1.90																	
July	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																	
August	75.62	41.1	1.84	74.12	40.5	1.83	74.93	40.5	1.85	50.87	41.7	1.22	92.36	39.3	2.35	77.52	40.8	1.90																	
September	71.76	39.0	1.84	72.13	39.2	1.84	72.73	39.1	1.86	50.31	40.9	1.23	88.64	37.4	2.37	77.95	40.6	1.92																	
October	72.83	39.8	1.83	71.68	39.6	1.81	72.47	39.6	1.83	50.55	41.1	1.23	89.01	38.2	2.33	76.76	40.4	1.90																	
Millwork																																			
Plywood			Wooden containers <sup>6</sup>			Wooden boxes, other than cigar			Miscellaneous wood products			Furniture and fixtures																							
						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																	
October	73.35	40.3	1.82	73.71	40.5	1.82	58.50	41.2	1.42	57.95	41.1	1.41	61.80	41.2	1.50	71.97	41.6	1.73																	
November	72.98	40.1	1.82	73.02	39.9	1.83	56.14	40.1	1.40	56.03	40.6	1.38	61.39	41.2	1.49	69.66	40.5	1.72																	
December	73.93	40.4	1.83	75.67	40.9	1.85	57.53	40.8	1.41	56.30	40.5	1.39	61.39	41.2	1.49	71.45	41.3	1.73																	
1957: January	72.65	39.7	1.83	74.37	40.2	1.85	55.72	39.8	1.40	55.18	39.7	1.39	60.05	40.3	1.49	68.46	39.8	1.72																	
February	72.86	39.6	1.84	76.07	40.9	1.86	55.30	39.5	1.40	55.04	39.6	1.39	60.94	40.9	1.49	69.55	40.2	1.73																	
March	72.68	39.5	1.84	71.23	38.5	1.85	56.00	40.0	1.40	55.88	40.2	1.39	61.50	41.0	1.50	69.55	40.2	1.73																	
April	73.63	39.8	1.85	76.11	40.7	1.87	56.82	40.3	1.41	56.42	40.3	1.40	61.76	40.9	1.51	68.28	39.7	1.72																	
May	75.33	40.5	1.86	78.31	41.0	1.91	57.08	40.2	1.42	56.96	40.4	1.41	61.86	40.7	1.52	67.82	39.2	1.73																	
June	77.46	41.2	1.88	78.34	40.8	1.92	57.08	40.2	1.42	57.49	40.2	1.43	63.14	41.0	1.54	69.08	39.7	1.74																	
July	77.64	41.3	1.88	72.95	38.6	1.89	57.60																												

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>a</sup>			Wood household furniture (except upholstered)			Wood household furniture, upholstered			Mattresses and bedsprings			Office, public-building, and professional furniture <sup>b</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
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	1.86	79.73	41.1	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	40.3	1.93	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	77.79	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	1.91	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	1.56
August.....	67.97	40.7	1.67	61.39	41.2	1.49	72.80	40.4	1.82	77.16	40.4	1.91	81.56	41.4	1.97	66.98	41.6	1.61
September.....	68.71	40.9	1.68	61.69	41.4	1.49	75.52	40.6	1.86	77.70	40.5	1.92	81.97	41.4	1.98	67.55	41.7	1.62
October.....	68.71	40.9	1.68	62.55	41.7	1.50	75.52	40.6	1.86	74.49	39.0	1.91	78.01	39.8	1.96	65.67	41.3	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>c</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
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.....	88.84	40.2	2.21	86.86	40.4	2.15	69.49	40.4	1.72	87.55	42.5	2.06	95.26	43.3	2.20	81.87	42.2	1.94
September.....	88.88	40.4	2.20	86.80	40.0	2.17	71.75	41.0	1.75	89.23	42.9	2.08	96.79	43.6	2.22	83.92	42.6	1.97
October.....	83.66	38.2	2.19	88.10	40.6	2.17	69.72	40.3	1.73	88.83	42.5	2.09	96.78	43.4	2.23	83.56	42.2	1.98
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
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	94.87	38.6	2.43	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	93.20	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	2.51
August.....	81.83	42.4	1.93	82.62	40.3	2.05	77.64	41.3	1.88	96.64	38.5	2.51	100.67	35.7	2.82	104.60	40.7	2.57
September.....	84.08	42.9	1.96	84.24	40.5	2.08	78.81	41.7	1.89	97.91	38.7	2.53	103.32	36.0	2.87	107.38	41.3	2.60
October.....	83.10	42.4	1.96	84.82	40.2	2.11	77.71	40.9	1.90	97.15	38.4	2.53	103.17	35.7	2.89	103.53	40.6	2.55
Printing, publishing, and allied industries																		
	Books			Commercial printing			Lithographing			Greeting cards			Bookbinding 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	39.6	\$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	39.4	1.83	109.09	39.1	2.79
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	39.7	1.86	107.59	38.7	2.78
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	39.0	1.86	108.64	38.8	2.80
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	39.9	1.87	110.26	39.1	2.82
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	39.1	1.87	110.06	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	39.6	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	39.6	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	39.0	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	73.13	38.9	1.88	110.88	38.5	2.88
June.....	84.56	39.7	2.13	95.04	39.6	2.40	97.66	39.7	2.46	63.96	38.3	1.67	74.07	39.4	1.88	110.30	38.3	2.88
July.....	83.95	39.6	2.12	95.12	39.8	2.39	98.50	39.4	2.5									

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees <sup>1</sup>—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																						
	Chemicals and allied products																						
Total: Chemicals and allied products			Industrial inorganic chemicals <sup>5</sup>			Alkalies and chlorine			Industrial organic chemicals <sup>5</sup>			Plastics, except synthetic rubber			Synthetic rubber								
Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings						
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	93.88	42.1	2.23	103.50	41.4	2.50					
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	97.34	40.9	2.38	95.71	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	101.18	40.8	2.48	99.63	40.5	2.46	98.40	41.0	2.40	101.64	42.0	2.42	109.34	40.8	2.68					
September	92.70	41.2	2.25	102.09	41.0	2.49	98.98	40.4	2.45	98.81	41.0	2.41	101.50	41.6	2.44	108.40	40.6	2.67					
October	91.84	41.0	2.24	101.34	40.7	2.49	98.33	40.3	2.44	98.33	40.8	2.41	102.24	41.9	2.44	108.67	40.7	2.67					
Synthetic fibers			Explosives			Drugs and medicines			Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations <sup>5</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					
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	2.08	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	96.10	41.6	2.31	81.81	40.3	2.03	97.47	41.3	2.36	107.43	41.8	2.57	91.08	41.4	2.20					
September	82.41	40.2	2.05	96.87	42.3	2.29	83.64	40.8	2.05	97.70	41.4	2.36	106.91	41.6	2.57	89.76	40.8	2.20					
October	83.01	40.1	2.07	94.53	41.1	2.30	84.26	41.1	2.05	97.34	40.9	2.38	106.30	41.2	2.58	89.91	40.5	2.22					
Paints, varnishes, lacquers, and enamels			Gum and wood chemicals			Fertilizers			Vegetable and animal oils and fats <sup>5</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					
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	1.93					
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	71.97	41.6	1.73	81.10	43.6	1.86	74.90	42.8	1.75	88.31	44.6	1.98					
September	87.72	40.8	2.15	80.97	43.3	1.87	72.91	41.9	1.74	78.85	44.8	1.76	71.65	44.5	1.61	89.95	45.2	1.99					
October	87.89	40.5	2.17	77.98	41.7	1.87	71.72	41.7	1.72	78.26	45.5	1.72	71.60	45.9	1.56	89.60	44.8	2.00					
Chemicals and allied products—Continued																		Products of petroleum and coal					
Miscellaneous chemicals <sup>5</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					
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	40.6	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	93.62	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	2.71	93.02	40.8	2.28					
June	84.03	40.4	2.08	69.45	38.8	1.79	96.83	42.1	2.30	108.79	40.9	2.66	113.70	40.9	2.78	94.30	41.0	2.30					
July	83.21	40.2	2.07	67.94	38.6	1.76	96.79	41.9	2.31	111.64	41.5	2.69	11										

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
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	1.51	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	81.39	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	58.52	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	88.50	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	2.27	112.20	42.5	2.64	72.13	39.2	1.84	82.02	40.7	2.03	58.29	38.1	1.53	76.83	39.4	1.95
August	92.84	40.9	2.27	107.83	41.0	2.63	73.05	39.7	1.84	83.84	41.1	2.04	58.67	38.1	1.54	77.22	39.4	1.96
September	92.97	40.6	2.29	107.20	40.3	2.66	74.45	39.6	1.88	85.08	41.1	2.07	57.66	37.2	1.55	77.42	39.3	1.97
October	93.03	40.1	2.32	105.45	39.2	2.69	76.21	39.9	1.91	85.89	40.9	2.10	57.04	36.8	1.55	77.81	39.1	1.99
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		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	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	\$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	53.57	37.2	1.44	62.72	39.2	1.60	51.00	37.5	1.36	48.34	36.9	1.31
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	35.6	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	56.30	38.3	1.47	56.32	37.8	1.49	63.27	39.3	1.61	54.14	38.4	1.41	50.32	37.0	1.36
September	79.13	41.0	1.93	53.95	36.7	1.47	54.90	36.6	1.50	65.11	39.7	1.64	53.58	38.0	1.41	50.14	36.6	1.37
October	77.90	41.0	1.90	55.80	37.2	1.50	54.15	36.1	1.50	63.58	38.3	1.66	53.82	37.9	1.42	49.64	36.5	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		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	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	\$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	41.1	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	1.63
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	82.69	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	80.69	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	81.69	39.8	2.05	68.78	39.3	1.75
August	84.25	40.9	2.06	109.02	39.5	2.76	84.00	40.0	2.10	85.63	40.2	2.13	80.78	39.6	2.04	69.78	39.2	1.78
September	84.86	40.8	2.08	113.52	40.4	2.81	83.95	39.6	2.12	84.74	39.6	2.14	82.58	39.7	2.08	72.72	40.4	1.80
October	84.24	40.5	2.08	117.33	40.6	2.89	83.32	39.3	2.12	84.14	39.5	2.13	81.69	38.9	2.10	74.26	40.8	1.82
	Cement, hydraulic			Structural clay products <sup>3</sup>			Brick and hollow tile			Floor and wall tile			Sewer pipe			Clay refractories		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	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	\$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	39.8	\$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
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	73.65	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	39.8	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	74.80	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	39.3	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														

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>1</sup>			Concrete products			Cut-stone and stone products			Miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products <sup>2</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	\$56.73	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
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
November	74.50	38.4	1.94	81.03	43.8	1.85	77.70	44.4	1.75	70.93	41.0	1.73	86.73	41.3	2.10	93.89	41.0	2.29
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
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
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
April	73.91	37.9	1.90	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
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
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
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
August	74.27	37.7	1.97	87.02	44.4	1.96	83.78	44.8	1.87	72.67	40.6	1.79	87.26	40.4	2.16	88.53	39.0	2.27
September	74.84	37.8	1.98	86.29	43.8	1.97	82.72	44.0	1.88	73.21	40.9	1.79	87.67	40.4	2.17	88.55	38.5	2.30
October	74.80	37.4	2.00	85.06	43.4	1.96	83.35	44.1	1.89	72.80	40.9	1.78	87.64	40.2	2.18	91.80	39.4	2.33
Stone, clay and glass products-Continued																		
Asbestos products			Nonclay refractories			Total: Primary metal industries			Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills <sup>3</sup>			Blast furnaces, steel works, except electrometallurgical products			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	88.44	40.2	2.20
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	2.26
November	87.14	42.3	2.06	96.52	40.9	2.36	99.06	40.6	2.44	105.18	40.3	2.61	105.59	40.3	2.62	90.27	40.3	2.24
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
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
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
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
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
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
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	2.36
August	92.18	41.9	2.20	92.54	38.4	2.41	89.82	39.3	2.54	105.65	38.7	2.73	106.04	38.7	2.74	95.34	40.4	2.36
September	91.76	41.9	2.19	89.86	37.6	2.39	101.26	39.4	2.57	107.09	38.8	2.76	107.48	38.8	2.77	96.39	40.5	2.38
October	90.45	41.3	2.19	85.92	35.8	2.40	98.94	38.8	2.55	104.56	38.3	2.73	104.94	38.3	2.74	95.76	39.9	2.40
Iron and steel foundries <sup>4</sup>																		
Iron and steel foundries <sup>5</sup>			Gray-iron foundries			Malleable-iron foundries			Steel foundries			Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals <sup>6</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
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
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	2.25	90.03	41.3	2.18
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
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
March	87.12	39.6	2.20	82.90	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
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
May	86.85	39.3	2.21	82.94	38.4	2.16	84.10	39.3	2.14	95.58	41.2	2.32	94.89	40.9	2.32	90.20	41.0	2.20
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
July	88.09	39.5	2.23	85.63	39.1	2.19	83.55	39.0	2.15	95.24	40.7	2.34	95.18	40.5	2.35	91.13	40.5	2.25
August	87.58	39.1	2.24	84.97	38.8	2.19	83.33	38.4	2.17	95.27	40.2	2.37	96.96	40.4	2.40	90.45	40.2	2.25
September	89.04	39.4	2.26	85.80	39.0	2.20	87.47	39.4	2.22	96.32	40.3	2.39	97.53	40.3	2.42	91.94	40.5	2.27
October	87.32	38.3	2.28	85.19	38.2	2.23	84.07	37.7	2.23	92.97	38.9	2.39	97.28	40.2	2.42	89.95	39.8	2.26
Primary refining of aluminum																		
Primary refining of aluminum			Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals <sup>7</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
October	99.38	40.4	2.46	86.52	42.0	2.06	93.02	40.8	2.28	91.68	40.7	2.25	93.56	40.5	2.31	91.69	41.3	2.22
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
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
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
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
April	101.25	40.5	2.50	87.56	41.3	2.12	94.30	40.3	2.34	92.40	40.0	2.31	95.99	40.5	2.37	89.95	39.8	2.26
May	102.16	40.7	2.51	86.09	40.8	2.11	94.54	40.4	2.34	93.96	40.5	2.32	95.27	40.2	2.37	90.63	40.1	2.26
June	102.82	40.8	2.52	86.71	40.9	2.12	95.88	40.8	2.35	97.11	41.5	2.34	94.40	40.0	2.36	91.88	40.3	2.28
July	101.66	40.5	2.51	85.44	40.3	2.12	94.24											

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-ripped pipe			Total: Fabricated metal products			Tin can and other tinware					
Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	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	\$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			
1957: Average	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			
1955: Average	101.26	41.5	2.44	108.71	42.3	2.57	98.28	42.0	2.34	94.64	40.1	2.36	87.06	41.3	2.12	90.80	40.9	2.22			
1956: Average	102.83	41.8	2.46	108.88	42.2	2.58	99.59	42.2	2.36	96.32	40.3	2.39	90.59	42.1	2.14	95.15	42.1	2.26			
1957: Average	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			
1955: Average	102.92	41.5	2.48	109.62	42.0	2.61	97.70	41.4	2.36	98.25	40.6	2.42	87.53	41.0	2.13	91.98	40.7	2.26			
1956: Average	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			
1957: Average	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			
1955: Average	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			
1956: Average	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			
1957: Average	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			
1955: Average	102.06	40.5	2.52	104.52	40.2	2.60	98.09	40.7	2.41	102.91	41.0	2.51	90.20	41.0	2.20	99.64	42.4	2.35			
1956: Average	101.45	40.1	2.53	103.89	39.5	2.63	97.36	40.4	2.41	102.87	40.5	2.54	91.91	41.4	2.22	97.34	41.6	2.34			
1957: Average	99.31	39.1	2.54	102.17	38.7	2.64	96.56	39.9	2.42	97.78	38.8	2.52	90.58	40.8	2.22	95.44	40.1	2.38			
Cutlery, 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	72.02	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			
1957: Average	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			
1955: Average	85.70	41.4	2.07	75.53	41.3	1.83	84.05	40.8	2.06	88.61	41.6	2.13	80.36	39.2	2.05	81.70	38.0	2.15			
1956: Average	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	2.15			
1957: Average	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			
1955: Average	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			
1956: Average	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			
1957: Average	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			
1955: Average	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			
1956: Average	84.63	40.3	2.10	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			
1957: Average	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			
1955: Average	85.65	40.4	2.12	73.82	39.9	1.85	84.19	39.9	2.11	89.35	40.8	2.19	84.56	39.7	2.13	88.36	39.8	2.22			
1956: Average	90.27	41.6	2.17	75.39	40.1	1.88	85.60	40.0	2.14	95.85	42.6	2.25	86.24	40.3	2.14	88.58	39.9	2.22			
1957: Average	89.38	41.0	2.18	76.36	40.4	1.89	84.96	39.7	2.14	94.02	41.6	2.26	86.03	40.2	2.14	88.13	39.7	2.22			
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			
1957: Average	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			
1955: Average	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			
1956: Average	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: Average	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			
1955: Average	83.02	40.3	2.06	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			
1956: Average	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			
1957: Average	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			
1955: Average	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			
1956: Average	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			
1957: Average	80.55	39.1	2.06	93.63	41.8	2.24	95.37	42.2	2.26	90.67	41.4	2.19	92.35	41.6	2.22	94.85	41.6	2.28			
1955: Average	82.97	39.7	2.09	94.89	41.8	2.27	97.10	42.4	2.29	92.51	41.3	2.24	93.15	41.4	2.25	94.62	41.5	2.28			
1956: Average	85.46	40.5	2.11	95.99	42.1	2.28	97.98	42.6	2.30	94.02	41.6	2.26	94.95	42.2	2.25	95.40	41.3	2.31			
1957: Average	85.24	40.4	2.11	94.39	41.4	2.28	96.60	42.0	2.30	89.60	40.0	2.24	93.75	41.3	2.27	94.30	41.0	2.30			
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			
1957: Average	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			
1955: Average	91.78	42.1	2.18	70.24	40.6	1.73	96.25	42.4	2.27	80.57	40.9	1.97	82.81	41.2	2.01	88.20	42.0	2.10			
1956: Average	94.15	42.6	2.21	67.83	39.9	1.70	99.13	43.1	2.30	82.60	41.3	2.00	84.65	41.7	2.03	90.52	42.7	2.12			
1957: Average	87.91	40.7	2.16	70.07	40.5	1.73	91.62	40.9	2.24	78.80	39.8	1.98	82.22	40.5	2.03	89.25	42.1	2.12			
1955: Average	87.51	40.7	2.15	69.25	39.8	1.74	90.98	40.8	2.23	78.41	39.8	1.97	81.20	40.2	2.02						



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																	
	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>2</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	97.06	41.3	2.35	95.94	41.0	2.34	90.72	42.0	2.16	89.66	42.9	2.09	95.11	41.9	2.27	98.47	41.2	2.39
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	86.80	40.6	2.17	90.27	40.3	2.24	82.37	39.6	2.08	92.23	42.5	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	2.33	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	\$88.10	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	2.26	115.12	45.5	2.53
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
1955: Average	\$83.58	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
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	88.88	40.4	2.20	99.29	41.2	2.41	86.67	40.5	2.14	90.90	40.4	2.25	93.89	41.0	2.29	94.39	41.4	2.28
September	92.74	41.4	2.24	100.02	41.5	2.41	91.21	40.9	2.23	92.69	40.3	2.30	94.71	41.0	2.31	99.64	42.4	2.35
October	91.39	40.8	2.24	98.64	41.1	2.40	88.22	40.1	2.20	89.77	39.2	2.29	93.26	40.2	2.32	98.41	41.7	2.36
	Office and store machines and devices <sup>3</sup>			Computing machines and cash registers			Typewriters <sup>6</sup>			Service-industry and household machines <sup>5</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
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	89.72	39.7	2.26	97.28	40.2	2.42	75.66	39.0	1.94	87.07	39.4	2.21	87.98	39.1	2.25	83.43	40.5	2.06
September	91.43	40.1	2.28	99.38	40.4	2.46	75.27	38.6	1.95	89.42	40.1	2.23	99.78	42.1	2.37	87.99	41.9	2.10
October	91.77	39.9	2.30	99.20	40.0	2.48	78.01	39.8	1.96	90.57	39.9	2.27	97.39	41.8	2.33	87.99	41.9	2.10
	Sewing machines			Refrigerators and air-conditioning units			Miscellaneous machinery parts <sup>3</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	90.31	42.2	2.14
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	91.54	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	94.15	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	92.50	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	91.02	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	91.43	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	90.72	40.5	2.24	87.64	39.3	2.23	91.13	40.5	2.25	89.82	40.1	2.24	88.70	39.6	2.24	92.48	41.1	2.25
September	88.40	40.0	2.21	88.48	39.5	2.24	91.53	40.5	2.26	91.71	40.4	2.27	89.27	39.5	2.26	92.43	40.9	2.26
October	90.68	40.3	2.25	90.78	39.3	2.31	91.43	40.1	2.28	91.54	39.8	2.30	88.76	39.1	2.27	92.62	40.8	2.27
	Electrical machinery																	
	Total: Electrical machinery			Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus <sup>5</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
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	2.02	91.25	40.2	2.27
June	83.02	40.3	2.06	89.13	40.7	2.17	77.41	39.9	1.94	84.23	40.3	2.09	83.03	40.9	2.03	93.79	40.6	2.31
July	81.39	39.7	2.05	88.91	40.6	2.19	77.03	39.3	1.96	84.77	39.8	2.13	81.81	40.3	2.03	94.48		

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
October	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
November	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
December	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
1957: 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
February	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
March	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
April	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
May	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
June	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
July	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
August	93.43	40.8	2.29	93.11	41.2	2.26	99.12	42.0	2.36	82.47	38.9	2.12	85.49	41.3	2.07	86.46	39.2	2.20
September	92.92	40.4	2.30	94.39	41.4	2.28	95.91	41.7	2.30	83.10	39.2	2.12	86.31	42.1	2.05	87.91	39.6	2.22
October	91.64	39.5	2.32	92.75	40.5	2.29	93.96	40.5	2.32	83.74	39.5	2.12	83.85	40.9	2.05	86.58	39.0	2.22
	Electric lamps			Communication equipment <sup>2</sup>			Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment			Radio tubes			Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment			Miscellaneous electrical products <sup>3</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
October	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
November	76.57	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
December	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
1957: 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
February	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
March	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
April	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
May	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
June	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
July	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
August	75.84	39.5	1.92	78.00	40.0	1.95	76.00	40.0	1.90	72.98	40.1	1.82	91.03	40.1	2.27	82.21	40.7	2.02
September	78.20	39.9	1.96	78.40	40.0	1.96	76.02	39.8	1.91	74.59	40.1	1.86	91.76	40.6	2.26	83.23	40.8	2.04
October	78.61	39.7	1.98	76.44	39.0	1.96	74.49	39.0	1.91	71.80	38.6	1.86	90.52	39.7	2.28	83.22	40.4	2.06
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>4*</sup>			Motor vehicles, bodies, parts, and accessories		
1955: Average	\$84.86	41.6	\$2.04	\$61.69	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	64.48	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
October	93.93	42.5	2.21	66.00	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
November	94.36	42.1	2.24	65.74	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
December	96.11	43.1	2.23	65.90	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
1957: January	89.10	40.5	2.20	66.86	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
February	89.54	40.7	2.20	67.43	39.9	1.69	87.60	40.0	2.19	98.36	41.5	2.37	99.29	41.2	2.41	101.02	41.4	2.44
March	88.44	40.2	2.20	68.34	40.2	1.70	89.10	40.5	2.20	97.82	41.1	2.38	97.12	40.3	2.41	98.17	40.4	2.43
April	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
May	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
June	89.42	40.1	2.23	67.43	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
July	87.86	39.4	2.23	68.59	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
August	92.25	41.0	2.25	67.66	39.8	1.70	90.68	40.3	2.25	97.69	40.2	2.43	98.80	40.0	2.47	100.15	39.9	2.51
September	93.94	41.2	2.28	67.49	39.7	1.70	89.60	40.0	2.24	97.66	39.7	2.46	99.43	39.3	2.53	100.74	39.2	2.57
October	94.35	41.2	2.29	67.82	39.2	1.73	90.97	39.9	2.28	97.81	39.6	2.47	100.47	39.4	2.55	101.79	39.3	2.59
	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
October	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
November	81.58	39.6	2.06	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
December	84.85	40.6	2.09	81.97	39.6	2.07	100.39	42.9	2.34	97.67	42.1	2.32	104.92	43.9	2.39	103.84	44.0	2.36
1957: 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
February	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
March	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
April	85.86	40.5	2.12	80.94	39.1	2.07	99.12	42.0	2.36	97.76	41.6	2.35	100.25	42.3	2.37	102.58	43.1	2.38
May	83.37	39.7	2.10	79.93	38.8	2.06	94.60	40.6	2.33	92.80	40.0	2.32	95.06	40.8	2.33	97.76	41.6	2.35
June	83.35	39.5	2.11	83.01	40.1	2.07	95.00	40.6	2.34	92.97	39.9	2.33	96.76	41.0	2.36	96.12	40.9	2.35
July	84.80	40.0	2.12	80.32	38.8	2.07	94.94	40.4	2.35	93.13	39.8	2.34	96.2					

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																	
Transportation equipment—Continued																		
Other aircraft parts and equipment			Ship and boat building and repairing <sup>2</sup>			Shipbuilding and repairing			Boatbuilding and repairing			Railroad equipment <sup>3</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	88.24	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
October	89.76	43.0	2.32	90.68	39.6	2.29	93.06	39.6	2.35	75.60	40.0	1.89	97.77	40.4	2.42	97.82	41.1	2.38
November	101.32	43.3	2.34	90.40	38.8	2.33	93.12	38.8	2.40	74.07	39.4	1.88	93.80	39.2	2.38	97.10	40.8	2.38
December	104.31	44.2	2.36	94.71	40.3	2.35	97.77	40.4	2.42	74.64	39.7	1.88	98.58	40.4	2.44	102.06	42.0	2.43
1957: January	101.76	43.3	2.35	93.67	40.2	2.33	96.88	40.2	2.41	74.43	39.8	1.87	98.74	40.3	2.45	101.75	41.7	2.44
February	100.15	42.8	2.34	94.40	40.0	2.36	97.11	39.8	2.44	78.06	41.3	1.89	98.98	40.4	2.45	100.85	41.5	2.43
March	101.05	43.0	2.35	94.80	40.0	2.37	97.76	39.9	2.45	76.14	40.5	1.88	100.28	40.6	2.47	101.02	41.4	2.44
April	101.24	42.9	2.36	94.87	40.2	2.36	97.60	40.0	2.44	77.93	40.8	1.91	100.44	40.5	2.48	102.48	42.0	2.44
May	99.17	42.2	2.35	96.32	40.3	2.39	98.65	40.1	2.46	80.03	41.9	1.91	98.55	39.9	2.47	97.28	40.2	2.42
June	100.06	42.4	2.36	96.15	40.4	2.38	98.98	40.4	2.45	78.72	41.0	1.92	99.10	39.8	2.49	102.47	40.5	2.53
July	99.30	41.9	2.37	97.20	40.5	2.40	99.23	40.5	2.45	79.59	40.4	1.97	100.80	40.0	2.52	102.56	40.7	2.52
August	99.07	41.8	2.37	97.28	40.2	2.42	99.29	40.2	2.47	77.82	39.5	1.97	99.79	39.6	2.52	103.22	40.8	2.53
September	99.84	41.6	2.40	96.53	39.4	2.45	98.50	39.4	2.50	77.82	39.5	1.97	103.86	40.1	2.59	107.38	41.3	2.60
October	97.51	40.8	2.39	95.31	38.9	2.45	97.25	38.9	2.50	77.80	38.9	2.00	99.46	38.7	2.57	102.94	39.9	2.58
Transportation equipment—Continued																		
Railroad and street cars			Other transportation equipment			Total: Instruments and related products			Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments			Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments			Optical instruments and lenses			
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
October	97.84	40.1	2.44	78.72	41.0	1.92	84.05	41.0	2.05	97.33	42.5	2.29	85.49	41.1	2.08	84.25	40.7	2.07
November	91.63	38.5	2.38	76.61	39.9	1.92	83.64	40.8	2.05	95.11	41.9	2.27	85.49	41.3	2.07	84.23	40.3	2.09
December	97.11	39.8	2.44	77.02	38.9	1.98	84.87	41.0	2.07	98.18	42.5	2.31	85.90	41.1	2.09	85.06	40.7	2.09
1957: January	97.66	39.7	2.46	77.42	39.3	1.97	84.66	40.7	2.08	99.03	42.5	2.33	85.68	40.8	2.10	83.98	39.8	2.11
February	98.40	40.0	2.46	80.40	40.4	1.99	85.69	41.0	2.09	99.26	42.6	2.33	86.72	41.1	2.11	85.24	40.4	2.11
March	99.94	40.3	2.48	79.99	40.4	1.98	85.47	40.7	2.10	98.65	41.8	2.36	86.92	41.0	2.12	85.24	40.4	2.11
April	99.60	40.0	2.49	79.40	40.1	1.98	85.26	40.6	2.10	97.34	41.6	2.34	87.54	41.1	2.13	85.05	40.5	2.10
May	99.10	39.8	2.49	81.20	40.4	2.01	84.42	40.2	2.10	93.03	40.1	2.32	86.69	40.7	2.13	85.41	40.1	2.13
June	97.96	39.5	2.48	81.40	40.1	2.03	85.46	40.5	2.11	96.05	40.7	2.36	86.69	40.7	2.13	85.84	40.3	2.13
July	100.30	39.8	2.52	79.37	39.1	2.03	84.61	40.1	2.11	95.04	40.1	2.37	85.01	40.1	2.12	85.84	40.3	2.13
August	99.29	39.4	2.52	82.21	40.1	2.05	84.00	40.0	2.10	94.09	39.7	2.37	85.65	40.4	2.12	84.38	39.8	2.12
September	102.56	39.6	2.59	82.82	40.6	2.04	86.46	40.4	2.14	96.72	40.3	2.40	86.86	40.4	2.15	86.24	40.3	2.14
October	98.43	38.3	2.57	81.18	39.6	2.05	85.39	39.9	2.14	95.68	39.7	2.41	86.83	40.2	2.16	87.29	40.6	2.15
Instruments and related products—Continued																		
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments			Ophthalmic goods			Photographic apparatus			Watches and clocks			Total Miscellaneous manufacturing industries			Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware <sup>4</sup>			
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
October	72.04	39.8	1.81	64.00	40.0	1.60	93.75	41.3	2.27	73.75	40.3	1.83	72.45	40.7	1.78	77.35	42.5	1.82
November	73.75	40.3	1.83	64.64	39.9	1.62	93.30	41.1	2.27	71.21	38.7	1.84	71.73	40.3	1.78	78.69	43.0	1.83
December	73.12	40.4	1.81	65.93	40.2	1.64	94.85	41.6	2.28	71.76	39.0	1.84	72.67	40.6	1.79	79.12	43.0	1.84
1957: January	72.94	40.3	1.81	64.55	39.6	1.63	94.30	41.0	2.30	71.97	38.9	1.85	72.40	40.0	1.81	72.67	40.6	1.79
February	74.48	40.7	1.83	66.23	39.9	1.66	93.89	41.0	2.29	73.47	39.5	1.86	72.94	40.3	1.81	74.26	40.8	1.82
March	73.71	40.5	1.82	67.77	40.1	1.69	93.84	40.8	2.30	72.34	39.1	1.85	73.49	40.6	1.81	75.07	40.8	1.84
April	73.38	40.1	1.83	67.54	40.2	1.68	93.84	40.8	2.30	70.10	38.1	1.84	72.22	39.9	1.81	73.93	40.4	1.83
May	74.15	40.3	1.84	67.77	40.1	1.69	94.02	40.7	2.31	71.23	38.5	1.85	72.04	39.8	1.81	73.20	40.0	1.83
June	75.30	40.7	1.85	67.54	40.2	1.68	94.71	41.0	2.31	72.15	39.0	1.85	71.82	39.9	1.80	74.34	40.4	1.84
July	74.00	40.0	1.85	67.83	39.9	1.70	94.02	40.7	2.31	69.66	38.7	1.80	71.50	39.5	1.81	72.22	39.9	1.81
August	74.59	40.1	1.86	68.40	40.0	1.71	92.75	40.5	2.29	71.97	38.9	1.85	72.00	40.0	1.80	75.67	40.9	1.85
September	75.92	40.6	1.87	69.08	40.4	1.71	92.20	40.5	2.40	75.36	40.3	1.87	72.94	40.3	1.81	78.12	42.0	1.86
October	76.36	40.4	1.89	67.32	39.6	1.70	95.52	39.8	2.40	73.10	39.3	1.86	72.22	39.9	1.81	76.41	41.3	1.85
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries																		
Jewelry and findings			Silverware and plated ware			Musical instruments and parts			Toys and sporting goods <sup>5,6</sup>			Games, toys, dolls, and children's vehicles			Sporting and athletic goods <sup>6</sup>			
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
October	71.74	42.2	1.70	89.42	43.2	2.07	83.60	41.8	2.00	64.64	39.9	1.62	64.24	39.9	1.61	65.04	39.9	1.63
November	71.91	42.3	1.70	92.14	44.3	2.08	84.02	41.8	2.01	63.41	38.9	1.63	62.76	38.5	1.63	65.27	39.8	1.64
December	73.27	42.6	1.72	90.67	43.8	2.07	83.21	41.4	2.01	63.80	38.9	1.64	61.29	37.6	1.63	67.73	40.8	1.66
1957: January	68.28	40.4	1.69	82.00	41.0	2.00	81.00	40.5	2.00	66.69	39.0	1.71	63.08	38.0	1.66	71.33	40.3	1.77
February	68.85	40.5	1.70	84.66	41.5	2.04	82.01	40.6	2.02	67.37	39.4	1.71	64.08	38.6	1.66	71.86	40.6	1.77
March	68.80	40.0	1.72	86.72	42.3	2.05	83.43	41.1	2.03	66.92	39.6	1.69	64.29	39.2	1.64	71.33	40.3	1.77
April	68.68	39.7	1.73	84.23	41.7	2.02	83.44	40.7	2.05	66.59	39.4	1.69	63.80	38.9	1.64	70.98	40.1	1.77
May	69.60	40.0	1.74	80.20	40.1	2.00	82.42	40.4	2.04	65.74	38.9	1.69	63.69	38.6	1.65	69.17	39.3	1.76
June	70.88	40.5	1.75	80.20	40.1	2.00	82.00	40.0	2.05	64.96	38.9	1.67	62.53	38.6	1.62	69.34	39.4	1.76
July	67.49	39.7	1.70	81.20	40.4	2.01	73.53	36.4	2.02	63.58	38.3	1.66	61.50	38.2	1.61	67.94	38.6	1.76
August	70.47	40.5	1.74	85.90	41.7	2.06	81.80	40.1	2.04	65.86	39.2	1.68	64.62	39.4	1.64	68.11	38.7	1.76
September	72.38	41.6	1.74	89.67	42.7	2.10	84.87	41.0	2.07	65.97	39.5	1.67	64.55	39.6	1.63	68.78	39.3	1.75
October	70.99	40.8	1.74	88.41	42.3	2.09	86.11	41.4	2.08	66.47	39.8	1.67	64.87	39.8	1.63	69.83	39.9	1.75

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																			
	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Continued												Transportation and public utilities							
Pens, pencils, other office supplies			Costume jewelry, buttons, notions			Fabricated plastic products			Other manufacturing industries			Class I railroads <sup>7</sup>			Local railways and buslines					
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	\$50.60	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		
October	70.98	42.0	1.69	62.95	39.1	1.61	78.77	41.9	1.88	74.59	40.1	1.86	89.46	42.6	2.10	85.54	43.2	1.98		
November	69.39	41.8	1.66	63.08	38.7	1.63	77.61	41.5	1.87	73.23	39.8	1.84	92.20	42.1	2.19	85.97	43.2	1.99		
December	69.22	41.7	1.66	64.64	39.9	1.62	78.21	41.6	1.88	75.17	40.2	1.87	90.61	41.0	2.21	86.80	43.4	2.00		
1957: January	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		
February	67.89	40.9	1.66	65.27	39.8	1.64	78.25	41.4	1.89	75.41	39.9	1.89	94.53	42.2	2.24	86.25	42.7	2.02		
March	67.49	40.9	1.65	65.67	39.8	1.65	79.65	41.7	1.91	76.14	40.5	1.88	89.98	40.9	2.20	86.66	42.9	2.02		
April	67.23	40.5	1.66	64.19	39.9	1.65	76.92	40.7	1.89	74.82	39.8	1.88	92.82	42.0	2.21	87.29	43.0	2.03		
May	68.88	41.0	1.68	64.57	38.9	1.66	76.36	40.4	1.89	75.01	39.9	1.88	94.55	42.4	2.23	88.71	43.7	2.03		
June	68.64	41.1	1.67	63.41	38.9	1.63	78.12	40.9	1.91	75.39	40.1	1.88	93.07	41.0	2.27	89.96	44.1	2.04		
July	65.86	39.2	1.68	64.35	39.0	1.65	80.10	41.5	1.93	75.05	39.5	1.90	95.63	42.5	2.25	90.02	43.7	2.06		
August	66.50	40.3	1.65	64.12	39.1	1.64	78.47	41.3	1.90	74.82	39.8	1.88	95.60	42.3	2.26	89.40	43.4	2.06		
September	66.80	40.0	1.67	66.17	40.1	1.65	79.10	41.2	1.92	74.82	39.8	1.88	93.71	41.1	2.28	90.05	43.5	2.07		
October	66.92	39.6	1.69	66.92	39.6	1.69	78.34	40.8	1.92	73.12	39.1	1.87				89.42	43.2	2.07		
Transportation and public utilities—Continued																				
Communication												Other public utilities								
Telephone <sup>8</sup>			Switchboard operating employees			Line construction, installation, and maintenance employees <sup>9</sup>			Telegraph			Total: Gas and electric utilities			Electric light and power utilities					
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		
October	74.03	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		
November	77.08	41.0	1.88	65.61	40.5	1.62	102.96	44.0	2.34	84.03	41.6	2.02	94.21	41.5	2.27	95.26	41.6	2.29		
December	75.46	39.3	1.92	60.92	36.7	1.66	104.01	43.7	2.38	84.03	41.6	2.02	93.94	41.2	2.28	95.45	41.5	2.30		
1957: January	73.92	38.7	1.91	60.26	36.3	1.66	99.88	42.5	2.35	86.32	41.7	2.07	92.84	40.9	2.27	94.12	41.1	2.29		
February	74.88	39.0	1.92	61.79	37.0	1.67	100.58	42.8	2.35	86.94	41.8	2.08	92.62	40.8	2.27	94.12	41.1	2.29		
March	74.30	38.7	1.92	60.62	36.3	1.67	99.88	42.5	2.35	87.57	41.9	2.09	93.02	40.8	2.28	94.76	41.2	2.30		
April	74.69	38.7	1.93	60.45	36.2	1.67	101.91	43.0	2.37	86.11	41.4	2.08	94.07	40.9	2.30	95.82	41.3	2.32		
May	75.66	39.0	1.94	63.27	37.0	1.71	101.63	42.7	2.38	89.25	42.5	2.10	93.61	40.7	2.30	95.76	41.1	2.33		
June	76.44	39.2	1.95	63.21	37.4	1.69	103.20	43.0	2.40	88.62	42.2	2.10	95.30	40.9	2.33	98.59	41.6	2.37		
July	76.63	39.5	1.94	64.05	37.9	1.69	103.63	43.0	2.41	88.62	42.2	2.10	96.41	41.2	2.34	98.41	41.7	2.36		
August	75.47	38.9	1.94	62.50	37.2	1.68	101.76	42.4	2.40	87.99	41.9	2.10	95.94	41.0	2.34	97.88	41.3	2.37		
September	75.66	38.8	1.95	62.87	37.2	1.69	101.40	41.9	2.42	87.99	41.9	2.10	96.93	40.9	2.37	98.47	41.2	2.39		
October	77.22	39.2	1.97	63.24	37.2	1.70	103.58	42.8	2.42	87.15	41.5	2.10	97.58	41.0	2.38	98.88	41.2	2.40		
Transportation and public utilities—Con.																				
Other public utilities—Continued												Wholesale and retail trade								
Gas utilities			Electric light and gas utilities combined			Wholesale trade			Retail trade (except eating and drinking places)			Retail trade			Department stores and general mail-order houses					
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		
October	89.84	41.4	2.17	92.92	40.4	2.30	82.22	40.5	2.03	60.90	38.3	1.59	43.60	34.6	1.26	49.42	35.3	1.40		
November	89.86	41.6	2.16	96.00	41.2	2.33	83.03	40.5	2.05	60.42	38.0	1.59	42.63	34.1	1.25	47.75	34.6	1.38		
December	89.40	41.2	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		
1957: January	90.25	41.4	2.18	94.13	40.4	2.33	82.81	40.2	2.06	61.50	38.2	1.61	43.94	34.6	1.27	49.07	34.8	1.41		
February	87.67	40.4	2.17	95.06	40.8	2.33	82.81	40.2	2.06	61.50	38.2	1.61	43.90	34.3	1.28	49.13	34.6	1.42		
March	86.83	40.2	2.16	95.41	40.6	2.35	83.01	40.1	2.07	61.66	38.0	1.62	43.65	34.1	1.28	48.99	34.5	1.42		
April	87.23	40.2	2.17	96.52	40.9	2.36	82.80	40.0	2.07	61.66	38.0	1.62	44.38	34.4	1.29	49.76	34.8	1.43		
May	88.04	40.2	2.19	95.18	40.5	2.35	83.81	40.1	2.09	62.32	38.0	1.64	44.54	34.0	1.31	50.32	34.7	1.45		
June	89.42	40.1	2.23	96.05	40.7	2.36	84.82	40.2	2.11	63.41	38.2	1.66	45.75	34.4	1.33	51.30	34.9	1.47		
July	90.72	40.5	2.24	97.58	41.0	2.38	85.65	40.4	2.12	64.46	38.6	1.67	45.67	34.6	1.32	51.01	34.7	1.47		
August	90.09	40.4	2.23	97.99	41.0	2.39	85.24	40.4	2.11	64.63	38.7	1.67	45.72	34.9	1.31	50.95	34.9	1.48		
September	91.76	40.6	2.26	98.98	40.9	2.42	86.05	40.4	2.13	64.01	38.1	1.68	44.80	34.2	1.31	50.68	34.7	1.46		
October	93.07	41.0	2.27	99.55	40.8	2.44	85.22	40.2	2.12	62.79	37.6	1.67	44.48	33.7	1.32	49.93	34.2	1.46		
Wholesale and retail trade—Continued																				
Retail trade—Continued												Avg. wkly. earnings								
Food and liquor stores			Automotive and accessories dealers			Apparel and accessories stores			Furniture and appliance stores			Lumber and hardware supply stores				Banks and trust companies			Security dealers and exchanges	Insurance carriers
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	63.88	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		
October	63.78	37.3	1.71	81.03	43.8	1.85	47.96	34.5	1.39	70.56	42.0	1.68	75.33	42.8	1.76	62.55	92.87	78.21		
November	63.98	37.2	1.72	81.72	43.7	1.87	47.47	34.4	1.38	70.81	41.9	1.69	73.43	42.2	1.74	62.35	94.98	78.92		
December	63.27	37.0	1.71	81.91	43.8	1.87	50.04	36.0	1.39	73.19	42.8	1.71	73.08	42.0	1.74	62.86	99.68	79.89		
1957: January	63.66	36.8	1.73	82.34	43.8	1.88	48.65	34.5	1.41	70.81	41.9	1.69	72.21	41.5	1.74	63.82	101.46	79.43		
February	63.86	36.7	1.74	82.53	43.9	1.88	48.44	34.6	1.40	68.81	41.7	1.65	72.73	41.8	1.74	63.74	100.57	79.95		
March	63.88	36.6	1.74	82.78	43.8	1.89	47.75	34.6	1.38	69.81	41.8	1.67	72.73	41.8	1.74	63.89	96.38	80.03		
April	63.86	36.7	1.74	83.22	43.8	1.90	47.74	34.1	1.40	69.81	41.8	1.67	73.85	42.2	1.75	63.78	97.45	80.32		
May	64.59	36.7	1.76	84.48	44.0	1.92	48.56	34.2	1.42	71.06	41.8	1.70	75.23	42.5	1.77	63.67	101.21	80.47		
June	65.67	37.1	1.77	85.17	43.9	1.94	50.05	35.0	1.43	71.65	41.9	1.71	75.65	42.5	1.78	63.80	100.13	80.95		
July	67.46	37.9	1.78																	

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>12</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
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	44.25	40.6	1.09	43.34	39.4	1.10	48.88	37.6	1.30	100.79
September	44.11	40.1	1.10	43.96	39.6	1.11	51.35	39.2	1.31	98.48
October	44.07	39.7	1.11	43.62	39.3	1.11	51.61	39.1	1.32	100.00

<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>			
	Cur- rent	1947- 49 <sup>2</sup>	Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents			Cur- rent	1947- 49 <sup>2</sup>	Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents	
			Cur- rent	1947- 49 <sup>2</sup>	Cur- rent	1947- 49 <sup>2</sup>				Cur- rent	1947- 49 <sup>2</sup>	Cur- rent	1947- 49 <sup>2</sup>
1939: Average.....	\$23.86	\$40.17	\$23.58	\$39.70	\$23.62	\$39.76	1956: October.....	\$82.21	\$89.85	\$67.62	\$75.45	\$75.03	\$83.75
1940: Average.....	25.20	42.07	24.69	41.22	24.95	41.66	November.....	82.22	69.80	67.63	57.41	75.04	63.70
1941: Average.....	29.58	47.03	28.05	44.59	29.28	46.55	December.....	84.05	71.23	69.10	58.56	76.54	64.86
1942: Average.....	36.65	52.58	31.77	45.58	36.28	52.05	1957: January.....	82.41	69.72	67.58	57.17	74.99	63.44
1943: Average.....	43.14	58.90	36.01	48.66	41.39	55.93	February.....	82.41	69.43	67.58	56.93	74.99	63.18
1944: Average.....	46.08	61.28	38.29	50.92	44.06	58.59	March.....	82.21	69.14	67.42	56.70	74.82	62.93
1945: Average.....	44.39	57.72	36.97	48.08	42.74	55.58	April.....	81.59	68.39	66.93	56.10	74.31	62.29
1946: Average.....	43.82	52.54	37.72	45.23	43.20	51.80	May.....	81.78	68.38	67.08	56.09	74.47	62.27
1947: Average.....	49.97	52.32	42.76	44.77	48.24	50.51	June.....	82.80	68.89	67.90	56.49	75.31	62.65
1948: Average.....	54.14	52.67	47.43	46.14	53.17	51.72	July.....	82.18	68.03	67.40	55.79	74.80	61.91
1949: Average.....	54.92	53.95	48.09	47.24	53.83	52.88	August.....	82.80	68.43	67.90	56.12	75.31	62.24
1950: Average.....	59.33	57.71	51.09	49.70	57.21	55.65	September.....	82.99	68.53	68.05	56.19	75.46	62.31
1951: Average.....	64.71	58.30	54.04	48.68	61.28	55.21	October.....	82.56	68.18	67.70	55.90	75.11	62.02
1952: Average.....	67.97	59.89	55.66	49.04	63.62	56.05							
1953: Average.....	71.69	62.67	58.54	51.17	66.68	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	
	Oct. <sup>2</sup>	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1956	1955
Total <sup>3</sup> .....	107.6	109.9	110.6	108.1	109.5	107.0	106.5	107.0	107.2	106.4	112.5	112.6	115.2	110.3	108.4
Mining division.....	83.1	86.5	86.8	86.9	88.1	83.8	84.0	84.3	85.3	85.1	87.7	85.2	86.9	84.7	81.1
Contract construction division.....	149.5	153.9	157.4	154.1	151.5	141.4	131.1	123.0	119.8	112.0	135.9	144.2	157.7	138.0	125.9
Manufacturing division.....	103.3	105.1	105.4	102.9	104.9	103.7	104.5	106.3	106.9	107.0	110.8	109.9	111.0	108.1	107.7
Durable goods.....	109.8	110.8	112.3	110.6	114.7	114.0	115.1	116.8	117.7	117.9	122.0	120.2	120.2	117.2	116.3
Ordnance and accessories.....	299.2	315.5	325.5	320.3	333.9	337.0	350.9	355.6	360.9	366.3	380.4	371.9	373.6	375.3	413.2
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	81.1	80.5	86.6	83.3	87.8	84.0	80.1	77.0	76.3	76.2	81.8	85.8	91.4	88.8	91.1
Furniture and fixtures.....	106.8	107.9	106.8	100.5	102.1	99.7	102.2	104.0	104.0	102.9	109.3	107.3	111.7	107.4	106.6
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	104.7	106.4	106.4	101.2	106.2	105.4	104.1	103.9	103.2	103.3	108.2	109.3	111.2	109.3	108.2
Primary metal industries.....	130.3	130.3	130.3	130.3	130.3	130.3	130.3	130.3	130.3	130.3	130.3	130.3	130.3	130.3	130.3
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	115.2	115.5	114.4	112.5	116.0	114.7	115.5	116.9	117.6	117.2	121.4	119.7	121.1	116.3	118.0
Machinery (except electrical).....	100.9	104.3	103.1	106.0	109.8	111.4	114.0	116.5	117.2	116.3	117.4	113.7	114.0	115.6	106.4
Electrical machinery.....	133.7	137.7	134.8	131.1	134.5	132.4	133.9	137.2	138.7	139.2	144.7	145.8	145.8	138.6	130.6
Transportation equipment.....	131.6	126.9	136.7	135.6	141.7	142.9	146.5	151.3	153.8	154.1	161.0	151.6	141.3	139.0	147.2
Instruments and related products.....	115.0	117.2	116.1	113.8	117.0	117.1	120.0	121.0	121.5	121.4	123.3	123.2	123.8	121.1	117.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	105.0	106.4	102.4	94.4	100.0	98.7	98.9	100.5	99.4	98.3	105.6	109.4	112.6	105.5	104.2
Nondurable goods.....	95.5	98.4	97.3	93.8	93.2	91.4	91.9	93.7	94.0	94.0	97.4	97.6	100.2	97.2	97.4
Food and kindred products.....	91.9	100.4	97.8	93.1	86.5	81.1	79.2	78.8	79.2	81.6	87.9	92.9	99.8	90.7	90.5
Tobacco manufactures.....	89.4	97.1	86.2	69.5	70.2	70.6	67.2	72.0	80.0	85.0	91.9	92.4	101.6	85.6	90.3
Textile-mill products.....	74.7	75.2	75.0	72.8	74.7	73.7	74.8	76.0	76.9	77.0	80.3	80.8	80.9	80.6	83.1
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	102.7	105.7	106.1	98.4	99.6	99.1	101.6	106.7	106.3	102.6	105.5	104.9	106.3	104.5	104.9
Paper and allied products.....	117.4	118.1	116.2	114.0	116.2	114.6	115.6	115.8	115.8	116.3	119.1	117.9	118.3	116.9	114.4
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	115.0	115.3	112.7	111.7	112.8	112.7	113.8	114.5	112.8	112.6	116.8	115.1	116.3	113.0	108.7
Chemicals and allied products.....	104.1	104.0	102.9	102.7	104.2	106.1	107.1	107.3	106.9	107.2	107.9	107.3	107.7	107.9	107.0
Products of petroleum and coal.....	93.7	96.3	94.2	96.0	95.0	94.2	94.7	93.1	93.8	93.6	94.6	95.2	95.2	94.6	94.5
Rubber products.....	105.5	105.4	105.1	103.8	101.1	102.7	96.2	107.2	109.2	111.1	112.3	98.8	110.1	106.7	112.4
Leather and leather products.....	90.6	92.2	95.8	93.1	92.7	86.8	90.7	95.6	95.9	94.0	93.8	91.1	91.2	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	Ex- cluding over- time <sup>2</sup>	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time <sup>2</sup>	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time <sup>2</sup>	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time <sup>2</sup>	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time <sup>2</sup>	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time <sup>2</sup>	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time <sup>2</sup>	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time <sup>2</sup>
	Durable goods															
	Total: manufacturing		Total: Durable goods		Ordnance 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
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	2.01	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	1.94	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	2.07	2.01	2.21	2.14	2.34	2.29	1.84	1.77	1.76	1.70	2.06	1.98	2.54	2.48	2.20	2.12
September	2.08	2.02	2.22	2.16	2.37	2.32	1.84	1.77	1.77	1.71	2.08	1.99	2.57	2.50	2.22	2.13
October <sup>3</sup>	2.09	2.03	2.23	2.17	2.38	2.35	1.83	1.76	1.76	1.71	2.08	2.00	2.55	2.50	2.22	2.14
	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
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	2.30	2.23	2.06	2.01	2.43	2.37	2.10	2.06	1.80	1.75	1.88	1.83	1.90	1.83	1.49	1.47
September	2.32	2.26	2.07	2.02	2.46	2.39	2.14	2.08	1.81	1.75	1.90	1.84	1.92	1.84	1.46	1.43
October <sup>3</sup>	2.33	2.27	2.08	2.04	2.47	2.41	2.14	2.09	1.81	1.76	1.90	1.85	1.94	1.87	1.47	1.45
	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
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	1.50	1.46	1.50	1.48	2.06	1.95	2.51	-----	2.25	2.19	2.69	2.63	2.27	2.18	1.54	1.51
September	1.51	1.46	1.51	1.48	2.08	1.97	2.53	-----	2.25	2.19	2.73	2.66	2.29	2.21	1.55	1.52
October <sup>3</sup>	1.51	1.46	1.50	1.47	2.09	1.98	2.53	-----	2.24	2.18	2.71	2.65	2.32	2.24	1.55	1.53

<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> 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		Ordnance 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
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	41.9	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	40.0	2.4	40.3	2.4	40.1	1.6	41.1	3.3	40.7	2.6	40.9	3.3	39.3	1.8	41.0	2.8
September	39.9	2.5	40.2	2.5	40.1	1.6	39.0	3.1	40.9	2.7	40.8	3.4	39.4	2.1	41.4	3.2
October <sup>3</sup>	39.5	2.3	39.9	2.3	39.9	1.2	39.8	3.0	40.7	2.7	40.5	3.3	38.8	1.6	40.8	2.9
	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 products	
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
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	40.5	2.4	40.2	2.1	40.2	2.0	40.0	1.7	40.0	2.4	39.5	2.5	40.9	3.2	38.4	1.1
September	40.7	2.4	40.2	2.0	39.7	2.2	40.4	2.1	40.3	2.6	39.6	2.6	41.2	3.4	39.8	1.4
October <sup>3</sup>	40.2	2.1	39.5	1.6	39.6	2.2	39.9	1.9	39.9	2.6	39.1	2.5	40.3	3.2	38.3	1.1
	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
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	38.0	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	39.1	2.2	36.8	1.4	42.5	4.5	38.5	3.1	41.0	2.2	40.6	1.8	40.9	3.2	38.1	1.5
September	39.1	2.4	36.7	1.4	42.9	4.8	38.7	3.3	41.2	2.3	41.5	2.2	40.6	3.0	37.2	1.3
October <sup>3</sup>	39.1	2.3	35.9	1.2	42.5	4.5	38.4	3.1	41.0	2.2	40.7	1.9	40.1	2.9	36.8	1.3

<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	105.2
1951: Average	111.0	112.6	112.4	106.9	118.4	111.1	110.5	106.5	109.7
1952: Average	113.5	114.6	114.6	105.8	126.2	117.2	111.8	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	113.4	107.0	120.1
1955: Average	114.5	110.9	120.0	103.7	126.4	128.0	115.3	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	107.4	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	123.5	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	106.5	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	106.4	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	124.6
August	121.0	117.9	125.7	106.6	135.9	138.6	124.9	112.6	126.6
September	121.1	117.0	126.3	107.3	135.9	139.0	125.1	113.3	126.7
October	121.1	116.4	126.6	107.7	135.8	139.7	126.2	113.4	126.8
November	121.6	116.0	126.8	107.9	140.0	140.3	126.7	114.4	126.8

<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	
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	1956	1955
Food <sup>2</sup> .....	116.0	116.4	117.0	117.9	117.4	116.2	114.6	113.8	113.2	113.6	112.8	112.9	112.9	111.7	110.9
Food at home.....	114.1	114.7	115.5	116.6	116.1	114.7	113.0	112.1	111.4	112.0	111.1	111.2	111.3	110.2	109.7
Cereals and bakery products.....	131.6	131.4	131.2	131.0	130.8	130.6	130.4	130.1	129.8	129.1	128.0	127.4	127.0	125.6	123.9
Meats, poultry, and fish.....	104.6	106.3	110.3	111.9	109.5	106.9	103.7	102.0	100.6	101.4	99.0	98.0	98.8	97.1	101.6
Dairy products.....	114.5	114.2	113.1	111.5	110.5	110.0	110.0	110.5	110.7	111.1	111.2	111.3	111.1	108.7	105.9
Fruits and vegetables.....	114.6	114.5	114.8	121.3	126.9	126.8	122.5	118.7	116.1	116.5	116.9	117.4	115.8	119.0	113.5
Other foods at home <sup>3</sup> .....	115.6	116.2	115.0	113.8	111.7	109.5	109.9	111.0	111.6	113.0	112.7	114.2	115.2	112.8	111.5
Housing <sup>4</sup> .....	126.8	126.6	126.3	125.7	125.5	125.5	125.3	125.2	124.9	124.5	123.8	123.5	123.0	121.7	120.0
Rent.....	136.3	136.0	135.7	135.4	135.2	135.0	134.7	134.5	134.4	134.2	134.2	134.2	133.8	132.7	130.3
Gas and electricity.....	114.3	113.8	113.7	113.3	112.3	112.3	112.3	112.4	112.4	112.4	112.3	112.0	111.8	111.8	110.7
Solid fuels and fuel oil.....	138.0	137.6	136.8	135.7	135.9	135.3	135.4	138.1	139.2	139.3	138.9	136.1	134.3	130.7	125.2
Housefurnishings.....	104.5	104.8	104.8	103.9	104.1	104.6	104.2	105.1	104.9	105.0	104.0	104.1	103.8	103.0	104.1
Household operation.....	129.4	128.7	128.3	128.0	127.9	127.6	127.3	126.4	126.2	125.6	125.4	124.8	124.5	122.9	119.1
Apparel.....	107.9	107.7	107.3	106.6	106.5	106.6	106.5	106.5	106.8	106.1	106.4	107.0	107.0	105.5	103.7
Men's and boys'.....	109.4	109.4	109.3	108.8	108.8	109.1	109.0	108.8	108.8	108.6	108.4	108.6	108.4	107.4	105.7
Women's and girls'.....	100.8	100.6	99.8	98.6	98.6	98.5	98.6	98.7	99.3	98.2	98.9	100.3	100.4	98.7	98.0
Footwear.....	129.0	128.3	128.1	128.3	128.1	127.8	127.8	127.3	127.6	127.2	126.7	126.4	126.2	123.9	117.7
Other apparel <sup>5</sup> .....	92.6	92.5	92.3	92.0	91.9	91.9	92.0	92.0	92.2	91.7	91.9	92.2	92.1	91.4	90.6
Transportation.....	140.0	135.8	135.9	135.9	135.8	135.3	135.3	135.5	135.1	134.4	133.6	133.1	133.2	128.7	126.4
Private.....	129.7	125.4	125.5	125.6	125.6	125.4	125.4	125.5	125.2	124.5	123.8	123.3	123.5	118.8	117.1
Public.....	182.8	181.6	181.1	180.6	180.2	176.8	176.8	176.8	175.8	175.8	174.9	174.1	173.4	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	119.3	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: 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
October.....	123.7	118.6	114.3	112.8	108.6	117.0	139.2	140.3
November.....	124.6	119.2	114.7	113.8	110.9	117.4	139.8	140.9

<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, Nov. 1957	Indexes (1947-49=100, unless otherwise specified)														
		1957										1956		Annual average		
		Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	1956	1955
<b>Cereals and bakery products: Unit Cents</b>																
Flour, wheat..... 5 lb.	54.7	113.8	114.1	114.0	113.9	113.7	113.7	113.6	113.3	113.0	112.5	111.9	111.2	110.7	110.7	110.8
Biscuit mix <sup>3</sup> ..... 20 oz.	26.8	95.9	95.9	95.6	95.8	95.7	95.8	95.9	95.7	95.9	95.9	95.7	95.6	95.6	95.4	96.3
Corn meal..... lb.	12.8	114.1	114.0	114.1	113.4	113.4	113.7	113.6	113.0	112.4	112.1	111.2	111.4	111.0	111.0	111.4
Rice..... lb.	17.8	95.2	94.6	94.4	93.7	93.3	93.1	92.9	92.7	92.2	92.2	92.2	92.2	92.1	92.8	95.2
Rolled oats..... 20 oz.	22.2	136.7	136.5	136.3	136.4	136.0	135.7	135.4	134.7	133.6	131.7	128.5	120.2	119.5	119.1	117.6
Corn flakes..... 12 oz.	23.6	138.5	136.4	136.2	136.0	135.4	135.0	135.1	135.1	135.0	134.5	133.4	132.6	130.2	128.9	128.0
Bread..... lb.	19.0	142.5	142.2	142.0	141.8	141.5	141.0	140.6	140.3	140.0	139.1	138.2	137.5	137.2	134.7	131.6
Soda crackers <sup>4</sup> ..... lb.	29.2	113.4	112.9	113.1	113.2	113.1	112.9	112.4	112.5	112.5	111.5	107.3	108.7	108.6	107.3	104.9
Vanilla cookies..... 7 oz.	24.8	127.9	127.8	127.4	127.2	127.3	127.7	127.5	127.4	127.3	126.7	125.4	125.3	125.1	124.0	122.4
<b>Meats, poultry, and fish:</b>																
<b>Meats</b>																
Beef and veal.....	108.9	111.1	115.2	116.3	113.2	110.5	106.7	104.5	102.4	103.5	101.2	100.3	101.3	101.3	97.9	101.2
Round steak..... lb.	105.6	105.9	107.3	106.9	105.5	103.0	101.3	99.4	96.3	97.1	97.1	98.6	101.2	101.2	95.7	97.2
Chuck roast..... lb.	95.6	116.3	117.1	119.1	119.2	117.8	114.1	112.4	110.2	105.8	107.1	107.7	109.0	113.3	107.1	108.7
Rib roast..... lb.	54.3	98.5	98.4	99.9	97.9	96.1	94.4	94.0	92.1	88.2	89.8	88.8	93.0	96.2	87.2	89.5
Hamburger..... lb.	75.0	112.9	113.7	115.2	114.4	113.5	111.8	110.2	107.1	104.5	104.7	108.5	110.2	113.3	104.7	105.3
Hamburger..... lb.	43.8	90.1	89.7	90.6	91.2	89.7	87.0	84.2	82.5	80.9	80.6	80.4	80.6	81.4	79.3	81.4
Veal cutlets..... lb.	118.3	128.7	128.8	129.5	128.8	128.0	128.8	127.2	127.3	126.3	126.7	124.5	122.0	122.0	120.8	119.4
Pork.....	103.7	108.2	116.0	119.2	114.3	110.9	105.2	102.3	101.1	103.0	98.5	95.6	95.6	95.2	93.1	98.1
Pork chops, center cut..... lb.	85.4	117.3	120.9	124.7	127.6	127.3	127.5	117.0	114.2	112.0	113.9	109.7	106.9	109.1	107.6	108.5
Bacon, sliced..... lb.	69.8	96.0	103.7	117.4	120.3	111.0	103.0	98.3	94.3	92.2	95.4	88.6	84.4	83.5	79.0	89.7
Ham, whole..... lb.	61.5	94.7	95.3	99.1	102.6	99.1	98.4	96.9	95.8	95.6	96.9	95.4	94.3	91.8	92.4	93.8
Lamb, leg..... lb.	71.7	104.3	104.5	105.7	105.5	105.5	107.2	105.6	104.1	97.5	99.0	98.2	98.9	102.3	99.8	98.2
<b>Other meats:</b>																
Frankfurters <sup>5</sup> ..... lb.	59.0	97.2	98.1	98.5	97.7	95.0	93.0	89.7	88.4	88.1	87.8	86.6	86.0	86.2	85.4	87.1
Luncheon meat <sup>6</sup> ..... 12-oz. can.	46.5	96.2	95.2	94.6	94.2	93.8	93.5	92.7	91.8	90.7	89.4	87.9	86.8	85.9	84.4	89.9
Poultry, frying chickens..... lb.	43.6	73.1	73.8	78.5	83.3	83.3	80.9	78.9	79.1	80.4	79.9	75.9	74.7	75.1	80.4	91.7
Ready-to-cook..... lb.	43.6	73.1	73.8	78.5	83.3	83.3	80.9	78.9	79.1	80.4	79.9	75.9	74.7	75.1	80.4	91.7
<b>Fish</b>																
Fish, fresh or frozen.....	111.4	110.5	110.0	110.2	109.6	109.0	109.7	108.8	108.6	109.3	109.5	108.9	108.9	108.3	108.5	108.6
Ocean perch fillet, frozen..... lb.	43.6	110.1	108.5	107.6	107.8	106.8	106.0	107.2	106.0	105.4	106.7	107.3	106.7	105.8	105.5	105.4
Haddock, fillet, frozen..... lb.	48.4	130.7	130.4	130.1	130.2	130.1	129.9	129.9	129.7	129.9	130.2	129.5	129.0	128.6	125.5	115.7
Salmon, pink..... 16-oz. can.	62.8	130.7	130.4	130.1	130.2	130.1	129.9	129.9	129.7	129.9	130.2	129.5	129.0	128.6	125.5	115.7
Tuna fish, chunk <sup>7</sup> ..... 6-6½-oz. can.	32.1	93.4	93.6	93.6	93.6	93.6	93.4	93.2	92.9	93.0	92.9	92.7	92.4	92.2	94.6	99.6
<b>Dairy products:</b>																
Milk, fresh, grocery.....	121.8	121.0	119.5	116.9	115.0	114.2	114.7	116.0	116.2	117.1	117.2	117.2	117.2	117.0	113.6	110.3
Homogenized, with vitamin D added..... qt.	24.3	126.1	125.5	123.8	121.5	120.1	119.3	119.3	120.0	120.5	121.0	121.4	121.5	121.4	118.4	113.9
Milk, fresh, delivered..... qt.	25.8	126.1	125.5	123.8	121.5	120.1	119.3	119.3	120.0	120.5	121.0	121.4	121.5	121.4	118.4	113.9
Homogenized, with vitamin D added..... qt.	25.8	126.1	125.5	123.8	121.5	120.1	119.3	119.3	120.0	120.5	121.0	121.4	121.5	121.4	118.4	113.9
Ice cream <sup>8</sup> ..... pt.	29.5	97.8	98.0	98.1	97.9	97.7	97.7	97.3	97.0	96.6	96.3	96.5	96.3	96.2	95.5	95.6
Butter..... lb.	75.0	94.9	95.4	94.4	93.2	93.2	93.4	93.7	93.6	93.8	93.8	94.0	94.6	94.3	91.3	89.2
Cheese American process..... lb.	57.8	109.5	109.5	109.6	109.5	109.3	109.4	109.0	109.0	109.2	108.9	108.8	108.8	108.5	108.4	108.0
Milk evaporated..... 14½-oz. can.	14.7	108.4	108.5	108.5	108.3	108.0	107.2	106.8	106.0	105.4	105.3	105.3	105.2	105.1	103.4	100.2
<b>All fruits and vegetables:</b>																
<b>Frozen fruits and vegetables<sup>9</sup></b>																
Strawberries <sup>10</sup> ..... 10 oz.	25.7	97.8	97.6	97.0	96.3	95.8	95.9	97.2	98.7	99.6	99.8	100.3	100.4	101.1	103.1	99.5
Orange juice concentrate <sup>11</sup> ..... 6 oz.	18.3	99.4	98.9	97.8	96.4	95.0	95.6	98.7	101.7	102.4	102.9	104.4	104.8	106.3	107.0	99.2
Peas, green <sup>12</sup> ..... 10 oz.	19.6	100.3	100.3	100.8	100.3	100.6	100.4	100.2	100.1	102.0	103.0	103.0	103.3	103.8	107.5	102.7
Beans, green <sup>13</sup> ..... 10 oz.	24.5	101.6	101.5	99.0	100.3	100.2	99.1	98.6	98.3	98.1	95.9	94.8	94.3	94.2	95.9	98.9
<b>Fresh fruits and vegetables</b>																
Apples..... lb.	12.3	104.6	104.8	123.8	(14)	194.8	195.2	171.9	150.1	134.6	131.7	126.3	123.5	113.9	128.9	128.5
Bananas..... lb.	17.6	109.7	114.6	110.9	115.6	112.2	112.4	103.6	100.8	101.1	105.5	106.8	107.5	107.8	104.4	105.0
Oranges..... doz.	61.1	133.2	141.9	139.3	133.6	126.8	121.2	118.1	119.4	119.0	119.2	118.1	122.6	130.1	126.7	113.8
Lemons <sup>14</sup> ..... lb.	19.3	104.9	96.7	97.5	98.1	96.5	98.2	104.0	102.5	105.9	113.2	113.4	110.3	109.8	101.9	97.1
Grapefruit <sup>15</sup> ..... each	11.4	113.4	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	113.0	110.1	109.1	109.9	113.4	114.6	121.6	7104.0	97.5
Peaches <sup>16</sup> ..... lb.	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	99.6	123.5	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	97.4	133.0
Strawberries <sup>10</sup> ..... pt.	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	81.4	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	95.3	99.7
Grapes, seedless <sup>17</sup> ..... lb.	23.2	82.6	77.6	75.1	88.0	129.6	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	80.9	79.4
Watermelons <sup>18</sup> ..... lb.	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	72.8	86.4	103.4	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	79.5	80.2
Potatoes..... 10 lb.	56.5	107.1	105.9	106.2	111.0	114.3	111.1	108.1	105.3	103.7	106.0	106.3	101.2	99.4	127.8	107.2
Sweet potatoes..... lb.	12.3	109.2	112.7	118.2	155.8	166.3	155.1	143.8	128.6	122.1	121.6	118.2	113.4	105.5	114.9	123.1
Onions..... lb.	8.2	97.0	95.9	96.7	110.2	135.9	153.4	145.1	116.8	99.4	102.5	91.5	89.9	84.6	112.4	95.2
Carrots..... lb.	16.7	131.6	125.5	131.1	125.7	117.2	115.9	110.8	99.9	101.8	103.0	110.5	109.4	108.3	108.1	108.8
Lettuce..... head	18.4	128.7	133.3	127.9	153.4	130.7	125.6	107.7	109.5	95.4	117.3	129.1	145.4	167.8	114.4	113.7
Celery <sup>19</sup> ..... lb.	13.3	91.3	92.7	98.5	97.6	115.9	112.0	106.7	101.0	107.7	114.9	117.2	101.3	92.0	92.7	98.9
Cabbage..... lb.	7.9	113.5	114.1	120.8	121.2	124.6	125.6	132.5	153.1	138.7	125.4	120.4	107.1	97.1	114.5	119.9
Tomatoes <sup>20</sup> ..... lb.	26.7	95.1	93.3	70.9	77.2	95.7	121.1	143.4	129.4	116.5	99.3	113.7	122.8	94.5	105.4	98.5
Beans, green..... lb.	28.9	113.4	104.5	93.2	98.8	109.7	99.9	128.0	124.1	153.8	146.9	129.4	130.3	110.9	119.5	105.1
<b>Canned fruits and vegetables</b>																
Orange juice <sup>21</sup> ..... 46-oz. can.	33.8	105.5	105.7	105.6	105.6	106.0	106.3	106.6	106.7	107.1	107.3	107.7	108.3	108.8	107.9	104.0
Pineapple..... #2½ can.	34.4	109.8	110.5	110.8	110.8	111.3	110.8	115.4	116.5	118.7	120.1	122.6	124.9	125.4	120.0	107.4
Pineapple..... #																

TABLE D-4. Consumer Price Index <sup>1</sup>—United States city average: Retail prices and indexes of selected foods—Continued

Commodity	Average <sup>2</sup> price, Nov. 1957	Indexes (1947-49=100, unless otherwise specified)														
		1957											1956		Annual average	
		Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	1956	1955
Other foods at home:																
Partially prepared foods: <i>Unit</i>	<i>Cents</i>															
Soup, tomato.....11-oz. can..	12.3	98.3	98.5	98.7	99.6	99.9	99.7	99.5	99.6	99.1	98.9	98.2	97.8	97.6	98.3	98.7
Beans with pork.....16-oz. can..	14.8	104.4	104.1	103.6	104.2	104.1	104.3	103.3	103.5	103.1	104.1	104.0	103.2	102.4	103.0	103.9
Condiments and sauces:																
Pickles, sweet <sup>3</sup> .....7½ oz..	27.3	100.7	100.5	100.1	100.2	100.3	100.0	99.6	99.5	99.8	100.2	99.3	99.0	98.5	98.8	99.4
Catsup, tomato <sup>4</sup> .....14 oz..	22.0	96.9	96.3	95.7	96.0	97.2	97.8	102.7	102.6	102.5	102.5	102.4	102.4	102.3	101.6	98.1
Beverages.....	183.9	184.7	188.0	192.5	192.6	194.7	194.6	196.5	199.5	200.8	201.3	201.6	202.8	202.8	194.0	185.6
Coffee.....	(15)	174.2	175.4	180.1	186.5	186.9	190.3	190.3	193.3	197.7	199.7	201.0	201.8	203.7	192.0	180.7
Tea bags <sup>5</sup> .....package of 16..	23.6	122.7	123.3	123.5	123.2	123.3	123.0	122.9	122.7	122.6	122.4	122.2	121.9	121.1	121.2	122.5
Cola drink <sup>6</sup> .....carton, 36 oz..	27.2	120.1	119.8	119.4	119.1	118.7	117.8	117.5	117.1	116.5	116.3	115.0	114.3	114.2	113.0	111.9
Fats and oils.....	86.1	86.1	86.5	86.6	86.5	86.7	87.1	87.4	88.0	87.8	86.6	85.3	84.6	83.1	81.3	
Shortening, hydrogenated																
Margarine, colored.....3-lb. can..	95.7	90.9	90.9	92.0	92.7	92.8	93.6	94.0	94.3	95.3	95.4	94.1	92.6	92.2	90.5	84.7
Lard.....lb.	29.6	77.7	78.0	77.9	77.7	77.7	78.1	78.5	79.2	80.3	80.0	79.0	77.3	76.6	75.6	75.0
Butter.....lb.	22.8	84.1	84.3	84.9	84.5	83.1	82.3	83.6	84.1	84.7	84.5	81.9	79.2	76.9	73.1	76.0
Salad dressing.....pt.	37.4	99.9	99.7	99.8	99.7	99.8	99.3	99.5	99.3	99.0	97.7	97.0	96.4	95.6	94.3	92.8
Peanut butter <sup>7</sup> .....lb.	53.8	110.2	109.9	109.9	109.8	109.7	109.5	109.7	109.7	109.4	109.6	109.7	109.9	109.9	110.0	110.4
Sugar and sweets.....	113.4	113.3	113.4	113.3	113.0	113.0	112.7	112.7	112.5	112.4	112.1	111.5	110.9	110.6	109.6	112.2
Sugar.....5 lbs.	55.6	115.5	115.4	115.5	115.4	114.9	114.2	114.0	113.9	113.8	113.8	112.8	111.5	110.7	109.8	108.0
Corn syrup <sup>8</sup> .....24 oz.	25.0	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.3	106.3	106.2	105.8	105.7	105.5	105.3	104.5	103.7	103.4	101.5	100.9
Grape jelly <sup>9</sup> .....12 oz.	27.4	115.0	114.7	115.1	114.7	114.8	114.7	114.8	114.3	114.4	113.6	113.2	113.4	113.8	111.4	107.8
Chocolate bar <sup>10</sup> .....1 oz.	4.5	100.4	100.4	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.4	100.3	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	112.6
Eggs, grade A, large.....doz.	68.4	98.1	99.6	93.0	85.4	77.5	68.8	69.9	72.3	72.4	76.9	77.0	83.8	87.7	86.3	86.8
Miscellaneous foods:																
Gelatin, flavored <sup>11</sup> .....3-4 oz..	8.9	103.9	103.5	102.8	103.4	103.1	103.0	103.0	102.7	102.3	102.6	102.4	101.3	100.6	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> Price of 1-lb. can 95.1 cents. Price of 1-lb. bag 76.9 (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	Nov. 1957	Oct. 1957	Sept. 1957	Aug. 1957	July 1957	June 1957	May 1957	Apr. 1957	Mar. 1957	Feb. 1957	Jan. 1957	Dec. 1956	Nov. 1956	Annual average	
														1956	1955
United States city average <sup>2</sup>	121.6	121.1	121.1	121.0	120.8	120.2	119.6	119.3	118.9	118.7	118.2	118.0	117.8	116.2	114.5
Atlanta, Ga.....	(3)	(3)	122.2	(3)	(3)	121.2	(3)	(3)	120.6	(3)	(3)	119.5	(3)	118.1	116.3
Baltimore, Md.....	(3)	(3)	121.7	(3)	(3)	121.2	(3)	(3)	119.9	(3)	(3)	119.5	(3)	116.9	115.2
Boston, Mass.....	(3)	122.0	(3)	(3)	122.1	(3)	(3)	120.2	(3)	(3)	119.0	(3)	(3)	117.1	113.8
Chicago, Ill.....	125.6	124.7	124.3	124.1	124.1	122.9	122.2	120.0	121.6	121.5	121.0	121.0	121.0	119.5	117.9
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	(3)	(3)	120.9	(3)	(3)	119.7	(3)	(3)	118.1	(3)	(3)	117.5	(3)	116.0	113.7
Cleveland, Ohio.....	123.3	(3)	(3)	122.8	(3)	(3)	121.7	(3)	120.4	(3)	(3)	120.0	(3)	118.0	115.6
Detroit, Mich.....	123.5	122.7	122.8	123.0	123.1	122.5	121.9	121.4	121.0	121.0	120.5	120.2	120.6	118.7	116.5
Houston, Tex.....	122.4	(3)	(3)	122.1	(3)	(3)	121.1	(3)	120.5	(3)	(3)	(3)	119.7	117.8	115.9
Kansas City, Mo.....	(3)	121.8	(3)	(3)	121.7	(3)	(3)	120.4	(3)	(3)	119.8	(3)	(3)	117.5	115.7
Los Angeles, Calif.....	122.9	122.2	122.0	121.2	121.1	121.0	120.8	120.6	120.4	120.3	119.6	119.4	119.1	117.4	115.6
Minneapolis, Minn.....	(3)	122.2	(3)	(3)	121.6	(3)	(3)	119.8	(3)	(3)	119.4	(3)	(3)	117.0	116.8
New York, N. Y.....	118.6	118.4	118.3	118.7	118.4	117.9	117.2	116.9	116.0	115.9	115.6	115.5	115.6	113.9	112.2
Philadelphia, Pa.....	122.1	122.0	121.9	121.6	121.2	120.1	119.8	119.7	120.0	119.7	118.8	118.6	118.2	117.0	115.5
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	(3)	121.1	(3)	(3)	120.7	(3)	(3)	118.8	(3)	(3)	118.8	(3)	(3)	116.5	113.8
Portland, Ore.....	(3)	121.9	(3)	(3)	122.2	(3)	(3)	121.6	(3)	(3)	120.1	(3)	(3)	118.0	115.1
St. Louis, Mo.....	(3)	(3)	122.1	(3)	(3)	121.3	(3)	(3)	120.2	(3)	(3)	119.1	(3)	117.2	116.0
San Francisco, Calif.....	(3)	(3)	123.5	(3)	(3)	122.8	(3)	(3)	122.3	(3)	(3)	121.6	(3)	118.4	115.6
Scranton, Pa.....	117.8	(3)	(3)	117.8	(3)	(3)	116.4	(3)	115.5	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	114.9	112.9
Seattle, Wash.....	123.9	(3)	(3)	123.7	(3)	(3)	122.8	(3)	(3)	(3)	122.2	(3)	(3)	120.2	118.1
Washington, D. O.....	119.4	(3)	(3)	119.1	(3)	(3)	117.2	(3)	(3)	(3)	117.5	(3)	(3)	115.9	114.9

<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								
				Total food at home			Cereals and bakery products			Meats, poultry, and fish		
	Nov. 1957	Oct. 1957	Nov. 1956	Nov. 1957	Oct. 1957	Nov. 1956	Nov. 1957	Oct. 1957	Nov. 1956	Nov. 1957	Oct. 1957	Nov. 1956
United States city average <sup>3</sup> .....	116.0	116.4	112.9	114.1	114.7	111.3	131.6	131.4	127.0	104.6	106.3	98.8
Atlanta, Ga.....	113.2	114.0	110.4	111.7	112.9	108.9	124.7	124.2	117.9	106.3	106.8	99.5
Baltimore, Md.....	117.1	117.8	113.9	113.7	114.5	111.2	127.3	127.2	126.9	105.4	107.0	99.4
Boston, Mass.....	115.8	116.6	111.9	113.6	114.7	109.3	130.6	129.8	124.1	103.6	104.9	97.3
Chicago, Ill.....	114.1	114.0	110.4	111.7	111.6	108.5	124.5	125.1	120.5	98.7	99.0	91.8
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	117.3	118.6	114.4	115.6	119.1	112.7	131.8	131.7	124.7	105.2	107.7	100.8
Cleveland, Ohio.....	113.7	114.4	110.9	111.6	112.4	108.9	129.1	129.0	121.8	100.5	102.2	96.4
Detroit, Mich.....	117.1	118.3	115.9	115.0	116.4	114.2	125.2	124.9	119.1	101.2	104.4	98.2
Houston, Tex.....	112.6	113.6	110.6	110.2	111.5	108.7	121.0	121.3	119.7	98.9	101.6	93.2
Kansas City, Mo.....	112.3	112.2	109.5	110.0	109.9	107.4	126.7	126.6	123.8	101.5	102.6	94.4
Los Angeles, Calif.....	118.8	119.0	115.6	115.2	115.5	111.9	140.1	140.4	131.2	106.9	108.7	100.0
Minneapolis, Minn.....	115.0	115.5	112.9	113.6	114.2	111.8	130.1	130.0	128.9	99.6	100.9	94.0
New York, N. Y.....	116.0	116.5	113.3	113.7	114.3	111.7	135.9	135.6	131.1	105.6	106.7	103.2
Philadelphia, Pa.....	119.0	120.4	114.8	116.6	118.1	113.0	132.9	133.0	130.6	107.4	108.9	99.9
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	116.8	117.5	115.0	115.1	115.9	113.3	129.5	129.3	125.4	104.0	105.2	98.7
Portland, Ore.....	116.8	116.9	115.0	115.2	115.3	113.0	135.4	135.0	130.3	106.4	108.0	99.1
St. Louis, Mo.....	116.2	116.3	114.2	112.5	112.6	110.9	124.1	124.3	121.0	99.8	101.2	95.8
San Francisco, Calif.....	118.5	118.4	115.7	116.6	116.5	114.6	140.7	140.5	137.9	107.3	108.8	102.5
Scranton, Pa.....	112.2	113.5	110.3	111.5	113.2	109.6	131.3	127.1	124.7	102.9	105.4	97.5
Seattle, Wash.....	116.4	117.0	115.1	115.3	115.9	113.8	140.9	140.5	136.3	104.4	107.4	98.8
Washington, D. C.....	116.8	117.9	112.8	114.2	115.8	110.7	129.6	128.9	123.0	103.5	105.3	96.9

City	Food at home—Continued								
	Dairy products			Fruits and vegetables			Other foods at home <sup>4</sup>		
	Nov. 1957	Oct. 1957	Nov. 1956	Nov. 1957	Oct. 1957	Nov. 1956	Nov. 1957	Oct. 1957	Nov. 1956
United States city average <sup>3</sup> .....	114.5	114.2	111.1	114.6	114.5	115.8	115.6	116.2	115.2
Atlanta, Ga.....	111.1	113.5	112.1	114.5	118.2	115.9	108.3	109.1	107.6
Baltimore, Md.....	114.8	114.4	109.9	112.5	114.6	113.4	115.5	115.5	115.2
Boston, Mass.....	120.6	120.7	116.3	112.1	115.3	111.6	109.9	110.8	107.0
Chicago, Ill.....	112.7	112.5	112.0	116.1	114.6	114.2	121.5	121.5	121.5
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	117.6	117.5	114.2	115.8	119.3	112.9	119.7	120.6	121.7
Cleveland, Ohio.....	110.2	107.6	108.2	110.7	112.7	107.6	118.3	119.6	119.4
Detroit, Mich.....	111.9	112.2	112.7	125.9	125.5	129.3	117.2	119.0	118.2
Houston, Tex.....	112.4	112.3	112.2	113.8	117.9	116.5	113.4	112.6	113.6
Kansas City, Mo.....	111.4	111.7	108.3	110.1	107.0	113.6	109.1	109.4	108.4
Los Angeles, Calif.....	109.9	109.6	105.5	114.8	114.5	118.6	115.1	114.6	114.2
Minneapolis, Minn.....	107.8	109.2	108.6	121.2	118.7	121.6	123.6	125.4	123.2
New York, N. Y.....	117.4	115.7	109.5	107.6	108.6	111.2	115.0	117.0	115.4
Philadelphia, Pa.....	119.9	120.0	114.6	116.9	120.1	115.9	114.4	116.4	115.2
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	114.2	114.2	111.7	112.2	113.7	118.2	125.2	128.2	124.7
Portland, Ore.....	117.3	117.3	113.8	111.0	108.5	115.5	116.0	116.5	117.0
St. Louis, Mo.....	105.6	105.6	106.3	121.1	120.4	120.6	122.4	121.7	123.1
San Francisco, Calif.....	116.6	116.4	113.2	118.6	117.2	120.0	113.9	112.9	114.0
Scranton, Pa.....	113.4	113.6	108.5	104.0	108.6	111.9	113.0	115.6	113.8
Seattle, Wash.....	118.5	118.8	116.2	116.9	113.8	119.7	111.3	112.3	114.0
Washington, D. C.....	119.3	119.4	115.9	109.7	115.0	110.6	117.0	117.8	115.8

<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	93.5	104.8	106.6	103.1	104.4	102.3	96.1
1950	103.1	97.5	99.8	105.0	99.2	104.6	103.0	96.3	120.5	113.9	100.9	110.3	108.6	105.3	106.9	103.5	96.6
1951	114.8	113.4	111.4	115.9	110.6	120.3	106.7	110.0	148.0	123.9	119.6	122.8	119.0	114.1	113.6	109.4	104.9
1952	111.6	107.0	108.8	113.2	99.8	97.2	106.6	104.5	134.0	120.3	116.5	123.0	121.5	112.0	113.6	111.8	108.3
1953	110.1	97.0	104.6	114.0	97.3	98.5	109.5	105.7	125.0	120.2	116.1	126.9	123.0	114.2	118.2	115.7	97.8
1954	110.3	95.6	105.3	114.5	95.2	94.2	108.1	107.0	126.9	118.0	116.3	128.0	124.6	115.4	120.9	120.6	102.5
1955	110.7	89.6	101.7	117.0	95.3	93.8	107.9	106.6	143.8	123.6	119.3	136.6	128.4	115.9	124.2	121.6	92.0
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
1953:																	
January	109.9	99.6	105.5	113.1	98.8	97.3	107.8	103.6	127.3	120.5	115.8	124.0	121.5	112.7	114.6	111.9	103.0
February	109.6	97.9	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	125.7	122.4	114.1	117.2	114.8	99.7
June	109.5	95.4	103.3	113.9	97.4	101.0	108.3	105.6	125.0	121.5	115.8	126.9	122.9	114.3	118.1	114.9	95.8
July	110.9	97.9	105.5	114.8	97.5	100.0	111.1	106.2	124.6	121.1	115.8	129.3	123.4	114.7	119.4	115.6	95.3
August	110.6	96.4	104.8	114.9	97.5	99.9	111.0	106.3	123.5	120.4	116.2	129.4	123.7	114.8	119.6	115.6	96.4
September	111.0	98.1	106.6	114.7	96.9	99.7	110.9	106.7	124.0	119.2	116.9	128.5	124.0	114.9	120.7	116.2	94.7
October	110.2	95.3	104.7	114.6	96.5	97.1	111.2	106.7	124.2	118.1	117.5	127.9	124.1	114.8	120.7	118.1	94.4
November	109.8	93.7	103.8	114.5	96.2	97.1	111.2	107.2	124.3	117.3	117.3	127.9	124.2	114.9	120.8	118.1	93.2
December	110.1	94.4	104.3	114.6	95.8	95.6	111.1	107.1	124.8	117.4	117.1	127.5	124.3	115.0	120.8	118.1	100.1
1954:																	
January	110.9	97.8	106.2	114.6	96.1	95.3	110.8	107.2	124.8	117.0	117.0	127.2	124.4	115.2	120.9	118.2	101.1
February	110.5	97.7	104.8	114.4	95.3	94.9	110.5	107.5	124.6	116.8	117.1	126.2	124.5	115.1	121.0	118.0	102.8
March	110.5	98.4	105.3	114.2	95.0	94.7	109.2	107.4	124.9	116.7	116.6	126.3	124.5	115.0	121.0	117.9	104.9
April	111.0	99.4	105.9	114.5	94.7	94.6	108.6	107.2	125.0	116.2	116.3	126.8	124.4	115.6	120.8	121.5	110.3
May	110.9	97.9	106.8	114.5	94.8	96.0	108.2	107.1	125.1	116.1	115.8	127.1	124.4	115.5	119.3	121.4	109.2
June	110.0	94.8	105.0	114.2	94.9	95.6	107.8	106.8	126.1	116.3	115.8	127.1	124.3	115.4	119.1	121.4	105.1
July	110.4	96.2	105.5	114.3	95.1	94.9	106.2	106.7	126.8	119.1	116.2	128.0	124.3	115.3	120.4	121.4	103.9
August	110.5	95.8	106.4	114.4	95.3	94.0	106.9	106.8	126.4	119.1	116.3	128.6	124.3	115.3	120.5	121.5	102.3
September	110.0	93.6	105.5	114.4	95.3	93.0	106.9	106.8	126.9	119.3	116.3	129.1	124.4	115.3	121.7	121.5	99.1
October	109.7	93.1	103.7	114.5	95.4	92.4	106.9	106.9	128.5	119.8	116.3	129.7	124.3	115.6	121.9	121.5	96.7
November	110.0	93.2	103.8	114.8	95.2	92.8	107.4	107.0	131.4	119.9	116.0	129.9	125.3	115.6	121.8	121.4	97.0
December	109.5	89.9	103.5	114.9	95.2	91.8	107.5	107.0	132.0	120.0	115.9	129.8	125.7	115.7	121.8	121.4	98.0
1955:																	
January	110.1	92.5	103.8	115.2	95.2	91.9	108.5	107.1	136.8	120.3	116.3	130.1	125.8	115.5	122.0	121.4	97.0
February	110.4	93.1	103.2	115.7	95.2	92.3	108.7	107.1	140.6	121.2	116.6	131.5	126.1	115.4	121.8	121.6	97.1
March	110.0	92.1	101.6	115.6	95.3	92.2	108.5	106.8	138.0	121.4	116.8	131.9	126.1	115.1	121.9	121.6	95.6
April	110.5	94.2	102.5	115.7	95.0	93.2	107.4	107.1	138.3	122.4	117.4	132.9	126.3	115.1	122.3	121.6	94.0
May	109.9	91.2	102.1	115.5	95.0	92.9	107.0	106.8	138.0	123.5	117.7	132.5	126.7	115.1	123.2	121.6	91.3
June	110.3	89.8	103.9	115.6	95.2	92.9	106.8	106.8	140.3	123.7	118.3	132.6	127.1	115.2	123.7	121.6	89.1
July	110.5	91.5	103.1	115.5	95.3	93.7	106.4	106.0	143.4	124.1	119.0	136.7	127.5	115.5	125.3	121.6	90.8
August	110.9	88.1	101.9	115.5	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	118.0	127.0	121.7	89.6
February	112.4	86.0	99.0	120.6	96.0	97.1	111.2	106.4	147.1	126.7	125.4	145.1	133.9	118.2	127.1	121.7	88.7
March	112.8	86.6	99.2	121.0	95.9	97.7	110.9	106.5	146.2	128.0	126.8	146.5	134.7	118.1	127.9	121.7	88.2
April	113.6	88.0	100.4	121.6	95.1	100.6	110.6	106.9	145.0	128.5	127.4	147.7	135.7	118.0	128.6	121.7	92.1
May	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	119.7	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	131.2	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	122.2	135.2	127.7	88.8
August	118.4	93.0															

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.	
	Nov. <sup>2</sup>	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	1956	1955
All commodities.....	118.0	*117.8	118.0	118.4	118.2	117.4	117.1	117.2	116.9	117.0	116.9	116.3	115.9	114.3	110.7
Farm products.....	91.9	91.5	91.0	93.0	92.8	90.9	89.5	90.6	88.8	88.8	89.3	88.9	87.9	88.4	89.6
Fresh and dried fruits and vegetables.....	106.3	*107.7	98.9	106.3	108.0	105.4	109.0	103.0	94.1	96.1	100.7	102.6	104.3	104.2	104.1
Grains.....	80.9	80.6	81.2	82.4	82.7	83.9	85.4	87.3	87.5	87.0	80.5	88.8	87.9	87.0	87.0
Livestock and live poultry.....	79.3	78.4	81.5	86.7	86.5	83.5	78.7	79.3	76.6	75.0	73.9	71.7	68.6	71.3	75.8
Plant and animal fibers.....	104.7	103.3	102.9	104.0	105.0	104.8	104.3	104.3	104.0	103.9	102.9	101.3	100.8	102.8	102.4
Fluid milk.....	99.4	*98.8	96.9	94.9	93.1	92.0	92.2	95.0	95.6	97.5	98.1	99.0	98.8	94.5	91.5
Eggs.....	100.1	103.5	91.2	79.7	76.2	61.0	67.5	68.5	63.8	66.3	65.7	74.3	79.3	81.9	85.7
Hay, hayseeds, and oil seeds.....	77.6	77.3	78.0	81.3	82.4	83.3	84.4	85.2	85.1	84.7	86.6	85.4	84.0	82.6	84.9
Other farm products.....	144.1	141.5	143.2	142.9	142.9	145.7	144.1	144.7	146.0	148.2	148.8	147.9	147.4	146.9	142.5
Processed foods.....	106.5	105.5	106.5	106.8	107.2	106.1	104.9	104.3	103.7	103.9	104.3	103.1	103.6	101.7	101.7
Cereal and bakery products.....	117.6	117.3	116.7	116.7	117.7	117.0	116.5	116.8	116.7	115.9	115.8	115.4	115.8	115.2	116.2
Meats, poultry, and fish.....	93.6	91.6	95.7	97.7	99.2	96.6	91.5	88.2	84.6	83.9	84.8	81.5	82.7	81.6	84.8
Dairy products and ice cream.....	114.5	113.7	112.4	110.3	108.2	108.1	110.7	111.4	111.3	112.5	112.5	112.6	113.6	108.6	106.1
Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables.....	103.8	*103.6	102.5	102.1	102.3	101.9	103.5	104.9	105.9	105.9	105.6	105.6	106.4	107.9	105.5
Sugar and confectionery.....	114.4	113.8	113.9	113.8	114.3	113.5	112.8	112.1	112.3	112.0	113.1	112.3	111.8	109.8	110.5
Packaged beverage materials.....	172.9	172.9	178.3	183.7	183.7	183.7	183.7	183.7	190.9	194.5	196.3	196.3	201.6	192.7	180.1
Animal fats and oils.....	71.1	*74.0	78.3	74.4	76.2	72.1	70.3	73.3	78.8	83.4	84.3	84.5	74.4	69.8	67.7
Crude vegetable oils.....	65.3	61.5	61.3	62.3	65.3	63.8	62.9	65.4	67.6	71.7	73.8	72.0	70.4	68.5	62.2
Refined vegetable oils.....	68.5	68.4	64.5	66.1	66.9	65.5	65.4	70.1	78.2	78.5	78.5	73.9	74.4	73.4	71.2
Vegetable oil end products.....	84.5	84.7	84.1	84.1	84.3	84.9	85.2	86.1	89.2	90.2	89.6	89.4	86.2	85.3	81.4
Other processed foods.....	96.6	96.0	96.0	95.1	94.8	95.4	95.3	95.2	95.1	95.7	95.0	95.7	95.7	96.8	99.6
All commodities other than farm and foods.....	125.7	*125.8	126.0	126.0	125.7	125.2	125.2	125.4	125.4	125.5	125.2	124.7	124.2	122.2	117.0
Textile products and apparel.....	95.0	95.1	95.4	95.4	95.4	95.5	95.4	95.3	95.4	95.7	95.8	95.6	95.4	95.3	95.3
Cotton products.....	89.8	89.9	90.0	90.2	90.5	90.6	90.7	90.8	91.1	91.9	92.3	92.7	92.8	93.0	91.5
Wool products.....	107.4	108.3	110.3	111.2	111.3	111.5	110.9	109.9	109.0	109.5	109.1	107.7	106.1	103.7	104.7
Manmade fiber textile products.....	82.3	82.3	82.3	82.1	81.9	81.9	81.8	81.5	81.7	82.0	82.1	80.5	80.3	81.4	86.6
Silk products.....	119.6	120.0	121.1	122.0	121.5	122.4	124.7	124.8	123.0	123.2	122.8	122.8	122.7	121.9	123.8
Apparel.....	99.6	*99.6	99.7	99.6	99.5	99.5	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.6	98.5
Other textile products.....	76.7	77.2	77.2	75.7	75.8	76.8	76.9	75.9	76.1	75.9	76.8	78.7	76.2	72.8	74.5
Hides, skins, leather, and leather products.....	100.2	100.4	100.3	100.5	100.7	99.9	99.0	98.8	98.4	98.0	98.4	99.2	99.8	99.3	93.8
Hides and skins.....	53.4	56.8	58.2	61.5	62.1	59.4	55.8	51.8	51.0	50.1	52.1	53.8	59.0	59.2	56.6
Leather.....	91.2	91.2	91.6	92.2	92.2	91.1	88.9	88.6	88.6	87.8	88.2	90.9	90.6	91.2	84.6
Footwear.....	122.6	122.4	121.6	121.3	121.2	121.2	121.1	121.5	120.9	120.8	120.8	120.8	120.8	119.3	112.3
Other leather products.....	98.6	*98.4	98.4	98.2	98.5	97.3	97.5	97.8	97.8	97.4	97.9	98.3	98.6	98.6	95.9
Fuel, power, and lighting materials.....	115.3	*115.8	116.1	116.3	116.4	117.2	118.5	119.5	119.2	119.6	116.3	114.0	111.2	111.2	107.9
Coal.....	125.8	125.6	124.8	126.4	124.0	123.3	123.3	123.2	123.6	124.0	124.1	123.5	122.0	114.5	104.8
Coke.....	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	162.2	159.1	156.3	156.3	140.7	135.2
Gas.....	112.2	112.2	112.2	111.1	111.8	113.0	116.5	118.4	118.4	122.3	119.9	119.9	111.1	115.1	111.6
Electricity.....	96.1	*96.1	95.5	96.6	95.5	94.3	94.9	96.6	94.9	94.2	94.9	94.3	94.3	94.2	97.0
Petroleum and products.....	123.5	124.6	125.6	125.5	126.4	128.4	129.8	130.4	130.7	131.0	124.9	120.9	117.5	118.2	112.7
Chemicals and allied products.....	110.3	110.4	110.2	109.8	109.5	109.3	109.1	109.1	108.8	108.8	108.7	108.3	108.2	107.2	106.6
Industrial chemicals.....	123.6	123.6	123.5	123.6	123.5	124.0	123.6	123.6	122.9	123.2	123.5	122.5	122.5	121.4	118.1
Prepared paint.....	128.1	128.1	128.1	128.1	128.1	125.5	124.7	124.1	124.1	124.1	124.1	124.1	123.6	123.6	114.5
Paint materials.....	101.6	102.2	101.5	100.5	99.9	99.7	99.8	99.8	100.1	100.6	99.0	99.5	99.4	99.6	96.8
Drugs and pharmaceuticals.....	93.4	93.4	93.5	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.3	93.5	93.2	93.1	92.6	92.5	92.3	92.1	92.8
Fats and oils, inedible.....	65.1	*64.8	64.5	63.4	61.0	60.2	59.2	58.2	57.9	58.0	58.7	59.4	57.8	56.2	56.6
Mixed fertilizer.....	112.3	*112.1	112.0	110.5	108.3	108.3	108.4	108.6	108.5	109.3	110.2	109.3	109.6	108.7	108.7
Fertilizer materials.....	107.7	107.6	106.4	106.5	106.3	106.3	107.2	107.5	106.8	105.9	105.9	105.7	105.7	108.4	112.6
Other chemicals and allied products.....	106.6	106.8	106.7	105.5	105.4	105.0	105.2	105.2	105.2	105.1	104.5	104.4	104.2	103.2	106.0
Rubber and rubber products.....	144.7	146.2	146.5	146.9	144.9	145.1	144.7	144.5	144.3	143.9	145.0	147.9	146.9	145.8	143.8
Crude rubber.....	131.6	138.1	140.3	144.3	145.0	145.9	144.0	143.2	142.0	140.2	145.4	151.1	147.0	146.7	156.8
Tires and tubes.....	153.5	153.5	153.5	153.5	149.0	149.0	149.0	149.0	149.0	149.0	148.8	153.4	153.4	152.2	144.9
Other rubber products.....	142.3	142.5	142.2	140.8	140.0	139.9	139.9	140.0	140.0	140.0	140.0	139.7	139.5	138.0	134.4
Lumber and wood products.....	117.0	*117.3	117.8	118.6	119.3	119.7	119.7	120.2	120.1	120.7	121.3	121.0	121.5	125.4	123.6
Lumber.....	117.3	*117.5	118.3	119.4	120.0	120.4	120.6	121.2	121.2	121.9	122.6	122.5	123.1	127.2	124.4
Millwork.....	128.0	128.3	128.3	128.3	128.3	128.5	128.3	128.3	128.7	128.7	128.7	128.5	128.5	129.1	128.7
Plywood.....	96.4	96.9	94.7	95.2	96.9	97.7	96.8	96.7	96.2	96.4	97.1	94.6	94.8	101.7	105.4
Pulp, paper, and allied products.....	130.9	130.9	130.1	129.9	129.5	128.9	128.9	128.6	128.7	128.5	128.6	128.0	127.8	127.2	119.3
Woodpulp.....	121.2	121.2	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	88.5	88.5	74.7	68.0	66.1	66.1	68.6	75.4	76.4	77.3	78.3	77.3	112.3	110.7
Paper.....	143.3	143.2	143.2	142.8	142.4	142.4	142.4	140.7	140.1	139.2	139.2	139.2	139.2	137.3	129.8
Paperboard.....	136.6	136.6	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	134.8	127.1
Converted paper and paperboard products.....	127.0	*127.0	126.5	126.5	126.1	125.3	125.2	125.2	125.6	125.6	125.6	124.5	124.3	123.1	113.9
Building paper and board.....	141.7	141.7	141.7	141.7	141.7	141.7	141.7	141.7	141.1	141.1	141.1	138.1	138.1	136.9	130.9
Metals and metal products.....	150.4	150.8	152.2	153.2	152.4	150.6	150.0	150.1	151.0	151.4	152.2	152.3	152.1	148.4	136.6
Iron and steel.....	166.5	167.8	170.2	171.2	170.3	165.4	162.9	161.9	163.8	163.9	163.3	163.3	162.5	154.7	140.6
Nonferrous metals.....	130														



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.	
	Nov. <sup>2</sup>	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	1956	1955
Machinery and motive products.....	148.5	*147.7	146.9	146.2	145.8	145.2	145.1	145.0	144.8	144.5	143.9	143.6	143.4	137.8	128.4
Agricultural machinery and equipment.....	136.9	*136.2	133.4	132.5	132.3	132.3	132.3	132.1	132.2	132.0	131.8	131.2	130.8	127.6	123.2
Construction machinery and equipment.....	165.2	*164.9	162.9	161.4	157.9	157.6	157.6	157.5	156.7	156.3	156.2	155.9	155.5	148.6	137.1
Metalworking machinery and equipment.....	171.4	*170.6	168.9	167.0	166.1	165.6	165.6	165.3	164.9	163.8	163.4	163.3	163.0	156.4	142.5
General purpose machinery and equipment.....	160.4	*159.5	158.5	158.0	157.4	156.5	156.0	156.2	155.9	155.8	155.5	154.6	154.0	147.5	134.0
Miscellaneous machinery.....	148.0	*147.7	147.3	146.3	144.5	143.9	143.8	143.7	143.3	143.0	142.5	142.2	142.0	137.0	129.2
Electrical machinery and equipment.....	150.7	150.7	150.8	149.6	149.5	148.2	148.2	147.8	147.5	147.1	146.0	145.4	145.2	138.4	128.2
Motor vehicles.....	137.1	*135.5	134.8	134.7	134.7	134.7	134.7	134.7	134.6	134.6	134.3	134.3	134.2	129.8	122.9
Furniture and other household durables.....	122.6	*122.6	122.3	122.4	122.2	121.7	121.6	121.5	121.9	121.9	121.9	121.2	121.1	119.1	115.9
Household furniture.....	122.8	122.6	122.5	122.9	122.8	122.4	122.4	122.4	122.2	122.0	122.0	121.2	121.2	119.0	114.0
Commercial furniture.....	153.8	153.6	153.6	153.6	153.6	147.3	147.3	147.3	146.9	146.9	146.9	146.9	146.9	141.8	132.0
Floor covering.....	132.5	132.5	132.5	132.5	132.5	133.8	133.8	133.8	134.3	134.3	135.1	131.9	131.9	131.1	126.4
Household appliances.....	104.9	*105.4	104.6	104.7	104.9	105.2	105.1	105.4	106.8	106.8	106.5	105.9	106.5	105.5	106.8
Television, radio receivers, and phonographs.....	95.5	95.6	95.6	95.6	94.8	93.4	93.1	93.1	93.1	93.5	93.5	93.3	93.5	93.1	93.0
Other household durable goods.....	149.0	148.8	148.3	148.2	147.9	147.9	147.7	147.0	147.0	147.0	146.8	146.7	145.0	140.9	133.5
Nonmetallic minerals—structural.....	135.3	135.3	135.2	135.3	135.2	135.1	135.0	134.6	133.2	132.7	132.0	131.3	131.2	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.....	136.9	136.9	136.7	136.5	136.4	135.8	135.7	135.7	135.1	134.8	134.6	131.7	131.6	130.6	124.8
Concrete products.....	126.5	126.5	126.3	126.4	126.4	126.7	126.7	126.6	125.7	125.6	125.6	125.3	125.3	123.0	118.6
Structural clay products.....	155.1	*155.1	155.0	155.0	155.1	155.1	155.0	155.0	150.8	150.7	150.6	150.5	150.3	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.....	124.6	124.6	124.6	125.8	125.8	125.8	125.8	121.6	118.2	115.3	111.2	114.4	114.4	111.7	106.1
Other nonmetallic minerals.....	128.5	128.5	128.6	128.4	128.3	128.3	128.3	128.3	127.5	126.0	124.3	124.3	124.3	123.4	121.2
Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages.....	127.8	127.7	127.7	127.7	127.7	124.7	124.5	124.5	124.1	124.1	124.0	123.6	123.5	122.3	121.6
Cigarettes.....	134.8	134.8	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
Cigars.....	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	103.9
Other tobacco manufactures.....	144.3	144.3	143.8	143.8	143.8	134.9	127.7	126.9	126.0	126.0	126.0	126.0	122.5	122.8	121.8
Alcoholic beverages.....	119.8	119.6	119.6	119.6	119.6	119.6	119.6	119.6	119.0	119.0	119.0	118.1	118.1	115.8	114.6
Nonalcoholic beverages.....	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.0	148.7	148.7	148.7	148.7	148.3	148.1
Miscellaneous products.....	86.8	*87.7	89.4	90.1	88.8	87.3	89.4	91.4	92.0	92.4	93.2	91.7	91.2	91.0	92.0
Toys, sporting goods, small arms, and ammunition.....	117.9	*117.9	118.2	117.8	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	116.9	116.8	116.1	113.5
Manufactured animal feeds.....	61.4	63.2	66.4	68.2	66.0	63.4	67.2	71.0	72.0	72.8	74.4	72.6	71.9	72.0	75.7
Notions and accessories.....	97.4	97.4	97.4	97.4	97.4	97.4	97.4	97.4	96.7	96.7	96.7	96.6	96.5	95.3	92.1
Jewelry, watches, and photographic equipment.....	107.6	107.6	107.6	107.2	106.8	106.8	107.6	107.6	107.6	107.6	107.7	105.4	105.2	104.9	103.7
Other miscellaneous products.....	130.8	130.7	130.1	129.4	128.8	127.2	126.8	126.8	126.5	126.3	126.1	125.4	125.1	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	
	Nov. <sup>1</sup>	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	1956	1955
All commodities.....	118.0	*117.8	118.0	118.4	118.2	117.4	117.1	117.2	116.9	117.0	116.9	116.3	115.9	114.3	110.7
Crude materials for further processing.....	95.2	95.3	97.0	99.6	99.7	98.8	96.5	97.1	96.7	96.7	97.4	96.6	94.9	95.0	94.5
Crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs.....	86.8	86.1	87.3	90.3	90.4	89.1	86.9	88.0	88.5	85.9	86.3	85.0	83.4	84.0	85.7
Crude nonfood materials except fuel.....	108.1	109.9	112.6	115.0	115.2	115.0	112.0	111.6	113.4	114.2	115.8	115.9	114.3	114.2	110.1
Crude nonfood materials, except fuel, for manufacturing.....	106.6	108.5	111.5	114.1	114.3	114.2	110.9	110.5	112.5	113.3	115.1	115.5	113.7	113.6	109.6
Crude nonfood materials, except fuel, for construction.....	136.9	136.9	136.7	136.5	136.4	135.8	135.7	135.6	135.1	134.8	134.6	131.7	131.6	130.6	124.9
Crude fuel.....	119.1	119.0	118.6	118.0	118.0	118.1	119.3	120.0	119.9	121.7	120.8	120.4	116.5	113.3	105.8
Crude fuel for manufacturing.....	118.8	118.7	118.4	117.8	117.9	117.9	119.2	119.8	119.6	121.3	120.4	120.0	116.3	113.0	105.4
Crude fuel for nonmanufacturing industry.....	119.5	119.4	118.9	118.2	118.3	118.3	119.6	120.2	120.5	122.3	121.4	121.0	116.8	113.7	106.5
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....	125.2	125.2	125.4	125.5	125.2	124.5	124.7	125.0	124.9	125.1	124.8	124.2	123.8	122.1	117.0
Intermediate materials and components for manufacturing.....	127.4	127.3	127.4	127.4	127.1	126.2	126.2	126.3	126.3	126.5	126.4	125.9	125.7	123.7	118.2
Intermediate materials for food manufacturing.....	100.8	99.6	99.6	99.5	100.1	99.2	98.5	99.0	99.6	100.4	101.1	100.1	99.8	98.0	97.7
Intermediate materials for nondurable manufacturing.....	105.8	106.0	106.0	105.9	105.8	105.9	105.6	105.4	105.2	105.5	105.4	105.0	104.8	104.3	102.7
Intermediate materials for durable manufacturing.....	154.3	154.2	154.3	154.7	153.8	151.6	152.0	152.5	152.5	152.6	152.1	151.1	151.1	148.5	139.7
Components for manufacturing.....	149.0	148.9	149.4	148.8	148.3	147.7	148.0	147.9	147.6	147.4	147.5	147.9	147.9	142.9	130.9
Materials and components for construction.....	133.0	133.0	133.1	133.4	133.3	132.6	132.6	132.8	132.7	132.8	132.8	133.0	133.1	132.0	125.6
Processed fuels and lubricants.....	110.9	*111.5	112.0	112.6	112.7	113.3	114.3	115.2	114.7	114.7	112.2	109.9	106.4	106.7	103.5
Processed fuels and lubricants for manufacturing.....	109.6	*110.0	110.3	111.0	110.9	111.3	112.3	113.2	112.6	112.7	110.4	108.5	105.4	105.3	102.2
Processed fuels and lubricants for nonmanufacturing industry.....	113.2	*114.1	114.9	115.4	115.7	116.8	117.9	118.6	118.3	118.2	115.2	112.3	108.3	109.1	105.7
Containers, nonreturnable.....	135.3	135.3	134.9	134.8	134.5	134.1	134.1	132.8	132.9	132.7	133.0	132.6	132.3	129.5	119.8
Supplies.....	112.2	112.3	112.6	112.5	111.7	110.9	112.0	113.1	113.3	113.4	113.8	113.0	112.7	111.3	108.5
Supplies for manufacturing.....	140.7	*140.2	138.5	136.9	137.0	136.7	136.7	136.8	136.1	135.9	135.4	135.3	135.3	132.9	127.3
Supplies for nonmanufacturing industry.....	99.2	*99.7	100.9	101.5	100.2	99.1	100.8	102.4	103.0	103.3	104.0	102.9	102.5	101.6	100.0
Manufactured animal feeds.....	61.2	62.6	66.0	67.9	65.6	63.6	67.8	71.7	73.1	73.1	75.7	73.6	72.6	72.9	76.7
Other supplies.....	121.5	121.4	121.3	121.1	120.4	119.9	120.0	120.2	120.4	120.4	120.4	120.0	119.9	118.2	113.4
Finished goods (goods to users, including raw foods and fuels).....	119.4	*119.0	118.8	118.6	118.5	117.6	117.4	117.4	116.9	117.0	116.7	116.2	116.2	114.0	110.9
Consumer finished goods.....	112.0	*111.8	111.6	111.6	111.5	110.7	110.5	110.5	109.9	110.2	109.9	109.3	109.4	108.0	106.4
Consumer foods.....	106.8	106.2	106.0	106.2	106.2	104.2	103.1	102.7	101.3	101.8	102.3	101.8	102.7	101.0	101.1
Consumer crude foods.....	105.4	*106.9	98.6	96.1	94.9	88.1	88.4	91.1	86.3	88.7	91.0	94.6	97.2	96.2	96.4
Consumer processed foods.....	107.2	106.3	107.6	108.2	108.4	107.2	105.9	105.0	104.1	104.3	104.4	103.3	103.9	102.1	102.2
Consumer other nondurable goods.....	112.2	112.4	112.4	112.2	112.2	112.0	112.5	112.2	112.9	111.8	111.0	110.3	109.9	107.8	
Consumer durable goods.....	124.0	*123.5	123.0	123.1	122.9	122.7	122.7	122.7	122.9	123.0	122.9	122.4	122.3	119.7	115.9
Producer finished goods.....	149.2	*148.4	147.8	147.2	146.4	145.5	145.5	145.3	145.1	144.7	144.3	144.4	143.8	138.1	128.5
Producer goods for manufacturing industries.....	153.6	*152.7	152.3	151.9	151.1	150.1	150.1	150.0	149.7	149.2	148.8	148.5	148.2	142.2	130.9
Producer goods for nonmanufacturing industries.....	145.6	*144.9	144.1	143.2	142.6	141.6	141.6	141.4	141.2	140.9	140.5	140.2	140.0	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	
	Nov. <sup>1</sup>	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	1956	1955
All foods.....	106.1	105.4	105.2	105.4	105.7	103.7	102.8	102.4	101.0	101.5	102.1	101.6	102.4	100.8	101.0
All fish.....	121.2	119.3	120.0	116.0	119.9	117.2	117.0	119.4	119.4	115.3	121.8	116.1	118.4	114.1	105.4
Special metals and metal products.....	146.9	*146.7	147.4	148.1	147.5	146.2	145.8	145.9	146.5	146.8	147.3	147.3	147.1	143.3	132.9
Metalworking machinery.....	178.7	*178.3	177.9	177.8	176.0	175.0	174.9	174.5	174.1	173.6	173.0	172.4	172.2	165.0	146.8
Machinery and equipment.....	154.7	*154.3	153.5	152.4	151.7	150.9	150.7	150.6	150.2	149.8	149.1	148.6	148.3	142.1	131.4
Agricultural machinery (including tractors).....	137.3	*136.5	133.4	132.6	132.4	132.5	132.5	132.3	132.3	132.2	131.6	131.1	130.7	127.4	122.9
Total tractors.....	145.6	*145.1	142.7	141.5	139.3	139.3	139.3	139.2	139.0	138.7	138.0	137.2	137.2	132.5	124.7
Steel-mill products.....	183.2	*183.2	183.0	183.0	182.9	175.6	175.7	175.3	175.3	174.5	172.1	169.9	169.9	163.2	150.7
Building materials.....	130.2	*130.2	130.9	131.2	131.4	130.7	130.7	130.7	130.5	130.5	130.5	130.5	130.8	130.0	125.5
Soaps.....	107.2	107.2	107.0	103.8	103.8	103.6	103.6	103.4	103.4	102.9	100.9	100.4	100.2	99.7	97.8
Synthetic detergents.....	101.0	101.0	101.0	98.2	98.2	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	95.1	91.7
Refined petroleum products.....	121.6	123.0	124.1	124.0	125.0	127.3	129.0	129.7	130.0	130.3	124.6	120.6	116.8	111.7	111.2
East Coast petroleum.....	117.2	117.2	117.2	118.6	121.2	123.7	125.0	128.8	128.8	128.8	120.6	117.5	114.3	114.6	107.6
Mid-continent petroleum.....	120.7	120.7	121.8	121.2	121.7	126.2	128.4	128.4	129.4	130.2	121.9	119.7	118.3	118.3	109.4
Gulf Coast petroleum.....	123.0	126.7	126.7	126.7	127.9	129.2	131.0	133.6	133.6	133.6	130.1	121.2	117.2	118.8	117.1
Pacific Coast petroleum.....	130.5	130.5	135.9	135.9	135.9	135.2	135.2	130.2	130.2	130.2	127.0	127.0	116.2	117.4	109.6
Pulp, paper and products, excl. bldg. paper.....	130.7	130.6	129.9	129.6	129.2	128.6	128.6	128.3	128.5	128.2	128.3	127.7	127.6	127.0	119.1
Bituminous coal, domestic sizes.....	124.6	124.0	123.2	122.1	119.1	117.2	116.1	116.5	121.4	124.1	124.1	123.9	123.7	115.4	110.2
Lumber and wood products, excl. millwork.....	115.5	*115.7	116.3	117.2	118.0	118.4	118.5	119.0	118.9	119.6	120.3	120.0	120.5	124.9	122.9
All commodities except farm products.....	122.4	*122.2	122.5	122.6	122.4	121.8	121.7	121.7	121.6	121.7	121.5	120.9	120.6	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: 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
October <sup>2</sup> .....	300	500	100,000	185,000	1,350,000	.13
November <sup>2</sup> .....	150	325	50,000	100,000	700,000	.08
December <sup>2</sup> .....	100	220	20,000	40,000	400,000	.04

<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. 1163 (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)												1956	1957	1956
	1957														
	Dec. <sup>2</sup>	Nov.*	Oct.*	Sept.*	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.			
Total new construction <sup>1</sup>	3,667	4,112	4,495	4,569	4,561	4,361	4,308	4,025	3,657	3,295	3,007	3,198	3,544	47,255	46,060
Private construction	2,705	2,942	3,059	3,100	3,124	3,046	2,971	2,808	2,603	2,405	2,226	2,324	2,654	33,313	33,242
Residential buildings (nonfarm)	1,345	1,484	1,535	1,561	1,571	1,547	1,489	1,396	1,301	1,162	1,043	1,137	1,302	16,571	17,632
New dwelling units	1,005	1,090	1,130	1,140	1,140	1,115	1,070	985	940	870	790	885	1,045	12,160	13,490
Additions and alterations <sup>3</sup>	290	343	357	374	387	392	379	374	327	258	217	214	277	3,912	3,695
Nonhousekeeping	50	51	48	47	44	40	40	37	34	34	36	38	40	499	447
Nonresidential buildings <sup>4</sup>	764	802	806	802	805	778	786	747	713	709	704	722	772	9,138	8,817
Industrial	248	251	256	260	266	262	270	270	271	269	270	269	274	3,162	3,084
Commercial	305	332	332	322	319	311	309	287	263	264	257	269	305	3,570	3,631
Office buildings and warehouses	172	179	177	168	167	156	153	146	135	133	135	143	157	1,864	1,684
Stores, restaurants, and garages	133	153	155	154	152	155	156	141	128	131	122	126	148	1,706	1,947
Other nonresidential buildings	211	219	218	220	220	205	207	190	179	176	177	184	168	2,406	2,102
Religious	74	78	80	81	80	75	73	68	64	63	65	67	71	868	768
Educational	44	46	47	47	47	42	43	40	39	40	41	43	46	519	536
Hospital and institutional <sup>5</sup>	48	49	48	48	47	41	43	40	38	36	34	33	32	505	328
Social and recreational	27	28	27	28	29	27	26	24	23	23	23	24	26	309	275
Miscellaneous	18	18	16	16	17	20	22	18	15	14	14	17	18	205	195
Farm construction	100	114	133	159	173	169	159	146	126	112	102	97	97	1,590	1,560
Public utilities	483	528	570	560	556	535	518	501	448	409	365	357	413	5,830	5,113
Railroad	35	37	42	41	41	41	40	38	37	35	31	32	36	450	427
Telephone and telegraph	86	86	97	87	89	95	90	101	94	94	86	75	88	1,080	1,066
Other public utilities	362	405	431	432	426	399	388	362	317	280	248	250	289	4,300	3,620
All other private	13	14	15	18	19	17	19	18	15	13	12	11	10	184	120
Public construction	962	1,170	1,436	1,469	1,437	1,315	1,337	1,217	1,054	890	781	874	890	13,042	12,818
Residential buildings <sup>6</sup>	57	56	54	53	48	40	40	38	34	30	31	29	30	510	292
Nonresidential buildings (other than military facilities)	342	364	406	416	414	389	406	383	375	345	302	339	324	4,481	4,072
Industrial	32	33	35	35	38	36	43	42	42	41	37	44	45	458	453
Educational	226	235	262	261	259	249	254	233	233	215	191	214	201	2,832	2,549
Hospital and institutional	24	25	27	30	29	28	32	33	31	27	23	24	23	333	298
Administrative and service	29	34	41	46	44	38	39	38	36	32	27	30	29	434	362
Other nonresidential buildings	31	37	41	44	44	38	38	37	33	30	24	27	26	424	410
Military facilities <sup>7</sup>	88	107	132	134	138	117	110	103	89	84	80	93	98	1,275	1,395
Highways	275	410	575	580	550	505	520	445	330	230	195	225	239	4,840	4,470
Sewer and water systems	97	107	118	127	129	120	121	117	113	105	93	100	100	1,847	1,275
Sewer	61	67	73	77	77	68	67	64	63	59	53	56	56	785	701
Water	36	40	45	50	52	52	54	53	50	46	40	44	44	562	574
Public service enterprises	25	31	38	44	43	38	38	35	30	26	21	24	27	393	384
Conservation and development	71	86	102	104	103	94	89	83	72	61	53	57	65	975	826
All other public	7	9	11	11	12	12	13	13	11	9	6	7	7	121	104

<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 house-keeping 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. 1163 (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)														
	1957										1956		1956	1955	
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Total	Total
Total public construction.....	879.4	732.1	865.3	1,132.8	1,315.9	1,119.3	971.6	1,107.2	768.1	923.3	823.9	769.4	837.9	10,372.2	9,000.5
Federally owned.....	129.2	49.8	53.3	145.1	385.9	218.5	309.7	345.2	217.3	210.2	176.4	119.0	151.9	2,037.4	1,556.0
Residential buildings.....	56.5	1.5	1.4	60.3	30.6	64.5	21.5	115.4	19.3	30.2	19.9	1.2	8.9	128.1	61.4
Nonresidential buildings.....	40.3	14.0	13.9	30.9	205.8	69.7	58.4	71.7	67.3	87.1	50.8	57.3	97.6	909.4	885.5
Educational.....	.3	.2	(?)	2.1	7.6	1.0	8.7	4.0	1.5	20.5	1.4	.9	6.7	23.7	21.6
Hospital and institutional.....	3.7	.7	.1	.3	29.1	1.4	4	4.6	2.0	18.1	1.1	.5	6.8	43.9	77.5
Administrative and service.....	23.7	1.7	4.8	10.1	64.5	11.2	7.4	3.5	1.5	4.5	3.8	3.0	5.1	87.3	66.7
Other nonresidential buildings.....	12.6	11.4	9.0	18.4	104.6	56.1	41.9	59.6	62.3	46.0	44.5	52.9	79.0	754.5	719.7
Airfield buildings.....	3.8	2.3	.8	14.0	23.3	11.5	7.4	11.6	9.3	5.6	3.0	6.4	1.8	72.1	103.8
Troop housing.....	(?)	1.1	(?)	.2	9.2	7.7	9.8	7.7	16.4	5.6	11.7	4.7	20.3	122.7	54.1
Warehouses.....	(?)	.3	.5	.9	11.3	5.9	2.7	4.0	5.8	3.5	3.6	1.2	2.0	63.2	84.0
All other.....	8.8	7.7	7.7	3.3	60.8	31.0	22.0	36.3	30.8	31.3	26.2	40.6	54.9	496.5	477.8
Airfields.....	3.5	3.1	1.8	(?)	26.4	24.8	34.7	49.7	27.0	7.9	28.0	21.6	4.7	155.7	157.4
Conservation and development.....	18.6	14.5	14.4	42.1	73.5	31.3	143.0	83.1	49.7	52.8	62.6	26.5	27.9	511.0	271.9
Highways.....	7.6	8.6	7.5	9.0	12.1	6.8	15.8	4.1	3.4	9.3	7.1	8.8	9.3	91.9	58.5
Electric power.....	.8	.9	2.4	1.1	6.0	5.7	23.4	2.9	25.6	7.9	3.9	2.1	1.6	177.5	43.5
All other federally owned.....	1.9	7.2	11.9	1.7	31.5	15.7	12.9	18.3	25.0	15.0	4.1	1.5	1.9	63.8	77.8
State and locally owned.....	750.2	682.3	812.0	987.7	930.0	900.8	661.9	762.0	550.8	713.1	647.5	650.4	686.0	8,334.8	7,444.5
Residential buildings.....	55.2	20.4	44.3	38.8	27.5	21.7	14.7	7.4	31.4	21.8	13.8	17.6	23.0	253.2	210.1
Nonresidential buildings.....	303.5	278.1	305.5	267.0	337.8	345.2	256.2	300.8	256.1	252.8	272.2	253.5	252.8	3,202.8	2,842.0
Educational.....	215.4	201.0	223.2	183.0	231.9	237.6	191.6	234.9	175.9	184.9	211.5	189.3	175.0	2,289.0	2,107.2
Hospital and institutional.....	41.6	15.5	19.6	22.2	35.8	43.6	17.4	15.8	27.4	12.6	13.9	15.3	28.2	278.9	185.9
Administrative and service.....	19.7	31.7	36.8	28.7	34.2	23.3	20.1	25.0	29.2	23.3	22.9	21.0	27.7	320.8	263.0
Other nonresidential buildings.....	26.8	29.9	25.9	33.1	35.9	40.7	27.1	25.1	23.6	32.0	23.9	27.9	21.9	314.1	285.9
Highways.....	248.0	272.3	238.5	540.8	414.7	306.7	289.5	349.6	186.2	317.1	240.5	278.1	269.1	3,211.6	2,933.5
Sewer and water systems.....	77.0	69.8	75.1	80.7	103.7	172.6	67.7	75.4	55.4	68.9	80.8	65.2	93.7	1,100.0	895.5
Sewer.....	42.7	47.8	53.5	55.5	74.4	94.4	44.1	43.6	16.6	37.3	49.1	36.2	50.3	658.9	501.9
Water.....	34.3	22.0	21.6	25.2	29.3	78.2	23.6	31.8	38.8	31.6	31.7	29.0	43.4	441.1	393.6
Public service enterprises.....	48.2	26.6	74.7	38.7	33.3	27.3	18.8	17.4	11.7	33.1	31.2	25.2	26.0	336.5	378.0
Electric power.....	24.3	10.1	61.6	14.7	23.7	9.0	9.0	7.7	8.2	17.1	11.2	17.9	17.8	227.2	247.4
Other.....	23.9	16.5	13.1	24.0	9.6	18.3	9.8	9.7	3.5	16.0	20.0	7.3	8.2	109.3	130.6
Conservation and development.....	8.4	7.8	10.8	12.3	4.8	20.3	8.6	4.5	5.1	12.0	4.1	5.8	12.9	139.3	117.2
All other State and locally owned.....	9.9	7.3	8.1	9.4	8.2	7.0	6.4	6.9	4.9	7.4	4.9	5.0	8.5	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	
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.*	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.*	Total	Total
All building construction.....	1,607.9	1,543.3	1,626.1	1,693.4	1,748.7	1,829.7	1,714.4	1,534.3	1,218.9	1,111.0	1,053.0	1,340.4	1,660.8	18,760.7	18,939.0
Private.....	1,431.4	1,413.6	1,462.7	1,518.9	1,484.9	1,643.8	1,530.4	1,373.6	1,053.9	976.3	925.5	1,192.8	1,487.1	16,884.7	17,264.3
Public.....	176.5	129.6	163.4	174.5	263.7	185.9	184.0	160.7	165.0	134.7	127.4	147.6	173.8	1,876.0	1,674.7
New residential building.....	892.9	812.0	885.9	847.6	893.7	954.1	909.6	819.6	599.5	542.9	528.7	682.6	881.1	10,280.6	11,696.1
Dwelling units (housekeeping only).....	867.4	795.7	871.8	832.4	881.9	935.9	896.3	803.2	588.2	535.2	519.9	674.7	866.1	10,138.5	11,535.1
Privately owned.....	825.0	784.0	852.0	807.6	823.2	918.5	884.0	801.5	571.7	528.0	614.0	667.8	839.0	9,992.1	11,386.4
1-family.....	730.6	696.5	748.8	724.6	734.1	818.6	794.8	710.5	504.7	465.5	454.0	609.3	777.2	9,211.3	10,643.1
2-family.....	21.9	20.1	18.8	19.6	20.3	20.3	21.5	20.2	17.1	12.7	11.8	15.7	17.9	214.8	208.4
3- and 4-family.....	9.9	9.2	8.7	9.3	10.0	11.9	11.4	10.4	7.5	8.0	5.4	7.2	9.3	87.9	84.0
5-or-more family.....	62.5	58.2	75.6	54.1	58.8	67.7	56.3	60.5	42.3	41.9	42.8	35.5	34.1	448.1	451.0
Publicly owned.....	42.5	11.7	19.8	24.8	58.7	17.4	12.3	1.7	16.3	7.2	5.9	8.9	27.1	176.4	148.7
Nonhousekeeping buildings.....	25.4	16.3	14.1	15.1	11.8	18.2	13.3	16.4	11.3	7.2	8.9	7.9	15.0	142.2	161.1
New nonresidential buildings.....	560.8	562.8	557.2	656.5	663.4	676.8	624.6	556.5	490.5	449.0	414.4	526.4	612.2	6,649.7	5,593.7
Commercial buildings.....	<sup>2</sup> 183.7	<sup>2</sup> 203.4	<sup>2</sup> 167.3	<sup>2</sup> 203.3	<sup>2</sup> 183.5	<sup>2</sup> 231.7	<sup>2</sup> 107.6	<sup>2</sup> 167.3	<sup>2</sup> 155.6	<sup>2</sup> 124.4	135.7	153.0	<sup>2</sup> 180.4	2,078.0	1,858.7
Amusement buildings.....	<sup>2</sup> 11.6	<sup>2</sup> 10.5	<sup>2</sup> 8.8	<sup>2</sup> 11.9	<sup>2</sup> 13.8	<sup>2</sup> 13.4	<sup>2</sup> 15.5	<sup>2</sup> 11.0	<sup>2</sup> 5.9	<sup>2</sup> 7.2	5.7	10.6	<sup>2</sup> 8.9	113.4	99.4
Commercial garages.....	5.1	4.9	4.0	5.3	6.9	7.1	7.3	3.7	3.7	4.5	4.0	4.7	5.8	60.0	66.7
Gasoline and service stations.....	13.0	14.1	13.9	14.8	13.8	15.5	15.0	14.0	12.2	12.5	10.3	13.9	17.2	165.4	140.0
Office buildings.....	<sup>2</sup> 72.2	<sup>2</sup> 102.1	<sup>2</sup> 69.1	<sup>2</sup> 76.2	<sup>2</sup> 66.8	<sup>2</sup> 106.1	<sup>2</sup> 73.6	<sup>2</sup> 56.6	<sup>2</sup> 75.3	<sup>2</sup> 46.1	57.6	56.1	<sup>2</sup> 46.7	734.4	553.4
Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	82.0	71.7	71.4	95.1	82.2	89.6	86.2	81.9	58.5	54.2	58.2	67.8	101.7	1,004.7	999.1
Community buildings.....	<sup>2</sup> 213.8	<sup>2</sup> 198.3	<sup>2</sup> 213.1	<sup>2</sup> 224.4	<sup>2</sup> 253.5	<sup>2</sup> 241.6	<sup>2</sup> 218.5	<sup>2</sup> 153.4	<sup>2</sup> 170.8	<sup>2</sup> 170.8	145.2	175.6	<sup>2</sup> 225.8	2,225.7	1,946.2
Educational buildings.....	127.2	131.4	119.7	123.5	123.1	155.7	139.9	138.2	101.4	110.9	99.6	120.6	139.7	1,407.1	1,242.3
Institutional buildings.....	<sup>2</sup> 46.1	<sup>2</sup> 29.0	<sup>2</sup> 50.9	<sup>2</sup> 60.4	<sup>2</sup> 83.2	<sup>2</sup> 36.4	<sup>2</sup> 31.8	<sup>2</sup> 37.2	<sup>2</sup> 22.3	<sup>2</sup> 32.9	19.3	24.4	<sup>2</sup> 44.1	387.3	307.7
Religious buildings.....	40.6	37.9	42.6	40.5	47.2	49.5	46.8	40.5	29.7	27.0	29.2	30.6	42.0	450.8	396.2
Garages, private residential.....	21.9	24.2	23.3	21.6	22.7	23.1	19.8	14.5	6.7	5.2	6.4	13.8	23.4	201.9	187.6
Industrial buildings.....	<sup>2</sup> 91.9	<sup>2</sup> 81.6	<sup>2</sup> 87.2	<sup>2</sup> 124.9	<sup>2</sup> 101.9	<sup>2</sup> 90.5	<sup>2</sup> 109.0	<sup>2</sup> 99.0	<sup>2</sup> 87.1	<sup>2</sup> 87.9	59.8	105.5	<sup>2</sup> 125.6	1,260.5	830.4
Public buildings.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	23.1	29.1	(3)	326.9	306.6
Public utilities buildings.....	<sup>2</sup> 24.6	<sup>2</sup> 34.2	<sup>2</sup> 37.0	<sup>2</sup> 49.5	<sup>2</sup> 37.7	<sup>2</sup> 45.8	<sup>2</sup> 37.8	<sup>2</sup> 22.5	<sup>2</sup> 51.7	<sup>2</sup> 35.0	28.4	27.5	29.9	326.7	273.1
All other nonresidential buildings.....	<sup>2</sup> 24.9	<sup>2</sup> 21.0	<sup>2</sup> 29.4	<sup>2</sup> 32.7	<sup>2</sup> 64.1	<sup>2</sup> 44.0	<sup>2</sup> 41.9	<sup>2</sup> 37.5	<sup>2</sup> 36.1	<sup>2</sup> 25.7	15.9	21.8	<sup>2</sup> 27.1	229.9	191.0
Additions, alterations, and repairs.....	154.2	168.5	183.0	189.3	191.6	198.9	180.2	158.2	128.9	119.0	109.8	131.4	167.5	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.

\* Revised.

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	
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.*	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.*	Total	Total
All building construction <sup>2</sup> .....	1,607.9	1,543.3	1,626.1	1,693.4	1,748.7	1,829.7	1,714.4	1,534.3	1,218.9	1,111.0	1,053.0	1,340.4	1,660.8	18,760.7	18,939.0
Northeast.....	330.0	346.8	371.8	344.1	338.4	439.2	353.0	338.9	235.8	196.6	243.9	291.2	348.9	4,047.8	4,129.6
North Central.....	489.3	479.9	504.5	516.8	558.5	542.1	536.5	446.5	320.6	242.8	258.0	387.0	542.0	5,670.7	5,715.4
South.....	400.0	380.3	387.3	439.6	405.6	425.7	404.6	354.9	360.7	339.7	272.0	317.0	387.3	4,462.6	4,667.7
West.....	388.6	336.4	362.5	393.0	386.2	422.7	420.3	394.0	301.8	331.9	279.1	345.2	382.6	4,579.7	4,426.2
New dwelling units (housekeeping only).....	867.4	795.7	871.8	832.4	881.9	935.9	896.3	803.2	588.2	535.2	519.9	674.7	866.1	10,138.5	11,535.1
Northeast.....	176.8	157.4	199.8	162.3	183.7	195.5	190.4	160.4	96.6	86.9	118.0	151.2	193.1	2,196.6	2,500.1
North Central.....	253.1	247.6	267.3	257.7	277.6	283.2	266.7	240.0	146.1	106.7	127.1	193.9	269.1	3,137.0	3,488.5
South.....	210.4	199.4	203.6	223.4	220.3	232.2	210.6	185.5	177.9	172.5	132.6	149.9	202.6	2,347.1	2,700.9
West.....	227.1	191.3	201.1	189.0	200.3	225.2	228.7	217.3	167.6	169.1	142.1	179.7	201.3	2,457.9	2,845.7
New nonresidential buildings.....	560.8	562.8	557.2	656.5	663.4	676.8	624.6	556.5	490.5	449.0	414.4	526.4	612.2	6,649.7	5,593.7
Northeast.....	105.0	144.8	129.4	139.8	112.3	159.2	124.1	141.0	114.1	83.2	99.2	111.4	117.4	1,431.6	1,233.8
North Central.....	193.5	177.5	181.7	202.2	230.6	202.1	216.5	164.8	140.3	110.7	99.0	157.5	215.4	1,991.4	1,748.7
South.....	144.0	137.1	129.8	155.8	137.4	136.1	139.6	118.0	137.0	131.0	108.4	130.1	139.5	1,591.5	1,455.4
West.....	118.0	103.4	116.4	158.7	137.4	149.4	144.5	132.8	99.2	124.1	107.8	127.5	140.0	1,635.2	1,155.9
Additions, alterations, and repairs.....	154.2	168.5	183.0	189.3	191.6	198.9	180.2	158.2	128.9	119.0	109.8	131.4	167.5	1,830.4	1,649.1
Northeast.....	34.7	42.4	40.5	39.8	40.3	51.6	36.8	35.0	24.0	24.8	24.1	27.5	34.2	394.1	364.9
North Central.....	38.9	47.4	52.5	54.6	48.0	55.0	51.1	39.6	32.8	24.8	30.1	34.0	53.8	510.2	449.2
South.....	41.4	39.9	49.1	52.2	57.4	48.6	50.1	43.3	39.7	35.3	29.4	34.8	41.6	481.9	451.1
West.....	39.1	38.7	40.9	42.7	45.9	43.7	42.2	40.3	32.4	34.0	26.2	35.2	37.9	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)														
	1957										1956			1956	1955
	Sept.	Aug.*	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.*	Sept.	Total	Total
All States.....	1,543.3	1,626.1	1,693.4	1,748.7	1,829.7	1,714.4	1,534.3	1,218.9	1,111.0	1,053.0	1,340.4	1,660.8	1,439.3	18,760.7	18,939.0
Metropolitan areas <sup>2</sup> .....	1,197.4	1,261.8	1,302.5	1,350.6	1,423.9	1,322.4	1,203.8	964.7	864.7	841.6	1,032.0	1,301.1	1,100.1	14,667.4	15,108.9
Nonmetropolitan areas.....	346.3	364.4	390.9	398.1	405.8	392.0	330.5	254.2	246.3	211.4	308.4	359.7	339.2	4,093.3	3,830.1
Alabama.....	14.1	13.8	18.7	15.4	19.9	20.0	14.1	15.2	14.3	11.0	14.7	14.4	14.2	173.1	166.5
Arizona.....	19.4	20.1	19.3	20.3	18.4	22.8	18.1	13.6	26.8	11.4	16.3	19.8	12.4	189.7	165.8
Arkansas.....	5.7	5.4	8.4	4.7	6.2	6.2	6.4	9.0	5.0	3.4	3.7	4.5	5.3	57.4	54.3
California.....	229.0	250.7	273.4	263.8	301.4	301.1	279.7	212.3	229.4	203.5	242.0	255.6	205.7	3,163.2	3,065.1
Colorado.....	18.3	18.1	25.3	24.0	21.0	22.1	21.9	21.8	19.7	20.2	23.0	41.2	16.8	279.2	280.6
Connecticut.....	36.3	40.5	43.7	33.2	41.2	35.8	42.0	22.3	21.1	22.6	37.1	33.0	29.8	375.1	359.1
Delaware.....	5.9	7.4	8.5	9.3	4.9	5.2	3.2	5.4	6.1	3.4	6.5	7.8	3.2	66.0	62.0
District of Columbia.....	13.2	2.9	13.0	14.4	6.3	8.4	3.9	2.8	5.3	2.4	4.4	17.9	5.7	70.2	87.7
Florida.....	74.5	81.4	88.9	86.6	88.3	79.4	76.0	72.2	70.3	57.8	65.7	77.5	61.7	834.8	746.9
Georgia.....	24.3	18.9	21.9	16.7	19.3	27.5	20.6	22.1	20.2	12.8	17.4	19.2	20.2	250.2	276.7
Idaho.....	3.0	4.0	3.3	3.6	3.9	4.5	3.5	1.3	2.0	1.3	3.3	3.3	4.3	39.6	36.5
Illinois.....	105.7	105.9	109.0	120.1	115.9	142.0	111.7	93.2	61.5	75.2	92.6	119.3	106.9	1,333.8	1,261.6
Indiana.....	43.9	49.0	37.8	42.2	34.9	33.0	51.3	20.7	23.2	20.5	30.7	40.1	34.1	432.0	381.0
Iowa.....	17.1	14.7	18.2	18.5	16.4	17.3	11.2	6.0	4.3	7.6	13.0	21.6	16.7	181.9	180.1
Kansas.....	12.6	17.9	15.8	10.6	12.3	9.9	10.8	10.0	5.8	8.7	14.2	13.3	11.4	151.9	195.4
Kentucky.....	16.5	14.5	16.1	18.8	22.4	16.1	16.8	13.6	6.5	10.1	10.6	11.2	13.9	168.2	189.3
Louisiana.....	20.1	20.9	23.2	27.2	24.6	17.9	17.4	20.4	19.3	18.6	14.9	21.7	19.7	273.1	292.6
Maine.....	3.2	1.8	3.3	3.4	4.9	3.7	2.5	1.0	6	8	2.7	2.7	3.9	33.9	29.8
Maryland.....	29.3	32.5	40.7	53.2	44.6	36.0	30.8	38.0	27.3	28.5	28.0	36.5	26.5	429.8	494.4
Massachusetts.....	31.5	42.6	50.9	45.5	42.3	39.0	51.2	28.4	18.5	25.9	39.5	42.9	47.2	470.0	445.1
Michigan.....	82.5	87.9	91.1	107.8	97.6	99.4	74.2	48.2	45.2	38.9	72.8	115.5	82.7	1,084.6	1,130.4
Minnesota.....	40.1	35.2	42.1	47.4	53.7	43.1	20.1	18.3	10.4	15.0	22.5	30.8	40.2	376.2	403.3
Mississippi.....	6.3	4.4	4.4	7.8	3.2	6.0	2.8	3.6	2.5	3.0	3.5	5.0	5.2	52.5	60.3
Missouri.....	27.7	29.4	35.0	29.1	16.8	25.8	24.7	18.6	16.7	15.3	19.4	29.9	22.4	306.7	336.4
Montana.....	3.1	2.6	3.4	4.0	3.9	5.1	3.0	2.3	1.3	9	2.3	3.2	5.9	41.5	41.7
Nebraska.....	5.7	8.3	7.0	6.6	15.2	6.1	5.6	4.7	2.4	2.6	5.6	8.8	6.4	82.0	100.0
Nevada.....	4.0	4.7	3.5	3.9	3.6	7.2	4.3	3.0	3.6	2.3	3.7	3.0	5.7	45.5	75.3
New Hampshire.....	1.6	2.1	3.0	2.6	3.0	4.5	2.1	1.5	1.1	1.6	3.1	4.4	2.9	37.8	41.2
New Jersey.....	65.0	71.8	60.3	68.4	71.8	72.3	58.8	50.4	40.3	55.6	54.1	74.0	62.8	810.5	832.3
New Mexico.....	7.6	5.5	6.7	10.4	7.9	7.0	6.7	5.4	9.0	5.4	7.2	6.5	7.0	77.2	85.7
New York.....	143.3	114.1	101.2	105.6	198.0	117.8	114.1	80.7	73.3	86.9	100.8	122.0	129.6	1,470.0	1,489.9
North Carolina.....	16.9	17.6	16.9	15.5	18.5	21.5	16.2	15.2	16.1	11.9	14.9	16.7	14.4	221.4	216.4
North Dakota.....	5.0	5.4	5.7	4.1	5.4	2.9	1.6	5	3	9	1.8	3.5	4.0	40.5	35.6
Ohio.....	93.3	108.1	101.3	125.7	123.9	99.1	94.7	73.6	53.4	53.5	78.8	113.9	83.8	1,202.0	1,216.0
Oklahoma.....	9.3	13.2	13.8	8.5	10.6	10.9	10.3	9.2	7.2	8.2	15.9	9.4	13.0	143.2	149.2
Oregon.....	12.3	13.7	14.6	13.2	14.0	12.1	11.4	7.9	12.8	7.2	11.9	13.4	16.3	182.0	157.2
Pennsylvania.....	53.4	93.0	75.8	74.1	72.0	74.3	64.1	49.6	39.9	47.2	48.6	65.8	55.1	780.7	871.9
Rhode Island.....	5.3	5.3	5.3	3.9	5.2	4.3	2.9	1.8	1.6	3.1	4.6	3.6	3.5	59.6	49.0
South Carolina.....	5.3	6.2	7.3	5.9	5.1	8.2	4.4	4.7	4.9	5.3	4.7	6.8	5.1	75.8	94.6
South Dakota.....	3.4	3.5	4.6	2.5	4.1	6.0	2.0	1.0	9	1.0	1.6	4.5	3.2	37.4	36.9
Tennessee.....	14.2	15.8	16.9	22.0	21.6	18.3	15.4	10.5	8.9	13.6	17.0	15.7	15.5	213.0	219.6
Texas.....	88.0	83.6	101.5	91.3	87.0	83.2	82.4	77.1	98.2	56.1	64.9	76.1	71.9	916.9	1,024.6
Utah.....	10.2	9.8	9.4	12.2	14.2	8.1	13.3	7.6	4.3	4.3	9.0	8.2	12.6	145.2	118.7
Vermont.....	7.0	6	6	5	9	1.3	1.2	2	2	2	6	6	2.8	10.1	11.3
Virginia.....	32.2	34.0	32.4	51.5	36.4	33.8	29.6	36.4	24.7	23.2	24.8	40.7	31.2	452.4	475.2
Washington.....	26.4	31.3	31.8	28.9	32.5	28.5	30.5	25.7	22.2	20.7	25.7	24.8	32.7	390.6	381.0
West Virginia.....	4.5	14.8	6.9	16.4	6.8	6.0	4.6	5.2	3.1	2.8	5.2	6.2	5.1	64.4	67.4
Wisconsin.....	42.7	41.0	49.3	44.9	45.9	51.8	38.7	26.0	18.7	18.8	34.0	40.9	36.6	442.0	438.8
Wyoming.....	3.1	2.1	2.5	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.6	8	9	1.9	8	3.4	2.0	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	1,021,600	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	1,068,300	35,500	803,500	300,300	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	10,181,003	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	76,100	3,454,571	3,398,898	55,673
Third quarter.....	346,000	339,300	6,700	252,800	93,200	72,500	97,800	99,900	75,800	3,590,366	3,528,471	61,895
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	963,986	955,891	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	228,500	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	61,800	87,200	86,500	63,400	3,534,804	3,471,787	63,017
July.....	101,100	99,000	2,100	69,700	33,400	21,800	29,700	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	16,500	19,200	22,700	19,000	930,589	925,991	4,598
December.....	63,600	62,900	700	45,100	18,500	12,400	14,200	21,100	15,900	740,873	733,213	7,660
1957: First quarter.....	215,800	202,500	13,300	149,100	66,700	33,800	46,800	78,900	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	3,547,334	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	1,153,246	1,153,246	82,963
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.....	289,900	278,700	11,200	191,000	95,900	58,900	-----	-----	-----	3,434,383	3,313,377	121,006
July.....	99,900	93,900	6,000	63,400	35,500	19,200	27,000	33,500	20,200	1,189,829	1,118,486	71,343
August.....	100,000	96,800	3,200	67,700	32,300	21,800	27,300	31,000	19,900	1,169,754	1,138,891	30,863
September.....	90,000	88,000	2,000	59,900	30,100	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	1,074,800	1,056,000	18,800
Fourth quarter.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
October.....	95,000	87,000	8,000	62,000	33,000	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	1,129,640	1,035,300	94,340
November.....	78,000	75,700	2,300	52,900	25,100	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	915,820	893,260	22,560

<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.

<sup>3</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.



## G: Work Injuries

TABLE G-1. Injury-frequency rates <sup>1</sup> for selected manufacturing industries

Industry	1957 <sup>2</sup>						1956 <sup>2</sup>				1955		Annual average	
	Third quarter				Second quarter	First quarter	Fourth quarter	Third quarter	Second quarter	First quarter	Fourth quarter	Third quarter	1956 <sup>2</sup>	1955
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Quarter										
Average, all manufacturing.....	11.8	11.8	10.9	11.5	11.4	11.3	11.3	12.7	12.1	12.0	11.7	13.1	12.0	12.1
<b>Food and kindred products:</b>														
Meatpacking and custom slaughtering.....	21.5	17.0	18.0	18.8	19.8	20.5	20.0	21.3	21.1	20.3	18.4	20.8	20.6	18.9
Sausages and other prepared meat products.....	24.0	19.8	24.7	22.8	25.5	22.8	24.9	21.3	20.1	22.8	17.7	21.7	22.2	20.2
Poultry and small game dressing and packing.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	45.2	44.7	33.4	39.8	40.9	46.1	37.2	35.9	39.1	41.1	34.3
Dairy products.....	21.5	18.2	20.2	20.0	19.1	16.3	17.0	17.4	18.3	15.4	16.2	16.5	17.1	17.4
Canning and preserving.....	24.7	24.2	23.7	24.2	20.7	20.1	19.9	26.6	20.1	17.8	22.1	26.1	21.9	22.8
Grain-mill products.....	19.4	23.9	22.8	22.1	14.4	16.5	16.5	18.7	15.9	13.6	16.5	19.6	16.2	16.5
Bakery products.....	17.4	17.0	15.7	16.7	16.6	17.4	17.0	16.5	15.9	16.2	15.3	18.3	16.4	16.2
Cane sugar.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	19.7	17.0	18.2	14.1	17.6	22.1	22.3	19.9	15.9	19.0	17.0
Confectionery and related products.....	16.6	13.3	16.5	15.3	11.0	11.3	13.0	13.6	12.0	12.9	13.2	14.7	12.9	13.3
Bottled soft drinks.....	27.8	25.6	22.9	25.5	23.9	22.1	16.7	25.2	29.1	20.2	19.1	28.9	23.0	24.0
Malt and malt liquors.....	14.5	18.7	14.8	16.1	14.8	17.3	13.2	19.6	19.6	13.9	14.2	18.4	16.7	17.4
Distilled liquors.....	7.9	10.8	7.7	8.8	13.0	12.1	6.7	9.9	9.0	9.7	7.7	9.6	8.6	8.4
Miscellaneous food products.....	19.5	18.5	12.8	17.0	14.2	16.7	13.3	13.8	14.1	13.3	13.4	15.7	13.6	13.8
<b>Textile-mill products:</b>														
Cotton yarn and textiles.....	10.0	8.8	8.3	9.1	9.4	8.2	7.9	8.9	8.8	8.1	8.1	8.6	8.4	8.3
Rayon, other synthetic, and silk textiles.....	7.8	8.2	7.3	7.8	6.4	6.8	7.0	7.7	6.1	7.4	6.8	7.6	7.1	6.8
Woolen and worsted textiles.....	21.7	18.4	14.9	18.3	17.6	19.7	16.2	17.5	17.7	16.2	18.2	17.4	16.9	16.9
Knit goods.....	7.3	5.4	7.0	6.6	5.2	4.9	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.2	5.0	6.5	6.0	5.8
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	15.0	13.8	8.4	12.3	15.1	11.3	14.3	16.3	14.8	16.8	16.2	15.8	15.5	14.0
Miscellaneous textile goods.....	11.1	15.3	14.1	13.6	13.3	14.3	14.2	14.3	16.1	15.1	16.1	20.5	15.0	18.0
<b>Apparel and other finished textile products:</b>														
Clothing, men's and boys'.....	7.7	7.6	7.2	7.5	7.3	7.5	7.1	7.2	7.2	6.7	7.4	6.9	7.0	6.8
Clothing, women's and children's.....	5.9	6.9	6.9	6.6	6.0	6.1	5.3	5.8	5.0	4.5	5.4	6.0	5.1	5.4
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel.....	8.3	7.6	11.1	9.0	7.2	6.8	3.7	7.1	7.3	5.1	6.1	8.4	5.8	7.4
Miscellaneous fabricated textile products.....	5.7	7.9	8.9	7.5	10.3	8.1	10.5	11.0	11.9	9.9	11.7	13.9	10.8	13.1
<b>Lumber and wood products (except furniture):</b>														
Logging.....	66.3	55.9	59.1	60.5	63.3	60.8	63.4	68.3	60.8	66.7	74.3	79.9	65.0	73.5
Sawmills and planing mills.....	40.7	39.9	41.2	40.6	38.7	38.2	36.4	41.9	44.5	41.1	38.7	45.5	41.1	41.5
Millwork and structural wood products.....	23.5	23.3	24.3	23.8	21.5	21.7	19.9	22.6	21.5	21.0	21.0	24.5	21.3	23.1
Plywood mills.....	17.9	23.5	22.5	21.4	22.0	25.3	22.6	26.1	25.5	21.9	26.9	30.5	24.0	29.6
Wooden containers.....	31.0	24.4	27.2	27.5	25.5	25.5	29.5	27.1	27.3	27.4	29.7	27.4	28.0	28.0
Miscellaneous wood products.....	26.3	17.7	29.3	24.2	28.7	29.1	29.5	35.5	32.3	28.2	27.8	31.2	31.3	29.5
<b>Furniture and fixtures:</b>														
Household furniture, nonmetal.....	21.8	19.6	17.3	19.4	15.5	17.4	17.1	17.7	17.9	17.8	18.6	19.3	17.6	18.2
Metal household furniture.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	22.9	13.0	14.8	16.1	16.4	16.4	15.5	18.6	13.1	16.1	15.7
Mattresses and bedsprings.....	13.8	8.7	11.4	11.2	13.5	14.7	14.4	16.4	16.7	16.8	17.3	20.1	16.1	17.4
Office furniture.....	16.7	18.6	17.2	17.6	17.7	17.3	16.1	17.5	19.2	17.6	14.4	21.8	17.6	18.4
Public-building and professional furniture.....	13.8	18.2	10.9	14.4	18.5	9.7	16.1	25.5	15.7	15.4	21.1	20.1	18.2	18.6
Partitions and fixtures.....	16.2	15.8	26.2	19.3	21.3	17.1	21.9	21.4	21.3	18.5	22.2	22.9	20.7	18.6
Screens, shades, and blinds.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	15.1	12.7	18.5	11.6	17.2	18.4	13.9	16.2	18.0	15.3	16.0
<b>Paper and allied products:</b>														
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	10.6	12.5	12.1	11.7	10.0	10.8	11.2	12.3	11.1	11.4	10.5	12.0	11.4	11.2
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	15.6	15.5	15.6	15.6	16.0	13.1	15.7	15.5	14.0	16.8	13.9	14.4	15.5	14.6
Miscellaneous paper and allied products.....	13.9	16.9	15.2	15.3	14.0	15.2	14.7	13.7	11.4	14.1	14.2	15.4	13.5	14.6
<b>Printing, publishing, and allied industries:</b>														
Newspapers and periodicals.....	10.5	7.7	6.4	8.2	9.6	8.1	8.3	9.1	9.5	9.7	8.2	9.4	9.1	9.0
Bookbinding and related products.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	15.4	15.9	10.4	11.7	14.9	12.2	11.2	(3)	(3)	12.5	(3)
Miscellaneous printing and publishing.....	9.5	9.7	9.1	9.5	8.7	10.1	7.9	9.3	9.8	8.8	9.3	9.7	8.9	8.9
<b>Chemicals and allied products:</b>														
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	4.3	5.5	4.3	4.7	5.3	4.4	4.8	6.8	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.8	5.3	5.3
Plastics, except synthetic rubber.....	3.7	3.4	5.3	4.1	4.3	4.7	4.3	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.4	5.4	4.6	4.5
Synthetic rubber.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	2.8	1.1	2.9	.9	1.4	2.6	2.9	2.7	(3)	1.9	1.6
Synthetic fibers.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	2.1	3.6	3.5	1.7	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.5	1.9	2.3	2.4
Explosives.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	1.4	1.6	2.1	2.7	2.9	2.3	2.3	3.2	2.2	2.5	2.6
Miscellaneous industrial organic chemicals.....	6.5	3.5	4.4	4.7	7.4	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.9	4.0	3.7	4.0	4.2	4.1
Drugs and medicines.....	8.3	7.7	5.0	6.9	6.6	8.3	6.5	8.0	9.2	8.4	6.1	8.5	8.0	7.5
Soap and related products.....	7.1	6.2	12.4	8.6	8.2	8.2	7.9	9.3	7.8	7.9	6.3	8.8	8.2	7.6
Paints, pigments, and related products.....	10.2	12.3	10.0	10.8	8.4	10.2	10.0	11.0	10.0	9.9	7.9	9.8	10.2	9.7
Fertilizers.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	16.5	10.2	11.4	18.5	16.1	11.1	14.7	16.4	14.1	14.8	15.1
Vegetable and animal oils and fats.....	23.0	32.7	24.0	26.5	31.7	26.0	30.1	24.6	22.1	23.3	21.4	23.6	25.2	22.2
Compressed and liquified gases.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	6.9	5.8	10.4	7.6	5.6	8.9	10.1	14.0	9.5	8.1	11.3
Miscellaneous chemicals and allied products.....	16.6	12.7	15.7	14.9	16.1	15.0	14.6	16.0	15.0	15.1	14.7	15.6	15.2	15.7
<b>Rubber products:</b>														
Tires and inner tubes.....	1.9	2.3	2.6	2.3	2.7	2.9	2.7	3.6	3.3	3.5	4.0	4.0	3.3	3.8
Rubber footwear.....	7.7	6.0	6.6	6.6	5.4	6.1	6.1	6.8	5.7	5.3	4.1	3.3	5.9	3.7
Miscellaneous rubber products.....	9.4	10.9	7.6	9.4	8.1	12.0	8.1	10.5	11.2	11.8	9.7	11.1	10.4	10.2
<b>Leather and leather products:</b>														
Leather tanning and finishing.....	25.4	32.3	23.3	27.3	22.4	23.4	18.5	27.1	23.2	26.4	20.8	27.0	23.8	22.5
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	18.3	20.5	21.4	16.3	19.0	17.6	20.3	19.2	20.7
Footwear (except rubber).....	9.5	8.4	9.4	9.1	8.8	7.6	8.2	8.5	9.1	8.5	8.8	10.4	8.6	8.8
Miscellaneous leather products.....	14.1	6.1	10.0	9.8	11.4	12.2	14.5	12.4	11.7	14.7	13.4	12.2	13.4	13.2
<b>Stone, clay, and glass products:</b>														
Glass and glass products.....	10.0	8.1	9.4	9.1	7.6	8.9	8.6	11.1	8.3	8.0	10.2	10.0	9.0	9.7
Structural clay products.....	36.8	35.7	38.9	37.1	29.6	29.6	27.4	35.8	36.2	32.0	34.3	39.1	32.9	35.1
Pottery and related products.....	15.5	14.6	9.1	13.1	15.5	11.5	17.0	16.7	15.8	16.9	14.8	15.8	16.6	16.1
Concrete, gypsum, and mineral wool.....	19.8	28.2	17.6	22.0	22.0	20.8	21.4	31.4	28.3	24.0	25.2	31.7	26.4	26.9
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products.....	12.6	10.7	12.3	11.9	12.8	13.7	14.3	12.5	12.2	14.4	13.5	17.2	13.3	15.6

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE G-1. Injury-frequency rates<sup>1</sup> for selected manufacturing industries—Continued

Industry	1957 <sup>2</sup>					1956 <sup>2</sup>					1955			Annual average	
	Third quarter				Second quarter	First quarter	Fourth quarter	Third quarter	Second quarter	First quarter	Fourth quarter	Third quarter	1956 <sup>2</sup>	1955	
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Quarter											
<b>Primary metal industries:</b>															
Blast furnaces and steel mills.....	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.8	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.8	4.5	4.4	4.8	4.9	4.5	4.8	
Gray-iron and malleable foundries.....	25.9	27.1	24.2	25.7	26.2	24.2	27.1	30.5	28.5	29.6	27.5	32.5	28.9	27.7	
Steel foundries.....	16.4	18.8	18.4	17.9	20.5	23.1	21.0	24.4	21.8	21.1	22.8	20.9	22.0	19.9	
Nonferrous rolling, drawing, and alloying.....	9.8	11.1	7.7	9.6	10.6	9.5	10.6	9.2	10.5	12.4	11.8	11.6	10.7	11.9	
Nonferrous foundries.....	18.9	19.0	18.4	18.8	18.2	20.9	17.7	22.4	21.7	19.8	17.3	19.6	20.3	18.3	
Iron and steel forgings.....	20.6	22.2	17.4	20.0	17.7	22.1	16.4	19.5	19.3	20.4	18.2	16.4	18.9	18.0	
Wire drawing.....	10.1	12.2	10.9	11.2	15.9	14.5	10.8	16.2	14.5	13.1	11.9	11.6	13.4	12.4	
Welded and heavy-ribbed pipe.....	13.8	14.3	10.1	12.7	12.8	13.8	13.5	13.4	10.7	9.9	10.3	12.6	11.7	10.4	
Cold-finished steel.....	11.4	14.1	12.0	12.6	12.6	13.7	12.3	13.6	15.9	18.1	13.3	17.5	15.1	15.7	
<b>Fabricated metal products:</b>															
Tin cans and other tinware.....	6.6	8.0	7.2	7.3	5.8	6.1	8.0	7.2	6.9	5.8	7.0	5.9	7.0	6.8	
Cutlery and edge tools.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	21.0	15.8	15.1	16.8	17.7	11.0	14.6	15.2	18.0	14.9	15.5	
Handtools, files, and saws.....	9.1	13.3	13.6	12.3	16.1	16.6	18.0	17.8	18.3	16.9	15.1	15.8	17.8	15.3	
Hardware.....	8.4	8.6	8.3	8.4	7.0	6.9	8.6	9.7	9.0	10.5	10.3	9.6	9.5	10.3	
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies.....	16.9	6.0	18.6	13.4	15.4	10.2	13.9	12.7	16.7	15.2	16.3	15.6	14.7	16.3	
Oil burners, heating and cooking apparatus.....	18.3	16.0	15.0	16.4	16.0	13.4	15.2	18.9	14.3	15.4	15.9	18.4	15.9	16.0	
Structural steel and ornamental metal work.....	23.7	18.5	19.3	20.3	22.8	23.5	22.4	23.1	22.4	20.3	20.3	28.0	22.0	22.9	
Metal doors, sash, frame, and trim.....	27.3	27.6	22.6	25.8	16.8	16.7	19.4	15.9	17.0	14.8	12.4	14.0	16.8	13.6	
Boiler-shop products.....	24.5	21.7	21.4	22.5	27.2	25.5	23.0	24.8	23.9	24.4	22.7	23.6	24.0	22.8	
Sheet-metal work.....	24.7	19.5	18.7	20.8	17.4	23.6	22.4	26.7	21.3	22.3	22.4	23.6	23.1	21.9	
Stamped and pressed metal products.....	11.3	12.0	12.3	11.9	10.9	10.1	10.9	11.1	10.2	11.8	11.0	10.8	11.0	10.8	
Metal coating and engraving.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	17.8	16.8	17.6	20.0	25.2	15.5	22.1	16.7	22.4	20.7	21.4	
Fabricated wire products.....	14.6	15.9	23.2	18.0	19.4	19.5	19.4	20.0	17.7	18.5	15.5	19.2	18.9	17.1	
Metal barrels, drums, kegs, and pails.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	14.0	9.0	13.7	6.8	12.4	10.1	12.6	16.9	17.2	10.5	15.8	
Steel springs.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	19.2	15.9	16.6	18.3	17.6	15.3	17.8	19.6	14.9	17.2	16.0	
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets.....	11.1	12.0	13.0	12.1	10.0	11.5	12.9	15.0	13.9	13.9	14.2	14.8	13.9	13.6	
Screw-machine products.....	11.6	15.7	13.1	13.6	13.9	14.1	14.4	12.1	12.7	11.6	11.6	12.2	12.7	12.8	
Fabricated metal products, not elsewhere classified.....	8.8	10.7	10.9	10.2	10.8	11.1	9.8	14.7	10.5	10.9	10.5	12.5	11.5	11.4	
<b>Machinery (except electrical):</b>															
Engines and turbines.....	5.9	8.0	5.0	6.3	7.5	8.5	10.1	10.3	10.2	11.2	8.9	8.9	10.4	8.7	
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	9.2	6.7	8.0	8.0	9.4	9.0	8.0	8.2	10.0	10.1	9.3	8.6	9.1	9.5	
Construction and mining machinery.....	13.5	12.9	12.2	12.9	14.7	16.7	15.5	16.8	18.7	16.7	16.1	17.1	16.9	16.5	
Metalworking machinery.....	8.7	10.3	9.0	9.4	10.1	10.5	10.3	10.5	10.5	11.0	9.9	9.9	10.6	9.8	
Food-products machinery.....	15.5	18.3	9.3	14.4	15.7	13.1	14.8	16.9	14.0	13.6	15.1	16.4	14.7	14.8	
Textile machinery.....	18.9	16.1	16.2	16.8	14.9	11.5	13.3	13.3	9.9	11.0	11.5	12.8	11.8	10.2	
Miscellaneous special-industry machinery.....	15.7	13.8	13.1	14.2	16.5	17.2	14.4	16.6	17.7	16.6	15.1	14.0	16.3	13.9	
Pumps and compressors.....	13.9	15.6	12.4	13.9	12.8	15.2	12.1	15.0	13.1	14.6	12.9	13.4	13.7	13.8	
Elevators, escalators, and conveyors.....	14.2	14.8	12.8	13.9	15.6	16.0	16.0	16.5	16.4	15.9	16.1	15.5	16.2	14.7	
Mechanical power-transmission equipment (except ball and roller bearings).....	12.8	14.2	9.2	12.0	13.6	13.6	12.5	13.6	16.6	15.3	11.4	13.6	14.5	12.4	
Miscellaneous general industrial machinery.....	9.3	14.8	12.8	12.3	14.0	16.7	13.0	14.0	13.9	13.3	11.9	13.7	13.5	12.8	
Commercial and household machinery.....	6.3	6.2	5.8	6.1	6.3	6.9	6.2	6.2	6.8	6.9	5.7	7.0	6.5	6.4	
Valves and fittings.....	13.4	19.8	13.4	15.6	15.3	14.2	14.2	17.3	14.8	14.4	14.9	16.5	15.1	14.4	
Fabricated pipe and fittings.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	21.9	18.1	18.7	15.5	13.1	17.0	19.1	13.3	20.2	16.2	16.2	
Ball and roller bearings.....	10.8	7.8	9.1	9.1	8.1	8.3	11.4	10.8	10.3	11.1	10.9	11.6	10.9	10.3	
Machine shops, general.....	18.1	15.9	13.0	15.7	14.5	14.5	11.9	14.0	15.2	15.3	13.4	13.7	14.1	14.0	
<b>Electrical machinery:</b>															
Electrical industrial apparatus.....	6.6	5.5	4.7	5.6	5.9	5.9	5.5	5.7	6.3	7.0	6.8	7.1	6.1	6.6	
Electrical appliances.....	5.8	7.4	6.2	6.5	5.7	5.0	5.7	4.7	6.1	7.1	7.3	8.1	5.9	6.6	
Insulated wire and cable.....	8.4	9.7	9.7	9.4	9.6	10.6	10.3	13.7	12.7	13.7	10.8	10.9	12.6	12.8	
Electrical equipment for vehicles.....	4.5	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.8	3.8	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.6	4.4	3.5	3.4	4.5	
Electric lamps (bulbs).....	(3)	(3)	(3)	2.6	4.0	3.3	3.2	2.6	4.0	3.4	3.3	5.2	3.3	3.1	
Radios and related products.....	4.5	4.8	5.0	4.8	4.5	4.2	4.8	4.6	5.0	5.3	5.2	5.3	4.9	5.1	
Radio tubes.....	2.1	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.5	3.1	2.4	1.9	3.1	3.3	3.5	2.2	2.7	2.9	
Miscellaneous communication equipment.....	2.3	3.0	1.6	2.3	2.4	3.0	3.2	2.1	2.3	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.4	2.6	
Batteries.....	8.3	15.0	10.3	11.3	10.3	10.9	12.7	11.6	9.3	11.7	11.8	14.4	11.3	12.7	
Electrical products, not elsewhere classified.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	6.1	5.6	5.0	8.3	6.4	6.9	5.4	5.3	4.2	6.8	5.5	
<b>Transportation equipment:</b>															
Motor vehicles, bodies, and trailers.....	5.0	5.2	3.8	4.7	4.9	4.5	3.9	4.2	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.6	4.2	4.1	
Motor-vehicle parts and accessories.....	6.0	6.1	4.9	5.7	5.8	6.3	6.4	6.2	6.0	6.1	5.9	6.9	6.2	6.5	
Aircraft.....	3.2	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.2	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.3	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.8	
Aircraft parts.....	4.4	4.0	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.1	4.4	4.6	4.7	5.2	4.5	5.0	4.7	4.8	
Shipbuilding and repairing.....	23.6	19.6	19.2	20.7	18.9	18.5	16.9	16.7	18.8	19.9	15.8	19.1	17.9	18.0	
Boatbuilding and repairing.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	37.8	44.5	31.5	25.0	26.0	32.0	39.5	30.3	36.0	31.2	29.6	
Railroad equipment.....	7.9	12.5	11.3	10.6	8.7	11.0	9.1	9.9	10.4	10.3	10.0	10.7	10.0	9.6	
<b>Instruments and related products:</b>															
Scientific instruments.....	2.2	3.0	3.8	3.0	4.1	4.3	3.6	4.4	6.3	3.7	4.2	5.1	4.5	5.2	
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments.....	8.9	5.7	6.5	6.9	7.0	6.7	6.1	5.2	6.1	6.3	5.5	7.1	6.0	5.9	
Optical instruments and lenses.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	4.6	6.1	4.7	4.2	4.1	4.7	3.2	3.3	7.1	4.1	5.6	
Medical instruments and supplies.....	9.2	8.2	6.9	8.1	7.0	6.5	4.7	10.0	7.6	8.0	6.2	8.2	7.5	7.3	
Photographic equipment and supplies.....	4.1	5.9	6.3	5.4	5.3	5.3	4.8	6.3	6.7	5.7	6.3	6.6	5.8	5.5	
Watches and clocks.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	6.8	6.1	7.8	6.6	5.4	6.8	5.1	6.1	6.0	5.9	6.2	
<b>Miscellaneous manufacturing industries:</b>															
Paving and roofing materials.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	6.6	6.4	11.2	7.3	8.3	10.1	7.1	17.4	12.5	8.3	12.8	
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	4.1	10.7	9.1	8.5	6.8	6.9	7.3	5.3	6.4	7.9	5.0	6.6	6.8	6.8	
Fabricated plastics products.....	17.7	15.1	21.1	18.0	10.9	12.2	14.9	15.2	13.1	13.5	13.9	11.8	14.1	12.7	
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	14.3	14.7	12.8	13.9	11.6	10.6	11.5	11.8	13.3	13.2	13.2	13.7	12.5	13.1	
Ordnance and accessories.....	3.9	6.3	3.0	4.4	5.6	5.0	4.4	5.5	5.6	4.8	6.1	6.8	5.1	6.1	

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

<sup>2</sup> Rates for 1956 and 1957 have been revised on the basis of the more com-

prehensive final annual survey for 1956. Rates for 1957 may be subject to further revision when final annual data become available.

<sup>3</sup> Insufficient data to warrant presentation of average.

NOTE: These data are compiled in accordance with the American Standard Method of Recording and Measuring Work Injury Experience, approved by the American Standards Association, 1954.

Information on concepts, methodology, etc., is given in Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (1954).

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## New Publications Available

Order sale publications from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Send check or money order, payable to the Superintendent of Documents. Currency sent at sender's risk. Copies may also be purchased from any of the Bureau's regional offices. (See inside front cover for the addresses of these offices.)

BLS Bull. 1202: Wages and Related Benefits, 17 Labor Markets, 1956-57.  
85 pp. 50 cents.

BLS Bull. 1224-1: Occupational Wage Survey, Seattle, Wash., August 1957. 15 pp. 20 cents.

**UNITED STATES**  
**GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE**  
DIVISION OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS  
**WASHINGTON 25, D. C.**  
**OFFICIAL BUSINESS**

**PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID**  
**PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, \$300**  
**(GPO)**

