

Monthly Labor Review

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The Arbitrator—Management's Friend?

Premium Pay for Weekend Work

Major Wage Developments in 1958

A Positive Approach to Industrial Relations

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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Monthly Labor Review

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

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

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In the Monthly Labor Review for May

A Special Section—*Labor on the West Coast*

Fifteen experts combine their talents to explore labor and industrial relations problems in California, Oregon, and Washington.

General background pieces by Clark Kerr and Arthur Ross are followed by special articles by Benjamin Aaron, Miner H. Baker, Irving Bernstein, Earl F. Cheit, Varden Fuller, Joseph W. Garbarino, Maurice I. Gershenson, Margaret S. Gordon, Van D. Kennedy, Paul L. Kleinsorge, M. W. Reder, R. Thayne Robson, and B. V. H. Schneider.

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The Labor Month in Review

UNEMPLOYMENT MATTERS—legislative, statistical, and demonstrative—attracted most attention to labor news from mid-March to mid-April.

On April 8, the AFL-CIO held a Washington conference on unemployment which several thousand delegates representing 15 areas of the country attended. A day earlier, March unemployment figures had revealed a greater than seasonal decline of nearly 400,000 to a level of 4,362,000, a rate of 5.8 percent on a seasonally adjusted basis. The number unemployed 15 weeks or more increased by 80,000 to 1,543,000. However, persons normally on a full workweek but employed less than 35 hours a week for economic reasons were less than half the number a year earlier.

Major actions of the meeting, which heard addresses by Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell, Congressional leaders, and trade union officials, were resolutions endorsing the AFL-CIO legislative program on the economy. They included calls for Federal standards for unemployment insurance, an increase in the minimum wage to \$1.25 an hour and extension of coverage of the Wage-Hour Law, a shorter workweek, an expanded building program of housing and public works, and aid to distressed areas.

At the end of March, President Eisenhower signed into law a measure extending the temporary unemployment insurance program from April 1 to July 1. An estimated 400,000 unemployed, whose payments would have expired, benefit from the 3-month extension if their States take the necessary action.

AFL-CIO President George Meany in mid-March disputed a conclusion, drawn by the Secretary of Labor from the annual report to Congress of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions on the effects of raising the minimum wage in 1956 from 75 cents to \$1 an hour, that further increase at this time might be harmful to employment in some industries. Mr. Meany contended that the report did not support such a conclusion.

Mr. Mitchell had simultaneously recommended extension of the coverage of the minimum wage law to some 3,200,000 persons.

FORTHCOMING STEEL NEGOTIATIONS on a new contract, scheduled for May 18, drew comment by President Eisenhower on March 25. He emphasized that while collective bargaining should be conducted without direct interference by the Government, both the steel industry and the United Steelworkers should exercise statesmanlike restraint in arriving at a settlement which would result in "no advancement in the price of the commodity." The country as a whole would be affected and it would be "out of character" for him to ignore the prospect of a price rise resulting from the settlement.

Representatives of railroads early in April responded to demands for a 12-percent wage increase presented by three operating unions. They proposed a wage cut of 15 cents an hour effective when present agreements expire on October 31. The unions represent conductors, engineers, and switchmen.

Negotiations between the U.S. Rubber Co. and the United Rubber Workers, in progress since March 3 on pensions, insurance, and other items, were halted on April 9 by a strike of 22,500 employees in 13 cities.

In this department of the March issue of the Review, the item on railroad bargaining stated that rail management charged that featherbedding cost the roads a half million dollars a year. The amount should have been a half billion.

Other labor-management relations news of early spring was characterized by some unusual situations. For the first time in 8 years, the United Mine Workers of America sanctioned a major strike in the coal fields. About 7,000 walked out in eastern Kentucky, and ensuing violence between pickets and nonunion mine employees and pickets and police called to mine organizational efforts in the same area earlier in the century. The union is seeking to extend the \$2-a-day increase it has secured elsewhere.

Toll collectors of the New Jersey Turnpike, organized by the State, County, and Municipal Employees, struck for 5 days beginning March 21. The issues were mainly nonwage in nature, and

the pro tem settlement included provision for arbitration of matters unresolved after further negotiations.

The same union in cooperation with the Uniformed Firemen's Association conducted demonstrations in New York City (without work stoppages in a formal sense) protesting the inadequacies of proposed wage increases for city employees. Participating employees forfeited pay for unauthorized time away from the job. Teachers voted April 10 on a 1-day stoppage dedicated to the same purpose.

Teachers really did strike—for 2 days—in a suburb of Gary, Ind., closing seven schools. Hours of work, transfer policy, and sick leave, as well as pay, brought on the action. Results of the stoppage were inconclusive as a majority of the school board resigned and teachers resumed classes with no assurance that conditions would be changed.

Loss of a representation election need not prevent a union from picketing the employer if the object is not union recognition, a 3-member panel of the National Labor Relations Board ruled on April 3. The Board had reserved judgment on this point in ruling against minority picketing for recognition in the Curtis case in 1957. Involved were the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and TV station WKRQ of Mobile, Ala. The union, defending an unfair labor practices charge, said its action was to protect its standards at other firms in the area.

On March 30, the NLRB, ruling on a complaint against an employer by two discharged workers, found that the Honolulu Star-Bulletin had entered into an illegal hiring arrangement with the International Typographical Union. It ordered the paper to refund all dues and assessments collected from composing room employees over a period of more than 2 years, to stop enforcing the contract in a discriminatory manner, to discontinue its illegal clauses, and to stop requiring foremen (who control hiring) to be union members. The case will be appealed.

Refusal by a union to send workers to a job because materials used were not produced by the union is a secondary boycott under the Taft-Hartley Act, even if a contract with the employer permits the refusal, the NLRB has ruled. The case involved the Plumbers union and a Detroit

Edison Co. construction contractor. The Plumbers will appeal and may be joined by other building unions which have followed similar practices.

Concurrent receipt of supplemental unemployment insurance benefits and State unemployment compensation becomes legal in Ohio on June 19 as a result of new legislation. A bill in the Vermont legislature to place a "right-to-work" measure on the 1960 ballot was defeated March 31.

Stuart Rothman, Solicitor of the Department of Labor, on March 26 was nominated General Counsel for the National Labor Relations Board. He succeeds Jerome D. Fenton, who resigned.

Another change in important labor posts came on March 17. Daniel B. Maher of Washington replaced L. N. D. Wells, Jr. on the 3-member board of monitors appointed by a Federal court judge for the Teamsters union. Meanwhile, a Federal Court of Appeals stayed an order by the appointing judge giving the monitors broad powers over the union's affairs.

TEAMSTER VICE PRESIDENT John T. O'Brien, once regarded hopefully as a cleanup candidate to oppose James R. Hoffa for the presidency of the union, on March 19 was accused before the McClellan Senate Rackets Committee of improperly taking thousands of dollars in union funds. He pleaded self-incrimination when questioned on the matter.

George Stuart, former vice president of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers (Ind.), on April 1 received a 1 to 2 years' sentence for stealing union funds.

On the West Coast, just prior to the convention of the International Longshoremen's union April 6, plans were disclosed for a joint committee of that organization and the Teamsters to cooperate on common waterfront problems. Although both unions have been expelled from major labor federations, for communism and unethical conduct, respectively, they have not previously entered into friendly or formal cooperation. The common problems include changing methods of cargo handling and resultant jurisdictional questions. Bargaining with employers is not a matter of joint concern, it was emphasized.

(On April 9, leaders of 14 unions concerned with seafaring and waterfront work, including Teamster President James R. Hoffa, met in New York to plan action against "flag of convenience" ships.)

AMA Midwinter Personnel Conference

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*The two articles which follow were excerpted from papers presented at the 30th Annual Midwinter Personnel Conference of the American Management Association, Chicago, February 16–18, 1959. Minor word changes were made and, in the interest of easier reading, symbols to indicate elided material were not used.*

Is the Arbitrator Management's Friend in Discipline Cases?

LAWRENCE STESSIN*

IN DISCIPLINE CASES, the arbitrator is not confined to a tightly negotiated clause, like seniority, promotions, and layoffs where standards and criteria are carefully cataloged with a lawyer's relish for the minutia. Here he has an implied mandate to roam freely, to indulge in the luxury of personal opinion and observation, and to take plenty of "think time." Yet by the very nature of this freedom, it would seem that a study of arbitration decisions in discipline cases would reveal little more than a potpourri or a compilation of diffuse isolated opinions. Indeed, this lack of an objective approach to discipline standards has disturbed many arbitrators. And in their awards, they have frequently bemoaned the absence of specifics. One arbitrator, groping for an objective approach in the face of the failure of union and management negotiators to work out specific patterns, has said:

About all that an impartial arbitrator can do is to decide the justice or injustice of the discharge in light of common-sense, common knowledge of generally prevailing industry standards for employee deportment, and common understanding.

Another noted that an arbitrator in discipline cases brings to a hearing—"The ethical teachings of his parents, religious advisers, the stereotypes of his friends." Still another adds:

. . . to be sure, no standards exist to aid the arbitrator in finding a conclusive answer to the question of what is

"just cause" and therefore the best that he can do is to decide what a reasonable man would do under similar circumstances and in that light decide whether the conduct of the disciplined employee was defensible and the disciplinary penalty just.

If all this is to be taken at face value, then do not the employer and the union look in vain to the arbitrator for any applicable standards? I think not.

Despite the personalized nature of the award in discipline cases, the arbitrator has painted a canvas of standards, guideposts, criteria, and very specific patterns. Arbitrators, in moments of vigorous breast beating, maintain that there could never be a hierarchy of policy standards on discipline, but a study of their awards reveals that quite the opposite is taking place.

Consider insubordination. Management contends that despite all the erosions of the power and authority of management, the boss is still the boss. With this arbitrators agree. In none of the cases analyzed in this study has an arbitrator been "soft" on an employee who, when told to do a task, has preferred to balk or argue or question the employer's right to give an order.

Harry Shulman, the pioneer arbitrator, said: "An industrial plant is not a debating society. Its object is production. When a controversy arises, production cannot wait." Even where an employee refuses to obey an order because he feels that his safety or health might be endangered—and arbitrators have supported the employees in such situations—the decision is based not on the worker's right to refuse an order, but on the grounds that management is not behaving as management should behave. Concern for the health

*Professor of Management, Hofstra College.

and safety of an employee is a management responsibility. And the manager who subjects his work force to hazardous or unhealthful conditions cannot expect immunity on the basis of the standard of the "obey first, grieve later" concept. The union view that an employee may have a right to disobey an order because the boss was violating some contractual right has received short shrift from arbitrators.

The power and authority to direct its working force go hand in hand with status. The worker fired for giving his foreman "a gentle shove," as the union described it, stayed fired after the issue went to arbitration as surely as if he had landed a haymaker. Managerial dignity and status must not be tampered with, say the arbitrators. And abusive language against a supervisor has been placed in the same category of severe penalties by arbitrators. In 1941, Whitley McCoy laid down the lasting principle that "no business can operate efficiently if the supervisory force is abused."

In the area of absenteeism, a similar management orientation by arbitrators is evident. In the union's eyes, a worker forced to be away because of illness or family burdens does not warrant a penalty. Yet arbitrators have consistently recognized the needs of the business as overriding.

Management is reversed in absentee cases when it fails to practice what it preaches. In schools of business, we preach that when management makes a decision it should not be based on whim, fancy, or exasperation. Thus, when an employer suddenly decides to invoke a rule against absenteeism in face of long neglect or in a fit of anger and starts a wave of indiscriminate disciplining, such hasty actions are viewed by arbitrators as unbecoming of proper professional and managerial behavior. Management cannot enjoy the prerogatives of authority and control without making use of the tools of due process. Employers who have devised specific rules and have provided for a gradation of penalties accompanied by warnings have had no problems at arbitration of absenteeism cases.

The right of management to deal severely with an employee who is not carrying his weight in production, is incompetent, or sloppy, is not questioned by arbitrators. What arbitrators do insist on is that management come to an incompetency arbitration with clean hands. When

a worker is disciplined for not meeting standards, the company must be certain that its action is not a defense against its own inadequacy as manager. Arbitrators have laid down very specific standards on this issue.

1. The employer must show that he had standards of performance. And to sustain such a charge against the worker, the company must have adequate records—not vague opinions. And these records must be producible.

2. Before discharging for incompetency, the employee must have been told of his shortcomings and given an opportunity to improve.

3. Management has a right to tighten production standards, but the employee must be given a reasonable opportunity to meet these standards.

4. Discipline for incompetence must have some pattern of past practice. Sudden crackdowns without warnings are frowned upon by arbitrators as inconsistent with good management practices.

5. If a person is careless or negligent, you cannot demote him and win at arbitration. You can discipline him in varying degrees of severity—but demotion is considered a too long-range penalty.

But arbitrators really show their managerial leanings when they render decisions involving strikes and walkouts. Here arbitrators have sanctioned every tool and weapon to punish those who walk out in violation of an agreement or those who slow down in substitute for the grievance machinery. Unions usually argue that employees have walked out because management goaded them into it. To this argument, arbitrators to a man have turned a deaf ear. The protective device for the employee is the grievance machinery. And whatever punishment management chooses to impose upon those who walk out or upon their leaders has received extremely widespread support in arbitration. The union leader—the shop steward or other official—has been particularly hard hit in the evolving standards in discipline arbitration. Arbitrators insist that these men have more—much more—than a passive responsibility in crisis situations. They must take active measures to keep their men from walking out. They must talk, threaten, cajole, and practically push the aggressive wildcatters back to their workbenches if they want any sympathy from the arbitrator called in to decide whether the punishment has been too severe.

In awards dealing with fights and altercations, the arbitrator has carved out a set of criteria of considerable importance and magnitude. What they have done is to extend the arm of management's control to areas outside the workplace. The old and sacred ethic that a man can do as he pleases outside the plant without fear of employer censure is no longer true.

Arbitrators have been equally aware of the fact that business today lives in a glass house. The worker is no 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. automaton. He is a member of the community. And a loose and lavish tongue used indiscriminately at a bar or other gathering place in a community can be punished by management if there is some evidence that such exercise of free speech might have harmed the company's reputation. These are important extensions of management prerogatives which show up with a high degree of consistency in arbitration awards.

If there is one area where arbitrators have contributed to the erosion of managerial authority it is in the area of quits and resignations. The power of management to refuse employment to a worker who may have made a hasty decision to quit his job has been considerably watered down in arbitration awards. But arbitrators do not look upon this inconvenience to the company as paramount to the employee's right to reconsider an action he may have taken in the height of emotional stress.

The problem of discipline for stealing presents the arbitrator with stresses and strains in decision-making. Arbitrators are very sensitive to the job

problems of the aggrieved. An attempt to discover criteria in this area is beset by special difficulties in that management itself may often try to discharge employees for varying rules violations without openly accusing them of theft. Arbitrators succumb to the same rationales. Thus an employee with a record of missing funds may be fired for carelessness rather than for some harsher accusation. Also, there are too few arbitration awards on the subject because few of these situations get to the appeals stage.

Gambling runs into the same stumbling blocks. Sure, where the employee has been caught gambling and where he is part of a professional ring, there is little to ponder over. But payday poker and dice playing do not strike arbitrators as serious breaches, and a minor disciplinary layoff for the first offense is about all that management is permitted.

And so we come back to our original question. Is the arbitrator management's friend? He is, provided management behaves in the image of good management.

Management's basic functions are to plan, organize, direct, and control, and with these concepts arbitrators fully agree and have not contributed to any erosion of them in their awards in discipline cases.

Arbitrators have carved out a whole body of criteria, standards, and guideposts for employers in the field of discipline. So much so that it is now possible for the management man with a bent for research to closely predict the outcome of his disciplinary actions when arbitrated.

A Positive Approach to Industrial Relations

JOHN POST*

IN THE COURSE OF this discussion, I hope to offer some suggestions as to management's philosophy in connection with three basic wants of American citizens which find expression in management-employee relations: Economic security, personal freedom, and a rising standard of living.

Unemployment Insurance

By way of background, let me remind you that unemployment insurance was a response to the severe unemployment of the early thirties, although discussions of it go back to World War I days. Estimates of the unemployed in the thirties run as high as 25 percent of the labor force. While unemployment in recent years has been nowhere as high, the specter of 1932 still hangs over many workers. The Employment Act of 1946 testifies that a high level of employment is one of the standards used to determine whether our economy is working properly. No government could exist today with a large portion of its population out of work. No administration in this country can survive an election in a period of high unemployment; probably the unemployment of last winter played a large part in the 1958 election.

But what do workers conceive to be the attitude of business toward unemployment and the relief of hardship from unemployment? Do they believe that business spokesmen are sincerely concerned? They remember that business spokesmen opposed enactment of a Federal unemployment insurance law, and they hear some business spokesmen still oppose it in principle or damn it with faint praise by calling it an experiment.

Since the inception of the present Federal-State system, organized labor has striven to have the system completely federalized. Labor's complaint has been that benefits have lagged behind wage levels and that only by federalizing the system

could the States be compelled to adopt adequate benefits. Of course the fact that it is easier to concentrate on one legislature—Congress—than on the legislatures of 49 States and the Territories is only coincidental. Labor has also objected to experience rating which rewards the employer who provides steady employment.

In the face of this persistent agitation by labor spokesmen, what has been the position of employers at the State level? I have to admit that at the State level business spokesmen have, until recently, thrown their weight against even studying whether benefits are adequate.

In recent years, most States have done a better job of bringing their benefits in line with current conditions. But this has been accomplished so slowly and over such dogged opposition by business that all the goodwill we might have gained was dissipated. In other words, we eventually go along with improving benefits, but we do it in such a manner that workers are reminded of the thirties.

Certainly we should raise the question of when does economic security begin to debilitate individual initiative and incentive to work. But before we can get a real hearing on that issue, we have to convince employees that we are concerned about what happens to them when they become unemployed. This means that we should come out boldly *for* adequate benefits for those who are genuinely attached to the labor force and who become unemployed for reasons beyond their control.

Personal Freedom

Personal freedom is another basic tenet of the American creed. No organization can hope to get and deserve public support unless it talks and acts on behalf of personal freedom. If there is any principle where one would think that business philosophy coincides with the American creed, this is it. And yet our employees and the general public apparently do not believe it. We are charged with being concerned only with freedom for ourselves but not for others, and with equating freedom with economic license and ignoring other civil rights.

*Manager, Industrial Relations Department, Continental Oil Co., Houston, Tex.

Take, for example, the recent campaigns over "right-to-work" laws. As I see it, the union shop is unnecessary as well as unwise. Certainly the growth of unions has not been slowed down by the absence of the union shop. Witness the growth of unions in Texas, where a right-to-work law has not prevented the development of strong, militant, large unions. And during the years when the union shop was forbidden in the railroad industry, railroad unions were strong and militant.

Apparently, the majority of voters in some States and almost all union members disagree with me. I suspect that all our professions on behalf of personal liberty through right-to-work laws are tainted with memories of bitter business opposition to labor union growth and with suspicion that our current agitation for these laws is merely another phase of that opposition. To put it bluntly, in the minds of the union members our ardent pleas for the rights of the employee against his union are brushed aside as crocodile tears.

We can continue to work for these laws; but I must confess some misgivings when so management-minded a man as Walter Gordon Merritt, who won his spurs in the famous Danbury Hatters' case, says:

Taft-Hartley . . . was a great stride forward in the protection of individual rights and individual independence in an era of collectivism . . . The union shop of today takes no right or liberty from union men except their right to enjoy the benefits of collective bargaining without contributing to its cost.

On the other hand, the recent agitation for right-to-work laws, coupled with the spotlight of the McClellan committee on autocracy in labor unions, has helped to focus attention on the whole problem of democracy in labor unions. The shocking revelations of coercion by union leaders, rigging of union elections, and the use of trusteeships to deny union members a voice in their unions have given rise to widespread demands among union members themselves for legislation to assure democratic practices in labor unions.

Let it be said to the credit of the responsible leaders of organized labor that they are wholeheartedly in favor of such legislation. For my part, if we could be reasonably sure that a union operates without coercion, is trying to follow democratic practices, and scrupulously accounts for its members' funds, then we should be willing

to reexamine our opposition to the union shop. Under those conditions we should direct our attention to helping employees build responsible and honest labor unions.

Perhaps the labor reform legislation now pending in Congress is of concern only to the unions, since it relates almost entirely to their internal affairs. But experience has taught us that the internal affairs of unions affect the way the union acts at the bargaining table. While we must scrupulously avoid any action which might be considered, rightly or wrongly, interference in union internal affairs, we cannot ignore the fact that many unions will be confused for some time to come by whatever legislation is enacted.

More important, the effort to impose democracy by legislation is not necessarily assured of success. The forms of democracy do not guarantee democracy in practice. To realize that we need only to look at countries which, with high-sounding constitutions and all the trappings of democracy, nevertheless live under dictators. Hence, in some unions, stable administration on a democratic basis will be some time in coming. The democratic process is not always smooth. Changes of administration may upset the even tenor of a long-established relationship. This is where business may gain some credits, by helping unions weather some of the trials which the new legislation will undoubtedly bring.

Basically, we should retain our concern for what happens to the individual but encourage him to be an active member of his community—in a unionized shop, that means participation in his union's activities. This may turn out to be the best education in democracy he could possibly get.

Wage Policy

My third example is drawn from another typical American aspiration, namely, a constantly improving standard of living. What can American business do to persuade its employees that it is genuinely interested in helping them improve their standards of living? From an employee's viewpoint this finds expression in higher pay.

Up to now, I have tried to suggest what management should be *for*. But when I come to this issue, I find that I am not at all sure that a management policy is readily available. Wage

policy and wage determination are probably too complex to lend themselves to any firm and definite rule. Certainly management can no longer be accused of following the 19th century theory that wages should be kept down to the level of subsistence. We are still in the midst of a great debate as to whether excessive wage increases have caused inflation. I do not intend to get into that debate here except to aver that wage increases certainly have had something to do with inflation. We are also seeing danger signals that our wage costs are pricing us out of world markets and even out of domestic markets. But let's not try to deal with those problems here, urgent as they are.

Millions of workers in this country are now guaranteed wage increases geared to increases in the cost of living. I understand that for every change of one point in the Consumer Price Index, \$200 million are added to or subtracted from the Nation's wage bill. And this does not take into account the indirect effect of such increases or decreases. Cost-of-living wage increases generate further wage increases and remove the incentive among wage earners to favor a stable price level. To my mind they are definitely inflationary.

Another experiment in the wage determination area is the use of a so-called annual improvement factor. General Motors introduced this in 1948. While the GM people won't say it in so many words, this annual increase is closely related to the productivity concept. But productivity measurements are so inexact that they do not justify any tight little formula. The use of output per man-hour as the only measure of productivity is questionable, since so many other factors are

involved in the picture. And there is a real question as to whether short-term movements in wages should be geared by contract to a measure which, if useful at all, has validity only in terms of the long run.

Then we run into the question of whether "ability to pay" should be used in wage negotiations. All of us know that when profits are up, the union points to ability to pay while the management says that factor has no place in determining what a job is worth. But when profits go down, then management talks about whether it can afford a wage increase, while the union talks about wage increases in other companies or industries, living standards, and the host of other arguments all of us are familiar with. I suppose that, in the last analysis, wage increases will be determined by ability to pay. All we have to do to confirm this is to compare wage movements in various industries.

The petroleum industry just went almost 2 years without a general wage increase. During this period, most companies went directly to their employees with the facts of life about the petroleum industry. In these discussions, we emphasized the steady work and the relatively high weekly earnings of petroleum workers. This we believe helped relieve the pressure. We showed them we are in favor of steady income but not excessive wage-rate increases, and we think it had some effect.

This is only one approach. There probably are better ones, more appropriate for other industries. In any event, the job before us is to develop an affirmative wage policy which will convince employees of our willingness to share with them the fruits of our joint endeavor.

Premium Pay for Weekend Work in Major Contracts

ROSE THEODORE*

THE PAYMENT of premium rates for work performed on Saturday and Sunday, or on the sixth and seventh days of the workweek, has become a common feature of collective bargaining agreements. Over 90 percent of 1,736 major collective bargaining agreements studied in 1958 by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics provided time and one-half, or double time, or a variable premium, for work on one or both days outside of the normal workweek.

Seventy-five percent of the agreements specified Sunday as a premium day, and 57 percent specified Saturday. Premium rates were specified for work on the sixth day in 35 percent of the contracts, and for work on the seventh day in a like proportion. A substantial number of contracts identified both Saturday and the sixth day, and Sunday and the seventh day, as premium days. Nearly 15 percent of the agreements provided premium pay to workers for whom Sunday was a regularly scheduled workday, and a few extended this practice to regularly scheduled Saturdays.

The payment of premium rates for weekend work serves as a reward to employees for work on days normally considered rest days and as a deterrent to employers in scheduling work on these days. Weekend premium pay provisions of agreements tend to liberalize legal overtime requirements in several ways. The Fair Labor Standards Act requires the payment to covered workers of time and one-half for hours in excess of 40 a week, without reference to the day on which overtime hours are worked, but premium rates for Saturday and Sunday work are commonly

required under agreements regardless of the number of hours previously worked during the week. When minimum work requirements are specified, as is frequently the case where the sixth and seventh days are named as premium days, holidays and certain excused absences are often counted as time worked for premium pay eligibility. Rates in excess of time and one-half prevail for Sunday and seventh day work, and are sometimes specified for Saturday work. Pyramiding of premium rates for weekend work on top of weekly overtime premiums is generally prohibited.

Major changes in weekend premium pay practices since 1952, the date of the Bureau's previous study,¹ include provision for premium pay for work on Saturday as such (occurring outside of the regular workweek) in all of the major automobile agreements, and for Saturday and Sunday as such in the major coal mining agreements. Premium pay for regularly scheduled Sunday work (part of the regular workweek) was incorporated into basic steel agreements negotiated in 1956; the rates specified progressed from time and one-tenth during the first year to time and one-fourth for the third year (1958). Since then, a number of agreements negotiated in related industries have included provisions for premium pay for regularly scheduled Sunday work.

In general, the 1958 study reveals a small increase since 1952 in the proportion of major contracts with weekend premium pay provisions, and a somewhat greater increase in worker coverage under agreements specifying Saturday premium pay. This has been accompanied by a slight decrease in the proportion of agreements which made Saturday premium pay dependent upon the employee working a specified amount of time during the week, and a more marked decrease in agreements containing minimum work requirements for sixth and seventh day premium pay.

Scope of Study

This study was based on 1,736 collective bargaining agreements, each covering 1,000 or more workers, or virtually all agreements of this size in the United States, exclusive of those relating to

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

¹ See Premium Pay for Weekend Work, 1952 (in Monthly Labor Review, September 1953, pp. 933-939).

railroads and airlines.² The total of 7.8 million workers covered represented almost half of all the workers estimated to be under agreements in the United States, exclusive of railroad and airline agreements. Of these, 5 million workers, covered by 1,122 agreements, were in manufacturing, and 614 agreements applied to 2.8 million workers in nonmanufacturing establishments.

All but 71³ of the 1,736 agreements were in effect during 1958. Approximately 50 percent of the agreements were scheduled to expire in 1958. Termination in 1959 was stipulated in about 35 percent. Of the remaining 209 long-term agreements, 12 did not list a specific termination date.

Contracts which provided overtime pay for work in excess of the regular daily or weekly hours, without specifying Saturday, Sunday, sixth, or seventh days, or the employee's regular day(s) off, were not counted as providing weekend premium pay for purposes of this study. Although overtime pay would normally cover weekend work if the employee had worked the full basic workweek or fulfilled other specified minimum work

requirements, such provisions do not grant special recognition to weekend days as such.⁴ However, clauses providing premium pay for all work "outside the regular workweek" were interpreted as granting extra compensation for weekend work as such and were included in the study.

Nine out of ten major agreements granted extra compensation for work on one or more weekend days. Provisions specifying Saturday and Sunday (not part of the regular workweek) as premium days, without reference to the sixth or seventh day, were most prevalent, occurring in over one-third of the contracts analyzed (table 1). Other significant provisions specified premium pay on (a) Saturday and Sunday for employees on regular schedules and on the sixth and seventh days for those on off schedules; (b) sixth and seventh days without identifying Saturday and Sunday; and (c) Sunday only.

Saturday and Sunday Not Regularly Scheduled

Extra compensation for work on Saturday, as such, was provided for in 987 (over one-half) of the agreements analyzed, and on Sunday in 1,300 agreements (three-fourths). A fourth of these clauses, however, exempted employees in continuous-process operations or in certain occupational groups, such as watchmen, guards, maintenance men, and engineers, for whom Saturday or Sunday work was regularly scheduled. Instead, premium pay for the sixth and seventh workdays (or for their regularly scheduled days off) was provided, as in the following example:

Employees, excepting employees in the powerhouse, shall be paid at the rate of one and one-half (1½) times their respective regular straight-time rates for all time worked by them during the calendar day on a Saturday and at the rate of twice their respective regular straight-time rates for all time worked by them during the calendar day on a Sunday. . . .

Powerhouse employees only shall be paid at the rate of one and one-half (1½) times their regular straight-time rate for all time worked by them on their first regularly scheduled day off in the workweek and at a rate of twice their regular straight-time rate for all time worked by them on their second regularly scheduled day off in the workweek.

Table 1. Premium pay for weekend work not part of regular workweek, in major collective bargaining agreements, 1958

Premium days	Agreements		Workers	
	Number	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent
Total studied.....	1,736	100.0	7,752.5	100.0
Number with premium pay for weekend work—	1,589	91.5	7,025.8	90.6
Provisions for premium pay for work on—				
Saturday and Sunday.....	642	37.0	2,267.6	29.3
Saturday, Sunday, 6th and 7th days.....	253	14.6	1,666.3	21.5
6th and 7th days.....	215	12.4	1,072.5	13.8
Sunday only.....	216	12.4	881.4	11.4
Saturday, Sunday, and 7th day.....	45	2.6	347.9	4.5
Saturday only.....	28	1.6	240.0	3.1
Sunday, 6th and 7th days.....	59	3.4	205.7	2.7
Sunday and 6th day.....	47	2.7	125.0	1.6
6th day only.....	15	.9	68.9	.9
7th day only.....	29	1.7	58.8	.8
Sunday and 7th day.....	18	1.0	44.1	.6
Saturday, Sunday, and 6th day.....	13	.7	30.2	.4
Other combinations ¹	9	.5	17.7	.2
No provision for premium pay ²	147	8.5	726.7	9.4
Premium days specified: ³				
Saturday.....	987	56.9	4,564.8	58.9
Sunday.....	1,300	74.9	5,584.1	72.0
6th day.....	608	35.0	3,186.6	41.1
7th day.....	622	35.8	3,405.7	43.9

¹ Includes agreements providing premium pay for work on Saturday, 6th and/or 7th day; and Saturday afternoon and/or Sunday for some workers and Sunday only for others. Also includes several beet sugar manufacturing and other food processing agreements which grant premium pay only during certain seasons for work on Saturday and/or Sunday.

² Includes agreements which specifically prohibited Saturday and/or Sunday work.

³ Nonadditive. These days may be specified singly, or in combination, in one agreement.

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

⁴ The Bureau does not maintain a file of railroad and airline agreements, hence their omission from this study.

⁵ These agreements expired late in 1957 and subsequent agreements were not available at the time of the study.

⁶ See Hours of Work and Overtime Provisions in Union Contracts (in Monthly Labor Review, February 1958, pp. 133-141).

Table 2. Premium pay for weekend work not part of regular workweek, in major collective bargaining agreements, by industry, 1958

Industry	Number studied		Premium pay for work on ¹ —								No provision for premium pay	
			Saturday		Sunday		Sixth day		Seventh day			
	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)
All industries.....	1,736	7,752.5	987	4,564.8	1,300	5,584.1	608	3,186.6	622	3,405.7	² 147	726.7
Manufacturing.....	1,122	4,916.4	723	3,154.7	859	3,404.0	426	2,374.4	466	2,597.9	74	386.4
Ordnance.....	10	24.0	5	10.7	7	18.6	7	12.8	8	16.2		
Food and kindred products.....	109	363.9	63	276.0	81	314.9	44	163.5	49	230.5	12	23.2
Tobacco manufactures.....	12	33.2	9	25.5	11	31.0	2	2.8	2	2.8	1	2.2
Textile mill products.....	45	116.7	24	68.1	26	70.4	23	61.6	24	63.5	8	20.5
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	47	473.7	25	252.0	9	42.9			2	17.0	22	221.7
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	14	39.2	7	20.6	12	36.1	7	16.3	5	12.3	1	2.1
Furniture and fixtures.....	17	29.0	17	29.0	16	27.3	6	11.3	6	11.3		
Paper and allied products.....	55	124.9	17	33.8	53	122.2	7	10.7	8	12.6		
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	36	71.7	27	55.4	33	67.2	9	13.4	6	8.9	2	3.1
Chemicals and allied products.....	58	112.7	22	40.4	30	57.8	32	69.5	44	91.2	2	2.7
Products of petroleum and coal.....	24	70.7	5	6.0	8	16.5	18	45.5	18	46.4	2	12.8
Rubber products.....	25	131.9	10	16.6	23	129.7	12	19.0	7	11.2		
Leather and leather products.....	22	76.9	14	47.7	11	37.7	6	10.7	6	12.0	5	23.2
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	34	92.1	8	32.1	28	80.9	7	17.9	13	38.4	1	1.0
Primary metal industries.....	123	723.1	40	84.9	62	146.1	72	610.3	72	611.1	9	22.2
Fabricated metal products.....	64	175.6	55	136.4	57	139.1	20	64.8	21	66.3		
Machinery (except electrical).....	143	402.9	130	354.3	136	345.4	55	221.9	63	251.9	2	12.5
Electrical machinery.....	106	460.5	90	402.9	96	431.3	45	238.4	45	248.9	3	7.5
Transportation equipment.....	144	1,314.3	124	1,209.2	129	1,216.1	48	772.0	56	827.4	4	31.9
Instruments and related products.....	23	55.4	21	50.2	22	53.6	6	12.4	11	18.6		
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	11	24.5	10	23.3	9	19.8						
Nonmanufacturing.....	614	2,836.1	264	1,410.1	441	2,180.1	182	812.2	156	807.8	73	340.3
Mining, crude-petroleum and natural-gas production.....	16	261.1	4	233.5	6	239.6	8	246.0	8	246.0	4	5.6
Transportation ³	109	553.6	55	347.2	66	379.2	38	86.0	38	192.1	16	109.8
Communications.....	76	592.7	6	74.0	72	546.4	16	99.3	12	75.3	4	46.3
Utilities: Electric and gas.....	80	203.7	37	89.2	54	128.7	51	116.5	56	131.6	5	33.2
Wholesale trade.....	14	28.2	8	14.6	11	22.5	3	5.7	2	4.1		
Retail trade.....	85	218.2	8	14.9	60	148.2	39	121.8	18	60.2	10	17.3
Hotels and restaurants.....	29	146.0	3	5.5	3	5.5	14	93.2	12	61.0	9	36.7
Services.....	54	181.0	15	43.9	29	92.4	12	32.0	9	25.7	14	58.6
Construction.....	148	645.5	128	587.5	139	615.3	1	12.0	1	12.0	9	30.3
Miscellaneous nonmanufacturing.....	3	5.2			1	2.5					2	2.7

¹ See footnote 3, table 1.
² See footnote 2, table 1.

³ Excludes railroad and airline industries.

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

Saturday Premium Pay. Saturday premium pay provisions were more prevalent in manufacturing (64 percent) than in nonmanufacturing industries (43 percent) where 6- or 7-day operations are more frequently required (table 2). Eighty-five percent or more of the agreements in six manufacturing industries granted extra compensation for Saturday work: furniture and fixtures, fabricated metal products, machinery (except electrical), electrical machinery, transportation equipment, and instruments and related products. In nonmanufacturing, Saturday premium pay provisions were common in construction contracts and for mining workers. In construction, 85 percent of the contracts contained such provisions; in mining, while only a fourth of the major contracts were involved, 90 percent of the workers, principally under the anthracite and bituminous coal agreements, were represented.

Under all but 11 percent (113 agreements) of the Saturday premium pay provisions, premium rates were paid regardless of the amount of time worked during the week (table 3). Nine out of every ten restrictive clauses required the employee to work a full weekly schedule to qualify for premium pay (table 4). However, over two-thirds of the agreements modified these restrictions by stipulating that time lost during the week for specific reasons would be counted as time worked in determining eligibility for Saturday premium pay.

Excused absences included time lost because of lack of work, illness, injury on the job, official union business, voting, and, in most instances, holidays. For example, one agreement stipulated:

Time and one-half will be paid for all work performed on Saturday if the employee has worked his scheduled shifts

Table 3. Minimum work requirements for premium pay for weekend work not part of regular workweek, in major collective bargaining agreements, by industry, 1958

Industry	Minimum work requirements for premium pay for work on—							
	Saturday		Sunday		Sixth day		Seventh day	
	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)
All industries.....	113	517.7	87	269.4	235	1,372.6	278	1,997.7
Manufacturing.....	96	479.6	69	229.4	190	992.8	240	1,545.7
Ordnance and accessories.....					2	2.4	3	5.8
Food and kindred products.....	18	102.4	10	78.6	13	40.9	19	108.3
Tobacco manufactures.....								
Textile mill products.....	8	26.9	4	19.3	14	35.3	15	39.6
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	5	22.5					2	17.0
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	2	4.5	2	4.5	3	10.2	2	3.7
Furniture and fixtures.....	1	3.0			2	4.3	2	4.3
Paper and allied products.....	3	6.5	1	3.0	2	3.2	3	4.8
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....			1	1.0				
Chemicals and allied products.....	2	3.1	4	5.9	14	30.2	29	57.6
Products of petroleum and coal.....	2	2.3	2	2.3	9	17.0	12	33.6
Rubber products.....	3	4.7	2	3.7	9	12.6	4	7.3
Leather and leather products.....	4	5.8	3	7.2	4	7.2	4	8.5
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	1	1.2	3	6.2	5	14.3	12	34.7
Primary metal industries.....	6	15.4	9	21.1	61	588.8	63	593.3
Fabricated metal products.....	4	9.7	2	2.5	9	23.2	9	23.5
Machinery (except electrical).....	12	16.8	10	17.4	19	48.2	27	72.7
Electrical machinery.....	6	19.8	6	33.1	8	32.0	8	35.6
Transportation equipment.....	14	226.3	8	19.6	15	121.3	19	485.4
Instruments and related products.....	4	7.1	2	4.3	1	1.9	7	10.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	1	2.0						
Nonmanufacturing.....	17	38.1	18	40.0	45	379.9	38	452.0
Mining, crude-petroleum and natural-gas production.....	1	1.6	1	1.6	6	242.1	6	242.1
Transportation ¹	2	2.0			7	18.1	7	124.2
Communications.....			1	4.0	6	41.4	3	18.8
Utilities: Electric and gas.....	8	17.1	9	21.9	7	16.3	9	25.8
Wholesale trade.....					2	4.1	2	4.1
Retail trade.....	2	4.0	4	8.9	10	24.3	6	15.4
Hotels and restaurants.....					3	25.9	4	20.5
Services.....	1	1.2	2	2.6	4	7.8	1	1.2
Construction.....	3	12.2	1	1.0				
Miscellaneous nonmanufacturing.....								

¹ Excludes railroad and airline industries.

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

during the workweek except for the following excusable absences:

Union activities when authorized by the local union and/or its officers.

Sickness—When employee's sickness is certified by the attending physician and/or the first aid department of the company.

Where scheduling, production, or mechanical difficulties prevent him from working his regular scheduled workday.

Due to death in the immediate family (father, mother, wife or husband, son, daughter, brother or sister, mother-in-law or father-in-law).

Due to subpoena from a court of record.

Jury duty.

Authorized vacation.

A number of agreements did not list the reasons, but merely stated that "excused absences" or "justifiable absences" would be counted as time worked:

Overtime shall be paid for Saturday work to employees who have worked the previous Monday through Friday, and to employees who have been excusably absent from

work during the previous Monday through Friday, but no overtime shall be paid for Saturday work to employees who the company and the union committee agree were inexcusably absent during the previous Monday through Friday.

Time and one-half continued to be the prevailing rate for Saturday work, specified in four-fifths of the Saturday premium pay provisions (table 5). More than a tenth of the agreements, largely concentrated in the construction industry, granted double time.

Many of the remaining Saturday provisions provided a combination of double time and time and one-half. These included provisions for double time for Saturday afternoon, or if Saturday was the seventh workday, and time and one-half in all other instances; or double time for all employees except specified groups, such as guards, maintenance men, and engineers, who were paid time and one-half.

In several maritime agreements, the rate of premium pay, usually a fixed sum, varied according to the employee's wage range or occupation, or whether Saturday work was required at sea or in port. Under the Pacific Maritime Association agreement with the Seafarers' International union, extra compensation for Saturday and Sunday work at sea was incorporated in the base wages; for such work in port, the applicable overtime rate was to be paid. A few agreements in other industries provided different rates, varying according to occupation or wage range.

Other arrangements included premium pay in some instances and straight time in others—time and one-half, double time, or a fixed amount for workers on regular schedules or for Saturday afternoon only, and straight time for continuous-process or other off-schedule workers, or for Saturday morning.

Several food-processing agreements granted premium pay of time and one-half during the nonprocessing season only, and straight time during processing periods.

Sunday Premium Pay. The significance of Sunday as a holiday, as compared with Saturday, is reflected in the larger number of contracts providing premium pay for work on Sunday and the higher premium rates specified—most frequently double time. The prevalence of premium pay provisions for work on Sunday (not part of the regular workweek) was almost as high in non-manufacturing (71 percent) as in manufacturing industries (77 percent). (See table 2.)

Only 7 percent of the agreements with Sunday provisions stipulated minimum work requirements (table 4). Of the 87 agreements with such restrictions, Sunday premium pay was dependent on the employee's having worked a full 6-dayschedule in 58 agreements, and a full 5-day schedule in 13. Variations in some of the remaining 16 contracts were similar to those for Saturday pay. Other variations included provisions requiring 7 days' work for double time on Sunday and no minimum work requirements for time and one-half; 7 days' work for triple time and 6 days' work for double time; work on more than two Sundays in four; and

Table 4. Minimum work requirements for premium pay for weekend work not part of regular workweek, in major collective bargaining agreements, by type of provision, 1958

Provision	Minimum work requirements for premium pay for work on—											
	Saturday						Sixth day					
	Total		Absences not counted as time worked		Excused absences counted as time worked		Total		Absences not counted as time worked		Excused absences counted as time worked	
	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)
Number with premium pay provisions.....	987	4,564.8	-----	-----	-----	-----	608	3,186.6	-----	-----	-----	-----
Number with minimum work requirements.....	113	517.7	34	229.1	79	288.6	235	1,372.6	66	645.8	169	726.9
Employee must have worked—												
Full weekly schedule.....	106	494.9	32	226.0	74	268.9	226	1,331.5	65	644.7	161	686.9
Some time on each of previously scheduled workdays.....	2	12.0	-----	-----	2	12.0	4	26.3	-----	-----	4	26.3
Specified minimum number of hours during week (less than full schedule).....	2	3.1	2	3.1	-----	-----	3	5.9	1	1.1	2	4.8
Other specified time.....	13	7.7	-----	-----	3	7.7	12	9.0	-----	-----	2	9.0
Number with premium pay provisions.....	1,300	5,584.1	-----	-----	-----	-----	622	3,405.7	-----	-----	-----	-----
Number with minimum work requirements.....	87	269.4	24	59.2	63	210.3	278	1,997.7	90	1,215.9	188	781.9
Employee must have worked—												
Full 6-day schedule.....	58	189.9	14	30.4	44	159.5	223	1,564.1	74	1,107.5	149	456.6
Full 5-day schedule.....	13	42.3	6	16.4	7	25.9	40	388.9	11	97.6	29	291.4
Some time on each of the 6 scheduled workdays.....	2	6.5	-----	-----	2	6.5	7	25.1	2	5.2	5	19.9
Specified minimum number of hours during week (less than full schedule).....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3	5.6	3	5.6	-----	-----
Other specified time.....	14	30.8	4	12.5	10	18.4	15	14.1	-----	-----	5	14.1

¹ Includes agreements which provided minimum work requirements for certain groups of workers and none for others or which varied the minimum work requirements for different groups.

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

Table 5. Premium rates for work on Saturday and Sunday not part of regular workweek, in major collective bargaining agreements, by industry, 1958

Industry	Number with premium pay provision		Premium rate paid									
			Time and one-half		Time and one-half in some instances; double time in others ¹		Double time		Premium or flat sum, varying by wage range, occupation, etc.		Other ²	
	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)
SATURDAY WORK												
All industries.....	987	4,564.8	798	3,754.7	31	139.4	109	369.4	18	81.3	31	220.1
<i>Manufacturing</i>	723	3,154.7	653	2,820.7	22	71.0	26	67.5	1	3.0	21	192.6
Ordnance and accessories.....	5	10.7	5	10.7								
Food and kindred products.....	63	276.0	54	193.2							9	82.8
Tobacco manufactures.....	9	25.5	4	7.3	5	18.3						
Textile mill products.....	24	68.1	24	68.1								
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	25	252.0	25	252.0								
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	7	20.6	6	18.6			1	2.0				
Furniture and fixtures.....	17	29.0	13	19.8	2	4.2	2	5.0				
Paper and allied products.....	17	33.8	17	33.8								
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	27	55.4	15	23.7	4	4.6	6	18.1			2	9.0
Chemicals and allied products.....	22	40.4	20	36.5							2	3.9
Products of petroleum and coal.....	5	6.0	5	6.0								
Rubber products.....	10	16.6	10	16.6								
Leather and leather products.....	14	47.7	14	47.7								
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	8	32.1	5	27.9	2	2.6					1	1.7
Primary metal industries.....	40	84.9	38	80.6			1	2.0			1	2.3
Fabricated metal products.....	55	136.4	48	118.5	1	6.4	6	11.5				
Machinery (except electrical).....	130	334.3	125	327.6	1	1.0	4	5.8				
Electrical machinery.....	90	402.9	81	289.5	4	23.1					5	90.4
Transportation equipment.....	124	1,209.2	114	1,172.3	3	10.9	6	23.1	1	3.0		
Instruments and related products.....	21	50.2	20	47.5							1	2.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	10	23.3	10	23.3								
<i>Nonmanufacturing</i>	264	1,410.1	145	934.0	9	68.4	83	301.9	17	78.4	10	27.5
Mining, crude-petroleum and natural-gas production.....	4	233.5	4	233.5								
Transportation ³	55	347.2	35	258.9			2	9.0	17	78.4	1	1.0
Communications.....	6	74.0	6	74.0								
Utilities: Electric and gas.....	37	89.2	33	79.6	1	1.3	1	4.4			2	4.0
Wholesale trade.....	8	14.6	8	14.6								
Retail trade.....	8	14.9	4	5.7	2	5.7	1	1.0			1	2.5
Hotels and restaurants.....	3	5.5	2	4.0							1	1.5
Services.....	15	43.9	13	41.4							2	2.5
Construction.....	128	587.5	40	222.6	6	61.4	79	287.6			3	16.0
Miscellaneous nonmanufacturing.....												
SUNDAY WORK												
All industries.....	1,300	5,584.1	250	1,039.7	42	228.2	950	4,039.3	28	103.6	30	173.5
<i>Manufacturing</i>	859	3,404.0	111	562.0	20	53.3	708	2,857.6	4	8.9	16	122.2
Ordnance and accessories.....	7	18.6			1	3.4	6	15.2				
Food and kindred products.....	81	314.9	20	98.6	1	1.0	49	184.4	1	1.3	10	29.6
Tobacco manufactures.....	11	31.0					11	31.0				
Textile mill products.....	26	70.4	4	5.3			22	65.2				
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	9	42.9	5	29.7			4	13.2				
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	12	36.1	7	16.3	1	10.0	4	9.8				
Furniture and fixtures.....	16	27.3					16	27.3				
Paper and allied products.....	53	122.2	15	59.1	1	3.0	36	58.7			1	1.5
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	33	67.2	2	2.8			30	61.6			1	2.8
Chemicals and allied products.....	30	57.8	10	18.8	2	3.3	17	34.5	1	1.2		
Products of petroleum and coal.....	8	16.5	5	13.0			3	3.5				
Rubber products.....	23	129.7	1	1.0			22	128.7				
Leather and leather products.....	11	37.7	1	1.2			10	36.5				
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	28	80.9	16	57.3	4	9.7	8	13.9				
Primary metal industries.....	62	146.1	20	49.8	4	7.7	38	83.6				
Fabricated metal products.....	57	139.1	1	1.5			55	134.7			1	2.9
Machinery (except electrical).....	136	345.4	1	2.3	3	7.9	132	335.2				
Electrical machinery.....	96	431.3	2	3.5	1	2.6	89	336.0	1	3.7	3	85.5
Transportation equipment.....	129	1,216.1			2	4.8	127	1,211.4				
Instruments and related products.....	22	53.6	1	2.0			20	48.9	1	2.7		
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	9	19.8					9	19.8				
<i>Nonmanufacturing</i>	441	2,180.1	139	677.7	22	174.9	242	1,181.7	24	94.7	14	51.3
Mining, crude-petroleum and natural-gas production.....	6	239.6	3	8.1			3	231.5				
Transportation ³	66	379.2	30	222.4			19	77.8	16	76.8	1	2.2
Communications.....	72	546.4	50	279.8	13	141.6	4	90.4			5	34.7
Utilities: Electric and gas.....	54	128.7	19	48.3	1	1.3	33	77.9			1	1.3
Wholesale trade.....	11	22.5	4	12.7	1	1.0	5	7.6			1	1.2
Retail trade.....	60	148.2	10	31.0	1	2.0	39	92.2	7	14.9	3	8.1
Hotels and restaurants.....	3	5.5	1	3.0			1	1.0			1	1.5
Services.....	29	92.4	9	19.5	3	22.0	16	49.5			1	1.4
Construction.....	139	615.3	12	50.5	3	7.0	122	553.8	1	3.0	1	1.0
Miscellaneous nonmanufacturing.....	1	2.5	1	2.5								

¹ Includes agreements which provided 1½ for Saturday morning and double time thereafter; 1½ for the first or first 2 Sundays worked and double time for subsequent Sundays (telephone industry); and double time, instead of 1½, if Sunday was the 7th consecutive day. Also includes agreements which granted 1½ for certain occupations (including repair and maintenance) and double time for others.

² Includes agreements which provided 1½ or double time for Saturday afternoon only, or double time instead of 1½ if Saturday was the 7th con-

secutive day. Also includes agreements which provided 1¼, 1½, 1¾, double time, or a flat sum for some groups or plants and compensatory time off or straight time for others; 1½ or double time during certain seasons only (mainly in food processing); and a few agreements which granted either triple time, 2½, or 1¾ time.

³ Excludes railroad and airline industries.

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

Table 6. Premium rates for work on sixth and seventh day not part of regular workweek, in major collective bargaining agreements, by industry, 1958

Industry	Number with premium pay provision		Premium rate paid									
			Time and one-half		Time and one-half in some instances; double time in others		Double time		Premium or flat sum, varying by wage range, occupation, etc.		Other ¹	
			Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)
SIXTH-DAY WORK												
All industries.....	608	3,186.6	567	2,967.1	2	3.5	4	6.7	12	31.4	23	177.9
<i>Manufacturing</i>	486	2,874.4	414	2,270.8	1	2.2	5	5.2	1	1.4	7	94.9
Ordnance and accessories.....	7	12.8	7	12.8								
Food and kindred products.....	44	163.5	38	155.5					1	1.4	5	6.6
Tobacco manufactures.....	2	2.8	2	2.8								
Textile mill products.....	23	61.6	23	61.6								
Apparel and other finished textile products.....												
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	7	16.3	7	16.3								
Furniture and fixtures.....	6	11.3	6	11.3								
Paper and allied products.....	7	10.7	7	10.7								
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	9	13.4	7	9.8			2	3.7				
Chemicals and allied products.....	32	69.5	32	69.5								
Products of petroleum and coal.....	18	45.5	18	45.5								
Rubber products.....	12	19.0	12	19.0								
Leather and leather products.....	6	10.7	6	10.7								
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	7	17.9	7	17.9								
Primary metal industries.....	72	610.3	72	610.3								
Fabricated metal products.....	20	64.8	20	64.8								
Machinery (except electrical).....	55	221.9	53	215.1			1	1.5			1	5.3
Electrical machinery.....	45	238.4	43	153.2	1	2.2					1	83.0
Transportation equipment.....	48	772.0	48	772.0								
Instruments and related products.....	6	12.4	6	12.4								
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....												
<i>Nonmanufacturing</i>	182	812.2	153	696.4	1	1.3	1	1.5	11	30.0	16	83.0
Mining, crude-petroleum and natural-gas production.....	8	246.0	8	246.0								
Transportation ²	38	86.0	34	78.8					2	3.0	2	4.2
Communications.....	16	99.3	13	80.7							3	18.6
Utilities: Electric and gas.....	51	116.5	45	105.5	1	1.3	1	1.5	1	2.4	3	5.8
Wholesale trade.....	3	5.7	3	5.7								
Retail trade.....	39	121.8	26	84.7					7	19.7	6	17.4
Hotels and restaurants.....	14	93.2	11	51.2					1	5.0	2	37.0
Services.....	12	32.0	12	32.0								
Construction.....	1	12.0	1	12.0								
Miscellaneous nonmanufacturing.....												
SEVENTH-DAY WORK												
All industries.....	622	3,405.7	176	1,038.8	3	12.7	421	2,193.1	4	16.1	18	145.1
<i>Manufacturing</i>	466	2,597.9	89	661.6			368	1,816.9			9	119.5
Ordnance and accessories.....	8	16.2					8	16.2				
Food and kindred products.....	49	230.5	14	27.7			30	183.6			5	19.2
Tobacco manufactures.....	2	2.8					2	2.8				
Textile mill products.....	24	63.5					24	63.5				
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	2	17.0					2	17.0				
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	5	12.3	4	11.3			1	1.0				
Furniture and fixtures.....	6	11.3					6	11.3				
Paper and allied products.....	8	12.6	4	6.0			4	6.6				
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	6	8.9	4	5.2			2	3.7				
Chemicals and allied products.....	44	91.2	3	7.9			41	83.4				
Products of petroleum and coal.....	18	46.4	9	17.6			9	28.9				
Rubber products.....	7	11.2					7	11.2				
Leather and leather products.....	6	12.0	1	1.0			5	11.0				
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	13	38.4					12	36.4				
Primary metal industries.....	72	611.1	40	525.1			32	86.0			1	2.0
Fabricated metal products.....	21	66.3	2	9.0			19	57.3				
Machinery (except electrical).....	63	251.9	2	19.4			60	227.2			1	5.3
Electrical machinery.....	45	248.9	2	3.8			41	152.1			2	93.0
Transportation equipment.....	56	827.4	4	27.8			52	799.6				
Instruments and related products.....	11	18.6					11	18.6				
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....												
<i>Nonmanufacturing</i>	156	807.8	87	377.2	3	12.7	53	376.3	4	16.1	9	25.6
Mining, crude-petroleum and natural-gas production.....	8	246.0	6	16.0			2	230.0				
Transportation ²	38	192.1	28	166.0	1	2.9	5	13.9			4	9.4
Communications.....	12	75.3	9	55.3			2	10.8			1	9.2
Utilities: Electric and gas.....	56	131.6	21	49.6	1	1.3	32	77.8			2	3.0
Wholesale trade.....	2	4.1	1	2.8			1	1.3				
Retail trade.....	18	60.2	12	43.0			2	5.1	3	11.1	1	1.0
Hotels and restaurants.....	12	61.0	5	25.9	1	8.5	4	18.6	1	5.0	1	3.0
Services.....	9	25.7	5	18.9			4	6.9				
Construction.....	1	12.0					1	12.0				
Miscellaneous nonmanufacturing.....												

¹ Includes agreements which provided time and one-half for the 6th day, or double time for the 7th day, for certain occupations only or during certain seasons only (food processing); and double time for the 7th consecutive day or if the 7th day fell on Sunday, and time and one-half otherwise. Also includes a few agreements which provided time and one-half for the 7th day for certain occupations only.

² Excludes railroad and airline industries.

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

a requirement that the employee had not refused to work on any of five regularly scheduled days. In a few agreements, the minimum work requirements were not clear, or reference was made to local supplements.

Certain excused absences were counted as time worked in 63 of the 87 agreements with minimum work requirements for Sunday premium pay.

Payment of double time for Sunday work was specified in almost three-fourths (950) of the contracts with Sunday premium pay provisions; time and one-half was provided in nearly a fifth (250). (See table 5.) Of the remaining 100 agreements, 42 provided combinations of time and one-half and double time. These included telephone

Table 7. Premium pay for work on Saturday and Sunday as part of regular workweek, in major collective bargaining agreements, by industry, 1958

Industry	Premium pay for regularly scheduled work on—			
	Saturday		Sunday	
	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)
All industries.....	42	194.8	249	1,530.6
Manufacturing.....	36	152.7	154	943.8
Ordnance and accessories.....			1	3.4
Food and kindred products.....	15	91.7	17	103.0
Tobacco manufactures.....				
Textile mill products.....	1	14.0	3	16.3
Apparel and other finished textile products.....				
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....				
Furniture and fixtures.....			1	2.4
Paper and allied products.....	1	2.8	14	24.2
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	2	3.8	1	2.2
Chemicals and allied products.....	5	9.2	10	16.3
Products of petroleum and coal.....			1	1.3
Rubber products.....	1	1.0	1	1.0
Leather and leather products.....				
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	1	1.2	12	39.9
Primary metal industries.....	2	3.9	56	574.6
Fabricated metal products.....			8	20.5
Machinery (except electrical).....	4	8.1	11	67.9
Electrical machinery.....	2	4.6	3	5.8
Transportation equipment.....	2	12.5	10	56.7
Instruments and related products.....			4	7.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....			1	1.3
Nonmanufacturing.....	6	42.2	95	586.9
Mining, crude-petroleum and natural-gas production.....			4	12.1
Transportation ¹	3	30.4	4	34.4
Communications.....	1	9.0	49	454.4
Utilities: Electric and gas.....	1	1.8	23	55.6
Wholesale trade.....				
Retail trade.....			11	25.5
Hotels and restaurants.....			1	1.5
Services.....	1	1.0	3	3.5
Construction.....				
Miscellaneous nonmanufacturing.....				

¹ Excludes railroad and airline industries.

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

agreements which granted time and one-half for the first two Sundays worked and double time for subsequent Sundays; agreements in other industries which specified double time for split shifts and for Sunday if it was the seventh day, and time and one-half in all other instances; and agreements providing double time for production workers, with time and one-half for employees on maintenance or emergency work, as in the following example:

All . . . work performed on Sundays and herein listed holidays shall be paid for at the rate of double time, except that such work as may be necessary in order to facilitate the emergency arrival of material may be done on Sundays at time and one-half the hourly rate of pay for the first eight (8) hours of such work performed. This rate shall not apply to any work other than that above mentioned.

A few others specified time and one-half except for maintenance men, who received double time.

Another group of 28 agreements specified fixed sums or premium rates for Sunday work which varied according to wage range, occupation, or for other reasons; or premium rates for some occupations and a fixed sum for others. For example:

Double time. Effective April 1, 1956, double the straight-time hourly rate shall be paid to all employees except box boys for all work performed on Sunday.

Box boys. Effective April 1, 1956, the Sunday rate for box boys shall be \$1.75 per hour for all work performed and shall be frozen at that figure for the duration of this agreement.

Sixth and Seventh Day Not Regularly Scheduled

Provisions for premium pay for the sixth day of the workweek were found in over a third of the agreements analyzed, covering two-fifths of the workers. The seventh day was a premium day in almost the same proportions of agreements and workers (table 1).

Almost two-thirds of these contracts also provided premium pay for Saturday and/or Sunday. The sixth and seventh day clauses in such instances applied to employees on off-standard work schedules, in which Saturday or Sunday might be regular workdays. Under the remaining one-third or more agreements which specified only sixth and/or seventh day premium pay, workers on a regular Monday through Friday

Table 8. Premium rates for Saturday and Sunday work as part of regular workweek, in major collective bargaining agreements, 1958

Premium rate	For regularly scheduled work on—			
	Saturday		Sunday	
	Agree-ments	Workers (thou-sands)	Agree-ments	Workers (thou-sands)
Number with provision for premium pay—	42	194.8	249	1,530.6
1½ times regular rate.....	1	9.0	1	1.7
1¾ times regular rate.....	15	91.7		
1½ times regular rate.....			4	6.5
1¾ times regular rate.....	1	1.8	174	626.3
1¾ times regular rate.....			15	91.7
1½ times regular rate.....	11	34.9	92	538.8
2 times regular rate.....			10	28.5
1½ times for first or first 2 Sundays worked; double time for second or third and subsequent consecutive Sundays.....			10	89.2
Cents-per-hour addition.....	10	26.9	21	49.9
Premium or flat sum, varying by wage range, occupation, etc.....	2	27.4	10	41.6
Other.....	2	3.3	12	58.8

¹ 59 of these agreements, covering 590,350 workers, provided premium pay of 1½ for the first year of the contract, 1¾ the second year, and 1¾ the third year (1958).

² All agreements provided premium pay of 1½ for the first year of the contract, 1¾ the second year, and 1¾ the third year (1958).

³ Premium pay ranged from 10 to 50 cents per hour.

⁴ Premium pay ranged from 5 to 70 cents per hour.

⁵ Includes agreements which provided double time for some groups and 1½ or a flat sum for others; 1¾ for some groups and 1¾ for others; and specified amounts varying according to wage range.

⁶ Includes agreements which provided premium pay of 1¾, 1½, or a flat sum for some occupational groups only; 1½ for some occupations and compensatory time for others; 1½ for some occupations and double time for second and subsequent Sundays worked for others; and a few agreements which paid a premium but did not clearly indicate the amount.

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

workweek would, in actual practice, receive premium pay for Saturday or Sunday work.

As in the case of Saturday and Sunday, provisions for sixth and seventh day pay were more prevalent in manufacturing than in nonmanufacturing agreements (table 2).

Requirements that an employee work a specified number of days or hours during the workweek in order to qualify for premium pay were more frequently established for the sixth and seventh day than for Saturday and Sunday. Such restrictions were found in approximately two-fifths of the agreements with sixth and seventh day provisions (table 3).

Nearly all (96 percent) of the agreements containing eligibility rules required the employee to work a full weekly schedule to qualify for sixth day premium pay; 80 percent required work for a full 6-day schedule for seventh day pay (table 4).

⁷ Some of the clauses applied to Saturdays and Sundays occurring either outside of or within the regular workweek, and were tabulated in both categories.

Under these requirements, employees would be eligible for premium pay only for the sixth or seventh consecutive days worked, rather than for the sixth or seventh day of the workweek. Other minimum work requirements included work for a full 5-day schedule for seventh day premium rate (15 percent), and work for a specified number of hours or for some portion of each previously scheduled day for sixth or seventh day premium pay. However, over two-thirds of the agreements with sixth and seventh day minimum work requirements modified these restrictions by permitting certain absences to be counted as time worked, for premium pay eligibility.

Time and one-half was specified as the premium rate in 95 percent of the agreements with sixth day provisions (table 6). For those agreements with seventh day provisions, double time was specified in 68 percent, and time and one-half in 28 percent. Double time for the seventh day was more prevalent in manufacturing industries, accounting for nearly four-fifths of the manufacturing agreements, in contrast to one-third of nonmanufacturing.

Saturday and Sunday Regularly Scheduled

Provisions for premium pay for regularly scheduled work on Sunday were found in 14 percent (249) of the 1,736 contracts analyzed, covering 20 percent of the workers (table 7). Saturday premium pay provisions, in contrast, were included in only 42 agreements.⁵

The majority of these contracts were in industries noted for continuous-process or 7-day operations; these agreements also included provision for sixth and seventh day premium pay. In other industries, the clauses involved only certain occupational groups, such as maintenance men, guards, and stationary engineers, for whom Saturday or Sunday were regular workdays:

Maintenance employees will be paid a bonus of fifteen (15) cents per hour on Saturday and Sunday when these days are part of their regularly scheduled forty (40) hour workweek.

Of the 249 contracts with Sunday provisions, 92 provided time and one-half (table 8). Thirty-four of these, involving 60 percent of the workers in this group, were in the telephone industry. An additional 10 agreements in this industry

specified time and one-half for the first, or first two Sundays worked, and double time for subsequent Sundays. Double time was also specified in 10 other agreements, principally in the paper industry. Another group of 21 agreements provided for payment of additional cents per hour, ranging from 10 to 50 cents.

Time and one-fourth was specified in 74 contracts, of which 47 were in the basic steel industry (accounting for almost 90 percent of the workers receiving time and one-fourth). The basic steel formula was also used in a number of other agree-

ments, principally in the fabricated metal products, clay refractory, utilities, and iron mining industries.

Fifteen meatpacking agreements provided Sunday premium pay of one and one-tenth during the first year (1956) of the contract, one and one-fifth the second year, and one and three-tenths the third year—1958. These 15 agreements also granted premium pay for work on regularly scheduled Saturdays, for which the progression was one and one-twentieth, one and one-tenth, and for the third year, one and three-twentieths.

Wage Developments in Major Contracts in 1958

DONALD L. HELM AND RICHARD G. SEEFER*

ALTHOUGH THE FIRST PART of 1958 was marked by a business recession, general wage increases were negotiated or put into effect during the year for about 7.2 million workers covered by major collective bargaining situations—about 9 out of 10 workers covered by all such key contracts.¹ To a considerable degree, the wage picture was influenced less by the recession than by the rise in consumer prices that continued from the end of 1957 through mid-1958 and by wage contract commitments made in prior years.

While the volume of bargaining during the year was substantial, its scope was limited by the existence of long-term contracts negotiated in earlier years, which specified wage increases to go into effect during 1958 for sizable numbers of workers. In addition, cost-of-living escalator increases were important during the year.

About 3.4 million workers—or almost half of those receiving increases covered by this summary—obtained deferred wage increases provided under long-term agreements concluded prior to 1958. While the recession delayed some settlements and reduced the total “package” increase of others, another 3.8 million workers were affected by major settlements concluded during the year that provided for wage-rate increases. Cost-of-living increases went to a total of about 4 million workers, almost all of whom were included in the groups receiving deferred increases or affected by current negotiations.²

The most common increase in 1958 in terms of workers affected—including negotiated, deferred, and cost-of-living raises—amounted to 11 but less

than 13 cents³ an hour (table 1). Almost one out of four workers received increases of this magnitude. In 1957, the most common advance was 15 but less than 17 cents, and in 1956, it was 9 but less than 11 cents. In both 1957 and 1958, about half the workers affected received increases averaging 12 cents an hour or more; in 1956, the corresponding figure was about 10 cents.

Wage-rate changes in both 1957 and 1958 were less uniform than in 1956 when about three out of five workers whose wages were subject to change received wage increases averaging 9 but less than 13 cents an hour. The greater variety in the size of increases in the past 2 years was apparently due to the greater role of cost-of-living escalator adjustments, which typically resulted in larger increases in situations with such provisions than in those without escalator provisions. Cost-of-living escalators did not become effective in such industries as basic steel, aluminum, meatpacking, and railroads until 1957. For most of the workers covered by such clauses—in automobiles and farm equipment as well as the other industries mentioned—the cost-of-living wage increases ranged from 6 to 8 cents an hour in 1957, and from 5 to 9 cents in 1958.

Negotiations in 1958

Size of Negotiated Increases. Major wage negotiations concluded during 1958 affected about 4.1 million workers. Of these, about 3.8 million were covered by settlements that provided for general wage-rate increases. The negotiated increases for about 57 percent of the workers amounted to 8 cents or more. The most commonly negotiated increases (affecting 3 out of 10 workers and a fifth of the settlements) amounted to 7 but less than 9 cents an hour (table 2).

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¹ For purposes of this summary, a major collective bargaining situation is defined as one affecting 1,000 or more workers. The first section of this summary covers all major industry groups except construction, the service trades, finance, and government. (Federal classified employees, specified members of the Armed Forces, and other Federal Government employees received increased rates of pay in 1958 through legislative action.) A separate section at the end of this article discusses changes in union scales in the construction industry. This summary, with the exception of that part covering construction, is based on data compiled in the Bureau of Labor Statistics Monthly Report on Current Wage Developments.

² In addition to these 4 million, an estimated 400,000 unorganized employees, many of whom were office and other nonproduction workers employed in establishments where organized workers were covered by escalator provisions, received cost-of-living escalator adjustment.

³ All increases presented are averages for all workers affected by a settlement unless otherwise specified.

Table 1. Percent distribution of wage increases negotiated or effective in 1956-58¹

Amount of hourly increase	Settlements			Workers		
	1956	1957	1958 ²	1956	1957	1958 ²
Total: Number.....	1,485	1,468	1,363	7,507,000	7,640,000	7,200,000
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 5 cents.....	2	3	6	1	2	4
5 and under 7 cents.....	13	13	20	7	8	11
7 and under 9 cents.....	17	19	18	12	13	12
9 and under 11 cents.....	27	17	16	35	12	9
11 and under 13 cents.....	20	17	14	27	18	23
13 and under 15 cents.....	7	9	7	4	9	16
15 and under 17 cents.....	6	13	5	4	29	6
17 and under 19 cents.....	3	2	7	3	1	12
19 cents and over.....	2	3	4	4	4	6
Not specified or not computed ³	4	4	3	3	2	2

¹ For industry coverage, see footnote 1, table 2. Includes cost-of-living and deferred as well as negotiated increases.

² Excludes 17 situations affecting 28,000 workers in which 1 or more cost-of-living increases were made in 1958 prior to the 1958 expiration date of the agreements and for which information on current agreements was not available.

³ Insufficient information to compute cents-per-hour increases.

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

Many of the workers affected by increases negotiated during the year also received cost-of-living escalator adjustments. When the cost-of-living increases received by these workers are added to the negotiated increases, the most common increases became 13 but less than 15 cents. These covered one out of every four workers affected by the 1958 negotiations (table 3). One worker in six received increases of at least 15 cents an hour whether or not cost-of-living adjustments are included since very few workers affected by settlements of this magnitude received any escalator adjustments.

Almost twice as many manufacturing as non-manufacturing workers were affected by 1958 negotiations since relatively few long-term agreements in nonmanufacturing were subject to renegotiation during the year. Moreover, of the workers affected by the year's negotiations, a much higher proportion of the manufacturing workers were covered by settlements that increased pay by less than 9 cents an hour: two-thirds of manufacturing workers as against one-fourth of nonmanufacturing workers.

More than 6 out of 10 nonmanufacturing workers were affected by negotiations that increased rates of pay by at least 10 cents an hour, including 10-cent raises for about 230,000 employees in major trucking situations. Of the more than 250,000 nonmanufacturing employees accounted for by negotiated increases of at least

19 cents an hour, the vast majority were bituminous coal miners.⁴

The effects of escalation upon increases negotiated during 1958 were more pronounced in manufacturing than in nonmanufacturing industries, chiefly because of new automobile contracts and some farm-equipment agreements. In manufacturing, more than two out of five workers were affected by negotiated wage-rate changes averaging 7 but less than 9 cents, but the addition of the escalation increases shifted the average change to 13 but less than 15 cents, covering almost one out of three workers.

Skilled Workers. As in 1956 and 1957, about three out of eight agreements negotiated in 1958 provided for additional wage increases for skilled workers. The problem of wage differentials between skilled and other workers was dealt with in several ways. The proportion of settlements that most frequently maintained percentage wage differentials did so by providing uniform percent adjustments, as the following tabulation indicates:

Type of increase	Percent of agreements	Approximate number of workers covered by agreements
Across-the-board cents-per-hour increases, plus widening of cents increments among labor grades ¹	12	643,000
Across-the-board cents-per-hour increases, plus extra increases for skilled workers ²	4	131,000
Across-the-board percent increases ¹ ..	16	503,000
Across-the-board percent increases with minimum cents-per-hour increase specified ³	5	779,000

¹ Includes a few agreements that also provided additional increases for skilled workers.

² Includes a few agreements in which wage increases were nonuniform but which also provided additional increases for skilled workers.

³ The majority of these agreements also provided additional increases for skilled workers.

Other agreements providing percent increases (with a specified minimum cents-per-hour increase) included extra cents-per-hour raises for skilled workers (as in the case of automobiles and farm equipment). Many contracts, including

⁴ The increases agreed to in the bituminous coal settlement negotiated in 1958 went into effect in January and April 1959, but they are included in this summary because they became effective within 12 months following the date of negotiations. Negotiated increases, as defined in this summary, include all increases negotiated during 1958 and going into effect during the first contract year.

Table 2. Changes in wages, excluding cost-of-living adjustments, and in supplementary practices provided by selected collective bargaining settlements negotiated in 1958¹

Industry and type of wage action	Wage actions				Number of settlements										Not changing supplementary practices	Reducing supplementary practices
	Settlements		Workers covered ²		Establishing or liberalizing supplementary practices											
	Number	Per-cent	Approximate number	Per-cent	Total ³	Premium pay	Shift differentials	Holidays	Vacations	Pensions ⁴	Health and welfare plans ⁴	Supplemental unemployment benefit plans ⁴	Other practices ⁵			
ALL INDUSTRIES STUDIED																
All actions ⁶	873	100	4,109,000	100	631	64	69	196	230	181	318	5	233	240	72	
No wage change	66	8	292,000	7	24	1	1	1	9	12	14		10	42	(8)	
Increases in wages	804	92	3,814,000	93	606	63	68	194	221	169	304	5	223	197	71	
Under 5 cents	51	6	278,000	7	36	4	2	14	11	2	20	1	12	15		
5 and under 7 cents	176	20	524,000	13	125	7	13	36	36	29	67	2	48	51	(9)	
7 and under 9 cents	185	21	1,247,000	30	123	8	18	25	38	45	72	2	39	61	101	
9 and under 11 cents	138	16	571,000	14	112	23	9	42	44	39	56		32	26		
11 and under 13 cents	82	9	234,000	5	64	3	13	13	37	16	34		29	18		
13 and under 15 cents	36	4	123,000	3	30	6	4	11	13	6	12		8	6		
15 and under 17 cents	37	4	242,000	6	32	5	4	16	12	13	14		15	5		
17 and under 19 cents	18	2	96,000	2	15	1	1	7	6	1	4		8	3		
19 cents and over	44	5	376,000	9	39	1	3	24	15	8	13		9	5		
Not specified or not computed ¹¹	37	4	132,000	3	30	5		6	9	10	12		23	7	(12)	
Decreases in wages	3	(12)	4,000	(12)	1			1						1	(14)	
MANUFACTURING																
All actions ¹⁵	646	100	2,709,000	100	448	50	46	159	142	117	224	5	150	196	72	
No wage change	55	9	218,000	8	15	1	1		2	7	10		6	40	(8)	
Increases in wages	588	91	2,488,000	92	432	49	45	158	140	110	214	5	144	155	71	
Under 5 cents	40	6	155,000	6	31	4	2	14	11	2	18	1	7	9		
5 and under 7 cents	149	23	402,000	15	108	6	12	35	28	26	53	2	39	41	(9)	
7 and under 9 cents	170	26	1,164,000	43	109	6	15	22	36	41	63	2	31	60	101	
9 and under 11 cents	92	14	230,000	9	75	21	5	33	28	23	35		22	17		
11 and under 13 cents	36	6	80,000	3	23	1	4	9	12	6	16		14	8		
13 and under 15 cents	16	3	38,000	1	12	3	1	4	7	2	6		2	4		
15 and under 17 cents	22	3	152,000	6	18	5	3	12	5	3	7		10	4		
17 and under 19 cents	14	2	91,000	3	11	1	1	7	4		2		5	3		
19 cents and over	28	4	121,000	5	24		2	19	6	1	7		3	4		
Not specified or not computed ¹¹	21	3	55,000	2	16	2		3	3	6	7		11	5	(12)	
Decreases in wages	3	(12)	4,000	(12)	1			1						1	(14)	
SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING																
All actions ¹⁶	227	100	1,400,000	100	183	14	23	37	88	64	94		83	44		
No wage changes	11	5	74,000	5	9			1	7	5	4		4	2		
Increases in wages	216	95	1,326,000	95	174	14	23	36	81	59	90		79	42		
Under 5 cents	11	5	123,000	9	5				2		2		5	6		
5 and under 7 cents	27	12	123,000	9	17	1	1	1	8	3	14		9	10		
7 and under 9 cents	15	7	83,000	6	14	2	3	3	2	4	9		8	1		
9 and under 11 cents	46	20	341,000	24	37	2	4	9	16	16	21		10	9		
11 and under 13 cents	46	20	144,000	10	36	2	9	4	25	10	18		15	10		
13 and under 15 cents	20	9	86,000	6	18	3	3	7	6	4	6		6	2		
15 and under 17 cents	15	7	90,000	6	14		2	4	7	10	7		5	1		
17 and under 19 cents	4	2	5,000	(13)	4				2	1	2		3			
19 cents and over	16	7	255,000	18	15	1	1	5	9	7	6		6	1		
Not specified or not computed ¹¹	16	7	77,000	5	14	3		3	6	4	5		12	2		
Decreases in wages																

¹ This tabulation relates to settlements involving 1,000 or more workers concluded during the 12-month period. It includes all wage changes negotiated during the January-December period that are scheduled to go into effect during the contract year; i.e., the 12-month period following the effective date of the agreement. In summarizing percentage increases, it has been necessary to estimate their value in terms of cents on the basis of available information on wage levels in the industry.

This tabulation excludes settlements involving fewer than 1,000 workers; settlements in construction, the service trades, finance, and government; instances in which contract reopening privileges were not exercised; and wage increases and changes in supplementary practices that went into effect during the period that were negotiated earlier (for example, deferred wage increases, cost-of-living adjustments, or annual improvement factor increases).

² Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.
³ This total is smaller than the sum of the individual items since some settlements affected more than 1 item.

⁴ Includes settlements in which agreement provided for increased contributions to maintain existing benefits. However, settlements providing for increased benefits without increased employer contributions are omitted.

⁵ The most commonly reported were severance pay in 25 manufacturing and 10 nonmanufacturing settlements; supplemental jury-duty pay in 30 manufacturing and 2 nonmanufacturing settlements; paid funeral leave in 25 manufacturing and 4 nonmanufacturing settlements; paid sick leave in 12 manufacturing and 15 nonmanufacturing settlements; and call-in or reporting pay in 12 manufacturing and 3 nonmanufacturing settlements.

⁶ Excludes 8 settlements affecting 40,000 workers in which wages were not an issue but supplementary practices were established or increased and 3 settlements affecting 4,000 workers in which contracts were informally extended to early 1959.

⁷ 6 additional settlements that liberalized some practices reduced others.
⁸ 1 settlement that liberalized some practices reduced paid relief time.
⁹ 2 settlements that liberalized some practices reduced others—1 eliminated 10 minute daily coffee breaks and the other reduced vacation pay.

¹⁰ 1 additional settlement that liberalized some practices suspended payments to the SUB fund until sales of company products improved.

¹¹ Insufficient information to compute cents-per-hour increases.
¹² 1 settlement that liberalized some practices reduced premium overtime pay.

¹³ Less than 0.5 percent.
¹⁴ 1 additional settlement that liberalized holiday provisions reduced shift differentials.

¹⁵ Excludes 7 settlements affecting 20,000 workers in which wages were not an issue but supplementary practices were established or increased and 3 settlements affecting 4,000 workers in which contracts were informally extended to early 1959.

¹⁶ Excludes 1 settlement affecting 20,000 workers in which wages were not an issue but the health and welfare plan was liberalized.

some represented in the preceding tabulation, provided special job classification adjustments or eliminated or narrowed differences in pay among geographic areas or plants. Uniform cents-per-hour increases were provided in a third of the settlements affecting about a fourth of the workers.

Long-Term Agreements. Long-term agreements providing for wage-rate advances in future contract years continued to play an important part in 1958 bargaining. This type of agreement was more important in 1958 settlements than in 1957, but was less important than in 1956. However, the year-to-year fluctuations in the number of long-term negotiations depends primarily on the timing of negotiations in those industries where long-term agreements have been adopted, and do not necessarily indicate changes in the trend toward adoption of such long-term agreements. Of the major contracts negotiated during 1958, about 35 percent, accounting for 42 percent of the workers (1.7 million), provided for deferred wage increases due in 1959 and in some cases in subsequent years.⁵ In 1957, 3 out of 10 contracts covering 28 percent of the workers (830,000) contained such provisions, and in 1956, two out of five agreements covering about 50 percent of the workers (2.9 million) were affected.

Escalator Clauses. Cost-of-living escalator clauses were established or renewed in 173 situations accounting for about 1.4 million workers. For

Table 3. Total wage changes¹ in situations in which wage-rate negotiations occurred in 1958

Type of wage action	Settlements		Workers ²	
	Number	Percent ³	Number	Percent
All actions.....	873	100	4,109,000	100
No wage change.....	59	7	283,000	7
Increases in wages.....	811	93	3,822,000	93
Under 5 cents.....	42	5	183,000	4
5 and under 7 cents.....	145	17	440,000	11
7 and under 9 cents.....	155	18	582,000	14
9 and under 11 cents.....	145	17	431,000	10
11 and under 13 cents.....	114	13	304,000	7
13 and under 15 cents.....	68	8	1,015,000	25
15 and under 17 cents.....	39	4	254,000	6
17 and under 19 cents.....	16	2	94,000	2
19 cents and over.....	50	6	388,000	9
Not specified or not computed ⁴	37	4	132,000	3
Decreases in wages.....	3	(⁴)	4,000	(⁴)

¹ Negotiated wage-rate changes plus any cost-of-living adjustments effective during the year in situations in which wages were an issue.

² Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

³ Insufficient information to compute cents-per-hour increases.

⁴ Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 4. Percent distribution of wage changes provided by selected collective bargaining settlements negotiated in 1956-58¹

Industries and types of wage action	Settlements			Workers covered ¹		
	1956	1957	1958	1956	1957	1958
ALL INDUSTRIES STUDIED						
All actions: ² Number.....	1,191	828	873	5,708,000	2,961,000	4,109,000
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100
No wage change.....	1	3	8	1	7	7
Increases in wages.....	99	97	92	99	93	93
Under 5 cents.....	1	2	6	(³)	1	7
5 and under 7 cents.....	11	10	20	7	10	13
7 and under 9 cents.....	16	17	21	11	19	30
9 and under 11 cents.....	30	22	16	44	21	14
11 and under 13 cents.....	17	14	9	18	9	5
13 and under 15 cents.....	7	10	4	5	8	3
15 and under 17 cents.....	7	10	4	4	10	6
17 and under 19 cents.....	3	2	2	3	1	2
19 cents and over.....	2	4	5	5	10	9
Not specified or not computed ⁴	5	7	4	3	5	3
Decreases in wages.....			(³)			(³)
MANUFACTURING						
All actions: ³ Number.....	915	564	646	3,406,000	1,567,000	2,709,000
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100
No wage change.....	1	5	9	1	13	8
Increases in wages.....	99	95	91	99	87	92
Under 5 cents.....	1	3	6	(³)	2	6
5 and under 7 cents.....	11	10	23	8	8	15
7 and under 9 cents.....	15	17	26	11	16	43
9 and under 11 cents.....	31	23	14	40	24	9
11 and under 13 cents.....	18	12	6	23	8	3
13 and under 15 cents.....	8	9	3	6	10	1
15 and under 17 cents.....	8	12	3	5	14	6
17 and under 19 cents.....	3	2	2	2	1	3
19 cents and over.....	2	2	4	1	2	5
Not specified or not computed ⁴	3	5	3	2	3	2
Decreases in wages.....			(³)			(³)
SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING						
All actions: ⁶ Number.....	276	284	227	2,303,000	1,304,000	1,400,000
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100
No wage change.....	1	(³)	5	(³)	(³)	5
Increases in wages.....	99	100	95	100	100	95
Under 5 cents.....	1	1	5	(³)	(³)	9
5 and under 7 cents.....	9	9	12	4	12	9
7 and under 9 cents.....	21	16	7	11	22	6
9 and under 11 cents.....	28	19	20	50	17	24
11 and under 13 cents.....	14	18	20	10	11	10
13 and under 15 cents.....	5	10	9	3	5	6
15 and under 17 cents.....	4	5	7	2	5	6
17 and under 19 cents.....	3	3	2	4	1	(³)
19 cents and over.....	3	9	7	11	19	18
Not specified or not computed ⁴	10	10	7	5	7	5
Decreases in wages.....						

¹ For coverage, see footnote 1, table 2.

² Excludes 13 settlements affecting 93,000 workers in 1956, 17 settlements affecting 159,000 workers in 1957, and 8 settlements affecting 40,000 workers in 1958 in which wages were not an issue but supplementary practices were established or increased; and 3 settlements in 1958 affecting 4,000 workers in which contracts were informally extended to early 1959.

³ Less than 0.5 percent.

⁴ Insufficient information to compute cents-per-hour increases.

⁵ Excludes 12 settlements affecting 87,000 workers in 1956, 13 settlements affecting 59,000 workers in 1957, and 7 settlements affecting 20,000 workers in 1958 in which wages were not an issue but supplementary practices were established or increased; and 3 settlements in 1958 affecting 4,000 workers in which contracts were informally extended to early 1959.

⁶ Excludes 1 settlement affecting 6,000 workers in 1956, 4 settlements affecting 100,000 workers in 1957, and 1 settlement affecting 20,000 workers in 1958 in which wages were not an issue but supplementary practices were established or increased.

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

⁷ For a discussion of deferred increases due in 1959 as a result of the 1958 or earlier negotiations, see Monthly Labor Review, December 1958, pp. 1362-1365.

most of the workers affected, these clauses represented renewals of provisions in prior contracts, most notable of which were in the automobile and related parts, trucking, aircraft, and farm-equipment industries.

Supplementary Benefits. Slightly fewer than three out of four settlements concluded during 1958, affecting about 3.2 million workers, liberalized or established one or more supplementary benefits (table 2). Health and welfare benefits were most frequently affected; they were changed in about three out of eight agreements, accounting for about 1.8 million workers. Vacation provisions were liberalized in 26 percent of the contracts and 22 percent revised provision for paid holidays, most frequently adding a seventh or eighth paid holiday.

Pensions were established or increased in 21 percent of the situations and accounted for 1.4 million workers. In most cases, benefits paid

⁶ According to union reports, these benefits were of substantial assistance in cushioning the effects of layoffs in 1958. The United Automobile Workers reported that the Big Three automobile manufacturers paid out almost \$38 million in benefits during the year, while the United Steelworkers said that 18 basic steel companies paid out \$36.5 million in the same period.

upon retirement were liberalized, and in other cases, provision was made for increasing disability benefits.

The recession exercised an influence on bargaining as it related to supplemental unemployment and separation pay benefits. Most notably, the settlements in automobiles, farm equipment, and related industries liberalized both the amount and duration of supplemental unemployment benefits (inaugurated under the 1955 contracts) and established separation pay provisions within the framework of the SUB plans.⁶ In general, these settlements provided for termination pay from existing SUB funds; since the employers' contributions into these funds remained unchanged, these revisions are not included in the tabulation of increased supplementary benefits shown in table 2.

Nonmanufacturing settlements not only provided higher wage-rate increases but changed supplementary benefits somewhat more frequently than did those in manufacturing. About 8 out of 10 nonmanufacturing settlements made changes in these practices compared with about 7 out of 10 in manufacturing. The most striking disparities

Table 5. Changes in supplementary practices provided by selected collective bargaining settlements negotiated in 1956-58¹

Type of practice	Percent of settlements								
	All industries studied ²			Manufacturing ³			Selected nonmanufacturing industries ⁴		
	1956	1957	1958	1956	1957	1958	1956	1957	1958
All settlements.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total establishing or liberalizing one or more supplementary practices ⁵	78	75	72	78	77	69	78	72	81
Health and welfare plans ⁶	45	40	36	46	43	35	41	34	41
Vacations.....	39	34	26	40	35	22	33	31	39
Holidays.....	32	32	22	35	36	25	22	21	16
Pensions ⁶	25	18	21	28	20	18	17	14	28
Shift differentials.....	21	13	8	24	16	7	12	8	10
Premium rates.....	14	12	7	12	9	8	21	20	6
Paid funeral leave.....	4	7	3	5	8	4	2	5	2
Severance pay.....	3	3	4	3	3	4	2	2	4
Jury-duty pay.....	10	5	4	12	6	5	1	4	1
Paid sick leave.....	4	3	3	3	1	2	7	6	7
Supplemental unemployment benefits ⁶	8	1	1	10	1	1	(?)	(?)	(?)
Other practices.....	11	13	16	10	13	12	16	13	26
Settlements not changing supplementary practices.....	22	25	28	22	23	30	22	28	19
Settlements reducing supplementary practices.....			(?)			(?)			
Number of settlements.....	1,191	828	873	915	564	646	276	264	227

¹ For coverage, see footnote 1, table 2.

² Excludes 13 settlements affecting 93,000 workers in 1956, 17 settlements affecting 159,000 workers in 1957, and 8 settlements affecting 40,000 workers in 1958, in which wages were not an issue but supplementary practices were established or increased.

³ Excludes 12 settlements affecting 87,000 workers in 1956, 13 settlements affecting 59,000 workers in 1957, and 7 settlements affecting 20,000 workers in 1958, in which wages were not an issue but supplementary practices were established or increased.

⁴ Excludes 1 settlement affecting 6,000 workers in 1956, 4 settlements affecting 100,000 workers in 1957, and 1 settlement affecting 20,000 workers in 1958,

in which wages were not an issue but supplementary practices were established or increased.

⁵ This total is smaller than the sum of the individual items since some settlements affected more than 1 item.

⁶ Includes settlements in which agreement provided for increased contributions to maintain existing benefits. However, settlements providing for increased benefits without increased employer contributions are omitted.

⁷ Less than 0.5 percent.

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

Table 6. Changes in union wage scales in 7 construction trades in major cities,¹ 1956-58

Cents-per-hour increases	Percent of scales in—		
	1956	1957	1958
All scales.....	100	100	100
All increases.....	87	89	87
Under 5.0.....	1	1	1
5.0 and under 10.0.....	12	7	8
5.0.....	5	2	2
7.5.....	5	2	3
10.0 and under 15.0.....	30	30	33
10.0.....	17	17	19
12.5.....	9	10	9
15.0 and under 20.0.....	24	26	24
15.0.....	19	18	20
20.0 and under 25.0.....	9	12	11
20.0.....	7	8	9
25.0 and over.....	11	13	12
25.0.....	8	10	7
No change.....	13	12	13

¹ The 7 trades studied were bricklayers, carpenters, electricians, painters, plasterers, plumbers, and building laborers in 100 cities.

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

were in vacation changes (involved in 39 percent of the settlements in nonmanufacturing and 22 percent in manufacturing) and in pensions (28 and 18 percent, respectively). On the other hand, 25 percent of the manufacturing settlements changed holiday provisions, compared with 16 percent in nonmanufacturing.

Comparisons with 1957 and 1956

More workers were affected by major wage negotiations during 1958 than in 1957, when such negotiations affected almost 3 million workers, but the total number affected was below the 5.7 million covered by major wage negotiations in 1956 (table 4). The increase in bargaining activity above 1957 levels was due very largely to the fact that long-term contracts in the automobile, farm equipment, and related industries were up for negotiation in 1958. Some of the major agreements negotiated in 1956, however, were still in effect in 1957 and 1958.

The proportion of workers receiving increases as a result of wage negotiations was identical (93 percent) in 1957 and 1958, but in 1956, all but 1 percent of the workers affected by negotiations in which wages were an issue were covered by contracts that provided for wage-rate increases.⁷

The negotiated increases tended to be somewhat smaller in 1958 than in either 1957 or 1956, although in evaluating these differences, the year-

to-year differences in the industries in which negotiations occur should be borne in mind. The most commonly negotiated increases amounted to 7 but less than 9 cents an hour in 1958, compared with 9 but less than 11 cents in 1956 and 1957.

As indicated earlier, a comparison of negotiated wage changes during 1958, 1957, and 1956 must be qualified by the fact that with long-term agreements in many industries, there are significant variations in the industries represented by settlements in any given year. Thus, in 1956 long-term agreements were reached in basic steel, meatpacking, and metal mining and for some railroad workers. These agreements provided deferred increases in 1957 and 1958 and were not the subject of negotiations during either of these years. Bargaining in 1957 included additional railroad settlements and a long-term agreement in East Coast longshoring, but relatively few other key long-term agreements. Most of the workers covered by long-term contract negotiations concluded during 1958 were in the automobile and related parts industries and in some agricultural equipment firms where the 3-year agreements negotiated in 1955 were replaced.

Among the industry groups that bargained over wages in each of the 3 years—1956, 1957, and 1958—were rubber, cement, and chemicals. There were also some situations in communications, paper, and service trades in which agreements were concluded in each of the 3 years. In some of these situations, the wage-rate increases agreed to during 1958 were significantly smaller than those agreed to in 1957 and, in some cases, than those in 1956 as well. In the rubber industry, wage rates were increased by 8 cents an hour compared with 14 to 15 cents in 1957 and 6.2 cents in 1956. Increases negotiated in the cement industry averaged about 10 and 13 cents in 1958 and 1957, respectively, but amounted to 18 cents in 1956. Although the petroleum refining industry normally negotiates annually, no general settlement was reached in this industry until early 1959; there were a few scattered catchup increases during 1958.

⁷ Among the industries in which rates of pay remained unchanged in both 1958 and 1957 were textiles and some men's apparel trades; the East and Gulf Coast maritime industry did not alter pay rates during 1958.

Although there was a small decline in the proportion of settlements that provided for changes in one or more supplementary practices from 1956 to 1958—from 78 percent in 1956 to 72 percent in 1958—a more noticeable drop occurred in the number of fringe items affected by a single settlement. (See table 5.) There was a decline in the proportion of changes made in almost every one of the fringe benefits shown separately in this summary. For example, shift differentials were revised in 2 out of 10 settlements in 1956 compared with less than 1 out of 10 in 1958; vacation

⁸ This summary of changes in union scales in the construction trades differs from the information presented earlier in this article in two respects: (1) it is based on information on union scales in all cities studied whether or not these scales were renegotiated during the year, whereas the data presented in table 2 refer only to situations in which wages were subject to negotiation; and (2) the summary of construction scales refers to all changes effective during 1958 regardless of when they were negotiated. It is roughly comparable to the information presented in table 1.

changes declined from 39 percent in 1956 to 26 percent in 1958; and revisions in holiday provisions accounted for one out of three settlements liberalizing these practices in both 1957 and 1956 compared with slightly more than one out of five in 1958.

Union Scales in the Construction Trades

During 1958, union construction scales⁸ rose an average of about 14.5 cents an hour compared with 15 and 13.6 cents in 1957 and 1956, respectively. The single most common increase amounted to 15 cents an hour and affected roughly 20 percent of the scales in each of the 3 years. In each year also, raises of 10 cents an hour were only slightly less frequent than 15-cent changes. (See table 6.)

Summaries of Studies and Reports

The Farm Worker in America

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*The following article was excerpted from an address by Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell before the National Conference of Farm Labor Services, Los Angeles, February 23, 1959. For ease of reading, symbols to denote elided material have not been indicated.*

FIRST, THE CONDITIONS under which far too many of our farm workers live and work today is an affront to the conscience of the American people.

Second, the farm grower, with a year's income and investment often hanging in the balance, needs reasonable assurance that he can get the workers he needs when he needs them.

Third, this Nation as a whole has a large surplus of underemployed domestic farm workers. These people are marginal farmers, sharecroppers, and farm wage workers. Consider that in 1957, the last full year for which complete figures are available, there were over 2 million persons who did a significant amount of farm work and got paid for it. Yet the average number of days they worked was only 144. That is a tremendous amount of manpower going to waste, even if you consider that many people like housewives, some older children, and some teachers only want part-time work in the fields. Rural underemployment is not a temporary problem. There is very little evidence that the underemployed and unemployed farm worker is passing out of society. The number of migratory farm workers in the United States has not decreased during the last 10 years; nor has the total number of persons who engage at least part time in farm work. Yet their economic status has been getting progressively worse. The wages [of farm workers] in 1957 averaged \$892. This was lower than any reported year since 1951.

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Fourth, we must remember that these workers not only do not have the protection of most of the social legislation which places a floor under the economic well-being of most Americans, but that they also are deprived even of the "automatic" action of a free labor market, in which a labor shortage tends to bring its own correction. As you know, increased competition for workers normally brings improvement in wages and other inducements to attract them.

Such "automatic" correction is foreclosed, however, where foreign labor is provided in sufficient supply at whatever wage level already prevails, thus discouraging wages from rising. The argument for providing foreign labor in this way is that there is a shortage of domestic labor at the time and place needed and at the wage and conditions of employment that prevail there. Clearly, such local shortages do exist. The domestic labor surpluses I have described are often distant from the point of need; many of them will not wish to leave their home areas no matter what the inducement. Some may be undependable. Clearly, there are emergency situations, perhaps frequently, and in many places, where supplemental foreign labor is required to meet short-term needs left after every reasonable effort at domestic recruitment.

But it is equally true, unfortunately, that foreign labor programs in themselves often permit employers to evade the necessity to pay the wages and to do the many other things needed to attract and retain domestic farm workers. Where this happens, it clearly affects adversely the working conditions, pay standards, and the job opportunities of our own workers.

This is no secret. An increasing number of newspaper stories and magazine articles and radio and television programs are pointing it out, and they are also showing a lot of evidence that too many migrant farm laborers are living as no American should live.

A Suggested Program

From the foregoing considerations, I draw certain conclusions and raise certain questions.

First of all, there will be change; the American public should and will demand it; and it will be imposed if it does not evolve voluntarily. It is in the interest of all of us that this change take place in the national interest and not just in the parochial interest of any one group.

The national interest requires that this change be in the direction of materially better employment opportunities, standards of living, and economic security for farm workers. These improved opportunities and higher earnings for workers will, of course, enable agriculture to attract a more stable and reliable work force. Humane evolution in these directions is the central objective of American society in the field of farm labor. A major part of the problem of peaceful change is in the field of wages. None of our farm labor problems can be solved if wages and earnings are kept at a low level while other wages and income on and off the farm continue to increase. In this country, we do not choose to keep down our bills, including our food bills, at the cost of overworking and underpaying human beings. We choose instead to pay the price necessary to support an adequate wage. This is one of the incentives and one of the products of an expanding economy.

I am convinced that agricultural workers must be given the protection of minimum wage and maximum hours legislation. I have initiated studies within the Department of Labor which will help to arrive at the type of legislation best adapted to the particular needs of American agriculture and farm workers. This study will be completed this year.

We know that some, perhaps many, farmers would willingly improve the pay standards of the farm workers in their employ if they could be sure that other farmers—competitors in the market place—were doing likewise. A minimum wage law is the means of protecting those willing to pay decent wages from the unfair competition of those who are not. The assistance of these farmers and their representatives can help to develop—in fact is necessary to develop—the type of legislation which would accomplish the wage adjustments needed without putting too great or sudden a load

on agricultural employers. I urge responsible farm representatives to give serious thought to how they may best participate. I earnestly invite their constructive suggestions and proposals.

Second, I suggest the urgent need for reappraisal of our foreign labor programs. These programs will be in serious and growing jeopardy as long as many people consider them a roadblock in the way of progress for all American farm workers who are underemployed and underpaid.

As I indicated earlier, reasonable men can now point to many situations in which foreign worker programs actually endanger the legitimate aspirations of American workers. Such a conclusion is difficult to avoid where the use of foreign workers has become the normal, not the exceptional, practice. For instance, where needs are predictable and the jobs last long enough to be attractive to underemployed American workers, there is no sound justification for long continued use of foreign workers. In such situations, the so-called "shortage" of domestic workers often appears to result from an unwillingness to offer the wages, the assurances, and the housing and transportation arrangements needed to attract and retain underemployed domestic farm workers.

The continued use of foreign labor in such a manner supports the charges of those who would abolish the use of any foreign labor, even for legitimate emergency or peak needs. Here again, the responsible farm employer recognizes that his interest in an assured supply of foreign labor for emergency use is jeopardized by widespread misuse of these programs. But the individual farm employer cannot long act in accordance with this belief if he does not have reasonable assurance that his neighbor will do likewise. Such assurance must be provided.

The Department is now engaged in the development of additional standards governing employment conditions and recruitment efforts. These standards would have to be met before foreign workers could be imported. It is important that such standards be regarded as the means of support or enforcement of the interests of the farmers willing to act scrupulously in promoting the economic advancement of domestic underemployed farm workers. Such standards are the best way to control the misuse of foreign worker programs; to get real preference to under-

employed domestic workers; and thus to prevent a minority of growers from jeopardizing the long-range interests of all farm operators.

Such standards must, of course, be applicable in all States. The States with a sound and far-sighted view of the employment of foreign workers must not be penalized by competition of agricultural interests in States less scrupulous, less concerned with protecting domestic worker standards.

Third, the Department of Labor has also undertaken a careful reexamination of Public Law 78 [which provides for the bringing into this country of Mexican nationals under contract to work in agriculture] and of the problems that have developed in its administration. I am hopeful that out of this process will come constructive revisions of the program when it is next considered by the Congress—in 1960.

Here I would like to say a word concerning the State Employment Security officers and personnel who represent the operating arm of Government in dealing with farm manpower. Their judgments are crucial. The Federal Government can establish policies and standards—based largely upon information and advice that comes from them. I am fully aware that such policies and standards have no meaning, however, aside from their day-to-day application at the local and State office level. I am gratified by what I have learned of the vigor and deep concern with which most employment service people deal with this complex array of problems at the State and local level.

* * *

The problem of farm labor in America is one of the two or three most important and most difficult manpower problems with which the Nation is confronted. It demands the persistent application of the best minds that we can bring to bear on it. We have reason to be pleased with the progress that we have achieved during the last year. We are going to move ahead.

The fact remains that some workers on some American farms are living under conditions which America will not long tolerate. I am gratified by the indications that I have received that the agricultural community is second to no segment of America in its wish to make the farm worker in America a greater participant in our advancing economy.

Union Wage Scales in Building Trades, 1958

UNION WAGE SCALES continued their upward movement between July 1, 1957, and July 1, 1958, to a new high for building-trades workers in cities of 100,000 or more population. Construction activity was at a relatively high level during the year. Hourly wage rates rose an average of 15 cents, or 4.5 percent, in the 1-year period, according to the 52d annual survey of union scales in the building trades by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics.¹ Nearly three-fourths of the 33 trades surveyed showed average scale increases of 12 to 19 cents during the year ending July 1, 1958.

Wage-rate adjustments resulting from labor-management negotiations increased the pay scale for nine-tenths of the union workers in the building trades covered by the study. The advances generally ranged from 10 to 25 cents an hour; for 1 of every 12 workers, however, the increase amounted to 25 cents or more.

These widespread wage revisions raised the average hourly wage scales to \$3.34 for all building-trades workers—\$3.54 for journeymen and \$2.55 for helpers and laborers.² On July 1, 1958, about

¹ Union scales are the minimum wage scales (excluding holiday and vacation payments made directly to the worker each pay period) or maximum schedules of hours agreed upon through collective bargaining between trade unions and employers. Rates in excess of the negotiated minimum, which may be paid for special qualifications or other reasons, are not included.

The survey covered union scales in effect on July 1, 1958, for approximately 650,000 journeymen and 160,000 helpers and laborers in 52 cities with a population of 100,000 or more. Data were obtained primarily from local union officials by mail questionnaire; in some instances, Bureau representatives visited local union officials to obtain the desired information.

Mimeographed listings of union scales by trade are available for each city included in the survey. The detailed findings of the study will be available in *Union Wages and Hours: Building Trades* (forthcoming BLS Bull. 1245).

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

² Average hourly scales, designed to show current levels, are based on all scales reported in effect on July 1, 1958. Individual scales are weighted by the number of union members having each rate. These averages are not designed for precise year-to-year comparisons because of fluctuations in membership and in job classifications studied. Average cents-per-hour and percent changes from July 1, 1957, to July 1, 1958, are based on comparable quotations for the various occupational classifications in both periods weighted by the membership reported in the current survey. The index series, designed for trend purposes, is similarly constructed.

54 percent of the journeymen had negotiated scales ranging from \$3.30 to \$3.80 an hour, while a similar proportion of helpers and laborers had scales ranging from \$2.30 to \$2.80 an hour.

Straight-time workweeks averaged 39.3 hours for all building-trades workers. The most common schedule, 40 hours, prevailed for 88 percent of the workers.

Health and insurance programs developed through collective bargaining were reported for slightly more than two-thirds of the workers. Pension plan provisions were contained in labor-management agreements applicable to a third of the building tradesmen.

Wage Scale Changes, 1957-58

The 4.5-percent rise in union wage scales for building-trades workers between July 1, 1957, and July 1, 1958, advanced the Bureau's index of union hourly rates (1947-49=100) to 162.4 (table 1).³ The rate of advance, which was slightly below that registered in the preceding 12-month period, closely approximated the gain recorded in the year ending July 1, 1956. The increase reflected advances of 4.5 percent for journeymen and of 4.9 percent for helpers and laborers.

For the 24 journeymen trades studied, the percentage increase varied from 2.9 for tile layers to 6.5 for machinists. Increases of 4 to 5 percent were recorded by nine of the trades, of 5 percent or more by seven crafts, and of 3 to 4 percent by seven others. Among the nine helper and laborer groups, the scale advances ranged from 4.2 percent for tile layers' helpers and terrazzo workers' helpers to 5.4 percent for plumbers' laborers. Building laborers' scales registered a rise of 5 percent.

Many of the union contracts in effect on July 1, 1958, were negotiated for 2 years—a few were for a longer period. Contracts of more than a year's duration often contain provisions for periodic increases. Even though individual contracts provided for increases at various stated dates, only those rates that actually became effective between July 1, 1957, and July 1, 1958, were included in the current study. Some of these scale revisions were provided for in con-

Table 1. Indexes of union scales of hourly wages and weekly hours in the building trades, selected years, 1907-58

[1947-49=100]

Date	Hourly wage rates			Weekly hours		
	All trades	Journeymen	Helpers and laborers	All trades	Journeymen	Helpers and laborers
1907: May 15.....	18.2	19.0	14.5	124.1	122.6	129.6
1913: May 15.....	22.5	23.5	16.9	118.0	116.8	121.5
1918: May 15.....	28.2	29.3	22.7	116.1	115.0	119.5
1919: May 15.....	32.3	33.4	26.2	115.5	114.6	118.4
1920: May 15.....	43.6	44.7	38.1	115.0	114.1	117.6
1921: May 15.....	44.4	45.6	38.4	114.9	114.0	117.6
1922: May 15.....	41.7	42.9	35.0	114.9	114.1	117.3
1926: May 15.....	55.0	56.6	45.2	114.8	114.0	117.0
1931: May 15.....	60.6	62.4	49.4	108.4	107.4	111.1
1933: May 15.....	50.3	51.9	40.3	106.1	105.1	108.1
1939: June 1.....	62.3	63.8	53.2	99.9	99.0	102.7
1940: June 1.....	63.3	64.7	54.3	99.8	99.0	102.1
1941: June 1.....	65.6	67.0	56.9	100.2	99.5	102.4
1945: July 1.....	72.2	73.0	67.0	101.1	101.2	100.8
1946: July 1.....	80.5	80.9	77.9	100.1	100.1	100.1
1947: July 1.....	92.1	92.3	91.1	100.0	99.9	100.1
1948: July 1.....	101.8	101.7	102.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
1949: July 1.....	106.1	106.0	106.4	100.1	100.1	100.0
1950: July 1.....	110.7	110.5	112.2	100.2	100.2	100.0
1951: July 1.....	117.8	117.4	119.9	100.1	100.1	99.9
1952: July 1.....	125.1	124.6	127.7	100.1	100.1	100.0
1953: July 1.....	131.6	130.7	136.5	100.1	100.1	100.1
1954: July 1.....	136.4	135.4	142.4	100.1	100.1	100.1
1955: July 1.....	141.2	140.0	148.5	100.1	100.1	100.1
1956: July 1.....	147.7	146.2	157.4	100.1	100.1	100.1
1957: July 1.....	155.3	153.6	166.6	100.1	100.1	100.1
1958: July 1.....	162.4	160.5	174.7	100.0	100.0	100.1

tracts which became effective prior to July 1, 1957. A number of agreements negotiated during the year contain provisions for rate increases after July 1, 1958. Such deferred advances have been excluded from the survey. Thus, the scale changes presented herein do not reflect the total wage scale changes negotiated in individual contracts during the 12 months of the survey.

In the year ending July 1, 1958, union workers in the building trades in cities of 100,000 or more population increased their average scale 15 cents an hour. The rise was 1 cent less than that recorded in the previous 12-month period; however, it equaled or exceeded the advance registered in any of the other yearly survey periods since 1948. The average scale for journeymen advanced 15 cents while helpers' and laborers' scales showed an upward adjustment of 12 cents.

On a regional basis, average scale advances for journeymen ranged from 10½ to 17 cents in all regions except the Middle West and Pacific where the increases were 18 and 18½ cents, respectively. In percentage terms, the increases varied from 3.6 in the Southeast to 5.6 in the Pacific region. Helpers and laborers recorded their greatest gain (15.4 cents or 6.5 percent) in the Middle West. The advance varied from 9 to 14.8 cents an hour in all other regions except the Southeast and

³ For data as of July 1, 1957, see Union Wage Scales in Building Trades, 1957 (in Monthly Labor Review, February 1958, pp. 171-175).

Table 2. Average union hourly wage scales in the building trades, by region,¹ July 1, 1958

Region	All trades	Journey- men	Helpers and laborers
United States.....	\$3.34	\$3.54	\$2.55
New England.....	3.16	3.40	2.50
Middle Atlantic.....	3.68	3.89	2.89
Border States.....	3.13	3.42	2.14
Southeast.....	2.80	3.08	1.69
Great Lakes.....	3.42	3.59	2.74
Middle West.....	3.30	3.48	2.51
Southwest.....	2.85	3.19	1.70
Mountain.....	3.06	3.31	2.28
Pacific.....	3.34	3.48	2.73

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

Mountain regions. In these regions, the increases were 5.7 and 7.5 cents, respectively, or about 3.5 percent for both.

Among the 24 journeymen trades surveyed, advances in the average scale ranged from 10 cents for tile layers to 22 cents for machinists. Scales increased an average of 21 cents for asbestos workers and 19 cents for boilermakers, electricians, and sheet-metal workers. Of the remaining 18 journeymen trades, 9 showed gains of either 14 or 15 cents. Average scale increases among the 9 helper and laborer classifications ranged from 10 to 13 cents an hour. This constituted the narrowest range of average scale increases since 1947.

Pay scales were adjusted upward during the year ending July 1, 1958, for 91 percent of all union workers in building trades—92½ percent of the journeymen and 84½ percent of the helpers and laborers. At least seven of every eight workers in 21 of the 33 trades studied were affected by scale increases. Increases ranged from 10 to 25 cents an hour for approximately three-fourths of the building-trades workers. The most frequent advances were 15 and 20 cents an hour. Each of these amounts affected approximately a fifth of all building tradesmen, including slightly more than a fifth of the journeymen and about a tenth of the helpers and laborers. Scale increases of 10 cents an hour were applicable to one of every seven workers in the building-trades industry (an eighth of the journeymen and a fifth of the helpers and laborers).

Although increases in terms of cents per hour were larger for journeymen than for helpers and laborers, the reverse was generally true when the increases were expressed in percentage terms. Scale increases of 6 percent or more were recorded for 48 of every 100 workers in the nine helper and laborer classifications, as compared with 31 of every 100 journeymen. Gains of 4 to 6 percent were noted for four-tenths of the journeymen and for almost three-tenths of the helpers and laborers.

Current Hourly Wage Scales

Negotiated pay scales in effect on July 1, 1958, varied widely for building-trades journeymen. They ranged from \$1.90 an hour for glaziers in Richmond, Va., to \$4.80 for crane operators on steel erection work in Newark, N.J. Spray painters in Boston, boilermakers in Newark, stonemasons in New York City, and engineers on some types of power equipment in Newark and New York City had negotiated scales of at least \$4.60 an hour. Slightly more than half of the journeymen had scales of \$3.30 to \$3.80 an hour. An eighth had hourly scales of \$3.80 to \$4 and a similar proportion had scales of \$4 or more. Scales of \$4 or more were stipulated for 3 of every 10 lathers and plasterers, and for some workers (generally 10 to 18 percent) in 19 other crafts. Hourly rates of less than \$2.60 were in effect for 7½ percent or less of the workers in seven trades.

Journeymen as a group averaged \$3.54 an hour on July 1, 1958. Among the individual trades studied, bricklayers, with an average scale of \$3.87 an hour, were highest, followed by stonemasons (\$3.77) and plasterers (\$3.75). Boilermakers, lathers, pipefitters, and plumbers had hourly scales averaging \$3.70 or more. The lowest average recorded was for glaziers—\$3.22—but paperhangers, composition roofers, and painters also had average scales of less than \$3.30 an hour.

Wage scales for helpers and laborers also showed a wide variation—ranging from \$1.20 for building laborers in Jacksonville, Fla., to \$3.85 for some of the plasterers' laborers in New York City. Hourly scales of \$2.30 to \$2.80 were in effect for 11 of every 20 helpers and laborers and of \$2.80 to \$3 for 1 of every 10 workers. Negotiated rates of \$3 or more affected about one of every seven workers as did rates of less than \$2 an hour.

Union scales on July 1, 1958, averaged \$2.55 an hour for all helpers and laborers combined and by trade classification, from \$2.19 for composition roofers' helpers to \$2.89 for terrazzo workers' helpers. Building laborers, the largest group numerically, had rates averaging \$2.47 an hour.

City and Regional Variations

Labor-management negotiations in the building industry are generally conducted on a locality basis. Pay scales for building-trades workers are affected by such factors as variations in type and amount of local building activity, the demand for skilled construction workers, the extent of unionization, and the general level of wages in individual localities. These factors are reflected in the relatively wide variations in negotiated scales for individual crafts within a locality as well as in the differences in rates among cities and regions. For example, scales for bricklayers ranged from \$3.10 an hour in Charlotte, N.C., to \$4.35 in New York City. The range of rates among the 24 journeymen crafts in 6 typical cities are shown in the following tabulation:

City	Range of hourly wage scales among crafts	Differences in—	
		Dollars per hour	Percent
Atlanta-----	\$2. 40-\$3. 75	\$1. 35	56
Boston-----	3. 00- 4. 65	1. 65	55
Chicago-----	3. 50- 4. 075	. 575	16
Dallas-----	2. 50- 3. 875	1. 375	55
New York-----	3. 25- 4. 60	1. 35	42
San Francisco-Oakland-----	3. 24- 4. 236	. 996	31

For the helper and laborer classifications, the difference between the lowest and highest scales was smaller than for journeymen in each of the above cities—ranging from 47 cents in Boston to 85 cents in New York.

The city and regional averages presented are designed to show current levels of rates. They do not measure differences in union scales of the various crafts among areas. As previously indicated, scales for individual trades differ from one city to another. The city and regional averages are influenced not only by differences in rates among cities and regions, but also by differences in the proportion of organized workers in the various crafts. For example, a particular craft or classification may not be organized in some areas

or may be organized less intensively in some areas than in others. In addition, certain types of work are found in some areas but not in others or are found to a greater extent in some areas than in others. These differences are reflected in the weighting of individual rates by the number of union members at the rate. Therefore, even though rates for all individual crafts in two areas are identical, the average for all crafts combined in each of the areas may differ.

Average hourly scales varied widely for both journeymen and for helpers and laborers among the 52 cities surveyed. Average scales for journeymen varied from \$2.83 in Charlotte, N.C., to \$4.16 in Newark, N.J. In all other cities except New York City (\$4.04), journeymen scales averaged from \$3.02 to \$3.82 an hour. They ranged from \$3 to \$3.25 in 12 cities, from \$3.25 to \$3.50 in 20 cities, and from \$3.50 to \$3.75 in 14 cities.

For helpers and laborers, average scales were highest (\$3.30) in New York City and lowest (\$1.35) in Charlotte, N.C., and Jacksonville, Fla. Averages of less than \$2 an hour also prevailed in 10 other cities and in excess of \$3 an hour in 2 others. Scales averaged from \$2.25 to \$2.50 in 14 cities, from \$2.50 to \$2.75 an hour in 15, and from \$2.75 to \$3 in 6 cities.

When the cities are grouped by population size, average hourly scales varied by the size of the city. The group of cities with a million or more population had scales averaging \$3.75 for journeymen and \$2.89 for helpers and laborers—46 and 62 cents higher, respectively, than those with 100,000 to 250,000 population, the smallest size studied.

Within each population size grouping, average hourly scales showed considerable variation for both classifications of building-trades workers. The range of average scales for helpers and laborers was greater than for journeymen in each of the city-size groupings. The difference between the highest and lowest city averages was greatest in the group of cities of 250,000 to 500,000 population—\$1.05 for journeymen and \$1.80 for helpers and laborers. In the other size groupings, the spread for helpers and laborers was nearly double that for journeymen. For both classifications of workers, there was an overlapping of average scales among cities in different size groups. The average scale for helpers and laborers in Peoria, Ill., (100,000–250,000 population group) was higher

than the average for all but one city in each of the other size groups.

Regionally, average hourly scales for union building-trades workers in cities of 100,000 or more population ranged from \$3.68 in the Middle Atlantic States to \$2.80 in the Southeast. The Great Lakes and Pacific regions, with averages of \$3.42 and \$3.34, respectively, were the only other regions to equal or exceed the national average. In other regions, levels varied from \$2.85 to \$3.30 (table 2).

Journeyman scales averaged highest in the Middle Atlantic States (\$3.89), and lowest (\$3.08) in the Southeast. In the Middle Atlantic region, seven trades registered average hourly scales of \$4 or more and only two crafts had scales averaging less than \$3.50 an hour. Conversely, in the Southeast, scales averaged in excess of \$3.50 for two trades and less than \$3 for seven trades. Except for the Middle Atlantic region, the highest trade average in any region was \$3.90 an hour. However, scales averaged \$3 or more for all trades in four regions, for all but two trades in two others and for at least two of every three trades in the remaining two regions.

For the nine helper and laborer classifications, hourly scales varied from \$1.69 in the Southeast to \$2.89 in the Middle Atlantic States. Average scales exceeded \$2 an hour for all of the trades in seven regions. Four of the trade groups in the Middle Atlantic region and two of those in the Pacific region averaged \$3 or more an hour.

Standard Workweek

Relatively few union building-trades workers were affected by changes in the negotiated standard workweek between July 1, 1957, and July 1, 1958, even though there was a decline of one-tenth of an hour in the average straight-time workweek. On July 1, 1958, weekly standard hours averaged 39.3 for all building trades combined, 39.3 for journeymen, and 39.6 for helpers and laborers.

⁴ The prevalence of negotiated health, insurance, and pension programs for construction workers was first studied in July 1954. Information on these plans was restricted to those financed entirely or in part by the employer. Plans financed by workers through union dues or assessments were excluded from the study. No attempt was made to secure information on the kind and extent of benefits provided or on the cost of plans providing such benefits. In the current study, however, information was obtained on the amount of employer contribution in terms of cents per hour or percent of rate.

The predominant standard workweek consisted of 40 hours, and was in effect for 88 percent of all building-trades workers studied. Weekly work schedules of 35 hours were specified in labor-management contracts applicable to a tenth of the workers; such schedules affected about a fourth of the painters and approximately a fifth of the bricklayers, bricklayers' tenders, and mosaic and terrazzo workers and their helpers. Straight-time schedules of 30 hours a week were in effect for 1 of every 9 electricians, 1 of every 5 plasterers, and 1 of every 11 plasterers' laborers.

Insurance and Pension Plans

Negotiated health, insurance, and pension programs covering workers in the construction industry have increased in recent years, although the development of such plans has perhaps been less rapid than in industries where problems of seasonal operations and casual employment are not as widespread. Also, most of the construction-trades unions have operated their own programs providing members with one or more types of benefits such as death, old-age, sickness, or disability. The development of negotiated insurance and pension programs undoubtedly has been affected by these factors. On July 1, 1958, about seven-tenths of the building-trades workers were covered by negotiated labor-management contracts providing for health or insurance plans, and a third were covered by pension provisions showing a slight increase over the previous year in both types of programs.⁴

Of the workers provided health and insurance protection, more than 95 percent were covered by plans financed entirely by employer contributions. Such plans were incorporated in labor-management contracts applicable to a majority of the workers in many trades. Included among these crafts were asbestos workers, boilermakers, lathers, painters, pipefitters, plumbers, rodmen, sheet-metal workers, and structural-iron workers.

Noncontributory pension plans affected nine-tenths of the union workers covered by pension provisions. These provisions occurred more frequently in labor-management contracts covering electricians, than in those for any other trade.

—THOMAS C. MOBLEY

Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

Preliminary Estimates of Work Injuries in 1958

DISABLING JOB INJURIES among American workers declined to 1,810,000 during 1958, according to preliminary estimates shown in the accompanying table.¹ This total, which was 4 percent below the revised estimate of 1,890,000 for 1957, was the lowest figure since 1939. From a high of 2,414,000 in 1943, the volume of work injuries has decreased 25 percent, despite a general upward trend in the employed labor force.

Although the volume of injuries in 1958 reflected a somewhat lower level of employment and a shorter workweek than in 1957, the decrease in injuries was proportionately greater than that in employment, thus resulting in a somewhat lower injury rate. Except for a few minor fluctuations, the injury rate has declined gradually from 45.7 per 1,000 workers in 1943 to 29.4 in 1958—the lowest on record.

Deaths due to work injuries dropped to 13,300 in 1958, the lowest total since such estimates were first compiled in 1928.² The death rate in 1958 was 22 per 100,000 workers—a decline of almost 50 percent since 1937.

In addition to the deaths resulting from work injuries in 1958, approximately 75,700 other injuries resulted in some permanent physical impairment, ranging from the amputation or partial loss of use of a finger or toe to complete inability of the injured worker to engage in any future gainful employment. In the majority of the injuries (1,721,000) the worker was disabled for 1 full day or more after the day of injury, but received no permanent ill effects. These temporary disability cases disabled the injured workers for an average of 18 days.

Approximately 38 million man-days of disability resulted from these work injuries during 1958. This estimate includes the full days of disability for temporary cases, but an estimate of only the current losses resulting from the deaths and permanent impairments. When the future effects of these deaths and permanent impairments are evaluated³ and added to the immediate loss, the total ultimately attributable to the 1958 injuries will amount to approximately 160 million man-

days⁴—equivalent to a year's full-time employment of about 515,000 workers.

The greatest decrease in the volume of injuries occurred in manufacturing—from 392,000 in 1957 to 343,000 in 1958, or about 13 percent. Although this decline was due, in large part, to lower employment and a shorter workweek, there was also a decrease in the frequency of injuries. Preliminary compilations indicate that the average injury-frequency rate for manufacturing in 1958 fell below the 1957 rate, which was the previous all-time low.

Mining recorded the largest percentage decrease (14 percent) in injuries over the year, but this was due almost entirely to lower employment and fewer hours worked. Preliminary reports to the Bureau of Mines indicated a record low volume of deaths in coal mines, despite three disastrous explosions during 1958.

Injuries to workers in the transportation industries decreased 5 percent—somewhat less than did employment. In contract construction and trade, however, the volume of injuries declined more than employment, indicating a slight improvement in the injury rate.

The only increase in the volume of injuries between 1957 and 1958 occurred in the miscellaneous group of industries (including finance,

¹ These estimates of work injuries were compiled by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics in collaboration with the National Safety Council. They are based upon all available data from various Federal and State agencies and upon sample surveys in some industries. Data on the exact distribution of cases by type of disability are not available for some industries; in these, approximations of the breakdowns of cases have been made for inclusion in the grand totals, but have not been shown in the accompanying table for the individual industries. See footnotes to table for specific sources and limitations.

A disabling work injury is any injury occurring in the course of, and arising out of, employment which (a) results in death or in 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 1 or more days after the day of injury (including Sundays, days off, or plant shutdowns). The term "injury" includes occupational disease.

Estimates of work injuries derived from the U.S. National Health Surveys are much broader than the concept of "disabling" injury, as defined above, as they include all persons suffering injuries involving 1 or more days of "restricted activity" or medical attention.

² Estimates of deaths due to work injuries compiled by the National Safety Council date from 1928. The Bureau of Labor Statistics series began in 1936.

³ Each death and permanent impairment is assigned a standard time-charge, based on the average lost work-life expectancy or lost working efficiency, as established in the scale presented in the American Standard Method of Recording and Measuring Work Injury Experience, approved by the American Standards Association in 1954.

⁴ Time losses for temporary disabilities are figured in terms of calendar days, thus this total does not represent total workdays lost.

Estimated number of disabling work injuries, by industry division, 1954-58

Industry division and result of injury	All workers ¹					Employees only				
	1958 ²	1957 ³	1956	1955	1954	1958 ²	1957 ³	1956	1955	1954
Total disabling injuries.....	1,810,000	1,890,000	1,950,000	1,930,000	1,850,000	1,370,000	1,450,000	1,510,000	1,480,000	1,400,000
Agriculture ⁴	300,000	300,000	300,000	310,000	310,000	60,000	58,000	58,000	58,000	58,000
Mining ⁵	45,000	52,000	55,000	56,000	50,000	42,000	49,000	52,000	53,000	47,000
Contract construction ⁶	187,000	200,000	218,000	220,000	200,000	142,000	155,000	173,000	175,000	155,000
Manufacturing ⁷	343,000	392,000	420,000	418,000	390,000	333,000	382,000	410,000	408,000	380,000
Transportation ⁸	166,000	175,000	175,000	166,000	162,000	146,000	155,000	155,000	146,000	142,000
Public utilities ⁶	14,000	14,000	16,000	16,000	18,000	14,000	14,000	16,000	16,000	18,000
Trade ⁶	330,000	340,000	355,000	350,000	340,000	250,000	260,000	275,000	270,000	260,000
Finance, service, government, and miscellaneous industries ⁸	425,000	417,000	411,000	394,000	380,000	383,000	377,000	371,000	354,000	340,000
Deaths ⁹	13,300	14,200	14,300	14,200	14,000	9,700	10,400	10,400	10,200	9,900
Agriculture ⁴	3,300	3,500	3,600	3,700	3,800	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Mining ⁵	700	900	800	800	800	600	800	700	700	700
Contract construction ⁶	2,400	2,500	2,600	2,500	2,400	1,900	2,000	2,100	2,000	1,900
Manufacturing ⁷	1,800	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,700	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900
Transportation ⁸	1,200	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,200	1,100	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,100
Public utilities ⁶	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
Trade ⁶	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,400	1,300	900	1,000	1,100	1,100	1,000
Finance, service, government, and miscellaneous industries ⁸	2,500	2,500	2,400	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,200	2,100	2,100
Permanent impairments ^{10 11}	75,700	80,800	84,700	81,800	75,000	59,300	64,600	68,600	64,800	58,100
Contract construction ⁶	5,200	5,600	6,100	6,200	5,800	3,700	4,100	4,600	4,700	4,100
Manufacturing ⁷	20,900	22,800	24,500	23,300	20,400	22,300	24,000	22,800	22,800	19,900
Trade ⁶	7,300	7,800	7,800	7,200	6,800	5,500	6,000	6,000	5,400	5,000
Temporary-total disabilities ¹¹	1,721,000	1,795,000	1,851,000	1,834,000	1,761,000	1,301,000	1,375,000	1,431,000	1,405,000	1,332,000
Contract construction ⁶	179,400	191,900	209,300	211,300	191,800	136,400	148,900	166,300	168,300	149,000
Manufacturing ⁷	320,300	367,200	393,500	392,700	367,600	310,900	357,800	384,100	383,300	358,200
Trade ⁶	321,500	330,900	345,800	341,400	331,900	243,600	253,000	267,900	263,500	254,000

¹ Includes proprietors, self-employed, and unpaid family workers as well as employees, but excludes domestic service workers.

² Preliminary and subject to later revisions.

³ Revised.

⁴ The total number of work injuries in agriculture is based on cross-section surveys by the U.S. Department of Agriculture in 1947 and 1948, with adjustments for changes in employment. These are considered to be minimum figures; injuries experienced in performing chores are excluded; and there are some indications of underreporting.

⁵ Based largely on data compiled by the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines.

⁶ Based on a small sample survey by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

⁷ Based on a comprehensive survey by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

⁸ Based on small sample surveys by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for certain segments and on data compiled from other sources for other segments.

⁹ Based on sample surveys, as indicated by footnotes 4 to 8, and on vital statistics reports.

¹⁰ Includes approximately 1,300 to 1,500 permanent-total impairments each year.

¹¹ Includes data for industries not shown separately.

service, and government). An increase of 5 percent in employment in State and local government was chiefly responsible for the rise. Employment in finance and service was also slightly higher, but the volume of injuries in these groups increased less than did employment, resulting in a slightly lower injury rate. Both employment and the volume of injuries in the Federal service decreased slightly.

The estimates of disabling work injuries in agriculture were the same for 1958 and 1957—

300,000—but the number for employed workers increased by 2,000. These figures reflect a slight increase in employment of hired workers on farms, but a decrease in the number of farm operators and unpaid family workers, as reported by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Vital statistics data, however, indicated a decrease of over 5 percent in farm work deaths.

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

Federal Loan Insurance and Housing Needs

THE PROPORTION of family expenditure required for housing expense tends, it has often been observed, to increase as income declines.¹ But the Government housing programs have helped to ease the cost of adequate housing for the many families who have been able to purchase relatively low-cost houses with the aid of FHA mortgage insurance and VA home loan guaranties. Generally, however, the Nation's large group of low-income families (under \$3,000 a year) cannot finance housing meeting a reasonable standard.

The expanded programs for governmental assistance in housing production have been confined largely to public housing for low-income families and aid to privately financed housing through the Federal Housing Administration loan-insurance program and the veterans' loan-guaranty program. In 1956, approximately 17 percent of all new privately financed nonfarm housing units started were covered by FHA-insured mortgages and 25 percent by VA-guaranteed loans. These figures include both single-family houses and apartments.

How effective is the present Federal loan-insurance program in supporting production of housing meeting the needs of the population at reasonable prices? In attempting to answer this question, consideration must be given to the selling prices of new houses; the extent to which FHA-insured² or VA-guaranteed³ loans are involved; and current family incomes.

Price Range, FHA and VA Buyers

About 980,000 privately financed one-family, nonfarm houses were started in 1956. About 19 percent of these units were started under FHA home mortgage programs, chiefly section 203. It appears that the FHA program was most influential in the price ranges from \$7,000 to \$20,000 (table 1). This is to be expected, because of the limited need for financing assistance for the high-priced units, and the marginal character of many properties valued at under \$7,000 which disquali-

fies them for assistance. The data suggest that somewhat over one-fourth of the new units in the \$10,000 to \$15,000 range were covered by FHA-insured loans.

Approximately 27 percent of the 980,000 new privately financed 1-family dwellings started in 1956 were covered by VA-guaranteed loans. Two-thirds of these loans were made on properties valued at from \$10,000 to \$15,000. It can be seen from these figures that about two-thirds of all one-family houses in this middle range were financed with insured or guaranteed loans. Properties in the price range from \$7,000 to \$10,000 accounted for only 10 percent of total production, but over half of them were covered by insured or guaranteed loans. It appears, therefore, that the program was being applied effectively to relatively low-cost housing to the extent that the builders were offering properties in those price ranges.

Thus, 23 percent of the total units built were in the \$7,000 to \$12,000 range, whereas that group represented 36 percent of the FHA and 34 percent of the VA loans.

¹ This article originally appeared as part of a study on Housing Costs and Family Income, prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, for the Subcommittee on Housing of the U.S. Senate Committee on Banking and Currency. For the full paper, see Study of Mortgage Credit, Committee Print, 85th Cong., 2d sess. (Washington, 1958), pp. 70-80.

² The Federal Housing Administration, under the 1934 National Housing Act, as amended (title II, sec. 203), insures mortgages on 1- to 4-family houses which meet FHA minimum property standards relating to design, construction, and location. The mortgage on a single-family dwelling is limited to \$20,000. The chief credit requirements are (1) that the borrower must have a good credit standing and the cash needed for downpayment and closing charges, and (2) that the monthly payments under the mortgage will bear a proper relation to his income and expenses.

The FHA does not make loans, plan, or build housing. For a full description of the several FHA mortgage insurance programs (including aid to rental projects, cooperative housing, etc.) under titles II and VIII (as well as under other titles) of the National Housing Act, see the following Federal Housing Administration publications: This Is the FHA (FHA 2650, rev., 1957); FHA Digest of Insurable Loans (1958); and FHA Facts for Home Buyers (leaflet).

³ The Veterans Administration, under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, guarantees loans made to veterans for the purchase or construction of homes. The guaranty is now limited to 60 percent of the loan amount, but not over \$7,500. For a loan to be guaranteed, the term is limited to a maximum of 30 years and the interest rate to not more than 4½ percent per annum. (In small communities remote from metropolitan centers where GI loan financing is not available from private lending sources, veterans may apply to the VA for direct housing loans.) For a general description of the loan guaranty program, see GI Loans: The First 10 Years (VA Pamphlet 4A-11, 1954).

The VA program is limited to veterans of World War II and Korea-veterans honorably discharged with 90 days' active service or service-connected injury or disability. However, the VA program provides more liberal loan ratios at lower interest rates, as compared with the FHA mortgage insurance.

Housing Expense and Family Incomes

Very few families with incomes under \$3,000 bought homes under the FHA and VA programs (table 2). Some, no doubt, were able to buy housing under conventional (nongovernmental) financing arrangements. In addition, about 0.5 percent of the FHA loans on existing houses were made to buyers with under \$3,000 income. Similarly, a small percentage of VA guaranteed loans were probably made to low-income buyers of existing homes, but the published reports do not provide an exact figure.

The FHA and VA estimates of the ratio of housing expense to income are of interest because they show the remarkably consistent pattern of declining ratios of housing costs as income rises. The VA ratios are based on income after taxes, and are therefore somewhat higher than the FHA data. For comparison, the BLS estimates of housing expenditures as percentage of total expenditures derived from the 1950 consumption study are also shown.

Older Householders

The age and occupational status of the low-income families obviously have an important bearing on their housing problems. According to the sample surveys of consumer finances conducted by the Federal Reserve Board, in about one-half of the urban families with incomes under

Table 1. Percentage distribution of selling prices of new 1-family houses, all units started and FHA-insured and VA-guaranteed units, 1956

Price range	Total units built ¹	FHA-insured units ²	VA-guaranteed units ³
Less than \$7,000.....	4	(4)	(4)
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	10	15	10
\$10,000 to \$11,999.....	13	21	24
\$12,000 to \$14,999.....	27	34	42
\$15,000 to \$19,999.....	26	26	21
\$20,000 and over.....	18	4	3
Unknown.....	2	0	0

¹ Units started in the first quarter of 1956.

² New units purchased and financed. See text footnote 2.

³ New units financed through loans closed and guaranteed. See text footnote 3.

⁴ Less than 0.5 percent.

SOURCE: Total units, from Bureau of Labor Statistics report on Characteristics of New Housing, First Quarter 1956, Part I, p. 6; FHA data, derived from 23d Annual Report, Federal Housing Administration, table III-45, p. 69; VA data, compiled from various issues of Veterans Administration's monthly statistical summary reports—Trends in GI Home Loan Activity for 1956.

Table 2. Financial characteristics of house purchase transactions, 1956

Income class	Percentage distribution of urban families by income ¹	Percentage distribution of houses by income of purchaser ²		Estimated annual housing expense ⁴ as percentage of annual income		Housing costs ⁵ as percentage of annual income after taxes 1950
		FHA buyer	VA buyer ³	FHA buyer	VA buyer ³	
Less than \$2,000.....	10.4	(6)	-----	-----	-----	41.1
\$2,000 to \$2,999.....	8.7	0.3	-----	7 32.8	-----	34.1
\$3,000 to \$3,999.....	11.8	6.1	5 5.8	23.5	31.6	27.9
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	15.9	20.0	31.8	25.5	27.6	24.3
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	14.5	21.4	28.0	22.6	24.0	24.4
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	10.6	19.0	17.1	20.0	20.9	21.5
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	18.5	25.7	13.5	17.1	17.7	17.0
\$10,000 and over.....	9.6	7.5	3.8	13.7	13.8	15.8
Median income.....	\$5,221	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ Census Bureau estimates for urban families of 2 or more persons. The FHA and VA estimates of house purchases by income of buyer do not conform precisely to the income class limits used by the Census, but the data are sufficiently similar to provide a valid indication of the extent to which families in various income ranges benefit from the Federal program.

² The buyers of FHA- or VA-insured units may be either single persons or heads of families, but the number of single buyers is probably too small to affect the data significantly.

³ "Prior approval loans," representing direct applications by individual buyers of both new and existing houses. These make up about 75 percent of the total VA activity in guaranteed loans.

⁴ Includes heat and utilities.

⁵ Total homeowner disbursements for housing costs, including downpayments and principal payments, mortgage interest, taxes, insurance, maintenance and repair, heat, and utilities.

⁶ Less than 0.05 percent.

⁷ Under \$3,000.

⁸ Under \$3,600.

SOURCE: Family Income, Income of Families and Persons in the United States, 1956, Current Population Reports, Family Income, Series P-60, No. 27 (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1958), table 1, p. 21; FHA data, derived from Federal Housing Administration's 23d Annual Report, 1956, table III-51, p. 75, and table III-54, p. 79; VA data from Veterans Administration's Loan Guaranty Highlights, March 1958, p. 6; and housing costs, from Bureau of Labor Statistics, Study of Consumer Expenditures, Incomes, and Savings (Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania, 1956-57), Vol. XI, table 4, and Vol. XVIII, table 1-4.

\$2,000 in 1954, the family head was 55 years of age or older. About one-fourth of all family heads in this income group were retired.⁴ Surveys by the Bureau of Labor Statistics have revealed a very high incidence of homeownership among these older, low-income families. The percent of families of specified income levels reporting expenditures on owned homes, by age of head, was as follows:

	Age of head		
	55 to 65 years	65 to 75 years	75 years and over
Under \$1,000.....	44	46	47
\$1,000 and under \$2,000.....	47	52	58
\$2,000 and under \$3,000.....	51	66	73

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Study of Consumer Expenditures, Incomes, and Savings (Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania, 1956-57) Vol. XVIII, table 3-4, p. 29.

⁴ 1955 Survey of Consumer Finances: The Financial Position of Consumers (In Federal Reserve Bulletin, Washington, June 1955, table 1, p. 614); and Characteristics of the Low-Income Population and Related Federal Programs (Washington, U.S. Congress, Joint Committee on the Economic Report, Subcommittee on Low-Income Families, 1955), Joint Committee Print, 84th Cong., 1st sess., table 3, p. 25.

The explanation appears to lie in the fact that these families have acquired homes at an earlier stage in family life, when the family head, and possibly other members of the family unit, were earning relatively high incomes. In later years, income has dropped but the family has been able to retain its home, probably in many cases by recourse to savings and other assets, the use of which is not included in current income accounting.

Other Considerations

Aside from the special group of older families in owned homes, however, there exists a sizable number of low-income families whose housing requirements are probably not being adequately met and who have no hope of acquiring adequate shelter through normal channels. The size of this problem is indicated by a Franklin D. Roosevelt Foundation unpublished study which estimated that "the economic resources of over 6 million urban consumer units were too limited to provide an adequate level of living in 1950."⁵

Some of the leading facts or conclusions, which emerge from a review of present housing data and programs in relation to family income and housing needs,⁶ may be summarized briefly as follows: (1) The proportion of family income spent for housing tends to decrease as income rises. (2) Conversely, the relative burden of housing costs increases when the family's income declines. (3) American families have a strong urge toward house ownership. While the costs of rental and owner-occupied quarters of equivalent size and quality tend to be about equal, the homeowners in any urban group tend to spend more because they pay for better housing. (4) The cost of housing varies significantly from place to place. It is the major factor in the differences in the cost of living among cities. (5) The costs of meeting acceptable housing standards tend to be lower in the smaller than in the larger cities. (6) Although the bulk of the housing need can be met in the future, as in the past, by private builders, operating for a profit, there remains a segment of the population with substandard incomes who will require special Government assistance if they are to occupy housing meeting reasonable standards.

—H. E. RILEY

Division of Prices and Cost of Living

⁵ U.S. Congress, Joint Committee on the Economic Report, *op. cit.*, p. 48

⁶ See full text of paper for additional data bearing on these summary statements.

Report of Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, 1958

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*This article was excerpted from the Eleventh Annual Report of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service for the Fiscal Year 1958, published in 1959. For easier reading, paraphrasing and paragraph order as well as suspension marks to denote unused portions of the report have not been indicated.*

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING during fiscal 1958 sharply reflected the impact of a shifting national economy. The salient economic fact of the year was recession coupled with a fairly steady climb in the cost of living, and these economic factors had wide implications for collective bargaining. In the first part of the fiscal year, ambitious collective bargaining programs were adopted by many of the major unions, a number of which announced that they were prepared to resort to economic pressure if their objectives could not be achieved through normal processes of collective bargaining. A stormy year was predicted in the field of labor-management relations.

Factors Affecting Collective Bargaining

Bargaining in the first part of the year was vigorous and frequently resulted in substantial economic gains for the unions involved, as management resistance to union demands was often tempered by anticipated continued prosperity.

With the advent of the recession, however, a reappraisal of positions by both management and labor became imperative. The prospect of narrower profit margins, increasing consumer resistance to further price rises, and a consequent highly competitive market led many employers to resist further increases in both direct and indirect costs. These mounting economic pressures compelled increasing attention on the part of management to achieving greater flexibility of work force and work assignments.

In many instances, the feasibility of subcontracting the manufacture of component parts became a major managerial consideration. Many multiplant companies established programs of decentralization, transfer of obsolescent plants to

new areas, and removal and consolidation of processes and operations. These considerations and programs were translated into meaningful collective bargaining proposals and counterproposals. Aggressive resistance to any increase in costs and to labor's attempts to curtail freedom of selectivity in layoffs, transfers, and work assignments, even at the risk of a stoppage, was characteristic of management's attitude during this period.

On the labor side, greater value was attached to problems of job security. While an increase in wages to keep pace with the rising cost of living was still an objective, greater emphasis was placed on maximum protection for employees who might be affected by the threatened and, in some cases, actual economic and technological dislocation. Problems of seniority, subcontracting, broader supplementary unemployment benefits, and severance-pay plans, with all their complexities, were brought sharply into focus at the bargaining table.

Fiscal year 1958 witnessed a continuation in the trend toward long-term contracts, with and without reopening clauses. Management often preferred contracts in excess of 1 year. Unions sometimes accepted long-term contracts in order to salvage other issues of importance to them.

The restlessness of skilled tradesmen who are presently members of large industrial-type unions was again apparent during the year. This took the form of special attention given to the demands of skilled workmen in contract negotiations and the many requests by skilled industrial union members for establishment of new bargaining units composed of skilled members only. The skilled craftsmen have for some time resented what they deem to be a great emphasis placed by some industrial unions on such issues as supplemental unemployment benefits and other fringe objectives. Many skilled workers feel that these gains benefit them either slightly or not at all, and believe they are obtained at the expense of a loss in wages. Should there continue to be pressure exerted by skilled workers for higher wages, the long-term trend of diminishing occupational wage differentials may be reversed.

Strike activity, as measured in numbers of workers involved and total man-days of idleness, reached a postwar low in fiscal year 1958, and stoppages were of shorter duration, on the average,

than those occurring in most years since the war. The cloudy economic outlook during the year was probably the basic factor in reducing strikes. The President had no occasion in fiscal 1958 to utilize the emergency provisions of the Labor Management Relations Act; nor did the Service, during the same period, recommend that any disputes be submitted to a Presidential fact-finding board as a means of resolving differences.

Analysis of Mediation Activity

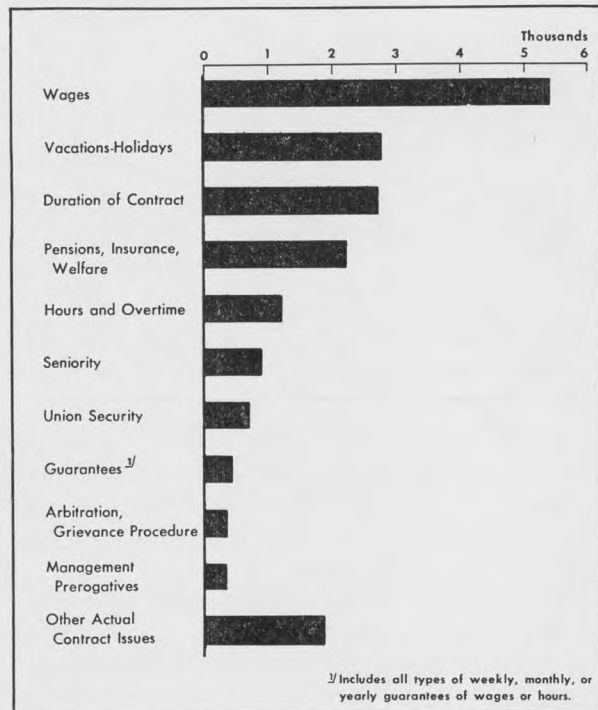
In fiscal year 1958, the total Service case intake increased by about 25,000 over the previous year (table). The total number processed, including those pending at the close of the previous fiscal year, was 105,896 cases. Of these, 81,871 were closed at the first administrative step through consolidation with other cases or by rejection for jurisdictional reasons. Another 3,746 cases involving questions of jurisdiction and need for mediation were closed after initial inquiries by mediators.

A total of 14,688 cases were closed after assignment for mediation during the year, and of these 6,031 (approximately the same as in fiscal year 1957) were closed after formal mediation activity.¹ In fiscal year 1958, the fall months' intake was much greater than for the same period of the previous year and there is some evidence that contract negotiations are beginning to spread through the year, rather than to be confined largely to the spring months as in the past.

At the end of the fiscal year, 5,591 cases were pending, a figure 2,148 cases higher than the "pending" figure for fiscal year 1957. This heavy backlog may reflect, in part, reluctance by many of the disputants to complete negotiations before the settlements in the automobile industry and uncertainties on both sides owing to the business recession.

The issues which appeared in cases serviced by the agency's mediators have, over the years, shown wide variation, although "wages" has invariably headed the list. (See chart.) In the fiscal 1958 cases, the issues involved were very

Frequency of Issues Appearing in Cases Closed After Formal Mediation, Fiscal Year 1958



similar to those in the previous fiscal year, even to the order of their frequency of occurrence. Dealing with approximately the same number of cases closed after formal mediation in both years, Service mediators helped the parties resolve a total of 19,162 issues in fiscal year 1957, and 19,144 in 1958. For 6,031 formally closed cases, this comes to over three issues per case.

Preventive Mediation

Significantly, the number of formal preventive mediation cases is decreasing. During the year, 59 cases of this type of preventive mediation were reported. These were cases in which continuing or intermittent meetings or programs were developed by mediators to bring better understanding and harmony between the parties.

The Service anticipates that, in the next year, the "one-shot" or one-meeting type of preventive mediation will increase. Mediators handled 36 situations on a one-shot basis last year. It was found that one-meeting arrangements were more adaptable to the needs of the parties as a flexible, readily available means to work out some labor

¹ Formal mediation includes those situations where the mediator contributes to the settlement of a dispute through advice, consultation, arrangement of meetings, or by actually participating in conferences with the parties.

Informal mediation refers to the mediator's activity, after jurisdiction has been accepted, of maintaining liaison between disputing parties without actually participating in conferences.

Disposition of cases processed by the Service during fiscal years 1957 and 1958

Item	Number of cases	
	1957	1958
Total cases processed.....	81,624	105,896
Received during fiscal year.....	77,973	102,453
Pending at close of previous fiscal year.....	3,651	3,443
Total cases reviewed and closed without assignment to mediator.....	57,920	81,871
Lack of jurisdiction.....	10,053	10,329
Consolidated and other reasons.....	47,867	71,542
Total cases closed after initial inquiry by mediator.....	6,950	3,746
Lack of jurisdiction.....	1,262	1,363
No need for mediation.....	5,201	1,783
Consolidated and other reasons.....	487	600
Total cases closed after mediation assignment.....	13,311	14,688
Formal mediation.....	6,069	6,031
Informal mediation.....	7,148	8,545
Other reasons.....	94	112
Total cases pending end of fiscal year.....	3,443	5,591

difficulties. Of increasing importance will be the type of activity involving the mediator's informal, day-to-day work with labor and management representatives, and the providing of advice and counsel to one side or both.

The Service is aware of the tendency toward the growth of more unified and potent labor councils and trade associations, particularly in metropolitan centers and closely knit geographical areas, and plans to give increasing attention to such organizations in order to keep pace with new problems resulting from their development, and in order to continue to be ready to assist them in forestalling disruptive issues.

Another method of assisting the parties to recognize and solve their problems before they become acute is relatively new. This is the "trade contact" approach, or the procedure of making regular and systematic contacts among the various labor and management components of a particular industry. The Service believes that this activity, of which three cases were completed during the year, is particularly meritorious as it provides it with a current overall impression of the entire labor relations scene in a particular industry. This further affords the Service the opportunity of making contact with key labor and management negotiators, and the chance to spot and isolate potential trouble spots within an industry.

Arbitration

Although arbitrators are being more frequently selected directly by employers and union representatives without resort to nominating agencies, such as the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, the number of requests to the Service for panels of arbitrators continued to increase in the fiscal year 1958. The 2,326 requests received during the year constituted a 38.6-percent increase over the preceding record year. The total of 1,755 arbitrator appointments made during the year exceeds those of fiscal 1957 by nearly 500.

These increases in requests were, in part, at least, due to the business recession. Seemingly, union and management representatives give greater consideration to arbitration in preference to a strike when economic and competitive conditions have made operational or administrative changes necessary.

An increase was also noted in the number of requests for more than one panel of arbitrators. This may indicate that an agreement on an arbitrator is becoming more difficult to obtain, although requests for repeated panels could be caused by reluctance to arbitrate a specific issue or a failure to investigate or make sufficient inquiry concerning the qualifications of the arbitrators on the initial panel. Inadequate or ambiguous arbitration clauses may also be responsible for requests for additional panels, as well as for delay in the selection of an arbitrator.

In the 1,089 awards reported, a total of 1,302 issues were adjudicated. The 10 most frequently adjudicated issues were:

	<i>Frequency of occurrence</i>
Disciplinary.....	361
Job classification and work assignment.....	222
Management rights.....	121
Overtime and hours.....	113
Seniority and demotion.....	101
Seniority in promotion.....	79
Incentive rates—standards.....	59
Pay for time not worked.....	54
Vacation and holidays.....	47
Health and welfare.....	31

Wage Chronology No. 21: Pacific Coast Shipbuilding

Supplement No. 3—1954-58¹

MID-1954 NEGOTIATIONS between the Pacific Coast shipbuilders and the Metal Trades Councils (MTC), the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America (CJA), and the International Association of Machinists (IAM), resulted in 1-year master contracts providing 6 cents an hour general wage increases. The contracts were made effective through June 30, 1955.

The 1955 and 1956 agreements were also for 1 year. They provided general wage increases of 7 and 18 cents an hour, respectively, effective July 1, 1955, and July 1, 1956. In addition, the 1955 agreements liberalized vacation arrangements, and the 1956 agreements increased vacation pay for employees with 15 or more years of service.

In 1957, extended negotiations were concluded in early August when the employers' offer of a wage increase of 15 cents an hour plus the establishment of a fund to be used for paid holidays was accepted by the three worker bargaining groups. Previously, workers had received overtime rates

for work on specified holidays but were not paid for holidays on which they did not work. The new arrangement provided that the employers would credit each employee with 5 cents for each hour worked (roughly the equivalent of pay for five holidays during the year). The money accumulated in the employee funds was to be used for holiday pay, with any balance remaining at the end of the year to be paid to the employees.

Agreements reached during the summer of 1958 resulted in 1-year contracts that called for an 11-cent-an-hour pay increase effective July 1, 1958. In addition, the settlements also increased the employers' payments into paid holiday funds to 7 cents an hour worked, and in the case of the Machinists and Carpenters, also provided two additional paid holidays, thus equaling the number of days specified for workers represented by the MTC. Beginning July 1, 1959, the employers' contributions to the health and welfare funds are to be increased by 2½ cents, to a total of 10 cents an hour.

The following tables bring the Pacific Coast Shipbuilding chronology up to date through June 30, 1959, when the 1958 contracts expire.

¹ For basic chronology and supplements, see Monthly Labor Review, March 1952 (pp. 300-305), May 1953 (pp. 512-513), March 1954 (pp. 290-291), or Wage Chronology Series 4, No. 21.

A—General Wage Changes

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
July 1, 1954 (agreements of same date—MTC and IAM; and agreement of June 30, 1954—CJA).	6 cents an hour increase..	Additional increases for certain workers represented by MTC: 1 cent an hour for hysters and operators of tractors and special equipment and 14 to 28 cents for other automotive equipment operators, ¹ thus equalizing rates in these jobs with the first-class mechanic rate; 9 cents an hour for work on wooden vessels in Puget Sound area by all production, repair, and maintenance employees.
July 1, 1955 (agreements dated May 21, 1955—MTC and IAM; and June 30, 1955—CJA).	7 cents an hour increase..	Additional 1 cent an hour increase for following classifications represented by MTC and working on wooden vessels in Puget Sound area: blacksmith helpers, tank cleaners and scalers, slab and flange helpers, and apprentice operating engineers.
July 1, 1956 (agreements dated June 28, 1956—MTC and IAM; and June 30, 1956—CJA).	18 cents an hour increase..	Except for above employees represented by MTC, who received a 17 cent increase.
July 1, 1957 (agreements of Aug. 7, 1957—MTC and IAM; and June 30, 1957—CJA).	15 cents an hour increase..	Additional increases: 10 cents an hour for loftsmen and layers-out represented by MTC and CJA; 5 cents for production, maintenance, and repair employees represented by MTC and working on wooden vessels in Puget Sound area.
July 1, 1958 (agreements of same date—MTC and IAM; and June 30, 1958—CJA).	11 cents an hour increase..	Not applicable to production, maintenance, and repair employees, represented by MTC and working on wooden vessels in Puget Sound area, who received 6 cents an hour increase.

¹ There had been no differential in rates for these occupations between shipbuilding and ship repair prior to 1951, when the differential for other jobs was eliminated; hence, workers in these occupations had received smaller

wage increases in that year than other shipbuilding employees. Differences in the size of wage increases in 1954 for various automotive equipment operators resulted from their combination into a single job classification.

B—Basic Wage Rates for Selected Occupations at Pacific Coast New Construction and Repair Yards¹

Occupation	Effective date					
	July 1, 1953	July 1, 1954	July 1, 1955	July 1, 1956	July 1, 1957	July 1, 1958
Acetylene burners.....	\$2. 16	\$2. 22	\$2. 29	\$2. 47	\$2. 62	\$2. 73
Blacksmiths, heavy forgers.....	2. 49	2. 55	2. 62	2. 80	2. 95	3. 06
Chippers and caulkers, steel.....	2. 16	2. 22	2. 29	2. 47	2. 62	2. 73
Drillers and reamers.....	2. 16	2. 22	2. 29	2. 47	2. 62	2. 73
Machinists (all classifications).....	2. 16	2. 22	2. 29	2. 47	2. 62	2. 73
Operating engineers:						
Equipment 20 tons and over.....	2. 31	2. 37	2. 44	2. 62	2. 77	2. 88
Equipment under 20 tons.....	2. 16	2. 22	2. 29	2. 47	2. 62	2. 73
Painters.....	2. 16	2. 22	2. 29	2. 47	2. 62	2. 73
Riggers, loft; plate hangers; hook tenders; and slingers.....	2. 16	2. 22	2. 29	2. 47	2. 62	2. 73
Riveters.....	2. 16	2. 22	2. 29	2. 47	2. 62	2. 73
Shipwrights, journeymen.....	2. 16	2. 22	2. 29	2. 47	2. 62	2. 73
Tool and die makers.....	2. 53	2. 59	2. 66	2. 84	2. 99	3. 10
Welders, acetylene and electric.....	2. 16	2. 22	2. 29	2. 47	2. 62	2. 73
Helpers, general.....	1. 86	1. 92	1. 99	2. 17	2. 32	2. 43
Laborers, production.....	1. 86	1. 92	1. 99	2. 17	2. 32	2. 43

¹ For work on wooden vessels in the Puget Sound area by workers represented by the MTC, rates were 9 cents higher from July 1, 1954, through

June 30, 1957; from July 1, 1957, through June 30, 1958, rates were 14 cents higher; beginning on July 1, 1958, the differential again became 9 cents.

C—Related Wage Practices

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Holiday Pay</i>		
July 1, 1957 (agreements dated Aug. 7, 1957—MTC and IAM; and June 30, 1957—CJA).	Added: Employers to credit each employee with 5 cents an hour for each hour worked (including overtime hours) toward pay for certain recognized holidays.	Applicable to holidays falling or observed during regular workweek or during vacation period. Employee to be paid the sum accruing to his credit but not to exceed 8 times his straight-time hourly base for each holiday. Employee to be paid any balance remaining on December 31 of any year or any balance when he leaves the area, is discharged, quits, or union makes written request. Applicable to all employees except production, repair, and maintenance employees represented by MTC and working on wooden vessels in Puget Sound area.
July 1, 1958 (agreements of same date—MTC and IAM; and June 30, 1958—CJA).	Credit for paid holidays increased to 7 cents. Added: 2 paid holidays (total 7)—IAM and CJA.	Holidays to which this pay could apply were Memorial Day, Labor Day, Veterans Day, Thanksgiving, and Christmas, and, in the case of the MTC, New Year's Day and Independence Day as well. No change in number of days for which premium rates applied to time worked. Provision for crediting payment for holidays extended to production, repair, and maintenance employees represented by MTC and working on wooden vessels in Puget Sound area. Holidays were Washington's Birthday—IAM and CJA, Fourth of July—CJA, and day after Thanksgiving—IAM. Day after Thanksgiving substituted for Veterans Day—MTC and CJA; Washington's Birthday substituted for New Year's Day—MTC.

See footnote at end of table.

C—Related Wage Practices—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Paid Vacations</i>		
July 1, 1955 (agreements dated May 21, 1955—MTC and IAM; and June 30, 1955—CJA).	-----	Hours of work required to advance from specified vacation to the next longer vacation period reduced to 1,000.
July 1, 1956 (agreements dated June 28, 1956—MTC and IAM; and June 30, 1956—CJA).	Added: 6 percent of total annual hours worked multiplied by straight-time rate for employees with 15 years' service.	Employee must have worked at least 1,000 hours in each of 15 years.
<i>Travel Pay</i>		
July 1, 1957—MTC (agreement dated Aug. 7, 1957).	Added: <i>San Francisco Bay area only</i> —Employees required to report directly to job site out of yard, to receive 45 minutes' pay for each crossing of bay.	Employees required to use own car to be paid a mileage rate of 10 cents per mile from employer's place of business to job site and return, plus bridge tolls.
<i>Tools and Equipment</i>		
July 1, 1954—CJA (agreement dated June 30, 1954).	Changed: <i>San Francisco Bay area only</i> —Payment in lieu of employer furnishing hand tools designated as 7 cents an hour.	Practice existing since 1949 incorporated into agreement.
<i>Premium Pay for Dirty and Other Work</i>		
July 1, 1955—CJA (agreement dated June 30, 1955).	Added: Hourly base of \$2.75 for employees required to do carpentry work on creosoted lumber.	Rate incorporated into wage-rate schedule.
July 1, 1956—CJA (agreement dated June 30, 1956).	Added: Hourly base of \$3 in San Francisco Bay area and \$2.80 in Portland and Seattle for work involving installation and removal of Fiberglas, rockwool, and similar insulating material.	Not applicable to jobs lasting no longer than 8 hours.
Nov. 1, 1956—CJA (by above agreement).	Changed: Rate for work on Fiberglas, rockwool, and similar insulating material, to \$2.93 in all areas.	Rate incorporated into wage-rate schedule.
<i>Health and Welfare Plan</i>		
Oct. 1, 1953 (MTC, IAM, and CJA).	<p>Noncontributory plans put into effect as result of employer contributions of 7.5 cents an hour, provided under previous agreements. Plans provided:</p> <p><i>Life insurance</i>—\$2,750 in California; \$1,000 in Oregon and Washington (MTC and IAM only).</p> <p><i>Accidental death and dismemberment</i>—\$500 to \$1,000, depending upon extent of injury (MTC and IAM only).</p> <p><i>Hospitalization</i>—Maximum of \$14 a day (MTC and IAM) and full cost of 3-bed room (CJA), up to 70 days.</p> <p><i>Ambulance fee</i>—Up to \$25 for services to or from hospital (MTC and CJA only).</p>	<p>Plan excluded production, repair, and maintenance workers represented by MTC and working on wooden vessels in Puget Sound area.</p> <p>Eligibility determined each quarter, with those working at least 300 hours in calendar quarter being insured on first day of subsequent calendar quarter (MTC and IAM) and first day of second month of following quarter (CJA).</p>

See footnote at end of table.

C—Related Wage Practices—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Health and Welfare Plan—Continued</i>		
Oct. 1, 1953 (MTC, IAM, and CJA)—Continued	<p><i>Special hospital expense</i>—For charges other than room and board, up to \$280 plus 75 percent of the next \$2,000 (MTC and IAM). CJA—Use of operating and delivery rooms; all X-ray examinations, electrocardiograms, basal metabolism tests, and laboratory examinations (when consistent with diagnosis); surgical dressings, splints, and plaster casts; all drugs and oxygen; physiotherapy and hydrotherapy; and anesthesia administered by hospital employee (maximum \$40 allowance if administered by physician).</p> <p><i>Surgical benefits</i>—Standard surgical schedule with a maximum of \$300.</p> <p><i>Additional accident benefit</i>—Maximum of \$300 payable for expenses incurred within 3 months of an accident and not covered by other provisions of plan.</p> <p><i>Sickness and accident benefits</i>—\$30 a week up to 26 weeks for any 1 disability¹ caused by nonoccupational accident or sickness; benefits for accidents began on 1st day, and for sickness on 8th day (MTC and IAM only).</p> <p><i>Diagnostic X-ray and laboratory examination</i>—Up to \$50 for any 1 illness or accident (IAM) and up to \$25 for all illnesses in one year (CJA).</p> <p><i>Medical expense benefits</i>—\$3 for hospital visits; for office and home visits \$3.50 and \$5, respectively, up to 100 visits in a year (MTC and IAM) and \$4 and \$6, up to \$300 in year (CJA).</p> <p><i>Poliomyelitis</i>—Maximum of \$5,000 (MTC and IAM) and \$3,500 (CJA) for actual expenses incurred; 3-year time limit (MTC).</p>	<p>Not applicable to maternity cases.</p> <p>Not applicable to visits for such purposes as surgical or maternity care and administration of vaccines, etc., for immunization against disease.</p> <p>In lieu of all benefits that would otherwise be payable under Group Medical Expense Insurance policy.</p>
Jan. 1, 1954 (MTC)-----	-----	Number of hours required to become insured reduced to 250 in preceding quarter.
Jan. 15, 1954 (CJA)-----	-----	Employees working 200 but less than 300 hours in calendar quarter could continue coverage by paying \$8.52.
Jan. 1, 1955 (MTC)-----	<p>Added: Dependents' benefits as follows:</p> <p><i>Hospitalization</i>—Up to \$14 a day for maximum of 31 days.</p> <p><i>In-hospital medical expense benefits</i>—Maximum of \$3 a day for doctors' visits, up to 31 days.</p> <p><i>Ambulance fees, special hospital, surgical, and poliomyelitis benefits</i>—Identical to employees'.</p>	
Feb. 1, 1955 (CJA)-----	Added: <i>Life insurance</i> —\$750.	
July 1, 1955 (IAM)-----	<p>Added: Dependents' benefits, as follows:</p> <p><i>Hospitalization</i>—Up to \$12 a day for maximum of 31 days.</p> <p><i>Special hospital expense</i>—For charges other than room and board, up to \$240 plus 75 percent of next \$2,000.</p> <p><i>Surgical benefits</i>—Up to \$200.</p> <p><i>Poliomyelitis</i>—Maximum of \$5,000 for actual expense incurred.</p>	<p>Number of hours required to become insured reduced to 250 in preceding quarter.</p>

See footnote at end of table.

C—Related Wage Practices—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Health and Welfare Plan—Continued</i>		
Nov. 1, 1955 (CJA)-----	<p>Increased to: <i>Life insurance</i>—\$1,000-----</p> <p>Added: Dependents' benefits, as follows: <i>In-hospital medical expense benefits</i>—Maximum of \$3 a day for doctors' visits, up to 70 days. <i>Hospitalization, ambulance fee, special hospital, surgical, additional accident, and poliomyelitis benefits</i>—Identical to employees'.</p>	Payment to maintain coverage for employees working 200 but less than 300 hours increased to \$10.90.
July 1, 1956 (agreement dated June 28, 1956—MTC).	-----	Employers to pay their 7.5 cent an hour contribution for members of the plumbers and pipefitters union into depository agreed to by employers and that union.
Oct. 1, 1956 (MTC)-----	<p>Increased to: <i>Hospitalization</i>—For employees and dependents, to maximum of \$15 a day. <i>Special hospital expense</i>—For employees and dependents, to maximum of \$300 plus 75 percent of next \$2,000. Added: <i>Additional accident benefit</i>—Coverage for dependents.</p>	Number of hours required to become insured reduced to 225 in preceding quarter.
Nov. 1, 1956 (IAM)-----	-----	Bellingham shipyards to pay \$12.97 a month for each employee working at least 80 hours in preceding month.
July 1, 1959 (by agreements of July 1, 1958—MTC and IAM; and June 30, 1958—CJA).	Employer contribution increased to 10 cents an hour.	

* Employees in California received State Unemployment Compensation Disability benefits only.

Union Wage Scales in Local City Trucking, 1958

AVERAGE HOURLY WAGE SCALES¹ of unionized local motortruck drivers and helpers in cities of 100,000 or more population advanced 5.2 percent, or 12 cents, between July 1, 1957, and July 1, 1958. Pay raises were reported for 85 percent of the workers included in the 23d annual survey of union scales in local trucking conducted by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Wage increases varied from 10 to 15 cents an hour² for three-eighths of the drivers and helpers, and from 15 to 17½ cents for an eighth. Advances of 17½ cents or more affected about a sixth of the workers as did increases of less than 10 cents an hour.

Union hourly rates on July 1, 1958, averaged \$2.41 for drivers and helpers engaged in local city trucking.³ For about two-fifths of the workers, collective bargaining agreements stipulated pay scales of \$2.25 to \$2.50. Hourly rates ranging from \$2.50 to \$2.75 were in effect for approximately a fourth of the workers, and of \$2.75 or more for a tenth.

Straight-time weekly work schedules continued their trend towards a shorter workweek; they averaged 40.3 hours on July 1, 1958. The predominant schedule, 40 hours, was in effect for nearly nine-tenths of the truckdrivers and their helpers. One or more health and insurance benefits were provided in labor-management agreements covering nine-tenths of the workers. Pension plan provisions were applicable to two-thirds of the drivers and helpers.

Scale Changes, 1957-58

Pay scales of union motortruck drivers and helpers rose an average of 5.2 percent during the year ending July 1, 1958. This increase approximated the 5.4 and 4.9 percent gains recorded in the two previous 12-month periods, and advanced the Bureau's index of union hourly rates for these workers to 72.4 percent above the 1947-49 level (table 1).

Scales rose 5.2 percent for drivers and 5.5 percent for helpers during the survey year. However, on a cents-per-hour basis, the drivers advanced their average scale 12 cents and the helpers, 11 cents.

Wage scale changes for local trucking workers were achieved through negotiations on contract expirations or reopenings. In recent years, there has been a tendency to negotiate labor-management contracts of more than a year's duration. Of the contracts in effect July 1, 1958, many were for 2 or 3 years, some for longer periods. Multiyear contracts usually provide for wage reopenings or for interim deferred increases. Only those scale changes which actually became effective between July 1, 1957, and July 1, 1958, were included in the survey. Thus, the scale changes presented in this report do not reflect the total wage adjustments negotiated in individual contracts during the survey year.

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

The information presented in this report was based on union scales in effect on July 1, 1958, and covered approximately 265,000 drivers and 37,000 helpers in 52 cities with populations of 100,000 or more. Over-the-road drivers and local city drivers paid on a mileage or commission basis were excluded from the study. Data were obtained from local union officials primarily by mail questionnaire; in some cities, data were obtained from regional or local officials of the union by representatives of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Forthcoming BLS Bull. 1246 contains detailed summary information. Mimeographed listings of union scales are available for each city included in the survey.

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

² For ease of reading in this and subsequent discussions of tabulations, the limits of class intervals are designated as 3 to 5 percent, 6 to 9 cents, etc., instead of using the more precise terminology, 3 and under 5 percent, 6 and under 9 cents, etc.

³ The averages computed on the basis of hourly scales are designed to show current rate levels in effect on July 1, 1958. Individual scales are weighted by the number of union members having each rate. These averages are not designed for precise year-to-year comparisons (e.g., see Union Wage Scales in Local City Trucking, July 1, 1957, in Monthly Labor Review, February 1958, pp. 167-170) because of fluctuations in membership and in classifications studied. Average cents-per-hour and percent changes from July 1, 1957, to July 1, 1958, are based on comparable quotations for the various occupational classifications in both periods, weighted by the membership reported for the current survey. The index series, designed for trend purposes, is similarly constructed.

Wage adjustments during the year ending July 1, 1958, resulted in scale advances for 85 percent of the organized local motortruck drivers and for a similar proportion of the helpers. For both of these classifications, pay raises ranged from 10 to 17½ cents an hour for half of the workers; advances of 17½ cents or more and those of less than 10 cents were each applicable to about a sixth of the workers. The increase most often reported was 10 cents; approximately 15 percent of the drivers and 13 percent of the helpers had their scales adjusted upward by this amount. Percentage increases ranged from 4 to 8 percent for slightly more than half of the motortruck drivers and their helpers. Advances of 8 to 10 percent affected a twelfth of the drivers and a seventh of the helpers, and those of 10 or more percent, a tenth of the workers in both classifications.

On a regional basis, average scale advances for local city truckdrivers varied from 8 to 14 cents in all regions except the Southeast and Southwest. In these regions, the respective increases were 23 and 18 cents. The rate of gain was 10.9 and 9.2 percent, respectively, in the two southern regions, and from 3.5 to 6.1 percent in the other regions. Among drivers' helpers, average hourly scales increased 17 cents in the Middle West and Southwest regions, 13 cents in the Southeast, and from 5 to 13 cents in the others. The rate of advance ranged from 2.9 percent in the Mountain States to 9 percent in the Southeast. On a cents-per-hour basis, the increase was greater for drivers than for helpers in all regions except the Middle Atlantic and Middle West; in percentage terms, however, the gain registered by helpers exceeded that of drivers in five of nine regions.

In each of the 52 cities studied, all or some of the truckdrivers were affected by wage advances. The increase in average scales varied widely among individual cities, ranging from 33 cents in Jacksonville, Fla., to 4 cents in Newark, N.J., and Salt Lake City, Utah. Gains of 11 to 15 cents were registered in a majority of the cities, and of 15 to 20 cents in 8 cities. Average scale advances exceeded 22 cents in 6 others. Helpers had their average rates increased by 11 to 15 cents in 19 of the 49 cities studied for which data were available

Table 1. Indexes of union hourly wage rates and weekly hours for motortruck drivers and helpers, 1936-58

[1947-49=100]

Date	Drivers and helpers		Drivers		Helpers	
	Wage rates	Hours	Wage rates	Hours	Wage rates	Hours
1936: May 15.....	50.6	109.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1937: May 15.....	53.9	108.1	54.3	108.4	51.3	106.8
1938: June 1.....	55.9	108.1	56.3	108.4	53.1	106.8
1939: June 1.....	57.1	107.1	57.5	107.5	54.5	105.5
1940: June 1.....	58.3	106.1	58.7	106.6	55.6	104.2
1941: June 1.....	60.6	105.5	60.9	105.9	58.3	103.5
1942: July 1.....	64.9	105.8	65.0	106.0	63.4	105.5
1943: July 1.....	68.4	105.6	68.5	105.8	67.0	105.3
1944: July 1.....	70.0	105.5	70.1	105.7	69.1	105.3
1945: July 1.....	71.5	105.3	71.6	105.4	70.7	105.2
1946: July 1.....	79.6	103.1	79.6	103.3	79.3	102.9
1947: July 1.....	91.9	100.7	91.9	100.6	90.9	101.1
1948: July 1.....	100.0	99.8	100.0	99.9	100.7	99.7
1949: July 1.....	108.1	99.5	108.1	99.5	108.4	99.2
1950: July 1.....	111.9	98.8	111.7	98.9	113.2	98.5
1951: July 1.....	118.2	98.7	117.9	98.8	119.6	98.2
1952: July 1.....	124.7	98.3	124.1	98.4	127.7	97.7
1953: July 1.....	134.5	96.4	133.8	96.5	137.9	95.6
1954: July 1.....	140.2	95.6	139.3	95.8	145.0	94.2
1955: July 1.....	148.2	95.1	147.2	95.3	153.4	93.6
1956: July 1.....	155.5	94.3	154.4	94.5	161.8	92.8
1957: July 1.....	163.9	93.9	162.6	94.2	171.2	92.4
1958: July 1.....	172.4	93.5	171.0	93.8	180.6	91.9

¹ Information not computed separately in 1936.

for this occupational group. Advances of 15 to 20 cents were recorded in six cities, and of 20 cents or more in four others. Helpers' wage scales remained at the July 1957 level in three cities—Atlanta, Knoxville, and Salt Lake City.

On a percentage basis, the advance varied from 4 to 7 percent for drivers in three of every five cities and for helpers in one of every two cities.

The increases in some of the cities were partly attributable to provisions of contracts negotiated on a broad regional basis for numerically important groups of trucking workers. These contracts provide for increases in rates and reductions in weekly hours at stated intervals over a period of several years, until previously determined rates and work schedules are attained.

As a result of the widespread scale changes during the year, union rates in effect on July 1, 1958, averaged \$2.41 an hour for motortruck drivers and helpers combined, \$2.44 for drivers, and \$2.18 for helpers. (See table 2.) Labor-management contracts stipulated rates of \$2.25 to \$2.50 for slightly more than two-fifths of the drivers, and of \$2.50 to \$2.75 for almost three-tenths. Hourly scales of at least \$2.75 affected slightly more than a tenth of the motortruck operators, as did rates of \$2 to \$2.25 an hour.

Table 2. Average union hourly wage rates of motortruck drivers and helpers, by region,¹ July 1, 1958

Region	Average rate per hour		
	Drivers and helpers	Drivers	Helpers
United States.....	\$2.41	\$2.44	\$2.18
New England.....	2.27	2.31	2.11
Middle Atlantic.....	2.40	2.45	2.15
Border States.....	2.18	2.22	2.02
Southeast.....	2.29	2.31	1.61
Great Lakes.....	2.50	2.52	2.32
Middle West.....	2.40	2.41	2.29
Southwest.....	2.16	2.18	2.05
Mountain.....	2.12	2.16	1.85
Pacific.....	2.53	2.55	2.35

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

Negotiated scales for two-fifths of the helpers ranged from \$2 to \$2.25 an hour and for almost the same proportion, from \$2.25 to \$2.50. Pay rates of less than \$2 were in effect for almost a sixth of the helpers.

City and Regional Scale Levels

Although broad regional agreements were negotiated for some types of local trucking, negotiations for most of the labor-management contracts were conducted on a locality basis. Wage scales, therefore, varied widely among the individual cities. Wage scales are also affected by size and type of truck and the kind of commodities hauled within individual cities. Because of varying classifications and terminology used in individual cities, it is impossible to present separate averages by type of commodity, industry, or type and size of truck. Hence, the city and regional averages shown in this report relate to all drivers and/or helpers combined.

Among the 52 cities studied, average hourly scales for truckdrivers ranged from \$2.64 in the San Francisco-Oakland area to \$1.91 in New Orleans. Rates averaged \$2.50 or more in 11 cities, from \$2.25 to \$2.50 in 30, from \$2 to \$2.25 in 8, and less than \$2 in 3 cities. Scales for helpers averaged highest in Pittsburgh (\$2.46) and lowest in Knoxville (\$1.15). Average rates of \$2.25 or more prevailed in 19 of the 49 cities reporting information for helpers, and varied from \$2 to

\$2.25 in 18, and from \$1.75 to \$2 in 7 others. In three of the remaining five cities, average rates were less than \$1.20 an hour.

When the cities were grouped according to population size, the average scales for drivers and helpers showed little variation. The average rate for drivers in the large cities—with a million or more population—was \$2.51, 6 and 9 cents higher than the levels for cities with a population of 500,000 to 1,000,000 and 250,000 to 500,000, respectively. The smallest city size group (100,000 to 250,000) averaged \$2.33 an hour. For helpers, average hourly rates were \$2.21 in cities with 250,000 to 500,000 population, \$2.16 in the largest city size group, and \$2.18 in the two other size groups.

Within each population group, average hourly rates for the individual cities varied widely. The spread between the lowest and highest city averages for drivers ranged from 73 cents in cities with 500,000 to 1,000,000 population to 20 cents in the largest city size group. For helpers, the differences in rates ranged from \$1.29 in the smallest size group, to 26 cents in the largest size group.

Overlapping of average scales existed among cities in the various population groups for both drivers and helpers. For example, the \$2.55 average scale for truckdrivers in Peoria, Ill., in the 100,000 to 250,000 population group, and Seattle, in the 250,000 to 500,000 group, was exceeded by only three cities with populations of 500,000 or more.

On a regional basis, scale averages for truckdrivers and helpers as a group varied from \$2.53 in the Pacific region (3 cents more than in the Great Lakes region) to \$2.12 in the Mountain region. The average for drivers ranged from \$2.55 an hour in the Pacific region to \$2.16 in the Mountain region. The Great Lakes and Middle Atlantic regions also had average scales in excess of the \$2.44 national level. For helpers, the highest (\$2.35) and the lowest (\$1.61) levels were in the Pacific and Southeast regions, respectively (table 2).

Standard Workweek

Weekly work schedules at straight-time rates were in effect for virtually all of the intracity truckdrivers and helpers in cities of 100,000 or more population. On July 1, 1958, standard weekly

schedules averaged 40.3 hours compared with 40.5 hours for the preceding July. The Bureau's index of union weekly hours continued its downward trend and as of July 1, 1958, was 6.5 percent below the 1947-49 level.

Almost 9 of every 10 motortrucking workers were on a 40-hour schedule. Longer workweeks were stipulated in labor-management agreements for about 1 of every 12 truckdrivers and their helpers.

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

Pension Plans and Insurance

Provisions for one or more health and insurance benefits were incorporated in collective bargaining agreements covering 9 of every 10 drivers engaged in local city trucking; pension plans were in effect for 2 of every 3 drivers.⁴ Plans providing these benefits were financed entirely by employers for all but 5 percent of the workers covered by such programs. The coverage of health and insurance plans and pension programs increased by 3 and 12 percent, respectively, during the 12-month period.

—HERBERT SCHAFFER AND JOHN F. LACISKEY
Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

Professor Lawrence Stessin, whose paper before the 30th Annual AMA Midwinter Personnel Conference is presented on page 373 of this issue, asked his audience to consider the arbitrator's dilemma in the following discipline case:

A group of four employees were discharged—after two previous warnings—for engaging in dice games. When they came to arbitration each man was placed on the stand. The first one admitted being present but claimed that he had taken up a collection for coffee for the group and was just on his way out. The second maintained that he had just arrived—he was getting ready to change clothes for the second shift—he never gambled—didn't even know the game of dice. The third with a look of innocence that might move St. Peter himself, avowed that he never gambled, looked upon the practice as a dastardly vice. Finally the arbitrator came to the fourth man. He was the man who was caught with the dice in his hand.

“All these other men say they weren't gambling—but you, weren't you caught with a pair of dice in your hand?”

“Yes, sir; I certainly was,” came the almost amiable reply.

The arbitrator followed up quickly, hoping now to get at the crux of this situation. “Then you were gambling, weren't you?”

The worker looked up startled. “Gambling,” he said with indignation, “with whom?”

Significant Decisions in Labor Cases*

Labor Relations

Minority Union Contract. The National Labor Relations Board held¹ that a union unlawfully restrained and coerced employees in violation of section 8(b)(1)(A) of the Labor Management Relations Act, and that the company unlawfully assisted the union, by executing and maintaining a collective bargaining agreement when the union did not represent a majority of the employees covered by the contract on the date of its execution, although the contract contained no union-security clause. The Board held that whether the union and the company had a good-faith belief that the union represented a majority of the employees was irrelevant.

At a time when the union held authorization cards from less than a majority of the employees involved, it entered into a "memorandum of understanding" with the company whereby the company, which made no effort to check the authorization cards against its payroll record, recognized the union as the exclusive bargaining representative of its "production and shipping employees." The formal collective bargaining agreement subsequently entered into by the parties embodied the terms of the "memorandum of understanding."

The Board held that the employees' rights were infringed by the union in violation of section 8(b)(1)(A) which makes it an unfair labor practice for a union to restrain or coerce employees in the rights guaranteed by section 7. The Board reasoned that section 7, guaranteeing employees the right to form, join, or assist labor organizations of their own choosing as well as the right to refrain from such activity, read with section 9(a), which provides that the representative of a majority of the employees in a unit shall be the exclusive bargaining representative of all employees in that unit, means that employees have "not only the

right to be represented only by a majority representative but also the right to bargain independently and individually with their employer in the absence of a majority representative." Such right the Board deemed infringed by the contract.

The Board found that the company violated sections 8(a)(1) and (8)(a)(2) by recognizing and contracting with a minority union. The Board rejected as irrelevant the alleged good faith of the company as well as of the union.

One member of the Board concurred with the majority in holding that the company had violated sections 8(a)(1) and (2), but dissented insofar as the majority found that the union had committed an unfair labor practice. In regard to the company's activity, the concurring member stated that he was "satisfied that the principle of law which requires an employer to assure itself of a union's majority status either through a Board election or other competent evidence before extending recognition is a sound one in the field of labor-management relations."

In disagreeing with the majority as to the union's activity, that member declared the majority's conclusion to be an extension of a theory repudiated by a Federal court of appeals² in reversing the Board's opinion in the *Curtis* case.³ The dissenter declared that in that case, the court, consistent with legislative history revealing that Congress intended the words "restrain or coerce" in section 8(b)(1)(A) to be limited to actual threats, intimidation of employees, and violence, held that a strike for recognition by a minority union did not violate that section. He stated that in the *Curtis* case the union committed an overt act in picketing with the intent to influence employees not to work, whereas in this case the company committed the overt act in extending recognition to the union. Therefore, he indicated, to hold as the majority did—that the union

*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.

¹ *Bernhard-Altman Texas Corp. and Lovell; International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and Same*; 122 NLRB No. 142 (Feb. 6, 1959).

² *Local 639, International Brotherhood of Teamsters v. NLRB* (D.C. Cir., Nov. 26, 1958). See *Monthly Labor Review*, February 1959, p. 174.

³ *Local 639, International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Curtis Brothers, Inc.*, 119 NLRB 232 (Oct. 30, 1957).

would have had to refuse the company's proffer of recognition to avoid liability—went far beyond the already repudiated board opinion in *Curtis*.

The dissenter declared also: "In the instant case, the employees were free at any time to petition the Board for immediate decertification of the union. The Board would then in its discretion decide whether or not the contract barred an election. A decision that the contract operated as an effective bar would, it is true, foreclose the holding of an immediate election, but this restraint upon the right of employees to quickly repudiate an unwanted representative would be imposed not by the statute, not by the union, but by the Board itself."

Discharged Employee's Damage Rights. The New York Court of Appeals held⁴ that a discharged employee was not entitled to recover damages from his former employer in an action for the breach of a "no discharge without cause" provision of a collective bargaining agreement which also provided for the submission of unsettled disputes to arbitration, since the employee was bound by the arbitration clause even though the union refused to take his grievance to arbitration.

The employee in this case was discharged "for cause." Contending that the discharge was not justified, the employee invoked the grievance procedure outlined in the bargaining agreement. Although representatives of the company and union discussed the discharge, the employee was not reinstated. The union refused to pursue the right to arbitration although it had been requested to take such action by the employee.

The employee then sued the employer to obtain damages for breach of the agreement. In defense, the employer asserted that the employee's hiring was at will (subject to termination at any time by either party without notice) and that the employee was not a party to the union contract and secured no right of action under it.

The employer's motion that judgment be entered in his favor was denied by Special Term of the New York Supreme Court. The Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court reversed

that denial, reasoning that the employee failed to establish that his individual hiring was for a definite term and not a hiring at will. The Appellate Division concluded that, therefore, the employee was not entitled to recover for wrongful discharge.⁵

While affirming the Appellate Division, the court of appeals declared that it disagreed with that court as to the significance of the no discharge without cause provision. The highest New York court concluded that the employee was a direct beneficiary of such provision which modified his individual contract of employment. This provision, the court stated, was not inserted to insure the retention of union men by the company, since that function was performed by a union-shop provision.

However, the damages sought in this action were disallowed by the court of appeals which reasoned that the employee, as a member of the union, was bound by the agreement which provided that it would be binding on union members. Finding that the employee could not avail himself of the arbitration procedure since the agreement granted that right only to the union and the employer, the court concluded that the employee had entrusted his rights to his union representative and was without any remedy against his employer.

One of the concurring judges declared that in discharge cases, the "exclusive representative is in the best position, after investigating the truth and merits of the employee's complaint and after weighing the many factors involved, to determine whether uniformity in the administration of the agreement and protection of group interests of the majority of employees require it to press or abandon the case." Therefore, he concluded that where, as in this case, a collective bargaining agreement contains provision for the submission of unsettled disputes to arbitration "absent specific language giving the employee the right to act on his own behalf . . . the union alone has a right to control the prosecution of discharge cases." He noted that the employee would have a remedy against the union if it should unfairly discriminate against him.

The other concurring judge declared that he agreed with the Appellate Division that the clause providing "no discharge without cause" was solely for the benefit of the union. He stated that the presence of a union-shop provision strengthened

⁴ *Parker v. Borock* (N.Y. Ct. App., Jan. 15, 1959).

⁵ *Parker v. Borock*, 150 NYS 2d 396 (App. Div., 2d Dept., 1956).

the view that the no discharge without cause provision was to implement the prevention of antiunion activity.

That last judge declared, moreover, that if, as the majority indicated, the employee had had an individual right to term employment, the employee would then have been entitled to intervene in any arbitration proceeding instituted by the union or to commence such a proceeding himself if the union had refused to do so or, if he could not do that, to sue the employer at law.

No Bias in Test Requirement for Skilled Jobs. A United States court of appeals held ⁶ that a contract, negotiated by the employer and an integrated union did not discriminate unfairly against Negroes by requiring unskilled employees, all of whom, prior to the new contract, were Negroes, to take a reasonable qualifying test in order to enter the line of progression for skilled jobs that formerly had been closed to Negroes, and to enter that line at the lowest job level.

Five Negro employees, members of the union, sought damages from the union and company, attacking the validity of the union agreement. A Federal district court held the contract fair and free from discrimination. The appellate court affirmed the lower court's decision, reasoning that although a certified bargaining agent is under a duty to represent all employees fairly, "the provisions of the collective bargaining agreement must be relevant to the conditions of the particular industry and company to which they are to be applied" and that an agreement would be judicially condemned only where there were discriminations not based on such relevant differences.

The appellate court rejected the plaintiffs' contention that they were discriminated against because the incumbents in the line of skilled employment were not required to take the test to remain within the line or to be promoted. The court reasoned that excluding "incumbents from the tests was based not on race but on their having already successfully passed screening and probation at least equal to the test" and that the test requirement is the minimum assurance the company could have of efficient operation.

The court rejected also the objection made by the plaintiffs to the provision that one who bids

into a skilled job from an unskilled must start at the bottom skilled job, although this may entail a wage cut. The court stated: "Such a system was conceived out of business necessity, not out of racial discrimination. An employee without the proper training and with no proof of potential ability to rise higher cannot expect to start in the middle of the ladder, regardless of plant seniority. It would be unfair to the skilled, experienced, and deserving employee to give a top or middle job to an unqualified employee. It would also destroy the whole system of lines of progression to the detriment of efficient management and to the disadvantage of Negro as well as white employees having a stake in orderly promotion."

Picketing at Common Situs. A United States court of appeals held ⁷ that a union did not violate the secondary boycott provisions of the LMRA by picketing at a shipyard with signs explaining that the union's dispute was not with the shipyard but with the lessee-operator of a vessel which was at the shipyard for overhaul and repairs, even though the shipyard employees refused to work on the vessel but otherwise continued their normal activities and notwithstanding evidence that the union "hoped" that shipyard employees would support the strike. The court held also that continued picketing after the struck employer removed all nonsupervisory employees from the vessel was not violative of the secondary boycott provisions.

In this case, a majority of the unlicensed personnel aboard the ship struck, left the ship and began to picket on the wharf immediately alongside. Upon protest by the shipyard against picketing on its property, the union moved the pickets to the outside and front of the shipyard gates. The picketing was at all times peaceful. The pickets carried signs which stated that the union had no dispute with the shipyard. Two days after the strike began, the employer of the strikers removed all employees except supervisors from the ship.

⁶ *Whitfield v. United Steelworkers, Local 2708* (C.A. 5, Jan. 30, 1959).

⁷ *Seafarers' International Union, Atlantic & Gulf District v. NLRB* (D.C. Cir., Jan. 29, 1959).

The NLRB held that the union, in picketing after all employees except supervisors left the ship, was in violation of sections 8(b)(4) (A) and (B), secondary boycott provisions of the LMRA.

The court of appeals, in overruling the Board's decision, reasoned that the picket line when established was legal in that it met all the criteria set down in the *Moore Dry Dock* case⁸ for determining whether a union violates the LMRA when it pickets on or at the premises of a secondary employer, including the only disputed criterion—whether the primary employer was engaged in normal business at the situs of the picketing. The court deemed overhauling and repairing the ship such normal business.

The court then refused to conclude that the employer had the power to transform a picket line from a legal one to an illegal one merely by moving his nonsupervisory employees away.

Declaring that a factor in determining whether the secondary boycott provisions were violated is the objective of the strike, the court indicated that if the objective encompassed the primary employer only, it was legal, but if its objective was partly to influence the secondary employer or its employees, it was illegal. The court explained that the difference was in whether the effect on the secondary's employees was an objective of the strike or merely an incident of it. The court stated that all the concrete evidence negated an objective on the part of the union to force or require the secondary employer to do anything and there was no evidence that the picketing union made contact with the union representing the employees of the secondary employer.

Noting that certain witnesses had testified that the union "hoped" or "had a hope" that the employees of the secondary employer would

support it in the strike, the court declared that "hope and objective cannot be equated."

Tax Status of Strike Benefits. A United States court of appeals held⁹ that strike benefits received by an employee from the union he joined after the strike began were tax-free gifts under section 102(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954¹⁰ and were not taxable as income under code section 61(a)¹¹ when the amount of the benefits was based on the actual present need of the striker.

On April 5, 1954, in concert with fellow employees, the plaintiff had gone out on strike. He was not then a member of the union and did not apply for membership until August 19, 1954. During the strike, he received no benefits in cash, but commencing May 4, 1954, he received from the union maintenance assistance in the form of food, clothing, and payments of rent on the house which he occupied with his wife and two children. The funds from which the strike benefits were distributed were derived from the local and the international union and from contributions of other unions, organizations, and individuals. The basic condition for receiving strike assistance was the actual present need of the individual worker. By questionnaire, it was determined whether he needed food, clothing, and shelter. His personal need, his marital status, and the number of his dependents entered into the determination.

After the plaintiff filed with the District Director of Internal Revenue an income tax return showing wages received in 1954, the Director, by audit, increased the adjusted gross income by adding the value of the maintenance assistance received by the plaintiff. The plaintiff paid the tax as thus computed by the Director, to the extent that it exceeded his wages withheld, and sued for a refund.

The jury in a Federal district court found that the strike benefits received by the plaintiff were gifts. Subsequently, the trial court set aside the verdict of the jury and entered a judgment for the Government dismissing the complaint. The trial court was of the view that the strike benefits were available to the plaintiff pursuant to a moral obligation of the international to its members and that it exacted continued participation in the

⁸ When a secondary employer is harboring the situs of a dispute between a union and a primary employer, "the picketing of the premises of a secondary employer is primary if it meets the following conditions: (a) the picketing is strictly limited to times when the situs of dispute is located on the secondary employer's premises; (b) at the time of the picketing the primary employer is engaged in its normal business at the situs; (c) the picketing is limited to places reasonably close to the location of the situs; and (d) the picketing discloses clearly that the dispute is with the primary employer." *In re Sailors' Union of the Pacific and Moore Dry Dock Co.*, 92 NLRB 547, 549 (1950).

⁹ *Kaiser v. United States* (C.A. 7, Dec. 22, 1958).

¹⁰ This section states: "Gross income does not include the value of property acquired by gift . . ." 26 U.S.C.A. § 102(a) (1955).

¹¹ 26 U.S.C.A. § 61(a) (1955).

strike by the plaintiff in return for the benefits and that, therefore, such payments did not constitute a gift but represented taxable income.¹²

In reversing the trial court, the court of appeals declared that the union did not owe an obligation to the plaintiff who was not a member for 4½ months after the strike began and that there was testimony which the jury was entitled to believe that it was discretionary with the union whether any strike benefits were to be distributed.

In response to the second point of the district court—that the union exacted for the payments continued participation in the strike—the court of appeals noted that the plaintiff's strike benefits valued at about \$17 per week were completely unrelated to his former earnings which netted him \$166 a week and declared that if the plaintiff, while on strike, had found temporary employment elsewhere, his strike benefits would have ceased. The court of appeals stated that the same would have been true if members of his family had found employment, because the basic condition of receiving benefits was the present need of the plaintiff.

¹² *Kaiser v. United States*, 158 F. Supp. 865 (U.S.D.C. E.D. Wis., 1958).

The appellate court stated that while it held that the strike benefits received by the plaintiff under the facts of this case were not taxable income, the "question as to whether such benefits received under other circumstances might constitute taxable income is, of course, not presented on this record."

The dissenting judge agreed that the plaintiff was given strike benefits only after he had shown need of food, clothing, and shelter, but stated: "However, his need was a secondary qualification to which consideration was given only after he had met the primary qualification, participation in the strike. . . . Had he ceased to meet that primary qualification, his benefits would have terminated notwithstanding the extent of his personal need or whether he was a member of the union or not. The fact that these benefits were paid to members and nonmembers alike emphasizes the real reason for payment, namely, either class must be in necessitous circumstances, but, above all, must be on strike." The dissenter concluded that the strike benefits constituted taxable income and not a gift.

Chronology of Recent Labor Events

February 2, 1959

THE U.S. SENATE voted to continue for another year the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field, with an authorized expenditure of up to \$750,000.

February 3

ACTING UNDER the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act, the Secretary of Labor announced the first prevailing minimum wage determination for the flour and related products industry. The rate of \$1.30 an hour will apply to all Government contracts in excess of \$10,000 concluded on or after March 5, 1959.

A FEDERAL DISTRICT COURT in Washington ordered acquittal of Clyde Crosby, a Teamster organizer, charged with false testimony before the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field.

On February 17, in a similar case, a Federal district judge in Washington, D.C., ordered a jury to acquit James G. Cross, president of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers (Ind.), of a charge that he lied to the same committee (see Chron. item for Oct. 6, 1958, MLR, Dec. 1958). (See also p. 430 of this issue.)

February 4

THE Air Line Pilots Association reached an 18-month agreement with the Pan American World Airways, reportedly providing for top pay, retroactive to January 1, of \$33,000 a year for jet pilots flying 85 hours a month and about \$29,000 for those putting in 80 hours a month.

February 6

THE NLRB ruled that an employer and a union which maintained a collective bargaining contract executed when the union did not represent a majority of employees violated the employees' statutory rights to choose their own bargaining representative or to bargain individually in the absence of a majority representative, even though the contract did not contain a union shop clause. (See also p. 420 of this issue.) The case was *Bernhard-Altman Texcs Corp. and Lovell; International Ladies' Garment Workers and Same.*

February 7

A 6½-DAY STRIKE of 4,000 tugboat workers in New York harbor ended as Local 333 of the National Maritime Union ratified a wage settlement with the Marine Towing and Transportation Employers Association representing 93 employers. The agreement, reached under a reopening clause of the 4-year contract, called for across-the-board hourly wage increases of 20 cents effective February 1 and another 10 cents a year later.

February 9

SUPPLEMENTING his memorandum opinion of last December (see Chron. item for Dec. 11, 1958, MLR, Feb. 1959), Federal Judge F. Dickinson Letts signed an order directing the union to obey the monitors' "orders of recommendation," making the next Teamsters convention contingent on the monitors' recommendation with court approval, and ordering the union to take certain other actions consistent with original consent decree.

A few days earlier the Federal court of appeals in Washington, D.C., had dismissed a suit by two rank-and-file Teamsters to have the monitorship lifted.

THE FEDERAL court of appeals in Chicago ruled that an employer did not violate the Taft-Hartley Act in suspending employees who, in defiance of a company rule and during working hours, displayed on various items of their personal property, signs bearing the date of a scheduled strike. Setting aside a NLRB order, the court said that such a display amounted to taunting the employer and was "unworthy of wholesome unionism." The case was *NLRB v. Murphy Diesel Co.*

February 11

THE United Glass and Ceramic Workers Union and the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. signed a memorandum of agreement ending a 4-month strike of 13,000 workers. The terms included wage increases of 8 to 12 cents an hour (repeated after a year) and a 25-percent increase in pension benefits (10 percent for those now retired). Unresolved issues such as work assignments and procedures for setting incentive pay, responsible for the delay in settlement, will be submitted to arbitration. (See also p. 428 of this issue.)

February 13

THE NLRB RULED that local unions unlawfully refused to bargain with an employers' association and unlawfully coerced it in the selection of its bargaining representative when they refused to deal with the association's representative who was a former agent of the union. The Board stated that the locals failed to prove that it would be detrimental to their interests to deal with the union's ex-official. The case was *International Ladies' Garment Workers, Northeast Department and Slate Belt Apparel Contractors' Association, Inc.*

February 13

A WAGE INCREASE for 20,000 nonunion employees of Cannon Mills Co. in Kannapolis, N.C., went into effect, beginning a series of wage boosts for southern textile workers—the first since the fall of 1956. (See also p. 428 of this issue.)

February 19

A FEDERAL COURT JURY in Tacoma, Wash., found Dave Beck, former president of the Teamsters, guilty of evading payment of \$240,000 in income taxes for the years 1950 to 1953. (See Chron. item for Dec. 14, 1957, MLR, Feb. 1958.) He was subsequently sentenced to a prison term of 5 years and a fine of \$60,000. (See also p. 430 of this issue.)

February 20

THE FEDERAL COURT OF APPEALS in Denver, Colo., upheld an NLRB decision that a newly certified union which delayed signing a collective bargaining contract until about 80 percent of employees had joined the union and signed dues-checkoff authorizations violated the Taft-Hartley Act by coercively withholding contractual benefits from the employees. The case was *NLRB v. General Drivers, Chauffeurs and Helpers, Local 886, IBT*.

February 24

THE AFL-CIO Executive Council ended its 9-day meeting in San Juan, P.R., during which its important actions included authorization to charter a federal labor union in Puerto Rico to organize truckdrivers and warehousemen and a call to AFL-CIO affiliates to expand their organizing efforts in Puerto Rico; a statement urging substantial wage increases in this year's bargaining; adoption of a

legislative program on unemployment (to be dramatized by a mass conference in Washington, scheduled for April); labor reform—emphasizing that it will withdraw its support of the Kennedy-Ervin bill if certain Taft-Hartley amendments are dropped, and amendment of the Fair Labor Standards Act to provide a 35-hour workweek, \$1.25 an hour minimum wage, and coverage of additional groups of workers; and a resolution calling for labor representation on the advisory council of the Federal Reserve Board, as well as in its regional subsidiaries and the Federal Open Market Committee. (See also p. 427 of this issue.)

THREE FORMER top officials of the Operating Engineers Local 3 in San Francisco, Patrick W. Clancy, Porter E. Vandewark, and Clarence Matthews, were convicted on charges of stealing close to \$19,000 of union funds. Their prosecution resulted from hearings of the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field, in early 1958 (see MLR, Mar. 1958, p. 301).

February 25

A REPRESENTATION ELECTION by the Pan American World Airways' stock clerks resulted in the Teamsters (Ind.) winning over the Machinists, by more than two to one. Over one-third of the clerks involved are employed by the company at the Air Force guided missile center at Cape Canaveral, Fla.

THE NLRB condemned as "outrageous" the conduct of two rival Electrical Workers and Communications Workers locals which paid employees to attend preelection rallies. The Board held that, regardless of whether the payments were contingent upon voting for any particular union, both unions so lowered the standards of election conduct as to necessitate a new election. The case was *Teletune Corp. and International Association of Machinists*.

Union Conventions, May 16 to June 15, 1959

Date	Organization	Place
May 18.....	American Flint Glass Workers' Union.....	New York, N.Y.
May 18.....	Insurance Agents International Union.....	Miami Beach, Fla.
May 18.....	International Plate Printers, Die Stampers and Engravers' Union of North America.	Washington, D.C.
May 20.....	National Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association..	Miami Beach, Fla.
May 24.....	Seafarers' International Union of North America...	Montreal, Canada.
May 25.....	Aluminum Workers International Union.....	St. Louis, Mo.
June 1.....	United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union.	New York, N.Y.
June 4.....	Upholsterers' International Union of North America..	San Francisco, Calif.
June 8.....	Switchmen's Union of North America.....	Buffalo, N.Y.
June 15.....	American Federation of Musicians.....	Seattle, Wash.
June 15.....	International Glass Workers' Union of America....	Milwaukee, Wis.
June 15.....	Office Employees' International Union.....	Montreal, Canada.

Developments in Industrial Relations*

Meetings and Hearings

AFL-CIO Executive Council. The AFL-CIO Executive Council met in San Juan, Puerto Rico, February 16 to 24. One of the major items on its agenda was the question of appropriate economic policy to speed recovery and reduce the current level of unemployment. Towards this end, the Council put forth several suggestions.

In contrast to President Eisenhower's plea for wage restraint as one method of warding off inflation, the Executive Council called for higher wages to stimulate economic growth and reduce unemployment, decrying a "blind insistence on budget balancing" at the expense of full employment and full production. George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, warned that unless the economy grows by at least 5 percent annually "we are definitely headed toward an economic collapse."

In addition, the federation's policymaking board also voted to seek legislation making a 35-hour workweek mandatory for an estimated 24 million workers covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act to help offset the effects of automation. The Executive Council also announced that it would seek representation for labor, consumers, and small business on the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve Board and in each of the 12 district Federal Reserve Banks. The purpose in seeking such representation, it said, was to convert the Federal Reserve into "a public system representative of American life."

Earlier in the month, Walter P. Reuther, president of the United Automobile Workers as well as an Executive Council member, declared that one way to dramatize the unemployment problem would be to organize a march on Washington by jobless workers. Mr. Reuther's suggestion, however, was apparently not acceptable to the Council; instead, a compromise agreement was reached to hold a mass meeting in Washington in

April 1959 including delegations of unemployed workers. Mr. Reuther was named chairman of a four-man committee to set up the meeting. Mr. Meany added, however, that he would preside over the meeting himself and emphasized that "this is an unemployment conference and not a march on anyone."

A decision was put off in the case of Carpenters' President Maurice A. Hutcheson, who had previously been called by the Council to answer questions on his appearances before investigating committees of the U.S. Senate. A letter from Mr. Hutcheson reportedly assured the Council that he was not involved in any misuse of union funds and that the Carpenters would abide by the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Code. Some members of the Executive Council, however, were apparently dissatisfied with this explanation. It should be noted that the Carpenters' convention last November¹ authorized the union's executive board, at its discretion, to withdraw from the AFL-CIO over longstanding disputes concerning jurisdiction policies.

The problem of craft versus industrial jurisdiction—specifically, a charge before the Council by the Steelworkers and the Industrial Union Department accusing the Metal Trades Department with exceeding its jurisdiction by allegedly organizing plants in competition with the industrial unions—was also put aside. Mr. Meany said he would try to resolve differences in the separate reports filed by a two-man committee appointed to recommend a solution of this problem and report to the next Council meeting.

The Executive Council considered the petition of the International Longshoremen's Association for readmission to the AFL-CIO,² and set up a four-man committee to study the extent of the union's efforts to rid itself of gangster influence. The ILA's letter of petition cited rises in the average wage of longshoremen, establishment of welfare and pension plans, a comprehensive seniority system to eliminate favoritism, and other items as evidence of cleanup action. Captain William V. Bradley, president of the ILA, expressed confidence that upon review of the union's

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

¹ See *Monthly Labor Review*, January 1959, p. 67.

² The ILA was expelled from the AFL in 1953 on charges of gangster infiltration.

reentry bid, the committee would conclude "that our application for readmission to the AFL-CIO should be granted."

In what appeared to be a break in the Federation's policy of avoiding direct competition with the ousted Teamsters union, the council announced authorization of a direct charter for a local to organize truckdrivers, warehousemen, and other workers in Puerto Rico. However, Joseph M. Curran, president of the National Maritime Union, demurred from the Council's resolution, declaring that this action was liable to trigger off retaliatory Teamster raids on AFL-CIO affiliates throughout the United States.

Teamsters. The Teamsters executive board, holding a quarterly meeting in Miami Beach, Fla., at about the same time, almost immediately approved a motion to "spend all the money necessary to organize the workers of Puerto Rico, and to hire additional organizers, if necessary." Although Teamster President James R. Hoffa stated that his union would "accept the challenge," he said that he did not expect the contest to spread to the mainland.

In January, the Teamsters defeated the Brewery Workers in a representation election at a Tampa, Fla., brewery. On February 25, the Teamsters won an election of about 850 stock clerk employees of Pan American World Airways, defeating the AFL-CIO International Association of Machinists by more than two to one. In addition, President Hoffa reported that the Teamsters would move into the airfreight industry because lower airfreight charges have made that industry competitive with truck shipping. He said that some of the new cargo planes were reportedly able to carry freight at 3.5 cents a ton-mile, in which case, he declared, "We've got competition and if it competes with trucks we'll have to organize the industry."

Plans for extending the union's jurisdiction to the oil refining industry were also underway as Mr. Hoffa met in early March with representatives of two independent local unions representing about 8,600 workers at Louisiana and Texas plants of Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey.

In a special report by Teamster Secretary-Treasurer John F. English, it was announced that during 1958 the union had paid out almost \$400,000 in legal fees and expenses plus an addi-

tional approximate \$100,000 in fees and expenses for the union's board of monitors, set up by court order in January 1958.³ In total, the union reported an operating deficit of about \$362,000.

Wage Developments and Collective Bargaining

Southern Textiles and Furniture. A wage increase for an estimated 300,000 southern textile workers, the first general advance since the fall of 1956, developed in February with the announcement by several firms of plans for increasing pay scales effective in mid-February. Firms reporting wage increases included the Cannon Mills Co., M. Lowenstein & Sons, Inc., and J. P. Stevens & Co. Inc. The precise amounts of the increases are not clear. Dan River Mills, Inc., the largest organized textile mill in the industry, also announced plans for pay adjustments. The Nation's largest textile company, Burlington Industries, Inc., said that it would pay wages in line with those of its competitors in the various fields in which it operates.

Two major carpet manufacturers also reported pay raises for their southern workers. Effective March 1, Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co. said it was raising wage levels, and Mohasco Industries, Inc., had said earlier that it planned to participate in the general textile wage increases.

In late February, wage increases amounting to approximately 5 percent were announced for a substantial number of employees of furniture manufacturers in North Carolina and Virginia. Increases were first announced for about 4,000 unorganized employees of seven companies in the Lexington, N.C., area; other companies that subsequently announced rises included Basset Furniture Co. and American Furniture Co. Inc., with about 4,000 workers in their Virginia plants, and Thomasville Chair Co. with about 2,100 employees at its Thomasville, N.C., plant.

Flat Glass. On February 11, representatives of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. and the United Glass and Ceramic Workers Union reached a tentative agreement, subsequently ratified by union members, to end a strike of 13,000 workers in effect since October 1958. Issues that held up settlement, mainly incentive work standards,

³ See Monthly Labor Review, March 1958, p. 300.

speeds of operation, and seniority, were to be submitted to a three-man board of arbitration. Wage and other economic benefits of the new contract were reportedly similar to the Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co. contract with the UGCW signed last fall, which included wage increases spread over 2 years and improved pension benefits.⁴

Communications. Two 15-month contracts, generally following the pattern set late in January by Wisconsin Telephone Co.,⁵ were negotiated in February by two Bell system affiliates. A tentative agreement between the Southern New England Telephone Co. and an independent union representing approximately 8,900 workers in all departments called for wage advances of from 4 to 12½ cents an hour, while the New Jersey Bell Telephone Co. and the Communications Workers of America negotiations resulted in pay advances ranging from \$1.50 to \$3 weekly for about 8,400 traffic department employees. Both settlements included a fourth week of vacation after 30 years' service. By the end of February, every Bell company with which CWA holds contracts had revised their pension plan in line with the improvements negotiated with Wisconsin Telephone Co.

Other Settlements. An agreement providing weekly pay increases ranging from \$2 to \$5 for full-time employees and a 10-cent-an-hour increase for part-time workers was reached in early February between First National Stores, Inc., and the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen for about 9,000 meatcutters and clerks in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. The settlement was negotiated under a wage reopening clause of a 2-year contract signed in 1958.

Ratification of an agreement on February 7 by New York harbor tugboat men, represented by the National Maritime Union and employed by members of the Marine Towing and Transportation Employers Association, ended a strike that began on February 1. The settlement, affecting about 4,000 workers, called for a 20-cent-an-hour pay raise in 1959, and an additional 10-cent wage increase next year. Negotiations were conducted under a wage reopening clause of a contract expiring January 31, 1961.

In late January, a 21-cent-an-hour package settlement was agreed to by the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes and major motion picture studios, television film producers, and film processors. The pact, reportedly affecting 15,000 craft employees, called for wage-rate increases of 15 cents. In addition, employer payments to the welfare fund were raised by 4 cents an hour to provide for coverage of retired employees and an increase in the death benefits from \$1,000 to \$2,500. Payments to the industry pension fund were also raised, with the employers paying an additional 2 cents an hour for all hours worked, and the employee paying 1 cent more. Formerly, payments were based on straight-time hours worked. The 2-year agreement was subject to union membership ratification.

A 2-year wage agreement for about 8,000 heavy and highway construction laborers in western Pennsylvania was announced on February 10 by the Hod Carriers', Building and Common Laborers' Union and the Constructors Association of Western Pennsylvania. The new contract provides a 12½-cent-an-hour pay increase this year and the same amount in 1960.

Other Union Developments

Several programs involving industry-labor cooperation in the promotion of industry's products were announced during February. David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, on February 4 issued an invitation to manufacturers of women's apparel to join in an industrywide promotion effort to supplement the advertising of individual manufacturers and retailers. Speaking before the annual meeting of the National Coat and Suit Industry Recovery Board, Mr. Dubinsky declared overall industry promotion was required because the typical small concern could not afford to spend much on advertising its product. Several management representatives expressed favorable views regarding an industry promotion fund. The idea for a promotion program was initially proposed several years ago but was abandoned when some trade groups voted it down.

A month later, on March 4, Mr. Dubinsky announced that the union had signed a \$1 million a year contract with an advertising firm to promote consumer demand for the union label in all

⁴ See Monthly Labor Review, December 1958, p. 1407.

⁵ See Monthly Labor Review, March 1959, pp. 301-302.

types of women's apparel. Mr. Dubinsky said the promotion campaign would attempt to establish the union label as "a moral trademark by which underworld elements could be driven out of the industry." He said he would ask delegates to the union convention this May to make permanent provision in the union's budget for allocating at least \$1 million a year for this purpose.

Cooperative efforts between the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers Union and representatives of major cap manufacturers were further advanced with the establishment of a national institute to promote wider use of union-made caps and cloth sport hats. The new group—to be known as the National Cap and Cloth Hat Institute—is to be financed by employer contributions of 1 percent of payrolls, under terms of new contracts negotiated in the summer of 1958.⁶ Other functions of the institute will be to popularize the use of the union label, to lobby against low-priced Japanese caps made under alleged "sweat shop" conditions, and to channel military cap purchases to shops utilizing union labor.

A National Coal Policy Conference composed primarily of soft coal producers, coal-carrying railroads, and the United Mine Workers (Ind.) was also established in February to "advance and promote the interests of the [coal] industry on the broadest possible front." Action of the new group will be concentrated on seeking an increase in the coal depletion allowance for tax purposes and tighter restrictions on the importation of residual oil and obtaining government help in research into the production, marketing, and use of coal. The conference is patterned after an idea first suggested by UMW President John L. Lewis.

In a speech before the National Association of Shippers Advisory Boards on February 11, Daniel P. Loomis, president of the Association of American Railroads, called for immediate formation of a nonpartisan presidential committee to study problems of labor policy and working rules in the railroad industry. He asked the railroad brotherhoods to join in the appeal. Mr. Loomis charged that costly "make work" provisions in labor contracts had resulted in loss of 500,000 jobs in the past 12 years; unless labor and management can solve their problems, he warned, "more thousands of jobs will go down the drain."

⁶ See Monthly Labor Review, September 1958, p. 1024.

⁷ See Monthly Labor Review, April 1958, pp. 422-423.

In response to Mr. Loomis' proposals, the presidents of five railroad operating brotherhoods agreed to meet with rail management representatives but added that any investigation should include "a complete study of the financial structure of the industry" and of management practices that adversely affect the economic soundness of the industry. The union answer rejected the proposal that the discussions be "limited to the narrow issue of the impact of a few rules in labor agreements."

Later in the month, the first official round in negotiations over new contracts for the railroad brotherhoods started when the operating unions announced they would seek a 12-percent increase over wages in contracts ending November 1, 1959. Guy L. Brown, grand chief engineer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, said that demands would also include incorporation of cost-of-living allowances into base rates, and continuation of escalation.

On February 19, a Federal Court jury in Tacoma, Wash., found former Teamster President Dave Beck guilty on six counts of income tax evasion. He was sentenced to 5 years in prison and was ordered to pay a fine of \$60,000 and court costs of \$10,961. Lawyers for Mr. Beck said they would appeal the case.

In another trial involving former union officials, 3 officers of a San Francisco local of the International Union of Operating Engineers were found guilty of stealing from union funds. Their trial stemmed from testimony given before the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field in early 1958.⁷ Those convicted were Patrick W. Clancy, Porter E. Vanderwork, and Clarence Matthews, former president, treasurer, and recording secretary, respectively.

A charge of perjury, also arising from testimony before the Senate Select Committee, was dismissed in the case against James G. Cross, president of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union which was ousted from the AFL-CIO in December 1957. Federal District Judge Richmond B. Keech directed the jury to acquit Mr. Cross on the grounds that the Government had failed to prove essential elements of perjury and that the question that produced the perjury indictment was not material to the committee's investigation.

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

Wages and Economic Control in Norway, 1945-1957.

By Mark W. Leiserson. Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1959. 174 pp. \$4.50.

When the future economic histories are written, the decade following World War II will perhaps be categorized as the period in which the western societies moved decisively toward direct government responsibility for the economic health of the state. Economists have been studying the progress of the western political economies as they struggled with the potential contradictions of the goals of full employment, price stability, and capital development and have been recording the effects of the application of different measures under varying conditions in the several States. Dr. Leiserson has produced a remarkably lucid account of postwar Norway where reliance upon central control probably exceeds that of any of the western nations. The book is highly informative and readable.

In the author's words, "A principal assumption of this book is that an analysis of wage determination in the relatively highly controlled Norwegian economy will have value in considering the problems of any economy where the government makes a conscious effort to preserve full employment, price stability, and free but organized labor markets." He cautions, however, against unwarranted assumptions extrapolated from the Norwegian experience which is, in many ways, unique.

The Norwegian economy represents the efforts of its 3.5 million people to attain material growth within the context of extreme dependence on foreign trade, large capital requirements, and the

concentration on light manufactured products in generally small producing units. Industry has not been nationalized in Norway, despite a socialist-oriented Parliament since 1945, but strong controls regulate the private use of the means of production.

Collective bargaining is conducted within the framework of highly organized labor markets. The Norwegian Federation of Labor (LO) and the national federation of employer associations (NAF) have grown in power and authority since the turn of the century. Both federations concentrate authority in the central body and wield predominant influence in the labor market. The control of wage changes was vested in the LO and NAF by the Norwegian government in London prior to the end of the war. This formalized "national" character of wage determination has facilitated the government's ability to work toward achieving its goals. The trade unions played a significant role in the struggle for wage-price stability, exercising "a remarkable degree of restraint in the use of their economic power." In return, they have retained autonomy in collective bargaining.

These, then, were the general characteristics of the institutional framework within which Norway's economy was charted. With Dr. Leiserson as the guide, the reader is deftly led through the "strategy and structure of postwar policy."

The control of wages was one of the cornerstones of postwar policy, although the government did not exercise the direct controls it maintained over prices, profits, and material. Wage increases had to be judged in terms of the export market and the required domestic savings for capital formation and, at the same time, be sufficiently acceptable to the workers to maintain industrial peace. Contractual agreements have generally conformed to these requirements. It is not surprising that under the conditions of full employment and union wage restraint there has been a considerable wage drift. It seems that "black market" wages had a minor role in the wage drift while individual adjustments, such as merit increases and upgradings within the contract provisions, played a major role. Perhaps the most significant factor has been the increasing use of incentive pay systems.

The Norwegian experience leads to speculation about the relative influence on wages of union

and market forces, the responsible use of union power, and the compatibility of free collective bargaining and price stability in a full employment economy. The last chapter of the book provocatively explores these areas of controversy. Leiserson rejects the incompatibility argument and portrays Norwegian trade union behavior in the controlled economy as adaptive to the requirements of its culture, thus preserving autonomous labor organizations and collective bargaining institutions.

—NORMAN J. SAMUELS

Division of Wages and Industrial Relations
Bureau of Labor Statistics

And Mark an Era: The Story of the Harvard Business School. By Melvin T. Copeland. Boston, Little, Brown & Co., 1958. 368 pp. \$6.

Institutions like banks, railroads, art galleries, and schools are too often regarded as having specific service functions to perform for human society but no real life of their own. If, on the other hand, we could look at our institutions as if they had personal lives, we might realize that they too change and develop, and in so doing reflect the social order in which we live.

It is this "biographical" approach that Professor Copeland has taken in telling the story of the Harvard Graduate School of Business, an institution that has had a very substantial impact on both the business and educational world. Established as an experiment 50 years ago, the school has developed almost literally from a "one-room schoolhouse" to a magnificently housed, self-contained unit and a highly respected younger brother of the oldest institution of higher learning in the United States. The school's development has many true-to-life aspects—the course of trial and error, tentative ideas about new methods of instruction, changing standards for student admission, adjustments in curriculum to meet changing times; in sum, the fluid nature of the growth of an educational institution which, by its very subject-matter orientation, could not pattern itself on traditional methods or traditional content. In the process of plotting its own course, it has produced the techniques and experience and points of view from which other schools have been able to profit. At the same time, it has persuaded the Nation's business community of the usefulness

of academic training in the practical world of management and production.

Some portions of the success story are more interesting to the general reader than others. The minutiae of budgets, who taught what course in what semester, administrative problems of a day-to-day type, when individual courses were dropped and when others were added, are undoubtedly of interest to those who were closely connected with the school's development and are useful as part of the historical record. Scattered through the book as they are, in chronological sequence, they tend to irritate and obstruct the reader who is primarily intrigued by the important educational problems involved in starting a new kind of school, problems such as what to teach, whom to teach, and especially how to teach.

One appealing section of the book dealt with the effort to develop the "case method" of teaching and to get it accepted. Another area to which a quite original approach was made was research. Traditionally, scholars have carried on research projects along lines of individual interest. The Business School, however, needed information rooted in operations, not theory, for its instruction. Research was therefore regarded as an integral part of the staff's joint effort and obligation.

From the author's presentation (he was an original member of the staff), one has a feeling that, in spite of its 50 years, the school still has a pioneering outlook and is prepared to shift its curriculum and activities, as it did during two major wars, to the changing times. It would be highly useful if someone would undertake a similar job for the labor and industrial relations schools that have become so much a part of our university system in the past quarter of a century.

—MARGARET L. PLUNKETT

Division of Manpower and Employment Statistics
Bureau of Labor Statistics

The Scanlon Plan—A Frontier in Labor-Management Cooperation. Edited by Frederick G. Lesieur. Cambridge, Mass., Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Industrial Relations Section, 1958. 173 pp. \$4.50, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York.

The Scanlon Plan, a device for the improvement of plant productivity based on labor-management cooperation, has received publicity both here and

abroad far beyond what might be expected when it is considered that the plan is in successful operation in only a few establishments. In spite of this worldwide interest, very little information has been available about the plan. The volume under discussion represents an attempt to remedy this lack of information and, at the same time, to provide a printed memorial for the plan's author, Joseph N. Scanlon, who died in January 1956.

The chief value of this book lies in the fact that it brings together what has been written and said about the plan and its application in industry. An article by Russell W. Davenport about the Lapointe Machine Tool Co. is reprinted from the January 1950 issue of *Fortune*. Another by George P. Shultz, *Worker Participation on Production Problems*, appeared in the November 1951 issue of *Personnel*. Other articles descriptive of the plan are by Frederick G. Lesieur, editor of the volume and Elbridge S. Puckett, research associate at M.I.T. Additional essays consist of papers presented at a 1957 conference on the plan, plus some specially written evaluations of its operation. An appendix presents a sample "memorandum of understanding" for a guide in introducing the plan, and some related papers on union-management cooperation.

The various authors make it clear that the plan is not an organized program or method of procedure which can be applied by following a definite blueprint or pattern of application. Rather, it is a "way of life" built around cooperation and full-scale worker participation in solving plant production problems. Increases in productivity are rewarded according to a formula which gives workers direct financial returns for anything they can save by reduction of the "normal" labor cost for the establishment. This formula must be calculated for each plant individually; if it is correctly determined, both labor and management should profit from the plan's application. It is further emphasized that both parties must cooperate voluntarily, without reservation, for successful operation of the plan. In those cases in which genuine collaboration has not been possible, the plan has either failed or the parties have been advised not to adopt it.

The book explains that the Scanlon Plan has functioned successfully in companies of several types. The product manufactured and the demand for it, the size, profitability, job conditions,

different unions or no union, all vary from company to company among those operating under the plan.

Each essay in the book was prepared for presentation as a separate discussion of the plan or of some phase of it. As a result, there is some repetition of ideas. More important, because of the general nature of the various essays, many of the details which would seem necessary for installation of the plan are treated briefly or not at all. The second section of the book, plus the memorandum of understanding in the appendix, represent the closest approach to a discussion of methodology. For a broad understanding of what the plan is about, this book should prove adequate for the general reader.

—THEODORE W. REEDY

Division of Wages and Industrial Relations
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Diary of a Strike. By Bernard Karsh. Urbana, University of Illinois Press, 1958. xiii, 180 pp. \$3.50.

Bright Web in the Darkness. By Alexander Saxton. New York, St. Martin's Press, 1958. 308 pp. \$3.95.

To say that *Diary of a Strike* is another case study of a local union and a strike is both to describe it and, within limits, to appraise it.

There are two segments to the book. The first is a sort of running account of the organization campaign and contract demands which ultimately led to a garment factory strike in a small Wisconsin town. The events are clearly presented, the reader is made aware of the issues, and both the progress of the strike and its settlement are related in an understandable manner, but little is revealed concerning the union, its internal and external relationships, its bargaining, and its tactics that is really new to most students or practitioners in the field of union-management relations.

One reason may be that the study is based on an uncommon, almost anachronistic situation: a traditionally paternalistic family-owned company resenting the intrusion of unionism so fiercely as to endure an almost suicidal strike to avoid signing an agreement—utilizing all the orthodox devices of injunction, police protection of nonstrikers, back-to-work appeals, legal impediments to an NLRB election, and so on. Well, the set, the

actors, and the plot have been used with increasing frequency as one traces them in formal and fictional literature back into the 19th century; all are well worn; only the authors change. The early novels of Upton Sinclair—which reached audiences in the millions and remain for new audiences—told the same story with dramatic clarity and disclosed all the implicit social motivations and lessons.

Professor Karsh's book does offer a snapshot of a tiny corner of the American industrial relations scene, a vestige of a freshly remembered but rarely encountered prototype of labor-management embattlement in an all but bygone era. The album, however, is already pretty full.

The second segment is an essay at fitting the behavior of the strike community to an appropriate pattern of sociological theory. The principal conclusions are that in a critical situation of conflict people on the same side tend to think and act alike, that as a conflict becomes intensified people become more inventive, inexperienced people learn quickly, and people with leadership qualities become leaders. Many, including this reviewer, will doubt that the author's exposition and the array of authorities on crowd and general social behavior which have been marshaled to prove these rather commonplace empirical facts will add to the knowledge of unionism and union members. But, it may be argued, this is a scientific social study and thus warrants the application of scientific theory and techniques.

Those who are punctilious concerning methodology in social surveys may quarrel with Professor Karsh on the ground that perhaps an element of bias has been allowed to creep into his work. He bases his case study on interviews with a sample of participants in the strike situation. But which participants? He draws random samples from alphabetically arranged names. To the drawn sample of dedicated unionists active in the strike he adds a few who were hurt at not being included. On the other hand, although a mark of the skilled interviewer's talent is ability to induce reluctant or recalcitrant people to talk, he abandons the sample of those who were nonunion or loyal to the company, because it was sensed that they were antagonistic and unwilling to cooperate.

Novels depicting the American trade union movement have been singularly unsuccessful, and

Alexander Saxton's book *Bright Web in the Darkness* does little to change the trend. The locale of the story is San Francisco during World War II. A disparate group of characters in Dos Passos fashion enter each other's lives and fashion a thin fabric of plot, a major emphasis of which is a trade union's discrimination against Negroes. However, the characters are somewhat unclearly delineated and unreal; and the attempt to weave trade union politics, administration, and philosophy into a dramatic interpretation is largely muffed.

It appears to be the fate of labor unions that much of the effort to interpret them to the general public has fallen to the hands of protagonists, whose opinions must be discounted; to sociologists, whose jargon often communicates little meaning except to other sociologists; or to novelists, whose ill luck it is never to combine understanding with craftsmanship. To find an exception to the last group, one must go back 25 years to Ernest Halper's *The Foundry*.

—L.R.K.

The Family Life of Old People—An Inquiry in East London. By Peter Townsend. Glencoe, Ill., The Free Press, 1957. xvi, 284 pp. \$5.

Bethnal Green, one of the smallest boroughs of London, is an urban area where most people live close to their work. Most of the people in the area are members of closely knit families of three generations living together or in separate households on adjoining streets. The facts which Peter Townsend uncovered about the family life of old people may be an indication of the propensity of an unknown proportion of the population to find security in the ties of blood and to arrange their lives accordingly.

Of the sample of 261 individuals of pensionable age drawn from doctors' records, over 10 percent had moved out of the borough or could not be traced when the survey began. Since the proportion of old people in the borough's population was representative of London and of England as a whole, it appears likely that the movement out of the district was not limited to particular age groups. The 203 old people interviewed in the borough had about 2,700 relatives living within a mile of their residences. Nine out of ten married or widowed old people had one or more surviving

children, and of those with children, 85 percent had a child living with them or nearby. The presence of relatives very possibly tended to keep the young and old alike from leaving the borough for other residential districts in London or elsewhere.

The old people helped by social services, judged by the cases in a local hospital and in a welfare home, characteristically had fewer children and fewer daughters than those living in their own homes or with their children. The burden of social provisions for the aged would be greatly increased if unmarried children and married daughters had not assumed responsibility for the care of their parents. The author suggests that various measures might help prevent old people from becoming wards of the State. One suggests changes in public housing policy so that old people could live near their relatives. Another proposes various kinds of financial assistance for families financially unable to care for sick or infirm parents. While he stresses that the family life in Bethnal Green may not be characteristic of other urban districts, he concludes that, in general, the extended family of a particular composition will continue to care for its elderly members if housing arrangements and financial resources are favorable.

Nearly all of the men and of the husbands of women in the sample were manual workers, but some 8 percent of their married children had moved into the clerical and professional classes. Daughters married to men in the higher status occupations saw less of their parents than those who had remained in the manual worker class, a fact that the old people attributed primarily to geographic separation. Family arrangements for the care of the elderly, outside the expenditure of a daughter's time or procurement of social welfare services, involve contributions of money from sons and daughters not living in their parents' homes. Community studies of this type offer much information about the attitudes of the present generation of old people that must be taken into consideration in planning and experimenting with different types of arrangements for the housing and care of the coming generation of retired couples, widowers, and widows.

—DOROTHY S. BRADY

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Arbitration, Mediation, Conciliation

Arbitration Back-Pay Awards. By Robert H. Gorske. (In *Labor Law Journal*, Chicago, January 1959, pp. 18-27. \$1.)

Arbitrability of Dispute is for Court to Decide in Absence of Contrary Provision in Collective-Bargaining Agreement: Local 149, American Federation of Technical Engineers v. General Electric Co. (1st Cir. 1957). (In *Harvard Law Review*, Cambridge, Mass., January 1959, pp. 577-580. \$1.50.)

Eleventh Annual Report of Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, Fiscal Year 1958. Washington, 1959. 49 pp. 25 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Criteria of Ability. By Wayne E. Howard. (In *Arbitration Journal*, New York, Vol. 13, No. 4, 1958, pp. 179-196. \$1.50.)

Compulsory Conciliation in Canada. By Aranka E. Kovacs. (In *Labor Law Journal*, Chicago, February 1959, pp. 110-128. \$1.)

Education and Training

Labor and Education in 1956 and 1957. Washington, American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, 1958. 101 pp. 25 cents.

Labor Education Outside the Unions: A Review of Postwar Programs in Western Europe and the United States. By Alice H. Cook and Agnes M. Douty. Ithaca, N.Y., Cornell University, New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, 1958. 148 pp., bibliography. \$2.

Vocational Training Programs in Canada: Technical and Trade Training—Publicly-Operated. Ottawa, Canadian Department of Labor, 1958. 122 pp. (Research Program on the Training of Skilled Manpower, 5-A.)

Outline of Technical Training in the United Kingdom. By W. Graham Craig. Ottawa, Canadian Department of Labor, 1958. 59 pp. (Research Program on the Training of Skilled Manpower, 6.)

La Educación del Trabajador en los Estados Unidos: Informe sobre sus Necesidades, Programa y Modos de Enfocarla. By Joseph Mire. Washington, Pan American Union, Inter-American Economic and Social Council, 1958. 198 pp. (Workers' Education Series, 15.) 75 cents.

Health and Welfare

Radiation Hazards. By Clinton C. Powell, M.D. (In *American Journal of Public Health and the Nation's Health*, New York, January 1959, pp. 1-9. \$1.25.)

Industrial Nuclear Development: A Challenge to the States. (Proceedings of a conference sponsored by the Nuclear Energy and Employee Health and Benefits Committees of the National Association of Manufacturers and by the National Industrial Council, May 21-22, 1958.) New York, National Association of Manufacturers, [1958]. 64 pp. \$2.

Health Statistics from the U.S. National Health Survey: Selected Survey Topics, United States, July 1957-June 1958. By Jane W. Bergsten. (Statistics relating to days of disability, acute and chronic conditions, persons injured, physician visits, dental visits.) Washington, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, 1958. 49 pp. (Publication 584-B5.) 40 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Housing

1956 National Housing Inventory—Components of Change, 1950 to 1956, United States and Regions. Washington, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1958. 105 pp. (Vol. 1, Pt. 1.) \$1.

75 Housing Areas: A Housing Market Analysis, Annual Summary, 1958. New York, Housing Securities Inc., Division of Housing Market Research, 1958. 35 pp. \$10.

Local Housing Data. By Uriel Manheim. New York, Housing Securities Inc., 1958. 15 pp.

Housing for Florida's Migrants: A Survey of Migratory Farm Labor Housing in Dade County, Florida. By William Mirengoff and Albert L. Shostack. Washington, U.S. Department of Labor (for the President's Committee on Migratory Labor), Bureau of Employment Security, Office of Program Review and Analysis, 1959. 46 pp. Free.

Income

Family Income in New York State, 1956. New York, Interdepartmental Committee on Low Incomes, 1958. 22 pp. (Bull. 1, Pt. 1.) Free.

Education Attainment in New York State, 1957. New York, Interdepartmental Committee on Low Incomes, 1958. 14 pp. (Bull. 2.) Free.

Income of Persons, New York State, 1956: By Sex and Color (11 pp., Bull. 3, Pt. 1); *By Age, Income Sources, Work Experience, Marital Status, and Education* (21 pp., Bull. 3, Pt. 2). New York, Interdepartmental Committee on Low Incomes, 1958. Free.

Education and Income. By H. S. Houthakker. (In Review of Economics and Statistics, Cambridge, Mass., February 1959, pp. 24-28. \$2.)

Low Incomes in Rural New York State: An Analysis of Causes and Lines of Remedial Action. By Howard E. Conklin and Irving R. Starbird. New York, State Interdepartmental Committee on Low Incomes, 1958. 53 pp.

Income Equality in a Factory Payroll. By Lee Soltow. (In Southern Economic Journal, Chapel Hill, N.C., January 1959, pp. 343-348. \$1.50.)

Labor-Management Relations

A Guide to Labor-Management Relations in the United States—Supplement No. 1. Washington, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1959. 29 pp., bibliography. (Bull. 1225-1.) 45 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Picketing and the First Amendment: "Full Circle" and "Formal Surrender." By Bernard L. Samoff. (In Labor Law Journal, Chicago, December 1958, pp. 889-903, bibliography. \$1. Also reprinted.)

Labor Organizations

The Role of Law in Preserving Union Democracy. By Archibald Cox. (In Harvard Law Review, Cambridge, Mass., February 1959, pp. 609-644. \$1.50.)

Labor Racketeering: Evolution and Solutions. By David J. Saposs. Urbana, University of Illinois, Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, 1958. 18 pp. (Reprint Series, 72; from Social Research, autumn 1958.) 10 cents.

A Federal Assist to Guarantee the Rights of Union Members. By Sar A. Levitan. (In Labor Law Journal, Chicago, February 1959, pp. 75-86. \$1.)

Minority Groups

Employment Integration and Racial Wage Differences in a Southern Plant. By Robert Weintraub. (In Industrial and Labor Relations Review, Ithaca, N.Y., January 1959, pp. 214-226. \$1.75.)

We Open the Gates: Labor's Fight for Equality. By Harry Fleischman and James Rorty. New York, National Labor Service, 1958. 64 pp. 35 cents.

Negroes in Five New York Cities: A Study of Problems, Achievements, and Trends. By Eunice and George Grier. New York, State Commission Against Discrimination, 1958. 144 pp., bibliography.

Older Worker

The Philadelphia Older Worker Pilot Project, November 1, 1957 through June 30, 1958. Harrisburg, Pa., Department of Labor and Industry, Bureau of Employment Security, [1959]. 129 pp.

Placement of Older Workers by the New York State Employment Service. New York, State Commission Against Discrimination, 1958. 26 pp.

Characteristics of Older Job-Seekers: An Analysis in Terms of Their Unemployment Histories. By Frank Joseph Atelsek. Minneapolis, Minnesota Department of Employment Security, 1958. 227 pp.

Personnel Practices and Management

How to Interview. By Walter Van Dyke Bingham and Bruce Victor Moore (in collaboration with John W. Gustad). New York, Harper & Brothers, 1959. 277 pp. 4th rev. ed. \$4.50.

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Current Labor Statistics

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¹ This table is included in the March, June, September, and December issues of the Review.

² The labor turnover tables (B-1 and B-2) have been dropped from the Review pending a general revision of the Current Labor Statistics section because, beginning with January 1959 data, the categories for which labor turnover rates are published differ from those previously published. Current data are available monthly in Employment and Earnings or may be obtained upon request.

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TABLE A-3. Production or nonsupervisory workers in nonagricultural establishments, by industry¹—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry	1959		1958										Annual average		
	Feb. ²	Jan. ²	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1957	1956
Transportation and public utilities:															
Other public utilities.....		528	530	532	533	540	547	548	541	534	534	534	534	540	535
Gas and electric utilities.....		508.2	510.0	511.4	512.9	519.7	525.8	526.9	520.4	513.8	513.4	513.7	514.1	519.0	513.8
Electric light and power utilities.....		219.2	219.7	220.5	221.0	223.9	226.3	226.6	224.9	222.4	222.5	222.8	223.5	226.0	219.6
Gas utilities.....		136.5	136.6	136.4	137.1	139.0	141.1	141.4	138.9	136.3	136.0	135.7	135.7	136.4	133.4
Electric light and gas utilities combined.....		152.5	153.7	154.5	154.8	156.8	158.4	158.9	156.6	155.1	154.9	155.2	154.9	156.6	160.8
Local utilities, not elsewhere classified.....		20.0	19.9	20.2	20.4	20.6	21.0	21.1	20.7	20.5	20.4	20.3	20.0	20.7	21.2
Wholesale and retail trade:															
Wholesale trade:		2,623	2,666	2,656	2,646	2,625	2,601	2,597	2,593	2,571	2,592	2,617	2,633	2,695	2,661
Wholesalers, full-service and limited-function.....		1,548.8	1,582.4	1,574.0	1,560.3	1,546.3	1,526.3	1,520.6	1,514.7	1,499.1	1,509.5	1,523.8	1,532.4	1,572.2	1,562.6
Automotive.....		111.8	112.3	112.2	111.3	111.3	111.0	110.7	109.6	107.5	107.9	108.0	109.1	108.4	104.3
Groceries, food specialties, beer, wines, and liquors.....		276.3	281.0	280.4	276.3	275.5	268.2	269.8	267.1	263.3	267.2	272.2	272.4	273.4	275.1
Electrical goods, machinery, hardware, and plumbing equipment.....		381.4	383.2	382.5	381.6	380.1	379.8	379.0	378.4	376.9	379.8	383.8	387.1	402.7	402.0
Other full-service and limited-function wholesalers.....		779.3	805.9	798.9	791.1	779.4	767.3	761.1	759.6	751.4	754.6	759.8	763.8	787.7	781.2
Wholesale distributors, other.....		1,073.9	1,083.4	1,082.4	1,085.6	1,078.3	1,074.4	1,076.6	1,077.9	1,072.3	1,082.4	1,093.6	1,100.3	1,122.6	1,098.1
Retail trade:		1,279.6	1,840.7	1,474.3	1,372.2	1,322.9	1,252.8	1,238.6	1,263.6	1,259.9	1,251.8	1,232.4	1,218.5	1,356.5	1,355.3
General merchandise stores.....		849.4	1,188.3	953.2	875.1	840.0	802.0	795.3	808.3	803.5	794.5	787.5	785.7	875.9	876.4
Department stores and general mail-order houses.....		430.2	652.4	521.1	497.1	482.9	450.8	443.3	455.3	456.4	457.3	444.9	432.8	480.6	478.9
Other general merchandise stores.....		1,454.4	1,507.1	1,488.3	1,475.6	1,479.8	1,468.2	1,478.0	1,481.1	1,479.2	1,477.5	1,484.0	1,490.3	1,465.5	1,440.9
Food and liquor stores.....		1,078.3	1,108.9	1,097.3	1,084.7	1,076.8	1,060.5	1,069.6	1,070.5	1,068.8	1,067.5	1,078.7	1,079.8	1,038.4	1,014.5
Grocery, meat, and vegetable markets.....		184.9	187.7	188.9	190.8	202.1	207.1	207.3	206.1	201.6	198.7	196.8	197.2	206.7	205.1
Dairy-product stores and dealers.....		191.2	210.5	202.1	200.1	200.9	200.6	201.1	204.5	208.8	211.3	208.5	213.3	220.4	221.3
Other food and liquor stores.....		677.8	693.5	676.3	667.5	667.2	670.1	668.6	668.9	669.5	670.0	680.4	690.3	719.3	727.1
Automotive and accessories dealers.....		532.3	665.5	568.1	551.8	540.7	496.8	503.0	541.9	536.3	533.8	526.1	505.2	556.6	565.5
Apparel and accessories stores.....		2,040.9	2,155.7	2,072.5	2,062.5	2,070.5	2,065.4	2,058.3	2,049.6	2,025.2	2,020.2	2,014.5	2,025.2	2,094.6	2,104.5
Other retail trade (except eating and drinking places).....		355.2	373.8	360.6	355.5	352.0	349.3	349.1	350.5	350.4	349.9	351.7	354.5	361.2	363.8
Furniture and appliance stores.....		335.7	374.0	340.7	338.0	337.0	334.5	334.2	332.5	330.4	328.9	327.3	327.2	337.7	327.5
Drug stores.....															

¹ For comparability of data with those published in issues prior to August 1958 and coverage of the series, 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.

² Preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE A-6. Insured unemployment under State programs and the program of unemployment compensation for Federal employees,¹ by geographic division and State

[In thousands]

Geographic division and State	1958													Annual average	
	1959														
	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	1958	1957
Continental United States	2,517.9	2,110.8	1,781.2	1,722.4	1,905.8	2,202.7	2,510.9	2,607.3	2,984.0	3,302.3	3,275.5	3,163.1	2,877.0	2,537.4	1,465.8
New England	200.0	173.4	132.4	126.7	137.6	153.6	190.3	204.8	238.6	263.3	251.9	240.2	235.7	195.5	121.9
Maine	19.4	17.6	13.4	11.1	13.4	14.1	16.4	18.7	25.1	30.0	24.7	21.8	22.2	19.0	11.0
New Hampshire	8.3	7.5	5.9	5.8	7.7	7.8	9.2	10.1	12.5	15.3	12.5	10.5	10.6	9.6	6.0
Vermont	4.7	4.1	2.9	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.7	4.6	5.9	6.8	6.9	6.5	4.4	2.8
Massachusetts	96.6	87.6	64.2	59.3	62.4	66.8	85.0	91.2	106.6	121.7	119.7	113.9	112.1	90.8	61.4
Rhode Island	19.8	16.1	11.4	11.0	12.0	14.5	19.2	20.0	23.5	26.9	27.2	27.0	27.0	19.6	16.5
Connecticut	51.2	40.4	34.5	36.9	39.3	47.4	57.1	61.0	66.2	63.5	61.1	60.0	57.2	52.0	24.2
Middle Atlantic	783.9	668.4	559.2	542.2	572.1	636.1	735.2	780.2	831.6	885.1	865.8	831.8	794.3	724.6	427.6
New York	355.4	319.6	250.0	233.5	245.4	269.7	334.4	358.2	374.6	391.4	381.2	364.5	348.2	322.4	189.3
New Jersey	126.8	100.9	85.1	83.6	87.1	95.8	110.2	118.9	136.3	150.3	149.4	145.5	141.8	116.9	80.5
Pennsylvania	301.7	248.0	224.1	225.1	239.6	270.5	290.6	303.1	320.7	343.5	335.2	321.8	304.3	285.2	157.9
East North Central	451.6	403.5	350.9	369.2	444.7	570.8	638.3	692.5	771.0	838.3	800.7	742.4	631.6	603.0	283.8
Ohio	117.1	106.6	88.0	90.6	108.5	138.0	166.1	186.5	211.3	223.1	212.3	202.0	166.4	157.9	65.6
Indiana	52.2	43.7	33.7	33.9	39.9	53.1	61.4	68.5	80.7	89.8	88.3	87.9	76.4	62.9	33.5
Illinois	130.7	109.2	93.8	95.5	109.1	133.3	148.2	156.9	169.8	176.8	176.3	168.0	151.7	140.5	68.2
Michigan	110.5	106.2	105.0	120.0	155.7	208.7	223.6	241.7	265.5	286.4	267.2	231.3	188.7	200.2	93.2
Wisconsin	41.0	37.9	30.4	29.3	31.6	37.7	38.9	38.9	43.7	52.1	56.5	53.2	48.4	41.5	23.2
West North Central	145.5	105.2	77.7	71.1	78.7	85.8	96.6	104.6	127.3	167.2	188.2	185.2	162.1	120.4	80.0
Minnesota	45.7	33.4	22.3	18.8	20.4	24.8	27.8	31.4	40.0	53.6	58.1	56.0	50.1	36.3	22.6
Iowa	14.6	9.3	6.1	5.1	5.6	7.3	8.8	9.4	11.7	15.9	20.9	22.8	18.8	11.8	8.9
Missouri	49.9	37.8	33.6	34.9	40.0	38.0	43.5	47.4	54.9	64.4	63.7	61.2	56.2	47.9	30.3
North Dakota	6.7	5.0	1.9	.6	.5	.7	1.0	1.2	1.9	4.6	7.5	7.9	6.7	3.3	2.4
South Dakota	3.8	2.4	1.0	.5	.5	.6	.7	.8	1.2	2.6	4.3	4.5	3.8	1.9	1.7
Nebraska	9.3	6.1	3.8	2.8	3.0	3.6	4.2	4.2	5.3	8.5	12.4	12.4	10.1	6.3	5.4
Kansas	15.5	11.2	8.9	8.4	8.6	10.8	10.5	10.1	12.3	17.6	21.2	20.3	16.6	13.0	8.6
South Atlantic	270.5	213.1	184.0	186.7	207.1	240.9	281.7	285.0	310.8	326.2	313.7	306.1	283.5	261.3	154.7
Delaware	6.5	5.1	3.5	3.5	4.0	5.7	5.8	5.3	6.2	6.0	6.5	6.4	5.4	5.3	3.1
Maryland	47.0	37.3	30.1	28.7	30.9	35.0	38.6	39.7	42.9	46.5	47.3	47.2	41.9	38.8	17.7
District of Columbia	8.3	6.7	6.0	5.8	6.0	6.8	7.2	7.2	7.8	8.9	10.0	10.3	8.6	7.6	5.3
Virginia	27.2	18.3	15.0	13.8	16.2	20.6	26.1	27.3	29.3	31.6	33.2	33.8	28.1	24.4	13.7
West Virginia	37.3	29.6	26.4	27.5	32.1	38.4	43.8	47.6	52.7	52.1	47.8	44.6	36.8	39.9	24.4
North Carolina	51.7	42.3	34.4	32.2	34.3	41.7	54.9	55.9	63.5	68.5	66.5	66.7	64.3	52.0	39.3
South Carolina	20.4	14.9	13.5	13.6	14.7	16.4	20.9	20.9	22.5	23.8	22.5	23.0	26.2	19.1	15.2
Georgia	40.1	31.4	27.5	28.1	31.6	36.4	44.9	46.8	50.5	52.5	47.9	46.0	45.8	40.7	27.5
Florida	32.2	27.5	27.7	33.5	37.4	39.9	39.5	35.7	35.2	35.4	32.1	27.9	26.4	33.2	18.7
East South Central	137.6	112.8	100.6	99.1	111.0	131.7	155.9	165.0	188.1	200.5	198.3	200.1	177.0	152.8	110.9
Kentucky	36.2	29.1	25.9	28.1	33.8	41.6	49.8	54.1	61.3	66.1	60.6	57.4	47.5	46.2	33.1
Tennessee	48.6	38.6	34.6	32.4	35.9	42.2	50.5	52.7	59.6	64.0	65.1	68.8	65.5	50.7	40.2
Alabama	33.4	30.5	28.8	27.7	29.0	33.1	38.4	37.9	44.2	46.1	45.0	47.3	40.9	37.4	22.6
Mississippi	19.5	14.7	11.4	10.8	12.2	14.8	17.2	20.3	23.0	24.2	24.7	26.6	23.1	18.5	15.0
West South Central	147.2	115.5	102.3	101.4	110.1	120.7	129.9	123.6	153.8	165.0	158.8	147.1	126.6	130.2	72.1
Arkansas	23.6	18.0	14.3	12.6	12.9	15.5	17.9	18.8	24.2	27.5	26.4	27.8	25.5	20.1	14.8
Louisiana	36.0	26.8	23.7	24.4	25.9	26.2	27.3	26.8	29.5	29.8	28.4	27.5	23.8	26.7	13.2
Oklahoma	23.0	18.2	15.7	14.1	15.2	17.4	19.0	20.0	23.9	27.6	28.2	25.8	21.0	20.5	12.7
Texas	64.6	52.5	48.7	50.3	56.1	61.6	65.6	68.0	76.1	80.1	75.9	66.0	56.2	63.0	31.4
Mountain	66.7	51.0	39.1	30.2	32.3	36.0	38.7	41.1	51.7	72.5	86.5	90.2	77.1	53.6	34.5
Montana	13.0	9.1	6.0	4.0	3.8	4.1	5.0	5.9	7.8	12.0	16.6	17.9	15.0	8.9	6.3
Idaho	10.2	8.1	4.9	2.7	2.8	3.4	3.3	3.0	4.1	6.9	10.1	12.6	12.4	6.2	5.2
Wyoming	4.0	2.6	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.6	2.0	2.6	3.9	4.4	4.3	3.7	2.5	1.7
Colorado	10.9	8.4	7.0	5.4	6.7	6.1	5.9	6.8	9.4	13.5	15.8	16.0	11.7	9.3	5.1
New Mexico	5.2	4.1	3.6	3.4	3.4	4.3	4.6	4.8	5.7	7.3	7.6	7.3	6.1	5.2	3.5
Arizona	9.0	7.8	7.4	7.2	7.9	9.1	9.6	9.1	10.2	12.7	13.4	12.4	10.5	9.7	5.5
Utah	8.9	6.2	4.5	3.4	4.0	4.9	5.6	6.0	7.4	10.2	11.7	12.4	10.9	7.2	4.5
Nevada	5.5	4.8	4.1	3.0	2.7	2.8	3.2	3.6	4.5	6.0	6.8	7.3	6.8	4.6	2.8
Pacific	314.8	267.8	234.9	195.8	212.3	227.1	244.4	260.5	311.0	384.1	413.7	420.0	389.1	295.9	180.3
Washington	60.7	55.9	46.6	35.9	35.9	37.9	32.4	25.3	35.1	47.6	59.2	68.1	72.1	46.0	33.3
Oregon	36.2	30.8	24.2	16.7	16.9	17.8	16.8	15.3	20.7	31.1	39.8	45.2	48.7	26.9	22.9
California	217.9	181.0	164.1	142.3	159.5	171.3	195.1	220.0	255.2	305.4	314.6	305.6	268.2	222.9	124.1

¹ Average of weekly data adjusted for split weeks in the month. Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security.

TABLE A-7. Unemployment insurance and employment service programs, selected operations ¹

[All items except average benefits amounts are in thousands]

Item	1959		1958										1957	
	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Jan.
Employment service:														
New applications for work.....	896	737	740	775	776	725	812	979	866	954	951	999	1,101	898
Nonfarm placements.....	398	406	413	514	545	489	459	456	439	404	332	312	355	433
State unemployment insurance programs:														
Initial claims ²	1,790	1,924	1,258	1,259	1,186	1,251	1,659	1,513	1,538	1,983	1,795	1,815	2,285	1,565
Insured unemployment ⁴ (average weekly volume).....	2,518	2,111	1,781	1,722	1,906	2,203	2,511	2,667	2,984	3,302	3,276	3,163	2,877	1,737
Rate of insured unemployment ⁵	6.0	5.1	4.3	4.1	4.5	5.2	6.0	6.3	7.1	7.9	7.9	7.6	6.9	4.4
Weeks of unemployment compensated.....	9,532	7,997	5,939	7,157	7,776	8,583	10,277	10,879	12,020	13,055	12,457	10,793	10,780	6,680
Average weekly benefit amount for total unemployment.....	\$30.50	\$30.41	\$30.46	\$30.45	\$30.66	\$30.50	\$30.82	\$30.80	\$30.80	\$30.88	\$30.53	\$30.48	\$30.09	\$27.73
Total benefits paid.....	\$279,461	\$234,683	\$174,470	\$210,300	\$231,141	\$255,432	\$305,638	\$325,039	\$363,550	\$403,845	\$370,248	\$320,181	\$313,012	\$177,598
Unemployment compensation for veterans:														
Initial claims ³	13	14	12	13	14	19	30	38	24	27	30	31	37	31
Insured unemployment ⁴ (average weekly volume).....	31	28	26	27	39	53	78	78	74	80	81	72	58	45
Weeks of unemployment compensated.....	131	125	102	129	193	248	384	333	334	368	345	279	258	206
Total benefits paid ⁷	\$3,486	\$3,311	2,693	\$3,391	\$5,047	\$6,553	\$10,151	\$8,853	\$8,922	\$9,833	\$9,285	\$7,546	\$6,924	\$5,572
Railroad unemployment insurance:														
Applications ⁸	17	22	20	17	20	21	117	80	17	20	24	27	43	19
Insured unemployment (average weekly volume).....	122	125	121	113	118	119	128	101	128	146	149	140	135	68
Number of payments ⁹	311	287	229	272	260	286	250	252	307	338	319	284	309	165
Average amount of benefit payment ⁹	\$65.68	\$69.31	\$70.15	\$69.91	\$70.35	\$69.60	\$59.44	\$66.85	\$67.27	\$68.59	\$67.86	\$67.52	\$65.07	\$58.65
Total benefits paid ¹⁰	\$20,345	\$19,755	\$16,030	\$19,076	\$18,144	\$19,861	\$14,735	\$16,651	\$20,574	\$23,153	\$21,626	\$19,003	\$20,127	\$9,772
All programs: ¹¹														
Insured unemployment ⁴	2,729	2,307	1,957	1,863	2,062	2,374	2,717	2,847	3,186	3,527	3,505	3,375	3,065	1,850

¹ Average weekly insured unemployment excludes territories; other items include them.

² Data include activities under the program of Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), which became effective on January 1, 1955.

³ 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.

⁴ Number of workers reporting the completion of at least 1 week of unemployment.

⁵ 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.

⁶ 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.

⁷ Federal portion only of benefits paid jointly with other programs. Weekly benefit amount for total unemployment is set by law at \$26.

⁸ 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.

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ Adjusted for recovery of overpayments and settlement of underpayments.

¹¹ Represents an unduplicated count of insured unemployment under the State, UCFE, and Veterans' Programs, and that covered by the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act. Beginning with November 1958, includes data for ex-servicemen under the program of Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemen, effective October 27, 1958.

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.

The labor turnover tables (B-1 and B-2) have been dropped from the Review pending a general revision of the Current Labor Statistics section because, beginning with January 1959 data, the categories for which labor turnover rates are published differ from those previously published. Current data are available monthly in Employment and Earnings or may be obtained upon request.

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Durable goods—Continued																	
	Primary metal industries—Continued																	
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	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																		
Durable goods—Continued																		
Primary metal industries—Continued																		
	Steel foundries			Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals ²			Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc			Primary refining of aluminum			Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals ²		
1956: Average	\$95.63	42.5	\$2.25	\$91.46	41.2	\$2.22	\$88.81	41.5	\$2.14	\$95.34	40.4	\$2.36	\$85.04	42.1	\$2.02	\$93.38	41.5	\$2.25
1957: Average	95.65	40.7	2.35	95.82	40.6	2.36	89.91	40.5	2.22	103.68	40.5	2.56	87.53	40.9	2.14	95.51	40.3	2.37
1958: January	91.20	38.0	2.40	97.04	40.1	2.42	88.70	39.6	2.24	106.52	40.5	2.63	86.40	40.0	2.16	93.65	38.7	2.42
February	90.38	37.5	2.41	98.09	40.2	2.44	89.15	39.8	2.24	109.35	40.5	2.70	85.24	39.1	2.18	95.80	39.1	2.45
March	89.28	37.2	2.40	97.69	40.2	2.43	88.98	39.9	2.23	109.89	40.7	2.70	85.24	39.1	2.18	96.68	39.3	2.46
April	88.08	36.7	2.40	97.04	40.1	2.42	88.31	39.6	2.23	109.62	40.6	2.70	87.60	40.0	2.19	95.80	39.1	2.45
May	87.00	35.1	2.41	96.96	39.9	2.43	87.42	39.2	2.23	110.43	40.6	2.72	85.72	39.5	2.17	96.45	39.2	2.46
June	88.81	36.7	2.42	96.96	39.9	2.43	89.10	39.6	2.25	108.80	40.0	2.72	86.37	39.8	2.17	101.09	40.6	2.49
July	91.50	37.5	2.44	98.55	39.9	2.47	90.46	39.5	2.29	108.78	39.7	2.74	88.44	40.2	2.20	99.75	39.9	2.50
August	91.74	37.6	2.44	99.54	39.5	2.52	89.24	38.8	2.30	115.20	40.0	2.88	89.73	40.6	2.21	103.02	40.4	2.55
September	92.61	37.8	2.45	101.05	40.1	2.52	91.01	39.4	2.31	117.38	40.9	2.87	90.72	40.5	2.24	104.60	40.7	2.57
October	94.35	38.2	2.47	102.36	40.3	2.54	91.54	39.8	2.30	118.90	41.0	2.90	93.15	41.4	2.25	106.30	41.2	2.58
November	95.73	38.6	2.48	104.04	40.8	2.55	94.89	40.9	2.32	117.74	40.6	2.90	93.34	41.3	2.26	108.52	41.9	2.59
December	98.60	39.6	2.49	105.06	41.2	2.55	96.00	41.2	2.33	118.49	41.0	2.89	93.30	41.1	2.27	108.94	41.9	2.60
1959: January	100.40	40.0	2.51	104.90	41.3	2.54	96.74	41.7	2.32	116.76	40.4	2.89	93.11	41.2	2.26	106.71	41.2	2.59
	Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of aluminum			Nonferrous foundries			Miscellaneous primary metal industries ²			Iron and steel forgings			Wire drawing		
1956: Average	\$95.18	42.3	\$2.25	\$90.90	40.4	\$2.25	\$88.94	40.8	\$2.18	\$100.14	41.9	\$2.39	\$105.42	42.0	\$2.51	\$96.83	42.1	\$2.30
1957: Average	94.54	40.4	2.34	96.00	40.0	2.40	91.20	40.0	2.28	100.85	40.5	2.49	105.97	40.6	2.61	96.63	40.6	2.38
1958: January	90.34	37.8	2.39	97.32	39.4	2.47	90.25	38.9	2.32	98.30	38.7	2.64	100.47	38.2	2.63	96.04	39.2	2.45
February	91.44	38.1	2.40	100.80	40.0	2.52	89.24	38.3	2.33	96.77	38.1	2.64	98.89	37.6	2.63	94.82	38.7	2.45
March	92.16	38.4	2.40	102.62	40.4	2.54	89.71	38.5	2.33	96.90	38.0	2.65	99.53	37.7	2.64	93.84	38.3	2.45
April	90.82	38.0	2.39	102.47	40.5	2.53	88.85	38.3	2.32	96.14	37.7	2.65	97.94	37.1	2.64	91.26	37.4	2.44
May	91.54	38.2	2.39	103.68	40.5	2.56	90.87	39.0	2.33	97.02	37.9	2.56	98.58	37.2	2.65	94.33	38.5	2.45
June	98.17	40.4	2.43	106.04	41.1	2.58	93.60	40.0	2.34	101.14	39.2	2.58	101.46	38.0	2.67	99.45	40.1	2.48
July	99.88	40.6	2.46	101.26	39.4	2.57	91.96	39.3	2.34	102.83	39.4	2.61	103.60	38.8	2.67	99.25	39.7	2.50
August	101.52	41.1	2.47	107.20	40.0	2.68	93.60	40.0	2.34	104.15	39.6	2.63	101.57	37.9	2.68	102.72	40.6	2.53
September	102.59	41.2	2.49	108.27	40.1	2.70	95.18	40.5	2.35	106.13	39.9	2.66	104.34	38.5	2.71	105.88	41.2	2.57
October	104.42	41.6	2.51	110.97	41.1	2.70	94.87	40.2	2.36	106.93	39.9	2.68	104.83	38.4	2.73	105.52	40.9	2.58
November	107.95	42.5	2.54	112.19	41.4	2.71	96.63	40.6	2.38	109.48	40.4	2.71	108.42	39.0	2.78	107.90	41.5	2.60
December	108.99	42.7	2.55	110.16	40.8	2.70	98.95	41.4	2.39	111.38	41.1	2.71	113.12	40.4	2.80	110.40	42.3	2.61
1959: January	106.93	42.1	2.54	108.27	40.1	2.70	98.40	41.0	2.40	111.11	41.0	2.71	112.56	40.2	2.80	107.23	41.4	2.59
Primary metal industries—Continued																		
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)																		
	Welded and heavy-ripped pipe			Total: Fabricated metal products			Tin cans and other tinware			Cutlery, handtools, and hardware ²			Cutlery and edge tools			Handtools		
1956: Average	\$94.48	40.9	\$2.31	\$85.28	41.2	\$2.07	\$92.20	42.1	\$2.19	\$81.60	40.8	\$2.00	\$72.62	40.8	\$1.78	\$82.82	41.0	\$2.02
1957: Average	99.05	40.1	2.47	88.94	40.8	2.18	96.88	41.4	2.34	85.65	40.4	2.12	74.77	40.2	1.86	83.37	39.7	2.10
1958: January	97.66	38.6	2.53	87.25	39.3	2.22	96.23	39.6	2.43	82.99	38.6	2.15	73.53	38.7	1.90	82.82	38.7	2.14
February	96.90	38.0	2.55	86.36	39.3	2.22	98.42	40.5	2.43	82.56	38.4	2.15	72.58	38.0	1.91	82.51	38.2	2.16
March	95.74	37.4	2.56	87.42	39.2	2.23	100.36	41.3	2.43	82.94	38.4	2.16	74.11	38.6	1.92	82.99	38.6	2.15
April	99.96	39.2	2.55	87.14	38.9	2.24	98.74	40.3	2.45	81.53	38.1	2.14	75.26	39.2	1.92	82.94	38.4	2.16
May	97.66	38.0	2.57	88.65	39.4	2.25	102.59	41.2	2.49	83.21	38.7	2.15	75.85	39.1	1.94	81.88	37.5	2.17
June	102.83	39.4	2.61	90.80	40.0	2.27	106.68	42.2	2.51	85.67	39.3	2.18	75.46	39.1	1.93	83.71	38.4	2.18
July	107.74	40.2	2.68	91.20	40.0	2.28	107.68	42.9	2.51	84.46	39.1	2.16	75.83	39.7	1.91	83.76	38.6	2.17
August	112.34	41.3	2.72	92.62	40.4	2.29	110.16	43.2	2.55	86.80	40.0	2.17	75.05	39.5	1.90	84.70	38.5	2.20
September	105.18	39.1	2.69	93.89	41.0	2.29	107.78	42.6	2.53	86.18	39.9	2.16	76.78	40.2	1.91	87.25	39.3	2.22
October	110.00	40.0	2.75	93.02	40.8	2.28	106.55	41.3	2.58	87.99	41.7	2.11	78.78	40.4	1.95	88.31	39.6	2.23
November	108.78	39.7	2.74	94.66	40.8	2.32	108.52	41.9	2.59	92.77	41.6	2.23	79.77	40.7	1.96	89.38	39.9	2.24
December	107.56	39.4	2.73	96.00	41.2	2.33	106.45	41.1	2.59	96.02	42.3	2.27	78.98	40.5	1.95	89.20	40.0	2.23
1959: January	110.00	40.0	2.75	93.96	40.5	2.32	106.08	40.8	2.60	91.84	41.0	2.24	77.41	39.9	1.94	90.45	40.2	2.25
	Hardware			Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies ²			Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies			Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified			Fabricated structural metal products ²			Structural steel and ornamental metalwork		
1956: Average	\$83.44	40.7	\$2.05	\$79.99	39.6	\$2.02	\$82.68	39.0	\$2.12	\$79.00	39.9	\$1.98	\$87.57	41.5	\$2.11	\$87.57	41.5	\$2.11
1957: Average	89.13	40.7	2.19	83.95	39.6	2.12	86.41	39.1	2.21	82.58	39.7	2.08	92.99	41.7	2.23	94.73	42.1	2.25
1958: January	85.31	38.6	2.21	86.07	39.3	2.19	90.39	39.3	2.30	84.10	39.3	2.14	91.71	40.4	2.27	92.11	40.4	2.28
February	85.31	38.6	2.21	84.97	38.8	2.19	89.24	38.8	2.30	82.64	38.8	2.13	89.83	39.4	2.28	89.88	39.2	2.28
March	85.03	38.3	2.22	85.41	39.0	2.19	87.94	38.4	2.29	84.10	39.3	2.14	91.08	39.6	2.30	91.31	39.7	2.30
April	82.56	37.7	2.19	85.14	38.7	2.20	86.94	37.8	2.30	84.07	39.1	2.15	90.46	39.5	2.29	90.91	39.7	2.29
May	85.80	39.0	2.20	84.75	38.7	2.19	86.79	37.9	2.29	83.85	39.0	2.15	91.54	39.8	2.30	93.09	40.3	2.31
June	88.93	39.7	2.24	87.07	39.4	2.21	91.48	39.6	2.31	84.89	39.3	2.16	93.56	40.5	2.31	94.02	40.7	2.31
July	86.80	39.1	2.22	86.19	39.0	2.21	88.85	38.8	2.29	84.85	39.1	2.17	94.94	40.4	2.35	95.88	40.8	2.35
August	90.98	40.8	2.23	88.58	39.9	2.22	90.62	39.4	2.30	87.42	40.1	2.18	96.52	40.9	2.36	97.23	41.2	2.36
September	88.40	40.0	2.21	92.03	40.9	2.25	94.24	40.1	2.35	91.27								

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry¹-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																	
Durable goods—Continued																		
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued																		
	Metal doors, sash, frames, molding and trim			Boiler-shop products			Sheet-metal work			Metal stamping, coating, and engraving ¹			Vitreous-enameled products			Stamped and pressed metal products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1956: Average	\$84.85	40.6	\$2.09	\$87.98	41.5	\$2.12	\$90.52	42.3	\$2.14	\$87.76	41.2	\$2.13	\$66.64	39.2	\$1.70	\$91.94	41.6	\$2.21
1957: Average	89.79	41.0	2.19	92.77	41.6	2.23	93.56	41.4	2.26	90.13	40.6	2.22	70.49	39.6	1.78	93.84	40.8	2.30
1958: January	87.98	39.9	2.19	93.43	40.8	2.29	93.96	40.5	2.32	87.08	38.7	2.25	66.60	36.0	1.85	89.71	38.5	2.33
February	86.58	39.0	2.22	91.94	39.8	2.31	92.80	40.0	2.32	87.46	38.7	2.26	68.26	37.1	1.84	90.71	38.6	2.35
March	86.96	38.9	2.22	92.97	39.9	2.33	91.64	39.5	2.32	89.59	39.6	2.27	74.34	40.4	1.84	83.85	39.6	2.37
April	84.86	38.4	2.21	92.73	39.8	2.33	92.43	39.6	2.34	90.68	39.6	2.29	66.60	36.0	1.85	96.00	40.0	2.40
May	87.52	39.6	2.21	90.17	38.7	2.33	95.24	40.7	2.34	92.40	40.0	2.31	72.00	38.5	1.87	97.69	40.2	2.43
June	88.75	39.8	2.23	94.71	40.3	2.35	97.47	41.3	2.36	93.03	40.1	2.32	74.66	39.5	1.89	97.93	40.3	2.43
July	90.68	40.3	2.25	94.96	39.9	2.38	96.32	40.3	2.39	93.26	40.2	2.32	79.76	42.2	1.89	97.69	40.2	2.43
August	91.30	40.4	2.26	95.92	39.8	2.41	101.70	42.2	2.41	92.10	39.7	2.32	73.49	39.3	1.87	96.07	39.7	2.42
September	91.71	40.4	2.27	97.04	40.1	2.42	101.22	42.0	2.41	95.40	41.3	2.31	81.06	42.0	1.93	99.60	41.5	2.40
October	91.13	40.5	2.25	97.53	40.3	2.42	99.12	41.3	2.40	91.25	40.2	2.27	82.03	42.5	1.93	94.09	39.7	2.37
November	92.11	40.4	2.28	97.44	40.1	2.43	96.48	40.2	2.40	96.70	40.8	2.37	82.75	43.1	1.92	101.09	40.6	2.49
December	92.11	40.4	2.28	98.58	40.4	2.44	99.87	41.1	2.43	100.50	41.7	2.41	80.03	41.9	1.91	107.10	42.0	2.55
1959: January	86.02	38.4	2.24	97.69	40.2	2.43	98.90	40.7	2.43	97.10	40.8	2.38	75.85	41.0	1.85	102.25	40.9	2.50
	Lighting fixtures			Fabricated wire products			Miscellaneous fabricated metal products ³			Metal shipping barrels, drums, kegs, and pails			Steel springs			Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1956: Average	\$76.40	40.0	\$1.91	\$80.75	41.2	\$1.96	\$86.09	42.2	\$2.04	\$97.36	42.7	\$2.28	\$90.61	41.0	\$2.21	\$88.41	42.3	\$2.09
1957: Average	79.80	39.7	2.01	82.21	40.1	2.05	89.01	41.4	2.15	98.64	41.1	2.40	95.41	40.6	2.35	91.08	41.4	2.20
1958: January	76.94	37.9	2.03	81.33	39.1	2.08	85.28	39.3	2.17	93.84	38.3	2.45	90.15	38.2	2.36	87.91	39.6	2.22
February	75.75	37.5	2.02	79.90	38.6	2.07	84.41	38.9	2.17	98.06	39.7	2.47	89.68	38.0	2.36	84.64	38.3	2.21
March	74.77	37.2	2.01	80.29	38.6	2.08	83.71	38.4	2.18	95.45	38.8	2.46	87.93	37.1	2.37	83.25	37.5	2.22
April	75.75	37.5	2.02	80.26	38.4	2.09	81.75	37.5	2.18	99.54	40.3	2.47	88.60	37.7	2.35	78.59	35.4	2.22
May	78.13	38.3	2.04	81.30	38.9	2.09	83.22	38.0	2.19	101.59	40.8	2.49	86.72	36.9	2.35	81.54	36.4	2.24
June	80.57	39.3	2.05	82.92	39.3	2.11	85.97	38.9	2.21	104.66	42.2	2.48	91.01	38.4	2.37	84.98	37.6	2.26
July	81.97	39.6	2.07	82.89	39.1	2.12	87.86	39.4	2.23	107.61	42.2	2.55	91.30	38.2	2.39	86.79	37.9	2.29
August	81.81	40.3	2.03	82.92	39.3	2.11	90.68	40.3	2.25	110.25	42.9	2.57	91.54	38.3	2.39	91.64	39.5	2.32
September	83.84	40.7	2.06	87.10	40.7	2.14	93.98	41.4	2.27	115.02	43.9	2.62	92.49	38.7	2.39	97.76	41.6	2.35
October	81.40	40.7	2.00	86.48	40.6	2.13	93.71	41.1	2.28	99.84	39.0	2.56	96.47	39.7	2.43	97.94	41.5	2.36
November	85.48	40.9	2.09	86.58	39.9	2.17	94.62	41.5	2.28	103.17	40.3	2.56	97.04	40.1	2.42	99.30	41.9	2.37
December	85.48	40.9	2.09	90.25	41.4	2.18	95.30	41.8	2.28	101.63	39.7	2.56	100.04	40.5	2.47	100.01	42.2	2.37
1959: January	84.61	40.1	2.11	89.16	40.9	2.18	95.04	41.5	2.29	103.57	40.3	2.57	98.95	39.9	2.48	99.78	42.1	2.37
	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery & transportation equipment)—Con.																	
	Machinery (except electrical)																	
	Screw-machine products			Total: Machinery (except electrical)			Engines and turbines ⁴			Steam engines, turbines, and water wheels			Diesel and other internal-combustion engines, not elsewhere classified			Agricultural machinery and tractors ⁵		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1956: Average	\$85.63	42.6	\$2.01	\$93.26	42.2	\$2.21	\$95.45	41.6	\$2.30	\$101.33	41.7	\$2.43	\$94.21	41.5	\$2.27	\$86.80	40.0	\$2.17
1957: Average	87.99	41.7	2.11	94.30	41.0	2.30	99.55	40.8	2.44	113.05	42.5	2.66	95.51	40.3	2.37	91.31	39.7	2.30
1958: January	82.68	39.0	2.12	92.90	39.7	2.34	100.50	40.2	2.50	103.88	39.2	2.65	99.23	40.5	2.45	94.49	39.7	2.38
February	81.24	38.5	2.11	92.12	39.2	2.35	100.50	40.2	2.50	104.68	39.5	2.65	98.98	40.4	2.45	92.73	38.8	2.39
March	80.98	38.2	2.12	93.22	39.5	2.36	102.16	40.7	2.51	105.06	39.2	2.68	101.11	41.1	2.46	94.95	39.4	2.41
April	79.76	37.8	2.11	92.75	39.3	2.36	100.00	40.0	2.50	106.27	39.8	2.67	98.00	40.0	2.45	95.76	39.9	2.40
May	79.76	37.8	2.11	93.38	39.4	2.37	99.75	39.9	2.50	106.93	39.9	2.68	97.36	39.9	2.44	98.01	40.5	2.42
June	82.01	38.5	2.13	94.25	39.6	2.38	102.26	40.1	2.55	109.21	40.3	2.71	99.60	40.0	2.49	97.28	40.2	2.42
July	84.10	39.3	2.14	93.77	39.4	2.38	99.57	39.2	2.54	108.13	39.9	2.71	96.72	39.0	2.48	97.84	40.1	2.44
August	86.43	40.2	2.15	93.77	39.4	2.38	101.12	39.5	2.56	111.93	40.7	2.75	97.36	39.1	2.49	95.04	39.6	2.40
September	88.34	40.9	2.16	95.60	40.0	2.39	104.49	40.5	2.58	114.65	40.8	2.81	101.40	40.4	2.51	95.74	39.4	2.43
October	89.82	41.2	2.18	94.41	39.5	2.39	105.82	40.7	2.60	116.31	41.1	2.83	102.31	40.6	2.52	96.47	39.7	2.43
November	90.03	41.3	2.18	96.96	39.9	2.43	103.36	39.6	2.61	113.24	40.3	2.81	100.47	39.4	2.55	88.69	36.2	2.45
December	91.56	42.0	2.18	99.06	40.6	2.44	105.97	40.6	2.61	110.37	39.7	2.78	104.70	40.9	2.56	97.27	39.7	2.45
1959: January	91.32	41.7	2.19	99.06	40.6	2.44	107.79	41.3	2.61	110.25	39.8	2.77	107.01	41.8	2.56	97.96	39.5	2.48
	Tractors			Agricultural machinery (except tractors)			Construction and mining machinery ⁶			Construction and mining machinery, except oilfield machinery			Oilfield machinery and tools			Metalworking machinery ⁷		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1956: Average	\$90.27	40.3	\$2.24	\$82.37	39.6	\$2.08	\$92.23	42.5	\$2.17	\$92.01	42.4	\$2.17	\$92.45	42.8	\$2.16	\$108.69	45.1	\$2.41
1957: Average	93.22	39.5	2.36	89.20	40.0	2.23	92.84	40.9	2.27	92.39	40.7	2.27	93.75	41.3	2.27	106.57	42.8	2.49
1958: January	96.53	39.4	2.45	92.63	40.1	2.31	90.94	39.2	2.32	90.09	39.0	2.31	92.90	39.7	2.34	99.90	39.8	2.51
February	92.25	37.5	2.46	93.03	40.1	2.32	89.47	38.4	2.33	88.39	38.1	2.32	91.26	36.0	2.34	101.09	39.8	2.54
March	94.24	38.0	2.48	95.47	40.8	2.34	89.24	38.3	2.33	89.01	38.2	2.32	89.71	38.5	2.33	103.72	40.2	2.58
April	98.21	39.6	2.48	93.26	40.2	2.32	89.24	38.3	2.33	89.32	38.5	2.32	88.22	37.7	2.34	104.00	40.0	2.60
May	102.97	40.7	2.53	93.50	40.3	2.32	89.94	38.6	2.33	90.40	38.8	2.33	88.02	38.0	2.34	103.10	39.5	2.61
June	100.44	39.7	2.53	94.60	40.6	2.33	90.09	38.5	2.34	90.79	38.8	2.34	88.69	37.9	2.34	102.05	39.4	2.59
July	103.53	40.6	2.55	92.27	39.6	2.33	91.80	38.9	2.36	93.14	39.3	2.37	89.30	38.0	2.35	99.58	38.9	2.56
August	98.36	39.5	2.49	91.87	39.6	2.32	93.22	39.5	2.36	92.98	39.4	2.36	93.06	39.6	2.35	97.41	38.5	2.53
September	96.75	38.7	2.50	94.24	40.1	2.35	94.25	39.6	2.38	94.41	39.5	2.39	94.40	40.0	2.36	99.31	39.1	2.54
October	98.89	39.4	2.51	93.83	40.1	2.34	94.09	39.7	2.37	92.90	39.2	2.37						

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry¹—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																	
Durable goods—Continued																		
Machinery (except electrical)—Continued																		
	Machine tools			Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)			Machine-tool accessories			Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery) ²			Food-products machinery			Textile machinery		
1956: Average	\$106.02	45.7	\$2.32	\$97.41	43.1	\$2.26	\$115.12	45.5	\$2.53	\$89.88	42.8	\$2.10	\$89.67	41.9	\$2.14	\$76.59	41.4	\$1.85
1957: Average	100.86	42.2	2.39	99.42	41.6	2.39	112.67	43.5	2.59	90.06	41.5	2.17	91.02	41.0	2.22	77.55	40.6	1.91
1958: January	93.06	39.1	2.38	95.69	38.9	2.46	105.56	40.6	2.60	88.62	40.1	2.21	91.03	40.1	2.27	76.61	39.9	1.92
February	89.77	38.2	2.35	95.20	38.7	2.46	109.06	41.0	2.66	87.52	39.6	2.21	91.03	40.1	2.27	75.26	39.2	1.92
March	90.92	38.2	2.38	95.84	38.8	2.47	112.74	41.6	2.71	87.69	39.5	2.22	91.88	40.3	2.28	73.92	38.5	1.92
April	89.49	37.6	2.38	96.61	38.8	2.49	113.80	41.5	2.73	87.25	39.3	2.22	91.48	40.3	2.27	72.96	38.0	1.92
May	88.67	37.1	2.39	93.61	37.9	2.47	113.68	41.3	2.75	87.64	39.3	2.23	91.25	40.2	2.27	72.94	37.6	1.94
June	89.76	37.4	2.40	95.23	38.4	2.48	110.70	40.7	2.72	88.26	39.4	2.24	93.38	40.6	2.30	74.28	37.9	1.96
July	88.43	37.0	2.39	97.52	38.7	2.52	106.00	40.0	2.65	88.65	39.4	2.25	94.48	40.9	2.31	74.48	38.0	1.96
August	88.77	37.3	2.38	99.58	38.9	2.56	101.40	39.0	2.60	89.72	39.7	2.26	96.00	41.2	2.33	76.83	39.0	1.97
September	91.06	38.1	2.39	98.04	38.6	2.54	103.88	39.8	2.61	91.25	40.2	2.27	94.89	40.9	2.32	78.80	40.0	1.97
October	91.82	38.1	2.41	99.71	39.1	2.55	103.22	39.7	2.60	91.25	40.2	2.27	95.06	40.8	2.33	79.00	40.1	1.97
November	93.27	38.7	2.41	101.12	39.5	2.56	106.67	40.1	2.66	92.75	40.5	2.29	94.13	40.4	2.33	79.79	40.3	1.98
December	95.83	39.6	2.42	102.91	40.2	2.56	110.42	41.2	2.68	94.53	41.1	2.30	94.83	40.7	2.33	82.61	41.1	2.01
1959: January	95.74	39.4	2.43	102.80	40.0	2.57	113.70	41.8	2.72	94.76	41.2	2.30	96.35	41.0	2.35	82.39	41.4	1.99
	Paper-industries machinery			Printing-trades machinery and equipment			General industrial machinery ²			Pumps, air and gas compressors			Conveyors and conveying equipment			Blowers, exhaust and ventilating fans		
1956: Average	\$97.65	46.5	\$2.10	\$102.70	43.7	\$2.35	\$92.65	42.5	\$2.18	\$90.31	42.4	\$2.13	\$97.61	43.0	\$2.27	\$86.53	41.8	\$2.07
1957: Average	96.78	44.6	2.17	99.90	41.8	2.39	92.89	41.1	2.26	90.20	41.0	2.20	98.59	41.6	2.37	87.48	40.5	2.16
1958: January	90.03	41.3	2.18	98.90	40.7	2.43	91.48	39.6	2.31	87.58	39.1	2.24	95.04	39.6	2.40	86.85	39.3	2.21
February	87.20	40.0	2.18	97.28	40.2	2.42	89.86	38.9	2.31	86.91	38.8	2.24	93.21	39.0	2.39	85.75	38.8	2.21
March	87.16	39.8	2.19	99.95	41.3	2.42	90.32	39.1	2.31	87.36	39.0	2.24	92.49	38.7	2.39	86.24	39.2	2.20
April	86.24	39.2	2.20	98.49	40.7	2.42	90.32	39.1	2.31	88.59	39.2	2.26	92.49	38.7	2.39	86.07	39.3	2.19
May	89.20	40.0	2.23	97.69	40.2	2.43	90.94	39.2	2.32	88.65	39.4	2.25	93.12	38.8	2.40	88.03	39.3	2.24
June	88.31	39.6	2.23	97.69	40.2	2.43	92.90	39.7	2.34	91.20	40.0	2.28	94.95	39.4	2.41	89.91	40.5	2.22
July	88.88	39.5	2.25	96.62	39.6	2.44	91.96	39.3	2.34	89.54	39.1	2.29	92.69	38.3	2.42	89.87	40.3	2.23
August	89.10	39.6	2.25	95.06	38.8	2.45	93.22	39.5	2.36	90.23	39.4	2.29	93.94	38.5	2.44	90.68	40.3	2.25
September	89.72	39.7	2.26	99.54	40.3	2.47	94.33	39.8	2.37	91.31	39.7	2.30	93.94	38.5	2.44	92.57	40.6	2.28
October	91.14	39.8	2.29	97.51	39.8	2.45	95.12	39.8	2.39	91.87	39.6	2.32	93.21	38.2	2.44	92.97	40.6	2.29
November	94.07	40.9	2.30	100.94	40.7	2.48	96.24	40.1	2.40	92.73	39.8	2.33	94.57	38.6	2.45	92.75	40.5	2.29
December	96.51	41.6	2.32	102.92	41.5	2.48	97.85	40.6	2.41	94.54	40.4	2.34	95.69	38.9	2.46	92.57	40.6	2.28
1959: January	95.17	41.2	2.31	105.34	41.8	2.52	96.56	40.4	2.39	92.80	40.0	2.32	96.92	39.4	2.46	91.30	40.4	2.26
	Industrial trucks, tractors, etc.			Mechanical power-transmission equipment			Mechanical stokers and industrial furnaces and ovens			Office and store machines and devices ²			Computing machines and cash registers			Typewriters ²		
1956: Average	\$90.49	41.7	\$2.17	\$95.02	42.8	\$2.22	\$90.71	41.8	\$2.17	\$90.23	41.2	\$2.19	\$96.05	41.4	\$2.32	\$82.60	41.3	\$2.00
1957: Average	89.78	39.9	2.25	94.53	41.1	2.30	94.16	41.3	2.28	90.23	40.1	2.25	98.01	40.5	2.42	76.64	39.3	1.95
1958: January	89.77	39.2	2.29	92.20	39.4	2.34	93.20	40.0	2.33	89.78	38.7	2.32	99.20	40.0	2.48	70.56	36.0	1.96
February	88.86	38.3	2.32	90.24	38.4	2.35	90.09	39.0	2.31	90.87	39.0	2.33	101.15	40.3	2.51	67.82	34.6	1.96
March	89.32	38.5	2.32	91.26	39.0	2.34	90.55	39.2	2.31	91.73	39.2	2.34	102.31	40.6	2.62	70.40	36.1	1.95
April	90.48	39.0	2.32	89.94	38.6	2.33	91.41	39.4	2.32	91.80	39.4	2.33	100.90	40.2	2.51	73.09	37.1	1.97
May	91.34	39.2	2.33	90.17	38.7	2.33	88.47	38.3	2.31	91.18	39.3	2.32	100.00	40.0	2.60	74.84	37.8	1.98
June	91.57	39.3	2.33	91.18	38.8	2.35	91.03	38.9	2.34	93.37	39.9	2.34	102.21	40.4	2.53	79.60	39.6	2.01
July	93.62	39.5	2.37	91.03	38.9	2.34	91.87	39.6	2.32	93.60	40.0	2.34	104.14	41.0	2.54	77.42	39.1	1.98
August	97.75	40.9	2.39	91.80	38.9	2.36	91.03	38.9	2.34	93.46	39.6	2.36	103.42	40.4	2.56	77.40	38.7	2.00
September	100.28	41.1	2.44	93.30	39.2	2.38	94.83	40.7	2.33	95.34	40.4	2.36	104.34	40.6	2.57	81.41	40.5	2.01
October	94.71	39.3	2.41	96.40	40.0	2.41	94.37	40.5	2.33	95.27	40.2	2.37	104.90	40.5	2.59	82.01	40.2	2.04
November	95.59	39.5	2.42	99.31	40.7	2.44	93.03	40.1	2.32	96.56	40.4	2.39	106.63	40.7	2.62	83.63	40.4	2.07
December	97.36	39.9	2.44	101.19	41.3	2.45	98.28	42.0	2.34	96.48	40.2	2.40	107.18	40.6	2.64	81.39	39.7	2.05
1959: January	96.87	39.7	2.44	99.14	40.8	2.43	93.90	40.3	2.33	96.40	40.0	2.41	106.39	40.3	2.64	80.96	39.3	2.06
	Service-industry and household machines ²			Domestic laundry equipment			Commercial laundry, dry-cleaning, and pressing machines			Sewing machines			Refrigerators and air-conditioning units			Miscellaneous machinery parts ²		
1956: Average	\$86.24	40.3	\$2.14	\$89.54	40.7	\$2.20	\$81.34	41.5	\$1.96	\$88.97	41.0	\$2.17	\$86.22	40.1	\$2.15	\$89.87	41.8	\$2.14
1957: Average	87.30	39.5	2.21	88.53	39.0	2.27	83.84	41.3	2.03	89.20	40.0	2.23	87.64	39.3	2.23	91.62	40.9	2.25
1958: January	89.50	39.6	2.26	88.78	38.6	2.30	82.59	39.9	2.07	88.88	39.5	2.25	91.60	40.0	2.29	90.52	39.7	2.28
February	86.78	38.4	2.26	89.62	38.3	2.34	79.07	38.2	2.07	89.27	39.5	2.26	87.17	38.4	2.27	90.23	39.4	2.29
March	89.04	39.4	2.26	89.31	39.0	2.29	80.39	38.1	2.11	89.72	39.7	2.26	90.52	39.7	2.28	90.85	39.5	2.30
April	85.88	38.0	2.26	85.88	36.7	2.34	79.55	37.7	2.11	88.59	39.2	2.26	86.26	38.0	2.27	90.62	39.4	2.30
May	89.21	39.3	2.27	91.39	38.4	2.38	79.69	37.9	2.10	86.03	37.9	2.27	90.74	39.8	2.28	91.01	39.4	2.31
June	90.74	39.8	2.28	94.25	39.6	2.38	86.22	40.1	2.15	87.24	38.6	2.26	91.20	40.0	2.28	92.34	39.8	2.32
July	91.31	39.7	2.30	96.16	39.9	2.41	81.37	38.2	2.31	87.01	38.5	2.26	91.77	39.9	2.30	91.64	39.5	2.32
August	91.31	39.7	2.30	98.23	41.8	2.35	86.33	39.6	2.18	87.85	38.7	2.27	91.64	39.5	2.32	92.73	39.8	2.33
September	94.89	40.9	2.32	111.60	45.0	2.48	84.89	39.3	2.16	87.14	38.9	2.24	93.32	40.4	2.31	94.47	40.2	2.35
October	87.25	38.1	2.29	101.40	41.9	2.42	87.95	41.1	2.14	86.91	38.8	2.24	82.40</					

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry¹—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																	
	Durable goods—Continued																	
	Machinery (except electrical)—Continued									Electrical machinery								
Fabricated pipe, fittings, and valves			Ball and roller bearings			Machine shops (job and repair)			Total: Electrical machinery			Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus ²			Wiring devices and supplies			
1956: Average	\$88.99	41.2	\$2.16	\$89.01	41.4	\$2.15	\$90.31	42.2	\$2.14	\$80.78	40.8	\$1.98	\$87.15	41.5	\$2.10	\$76.11	40.7	\$1.87
1957: Average	91.13	40.5	2.25	89.15	39.8	2.24	92.96	41.5	2.24	83.01	40.1	2.07	88.70	40.5	2.19	76.82	39.6	1.94
1958: January	92.57	39.9	2.32	87.62	38.6	2.27	91.03	40.1	2.27	82.89	39.1	2.12	88.09	39.5	2.23	77.22	39.0	1.88
February	90.94	39.2	2.32	87.78	38.5	2.28	90.74	39.8	2.28	83.07	39.0	2.13	87.64	39.3	2.23	76.03	38.4	1.88
March	90.55	39.2	2.31	88.17	38.5	2.29	91.60	40.0	2.29	83.67	39.1	2.14	88.65	39.4	2.25	77.80	38.9	2.00
April	90.48	39.0	2.32	87.48	38.2	2.29	92.23	40.1	2.30	83.46	39.0	2.14	87.58	39.1	2.24	77.41	38.9	1.99
May	89.63	38.8	2.31	87.63	38.1	2.30	92.86	40.2	2.31	83.67	39.1	2.14	88.43	39.3	2.25	78.00	39.0	2.00
June	90.39	39.3	2.30	89.24	38.8	2.30	94.64	40.4	2.34	85.14	39.6	2.15	89.27	39.5	2.26	78.17	38.7	2.02
July	91.87	39.6	2.32	86.33	37.7	2.29	93.03	40.1	2.32	84.50	39.3	2.15	89.04	39.4	2.26	78.36	38.6	2.03
August	92.04	39.5	2.33	88.24	38.2	2.31	94.54	40.4	2.34	84.96	39.7	2.14	89.33	39.7	2.25	79.18	39.2	2.02
September	93.30	39.7	2.35	92.90	39.7	2.34	95.65	40.7	2.35	87.26	40.4	2.16	90.63	40.1	2.26	79.59	39.4	2.02
October	94.33	39.8	2.37	86.63	37.5	2.31	93.38	39.4	2.37	85.79	39.9	2.15	90.80	40.0	2.27	81.99	39.8	2.06
November	95.68	40.2	2.38	104.66	42.2	2.45	97.10	40.8	2.38	88.91	40.6	2.19	92.52	40.4	2.29	80.99	39.7	2.04
December	96.72	40.3	2.40	102.26	41.4	2.47	98.71	41.3	2.39	89.32	40.6	2.20	93.61	40.7	2.30	82.42	40.4	2.04
1959: January	95.60	40.0	2.39	100.28	41.1	2.44	99.19	41.5	2.39	89.06	40.3	2.21	92.29	40.3	2.29	81.59	39.8	2.05
Carbon and graphite products (electrical)			Electrical indicating, measuring, and recording instruments			Motors, generators, and motor-generator sets			Power and distribution transformers			Switchgear, switchboard, and industrial controls			Electrical welding apparatus			
1956: Average	\$84.46	41.2	\$2.05	\$80.16	40.9	\$1.96	\$90.86	41.3	\$2.20	\$92.84	42.2	\$2.20	\$90.30	42.0	\$2.15	\$101.68	44.4	\$2.29
1957: Average	84.80	40.0	2.12	81.61	40.2	2.03	93.79	40.6	2.31	93.38	40.6	2.30	93.11	41.2	2.26	96.28	41.5	2.32
1958: January	83.50	39.2	2.13	80.96	39.3	2.06	93.06	39.6	2.35	90.46	39.5	2.29	92.73	39.8	2.33	91.71	39.7	2.31
February	82.60	38.6	2.14	81.12	39.0	2.08	94.09	39.7	2.37	91.87	39.6	2.32	91.94	39.8	2.31	88.01	38.1	2.31
March	82.35	38.3	2.15	82.32	39.2	2.10	93.85	39.6	2.37	92.97	39.9	2.33	92.50	39.7	2.33	86.48	37.6	2.30
April	82.60	38.6	2.14	82.08	38.9	2.11	92.04	39.0	2.36	92.50	39.7	2.33	91.41	39.4	2.32	87.55	37.9	2.31
May	84.20	38.8	2.17	83.28	39.1	2.13	94.01	39.5	2.38	92.73	39.8	2.33	91.41	39.4	2.32	88.39	38.1	2.32
June	85.63	39.1	2.19	85.57	39.8	2.15	94.88	39.7	2.39	92.50	39.7	2.33	92.73	39.8	2.33	89.47	38.4	2.33
July	85.41	39.0	2.19	85.75	39.7	2.16	95.28	39.7	2.40	91.94	39.8	2.31	92.27	39.6	2.33	88.62	38.2	2.32
August	86.29	39.4	2.19	83.13	39.4	2.11	96.00	40.0	2.40	91.64	39.5	2.32	92.10	39.7	2.32	90.63	40.1	2.26
September	86.11	39.5	2.18	87.08	40.5	2.15	97.77	40.4	2.42	94.71	40.3	2.35	93.20	40.0	2.33	92.11	40.4	2.28
October	88.40	40.0	2.21	85.57	39.8	2.15	97.36	40.4	2.41	93.53	39.8	2.35	94.40	40.0	2.36	90.29	39.6	2.28
November	89.06	40.3	2.21	88.75	40.9	2.17	101.02	40.9	2.47	93.93	39.8	2.36	95.11	40.3	2.36	88.08	38.8	2.27
December	90.72	40.5	2.24	90.27	41.6	2.17	101.02	40.9	2.47	94.16	39.9	2.36	96.22	40.6	2.37	90.91	39.7	2.29
1959: January	90.72	40.5	2.24	86.46	40.4	2.14	99.72	40.7	2.45	94.16	39.9	2.36	95.11	40.3	2.36	94.07	40.2	2.34
Electrical appliances			Insulated wire and cable			Electrical equipment for vehicles			Electric lamps			Communication equipment ²			Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment			
1956: Average	\$80.60	39.9	\$2.02	\$84.71	43.0	\$1.97	\$84.42	40.2	\$2.10	\$75.07	40.8	\$1.84	\$75.95	40.4	\$1.88	\$72.98	40.1	\$1.82
1957: Average	83.10	39.2	2.12	85.08	41.5	2.05	85.85	39.2	2.19	76.62	39.7	1.93	78.41	39.8	1.97	75.83	39.7	1.91
1958: January	83.60	38.0	2.20	81.80	39.9	2.05	86.02	38.4	2.24	78.59	39.1	2.01	79.15	39.8	2.04	77.40	38.7	2.00
February	84.42	38.2	2.21	81.60	40.0	2.04	85.60	38.0	2.25	77.60	38.8	2.00	79.95	39.0	2.05	78.98	39.1	2.02
March	83.44	38.1	2.19	82.42	40.4	2.04	86.18	37.8	2.28	77.59	38.6	2.01	80.16	39.1	2.05	79.39	39.3	2.02
April	81.81	37.7	2.17	82.42	40.4	2.04	84.62	37.4	2.26	78.39	39.0	2.01	80.94	39.1	2.07	79.78	39.3	2.03
May	82.28	37.4	2.20	81.80	40.1	2.04	84.67	37.3	2.27	77.79	38.7	2.01	80.96	39.3	2.06	79.08	39.4	2.03
June	82.40	37.8	2.18	87.36	41.8	2.09	89.31	39.0	2.29	78.74	38.6	2.04	82.39	39.8	2.07	81.60	40.0	2.04
July	83.00	37.9	2.19	88.18	42.6	2.07	89.17	38.6	2.31	79.34	38.7	2.05	80.75	39.2	2.06	80.39	39.6	2.03
August	84.37	38.7	2.18	84.24	40.5	2.08	88.62	38.7	2.29	80.16	39.1	2.05	82.59	39.9	2.07	81.40	40.1	2.03
September	87.12	39.6	2.20	88.20	42.0	2.10	94.19	40.6	2.32	81.35	39.3	2.07	84.24	40.5	2.08	83.64	40.8	2.05
October	88.22	40.1	2.20	88.62	42.2	2.10	96.81	41.3	2.22	85.01	40.1	2.12	83.41	40.1	2.08	82.01	40.2	2.04
November	92.06	41.1	2.24	89.04	42.2	2.11	99.12	41.3	2.40	87.74	41.0	2.14	84.23	40.3	2.09	83.03	40.5	2.05
December	87.74	39.7	2.21	92.01	43.4	2.12	102.72	42.8	2.40	87.95	41.1	2.14	84.59	39.9	2.12	83.39	39.9	2.09
1959: January	89.55	39.8	2.25	88.83	42.5	2.09	100.62	42.1	2.39	86.48	40.6	2.13	84.77	39.8	2.13	84.61	40.1	2.11
Radio tubes			Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment			Miscellaneous electrical products ³			Storage batteries			Primary batteries (dry and wet)			X-ray and nonradio electronic tubes			
1956: Average	\$67.25	39.1	\$1.72	\$95.24	42.9	\$2.22	\$78.34	40.8	\$1.92	\$87.12	40.9	\$2.13	\$64.48	39.8	\$1.62	\$87.53	40.9	\$2.14
1957: Average	70.23	38.8	1.81	94.39	41.4	2.28	81.61	40.4	2.02	90.09	40.4	2.23	68.00	40.0	1.70	89.47	40.3	2.22
1958: January	71.61	38.5	1.86	92.27	39.6	2.33	82.59	39.9	2.07	88.53	39.0	2.27	69.03	39.9	1.73	91.71	40.4	2.27
February	71.43	38.2	1.87	92.04	39.5	2.33	81.95	39.4	2.08	87.48	38.2	2.29	69.83	39.9	1.75	90.57	39.9	2.27
March	71.06	38.2	1.87	91.80	39.4	2.33	82.76	39.6	2.09	89.86	38.9	2.31	69.48	39.7	1.75	91.60	40.0	2.29
April	72.96	38.4	1.90	92.59	39.4	2.35	83.18	39.8	2.09	89.32	38.5	2.32	70.05	39.8	1.76	91.66	40.2	2.28
May	72.94	38.8	1.88	93.22	39.5	2.36	82.66	39.5	2.09	90.09	39.0	2.31	70.67	39.7	1.78	92.40	40.0	2.31
June	74.86	39.4	1.90	93.06	39.6	2.35	83.20	40.0	2.08	92.40	40.0	2.31	70.98	40.1	1.77	93.32	40.4	2.31
July	72.77	38.1	1.91	90.79	38.8	2.34	84.19	39.9	2.11	92.17	39.9	2.31	73.16	40.2	1.82	94.47	40.2	2.35
August	74.30	38.9	1.91	94.87	40.2	2.36	83.18	39.8	2.09	93.26	40.2	2.32	70.22	39.9	1.76	93.26	40.2	2.32
September	76.81	39.8	1.93	94.87	40.2	2.36	85.89	40.8	2.10	97.76	41.6	2.35	72.22	40.8	1.77	94.47	40.2	2.35
October	76.82	39.6	1.94	95.58	40.5	2.36	84.86	40.8	2.08	94.99	41.3	2.30	73.10	41.3	1.77	93.93	39.3	

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry¹—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																	
Durable goods—Continued																		
Transportation equipment																		
	Total: Transportation equipment			Motor vehicles and equipment ²			Motor vehicles, bodies, parts, and accessories			Truck and bus bodies			Trailers (truck and automobile)			Aircraft and parts ²		
1956: Average	\$94.48	40.9	\$2.31	\$94.71	40.3	\$2.35	\$95.91	40.3	\$2.38	\$81.61	40.4	\$2.02	\$82.59	39.9	\$2.07	\$95.99	42.1	\$2.28
1957: Average	97.36	40.4	2.41	98.40	40.0	2.46	99.85	40.1	2.49	84.56	39.7	2.13	81.35	39.3	2.07	96.76	41.0	2.36
1958: January	95.45	38.8	2.46	92.50	37.3	2.48	93.37	37.2	2.51	86.80	40.0	2.17	78.17	37.4	2.09	98.66	40.6	2.43
February	94.96	38.6	2.46	92.50	37.3	2.48	93.37	37.2	2.51	85.02	39.0	2.18	77.54	37.1	2.09	98.58	40.4	2.44
March	97.32	39.4	2.47	95.75	38.3	2.50	97.28	38.3	2.54	86.11	39.5	2.18	80.60	38.2	2.11	99.06	40.6	2.44
April	97.07	39.3	2.47	96.00	38.4	2.50	97.64	38.4	2.54	85.02	39.0	2.18	79.80	38.0	2.10	98.33	40.3	2.44
May	98.85	39.7	2.49	97.64	38.9	2.51	98.94	38.8	2.55	86.94	39.7	2.19	83.79	39.9	2.10	100.44	40.5	2.48
June	99.50	39.8	2.50	98.14	39.1	2.51	99.20	38.9	2.55	87.20	40.0	2.18	87.13	41.1	2.12	102.16	40.7	2.51
July	100.19	39.6	2.53	97.39	38.8	2.51	98.82	38.6	2.56	87.60	40.0	2.19	85.47	40.7	2.10	102.62	40.4	2.54
August	102.00	40.0	2.55	99.82	39.3	2.54	101.66	39.1	2.60	89.20	40.0	2.23	85.28	41.0	2.08	104.04	40.8	2.55
September	100.98	39.6	2.55	98.43	38.6	2.55	99.58	38.3	2.60	88.03	39.3	2.24	87.57	41.7	2.10	104.04	40.8	2.55
October	102.00	40.0	2.55	100.04	39.7	2.52	101.91	39.5	2.58	84.92	38.6	2.20	88.83	41.9	2.12	104.09	40.5	2.57
November	106.78	40.6	2.63	110.70	41.0	2.70	113.03	41.1	2.75	92.46	40.2	2.30	84.65	40.5	2.09	104.19	40.7	2.56
December	110.92	41.7	2.66	117.82	43.0	2.74	120.81	43.3	2.79	93.73	40.4	2.32	86.92	41.0	2.12	105.52	40.9	2.58
1959: January	107.16	40.9	2.62	109.45	41.3	2.65	111.78	41.4	2.70	90.91	39.7	2.29	86.69	40.7	2.13	105.52	40.9	2.58
	Aircraft			Aircraft engines and parts			Aircraft propellers and parts			Other aircraft parts and equipment			Ship and boat building and repairing ²			Shipbuilding and repairing		
1956: Average	\$94.89	41.8	\$2.27	\$96.90	42.5	\$2.28	\$96.93	42.7	\$2.27	\$98.01	42.8	\$2.29	\$89.33	39.7	\$2.25	\$92.27	39.6	\$2.33
1957: Average	95.65	40.7	2.35	98.23	41.1	2.39	97.76	41.6	2.35	99.78	42.1	2.37	94.88	39.7	2.39	97.81	39.6	2.47
1958: January	98.49	40.7	2.42	99.00	39.6	2.50	97.58	41.0	2.38	100.43	41.5	2.42	94.14	38.9	2.42	97.00	38.8	2.50
February	97.53	40.3	2.42	99.75	39.9	2.50	98.36	41.5	2.37	99.63	41.0	2.43	91.85	37.8	2.43	94.75	37.6	2.52
March	98.42	40.5	2.43	100.90	40.2	2.51	94.71	40.3	2.35	100.53	41.2	2.44	96.78	39.5	2.45	99.43	39.3	2.53
April	97.69	40.2	2.43	100.40	40.0	2.51	95.99	40.5	2.37	100.28	41.1	2.44	95.80	39.1	2.45	98.67	39.0	2.53
May	101.09	40.6	2.49	100.55	39.9	2.52	94.71	40.3	2.35	100.28	41.1	2.44	97.51	39.8	2.45	100.19	39.6	2.53
June	102.06	40.5	2.52	103.38	40.7	2.54	95.11	40.3	2.36	102.59	41.2	2.49	96.78	39.5	2.45	99.43	39.3	2.53
July	102.91	40.2	2.56	103.79	40.7	2.55	93.77	39.9	2.35	103.16	41.1	2.51	99.65	39.7	2.51	102.68	39.8	2.58
August	104.34	40.6	2.57	102.47	40.5	2.53	92.83	39.5	2.35	105.84	42.0	2.52	100.98	39.6	2.55	104.01	39.7	2.62
September	103.57	40.3	2.57	105.83	41.5	2.55	96.46	40.7	2.37	105.75	41.8	2.53	100.35	39.2	2.56	102.83	39.1	2.63
October	104.49	40.5	2.58	100.35	39.2	2.56	95.68	40.2	2.38	107.10	42.0	2.55	102.68	39.8	2.58	106.13	39.9	2.66
November	103.97	40.3	2.58	106.04	41.1	2.58	98.57	40.9	2.41	104.83	41.6	2.52	99.72	38.8	2.57	102.94	38.7	2.66
December	104.12	40.2	2.59	106.86	41.1	2.60	99.87	41.1	2.43	108.54	42.9	2.53	101.53	39.2	2.59	105.45	39.2	2.69
1959: January	105.15	40.6	2.59	108.47	41.4	2.62	100.53	41.2	2.44	105.25	41.6	2.53	102.05	39.4	2.59	106.11	39.3	2.60
Transportation equipment—Continued																		
	Boatbuilding and repairing			Railroad equipment ²			Locomotives and parts			Railroad and street cars			Other transportation equipment			Total: Instruments and related products		
1956: Average	\$73.57	40.2	\$1.83	\$94.56	39.9	\$2.37	\$99.41	42.3	\$2.35	\$92.19	38.9	\$2.37	\$77.59	40.2	\$1.93	\$82.01	40.8	\$2.01
1957: Average	77.78	40.3	1.93	100.80	40.0	2.32	102.41	40.8	2.51	99.79	39.6	2.52	79.59	39.4	2.02	85.03	40.3	2.11
1958: January	76.83	39.2	1.96	101.92	39.2	2.60	100.10	39.1	2.56	102.97	39.3	2.62	81.12	39.0	2.08	85.14	39.6	2.15
February	74.50	38.4	1.94	100.10	38.5	2.60	98.81	38.3	2.58	100.75	38.6	2.61	82.56	39.5	2.09	84.60	39.3	2.15
March	79.39	40.3	1.97	102.96	39.0	2.64	102.96	39.6	2.60	103.21	38.8	2.66	82.58	39.7	2.08	85.50	39.4	2.17
April	78.20	39.9	1.96	100.81	37.9	2.66	102.44	39.4	2.60	99.66	37.3	2.68	82.56	39.5	2.09	85.72	39.5	2.17
May	80.56	41.1	1.96	99.64	37.6	2.64	101.53	38.9	2.63	94.78	35.9	2.64	82.39	39.8	2.07	87.16	39.8	2.18
June	78.98	40.5	1.95	98.21	37.2	2.64	104.41	39.7	2.67	93.98	35.6	2.64	78.83	37.9	2.08	87.34	39.7	2.20
July	76.43	38.6	1.98	98.05	37.0	2.65	107.07	40.1	2.62	95.40	36.0	2.65	83.35	39.5	2.11	87.96	39.8	2.21
August	77.79	38.7	2.01	97.94	37.1	2.64	102.97	39.3	2.62	95.40	36.0	2.65	83.35	39.5	2.11	87.96	39.8	2.21
September	79.60	39.8	2.00	97.99	36.7	2.67	104.28	39.5	2.64	94.69	35.2	2.69	85.03	40.3	2.11	89.47	40.3	2.22
October	79.20	39.6	2.00	96.75	35.7	2.71	102.27	37.6	2.72	95.12	35.1	2.71	85.24	40.4	2.11	89.28	40.4	2.21
November	78.80	39.6	1.99	104.18	38.3	2.72	107.05	39.5	2.71	102.65	37.6	2.73	79.38	37.8	2.10	90.76	40.7	2.23
December	78.41	39.6	1.98	106.74	39.1	2.73	108.53	39.9	2.72	105.65	38.7	2.73	85.32	39.5	2.16	91.62	40.9	2.24
1959: January	79.40	40.1	1.98	101.41	37.7	2.69	103.49	39.5	2.62	100.74	36.9	2.73	86.80	40.0	2.17	91.80	40.8	2.25
	Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments			Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments			Optical instruments and lenses			Surgical, medical, and dental instruments			Ophthalmic goods ⁴			Photographic apparatus		
1956: Average	\$94.95	42.2	\$2.25	\$83.64	41.0	\$2.04	\$83.03	40.5	\$2.05	\$71.51	40.4	\$1.77	\$64.64	40.4	\$1.60	\$91.46	41.2	\$2.22
1957: Average	97.17	41.0	2.37	86.27	40.5	2.13	85.22	40.2	2.12	74.37	40.2	1.85	67.26	39.8	1.69	94.60	40.6	2.33
1958: January	100.45	41.0	2.45	84.93	39.5	2.15	82.86	38.9	2.13	75.43	39.7	1.90	69.16	38.0	1.82	96.08	40.2	2.39
February	96.56	39.9	2.42	84.50	39.3	2.15	82.82	38.7	2.14	74.28	39.3	1.89	69.91	38.2	1.83	96.00	40.0	2.40
March	99.05	40.1	2.47	84.89	39.3	2.16	84.32	39.4	2.14	74.87	39.2	1.91	70.10	38.1	1.84	96.40	40.0	2.41
April	102.18	41.2	2.48	84.46	39.1	2.16	85.36	39.7	2.15	75.25	39.4	1.91	69.55	37.8	1.84	96.40	40.0	2.41
May	100.35	40.3	2.49	84.80	38.9	2.18	84.02	38.9	2.16	75.46	39.3	1.92	70.47	38.3	1.84	96.40	40.0	2.41
June	103.48	40.9	2.53	86.51	39.5	2.19	85.85	39.2	2.19	78.78	40.4	1.95	70.86	38.3	1.85	97.36	40.4	2.41
July	101.40	40.4	2.51	86.24	39.2	2.20	91.43	41.0	2.23	78.00	40.0	1.95	70.68	38.0	1.86	98.17	40.4	2.43
August	104.70	40.9	2.56	86.90	39.5	2.20	91.24	41.1	2.22	79.39	40.3	1.97	69.55	37.8	1.84	97.20	40.0	2.43
September	107.74	41.6	2.59	88.18	39.9	2.21	93.50	42.5	2.20	80.99	40.7	1.99	73.30	39.2	1.87	97.44	40.1	2.43
October	105.73	41.3	2.56	87.96	39.8	2.21	93.95	42.9	2.19	81.20	40.6	2.00	73.84	39.7	1.86	98.58	40.4	2.44
November	108.00	41.7	2.59	89.87	40.3	2.23	94.82	43.1	2.20	80.80	40.4	2.00	74.80	40.0	1.87	99.80	40.9	2.44
December	109.13	42.3	2.58	91.80	40.8	2.25	92.64	42.3	2.19	81.81	40.7	2.01	74.24	39.7	1.87	100.37	40.8	2.46
1959: January	109.20	42.0	2.60	91.98	40.7	2.26	93.32	40.6	2.20	83.43	41.1	2.03	74.82	39.8	1.88	100.86	41.0	2.46

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry¹—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
Durable goods—Continued																		
Instruments and related products—Continued						Miscellaneous manufacturing industries												
Watches and clocks			Total: Miscellaneous manufacturing industries			Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware ²			Jewelry and findings			Silverware and plated ware			Musical instruments and parts			
1956: Average.....	\$70.77	39.1	\$1.81	\$70.53	40.3	\$1.75	\$73.81	41.7	\$1.77	\$69.06	41.6	\$1.66	\$83.38	41.9	\$1.99	\$80.54	41.3	\$1.95
1957: Average.....	72.15	39.0	1.85	72.22	39.9	1.81	74.07	40.7	1.82	70.07	40.5	1.73	84.05	41.2	2.04	83.03	40.5	2.05
1958: January.....	70.87	38.1	1.86	72.52	39.2	1.85	72.65	39.7	1.83	70.05	39.8	1.76	79.59	39.4	2.02	80.13	38.9	2.06
February.....	72.00	38.5	1.87	71.76	39.0	1.84	73.05	39.7	1.84	70.40	40.0	1.76	79.76	39.1	2.04	79.95	39.0	2.06
March.....	72.76	38.7	1.88	72.13	39.2	1.84	72.86	39.6	1.84	69.70	39.6	1.76	81.18	39.6	2.05	82.40	40.0	2.06
April.....	73.32	39.0	1.88	72.15	39.0	1.85	73.28	39.4	1.86	70.13	39.4	1.78	81.35	39.3	2.07	80.32	38.8	2.07
May.....	71.63	38.1	1.88	71.94	39.1	1.84	74.26	39.5	1.88	70.71	39.5	1.79	81.95	39.4	2.08	79.87	38.4	2.08
June.....	71.82	38.2	1.88	73.08	39.5	1.85	74.74	40.4	1.85	72.22	40.8	1.77	81.16	39.4	2.06	80.47	38.8	2.08
July.....	74.47	39.4	1.89	72.13	39.2	1.84	72.83	39.8	1.83	70.00	40.0	1.75	80.57	39.3	2.05	81.48	38.8	2.10
August.....	73.52	38.9	1.89	72.68	39.5	1.84	74.34	40.4	1.84	71.28	40.5	1.76	83.79	39.9	2.10	85.65	40.4	2.12
September.....	75.24	39.6	1.90	74.19	40.1	1.85	76.67	41.0	1.87	72.04	40.7	1.77	88.82	41.7	2.13	87.33	41.0	2.13
October.....	76.38	40.2	1.90	74.56	40.3	1.85	80.33	42.5	1.89	76.08	42.5	1.79	91.81	42.7	2.15	88.81	41.5	2.14
November.....	75.81	39.9	1.90	75.14	40.4	1.86	82.70	43.3	1.91	78.01	43.1	1.81	95.27	43.7	2.18	88.58	41.2	2.15
December.....	75.83	39.7	1.91	75.95	40.4	1.88	81.98	42.7	1.92	78.51	42.9	1.83	90.52	42.1	2.15	92.88	42.8	2.17
1959: January.....	76.22	39.7	1.92	76.38	40.2	1.90	77.08	41.0	1.88	73.75	41.2	1.79	85.65	40.4	2.12	88.37	41.1	2.15
Toys and sporting goods ²			Games, toys, dolls, and children's vehicles			Sporting and athletic goods ³			Pens, pencils, other office supplies			Costume jewelry, buttons, notions			Fabricated plastics products			
1956: Average.....	\$62.56	39.1	\$1.60	\$61.85	38.9	\$1.59	\$63.83	39.4	\$1.62	\$66.58	41.1	\$1.62	\$62.33	39.2	\$1.59	\$75.35	41.4	\$1.82
1957: Average.....	65.69	39.1	1.68	63.80	38.9	1.64	69.70	39.6	1.76	67.30	40.3	1.67	65.07	39.2	1.66	78.31	41.0	1.91
1958: January.....	66.47	38.2	1.74	64.81	37.9	1.71	68.89	38.7	1.78	67.43	39.9	1.69	63.74	38.4	1.66	76.80	40.0	1.92
February.....	66.68	38.1	1.75	65.02	37.8	1.72	69.30	38.5	1.80	66.25	39.2	1.69	63.14	38.5	1.64	75.65	39.4	1.92
March.....	67.34	38.7	1.74	65.84	38.5	1.71	70.20	39.0	1.80	68.05	39.8	1.73	63.86	38.4	1.65	75.84	39.5	1.93
April.....	66.09	38.2	1.73	64.05	37.9	1.69	69.48	38.6	1.80	69.03	39.9	1.73	64.73	38.3	1.69	76.04	39.4	1.93
May.....	66.13	38.9	1.70	64.74	39.0	1.66	69.45	38.8	1.79	69.65	39.8	1.75	64.51	38.4	1.68	76.81	39.8	1.93
June.....	66.86	39.1	1.71	64.74	39.0	1.66	70.95	39.2	1.81	68.73	39.5	1.74	65.35	38.9	1.68	79.37	40.7	1.95
July.....	66.35	38.8	1.71	64.24	38.7	1.66	71.55	39.1	1.83	64.39	38.1	1.69	64.73	38.3	1.69	78.98	40.5	1.95
August.....	66.52	38.9	1.71	63.86	38.7	1.65	72.68	39.5	1.84	66.42	39.3	1.69	65.02	38.7	1.68	79.77	40.7	1.96
September.....	67.37	39.4	1.71	64.68	39.2	1.65	73.60	40.0	1.84	67.43	39.9	1.69	66.19	39.4	1.68	82.74	42.0	1.97
October.....	68.40	40.0	1.71	66.97	40.1	1.67	71.86	39.7	1.81	67.15	39.5	1.70	66.25	39.2	1.69	81.76	41.5	1.97
November.....	68.16	39.4	1.73	66.30	39.7	1.67	71.39	38.8	1.84	68.28	39.7	1.72	67.99	39.3	1.73	81.54	41.6	1.96
December.....	67.55	38.6	1.75	64.01	38.1	1.68	72.31	39.3	1.84	69.20	40.0	1.73	65.40	39.4	1.66	82.76	41.8	1.98
1959: January.....	69.56	39.3	1.77	67.60	39.3	1.72	72.10	39.4	1.83	70.18	40.1	1.75	65.96	38.8	1.70	83.00	41.5	2.00
Durable goods—Continued																		
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Continued						Food and kindred products												
Other manufacturing industries			Total: Food and kindred products			Meat products ⁴			Meatpacking, wholesale			Sausages and casings			Dairy products ⁵			
1956: Average.....	\$74.37	40.2	\$1.85	\$75.03	41.0	\$1.83	\$84.03	41.6	\$2.02	\$92.00	42.2	\$2.18	\$85.08	41.5	\$2.05	\$74.65	42.9	\$1.74
1957: Average.....	74.64	39.7	1.88	78.17	40.5	1.93	87.08	40.5	2.15	96.41	41.2	2.34	88.51	40.6	2.18	77.83	42.3	1.84
1958: January.....	76.83	39.4	1.95	80.60	40.1	2.01	89.15	39.8	2.24	99.39	40.9	2.43	91.48	40.3	2.27	80.41	42.1	1.90
February.....	75.85	39.1	1.94	79.80	39.7	2.01	86.30	38.7	2.23	95.83	39.6	2.42	90.12	39.7	2.27	79.42	41.8	1.91
March.....	75.85	39.3	1.93	79.60	39.6	2.01	86.75	38.9	2.23	96.80	40.0	2.42	89.72	39.7	2.26	78.47	41.3	1.92
April.....	75.07	39.1	1.92	79.80	39.7	2.01	87.25	39.3	2.22	95.83	39.6	2.42	90.12	39.7	2.27	80.06	41.7	1.92
May.....	75.27	39.0	1.93	80.80	40.2	2.01	88.36	39.8	2.22	97.93	40.3	2.43	93.25	40.9	2.28	80.64	42.0	1.92
June.....	75.85	39.3	1.93	81.81	40.7	2.01	90.54	40.6	2.23	100.45	41.0	2.45	94.58	41.3	2.29	83.03	42.8	1.94
July.....	75.46	39.1	1.93	81.99	41.2	1.99	91.58	40.7	2.25	101.68	41.0	2.48	97.06	42.2	2.30	84.71	43.0	1.97
August.....	75.46	39.1	1.93	81.56	41.4	1.97	89.87	40.3	2.23	100.28	40.6	2.47	94.81	41.4	2.29	83.73	42.5	1.97
September.....	76.24	39.5	1.93	82.78	41.6	1.99	93.94	41.2	2.28	106.08	41.6	2.55	95.88	40.8	2.35	84.18	42.3	1.99
October.....	76.22	39.7	1.92	81.80	40.9	2.00	93.25	40.9	2.28	105.32	41.3	2.55	94.64	40.1	2.36	82.76	41.8	1.98
November.....	76.42	39.8	1.92	83.64	41.0	2.04	97.44	42.0	2.32	111.11	42.9	2.59	97.70	41.4	2.36	82.69	41.5	1.99
December.....	77.41	39.9	1.94	84.46	41.0	2.06	95.63	41.4	2.31	107.94	42.0	2.57	98.18	41.6	2.36	83.40	41.7	2.00
1959: January.....	79.19	40.2	1.97	84.65	40.5	2.09	95.24	40.7	2.34	108.88	42.2	2.58	95.58	40.5	2.36	84.23	41.7	2.02
Condensed and evaporated milk			Ice cream and ices			Canning and preserving ⁶			Seafood, canned and cured			Canned fruits, vegetables, and soups			Grain-mill products ⁷			
1956: Average.....	\$76.12	44.0	\$1.73	\$77.65	42.2	\$1.84	\$62.02	39.5	\$1.57	\$50.66	30.7	\$1.65	\$66.14	41.6	\$1.59	\$80.97	43.3	\$1.87
1957: Average.....	79.00	42.7	1.85	81.90	42.0	1.95	63.57	39.0	1.63	51.88	30.7	1.69	66.83	40.5	1.65	85.50	43.4	1.97
1958: January.....	80.12	41.3	1.94	83.38	41.9	1.99	64.98	38.0	1.71	54.48	30.1	1.81	68.29	38.8	1.76	88.51	43.6	2.03
February.....	79.52	41.2	1.93	83.60	41.8	2.00	63.41	37.3	1.70	50.45	28.5	1.77	66.33	37.9	1.75	88.54	43.4	2.04
March.....	80.16	40.9	1.96	83.00	41.5	2.00	62.87	37.2	1.69	52.87	29.7	1.78	64.70	37.4	1.73	87.70	43.2	2.03
April.....	80.77	41.0	1.97	84.62	42.1	2.01	64.70	37.4	1.73	56.92	31.8	1.79	69.12	38.4	1.80	87.49	43.1	2.03
May.....	81.76	41.5	1.97	84.84	42.0	2.02	65.62	38.6	1.70	55.94	30.4	1.84	69.34	39.4	1.76	86.88	42.8	2.03
June.....	84.58	42.5	1.99	86.48	42.6	2.03	63.68	38.3	1.66	51.10	29.2	1.75	66.22	38.5	1.72	89.73	44.2	2.04
July.....	85.02	42.3	2.01	89.86	43.2	2.09	64.31	40.7	1.58	58.27	35.1	1.66	67.20	42.8	1.57	90.98	44.6	2.04
August.....	83.00	41.5	2.00	89.03	42.9	2.09	69.47	42.1	1.65	59.47	33.6	1.77	72.67	43.0	1.69	90.37	44.3	2.04
September.....	84.45	41.6	2.03	89.89	42.4	2.12	71.06	42.3	1.68	55.17	29.5	1.87	75.82	44.6	1.70	92.53	44.7	2.07
October.....	81.61	40.6	2.01	87.99	41.9	2.10	66.73	40.2	1.66	58.33	31.7	1.84	69.64	41.7	1.67	91.94	44.2	2.08
November.....	82.01	40.4	2.03	87.97	41.3	2.13	62.16	37.9	1.64	53.21	29.4	1.81	64.06	39.3	1.63	91.57	43.4	2.11
December.....	82.62	40.7	2.03	88.40	41.5	2.13	64.98	38.0	1.71	60.48	32.0	1.89	67.08	39.0	1.72	92.63	43.9	2.11
1959: January.....	83.84	41.1	2.04	88.17	41.2	2.14	66.68	38.1	1.75	61.10	32.5	1.88	69.45	38.8	1.79	93.28	44.0	2.12

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry 1—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																		
Nondurable goods—Continued																		
Food and kindred products—Continued																		
<i>Flour and other grain-mill products</i>																		
<i>Prepared feeds</i>																		
<i>Bakery products 1</i>																		
<i>Bread and other bakery products</i>																		
<i>Biscuits, crackers, and pretzels</i>																		
<i>Sugar 2</i>																		
1956: Average	\$84.73	43.9	\$1.93	\$76.65	43.8	\$1.75	\$73.08	40.6	\$1.80	\$74.89	40.7	\$1.84	\$65.84	39.9	\$1.65	\$79.98	43.0	\$1.86
1957: Average	88.88	44.0	2.02	80.59	43.8	1.84	75.76	40.3	1.88	77.76	40.5	1.92	68.51	39.6	1.73	84.44	43.3	1.95
1958: January	92.12	44.5	2.07	84.42	44.2	1.91	76.81	39.8	1.93	78.01	39.8	1.96	72.07	39.6	1.82	86.20	43.1	2.00
February	90.00	43.9	2.05	82.32	43.1	1.91	77.42	39.7	1.95	78.80	39.8	1.98	71.71	39.4	1.82	85.08	41.5	2.05
March	90.64	44.0	2.06	82.27	43.3	1.90	77.21	39.8	1.94	78.60	39.9	1.97	71.31	39.4	1.81	84.65	40.5	2.09
April	89.38	43.6	2.05	84.29	43.9	1.92	77.61	39.8	1.95	79.00	39.9	1.98	71.89	39.5	1.82	88.34	40.9	2.16
May	88.56	43.2	2.05	81.46	43.1	1.89	78.99	40.3	1.96	81.00	40.5	2.00	72.25	39.7	1.82	84.59	39.9	2.12
June	92.98	44.7	2.08	83.40	44.6	1.87	79.98	40.6	1.97	81.81	40.7	2.01	73.16	40.2	1.82	90.07	41.7	2.16
July	94.26	45.1	2.09	86.56	45.8	1.89	80.78	40.8	1.98	82.42	40.8	2.02	73.89	40.6	1.82	92.65	42.5	2.18
August	93.87	44.7	2.10	83.51	44.9	1.86	79.79	40.3	1.98	81.61	40.4	2.02	72.83	39.8	1.83	93.04	42.1	2.21
September	98.93	45.8	2.16	84.52	45.2	1.87	79.80	40.1	1.99	82.01	40.4	2.03	72.52	39.2	1.85	92.60	41.9	2.21
October	97.61	45.4	2.15	84.36	44.4	1.90	80.00	40.2	1.99	82.22	40.5	2.03	71.97	38.9	1.85	87.02	44.4	1.96
November	97.43	44.9	2.17	85.61	43.9	1.95	79.80	39.9	2.00	82.01	40.2	2.04	72.17	38.8	1.86	93.84	51.0	1.84
December	97.63	45.2	2.16	86.39	44.3	1.95	81.20	40.2	2.02	82.82	40.4	2.05	74.07	39.4	1.88	91.68	50.1	1.83
1959: January	97.22	44.8	2.17	86.72	44.7	1.94	79.60	39.6	2.01	81.59	39.8	2.05	72.74	38.9	1.87	91.12	43.6	2.09
<i>Cane-sugar refining</i>																		
<i>Beet sugar</i>																		
<i>Confectionery and related products 2</i>																		
<i>Confectionery</i>																		
<i>Beverages 2</i>																		
<i>Bottled soft drinks</i>																		
1956: Average	\$87.36	42.0	\$2.08	\$77.58	43.1	\$1.80	\$62.00	40.0	\$1.55	\$59.70	39.8	\$1.50	\$85.63	40.2	\$2.13	\$64.68	41.2	\$1.57
1957: Average	92.60	41.9	2.21	80.60	43.1	1.87	64.48	39.8	1.62	62.17	39.6	1.57	88.98	39.9	2.23	67.48	41.4	1.63
1958: January	93.60	41.6	2.25	84.23	44.1	1.91	65.74	39.6	1.66	63.60	39.5	1.61	88.59	39.2	2.26	65.93	40.2	1.64
February	89.60	40.0	2.24	84.87	41.2	2.06	64.68	39.2	1.65	62.72	39.2	1.60	88.14	39.0	2.26	65.36	40.1	1.63
March	90.97	39.9	2.28	83.88	38.3	2.19	64.68	39.2	1.65	62.40	39.0	1.60	88.82	39.3	2.26	66.50	40.8	1.63
April	97.76	41.6	2.35	79.66	37.4	2.13	65.02	38.7	1.68	62.76	38.5	1.63	88.43	39.3	2.25	67.40	41.1	1.64
May	91.54	39.8	2.30	80.80	40.2	2.01	65.18	38.8	1.68	62.76	38.5	1.63	92.69	40.3	2.30	68.64	41.6	1.65
June	97.90	42.2	2.32	84.87	41.2	2.06	66.86	39.8	1.68	64.55	39.6	1.63	95.35	41.1	2.32	71.12	43.1	1.65
July	104.31	44.2	2.36	82.40	40.0	2.06	65.79	38.7	1.70	63.03	38.2	1.65	96.00	41.2	2.33	71.98	43.1	1.67
August	104.48	43.9	2.38	81.72	39.1	2.09	68.45	40.5	1.69	66.33	40.2	1.65	94.07	40.9	2.30	72.54	43.7	1.66
September	105.56	43.8	2.41	82.18	39.7	2.07	69.55	41.4	1.68	67.57	41.2	1.64	93.03	40.1	2.32	69.37	42.3	1.64
October	101.15	42.5	2.38	82.52	46.1	1.79	66.80	40.0	1.67	64.48	39.8	1.62	92.40	40.0	2.31	67.57	41.2	1.64
November	102.00	42.5	2.40	94.12	49.8	1.89	66.30	39.7	1.67	63.83	39.4	1.62	92.97	39.9	2.33	67.82	41.1	1.65
December	102.72	42.8	2.40	90.70	48.5	1.87	67.43	39.9	1.69	65.27	39.8	1.64	94.71	40.3	2.35	69.81	41.8	1.67
1959: January	99.42	41.6	2.39	90.60	45.3	2.00	67.49	39.7	1.70	65.34	39.6	1.65	92.50	39.7	2.33	69.55	41.9	1.66
Food and kindred products—Continued																		
<i>Malt liquors</i>																		
<i>Distilled, rectified, and blended liquors</i>																		
<i>Miscellaneous food products 2</i>																		
<i>Corn stroup, sugar, oil, and starch</i>																		
<i>Manufactured ice</i>																		
<i>Total: Tobacco manufactures</i>																		
1956: Average	\$103.34	39.9	\$2.59	\$81.90	39.0	\$2.10	\$72.92	41.2	\$1.77	\$86.63	41.4	\$2.09	\$69.55	44.3	\$1.57	\$56.02	38.9	\$1.44
1957: Average	107.44	39.5	2.72	84.42	38.2	2.21	76.86	41.1	1.87	91.05	41.2	2.21	73.43	44.5	1.65	58.67	38.6	1.52
1958: January	107.25	39.0	2.75	85.57	38.2	2.24	79.30	41.3	1.82	93.15	41.4	2.25	74.48	44.6	1.67	60.84	39.0	1.56
February	106.70	38.8	2.75	84.22	37.6	2.24	79.90	41.4	1.93	94.21	41.5	2.27	73.95	43.5	1.70	59.12	37.9	1.56
March	107.92	39.1	2.76	83.78	37.4	2.24	79.54	41.0	1.94	90.63	40.1	2.26	75.86	43.6	1.74	58.99	37.1	1.59
April	107.75	38.9	2.77	82.43	36.8	2.24	78.36	40.6	1.93	94.99	41.3	2.30	75.07	43.9	1.71	62.70	38.0	1.65
May	114.62	40.5	2.83	84.90	37.9	2.24	79.32	41.1	1.93	94.48	40.9	2.31	74.90	43.8	1.71	64.24	38.7	1.66
June	118.08	41.0	2.88	84.36	38.0	2.22	79.32	41.1	1.93	97.71	42.3	2.31	74.09	44.1	1.68	66.30	39.7	1.67
July	117.62	40.7	2.89	88.03	39.3	2.24	80.12	41.3	1.94	95.08	41.7	2.28	76.56	45.3	1.69	65.74	39.6	1.66
August	113.83	39.8	2.86	88.53	39.0	2.27	81.16	41.2	1.97	94.19	40.6	2.32	77.74	45.2	1.72	62.96	39.6	1.59
September	113.08	39.4	2.87	87.40	38.0	2.30	82.78	41.6	1.99	99.07	41.8	2.37	76.78	44.9	1.71	60.15	40.1	1.60
October	109.62	38.6	2.84	94.37	40.5	2.33	82.19	41.3	1.99	103.15	42.8	2.41	74.29	43.7	1.70	60.19	39.6	1.62
November	112.22	39.1	2.87	92.97	39.9	2.33	84.42	42.0	2.01	108.34	44.4	2.44	76.29	44.1	1.73	62.72	39.2	1.60
December	113.94	39.7	2.87	91.96	39.3	2.34	83.40	41.7	2.00	104.48	43.9	2.38	74.73	43.7	1.71	66.17	40.1	1.65
1959: January	110.97	38.8	2.86	90.01	38.3	2.35	82.60	41.3	2.00	99.72	41.9	2.38	75.68	44.0	1.72	63.96	39.0	1.64
Tobacco manufactures—Continued																		
<i>Cigarettes</i>																		
<i>Cigars</i>																		
<i>Tobacco and snuff</i>																		
<i>Tobacco stemming and redrying</i>																		
<i>Total: Textile-mill products</i>																		
<i>Scouring and combing plants</i>																		
1956: Average	\$70.88	40.5	\$1.75	\$47.63	37.5	\$1.27	\$57.13	37.1	\$1.54	\$47.04	39.2	\$1.20	\$57.42	39.6	\$1.45	\$66.08	41.3	\$1.60
1957: Average	73.60	40.0	1.84	49.63	37.6	1.32	60.75	37.5	1.62	48.13	38.2	1.26	58.35	38.9	1.50	64.32	40.2	1.60
1958: January	76.11	40.7	1.87	49.98	37.3	1.34	62.46	37.4	1.67	50.44	39.1	1.29	56.40	37.6	1.50	60.92	38.8	1.57
February	70.49	38.1	1.85	49.71	37.1	1.34	61.62	36.9	1.67	52.27	39.3	1.33	56.70	37.8	1.50	63.60	40.0	1.59
March	70.81	37.8	1.86	49.14	36.4	1.35	61.12	36.6	1.67	51.99	37.4	1.39	56.40	37.6	1.50	61.39	39.1	1.67
April	77.55	40.6	1.91	48.06	35.6	1.35	60.92	36.7	1.66	54.83	36.8	1.49	54.90	36.6	1.50	62.64	39.9	1.67
May	77.97	40.4	1.93	50.73	37.3	1.36	62.87	37.2	1.69	56.78	37.6	1.51	55.95	37.3	1.50	63.20	40.0	1.68
June	80.64	42.0	1.92	51.51	37.6	1.37	63.13	37.8	1.67	57.98	38.4	1.51	57.98	38.4	1.51	67.68	42.3	1.60
July	79.87	41.6	1.92	51.92	37.9	1.37	63.00	37.5	1.68	57.45	38.3	1.50	57.90	38.6	1.50	68.10	42.3	1.61
August	79.87	41.6	1.92	52.88	38.6	1.37	64.73	38.3	1.69	49.28	38.2	1.29	59.19	39.2	1.51	67.42	42.4	1.59
September	75.98	40.2	1.89	54.77	39.4	1.39	61.92	37.3	1.66	48.62	41.							

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry ¹—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																	
	Nondurable goods—Continued																	
Textile-mill products—Continued																		
	Yarn and thread mills ²			Yarn mills			Thread mills			Broad-woven fabric mills ²			Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber					
													United States			North		
1956: Average.....	\$52.39	39.1	\$1.34	\$52.53	39.2	\$1.34	\$52.79	39.1	\$1.35	\$56.28	40.2	\$1.40	\$54.66	39.9	\$1.37	\$58.46	39.5	\$1.49
1957: Average.....	52.72	38.2	1.38	53.10	38.2	1.39	55.13	39.1	1.41	56.70	39.1	1.45	55.63	38.9	1.43	58.52	38.5	1.52
1958: January.....	50.23	36.4	1.38	50.09	36.3	1.38	53.16	37.7	1.41	54.96	37.9	1.45	54.20	37.9	1.43	58.22	38.3	1.52
February.....	50.09	36.3	1.38	49.82	36.1	1.38	53.30	37.8	1.41	55.10	38.0	1.45	54.20	37.9	1.43	58.06	38.2	1.52
March.....	49.62	35.7	1.39	49.35	35.5	1.39	52.45	37.2	1.41	54.81	37.8	1.45	53.25	37.5	1.42	56.85	37.4	1.52
April.....	48.51	34.9	1.39	47.96	34.5	1.39	53.72	38.1	1.41	52.85	36.7	1.44	51.18	36.3	1.41	56.47	37.4	1.51
May.....	49.21	35.4	1.39	48.93	35.2	1.39	49.21	34.9	1.41	53.86	37.4	1.44	52.40	36.9	1.42	57.83	37.8	1.53
June.....	51.66	36.9	1.40	51.38	36.7	1.40	51.26	36.1	1.42	55.68	38.4	1.45	54.20	37.9	1.43	58.45	38.2	1.53
July.....	51.94	37.1	1.40	51.66	36.9	1.40	50.69	35.7	1.42	56.41	38.9	1.45	54.53	38.4	1.42	59.28	39.0	1.52
August.....	53.76	38.4	1.40	54.00	38.3	1.41	52.97	37.3	1.42	57.38	39.3	1.46	55.77	39.0	1.43	59.36	38.8	1.53
September.....	54.46	38.9	1.40	54.71	38.8	1.41	54.24	38.2	1.42	57.96	39.7	1.46	56.74	39.4	1.44	60.68	39.4	1.54
October.....	55.13	39.1	1.41	54.85	38.9	1.41	54.72	38.0	1.44	58.98	40.4	1.46	57.89	40.2	1.44	61.14	39.7	1.54
November.....	56.12	39.8	1.41	56.37	39.7	1.42	56.16	39.0	1.44	59.42	40.7	1.46	59.02	40.7	1.45	61.85	39.9	1.55
December.....	56.26	39.9	1.41	56.37	39.7	1.42	57.86	39.9	1.45	59.54	40.5	1.47	58.58	40.4	1.45	62.78	40.5	1.55
1959: January.....	55.55	39.4	1.41	55.41	39.3	1.41	57.31	39.8	1.44	58.80	40.0	1.47	57.17	39.7	1.44	61.75	40.1	1.54
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber—Continued																		
	South			Woolen and worsted			Narrow fabrics and small wares			Knitting mills ³			Full-fashioned hosiery					
													United States			North		
1956: Average.....	\$54.00	40.0	\$1.35	\$65.31	41.6	\$1.57	\$58.51	39.8	\$1.47	\$53.68	37.8	\$1.42	\$58.98	38.3	\$1.54	\$58.82	38.7	\$1.52
1957: Average.....	54.85	38.9	1.41	65.28	40.8	1.60	60.80	40.0	1.52	54.09	37.3	1.45	57.51	37.1	1.55	59.68	38.5	1.55
1958: January.....	53.30	37.8	1.41	60.90	38.3	1.59	59.67	39.0	1.53	51.98	35.6	1.46	56.83	36.9	1.54	58.30	36.9	1.58
February.....	53.30	37.8	1.41	62.65	39.4	1.59	58.22	38.3	1.52	52.85	36.2	1.46	57.68	37.7	1.53	56.06	36.4	1.54
March.....	52.88	37.5	1.41	63.44	39.9	1.59	58.87	38.4	1.52	53.14	36.4	1.46	58.60	38.3	1.53	55.72	36.9	1.51
April.....	50.54	36.1	1.40	62.65	39.4	1.59	57.68	38.2	1.51	51.74	35.2	1.47	55.94	36.8	1.52	55.48	36.5	1.52
May.....	51.52	36.8	1.40	64.96	40.6	1.60	58.91	38.5	1.53	53.29	36.5	1.46	57.07	37.3	1.53	59.28	38.0	1.56
June.....	53.30	37.8	1.41	67.30	41.8	1.61	60.76	39.2	1.55	54.75	37.5	1.46	55.94	36.8	1.52	59.29	38.5	1.54
July.....	54.00	38.3	1.41	67.30	41.8	1.61	60.45	39.0	1.55	54.67	37.7	1.45	55.27	36.6	1.51	58.83	38.2	1.54
August.....	55.38	39.0	1.42	66.40	41.5	1.60	60.45	39.0	1.55	56.12	38.7	1.45	57.38	38.0	1.51	60.37	39.2	1.54
September.....	55.95	39.4	1.42	66.56	41.6	1.60	61.60	39.8	1.55	57.18	38.9	1.47	58.45	38.2	1.53	61.39	39.1	1.57
October.....	57.63	40.3	1.43	66.72	41.7	1.60	61.31	39.3	1.56	57.48	39.1	1.47	59.98	39.2	1.53	62.88	39.8	1.58
November.....	58.34	40.8	1.43	65.60	41.0	1.60	62.49	39.8	1.57	58.16	39.3	1.48	60.74	39.7	1.53	62.17	39.6	1.57
December.....	57.77	40.4	1.43	65.60	41.0	1.60	63.34	40.6	1.56	56.74	38.6	1.47	60.44	39.5	1.53	61.46	39.4	1.56
1959: January.....	56.77	39.7	1.43	67.14	41.7	1.61	63.02	40.4	1.56	55.94	37.8	1.48	57.53	37.6	1.53	58.19	37.3	1.56
Full-fashioned hosiery—Continued																		
	South			United States			North			South			Knit underwear					
													United States			North		
1956: Average.....	\$59.21	38.2	\$1.55	\$46.21	36.1	\$1.28	\$49.40	38.0	\$1.30	\$45.82	35.8	\$1.28	\$56.15	38.2	\$1.47	\$49.78	38.0	\$1.31
1957: Average.....	56.73	36.6	1.55	48.55	36.5	1.33	51.14	37.6	1.36	48.28	36.3	1.33	57.30	37.7	1.52	50.69	37.0	1.37
1958: January.....	56.46	36.9	1.53	47.06	34.6	1.36	48.93	35.2	1.39	46.92	34.5	1.36	52.74	34.7	1.52	49.82	36.1	1.38
February.....	58.45	38.2	1.53	47.46	34.9	1.36	52.59	37.3	1.41	46.71	34.6	1.35	54.26	35.7	1.52	49.54	35.9	1.38
March.....	59.36	38.8	1.53	47.54	34.7	1.37	50.82	36.3	1.40	46.92	34.5	1.36	55.18	36.3	1.52	49.96	36.2	1.38
April.....	56.09	36.9	1.52	45.02	33.1	1.36	51.52	36.8	1.40	44.34	32.6	1.36	54.93	35.9	1.53	47.33	34.3	1.38
May.....	55.87	37.0	1.51	46.98	34.8	1.35	50.87	36.6	1.39	46.23	34.5	1.34	57.38	37.5	1.53	48.99	35.5	1.38
June.....	54.51	36.1	1.51	48.60	36.0	1.35	51.29	36.9	1.39	48.11	35.9	1.34	59.13	38.9	1.52	50.78	36.8	1.38
July.....	53.85	35.9	1.50	50.63	37.5	1.35	52.22	37.3	1.40	50.25	37.5	1.34	58.22	38.3	1.52	51.24	37.4	1.37
August.....	55.88	37.5	1.49	50.65	37.8	1.34	52.68	37.9	1.39	50.27	37.8	1.33	60.13	39.3	1.53	53.93	38.8	1.39
September.....	57.08	37.8	1.51	51.80	38.0	1.35	55.13	39.1	1.41	50.65	37.8	1.34	59.67	39.0	1.53	56.12	39.8	1.41
October.....	58.89	39.0	1.51	52.47	38.3	1.37	54.88	39.2	1.40	51.95	38.2	1.36	59.91	38.9	1.54	55.98	39.7	1.41
November.....	60.10	39.8	1.51	53.79	38.7	1.39	54.53	38.4	1.42	53.41	38.7	1.38	60.06	39.0	1.54	56.12	39.8	1.41
December.....	59.65	39.5	1.51	51.89	37.6	1.38	53.44	37.9	1.41	51.89	37.6	1.38	57.99	37.9	1.53	54.60	39.0	1.40
1959: January.....	57.30	37.7	1.52	51.71	37.2	1.39	52.20	36.5	1.43	51.47	37.3	1.38	56.83	36.9	1.54	56.06	39.2	1.43
Dyeing and finishing textiles																		
	Dyeing and finishing textiles ²			Dyeing and finishing textiles (except wool)			Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings ²			Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn			Hats (except cloth and millinery)			Miscellaneous textile goods ²		
1956: Average.....	\$65.92	41.2	\$1.60	\$65.51	41.2	\$1.59	\$74.16	41.2	\$1.80	\$73.26	40.7	\$1.80	\$57.38	35.2	\$1.63	\$66.83	40.5	\$1.65
1957: Average.....	66.99	40.6	1.65	66.58	40.6	1.64	74.70	40.6	1.84	72.25	39.7	1.82	59.04	36.0	1.64	69.03	39.9	1.72
1958: January.....	64.12	39.1	1.64	64.22	39.4	1.63	76.89	40.9	1.88	74.59	40.1	1.86	60.26	37.2	1.62	66.85	38.2	1.75
February.....	66.50	40.3	1.65	66.42	40.5	1.64	75.14	40.4	1.86	72.86	39.6	1.84	59.29	36.6	1.62	66.78	38.6	1.73
March.....	65.11	39.7	1.64	65.04	39.9	1.63	75.74	40.5	1.87	71.39	38.8	1.84	57.35	35.4	1.62	66.78	38.6	1.73
April.....	64.12	39.1	1.64	63.90	39.2	1.63	73.70	39.2	1.88	68.63	37.5	1.83	54.42	33.8	1.61	65.53	38.1	1.72
May.....	65.04	39.9	1.63	65.04	39.9	1.63	73.88	39.3	1.88	69.16	38.0	1.82	57.19	35.3	1.62	66.43	38.4	1.73
June.....	69.39	41.8	1.66	68.81	41.7	1.65	75.24	39.6	1.90	69.18	37.6	1.84	60.42	36.4	1.66	69.65	39.8	1.75
July.....	65.60	40.0	1.64	64.87	39.8	1.63	77.52	40.8	1.90	69.55	37.8	1.84	60.39	36.6	1.65	68.60	39.2	1.75
August.....	66.58	40.6	1.64	66.34	40.7	1.63	77.90	41.0	1.90	72.86	39.6	1.84	59.67	35.1	1.70	68.95	39.4	1.75
September.....	67.32	40																

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry¹—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																	
Nondurable goods—Continued																		
Textile-mill products—Continued																		
<i>Felt goods (except woven felts and hats)</i>			<i>Lace goods</i>			<i>Paddings and upholstery filling</i>			<i>Processed waste and recovered fibers</i>			<i>Artificial leather, oilcloth, and other coated fabrics</i>			<i>Cordage and twine</i>			
1956: Average	\$71.86	40.6	\$1.77	\$66.43	38.4	\$1.73	\$68.74	40.2	\$1.71	\$54.10	41.3	\$1.31	\$87.40	43.7	\$2.00	\$57.28	39.5	\$1.45
1957: Average	73.28	39.4	1.86	67.32	37.4	1.80	71.46	40.6	1.76	57.40	41.0	1.40	92.66	43.5	2.13	58.44	38.7	1.51
1958: January	71.24	38.3	1.86	63.72	35.4	1.80	68.38	38.2	1.79	57.34	40.1	1.43	89.24	41.7	2.14	55.78	36.7	1.52
February	70.68	37.2	1.90	64.38	37.0	1.74	66.73	37.7	1.77	57.17	39.7	1.44	87.97	41.3	2.13	58.98	38.3	1.54
March	72.58	38.2	1.90	65.30	37.1	1.76	67.46	37.9	1.78	58.00	40.0	1.45	86.71	40.9	2.12	58.37	37.9	1.54
April	69.92	36.8	1.90	65.87	36.8	1.79	66.70	37.9	1.76	57.74	40.1	1.44	83.74	39.5	2.12	57.53	37.6	1.53
May	73.15	37.9	1.93	64.05	36.6	1.75	68.56	38.3	1.79	57.86	39.9	1.45	86.27	40.5	2.13	57.99	37.9	1.53
June	75.27	38.6	1.95	68.71	38.6	1.78	72.22	39.9	1.81	58.87	40.6	1.45	92.23	42.5	2.17	59.67	39.0	1.53
July	75.66	39.2	1.93	65.69	36.7	1.79	71.34	39.2	1.82	57.23	39.2	1.46	91.58	42.4	2.16	60.04	39.5	1.52
August	77.01	39.9	1.93	61.59	34.6	1.78	72.45	40.7	1.78	57.82	39.6	1.46	91.58	42.4	2.16	61.05	39.9	1.53
September	78.53	40.9	1.92	70.43	38.7	1.82	76.68	42.6	1.80	62.13	41.7	1.49	98.57	44.4	2.22	62.06	40.3	1.54
October	77.39	40.1	1.93	66.55	37.6	1.77	75.72	42.3	1.79	62.82	41.6	1.51	92.01	42.4	2.17	60.83	39.5	1.54
November	79.95	41.0	1.95	65.88	36.2	1.82	76.08	41.8	1.82	61.95	41.3	1.50	94.55	42.4	2.23	60.21	39.1	1.54
December	79.54	41.0	1.94	65.14	36.8	1.77	77.70	42.0	1.85	62.82	41.6	1.51	98.06	43.2	2.27	62.00	40.0	1.55
1959: January	75.83	39.7	1.91	66.41	37.1	1.79	74.98	41.2	1.82	62.71	40.2	1.56	92.32	41.4	2.23	61.38	39.6	1.55
Apparel and other finished textile products																		
Total: Apparel and other finished textile products	Men's and boys' suits and coats			Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing ²			Shirts, collars, and nightwear			Separate trousers			Work shirts					
1956: Average	\$52.64	36.3	\$1.45	\$63.12	36.7	\$1.72	\$45.26	36.5	\$1.24	\$45.88	36.7	\$1.25	\$46.49	36.9	\$1.26	\$40.29	36.3	\$1.11
1957: Average	53.64	36.0	1.49	63.01	35.6	1.77	46.23	36.4	1.27	46.46	36.3	1.28	47.06	36.2	1.30	42.47	36.3	1.17
1958: January	53.00	35.1	1.51	60.02	34.1	1.76	45.67	35.4	1.29	45.80	35.5	1.29	48.31	36.6	1.32	40.59	34.4	1.18
February	52.65	35.1	1.50	58.61	33.3	1.76	44.96	35.4	1.27	45.44	35.5	1.28	47.68	36.4	1.31	42.46	36.6	1.16
March	51.70	34.7	1.49	58.43	33.2	1.76	45.18	35.3	1.28	45.44	35.5	1.28	47.78	36.2	1.32	43.78	37.1	1.18
April	51.75	34.5	1.50	56.14	31.9	1.76	44.16	34.5	1.28	44.54	34.8	1.28	46.73	35.4	1.32	42.24	35.8	1.18
May	52.20	34.8	1.50	60.19	34.2	1.76	44.42	34.7	1.28	44.42	34.7	1.28	45.11	34.7	1.30	40.60	34.7	1.17
June	52.50	35.0	1.50	61.59	34.6	1.78	44.70	35.2	1.27	44.07	34.7	1.27	45.63	35.1	1.30	41.76	36.0	1.16
July	53.40	35.6	1.50	60.55	34.8	1.74	46.34	36.2	1.28	46.21	36.1	1.28	46.57	36.1	1.29	39.90	34.1	1.17
August	55.33	36.4	1.52	62.30	35.2	1.77	47.62	37.2	1.28	47.49	37.1	1.29	47.95	36.6	1.31	44.54	38.4	1.16
September	55.23	36.1	1.53	63.01	35.6	1.77	48.38	37.5	1.29	48.89	37.9	1.29	47.16	36.0	1.31	45.05	38.5	1.17
October	55.08	36.0	1.53	61.41	34.5	1.78	47.60	36.9	1.29	48.50	37.6	1.29	46.41	35.7	1.30	42.82	36.6	1.17
November	54.42	35.8	1.52	61.60	34.8	1.77	47.21	36.6	1.29	48.89	37.9	1.29	45.28	35.1	1.29	42.95	36.4	1.18
December	54.87	36.1	1.52	62.65	35.8	1.75	47.47	36.8	1.29	47.71	36.7	1.30	47.45	36.5	1.30	43.19	36.6	1.18
1959: January	55.08	36.0	1.53	63.37	35.8	1.77	47.21	36.6	1.29	46.31	35.9	1.29	47.55	36.3	1.31	44.98	37.8	1.19
Women's outerwear ³	Women's dresses			Household apparel			Women's suits, coats, and skirts			Women's and children's undergarments ⁴			Underwear and nightwear, except corsets					
1956: Average	\$57.02	35.2	\$1.62	\$55.62	35.2	\$1.58	\$44.76	36.1	\$1.24	\$68.14	33.9	\$2.01	\$47.55	36.3	\$1.31	\$45.38	36.3	\$1.25
1957: Average	58.10	35.0	1.66	56.03	34.8	1.61	46.44	36.0	1.29	68.54	33.6	2.04	48.91	36.5	1.34	47.47	36.8	1.29
1958: January	57.27	34.5	1.66	55.24	34.1	1.62	45.89	35.3	1.30	69.09	33.7	2.05	48.28	35.5	1.36	46.28	35.6	1.30
February	57.95	34.7	1.67	55.38	34.4	1.61	44.98	34.6	1.30	69.63	33.8	2.06	48.20	35.7	1.35	46.80	36.0	1.30
March	54.78	33.0	1.66	49.41	30.5	1.62	47.29	36.1	1.31	65.16	32.1	2.03	48.69	35.8	1.36	47.29	36.1	1.31
April	57.45	34.4	1.67	61.25	35.2	1.74	47.52	36.0	1.32	57.32	32.9	1.93	47.60	35.0	1.36	45.63	35.1	1.30
May	57.45	34.4	1.67	59.68	34.3	1.74	47.22	35.5	1.33	60.99	32.1	1.90	47.68	34.8	1.37	45.33	34.6	1.31
June	55.44	33.4	1.66	53.61	32.1	1.67	46.33	35.1	1.32	64.62	32.8	1.97	48.28	35.5	1.36	46.05	35.7	1.29
July	58.13	34.6	1.68	54.78	33.4	1.64	45.72	34.9	1.31	72.16	35.2	2.05	48.06	35.6	1.35	46.70	36.2	1.29
August	60.90	35.2	1.73	58.48	34.2	1.71	47.29	36.1	1.31	75.24	36.0	2.09	49.68	36.8	1.35	48.38	37.5	1.29
September	57.96	33.5	1.73	55.21	32.1	1.72	47.08	35.4	1.33	70.64	33.8	2.09	50.86	37.4	1.36	49.65	37.9	1.31
October	58.30	33.7	1.73	55.90	32.5	1.72	47.57	35.5	1.34	71.11	33.7	2.11	52.30	37.9	1.38	51.21	38.5	1.33
November	57.29	33.5	1.71	55.40	32.4	1.71	48.51	36.2	1.34	66.71	32.7	2.04	52.40	37.7	1.39	51.57	38.2	1.35
December	58.65	34.5	1.70	57.11	33.4	1.71	48.08	36.7	1.31	70.18	34.4	2.04	50.14	36.6	1.37	48.44	36.7	1.32
1959: January	59.69	34.5	1.73	57.79	33.6	1.72	45.96	34.3	1.34	72.80	35.0	2.08	50.04	36.0	1.39	48.44	36.3	1.34
Corsets and allied garments	Millinery			Children's outerwear			Miscellaneous apparel and accessories			Other fabricated textile products ⁵			Curtains, draperies, and other house-furnishings					
1956: Average	\$51.62	36.1	\$1.43	\$62.02	36.7	\$1.69	\$48.44	36.7	\$1.32	\$49.71	37.1	\$1.34	\$53.39	37.6	\$1.42	\$46.98	36.7	\$1.28
1957: Average	52.63	35.8	1.47	62.11	35.9	1.73	50.55	36.9	1.37	49.90	35.9	1.36	55.70	37.8	1.50	49.37	37.4	1.32
1958: January	52.45	35.2	1.49	55.36	31.1	1.78	49.87	36.4	1.37	49.07	34.8	1.41	55.90	36.3	1.54	47.97	35.8	1.34
February	51.65	34.9	1.48	73.72	38.8	1.90	49.68	36.0	1.38	49.00	35.0	1.40	54.66	36.2	1.51	48.25	36.3	1.33
March	52.10	35.2	1.48	69.89	38.4	1.82	49.10	36.1	1.36	49.00	35.0	1.40	55.35	36.9	1.50	49.71	37.1	1.34
April	51.70	34.7	1.49	61.00	33.7	1.81	48.06	35.6	1.35	47.80	33.9	1.41	54.15	36.1	1.50	48.33	35.8	1.35
May	52.65	35.1	1.50	49.64	28.8	1.72	48.87	36.2	1.35	49.07	34.8	1.41	56.32	37.3	1.51	49.41	36.6	1.35
June	53.00	35.1	1.51	58.71	32.8	1.79	50.65	36.7	1.38	50.20	35.6	1.41	56.92	37.2	1.53	50.05	36.8	1.36
July	51.11	34.3	1.49	62.79	34.5	1.82	51.57	37.1	1.39	51.26	36.1	1.42	56.39	37.1	1.52	49.28	38.5	1.35
August	52.55	35.0	1.51	68.62	36.5	1.88	50.74	36.5	1.39	50.74	36.5	1.39	57.45	38.3	1.50	51.46	38.4	1.34
September	54.15	36.1	1.50	69.62	36.4	1.91	50.54	36.1	1.40	52.82	37.2	1.42	59.14	38.4	1.54	51.71	38.3	1.35
October	54.81	36.3	1.51	68.24	36.3	1.88	51.71	37.2	1.39	53.48	37.4	1.43	57.91	38.1	1.52	52.36	38.5	1.36
November	54.75	36.5	1.50	66.90	32.7	1.74	50.05	36.8	1.36	52.97	37.3	1.42	50.06	38.1	1.55	52.61	38.4	1.37
December	54.75	36.5	1.50	62.84	35.5	1.77	49.27	35.7	1.38	53.39	37.6	1.42	58.59	37.8	1.55	51.95	38.2	1.36
1959: January	53.30	35.3	1.51	65.70	36.1	1.82	51.52	36.8	1.40	52.73	37.4	1.41	58.88	37.5	1.57	49.23	36.2	1.36

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry¹—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																	
Nondurable goods—Continued																		
Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued						Paper and allied products												
Textile bags			Canvas products			Total: Paper and allied products			Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills			Paperboard containers and boxes ²			Paperboard boxes			
1956: Average	\$57.28	39.5	\$1.45	\$55.66	39.2	\$1.42	\$83.03	42.8	\$1.94	\$91.05	44.2	\$2.06	\$76.13	41.6	\$1.83	\$75.89	41.7	\$1.82
1957: Average	59.40	39.6	1.50	57.33	39.0	1.47	86.29	42.3	2.04	94.18	43.4	2.17	79.90	41.4	1.93	79.27	41.5	1.91
1958: January	60.37	39.2	1.54	58.31	39.4	1.48	86.11	41.4	2.06	94.37	42.7	2.21	78.20	39.9	1.96	77.60	40.0	1.94
February	59.44	38.6	1.54	58.80	39.2	1.50	85.49	41.1	2.08	93.26	42.2	2.21	78.41	39.8	1.97	77.81	39.9	1.95
March	59.75	38.8	1.54	59.25	39.5	1.50	86.11	41.4	2.08	93.48	42.3	2.21	79.79	40.3	1.98	78.79	40.2	1.96
April	58.75	37.9	1.55	60.15	40.1	1.50	85.69	41.0	2.09	93.04	42.1	2.21	78.80	39.6	1.99	78.21	39.7	1.97
May	59.06	38.6	1.53	63.80	41.7	1.53	86.10	41.0	2.10	93.24	42.0	2.22	80.40	40.2	2.00	79.79	40.3	1.98
June	59.14	38.4	1.54	63.09	40.7	1.55	88.20	41.8	2.11	95.87	42.8	2.24	83.02	41.1	2.02	82.60	41.3	2.00
July	60.68	39.4	1.54	62.40	41.6	1.50	88.83	41.9	2.12	96.73	42.8	2.26	83.02	41.1	2.02	82.40	41.2	2.00
August	61.38	39.6	1.55	59.15	39.7	1.49	90.53	42.5	2.13	98.31	43.5	2.26	85.68	42.0	2.04	85.04	42.1	2.02
September	63.55	41.0	1.55	63.11	40.2	1.57	91.38	42.7	2.14	99.20	43.7	2.27	86.09	42.2	2.04	85.65	42.4	2.02
October	60.98	39.6	1.54	60.05	40.3	1.49	91.38	42.7	2.14	98.75	43.5	2.27	86.50	42.4	2.04	85.85	42.5	2.02
November	60.83	39.5	1.54	60.20	40.4	1.49	90.95	42.5	2.14	98.72	43.3	2.28	86.09	42.2	2.04	84.62	42.1	2.01
December	61.07	39.4	1.55	60.90	40.6	1.50	91.16	42.4	2.15	99.39	43.4	2.29	85.07	41.7	2.04	84.64	41.9	2.02
1959: January	63.02	40.4	1.56	60.50	39.8	1.52	91.58	42.4	2.16	100.07	43.7	2.29	84.87	41.2	2.06	84.46	41.4	2.04
Paper and allied products—Continued						Printing, publishing, and allied industries												
Fiber cans, tubes, and drums			Other paper and allied products			Total: Printing, publishing, and allied industries			Newspapers			Periodicals			Books			
1956: Average	\$79.56	40.8	\$1.95	\$72.92	41.2	\$1.77	\$93.90	38.8	\$2.42	\$99.64	36.1	\$2.76	\$96.16	39.9	\$2.41	\$83.84	40.5	\$2.07
1957: Average	83.01	40.1	2.07	76.07	40.9	1.86	96.25	38.5	2.50	102.03	35.8	2.85	101.05	40.1	2.52	84.35	39.6	2.13
1958: January	83.10	39.2	2.12	76.97	40.3	1.91	95.76	37.7	2.54	100.10	35.0	2.86	100.47	39.4	2.55	85.06	39.2	2.17
February	81.27	38.7	2.10	76.97	40.3	1.91	96.14	37.7	2.55	101.44	35.1	2.89	99.71	39.1	2.55	84.02	38.9	2.16
March	87.95	41.1	2.14	77.36	40.5	1.91	97.02	37.9	2.56	101.09	35.1	2.88	102.31	39.5	2.59	84.24	39.0	2.16
April	82.60	38.6	2.14	76.99	40.1	1.92	96.14	37.7	2.55	102.37	35.3	2.90	99.07	38.7	2.56	85.02	39.0	2.18
May	84.63	39.0	2.17	76.61	39.9	1.92	97.01	37.6	2.58	103.72	35.4	2.93	98.81	38.3	2.58	85.58	38.9	2.20
June	84.89	39.3	2.16	77.97	40.4	1.93	97.38	37.6	2.59	103.72	35.4	2.93	100.23	39.0	2.57	85.75	38.8	2.21
July	88.29	40.5	2.18	78.55	40.7	1.93	97.38	37.6	2.59	102.65	35.0	2.93	103.62	39.4	2.63	85.19	38.9	2.19
August	89.60	41.1	2.18	79.95	41.0	1.95	98.54	37.9	2.60	103.14	35.2	2.93	108.68	40.4	2.69	88.26	39.4	2.24
September	89.98	40.9	2.20	80.75	41.2	1.96	99.56	38.0	2.62	104.49	35.3	2.96	107.86	39.8	2.71	88.53	39.7	2.23
October	92.51	41.3	2.24	80.95	41.3	1.96	99.68	37.9	2.63	105.19	35.3	2.98	105.73	39.6	2.67	87.42	39.2	2.23
November	90.15	42.8	2.27	80.75	41.2	1.96	99.30	37.9	2.62	105.44	35.5	2.97	102.70	38.9	2.64	86.46	38.6	2.24
December	88.62	40.1	2.21	81.16	41.2	1.97	101.76	38.4	2.65	109.66	36.4	3.01	104.15	39.3	2.65	87.58	39.1	2.24
1959: January	87.81	39.2	2.24	81.38	41.1	1.98	99.41	37.8	2.63	103.06	34.7	2.97	104.15	39.3	2.65	88.88	39.5	2.25
Printing, publishing, and allied industries—Continued															Chemicals and allied products			
Commercial printing			Lithographing			Greeting cards			Bookbinding and related industries			Miscellaneous publishing and printing services			Total: Chemicals and allied products			
1956: Average	\$93.03	40.1	\$2.32	\$94.40	40.0	\$2.36	\$61.44	38.4	\$1.60	\$72.10	39.4	\$1.83	\$109.09	39.1	\$2.79	\$87.14	41.3	\$2.11
1957: Average	95.76	39.9	2.40	96.53	39.4	2.45	64.18	38.2	1.68	73.71	39.0	1.89	110.78	38.6	2.87	91.46	41.2	2.22
1958: January	95.74	39.4	2.43	94.87	38.1	2.49	67.61	38.2	1.77	73.14	37.7	1.94	108.77	37.9	2.87	92.62	40.8	2.27
February	95.40	39.1	2.44	96.25	38.5	2.50	68.71	38.6	1.78	72.95	37.8	1.93	109.73	38.1	2.88	92.57	40.6	2.28
March	96.68	39.3	2.46	98.42	38.9	2.53	70.38	39.1	1.80	73.15	37.9	1.93	110.21	38.4	2.87	92.39	40.7	2.27
April	94.92	38.9	2.44	97.52	38.7	2.52	69.09	38.6	1.79	72.95	37.8	1.93	107.73	37.8	2.85	92.39	40.7	2.27
May	94.82	38.7	2.45	97.54	38.4	2.54	68.53	38.5	1.78	73.53	37.9	1.94	110.96	38.0	2.92	93.43	40.8	2.29
June	96.22	38.8	2.48	98.81	38.9	2.54	66.39	38.6	1.72	74.07	37.6	1.97	111.22	37.7	2.95	94.94	41.1	2.31
July	97.11	39.0	2.49	100.23	39.0	2.57	63.58	37.4	1.70	72.91	37.2	1.96	111.30	37.6	2.96	95.06	40.8	2.33
August	97.75	39.1	2.50	100.61	39.3	2.56	64.09	37.7	1.70	76.43	38.6	1.98	112.86	38.0	2.97	95.24	40.7	2.34
September	100.19	39.6	2.53	101.39	39.3	2.58	66.09	38.2	1.73	75.42	37.9	1.99	110.70	37.4	2.96	95.94	41.0	2.34
October	99.04	39.3	2.52	100.10	39.1	2.56	65.77	37.8	1.74	76.40	38.2	2.00	112.42	37.6	2.99	95.94	41.0	2.34
November	98.39	39.2	2.51	100.61	39.3	2.56	68.60	39.2	1.75	77.93	38.2	2.04	113.78	37.8	3.01	96.82	41.2	2.35
December	100.19	39.6	2.53	101.26	39.4	2.57	68.68	38.8	1.77	78.95	38.7	2.04	113.62	38.0	2.99	97.70	41.4	2.36
1959: January	99.43	39.3	2.53	101.40	39.0	2.60	71.74	39.2	1.83	78.74	38.6	2.04	113.32	37.9	2.99	97.88	41.3	2.37
Industrial inorganic chemicals ²			Alkalies and chlorine			Industrial organic chemicals ³			Plastics, except synthetic rubber			Synthetic rubber			Synthetic fibers			
1956: Average	\$95.35	41.1	\$2.32	\$93.43	40.8	\$2.29	\$92.89	41.1	\$2.26	\$93.66	42.0	\$2.22	\$104.67	41.7	\$2.51	\$78.00	40.0	\$1.95
1957: Average	100.04	41.0	2.44	97.68	40.7	2.40	96.93	40.9	2.37	99.90	41.8	2.39	107.98	40.9	2.64	82.21	40.3	2.04
1958: January	102.50	41.0	2.50	99.88	40.6	2.46	98.17	40.4	2.43	99.55	40.8	2.44	109.62	40.6	2.70	82.37	39.6	2.05
February	102.66	40.9	2.51	99.38	40.4	2.46	97.44	40.1	2.43	99.80	40.9	2.44	109.21	40.6	2.69	81.33	39.1	2.08
March	102.82	40.8	2.52	99.38	40.4	2.46	97.84	40.1	2.44	100.45	41.0	2.44	110.03	40.6	2.71	82.74	39.4	2.10
April	102.56	40.7	2.52	101.18	40.8	2.48	98.00	40.0	2.45	99.47	40.6	2.45	108.14	40.2	2.69	82.71	39.2	2.11
May	103.38	40.7	2.54	99.70	40.2	2.48	98.98	40.4	2.45	102.18	41.2	2.48	110.03	40.6	2.71	83.79	39.9	2.10
June	104.96	41.0	2.56	101.66	40.5	2.51	100.12	40.7	2.46	102.75	41.1	2.50	112.61	41.1	2.74	85.44	40.3	2.12
July	104.60	40.7	2.57	103.53	40.6	2.55	100.69	40.6	2.48	102.31	40.6	2.52	111.52	40.7	2.74	86.07	40.6	2.12
August	105.41	40.7	2.59	102.17	39.6	2.58	100.85	40.5	2.49	104.08	41.3	2.52	112.75	41.0	2.75	87.08	40.5	2.15
September	107.42	41.0	2.62	105.01	40.7	2.58	102.25	40.9	2.50	105.75	41.8	2.53	113.98	41.0	2.78	86.46	40.4	2.14
October	105.97	40.6	2.61	105.30	40.5	2.60	101.91	40.6	2.51	105.66	41.6	2.54	114.67	41.1	2.79	84.96	39.7	2.14
November	107.01	41.0	2.61	106.08	40.8	2.60	103.07	40.9	2.52	107.70	42.4	2.54	117.88	41.8	2.82	85.60	40.0	2.14
December	109.25	41.7	2.62	106.97	41.3	2.59	103.57	41.1	2.52	106.68	42.0	2.54	120.56	42.3	2.85	86.43	40.2	2.15
1959: January	108.88	41.4	2.63	107.38	41.3	2.60	104.24	41.2	2.53	107.87	42.3	2.55	122.55	42.7	2.87	85.81	40.1	2.14

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry¹—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	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings		
																						Manufacturing—Continued	
Nonurable goods—Continued																							
Chemicals and allied products—Continued																							
Explosives																							
Drugs and medicines																							
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations ²																							
Soap and glycerin																							
Paints, pigments, and fillers ³																							
Paints, varnishes, lacquers, and enamels																							
1956: Average	\$87.29	40.6	\$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	\$84.04	41.4	\$2.03					
1957: Average	93.30	41.1	2.27	82.82	40.8	2.03	96.17	41.1	2.34	104.65	41.2	2.54	89.38	41.0	2.18	87.33	41.0	2.13					
1958: January	90.32	39.1	2.31	85.49	41.1	2.08	98.74	40.8	2.42	108.09	41.1	2.63	89.20	41.0	2.23	86.76	39.8	2.18					
February	92.97	39.9	2.33	85.11	41.2	2.09	96.47	39.7	2.43	104.54	39.6	2.64	88.98	39.9	2.23	86.76	39.8	2.18					
March	92.20	39.4	2.34	85.90	41.1	2.09	98.90	40.7	2.43	107.98	40.9	2.64	89.60	40.0	2.24	87.60	40.0	2.19					
April	91.49	39.1	2.34	85.68	40.8	2.10	98.33	40.3	2.44	107.45	40.7	2.64	89.65	40.2	2.23	87.42	40.1	2.18					
May	92.76	39.3	2.36	84.85	40.6	2.09	99.31	40.7	2.44	108.12	40.8	2.65	91.58	40.7	2.25	89.76	40.8	2.20					
June	95.65	40.7	2.35	86.11	41.2	2.09	100.21	40.9	2.45	109.06	41.0	2.66	95.57	42.1	2.27	93.91	42.3	2.22					
July	95.36	39.9	2.39	86.71	40.9	2.12	100.21	40.9	2.45	109.47	41.0	2.67	95.91	41.7	2.30	93.63	41.8	2.24					
August	98.16	40.9	2.40	85.41	40.1	2.13	104.16	42.0	2.48	113.21	42.4	2.67	94.58	41.3	2.29	91.88	41.2	2.23					
September	99.29	41.2	2.41	85.63	40.2	2.13	105.00	42.0	2.50	114.90	42.4	2.71	94.76	41.2	2.30	92.29	41.2	2.24					
October	99.53	41.3	2.41	86.24	40.3	2.14	102.18	41.2	2.48	111.10	41.3	2.69	94.02	40.7	2.31	91.58	40.7	2.25					
November	99.46	41.3	2.42	87.29	40.6	2.15	102.09	41.0	2.49	110.70	41.0	2.70	95.76	41.1	2.33	92.43	40.9	2.26					
December	98.40	41.0	2.40	88.54	40.8	2.17	105.67	42.1	2.51	115.45	42.6	2.71	97.11	41.5	2.34	94.62	41.5	2.28					
1959: January	98.42	40.5	2.43	88.97	41.0	2.17	102.16	40.7	2.51	110.57	40.8	2.71	96.35	41.0	2.35	93.66	40.9	2.29					
Gum and wood chemicals																							
Fertilizers																							
Vegetable and animal oils and fats ²																							
Vegetable oils																							
Animal oils and fats																							
Miscellaneous chemicals ³																							
1956: Average	\$75.33	42.8	\$1.76	\$67.68	42.3	\$1.60	\$74.58	45.2	\$1.65	\$67.95	45.0	\$1.51	\$85.35	45.4	\$1.88	\$80.38	40.8	\$1.97					
1957: Average	78.20	42.5	1.84	71.83	42.5	1.69	78.67	44.7	1.76	71.62	44.7	1.60	88.75	44.6	1.99	84.03	40.4	2.08					
1958: January	79.90	42.5	1.88	73.25	42.1	1.74	80.19	44.8	1.79	74.29	45.3	1.64	90.00	43.9	2.05	85.60	40.0	2.14					
February	78.50	41.1	1.91	71.10	41.1	1.73	80.15	43.8	1.83	73.48	44.0	1.67	91.12	43.6	2.09	86.22	40.1	2.15					
March	77.83	41.4	1.88	72.58	43.2	1.68	81.10	43.6	1.86	74.63	43.9	1.70	90.29	43.2	2.09	86.18	39.9	2.16					
April	81.83	42.4	1.93	73.52	43.5	1.69	81.78	43.5	1.88	77.44	44.0	1.76	88.17	42.8	2.06	86.22	40.1	2.15					
May	80.03	41.9	1.91	78.41	44.3	1.77	81.08	42.9	1.89	77.22	42.9	1.80	86.43	43.0	2.01	86.40	40.0	2.16					
June	79.93	41.2	1.94	72.51	41.2	1.76	84.29	43.9	1.92	80.29	43.4	1.85	89.24	44.4	2.01	87.45	40.3	2.17					
July	81.45	42.2	1.93	73.44	40.8	1.80	84.24	43.2	1.95	80.28	42.7	1.88	88.27	43.7	2.02	85.54	39.6	2.16					
August	80.26	41.8	1.92	72.92	41.2	1.77	83.18	43.1	1.93	78.67	42.7	1.84	88.71	43.7	2.03	86.98	39.9	2.18					
September	80.64	42.0	1.92	75.54	42.2	1.79	81.91	43.8	1.87	75.52	43.4	1.74	90.82	44.3	2.05	86.98	39.9	2.18					
October	79.90	41.4	1.93	75.23	42.5	1.77	83.44	46.1	1.81	79.51	47.9	1.66	89.87	43.0	2.09	87.64	40.2	2.18					
November	80.77	41.0	1.97	75.29	42.3	1.78	83.08	45.9	1.81	77.08	47.0	1.64	89.93	44.1	2.13	89.10	40.5	2.20					
December	81.71	41.9	1.95	75.66	41.8	1.81	82.70	44.7	1.85	76.84	45.2	1.70	91.98	43.8	2.10	89.06	40.3	2.21					
1959: January	81.64	41.6	1.96	76.82	43.4	1.77	83.47	44.4	1.88	77.95	44.8	1.74	92.21	43.7	2.11	88.80	40.0	2.22					
Chemicals and allied products—Continued																							
Products of petroleum and coal																							
Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics																							
Compressed and liquefied gases																							
Total: Products of petroleum and coal																							
Petroleum refining																							
Coke, other petroleum and coal products																							
Total: Rubber products																							
1956: Average	\$66.30	39.0	\$1.70	\$90.09	42.1	\$2.14	\$104.39	40.1	\$2.54	\$108.39	40.9	\$2.65	\$91.32	41.7	\$2.19	\$87.23	40.2	\$2.17					
1957: Average	68.85	38.9	1.77	95.91	41.7	2.30	108.39	40.9	2.65	112.88	40.9	2.76	96.00	41.2	2.33	91.53	40.5	2.26					
1958: January	70.80	38.9	1.82	97.58	41.0	2.38	109.89	40.4	2.72	115.06	40.8	2.82	93.06	39.1	2.38	87.48	38.2	2.29					
February	71.94	39.1	1.84	97.82	41.1	2.38	108.53	39.9	2.72	113.24	40.3	2.81	92.02	38.5	2.39	85.04	37.3	2.28					
March	71.37	39.0	1.83	96.15	40.4	2.38	109.07	40.1	2.72	114.09	40.6	2.81	91.25	38.5	2.37	87.02	38.0	2.28					
April	72.52	39.2	1.85	98.23	41.1	2.39	110.97	40.5	2.74	115.59	40.7	2.84	94.96	39.9	2.38	85.88	37.5	2.29					
May	72.73	39.1	1.86	98.71	41.3	2.39	110.16	40.5	2.72	113.65	40.3	2.82	98.23	41.1	2.39	87.86	38.2	2.30					
June	72.15	39.0	1.85	100.74	41.8	2.41	111.93	41.0	2.73	115.75	40.9	2.83	98.71	41.3	2.39	91.10	39.1	2.33					
July	71.04	38.4	1.85	98.57	40.9	2.41	113.16	41.0	2.76	117.26	41.0	2.86	99.46	41.1	2.42	91.89	39.1	2.35					
August	71.81	38.4	1.87	101.09	41.6	2.43	110.29	40.4	2.73	113.08	40.1	2.82	100.85	41.5	2.43	96.80	40.5	2.39					
September	73.12	39.1	1.87	100.60	41.4	2.43	112.33	40.7	2.76	116.00	40.7	2.85	101.02	40.9	2.47	97.51	40.8	2.39					
October	75.01	39.9	1.88	100.86	41.0	2.46	110.15	40.2	2.74	113.48	40.1	2.83	98.98	40.4	2.45	97.27	40.7	2.39					
November	74.64	39.7	1.88	103.91	41.9	2.48	112.46	40.6	2.77	116.28	40.8	2.85	99.60	40.0	2.49	98.09	40.7	2.41					
December	75.05	39.5	1.90	102.51	41.5	2.47	111.35	40.2	2.77	114.86	40.3	2.85	99.60	40.0	2.49	102.66	41.9	2.45					
1959: January	73.53	38.7	1.90	103.58	41.6	2.49	114.26	41.1	2.78	118.12	41.3	2.86	102.21	40.4	2.53	99.87	41.1	2.43					
Rubber products—Continued																							
Leather and leather products																							
Tires and inner tubes																							
Rubber footwear																							
Other rubber products																							
Total: Leather and leather products																							
Leather: tanned, cured, and finished																							
Industrial leather belting and packing																							
1956: Average	\$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	\$73.71	40.5	\$1.82					
1957: Average	106.52	40.5	2.63	73.47	39.5	1.86	82.62	40.7	2.03	57.60	37.4	1.54	76.64	39.3	1.95	77.27	41.1	1.88					
1958: January	98.52	36.9	2.67	74.87	39.2	1.91	80.94	39.1	2.07	58.19	37.3	1.56	77.42	39.1	1.98	75.43	39.7	1.90					
February	93.02	35.1	2.65	74.68	39.1	1.91	80.32	38.8	2.07	57.41	36.8	1.56	77.02	38.9	1.98	71.25	37.7	1.89					
March	98.05	37.0	2.65	76.61	39.9	1.92	79.87	38.4	2.08	56.43	36.2	1.57	75.65	38.4	1.97	72.58	38.4	1.89					
April	95.67	36.1	2.65	75.46	39.3	1.92	79.87	38.4	2.08	53.54	34.1	1.57	74.65	37.7	1.98	69.19	37.0	1.87					
May	99.48	37.4	2.66	75.85	39.3	1.93	80.29	38.6	2.08	55.42	35.3	1.57	75.82	38.1	1.99	70.87	37.3	1.90					
June	103.63	38.1	2.72	77.20	40.0	1.93	83.77	39.7	2.11	57.46	36.6	1.57	78.98	39.1	2.02	73.73	38.2	1.93					
July	106.59	38.9	2.74	75.25	39.4	1.91	82.92	39.3	2.11	57.97	37.4	1.55	76.40	38.2	2.00	74.31	38.5	1.93					
August	113.96	40.7	2.80	77.18	40.2	1.92	86.24	40.3	2.														

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry¹-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																
																			Nondurable goods-Continued			Leather and leather products-Continued			Transportation and public utilities										
																		Leather and leather products-Continued			Transportation														
																		Boot and shoe cut stock and findings			Footwear (except rubber)			Luggage			Handbags and small leather goods			Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods			Class I railroads ²		
1956: Average	\$53.63	37.5	\$1.43	\$53.57	37.2	\$1.44	\$62.88	39.3	\$1.60	\$51.00	37.5	\$1.36	\$48.47	37.0	\$1.31	\$88.40	41.7	\$2.12																	
1957: Average	55.42	37.7	1.47	55.13	37.0	1.49	62.43	38.3	1.63	53.68	37.8	1.42	49.59	36.2	1.37	94.24	41.7	2.26																	
1958: January	56.55	37.7	1.50	56.17	37.2	1.51	56.62	33.5	1.69	54.67	37.7	1.45	49.32	36.0	1.37	99.01	41.6	2.38																	
February	55.65	37.1	1.50	54.96	36.4	1.51	59.32	35.1	1.69	55.83	38.5	1.45	50.46	36.3	1.39	101.26	41.5	2.44																	
March	53.70	35.8	1.50	53.96	35.5	1.52	60.29	36.1	1.67	56.12	38.7	1.45	50.40	36.0	1.40	96.24	40.1	2.40																	
April	52.90	34.8	1.52	49.68	32.9	1.51	62.33	37.1	1.68	52.49	36.2	1.45	50.34	35.7	1.41	98.95	41.4	2.39																	
May	54.96	36.4	1.51	51.94	34.4	1.51	63.25	38.1	1.66	52.13	36.2	1.44	49.98	35.7	1.40	100.12	41.2	2.43																	
June	57.15	38.1	1.50	54.36	36.0	1.51	63.91	38.5	1.66	53.36	36.8	1.45	50.04	36.0	1.39	101.19	41.3	2.45																	
July	56.85	37.9	1.50	55.80	37.2	1.50	66.08	39.1	1.69	53.42	37.1	1.44	50.26	35.9	1.40	103.28	42.5	2.43																	
August	55.35	36.9	1.50	55.57	36.8	1.51	66.07	39.8	1.66	55.30	38.4	1.44	50.40	36.0	1.40	100.94	41.2	2.45																	
September	54.45	36.3	1.50	54.93	35.9	1.53	66.57	40.1	1.66	54.96	37.9	1.45	49.62	35.7	1.39	103.39	42.2	2.45																	
October	55.05	36.7	1.50	55.08	36.0	1.53	65.01	39.4	1.65	58.58	40.4	1.45	50.87	36.6	1.39	103.52	42.6	2.43																	
November	57.22	37.4	1.53	56.21	36.5	1.54	66.19	39.4	1.68	59.42	40.7	1.46	51.01	36.7	1.39	104.19	40.7	2.56																	
December	59.04	39.1	1.51	58.67	38.1	1.54	66.08	39.1	1.69	56.30	39.1	1.44	51.71	37.2	1.39	107.35	42.6	2.52																	
1959: January	58.98	38.8	1.52	60.30	38.9	1.55	64.16	37.3	1.72	55.33	37.9	1.46	51.61	36.6	1.41																				

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry¹—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings
	Finance, insurance, and real estate ²			Service and miscellaneous									
	Banks and trust companies	Security dealers and exchanges	Insurance carriers	Hotels, year-round ¹⁰			Personal services				Motion picture production and distribution		
						Laundries		Cleaning and dyeing plants					
1956: Average	\$61.97	\$97.56	\$77.49	\$42.13	40.9	\$1.03	\$42.32	40.3	\$1.05	\$49.77	39.5	\$1.26	\$91.66
1957: Average	64.21	98.77	80.73	43.52	40.3	1.08	43.27	39.7	1.09	50.57	38.9	1.30	99.48
1958: January	65.56	98.19	82.12	44.40	40.0	1.11	43.68	39.0	1.12	49.27	37.9	1.30	97.43
February	65.60	97.77	82.68	44.58	39.8	1.12	43.23	38.6	1.12	47.09	36.5	1.29	98.79
March	65.53	95.65	82.60	44.29	39.9	1.11	43.68	39.0	1.12	49.53	38.1	1.30	97.84
April	65.60	98.64	82.38	44.29	39.9	1.11	44.30	39.2	1.13	50.70	38.7	1.31	95.43
May	65.72	103.60	82.59	44.80	40.0	1.12	44.75	39.6	1.13	52.40	39.7	1.32	96.26
June	65.56	105.42	82.86	45.31	40.1	1.13	45.37	39.8	1.14	53.47	39.9	1.34	96.55
July	65.93	106.21	83.00	45.60	40.0	1.14	45.26	39.7	1.14	51.07	38.4	1.33	97.10
August	65.80	107.55	83.49	44.91	40.1	1.12	44.80	39.3	1.14	49.48	37.2	1.33	97.67
September	65.98	108.04	83.19	45.09	39.9	1.13	44.80	39.3	1.14	51.34	38.6	1.33	100.62
October	66.24	115.41	82.97	45.65	40.4	1.13	44.92	39.4	1.14	52.80	39.4	1.34	102.32
November	66.54	121.46	83.45	45.49	39.9	1.14	44.23	38.8	1.14	51.86	38.7	1.34	101.44
December	66.48	123.49	84.36	46.40	40.0	1.16	44.69	39.2	1.14	51.32	38.3	1.34	104.29
1959: January	67.04	121.50	84.68	45.77	39.8	1.15	45.08	39.2	1.15	52.11	38.6	1.35	101.93

¹ For comparability of data with those published in issues prior to August 1958 and coverage of these series, see footnote 1, table A-2.

In addition, hours and earnings data for anthracite mining have been revised from January 1953 and are not comparable with those published in issues prior to August 1953.

For mining, manufacturing, laundries, and cleaning and dyeing plants data, refer to production and related workers; for contract construction, to construction workers; and for the remaining industries, unless otherwise noted, to nonsupervisory workers and working supervisors.

Data for the latest month are preliminary.

² Italicized titles which follow are components of this industry.

³ Averages shown for 1956 are not strictly comparable with those for later years.

⁴ Data beginning with January 1958 are not strictly comparable with those shown for earlier years.

⁵ Figures for Class I railroads (excluding switching and terminal companies) are based upon monthly data summarized in the M-300 report by the Interstate Commerce Commission and relate to all employees who received pay during the month, except executives, officials, and staff assistants (ICO Group I).

⁶ Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as switchboard operators, service assistants, operating-room instructors, and pay-station attendants. In 1957, such employees made up 39 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

⁷ 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 1957, such employees made up 29 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

⁸ Data relate to domestic nonsupervisory employees except messengers.

⁹ Average weekly hours and average hourly earnings data are not available.

¹⁰ Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips not included.

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 5).

TABLE C-2. Average weekly earnings, gross and net spendable, of production workers in manufacturing industries, in current and 1947-49 dollars¹

Item	1958														Annual average	
															1957	1956
	Jan. ²	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.			
<i>Manufacturing</i>																
Gross average weekly earnings:																
Current dollars	\$87.38	\$88.04	\$86.58	\$85.17	\$85.39	\$84.35	\$83.50	\$83.10	\$82.04	\$80.81	\$81.45	\$80.64	\$81.66	\$82.39	\$79.99	
1947-49 dollars	70.58	71.17	69.88	68.85	69.03	68.19	67.39	67.18	66.38	65.43	66.06	65.83	66.77	68.54	68.84	
Net spendable average weekly earnings:																
Worker with no dependents:																
Current dollars	71.20	72.10	70.93	69.80	69.97	69.14	68.46	68.14	67.29	66.30	66.81	66.17	66.98	67.57	65.86	
1947-49 dollars	57.51	58.29	57.25	56.43	56.56	55.89	55.25	55.08	54.44	53.68	54.18	54.02	54.77	56.21	56.68	
Worker with 3 dependents:																
Current dollars	78.70	79.60	78.41	77.25	77.43	76.58	75.88	75.55	74.68	73.67	74.20	73.54	74.37	74.97	73.22	
1947-49 dollars	63.57	64.35	63.28	62.45	62.59	61.91	61.25	61.08	60.42	59.65	60.18	60.03	60.81	62.37	63.01	

¹ For comparability of data with those published in issues prior to August 1958, see footnote 1, table A-2.

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 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 been computed for 2 types of income-receivers: (1) a worker with no dependents; (2) a worker with 3 dependents. The primary value of the spendable series is that of measuring relative changes in disposable earnings for 2 types of income receivers.

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 without direct regard to marital status, family composition, or other sources of income.

Gross and net spendable average weekly earnings expressed in 1947-49 dollars 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.

² Preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE C-3. Indexes of aggregate weekly man-hours in industrial and construction activities¹

[1947-49=100]

Industry	1959		1958										Annual average		
	Feb. ²	Jan. ²	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1957	1956
Total	93.8	94.8	96.7	98.5	97.8	99.6	97.3	93.8	93.9	90.9	89.0	89.9	89.7	105.6	109.9
Mining	66.1	68.1	69.8	68.4	68.0	68.3	67.4	66.1	68.7	65.1	64.5	67.0	69.3	81.4	83.8
Contract construction	91.6	99.9	105.7	123.8	135.3	136.1	137.9	132.1	128.1	122.7	109.1	98.9	85.9	127.3	135.0
Manufacturing	96.0	95.8	97.3	96.9	94.5	96.5	93.5	90.2	90.6	88.1	87.8	90.2	91.5	104.1	108.1
Durable goods	101.4	101.3	102.3	101.2	96.0	98.6	94.0	92.0	93.7	91.3	91.6	94.4	95.7	112.9	117.3
Ordinance and accessories	320.3	329.0	330.1	317.6	297.0	305.0	293.5	295.1	300.9	297.9	303.9	298.2	294.4	339.4	378.8
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	70.1	70.8	74.5	76.3	80.0	79.8	77.4	73.6	76.7	70.3	66.2	65.6	65.4	76.6	88.1
Furniture and fixtures	104.9	103.8	105.3	105.3	106.4	105.1	100.7	91.9	92.1	88.7	89.0	92.7	93.7	103.9	107.7
Stone, clay, and glass products	93.8	93.8	96.4	98.6	97.9	101.9	99.3	95.6	94.9	91.0	88.9	89.2	89.2	104.5	109.6
Primary metal industries	96.8	94.1	92.4	90.0	86.2	86.3	81.9	80.6	81.1	77.1	77.2	81.0	82.7	105.4	110.6
Fabricated metal products (except ordinance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	106.3	105.4	107.9	107.2	102.5	107.0	101.3	97.3	98.3	94.6	94.8	98.0	99.8	115.9	116.6
Machinery (except electrical)	94.2	92.3	91.1	87.9	85.6	86.9	83.2	84.3	86.7	87.5	89.9	92.9	93.7	111.0	116.8
Electrical machinery	124.4	124.4	124.9	124.7	116.1	120.0	113.6	109.0	110.6	109.1	110.9	114.3	116.7	134.0	138.5
Transportation equipment	118.0	123.9	125.7	121.5	99.1	108.7	103.2	105.0	107.7	107.1	108.3	113.5	116.5	139.6	138.5
Instruments and related products	110.6	109.5	110.3	109.6	107.9	106.5	102.0	100.2	101.9	101.3	104.0	105.4	106.8	117.5	121.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	93.9	91.5	94.4	99.3	100.9	98.9	93.6	88.0	90.9	88.3	88.6	90.1	89.7	101.2	105.9
Nondurable goods	89.6	89.3	91.2	91.7	92.6	94.0	92.8	88.0	87.0	84.3	83.3	85.2	86.6	93.7	97.0
Food and kindred products	74.4	77.0	82.2	86.2	91.4	98.1	97.0	89.2	84.7	78.7	75.4	74.7	75.5	86.4	90.6
Tobacco manufactures	71.2	76.4	82.7	82.7	92.1	95.8	84.1	68.3	69.1	67.1	66.1	68.4	74.5	80.8	86.4
Textile-mill products	72.7	71.5	73.0	73.7	72.9	71.8	70.6	67.5	68.0	65.3	64.5	66.8	68.0	74.7	80.6
Apparel and other finished textile products	105.4	100.7	101.3	100.3	100.7	101.2	101.1	94.1	92.4	91.3	90.5	94.0	98.2	102.0	104.1
Paper and allied products	109.1	109.8	110.3	111.4	112.0	112.2	110.3	105.5	106.4	104.0	104.5	105.8	105.9	113.9	116.4
Printing, publishing and allied industries	108.4	108.4	111.5	109.7	110.2	110.0	108.5	106.6	107.6	107.3	108.4	109.5	108.7	112.4	112.7
Chemicals and allied products	100.4	100.3	100.7	100.3	100.3	99.2	97.2	95.7	97.2	98.6	100.0	100.0	99.6	106.2	108.3
Products of petroleum and coal	80.3	83.8	82.4	83.9	81.6	85.0	84.3	85.5	85.8	84.5	84.1	83.2	83.9	91.1	93.8
Rubber products	103.7	102.9	104.3	100.0	99.4	96.2	92.1	86.1	86.3	82.7	83.0	87.8	89.7	104.8	106.7
Leather and leather products	95.8	94.2	93.3	89.5	85.9	86.8	88.8	87.2	84.8	78.3	75.3	85.3	88.6	90.8	93.9

¹ For comparability of data with those published in issues prior to August 1958, see footnote 1, table A-2.
 For mining and manufacturing data, refer to production and related workers; for contract construction, to construction workers.

² Preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE C-4. Indexes of aggregate weekly payrolls in industrial and construction activities¹

[1947-49=100]

Activity	1959		1958										Annual average		
	Feb. ²	Jan. ²	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1957	1956
Mining	-----	108.5	109.4	106.8	105.0	105.5	103.6	101.8	106.2	99.0	98.2	103.6	108.0	124.3	121.6
Contract construction	-----	174.3	184.4	212.2	231.4	232.9	232.8	223.1	213.3	205.1	183.2	166.3	145.5	207.1	207.7
Manufacturing	158.4	158.1	160.4	158.4	152.5	155.7	150.0	144.8	144.9	140.9	139.6	143.6	144.9	162.7	161.4

¹ See footnote 1, table C-3.

² Preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE C-5. Average hourly earnings, gross and excluding overtime, of production workers in manufacturing, by major industry group ¹

Year and month	Gross	Excluding over-time ²	Gross	Excluding over-time ²	Gross	Excluding over-time ²	Gross	Excluding over-time ²	Gross	Excluding over-time ²	Gross	Excluding over-time ²	Gross	Excluding over-time ²	Gross	Excluding over-time ²
	Durable goods															
	Total: Manufacturing		Total: Durable goods		Ordinance and accessories		Lumber and wood products (except furniture)		Furniture and fixtures		Stone, clay, and glass products		Primary metal industries		Fabricated metal products	
1956: Average	\$1.98	\$1.91	\$2.10	\$2.03	\$2.19	\$2.12	\$1.76	\$1.69	\$1.69	\$1.64	\$1.96	\$1.88	\$2.36	\$2.29	\$2.07	\$2.00
1957: Average	2.07	2.01	2.20	2.14	2.34	2.28	1.81	1.75	1.75	1.70	2.05	1.98	2.50	2.44	2.18	2.11
1958: January	2.11	2.06	2.24	2.20	2.44	2.38	1.81	1.75	1.76	1.72	2.10	2.04	2.56	2.52	2.22	2.17
February	2.10	2.06	2.24	2.20	2.44	2.38	1.82	1.77	1.77	1.73	2.09	2.04	2.56	2.53	2.22	2.18
March	2.11	2.07	2.25	2.21	2.45	2.39	1.82	1.77	1.77	1.74	2.09	2.03	2.57	2.54	2.23	2.19
April	2.11	2.07	2.25	2.21	2.46	2.40	1.84	1.79	1.77	1.74	2.09	2.03	2.58	2.54	2.24	2.20
May	2.12	2.07	2.26	2.21	2.46	2.41	1.88	1.82	1.77	1.74	2.09	2.02	2.58	2.55	2.25	2.21
June	2.12	2.07	2.27	2.22	2.48	2.43	1.88	1.81	1.78	1.74	2.10	2.03	2.61	2.57	2.27	2.21
July	2.13	2.08	2.28	2.23	2.48	2.42	1.89	1.83	1.77	1.73	2.11	2.04	2.68	2.64	2.28	2.22
August	2.13	2.07	2.29	2.23	2.48	2.42	1.91	1.83	1.78	1.73	2.13	2.05	2.70	2.65	2.29	2.22
September	2.14	2.08	2.30	2.24	2.50	2.43	1.94	1.86	1.80	1.73	2.16	2.07	2.73	2.67	2.29	2.22
October	2.14	2.08	2.29	2.23	2.50	2.44	1.95	1.87	1.79	1.73	2.11	2.03	2.74	2.68	2.28	2.21
November	2.17	2.11	2.34	2.26	2.51	2.44	1.93	1.85	1.79	1.73	2.14	2.06	2.75	2.69	2.32	2.24
December	2.19	2.12	2.36	2.28	2.54	2.48	1.92	1.86	1.80	1.73	2.16	2.08	2.75	2.68	2.33	2.26
1959: January ³	2.19	2.13	2.35	2.29	2.53	2.47	1.90	1.83	1.80	1.74	2.16	2.09	2.77	2.70	2.32	2.26
Year and month	Durable goods—Continued															
	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 manufacturing	
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	\$1.44	\$1.42
1957: Average	2.30	2.23	2.07	2.02	2.41	2.35	2.11	2.06	1.81	1.76	1.88	1.83	1.93	1.86	1.52	1.50
1958: January	2.34	2.30	2.12	2.10	2.46	2.41	2.15	2.11	1.85	1.81	1.92	1.88	2.01	1.94	1.56	1.53
February	2.35	2.30	2.13	2.11	2.46	2.42	2.15	2.12	1.84	1.80	1.92	1.87	2.01	1.94	1.56	1.55
March	2.36	2.31	2.14	2.11	2.47	2.43	2.17	2.13	1.84	1.80	1.93	1.88	2.01	1.95	1.59	1.58
April	2.36	2.32	2.14	2.11	2.47	2.44	2.17	2.14	1.85	1.81	1.94	1.89	2.01	1.95	1.65	1.62
May	2.37	2.33	2.14	2.12	2.49	2.45	2.18	2.15	1.84	1.81	1.94	1.89	2.01	1.95	1.66	1.63
June	2.38	2.33	2.15	2.12	2.50	2.46	2.19	2.16	1.85	1.80	1.94	1.89	2.01	1.95	1.67	1.63
July	2.38	2.33	2.15	2.12	2.53	2.48	2.20	2.17	1.84	1.80	1.94	1.89	2.01	1.92	1.66	1.63
August	2.38	2.33	2.14	2.10	2.55	2.48	2.21	2.17	1.84	1.80	1.93	1.88	1.97	1.89	1.59	1.55
September	2.39	2.34	2.16	2.10	2.55	2.49	2.22	2.17	1.85	1.79	1.95	1.89	1.99	1.91	1.50	1.48
October	2.39	2.34	2.15	2.10	2.55	2.48	2.21	2.17	1.85	1.79	1.95	1.89	2.00	1.93	1.67	1.50
November	2.43	2.36	2.19	2.13	2.63	2.53	2.23	2.17	1.86	1.81	1.96	1.90	2.04	1.96	1.60	1.58
December	2.44	2.37	2.20	2.14	2.66	2.54	2.24	2.18	1.88	1.82	1.97	1.91	2.06	1.98	1.65	1.62
1959: January ³	2.44	2.38	2.21	2.15	2.62	2.54	2.25	2.19	1.90	1.84	1.98	1.92	2.09	2.01	1.64	1.61
Year and month	Nondurable goods—Continued															
	Textile-mill products				Apparel and other finished textile products				Paper and allied products				Printing, publishing, and allied industries ⁴			
	Textile-mill products		Apparel and other finished textile products		Paper and allied products		Printing, publishing, and allied industries ⁴		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	\$2.42	\$2.11	\$2.05	\$2.54	\$2.47	\$2.17	\$2.09	\$1.49	\$1.47	
1957: Average	1.50	1.46	1.49	1.47	2.04	1.94	2.50	2.22	2.16	2.65	2.59	2.26	2.18	1.54	1.52	
1958: January	1.50	1.47	1.51	1.49	2.08	1.99	2.54	2.27	2.22	2.72	2.68	2.29	2.25	1.56	1.54	
February	1.50	1.47	1.50	1.48	2.08	1.99	2.55	2.28	2.23	2.72	2.68	2.28	2.24	1.56	1.54	
March	1.50	1.47	1.49	1.47	2.08	2.00	2.56	2.27	2.22	2.72	2.68	2.29	2.25	1.57	1.55	
April	1.50	1.47	1.50	1.48	2.09	2.01	2.55	2.27	2.22	2.74	2.69	2.29	2.25	1.57	1.56	
May	1.50	1.47	1.50	1.48	2.10	2.01	2.58	2.29	2.24	2.72	2.67	2.30	2.25	1.57	1.55	
June	1.51	1.47	1.50	1.48	2.11	2.02	2.59	2.31	2.26	2.73	2.68	2.33	2.26	1.57	1.55	
July	1.50	1.47	1.50	1.48	2.12	2.03	2.59	2.33	2.28	2.76	2.70	2.35	2.28	1.55	1.53	
August	1.51	1.46	1.52	1.49	2.13	2.03	2.60	2.34	2.28	2.73	2.67	2.39	2.30	1.56	1.54	
September	1.51	1.47	1.53	1.50	2.14	2.03	2.62	2.34	2.28	2.76	2.70	2.39	2.31	1.58	1.56	
October	1.52	1.47	1.53	1.50	2.14	2.03	2.63	2.34	2.27	2.74	2.69	2.39	2.31	1.58	1.55	
November	1.52	1.47	1.52	1.49	2.14	2.04	2.62	2.35	2.29	2.77	2.72	2.41	2.33	1.59	1.56	
December	1.52	1.47	1.52	1.49	2.15	2.05	2.65	2.36	2.30	2.77	2.72	2.45	2.34	1.59	1.56	
1959: January ³	1.53	1.48	1.53	1.51	2.16	2.06	2.63	2.37	2.30	2.78	2.73	2.43	2.35	1.60	1.57	

¹ For comparability of data with those published in issues prior to August 1958, see footnote 1, table A-2.

² Derived by assuming that the overtime hours shown in table C-6 are paid for at the rate of time and one-half.

³ Preliminary.

⁴ 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-6. Gross average weekly hours and average overtime hours of production workers in manufacturing, by major industry group¹

Year and month	Gross	Overtime ²	Gross	Overtime ²	Gross	Overtime ²	Gross	Overtime ²	Gross	Overtime ²	Gross	Overtime ²	Gross	Overtime ²	Gross	Overtime ²
	Durable goods															
Year and month	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
1957: Average	39.8	2.4	40.3	2.4	40.8	2.0	39.8	2.8	40.0	2.3	40.5	3.1	39.5	2.0	40.8	2.8
1958: January	38.7	1.7	38.9	1.6	41.3	2.0	38.5	2.2	38.5	1.6	39.2	2.4	37.2	1.2	38.9	1.7
February	38.4	1.6	38.6	1.5	40.6	1.9	38.7	2.2	38.4	1.5	38.6	2.2	36.8	1.0	38.9	1.6
March	38.6	1.6	39.0	1.5	40.7	1.9	38.9	2.4	38.6	1.5	39.1	2.2	37.1	.9	39.2	1.6
April	38.3	1.5	38.8	1.4	40.7	1.9	38.8	2.2	38.9	1.3	39.0	2.2	36.9	1.0	38.9	1.5
May	38.7	1.7	39.1	1.5	40.6	1.8	39.6	2.6	37.8	1.3	39.7	2.6	37.3	.9	39.4	1.7
June	39.2	1.9	39.6	1.7	40.7	1.6	40.5	2.9	38.8	1.7	40.3	2.8	38.3	1.3	40.0	2.0
July	39.2	1.9	39.4	1.8	40.7	1.9	39.3	2.7	38.9	1.9	40.0	3.0	38.4	1.3	40.0	2.0
August	39.6	2.3	39.8	2.1	40.6	2.1	40.7	3.5	40.5	2.6	40.8	3.2	38.5	1.4	40.4	2.5
September	39.9	2.4	40.2	2.3	41.2	2.4	41.3	3.7	41.0	3.0	41.1	3.4	39.1	1.7	41.0	2.7
October	39.8	2.4	40.1	2.4	41.2	2.2	41.1	3.6	41.0	3.0	41.0	3.3	38.9	1.6	40.8	2.6
November	39.9	2.6	40.3	2.6	41.1	2.3	40.2	3.4	40.8	2.7	40.9	3.3	39.3	1.8	40.8	2.6
December	40.2	2.6	40.8	2.7	41.9	2.2	40.3	3.0	41.2	3.1	40.4	3.0	39.8	2.0	41.2	2.8
1959: January ³	39.9	2.3	40.4	2.3	41.7	2.0	39.6	2.8	40.2	2.6	40.3	2.8	40.1	2.1	40.5	2.2
Durable goods—Continued																
Year and month	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	42.2	3.7	40.8	2.6	40.9	2.9	40.8	2.3	40.3	2.6	39.5	2.5	41.0	3.3	38.9
1957: Average	41.0	2.6	40.1	1.9	40.4	2.4	40.3	2.0	39.9	2.3	39.1	2.4	40.5	3.1	38.6	1.2
1958: January	39.7	1.6	39.1	1.0	38.8	1.4	39.6	1.5	39.2	1.8	38.3	1.9	40.1	2.9	39.0	1.1
February	39.2	1.5	39.0	1.0	38.6	1.3	39.3	1.2	39.0	1.8	38.1	1.9	39.7	2.6	37.9	.7
March	39.5	1.6	39.1	1.0	39.4	1.3	39.4	1.2	39.2	1.8	38.1	1.9	39.6	2.5	37.1	.8
April	39.3	1.5	39.0	.9	39.3	1.2	39.5	1.1	39.0	1.7	37.7	1.7	39.7	2.5	38.0	1.3
May	39.4	1.5	39.1	1.0	39.7	1.4	39.2	1.1	39.1	1.7	38.1	1.9	40.2	2.8	38.7	1.6
June	39.6	1.6	39.6	1.2	39.8	1.5	39.8	1.4	39.5	1.9	38.7	2.1	40.7	3.1	39.7	1.8
July	39.4	1.5	39.3	1.3	39.6	1.5	39.7	1.3	39.2	1.7	39.0	2.2	41.2	3.2	39.6	1.7
August	39.4	1.5	39.7	1.6	40.0	2.1	39.8	1.5	39.5	2.1	39.4	2.4	41.4	3.2	39.6	1.6
September	40.0	1.8	40.4	2.2	39.6	2.0	40.3	1.8	40.1	2.4	39.5	2.6	41.6	3.5	40.1	1.3
October	39.5	1.8	39.9	2.0	40.0	2.5	40.4	1.8	40.3	2.6	39.4	2.5	40.9	3.2	39.6	1.0
November	39.9	2.1	40.6	2.2	40.6	3.3	40.7	2.0	40.4	2.6	39.4	2.5	41.0	3.4	39.2	1.3
December	40.6	2.2	40.6	2.3	41.7	3.8	40.9	2.1	40.4	2.7	39.6	2.6	41.0	3.2	40.1	1.9
1959: January ³	40.6	2.1	40.3	1.9	40.9	2.4	40.8	2.0	40.2	2.4	39.3	2.4	40.5	3.0	39.0	1.5
Non-durable goods—Continued																
Year and month	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	39.6	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
1957: Average	38.9	2.2	36.0	1.1	42.3	4.3	38.5	3.0	41.2	2.2	40.9	1.9	40.5	2.8	37.4	1.3
1958: January	37.6	1.7	35.1	.8	41.4	3.6	37.7	2.4	40.8	1.9	40.4	1.4	38.2	1.5	37.3	1.1
February	37.8	1.7	35.1	.9	41.1	3.5	37.7	2.3	40.6	1.8	39.9	1.2	37.3	1.3	36.8	1.2
March	37.6	1.7	34.7	.9	41.4	3.5	37.9	2.5	40.7	1.9	40.1	1.2	38.0	1.3	36.2	1.0
April	36.6	1.4	34.5	.8	41.0	3.2	37.7	2.2	40.7	1.9	40.5	1.5	37.5	1.2	34.1	.6
May	37.3	1.5	34.8	.8	41.0	3.4	37.6	2.2	40.8	1.9	40.5	1.6	38.2	1.5	35.3	.8
June	38.4	1.9	35.0	.8	41.8	3.8	37.6	2.2	41.1	2.0	41.0	1.6	39.1	2.4	36.6	.9
July	38.6	2.0	35.6	1.0	41.9	3.9	37.6	2.2	40.8	2.0	41.0	1.9	39.1	2.2	37.4	1.0
August	39.2	2.3	36.4	1.3	42.5	4.4	37.9	2.6	40.7	2.1	40.4	1.7	40.5	3.0	37.3	1.2
September	39.7	2.5	36.1	1.3	42.7	4.5	38.0	2.7	41.0	2.2	40.7	1.8	40.8	3.0	36.7	1.2
October	40.1	2.8	36.0	1.3	42.7	4.5	37.9	2.7	41.0	2.2	40.2	1.5	40.7	2.8	37.0	1.4
November	40.3	3.0	35.8	1.3	42.5	4.4	37.9	2.5	41.2	2.1	40.6	1.5	40.7	2.8	37.5	1.4
December	40.2	2.9	36.1	1.3	42.4	4.3	38.4	2.9	41.4	2.2	40.2	1.4	41.9	3.8	38.5	1.6
1959: January ³	39.7	2.6	36.0	1.2	42.4	4.2	37.8	2.4	41.3	2.3	41.1	1.7	41.1	3.1	38.8	1.6

¹ For comparability of data with those published in issues prior to August 1 58, see footnote 1, table A-2.

² 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.

³ Preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

D.—Consumer and Wholesale Prices

TABLE D-1. Consumer Price Index ¹—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
1957: Average.....	120.2	115.4	125.6	106.9	136.0	138.0	124.4	112.2	125.5
1958: Average.....	123.5	120.3	127.7	107.0	140.5	144.4	128.6	116.7	127.2
1955: January.....	114.3	110.6	119.6	103.3	127.6	126.5	113.7	106.9	119.9
February.....	114.3	110.8	119.6	103.4	127.4	126.8	113.5	106.4	119.8
March.....	114.3	110.8	119.6	103.2	127.3	127.0	113.5	106.6	119.8
April.....	114.2	111.2	119.5	103.1	125.3	127.3	113.7	106.6	119.8
May.....	114.2	111.1	119.4	103.3	125.5	127.5	113.9	106.5	119.9
June.....	114.4	111.3	119.7	103.2	125.8	127.6	114.7	106.2	119.9
July.....	114.7	112.1	119.9	103.2	125.4	127.9	115.5	106.3	120.3
August.....	114.5	111.2	120.0	103.4	125.4	128.0	115.8	106.3	120.4
September.....	114.9	111.6	120.4	104.6	125.3	128.2	116.6	106.7	120.6
October.....	114.9	110.8	120.8	104.6	126.6	128.7	117.0	106.7	120.6
November.....	115.0	109.8	120.9	104.7	128.5	129.8	117.5	106.8	120.6
December.....	114.7	109.5	120.8	104.7	127.3	130.2	117.9	106.8	120.6
1956: January.....	114.6	109.2	120.6	104.1	126.8	130.7	118.5	107.3	120.8
February.....	114.6	108.8	120.7	104.6	126.9	130.9	118.9	107.5	120.9
March.....	114.7	109.0	120.7	104.8	126.7	131.4	119.2	107.7	121.2
April.....	114.9	109.6	120.8	104.8	126.4	131.6	119.5	108.2	121.4
May.....	115.4	111.0	120.9	104.8	127.1	131.9	119.6	108.2	121.5
June.....	116.2	113.2	121.4	104.8	126.8	132.0	119.9	107.6	121.8
July.....	117.0	114.8	121.8	105.3	127.7	132.7	120.1	107.7	122.2
August.....	116.8	113.1	122.2	105.5	128.5	133.3	120.3	107.9	122.1
September.....	117.1	113.1	122.5	106.5	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	126.6
August.....	121.0	117.9	125.7	106.6	135.9	138.6	124.9	112.6	126.7
September.....	121.1	117.0	126.3	107.3	135.9	139.0	125.1	113.3	126.7
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
December.....	121.6	116.1	127.0	107.6	138.9	140.8	127.0	114.6	126.8
1958: January.....	122.3	118.2	127.1	106.9	138.7	141.7	127.8	116.6	127.0
February.....	122.5	118.7	127.3	106.8	138.5	141.9	128.0	116.6	127.0
March.....	123.3	120.8	127.5	106.8	138.7	142.3	128.3	117.0	127.2
April.....	123.5	121.6	127.7	106.7	138.3	142.7	128.5	117.0	127.2
May.....	123.6	121.6	127.8	106.7	138.7	143.7	128.5	116.6	127.2
June.....	123.7	121.6	127.8	106.7	138.9	143.9	128.6	116.7	127.2
July.....	123.9	121.7	127.7	106.7	140.3	144.6	128.9	116.6	127.2
August.....	123.7	120.7	127.9	106.6	141.0	145.0	128.9	116.7	127.1
September.....	123.7	120.3	127.9	107.1	141.3	146.1	128.7	116.6	127.1
October.....	123.7	119.7	127.9	107.3	142.7	146.7	128.8	116.6	127.2
November.....	123.9	119.4	128.0	107.7	144.5	147.0	129.1	117.0	127.3
December.....	123.7	118.7	128.2	107.5	144.3	147.3	129.0	116.9	127.3
1959: January.....	123.8	119.0	128.2	106.7	144.1	147.6	129.4	117.0	127.3
February.....	123.7	118.2	128.5	106.7	144.3	148.6	129.8	117.1	127.4

¹ 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 Index¹—United States city average: Food, housing, apparel, transportation, and their subgroups

Group	[1947-49=100]												Annual average		
	1959			1958									1958		1957
	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1958	1957
Food ¹	118.2	119.0	118.7	119.4	119.7	120.3	120.7	121.7	121.6	121.6	121.6	120.8	118.7	120.3	115.4
Food at home.....	116.1	117.1	116.8	117.6	118.0	118.7	119.2	120.5	120.4	120.5	120.5	119.6	117.2	118.8	113.8
Cereals and bakery products.....	133.8	133.9	134.0	134.0	133.9	133.5	132.9	132.9	132.9	132.8	132.7	132.7	132.6	133.1	130.5
Meats, poultry, and fish.....	112.6	113.8	113.0	113.5	114.6	115.8	117.7	119.2	118.3	116.6	115.9	114.4	112.0	115.1	105.2
Dairy products.....	114.0	114.1	114.3	114.5	114.5	114.1	113.0	112.4	111.7	111.8	112.5	114.1	114.5	113.5	111.8
Fruits and vegetables.....	121.2	121.7	120.1	121.1	121.0	120.7	124.9	131.9	134.3	137.4	136.6	130.7	124.4	127.1	118.6
Other foods at home ²	108.1	109.9	110.7	112.6	113.2	115.2	112.8	111.8	110.9	111.5	112.4	113.8	111.3	112.4	112.9
Housing ⁴	128.5	128.2	128.2	128.0	127.9	127.9	127.9	127.7	127.8	127.8	127.7	127.5	127.3	127.7	125.6
Rent.....	139.0	138.8	138.7	138.4	138.3	138.2	138.1	137.8	137.7	137.5	137.3	137.1	137.0	137.7	135.2
Gas and electricity.....	118.5	118.2	118.2	118.1	118.1	118.0	117.5	117.0	116.9	116.5	116.0	115.9	115.9	117.0	113.0
Solid fuels and fuel oil.....	140.0	138.9	137.0	135.8	135.6	135.2	133.6	132.3	131.7	131.6	134.2	136.7	137.2	134.9	137.4
Housefurnishings.....	103.8	103.2	103.6	103.5	103.4	103.6	103.3	104.0	104.1	104.0	104.0	103.9	104.9	103.9	104.6
Household operation.....	133.1	133.1	132.8	132.6	132.4	132.2	132.1	131.2	131.1	130.9	130.9	130.7	129.9	131.4	127.6
Apparel.....	106.7	106.7	107.5	107.7	107.3	107.1	106.6	106.7	106.7	106.7	106.7	106.8	106.8	107.0	106.9
Men's and boys'.....	107.8	108.0	108.4	108.5	107.9	108.3	108.3	108.5	108.8	108.9	109.1	108.9	109.0	108.6	109.0
Women's and girls'.....	98.8	98.7	100.2	100.6	100.2	99.6	98.5	98.6	98.5	98.4	98.2	98.8	98.6	99.1	99.2
Footwear.....	131.3	130.8	130.4	130.3	130.1	130.1	130.0	129.7	129.8	129.7	129.8	129.5	129.5	129.8	127.9
Other apparel ⁵	91.7	91.7	92.3	92.3	91.8	92.0	91.9	92.0	91.9	92.1	91.9	91.9	92.0	92.0	
Transportation.....	144.3	144.1	144.2	144.5	142.7	141.3	141.0	140.3	138.9	138.7	138.3	138.7	138.5	140.5	136.0
Private.....	133.3	133.1	133.3	133.6	131.8	130.4	130.1	129.3	128.0	128.0	128.0	127.6	127.9	129.7	128.8
Public.....	191.8	191.8	191.8	191.1	190.4	189.8	189.5	189.5	187.7	186.1	185.9	185.4	188.0	178.8	

¹ See footnote 1, table D-1.² In addition to subgroups shown here, total food includes restaurant meals and other food bought and eaten away from home.³ Includes eggs, fats and oils, sugar and sweets, beverages (nonalcoholic), and other miscellaneous foods.⁴ In addition to subgroups shown here, total housing includes the purchase price of homes and other homeowner costs.⁵ Includes yard goods, diapers, and miscellaneous items.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-3. Consumer Price Index¹—United States city average: Special groups of items

Year and month	[1947-49=100]							
	All items less food	All items less shelter	All commodities	All commodities less food	Durable commodities ²	Nondurable commodities less food ³	All services ⁴	All services less rent ⁵
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
1957: Average.....	122.8	117.8	113.6	112.3	108.8	116.1	137.7	138.6
1958: Average.....	125.5	121.2	116.3	113.4	110.5	116.9	142.4	143.8
1958: February.....	124.8	120.2	115.5	113.2	110.3	116.7	141.0	142.3
March.....	125.0	121.0	116.4	113.1	109.6	116.9	141.7	143.1
April.....	125.0	121.2	116.6	112.8	109.6	116.6	142.1	143.5
May.....	125.1	121.3	116.6	112.9	109.7	116.5	142.3	143.8
June.....	125.2	121.4	116.6	112.9	109.6	116.7	142.3	143.8
July.....	125.4	121.6	116.8	113.1	109.8	116.9	142.6	144.1
August.....	125.6	121.4	116.4	113.2	109.9	116.9	143.0	144.4
September.....	125.8	121.5	116.4	113.5	110.3	117.2	143.0	144.4
October.....	126.0	121.5	116.4	113.9	111.2	117.2	143.1	144.5
November.....	126.5	121.7	116.6	114.5	112.8	117.1	143.4	144.8
December.....	126.5	121.5	116.3	114.4	112.9	117.0	143.5	145.0
1959: January.....	126.4	121.5	116.2	114.0	112.4	116.7	143.9	145.4
February.....	126.7	121.4	116.0	114.2	112.2	117.1	144.2	145.7

¹ See footnote 1 and Note, table D-1.² 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.³ 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.⁴ 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.

⁵ 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 ¹—United States city average: Retail prices and indexes of selected foods

Commodity	Average price, Feb. 1959	Indexes (1947-49=100, unless otherwise specified)														Annual average	
		1959		1958													
		Feb.	Jan.	Dec. ³	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1958	1957	
Cereals and bakery products: Unit																	
Flour, wheat	54.8	113.8	114.0	113.9	113.6	113.4	113.6	114.0	114.6	114.9	115.4	115.1	114.7	114.4	114.4	113.4	
Biscuit mix	26.8	95.8	96.0	96.0	95.9	95.9	95.7	95.8	95.8	95.8	96.0	95.9	96.0	96.0	95.9	95.8	
Corn meal	12.9	115.1	114.9	115.2	116.1	116.6	116.3	115.7	115.6	115.6	115.4	115.3	115.2	115.6	115.6	113.3	
Rice	18.5	98.1	98.2	98.1	97.7	97.7	98.0	98.1	97.6	97.6	96.8	96.3	95.9	95.8	97.1	93.5	
Rolling oats	20.4	138.4	138.2	138.4	138.4	138.3	138.0	138.0	138.0	138.0	137.9	137.9	137.9	137.9	137.9	134.9	
Corn flakes	25.6	151.1	151.1	151.0	150.9	150.5	150.2	150.0	149.7	149.7	149.4	149.0	148.5	147.6	149.4	136.1	
Bread	19.5	146.8	147.0	147.1	147.2	147.1	146.1	144.6	144.5	144.4	144.0	143.8	143.7	143.7	145.0	141.0	
Soda crackers	29.2	113.4	113.7	113.8	113.8	113.8	114.0	113.6	113.8	113.6	113.7	113.6	113.4	113.6	112.4	112.4	
Vanilla cookies	24.4	126.3	126.2	126.3	126.6	126.6	126.6	126.5	126.5	126.5	126.6	126.7	126.8	126.8	126.9	127.3	
Meats, poultry, and fish:																	
Meats																	
Beef and veal	118.3	120.2	119.9	120.0	121.4	122.5	124.3	125.4	124.2	122.0	121.5	118.8	116.7	121.0	108.7	108.7	
Round steak	107.1	129.8	129.3	127.0	126.9	126.4	125.8	125.8	128.5	128.8	128.4	125.2	122.7	126.3	113.7	95.5	
Chuck roast	65.5	118.0	116.0	114.4	113.1	112.9	112.6	117.4	118.2	116.9	118.5	115.4	120.4	111.0	95.0	111.0	
Rib roast	82.4	123.5	123.8	121.8	121.6	121.3	122.2	124.4	124.3	124.5	124.5	123.9	120.7	122.4	111.0	111.0	
Hamburger	55.7	114.5	114.3	112.5	112.0	111.7	110.8	110.9	112.6	112.3	110.9	109.0	108.3	100.7	105.8	87.6	
Veal cutlets	142.5	153.3	149.7	146.9	146.2	146.0	145.9	145.1	144.7	145.3	144.3	143.1	142.4	140.4	145.9	126.9	
Pork	104.4	108.7	109.4	110.2	113.7	116.8	120.3	120.7	118.3	115.0	114.7	112.6	111.3	104.4	107.3	111.1	
Pork chops, center cut	84.8	116.5	121.9	122.5	124.8	126.9	128.6	130.1	132.2	131.8	125.4	125.3	123.0	121.7	126.2	119.1	
Bacon, sliced	69.4	95.0	98.6	99.6	101.2	107.9	113.7	118.2	116.5	112.4	110.4	109.2	105.8	105.9	108.7	101.0	
Ham, whole	64.9	99.9	103.3	103.6	101.6	102.0	102.8	106.7	107.1	106.1	104.7	105.5	102.3	104.2	97.4	87.4	
Lamb, leg	73.9	107.4	109.6	112.3	112.6	112.4	111.9	111.6	113.1	112.6	111.8	113.4	112.4	113.2	103.5	103.5	
Other meats:																	
Frankfurters	65.3	107.2	107.9	108.4	107.9	108.4	108.7	110.1	109.6	108.6	106.5	105.2	102.9	100.2	106.3	93.1	
Luncheon meat	52.0	107.6	109.5	110.2	109.7	108.7	106.7	105.1	104.2	103.4	101.6	99.7	98.4	98.1	103.6	93.1	
Poultry, frying chickens	73.1	72.1	69.0	71.7	71.6	74.1	77.6	81.5	81.9	81.7	80.1	83.5	79.7	77.5	78.4	78.4	
Ready-to-cook	43.5																
Fish																	
Fish, fresh or frozen	120.9	121.0	119.9	119.6	119.0	118.2	117.8	117.6	117.1	117.6	117.6	117.1	115.4	117.6	109.9	109.9	
Ocean perch fillet, frozen	47.7	126.9	126.3	123.9	123.1	122.0	121.1	120.1	119.9	119.4	120.4	119.7	116.6	120.0	107.6	107.6	
Haddock, fillet, frozen	60.2																
Salmon, pink	61.0	126.8	127.8	128.0	128.4	129.0	129.8	131.7	131.5	131.3	131.3	131.2	131.1	131.0	130.4	130.1	
Tuna fish, chunk	33.6	96.7	97.5	97.9	98.2	98.0	96.6	96.2	95.9	95.3	95.2	95.3	95.0	94.9	96.1	93.3	
Dairy products:																	
Milk, fresh, grocery	120.9	120.8	121.3	121.7	121.2	120.7	119.1	118.2	117.0	117.1	118.3	120.5	121.2	119.8	117.6	117.6	
Homogenized, with vitamin D added	24.1																
Milk, fresh, delivered	124.6	125.1	125.7	126.1	126.0	125.4	123.9	122.6	121.6	121.7	122.4	125.2	125.8	124.4	122.1	122.1	
Homogenized, with vitamin D added	25.2																
Ice cream	29.6	98.3	97.9	98.2	98.3	98.4	98.4	98.0	98.3	98.3	98.4	98.2	98.4	98.3	97.4	97.4	
Butter	74.5	94.3	94.5	94.1	94.2	94.6	94.4	93.0	93.0	93.0	93.1	93.5	94.8	94.8	93.9	94.0	
Cheese, American process	58.2	109.5	109.6	109.3	109.2	109.3	109.1	109.2	109.4	109.5	109.5	109.9	110.0	109.8	109.5	109.3	
Milk evaporated	15.2	111.5	111.4	111.3	111.1	111.3	111.2	111.1	111.2	111.1	110.9	111.1	110.8	110.5	111.0	107.2	
All fruits and vegetables:																	
Frozen fruits and vegetables:																	
Strawberries	26.2	81.6	82.2	82.3	81.9	81.1	81.3	81.9	82.0	82.4	82.6	82.6	82.6	81.9	81.9	82.1	
Orange juice concentrate	25.4	138.3	149.1	157.5	157.9	157.5	157.7	156.8	155.2	152.2	143.2	141.5	134.8	129.4	147.3	99.4	
Peas, green	19.9	102.1	102.7	102.4	102.2	101.9	101.3	100.6	100.2	99.8	99.5	99.7	100.4	100.7	100.9	100.9	
Beans, green	22.9	104.7	105.0	105.3	105.7	105.6	106.6	106.4	106.3	106.4	106.6	106.4	105.2	103.1	105.5	99.2	
Fresh fruits and vegetables:																	
Apples	13.2	116.6	113.3	109.3	103.2	108.2	127.1	(5)	(5)	193.3	157.7	133.3	121.8	117.6	128.6	140.8	
Bananas	17.1	106.0	106.9	110.8	114.2	113.3	106.1	118.3	103.2	104.2	103.8	98.3	104.8	106.9	107.4	107.7	
Oranges	61.3	132.7	139.2	151.6	179.2	189.5	189.3	174.2	173.8	165.4	160.9	169.0	147.7	142.2	165.0	126.2	
Lemons	19.1	103.1	105.1	101.8	100.5	99.3	97.6	96.6	97.1	98.9	102.9	101.8	102.6	101.8	100.4	103.0	
Grapefruit	11.8	117.0	122.7	125.4	138.0	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	149.3	130.5	118.2	116.4	1128.6	1111.3	
Peaches	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	92.6	89.5	104.1	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	95.4	109.9	
Strawberries	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	76.7	95.2	(5)	(5)	(5)	86.0	80.7	
Grapes, seedless	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	94.9	79.9	88.5	110.9	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	93.6	90.6	
Watermelons	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	54.9	69.6	101.6	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	75.4	87.5	
Potatoes	54.5	102.6	102.3	97.5	95.3	93.3	98.7	111.7	127.4	128.7	144.1	155.9	138.4	115.7	118.3	107.9	
Sweet potatoes	14.0	125.0	123.7	118.5	114.0	111.5	122.7	166.6	165.2	159.5	158.4	152.9	147.6	138.3	140.8	131.0	
Onions	11.7	137.9	126.6	111.1	107.4	105.5	106.4	111.2	119.9	123.0	132.9	169.7	128.7	105.5	117.7	111.9	
Carrots	14.4	113.7	116.2	111.0	108.4	110.1	114.8	119.7	118.0	113.9	108.4	106.2	119.3	123.7	115.7	117.1	
Lettuce	19.5	136.4	116.4	126.6	114.2	126.8	110.9	103.2	111.6	106.4	145.8	135.5	140.7	113.0	121.1	121.9	
Celery	13.8	94.9	103.8	103.1	98.6	90.2	96.5	97.3	116.4	127.1	147.0	132.4	109.7	108.4	110.7	104.1	
Cabbage	9.9	143.3	145.9	112.0	99.5	101.8	101.3	101.3	111.0	126.3	162.3	160.9	174.1	165.5	129.8	125.9	
Tomatoes	32.2	114.7	125.6	109.0	99.8	76.4	65.2	69.3	94.2	101.7	157.8	163.8	148.6	145.8	114.2	105.1	
Beans, green	31.0	146.3	141.1	105.3	104.3	104.2	90.9	80.2	94.3	93.9	125.0	136.3	(5)	(5)	110.5	117.7	
Canned fruits and vegetables:																	
Orange juice	47.2	150.6	149.0	146.6	144.3	139.8	132.8	125.5	121.1	117.5	114.4	111.9	111.1	126.8	113.2	113.2	
Peaches	35.9	114.8	113.8	112.0	111.4	110.2	109.2	108.2	108.0	107.6	107.9	108.4	109.5	109.1	109.2	110.4	
Pineapple	35.8	116.0	115.5	114.7	114.1	113.1	112.9	112.4	112.3	112.1	111.8	111.7	111.4	111.0	112.4	110.4	
Fruit cocktail	27.7	106.9	106.5	105.7	104.7	103.5	102.3	101.4	101.2	100.9	100.8	100.7	100.6	100.8	101.9	100.3	
Corn, cream style	18.9	111.8	110.1	109.0	108.1	106.8	105.6	104.8	104.1	103.7	104.0	103.7	103.6	103.9	105.1	102.2	
Peas, green	20.8	98.6	99.4	99.9	100.1	100.2	100.1	100.2	99.6	99.5	99.4	99.7	100.6	100.9	100.1	102.1	
Tomatoes	15.																

TABLE D-4. Consumer Price Index¹—United States city average: Retail prices and indexes of selected foods—Continued

Commodity	Average ² price, Feb. 1959	Indexes (1947-49=100, unless otherwise specified)														Annual average	
		1959		1958												1958	1957
		Feb.	Jan.	Dec. ³	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1958	1957	
Other foods at home:																	
Partially prepared foods: Unit	Cents																
Soup, tomato ⁴11-oz. can...	12.5	99.7	99.5	99.2	99.1	99.3	99.3	99.9	100.5	100.3	100.4	100.3	100.1	100.0	99.8	99.0	
Beans with pork ⁴16-oz. can...	15.1	106.8	106.8	106.9	107.1	107.3	106.7	106.5	106.5	106.4	106.7	106.6	106.3	105.9	106.5	103.9	
Condiments and sauces:																	
Pickles, sliced ⁴15 oz.	26.5	99.6	100.2	99.8	99.5	99.5	99.6	99.9	99.8	99.9	100.0	100.6	100.8	100.4	100.0	100.0	
Catsup, tomato ⁴14 oz.	22.6	99.7	99.4	99.3	98.8	98.7	97.9	97.2	96.9	96.4	96.1	96.4	96.3	97.4	97.5	99.2	
Beverages:																	
Coffee.....	(19)	145.0	150.2	153.9	157.8	158.4	159.2	164.4	167.3	168.9	169.9	171.6	172.9	175.0	166.2	187.4	
Tea bags ⁴package of 16	24.1	125.0	125.0	124.9	124.4	124.7	124.5	124.4	124.5	124.3	124.2	124.2	124.2	124.0	124.3	122.9	
Cola drink ⁴carton, 36 oz.	28.3	125.1	125.4	125.2	124.4	123.8	123.8	123.1	121.9	121.7	120.7	120.8	120.7	120.3	122.2	118.1	
Fats and oils:																	
Shortening, hydrogenated		83.7	84.9	85.4	85.4	85.5	85.6	85.8	85.8	85.9	86.2	86.2	86.1	85.8	85.8	86.8	
Margarine, colored.....3-lb. can...	90.0	85.6	87.8	88.4	82.2	88.1	88.2	89.2	89.9	89.9	90.9	91.0	90.5	90.1	89.7	93.1	
Lard.....lb.	28.8	75.7	76.0	76.2	76.0	76.1	76.3	76.2	76.5	77.3	77.7	78.0	78.0	77.7	77.0	78.5	
Salad dressing.....pt.	37.8	100.6	100.6	100.9	100.8	100.8	100.7	100.9	100.7	100.8	101.0	100.6	101.0	100.8	100.8	99.2	
Peanut butter ⁴lb.	56.0	114.4	114.6	115.4	115.7	115.7	115.9	115.4	113.7	112.5	111.5	111.0	110.9	110.5	113.2	109.8	
Sugar and sweets:																	
Sugar.....5 lbs.	56.7	118.4	118.4	118.4	118.3	118.4	118.3	118.4	118.1	117.6	116.2	115.9	115.6	115.6	117.2	114.6	
Corn syrup ⁴24 oz.	26.4	112.5	112.2	112.1	111.9	111.5	111.3	110.9	110.7	110.5	110.2	109.7	108.7	107.9	110.2	106.0	
Grape jelly ⁴12 oz.	28.1	117.4	117.4	116.6	116.4	116.8	116.4	116.3	116.2	115.9	115.7	115.9	115.9	115.3	116.1	114.5	
Chocolate bar ⁴1 oz.	5.2	114.2	114.1	114.3	114.2	114.4	114.3	114.2	114.2	113.8	113.2	109.6	100.7	100.4	110.3	100.4	
Eggs, grade A, large.....doz.	55.8	80.0	83.3	84.4	89.9	91.4	98.5	87.2	82.5	78.9	81.1	84.5	90.6	81.4	86.5	82.2	
Miscellaneous foods:																	
Gelatin, flavored ⁴3-4 oz.	9.2	106.9	106.4	105.7	104.7	104.3	104.4	104.4	104.4	104.6	104.3	104.1	104.0	104.1	104.4	103.0	

¹ See footnote 1 and Note, table D-1.
² 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.
³ Prices collected 1 week earlier than the week containing the 15th as usual.
⁴ December 1952=100.
⁵ Not available.
⁶ 10 months' average.
⁷ 11 months' average.
⁸ May 1953=100.
⁹ Priced only in season.
¹⁰ January 1953=100.

¹¹ 7 months' average.
¹² July 1953=100.
¹³ 3 months' average.
¹⁴ April 1953=100.
¹⁵ 2 months' average.
¹⁶ 4 months' average.
¹⁷ 5 months' average.
¹⁸ June 1953=100.
¹⁹ Price of 1-lb. can, 80.5 cents. Price of 1-lb. bag, 62.3 cents (priced only in chain stores and large supermarkets).

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-5. Consumer Price Index¹—All items indexes, by city

[1947-49=100]

City	1959			1958										Annual average	
	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1958	1957
United States city average ²	123.7	123.8	123.7	123.9	123.7	123.7	123.7	123.9	123.7	123.6	123.5	123.3	122.5	123.5	120.2
Atlanta, Ga.....	(3)	(3)	124.4	(3)	(3)	124.6	(3)	(3)	124.9	(3)	(3)	124.9	(3)	124.5	121.4
Baltimore, Md.....	(3)	(3)	125.5	(3)	(3)	124.8	(3)	(3)	124.8	(3)	(3)	124.1	(3)	124.5	121.0
Boston, Mass.....	(3)	125.4	(3)	(3)	125.4	(3)	(3)	125.4	(3)	(3)	124.5	(3)	(3)	124.8	121.2
Chicago, Ill.....	127.1	127.1	127.0	127.4	127.3	127.4	126.9	127.6	127.5	127.0	127.0	126.8	126.2	127.0	123.3
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	(3)	(3)	122.4	(3)	(3)	122.5	(3)	(3)	122.7	(3)	(3)	122.3	(3)	122.3	119.6
Cleveland, Ohio.....	124.8	(3)	(3)	124.5	(3)	(3)	125.1	(3)	(3)	125.0	(3)	(3)	124.5	124.8	122.1
Detroit, Mich.....	123.3	123.3	123.3	123.4	123.3	123.8	123.7	124.3	124.2	124.3	124.4	124.2	123.7	123.9	122.2
Houston, Tex.....	124.1	(3)	(3)	124.2	(3)	(3)	124.0	(3)	(3)	123.7	(3)	(3)	122.3	123.6	121.5
Kansas City, Mo.....	(3)	124.5	(3)	(3)	124.9	(3)	(3)	124.8	(3)	(3)	123.7	(3)	(3)	123.1	121.1
Los Angeles, Calif.....	126.3	126.2	126.2	126.1	125.6	125.6	125.2	125.4	125.1	125.2	125.6	125.0	124.1	125.2	121.2
Minneapolis, Minn.....	(3)	125.3	(3)	(3)	124.5	(3)	(3)	124.9	(3)	(3)	124.1	(3)	(3)	124.3	121.1
New York, N.Y.....	121.7	121.8	121.3	121.7	121.5	121.4	121.1	121.1	121.0	121.1	121.2	121.2	120.3	121.1	117.6
Philadelphia, Pa.....	123.3	123.4	123.5	123.5	123.3	123.4	123.4	123.3	123.0	122.9	122.9	123.1	122.3	123.1	120.8
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	(3)	124.4	(3)	(3)	124.5	(3)	(3)	124.7	(3)	(3)	123.8	(3)	(3)	124.0	120.2
Portland, Ore.....	(3)	124.2	(3)	(3)	124.5	(3)	(3)	124.7	(3)	(3)	125.0	(3)	(3)	124.4	121.7
St. Louis, Mo.....	(3)	(3)	125.7	(3)	(3)	125.3	(3)	(3)	124.5	(3)	(3)	124.5	(3)	124.7	121.2
San Francisco, Calif.....	(3)	(3)	127.9	(3)	(3)	128.4	(3)	(3)	128.0	(3)	(3)	126.7	(3)	127.5	123.1
Seranton, Pa.....	120.3	(3)	(3)	120.7	(3)	(3)	120.4	(3)	120.7	(3)	120.7	(3)	(3)	119.1	116.9
Seattle, Wash.....	126.9	(3)	(3)	126.0	(3)	(3)	126.3	(3)	126.1	(3)	(3)	(3)	125.0	125.8	123.1
Washington, D.C.....	121.3	(3)	(3)	121.5	(3)	(3)	121.2	(3)	121.3	(3)	(3)	(3)	120.3	121.1	118.3

¹ 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.
² Average of 46 cities.

³ Indexes are computed monthly for 5 cities and once every 3 months on a rotating cycle for 15 other cities.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-6. Consumer Price Index ¹—Food and its subgroups, by city
[1947-49=100]

City	Total food ²			Food at home								
				Total food at home			Cereals and bakery products			Meats, poultry, and fish		
	Feb. 1959	Jan. 1959	Feb. 1958	Feb. 1959	Jan. 1959	Feb. 1958	Feb. 1959	Jan. 1959	Feb. 1958	Feb. 1959	Jan. 1959	Feb. 1958
United States city average ³	118.2	119.0	118.7	116.1	117.1	117.2	133.8	133.9	132.6	112.6	113.8	112.0
Atlanta, Ga.....	115.5	116.2	116.7	113.9	115.1	116.0	125.2	125.0	126.5	113.8	115.9	114.2
Baltimore, Md.....	117.4	118.8	119.4	114.1	115.9	116.3	128.3	128.7	128.3	110.9	113.0	111.3
Boston, Mass.....	118.8	118.7	117.8	115.9	116.0	116.0	132.8	132.5	130.9	114.9	115.4	111.3
Chicago, Ill.....	115.2	115.7	116.2	112.6	113.2	113.9	123.1	123.3	124.9	105.2	105.6	105.0
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	119.1	120.2	120.0	116.5	117.9	118.6	133.8	133.5	132.2	111.1	112.4	113.1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	114.3	115.1	116.0	111.9	112.9	114.2	129.2	129.2	129.6	106.1	107.3	107.1
Detroit, Mich.....	117.7	118.6	120.2	115.2	116.4	118.2	125.1	125.3	125.8	108.1	109.0	108.7
Houston, Tex.....	116.0	116.4	116.3	114.2	114.8	114.7	126.1	126.0	126.7	108.5	109.5	109.2
Kansas City, Mo.....	112.1	113.4	114.5	109.5	111.0	112.7	127.4	127.5	127.8	106.2	108.8	109.8
Los Angeles, Calif.....	123.8	124.1	121.4	119.8	120.3	118.2	145.9	144.9	139.8	112.9	115.2	112.8
Minneapolis, Minn.....	117.7	118.3	117.7	114.7	115.5	116.6	134.3	134.5	134.5	107.4	108.6	107.3
New York, N.Y.....	119.9	120.7	119.1	117.6	118.6	117.5	142.5	142.4	142.4	115.1	116.2	112.6
Philadelphia, Pa.....	120.8	121.7	121.7	118.1	119.2	119.4	138.8	139.4	133.7	113.9	115.6	113.7
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	119.8	120.6	120.4	118.5	119.4	119.3	133.1	133.2	130.9	112.5	113.7	111.2
Portland, Oreg.....	120.3	120.9	118.2	118.4	119.4	117.0	140.3	140.4	135.1	116.4	118.4	113.5
St. Louis, Mo.....	119.2	120.2	119.4	114.7	115.8	115.6	125.0	125.0	125.6	108.0	110.0	108.2
San Francisco, Calif.....	122.7	123.0	121.3	121.1	121.4	119.6	147.2	147.3	141.0	117.0	117.9	116.1
Scranton, Pa.....	115.8	116.4	116.6	115.3	116.0	116.6	135.6	135.6	135.0	113.6	114.6	113.0
Seattle, Wash.....	119.9	121.1	118.9	118.3	119.8	118.3	145.5	146.1	141.6	113.5	114.9	111.4
Washington, D.C.....	118.8	120.1	120.0	116.3	118.0	118.1	132.1	132.2	131.6	112.6	115.2	111.3

City	Food at home—Continued								
	Dairy products			Fruits and vegetables			Other foods at home ⁴		
	Feb. 1959	Jan. 1959	Feb. 1958	Feb. 1959	Jan. 1959	Feb. 1958	Feb. 1959	Jan. 1959	Feb. 1958
United States city average ³	114.0	114.1	114.5	121.2	121.7	124.4	108.1	109.9	111.3
Atlanta, Ga.....	113.7	114.0	114.3	121.6	124.2	128.4	102.5	103.2	104.9
Baltimore, Md.....	117.1	117.2	117.3	114.3	116.8	120.7	107.0	109.3	111.0
Boston, Mass.....	115.7	115.7	117.9	119.1	117.4	118.7	102.2	102.9	106.9
Chicago, Ill.....	112.8	112.8	112.5	119.6	120.2	123.2	113.3	114.9	116.3
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	116.4	116.4	117.5	121.6	124.0	125.5	111.3	114.1	114.4
Cleveland, Ohio.....	110.3	110.4	110.7	111.4	112.3	118.4	110.8	112.7	113.8
Detroit, Mich.....	109.0	111.5	113.3	129.8	129.6	135.5	108.4	110.3	112.5
Houston, Tex.....	113.7	111.7	112.7	124.8	124.7	121.4	106.8	109.2	110.4
Kansas City, Mo.....	107.9	108.1	111.7	112.1	113.6	116.1	101.9	103.6	104.7
Los Angeles, Calif.....	110.5	110.0	110.1	132.7	131.9	125.4	110.1	110.9	112.4
Minneapolis, Minn.....	104.7	104.7	107.7	125.9	125.0	129.4	114.2	116.3	117.6
New York, N.Y.....	118.0	118.2	116.6	117.8	118.5	121.2	106.2	108.5	110.6
Philadelphia, Pa.....	119.0	118.9	119.9	121.3	121.5	125.3	106.2	108.2	111.0
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	117.2	117.1	117.2	120.4	121.9	124.8	117.5	118.8	121.3
Portland, Oreg.....	117.3	117.4	117.1	119.3	120.1	116.7	109.8	110.9	111.9
St. Louis, Mo.....	105.6	105.5	103.1	127.3	127.4	130.3	115.2	117.4	118.6
San Francisco, Calif.....	116.9	116.8	116.5	130.0	129.6	126.1	109.0	109.6	109.7
Scranton, Pa.....	113.3	113.4	113.7	115.7	113.8	117.9	104.6	107.4	109.2
Seattle, Wash.....	115.4	115.4	118.5	126.2	129.0	126.0	106.0	108.1	108.3
Washington, D.C.....	117.6	118.4	119.5	116.5	118.4	123.9	108.9	110.9	111.7

¹ See footnote 1, table D-1.
² See footnote 2, table D-2.
³ Average of 46 cities.

⁴ See footnotes, table D-2.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-7. Indexes of wholesale prices, by major groups ¹

[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: Average	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: Average	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: Average	99.2	92.8	95.7	101.3	95.5	96.9	101.9	94.8	98.9	99.2	98.5	104.8	106.6	103.1	104.4	102.3	96.1
1950: Average	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: Average	114.8	113.4	111.4	115.9	110.6	120.3	106.7	110.0	148.0	123.9	119.6	123.8	119.0	114.1	113.6	109.4	104.9
1952: Average	111.6	107.0	108.8	113.2	99.8	97.2	106.6	104.5	134.0	120.3	116.5	122.0	121.5	112.0	113.6	111.8	108.3
1953: Average	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: Average	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: Average	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: Average	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
1957: Average	117.6	90.9	105.6	125.6	95.4	99.4	117.2	109.5	145.2	119.0	129.6	151.2	146.1	122.2	134.6	126.1	89.6
1955: January	110.1	92.5	103.8	115.2	95.2	91.9	108.5	107.1	136.8	120.3	116.3	130.1	125.8	115.5	122.0	121.4	97.0
February	110.4	93.1	103.2	115.7	95.2	92.3	108.7	107.1	140.6	121.2	116.6	131.5	126.1	115.4	121.8	121.6	97.1
March	110.0	92.1	101.6	115.6	95.3	92.2	108.5	106.8	138.0	121.4	116.8	131.9	126.1	115.1	121.9	121.6	95.6
April	110.5	94.2	102.5	115.7	95.0	93.2	107.4	107.1	138.3	122.4	117.4	132.9	126.3	115.1	122.3	121.6	94.0
May	109.9	91.2	102.1	115.5	95.0	92.9	107.0	106.8	138.0	123.5	117.7	132.5	126.7	115.1	123.2	121.6	91.3
June	110.3	91.8	103.9	115.6	95.2	92.9	106.8	106.8	140.3	123.7	118.3	132.6	127.1	115.2	123.7	121.6	89.1
July	110.5	89.5	103.1	116.5	95.3	93.7	106.4	106.0	143.4	124.1	119.0	136.7	127.5	115.5	125.3	121.6	90.8
August	110.9	88.1	101.9	117.5	95.3	93.8	107.2	105.9	148.7	125.1	119.7	139.5	128.5	116.0	126.1	121.7	89.8
September	111.7	89.3	101.5	118.5	95.4	94.0	108.0	106.0	151.7	125.7	120.5	141.9	130.0	116.4	126.4	121.7	90.3
October	111.6	86.8	100.2	119.0	95.4	95.3	108.0	106.5	147.8	125.4	122.8	142.4	131.4	116.9	126.8	121.7	91.5
November	111.2	84.1	98.3	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	127.0	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	135.5	118.0	128.6	121.6	95.1
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	145.3	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	98.6	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	98.9	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	99.8	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	100.6	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	106.8	126.0	95.4	100.3	116.3	109.8	146.9	118.6	129.9	153.2	146.2	122.4	135.3	127.7	90.1
September	118.0	91.0	106.5	126.0	95.4	100.0	116.1	110.2	146.5	117.8	130.1	152.2	146.9	122.3	135.2	127.7	89.4
October	117.8	91.5	105.5	125.8	95.1	100.1	115.8	110.4	146.2	117.3	130.9	150.8	147.7	122.6	135.3	127.7	87.7
November	118.1	91.9	106.5	125.9	95.0	100.0	115.7	110.3	144.7	116.9	130.9	150.4	149.2	122.7	135.4	127.8	86.8
December	118.5	92.6	107.4	126.1	94.9	99.5	116.2	110.6	145.7	116.3	131.0	150.5	149.4	123.5	135.7	128.0	87.2
1958: January	118.9	93.7	109.5	126.1	94.6	99.5	116.1	110.8	145.1	116.3	130.8	150.0	149.4	123.8	136.4	128.1	88.3
February	119.0	96.1	109.9	125.7	94.1	99.6	113.6	110.6	144.6	115.8	130.8	150.1	149.3	123.6	136.5	128.1	89.3
March	119.7	100.5	110.7	125.7	94.0	99.5	112.4	110.7	144.6	115.5	130.5	149.8	149.2	123.5	135.3	128.0	94.3
April	119.3	97.7	111.5	125.5	93.7	99.7	111.0	111.0	144.5	115.7	130.5	148.6	149.4	123.4	135.4	128.0	97.8
May	119.5	98.5	112.9	125.3	93.5	99.9	110.3	110.8	143.8	115.9	130.5	148.6	149.4	123.2	135.4	128.0	96.2
June	119.2	95.6	113.5	125.3	93.3	100.3	110.7	110.7	144.2	116.4	130.5	148.8	149.5	123.0	135.2	128.0	93.7
July	119.2	95.0	112.7	125.6	93.3	100.3	111.9	110.4	144.7	116.8	131.0	148.8	149.5	123.2	135.3	128.0	97.2
August	119.1	93.2	111.3	126.1	93.3	100.5	113.7	110.0	144.4	118.6	131.0	150.8	149.5	123.0	135.2	128.0	95.6
September	119.1	93.1	111.1	126.2	93.3	100.2	114.1	109.9	145.2	120.4	131.7	151.3	149.4	123.0	136.7	128.0	92.5
October	119.0	92.3	110.0	126.4	93.2	101.4	113.0	110.2	146.1	120.8	131.9	152.2	149.9	123.0	136.7	128.8	91.2
November	119.2	92.1	109.5	126.8	93.1	102.3	112.6	110.2	146.6	120.0	131.9	153.0	151.2	122.7	136.7	128.7	93.2
December	119.2	90.6	108.8	127.2	93.3	103.6	112.9	110.0	146.3	119.8	131.3	153.0	151.5	122.8	136.9	128.6	100.9
1959: January	119.5	91.5	*108.7	127.5	93.3	*104.1	113.9	110.2	*146.0	*120.5	131.5	*152.9	151.8	*123.3	*137.2	128.6	*100.8
February	119.5	91.1	107.6	127.7	93.7	105.4	114.8	109.9	146.1	122.1	131.7	153.4	152.0	123.4	137.5	128.9	98.5

¹ As of January 1958, new weight factors reflecting 1954 values were introduced into the index. Technical details furnished upon request to the Bureau.

* Preliminary. * Revised.

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-8. Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities ¹

[1947-49=100, unless otherwise specified]

Commodity group	1959				1958							Annual average			
	Feb.²	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1957	1956
All commodities.....	119.5	119.5	119.2	119.2	119.0	119.1	119.1	119.2	119.2	119.5	119.3	119.7	119.0	117.6	114.3
Farm products.....	91.1	91.5	90.6	92.1	92.3	93.1	93.2	95.0	95.6	98.5	97.7	100.5	96.1	90.9	88.4
Fresh and dried fruits and vegetables.....	105.9	102.5	99.2	98.1	101.5	97.9	97.2	106.3	102.0	122.0	129.2	142.5	127.0	103.6	104.2
Grains.....	77.0	76.1	76.1	75.3	76.8	76.1	77.3	79.8	81.3	84.2	85.7	82.2	79.9	84.1	87.0
Livestock and live poultry.....	88.4	90.3	87.6	90.1	88.4	91.5	94.0	96.7	98.8	99.8	94.5	95.8	91.1	80.2	71.3
Plant and animal fibers.....	99.1	99.4	99.6	100.6	100.7	101.1	101.8	101.8	101.9	101.6	101.4	101.7	102.8	104.0	102.8
Fluid milk.....	95.5	95.7	96.2	96.6	96.2	95.8	93.5	92.0	90.2	90.5	91.7	95.7	98.0	96.0	94.5
Eggs.....	69.3	72.5	77.7	86.5	91.1	98.6	81.5	76.1	74.9	75.7	77.1	93.6	74.2	77.2	81.9
Hay, haysseeds, and oil seeds.....	78.0	76.4	75.0	74.0	73.3	72.2	75.9	76.2	79.3	79.7	79.9	79.4	79.0	82.0	82.6
Other farm products.....	134.8	134.5	136.4	137.7	138.8	137.3	139.5	139.9	141.4	142.0	142.3	143.4	142.2	144.6	146.9
Processed foods.....	107.6	108.7	108.8	109.5	110.0	111.1	111.3	112.7	113.5	112.9	111.5	110.7	109.9	105.6	101.7
Cereal and bakery products.....	117.7	117.5	117.4	118.0	118.2	117.8	116.9	117.5	118.5	117.9	118.4	117.8	118.1	116.9	115.2
Meats, poultry, and fish.....	100.9	103.3	101.4	102.5	103.5	107.1	108.2	112.1	114.1	112.8	108.5	105.9	102.7	91.9	81.6
Dairy products and ice cream.....	113.0	113.0	113.5	113.4	113.5	113.7	112.2	111.4	110.9	110.6	111.4	113.4	114.2	111.7	108.6
Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables.....	110.6	110.8	113.0	112.9	112.1	111.4	111.8	111.3	110.3	108.2	107.6	106.8	105.7	103.9	107.9
Sugar and confectionery.....	113.8	115.3	117.0	116.3	116.7	116.5	116.0	116.4	116.4	115.5	114.3	113.1	114.2	113.4	109.8
Packaged beverage materials.....	149.7	154.0	157.9	161.2	161.2	161.2	165.2	168.4	168.4	168.4	168.4	168.4	173.3	183.1	192.7
Animal fats and oils.....	57.1	57.9	60.7	68.2	75.4	74.7	80.4	74.1	73.4	72.7	72.3	73.7	70.4	75.6	69.8
Crude vegetable oils.....	53.6	53.9	54.1	57.5	56.1	55.3	56.6	57.0	58.8	63.9	64.1	63.6	66.4	65.7	68.5
Refined vegetable oils.....	59.3	59.8	63.8	63.8	63.4	64.5	67.5	67.5	70.0	70.9	70.9	70.9	70.9	70.7	73.4
Vegetable oil end products.....	75.0	76.8	76.8	79.4	80.4	81.3	81.6	82.6	83.2	85.2	85.1	85.8	86.3	86.1	85.3
Other processed foods.....	97.2	96.2	96.8	97.4	97.0	96.7	96.5	97.1	96.9	96.9	97.1	96.4	95.2	95.5	96.8
All commodities other than farm and foods.....	127.7	127.5	127.2	126.8	126.4	126.2	126.1	126.6	125.3	125.3	125.5	125.7	125.7	125.6	122.2
All commodities except farm products.....	124.2	124.2	124.0	123.7	123.5	123.5	123.4	123.3	123.1	123.1	123.0	123.0	122.9	122.1	118.6
Textile products and apparel.....	93.7	93.3	93.3	93.1	93.2	93.3	93.3	93.3	93.3	93.5	93.7	94.0	94.1	95.4	95.3
Cotton products.....	89.6	88.7	88.6	88.0	87.8	87.9	87.7	87.4	87.6	88.3	88.5	89.0	89.3	90.7	93.0
Wool products.....	97.5	97.4	97.5	97.9	98.4	99.6	100.4	100.5	101.3	100.5	101.6	102.8	103.8	109.5	103.7
Manmade fiber textile products.....	79.8	79.3	79.4	79.3	79.7	79.7	80.0	80.1	80.4	80.3	80.5	81.0	81.2	82.0	81.4
Silk products.....	109.3	104.7	105.1	106.0	107.1	115.8	116.3	116.2	109.9	116.1	116.5	116.1	117.5	122.1	121.9
Apparel.....	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.2	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.1	99.1	99.2	99.3	99.2	99.6	99.6
Other textile products.....	78.0	76.7	75.9	76.6	76.3	75.3	75.9	74.8	73.6	75.4	75.4	73.8	74.2	76.4	72.8
Hides, skins, leather, and leather products.....	105.4	104.1	103.6	102.3	101.4	100.2	100.5	100.3	100.3	99.9	99.7	99.5	99.6	99.4	99.3
Hides and skins.....	73.0	68.7	66.6	65.1	62.0	59.0	60.4	58.1	57.0	55.4	53.3	51.2	51.2	55.2	59.2
Leather.....	101.0	99.3	99.2	94.7	92.8	91.3	91.5	91.5	91.8	91.1	91.1	91.0	90.6	92.0	91.2
Footwear.....	123.3	123.2	123.1	122.9	122.8	121.9	121.8	121.8	121.8	121.8	121.7	121.9	122.0	121.1	119.3
Other leather products.....	100.7	99.2	98.2	97.4	97.2	96.7	96.8	97.1	97.3	97.3	97.6	97.5	98.5	98.0	98.6
Fuel, power, and lighting materials.....	114.8	113.9	112.9	112.6	113.0	114.1	113.7	111.9	110.7	110.3	111.0	112.4	113.6	117.2	111.2
Coal.....	126.2	125.3	123.7	123.8	123.8	122.7	121.9	121.1	120.3	119.7	119.8	126.2	126.2	124.4	114.5
Coke.....	170.4	163.1	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.7	149.7
Gas fuels.....	112.1	112.7	107.8	106.0	106.3	104.1	102.0	97.9	97.4	98.3	98.1	101.1	101.5	(9)	(9)
Electric power.....	100.8	100.7	100.7	100.8	100.9	100.8	100.8	100.1	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.1	100.1	(9)	(9)
Petroleum and products.....	119.5	118.2	117.2	116.9	117.5	119.7	119.2	117.1	115.3	114.7	115.8	117.0	118.9	127.0	118.2
Chemicals and allied products.....	109.9	110.2	110.0	110.2	110.2	109.9	110.0	110.4	110.7	110.8	111.0	110.7	110.6	109.5	107.2
Industrial chemicals.....	123.7	124.0	123.7	123.6	123.6	122.7	122.8	123.1	123.5	123.9	124.3	123.7	123.6	123.5	121.4
Prepared paint.....	128.4	128.2	128.2	128.2	128.2	128.2	128.2	128.2	128.2	128.2	128.4	128.4	128.4	128.3	120.0
Paint materials.....	101.4	102.5	102.8	102.7	102.8	102.9	103.3	103.4	103.4	103.9	104.0	104.0	104.7	100.5	99.6
Drugs and pharmaceuticals.....	93.1	93.0	93.2	93.2	93.9	94.9	94.4	94.4	94.5	94.3	94.1	94.0	93.6	93.3	92.1
Fats and oils, inedible.....	58.9	59.9	61.5	64.7	62.6	61.7	62.5	62.5	61.9	61.5	62.2	64.2	62.9	61.4	56.2
Mixed fertilizer.....	109.5	109.6	109.4	109.8	109.5	109.7	110.8	111.1	111.2	111.2	111.4	111.3	111.6	110.0	108.7
Fertilizer materials.....	107.5	107.6	105.3	105.2	106.3	104.3	104.4	108.0	110.3	110.3	110.3	110.3	110.4	106.8	108.4
Other chemicals and allied products.....	106.5	106.7	106.2	106.6	106.6	106.8	106.4	107.0	107.4	107.2	107.2	106.8	106.9	105.7	103.2
Rubber and rubber products.....	146.1	146.0	146.3	146.6	146.1	145.2	144.4	144.7	144.2	143.8	144.5	144.6	144.6	145.2	145.8
Crude rubber.....	139.4	138.9	137.8	142.6	140.1	135.7	134.3	133.0	129.4	127.7	131.2	131.3	131.2	141.3	146.7
Tires and tubes.....	151.9	151.9	152.8	152.8	152.8	152.8	152.8	152.1	152.1	152.1	152.1	152.1	152.1	150.9	152.2
Other rubber products.....	143.6	143.4	143.5	142.3	142.4	141.8	140.9	142.7	143.0	143.0	143.0	143.3	143.3	140.9	138.0
Lumber and wood products.....	122.1	120.5	119.8	120.0	120.8	120.4	118.6	116.8	116.4	115.9	115.7	115.5	115.8	119.0	125.4
Lumber.....	122.7	121.0	120.1	120.2	120.8	121.0	119.0	116.7	116.8	116.7	115.9	115.9	116.2	119.7	127.2
Millwork.....	130.2	130.2	130.5	130.5	130.5	127.6	126.8	127.3	127.1	127.1	127.6	127.6	127.6	128.3	129.1
Plywood.....	102.8	99.7	99.1	100.1	102.7	102.0	100.2	98.3	94.9	92.2	94.4	92.9	93.6	96.4	101.7
Pulp, paper, and allied products.....	131.7	131.5	131.3	131.9	131.9	131.7	131.0	131.0	130.5	130.5	130.5	130.5	130.8	129.6	127.2
Woodpulp.....	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	118.8	117.7
Wastepaper.....	107.1	101.0	95.8	111.3	111.3	106.4	87.0	86.1	71.8	71.8	75.3	75.3	83.6	77.2	112.3
Paper.....	142.1	142.1	142.1	142.1	142.0	141.8	141.8	141.8	141.8	141.8	142.9	143.0	143.1	141.9	137.3
Paperboard.....	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.0	136.0	136.2	136.2	136.3	136.3	134.8
Converted paper and paperboard products.....	127.6	127.7	127.8	127.9	127.9	127.9	127.8	127.9	127.9	128.0	127.2	127.2	127.2	126.1	123.1
Building paper and board.....	144.2	143.9	143.7	143.4	143.4	143.4	143.4	143.4	144.1	144.1	144.1	142.5	141.7	141.5	136.9
Metals and metal products.....	153.4	152.9	153.0	153.0	152.2	151.3	150.8	148.8	148.8	148.6	148.6	149.8	150.1	151.2	

TABLE D-8. Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities¹—Continued

[1947-49=100, unless otherwise specified]

Commodity group	1959			1958										Annual average	
	Feb. ²	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1957	1956
Machinery and motive products.....	152.0	151.8	151.5	151.2	149.9	149.4	149.5	149.5	149.5	149.4	149.4	149.2	149.3	146.1	137.8
Agricultural machinery and equipment.....	143.0	142.9	142.7	141.5	139.2	138.9	137.7	138.4	138.3	138.4	138.5	138.3	138.3	133.6	127.6
Construction machinery and equipment.....	171.3	170.9	170.3	168.0	166.8	166.0	165.6	165.6	165.5	165.5	165.4	165.4	165.6	160.0	148.6
Metalworking machinery and equipment.....	171.0	170.8	170.6	170.2	170.0	169.3	169.3	169.7	169.4	169.6	170.7	170.7	170.7	167.0	165.4
General purpose machinery and equip- ment.....	163.9	163.0	162.3	161.6	160.2	159.3	158.8	159.7	160.0	159.6	159.4	159.2	159.6	157.6	147.5
Miscellaneous machinery.....	149.0	148.6	148.4	147.9	147.6	147.4	147.6	147.5	147.7	147.6	149.0	148.9	148.8	145.2	137.0
Electrical machinery and equipment.....	152.6	152.6	152.4	152.4	152.7	152.7	152.8	152.6	152.6	152.3	151.8	151.3	151.3	149.0	138.4
Motor vehicles.....	143.1	143.1	143.1	142.8	139.7	139.0	139.0	139.0	139.0	139.0	139.0	139.1	139.1	135.4	129.8
Furniture and other household durables.....	123.4	123.3	122.8	122.7	123.0	123.0	123.0	123.2	123.0	123.2	123.4	123.5	123.6	122.2	119.1
Household furniture.....	124.2	124.1	123.9	123.7	123.0	122.8	122.6	122.6	122.5	122.8	122.8	122.8	122.8	123.3	119.0
Commercial furniture.....	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	154.2	154.2	154.2	154.2	154.2	150.4	141.8
Floor covering.....	126.6	126.5	126.5	126.5	126.5	126.6	127.1	127.1	128.3	128.9	128.9	129.8	130.1	133.4	131.1
Household appliances.....	105.0	105.0	103.8	103.8	104.2	104.0	104.7	104.8	104.9	104.9	105.3	105.3	105.3	105.5	105.5
Television, radio receivers, and phono- graphs.....	93.2	93.2	92.5	92.7	94.9	94.9	94.9	95.0	93.7	94.3	94.7	94.7	94.7	94.4	93.1
Other household durable goods.....	156.0	155.5	155.5	155.0	155.0	154.9	154.7	155.1	155.2	155.1	155.1	155.0	155.0	148.3	140.9
Nonmetallic minerals—structural.....	137.5	137.2	136.9	136.7	136.7	136.7	135.2	135.3	135.2	135.4	135.4	135.3	136.5	134.6	129.6
Flat glass.....	135.2	135.2	135.2	135.0	135.0	135.0	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	133.4
Concrete ingredients.....	140.2	140.2	139.2	139.1	139.1	139.1	139.1	139.0	138.9	139.0	138.9	138.7	139.0	136.0	130.6
Concrete products.....	128.9	128.6	128.4	128.1	128.1	127.9	128.1	128.4	128.3	128.2	127.9	127.9	127.8	126.4	123.0
Structural clay products.....	159.6	159.3	158.8	158.4	158.2	158.2	155.6	155.6	155.6	155.6	155.5	155.5	155.5	154.0	148.0
Gypsum products.....	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	127.1	127.1
Prepared asphalt roofing.....	119.8	118.5	118.5	118.5	118.5	118.5	118.5	118.5	118.5	118.5	118.5	118.5	118.5	122.3	111.7
Other nonmetallic minerals.....	131.7	131.4	131.4	131.2	131.2	131.2	131.2	131.2	131.2	131.2	131.2	131.1	131.1	128.0	123.4
Tobacco manufactures and bottled bever- ages.....	128.9	128.6	128.6	128.7	128.8	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.1	126.1	122.3
Cigarettes.....	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	129.4	124.0
Cigars.....	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	105.0	104.2
Other tobacco manufactures.....	148.3	139.7	139.7	139.7	139.7	139.7	139.7	139.7	139.7	139.7	139.7	144.3	136.0	122.8	118.8
Alcoholic beverages.....	121.7	121.7	121.7	121.7	121.7	120.1	120.1	120.1	120.1	120.1	120.1	120.1	120.1	119.5	115.8
Nonalcoholic beverages.....	148.9	148.9	148.9	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.2	143.3
Miscellaneous products.....	98.5	100.8	100.9	93.2	91.2	92.5	95.6	97.2	93.7	96.2	97.8	94.3	89.3	89.6	91.0
Toys, sporting goods, small arms, and ammunition.....	117.9	117.8	118.6	118.6	118.6	118.6	119.3	119.1	119.1	119.1	119.1	119.5	119.5	117.7	116.1
Manufactured animal feeds.....	82.2	86.2	86.4	72.6	69.0	71.4	76.8	79.7	73.3	78.0	80.9	74.6	65.7	67.3	72.0
Notions and accessories.....	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.3	95.3
Jewelry, watches, and photographic equipment.....	108.1	108.1	107.9	107.9	107.8	107.7	107.7	107.8	107.8	107.3	107.3	107.3	107.4	107.5	104.9
Other miscellaneous products.....	132.4	132.6	132.4	132.2	132.2	132.4	132.4	132.3	132.6	132.4	132.4	131.9	131.7	128.4	124.1

¹ See Note and footnote 1, table D-7.² Preliminary.³ Revised.⁴ January 1958=100.⁵ Not available.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-9. Indexes of wholesale prices for special commodity groupings¹

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	1959			1958										Annual average	
	Feb. ²	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1957	1956
All foods.....	105.4	106.3	106.3	107.4	108.3	109.3	108.5	110.2	110.6	111.7	111.2	112.4	109.5	104.0	100.8
All fish.....	133.7	135.4	134.8	128.3	129.6	130.1	129.9	131.2	131.5	128.6	122.9	124.8	126.9	119.4	114.1
Special metals and metal products.....	150.7	150.4	150.4	150.4	148.8	147.9	147.5	146.2	146.3	146.1	146.1	146.9	147.1	146.9	143.3
Metalworking machinery.....	178.7	178.6	178.2	177.8	177.4	178.0	178.1	178.0	178.0	178.0	178.0	178.0	178.0	176.1	165.0
Machinery and equipment.....	156.9	156.6	156.3	155.9	155.4	155.1	155.0	155.2	155.2	155.0	155.0	154.8	154.9	151.9	142.1
Agricultural machinery (including tractors).....	144.5	144.4	143.9	142.5	139.9	139.5	138.4	138.9	138.7	138.7	138.8	138.7	138.7	133.7	127.4
Total tractors.....	153.1	152.7	152.9	150.1	148.2	147.0	146.1	147.0	146.8	146.8	147.0	147.3	147.5	141.3	132.5
Steel-mill products.....	188.4	188.4	188.3	188.3	187.6	188.1	187.8	188.0	188.0	188.0	183.1	183.1	183.2	178.9	163.2
Construction materials ⁴	133.1	132.4	132.0	132.0	132.1	132.0	130.6	130.6	129.6	129.6	129.2	129.0	129.4	130.1	130.6
Soaps.....	109.2	110.5	108.6	108.5	108.5	109.8	107.7	107.7	109.0	109.0	109.0	107.1	107.1	104.5	99.7
Synthetic detergents.....	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.0	101.0	101.0	99.0	95.1
Refined petroleum products.....	117.6	115.8	114.3	113.9	114.6	117.2	116.6	114.1	113.3	111.3	111.1	112.5	113.9	116.1	125.8
East Coast petroleum.....	111.3	110.0	109.3	108.0	108.0	107.2	108.4	112.0	112.0	108.7	108.6	108.6	110.7	114.3	114.6
Mid-continent petroleum.....	120.1	117.7	116.6	116.1	118.1	117.5	116.4	116.4	116.4	116.4	116.4	117.7	120.4	124.1	132.3
Gulf Coast petroleum.....	121.3	120.3	117.6	116.6	116.3	120.6	120.6	119.7	114.3	114.3	114.3	117.2	117.4	128.3	118.3
Pacific Coast petroleum.....	112.4	109.4	107.5	110.6	110.6	121.3	121.3	118.3	118.3	118.3	117.7	117.7	120.4	124.1	132.3
Pulp, paper and products, excl. bldg. paper.....	131.3	131.2	130.0	131.6	131.6	131.4	130.7	130.6	130.1	130.2	130.2	130.2	130.6	129.6	127.0
Bituminous coal, domestic sizes.....	128.9	128.9	126.3	126.1	125.6	123.0	123.0	120.8	118.8	117.2	117.2	124.5	125.5	121.5	115.4
Lumber and wood products, excl. millwork.....	121.2	119.2	118.3	118.6	119.6	119.6	117.6	115.4	114.9	114.3	114.0	113.7	114.1	117.7	124.9

¹ See Note and footnote 1, table D-7.² Preliminary. ³ Revised.⁴ This index was formerly Building materials.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-10. Indexes of wholesale prices, by stage of processing¹

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	1959		1958										Annual average		
	Feb. ²	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1957	1956
All commodities	119.5	119.5	119.2	119.2	119.0	119.1	119.1	119.2	119.2	119.5	119.3	119.7	119.0	117.6	114.3
Crude materials for further processing	98.0	98.1	97.0	98.4	98.0	98.4	99.1	100.0	100.7	101.7	100.3	101.5	99.5	97.2	95.9
Crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs	89.0	89.7	88.4	89.9	89.3	90.7	92.1	94.3	95.7	97.7	95.4	96.7	93.2	87.7	84.0
Crude nonfood materials except fuel	111.3	110.5	110.4	111.2	111.1	109.6	109.3	107.7	107.0	106.0	106.3	107.1	107.9	112.5	114.2
Crude nonfood materials, except fuel, for manufacturing	109.8	109.0	108.6	109.8	109.7	108.1	107.8	106.0	105.2	104.1	104.4	105.3	106.3	111.5	113.6
Crude nonfood materials, except fuel, for construction	140.2	140.2	139.2	139.1	139.1	139.1	139.1	139.0	138.9	139.0	138.9	138.7	139.0	136.0	130.6
Crude fuel	126.4	126.1	123.5	123.0	123.1	121.8	120.6	118.8	118.2	117.9	117.9	123.4	123.5	119.7	113.3
Crude fuel for manufacturing	125.9	125.7	123.1	122.6	122.7	121.4	120.3	118.5	117.9	117.6	117.7	123.0	123.1	119.4	113.0
Crude fuel for nonmanufacturing industry	127.2	126.7	124.1	123.6	123.7	122.3	121.1	119.2	118.5	118.3	118.3	124.1	124.2	120.1	113.7
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components	126.5	126.3	126.3	125.7	125.4	125.4	125.3	125.0	124.7	124.9	125.1	125.0	125.0	125.1	122.1
Intermediate materials and components for manufacturing	127.9	127.7	127.8	127.8	127.6	127.3	127.2	126.7	126.9	126.8	126.9	127.1	127.3	126.9	123.7
Intermediate materials for food manufacturing	98.5	99.2	100.4	101.2	101.4	101.5	101.8	102.6	103.4	103.5	103.2	102.4	102.5	99.9	98.0
Intermediate materials for nondurable manufacturing	104.8	104.5	104.5	104.3	104.2	104.1	104.2	104.3	104.5	104.6	105.0	105.2	105.4	105.7	104.3
Intermediate materials for durable manufacturing	157.1	156.6	156.6	156.6	156.2	155.4	155.0	152.9	152.9	152.9	152.9	153.5	153.6	153.2	148.5
Components for manufacturing	151.1	150.8	150.7	150.7	150.2	149.8	149.5	149.5	149.4	149.0	148.5	148.8	149.1	148.3	142.9
Materials and components for construction	135.2	134.5	134.2	134.1	134.2	133.7	132.7	132.1	132.1	132.0	131.8	131.9	132.6	132.9	132.0
Processed fuels and lubricants	106.8	105.9	105.6	105.4	105.6	107.7	107.6	106.0	106.0	104.6	105.4	105.1	107.7	113.0	106.7
Processed fuels and lubricants for manufacturing	106.2	105.3	105.0	104.8	104.9	106.6	106.5	105.1	104.5	104.2	105.0	105.7	107.2	111.2	105.3
Processed fuels and lubricants for nonmanufacturing industry	108.0	106.9	106.6	106.5	106.9	109.6	109.5	107.6	106.0	105.4	106.2	107.0	108.7	116.0	109.1
Containers, nonreturnable	138.0	137.8	138.7	138.0	137.9	137.7	137.7	137.5	137.4	137.5	137.1	137.0	136.3	134.3	128.5
Supplies	117.6	118.7	118.6	114.9	113.5	113.7	114.8	116.1	114.6	116.3	117.3	115.5	113.2	112.5	111.3
Supplies for manufacturing	141.2	140.6	140.5	140.3	140.5	139.3	138.2	139.1	139.4	139.6	140.6	140.4	140.7	137.6	132.9
Supplies for nonmanufacturing industry	106.2	107.9	107.9	103.0	101.0	101.8	103.5	105.0	102.9	105.1	106.1	103.7	100.5	101.1	101.6
Manufactured animal feeds	80.9	85.2	85.6	72.4	66.9	69.5	74.0	77.7	71.7	76.9	79.8	73.4	65.1	67.6	72.9
Other supplies	121.1	121.1	120.9	120.9	121.0	120.7	120.9	121.0	121.2	121.6	121.6	121.5	121.3	120.7	118.2
Finished goods (goods to users, including raw foods and fuels)	120.7	120.8	120.5	120.6	120.6	120.9	120.6	120.8	120.7	121.0	120.9	121.4	120.6	118.1	114.0
Consumer finished goods	112.9	113.1	112.8	113.0	113.3	113.7	113.3	113.7	113.6	113.9	113.7	114.4	113.3	111.1	108.0
Consumer foods	106.8	107.8	107.6	108.5	109.6	110.8	110.0	111.5	111.6	112.5	111.9	113.1	110.1	104.5	101.0
Consumer crude foods	95.3	95.1	95.5	97.8	100.6	100.6	94.1	95.7	93.2	102.4	105.9	117.3	105.8	96.0	96.2
Consumer processed foods	109.3	110.5	110.2	110.9	111.5	113.0	113.3	114.8	115.5	114.7	113.3	113.3	111.1	111.8	112.4
Consumer other nondurable goods	113.1	112.7	112.2	112.0	112.2	112.2	112.0	111.4	111.0	110.9	111.1	111.5	111.8	112.4	109.9
Consumer durable goods	126.5	126.4	126.1	126.0	125.0	124.6	124.7	124.7	124.7	124.7	124.8	124.9	124.9	123.3	119.7
Producer finished goods	152.4	152.2	152.0	151.6	150.3	150.6	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.1	150.0	150.1	146.7	138.1
Producer goods for manufacturing industries	157.2	157.1	156.7	156.3	155.0	154.8	154.6	154.6	154.7	154.7	154.7	154.5	154.6	151.2	142.2
Producer goods for nonmanufacturing industries	148.4	148.2	148.0	147.5	146.3	146.1	146.2	146.0	146.0	146.0	146.3	146.3	146.3	142.9	134.9

¹ See footnote 1, table D-7.
² Preliminary. ³ 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-11. Indexes of wholesale prices, by durability of product

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	1959		1958										Annual average		
	Feb. ¹	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1957	1956
All commodities	119.5	119.5	119.2	119.2	119.0	119.1	119.1	119.2	119.2	119.5	119.3	119.7	119.0	117.6	114.3
Total durable goods	145.1	144.7	144.5	144.4	143.7	143.2	142.8	142.1	142.1	141.9	141.9	142.2	142.4	141.4	136.7
Total nondurable goods	105.5	105.7	105.4	105.5	105.6	106.1	106.2	106.8	106.8	107.3	107.1	107.5	106.4	104.7	102.1
Total manufactures	125.2	125.2	125.1	124.8	124.5	124.6	124.6	124.6	124.5	124.5	124.5	124.3	124.1	123.2	119.5
Durable manufactures	146.1	145.8	145.6	145.4	144.7	144.3	143.9	143.3	143.3	143.2	143.3	143.4	143.6	142.0	136.8
Nondurable manufactures	108.7	108.9	108.8	108.4	108.5	109.1	109.4	109.8	109.7	109.7	109.6	109.2	108.8	108.4	105.8
Total raw or slightly processed goods	100.2	100.3	99.5	100.6	100.8	101.0	100.6	101.3	101.4	103.1	102.6	104.9	102.3	98.9	97.0
Durable raw or slightly processed goods	115.5	113.4	111.7	114.4	113.7	111.5	111.7	106.8	106.1	102.9	103.1	105.9	107.1	122.3	136.3
Nondurable raw or slightly processed goods	99.3	99.6	98.8	99.8	100.0	100.4	100.0	101.0	101.2	103.2	102.6	104.8	102.0	97.7	94.9

¹ Preliminary.
² Revised.

NOTE: For a description of these series and data beginning with 1947, see Wholesale Prices and Price Indexes, 1957, BLS Bull. 1235 (1958).
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

E.—Work Stoppages

TABLE E-1. Work stoppages resulting from labor-management disputes ¹

Month and year	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Man-days idle during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Number	Percent of estimated working time
1935-39 (average).....	2,862	-----	1,130,000	-----	16,900,000	0.27
1947-49 (average).....	3,573	-----	2,380,000	-----	39,700,000	.46
1945.....	4,750	-----	3,470,000	-----	38,000,000	.47
1946.....	4,985	-----	4,600,000	-----	116,000,000	1.43
1947.....	3,693	-----	2,170,000	-----	34,600,000	.41
1948.....	3,419	-----	1,960,000	-----	34,100,000	.37
1949.....	3,606	-----	3,030,000	-----	50,500,000	.59
1950.....	4,843	-----	2,410,000	-----	38,800,000	.44
1951.....	4,737	-----	2,220,000	-----	22,900,000	.23
1952.....	5,117	-----	3,540,000	-----	59,100,000	.57
1953.....	5,091	-----	2,400,000	-----	28,300,000	.26
1954.....	3,468	-----	1,530,000	-----	28,600,000	.21
1955.....	4,320	-----	2,650,000	-----	28,200,000	.26
1956.....	3,825	-----	1,900,000	-----	33,100,000	.29
1957.....	3,673	-----	1,390,000	-----	16,500,000	.14
1958: February ²	150	275	45,000	70,000	500,000	.06
March ²	200	300	165,000	200,000	1,200,000	.13
April ²	275	375	110,000	160,000	1,250,000	.13
May ²	350	475	150,000	200,000	2,000,000	.21
June ²	350	500	160,000	250,000	1,650,000	.18
July ²	350	525	160,000	240,000	1,700,000	.18
August ²	300	475	140,000	250,000	2,000,000	.22
September ²	400	575	400,000	500,000	2,500,000	.28
October ²	300	525	450,000	525,000	5,250,000	.53
November ²	200	400	225,000	300,000	2,500,000	.30
December ²	150	300	60,000	180,000	2,000,000	.21
1959: January ²	225	325	75,000	150,000	2,000,000	.23
February ²	200	300	75,000	140,000	1,500,000	.18

¹ 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.

² Preliminary.

NOTE: For a description of this series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (1954).

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

F.—Building and Construction

TABLE F-1. Expenditures for new construction ¹

[Value of work put in place]

Type of construction	Expenditures (in millions of dollars)														1958	1957
	1959			1958												
	Mar. ²	Feb.	Jan. ³	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Total		
Total new construction.....	3,792	3,475	3,666	4,024	4,448	4,745	4,751	4,707	4,548	4,347	4,000	3,636	3,342	48,980	48,115	
Private construction.....	2,698	2,500	2,610	2,887	3,119	3,184	3,172	3,153	3,082	2,959	2,752	2,551	2,410	33,947	33,988	
Residential buildings (nonfarm).....	1,530	1,369	1,448	1,605	1,741	1,764	1,732	1,708	1,645	1,559	1,421	1,289	1,177	17,884	17,019	
New dwelling units.....	1,215	1,070	1,150	1,260	1,330	1,340	1,315	1,275	1,205	1,125	1,015	945	890	13,405	12,615	
Additions and alterations.....	261	245	243	288	354	370	366	382	388	382	355	296	239	3,859	3,903	
Nonhousekeeping.....	54	54	55	57	57	54	51	51	52	52	51	48	48	620	501	
Nonresidential buildings ⁴	628	638	660	722	760	750	743	754	735	698	677	689	689	8,720	9,556	
Industrial.....	161	167	173	176	178	175	174	179	185	193	204	218	235	2,443	3,557	
Commercial.....	265	262	268	305	327	319	315	316	326	315	285	263	262	3,561	3,564	
Office buildings and ware- houses.....	144	148	153	163	167	165	167	169	169	169	165	163	161	1,986	1,893	
Stores, restaurants, and garages.....	121	114	115	142	160	154	148	147	157	146	120	100	101	1,575	1,671	
Other nonresidential buildings.....	202	209	219	241	255	256	252	248	243	227	209	196	192	2,716	2,435	
Religious.....	67	70	73	78	81	81	80	79	75	70	65	61	61	863	868	
Educational.....	41	44	47	50	52	53	53	52	50	46	43	42	41	567	525	
Hospital and institutional ⁵	47	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	52	51	51	50	60	610	525	
Social and recreational.....	34	34	35	39	42	44	43	42	41	37	32	28	26	424	311	
Miscellaneous.....	13	14	16	25	30	27	24	22	25	23	18	15	14	252	206	
Farm construction.....	111	101	98	100	114	134	161	173	169	160	146	126	113	1,600	1,590	
Public utilities.....	416	380	390	444	487	519	520	512	494	486	470	446	419	5,554	5,624	
Railroad.....	21	20	23	19	21	22	27	25	19	25	25	24	23	276	406	
Telephone and telegraph.....	70	64	60	66	71	79	75	71	76	77	81	82	80	903	1,068	
Other public utilities.....	325	296	307	359	395	418	418	416	399	384	364	340	316	4,375	4,150	
All other private.....	13	12	14	16	17	17	18	17	20	19	17	13	12	189	199	
Public construction.....	1,094	975	1,056	1,137	1,329	1,561	1,579	1,554	1,466	1,388	1,248	1,085	932	15,033	14,127	
Residential buildings ⁶	93	92	91	88	84	82	73	71	69	65	63	62	60	832	506	
Nonresidential buildings (other than military facilities).....	366	322	356	361	379	427	430	428	421	411	386	374	350	4,622	4,503	
Industrial.....	29	27	28	28	30	31	31	32	33	34	34	31	29	370	473	
Educational.....	219	197	223	227	229	259	259	259	262	257	239	238	222	2,877	2,825	
Hospital and institutional.....	34	29	30	32	37	41	40	39	37	34	32	31	29	401	350	
Administrative and service.....	48	39	42	41	47	55	58	55	49	46	43	39	36	530	439	
Other nonresidential buildings.....	36	30	33	33	36	41	42	43	40	40	38	35	34	444	416	
Military facilities ⁷	105	98	105	110	125	140	135	120	105	95	88	80	77	1,235	1,322	
Highways.....	295	265	285	350	485	630	645	635	585	545	455	335	235	5,350	4,971	
Sewer and water systems.....	111	96	105	109	117	124	130	133	128	123	118	111	105	1,388	1,344	
Sewer.....	68	60	66	69	72	76	80	81	77	73	69	65	62	837	781	
Water.....	43	36	39	40	45	48	50	52	51	50	49	46	43	551	563	
Public service enterprises.....	31	25	28	30	35	45	52	52	47	41	39	33	28	450	393	
Conservation and development.....	75	63	71	74	88	96	97	100	98	96	87	79	68	1,004	971	
All other public.....	18	14	15	15	16	17	17	15	13	12	12	11	9	152	117	

¹ 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).

² Preliminary.

³ Revised.

⁴ Expenditures by privately owned public utilities for nonresidential buildings are included under "Public utilities."

⁵ Includes Federal contributions toward construction of private nonprofit hospital facilities under the National Hospital Program.

⁶ Includes nonhousekeeping public residential construction as well as house-keeping units.

⁷ 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).

NOTE: For a description of these series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (1954). See also Technical Note on Revised Estimates of Residential Additions and Alterations, 1945-56 (in Monthly Labor Review, August 1957, p. 973).

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 ¹

Ownership and type of construction	Value (in millions of dollars)															
	1959		1958										1958	1957		
	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Total	Total	
Total public construction.....	847.3	986.8	812.6	954.4	1,177.7	1,277.6	1,252.1	1,812.8	1,608.0	1,165.5	941.5	822.6	606.5	13,508.1	11,473.8	
Federally owned ²	136.4	238.3	111.9	121.0	222.7	223.6	166.8	695.2	474.2	273.9	189.7	121.9	120.2	2,959.4	2,317.3	
Residential buildings.....	3.2	2.2	7.8	22.7	86.4	115.1	42.4	101.3	52.4	29.2	33.0	52.0	47.5	592.0	406.2	
Nonresidential buildings.....	73.4	87.7	39.3	41.5	28.3	54.6	44.8	239.8	184.9	122.8	79.0	22.2	42.8	987.7	776.5	
Educational.....	1.3	8.2	3.2	.8	.6	2.2	1.8	13.8	5.0	6.3	5.8	3.2	.8	51.7	48.4	
Hospital and institutional.....	12.6	22.4	3.4	.8	.1	1.2	.4	11.2	27.0	12.9	14.7	.3	.8	95.2	78.9	
Administrative and service.....	10.3	15.9	10.8	10.4	6.9	1.2	14.0	37.8	29.1	24.7	16.2	6.4	10.5	133.9	148.3	
Other nonresidential buildings.....	49.2	41.2	21.9	29.5	20.7	50.0	28.6	177.0	123.8	78.9	42.3	12.3	30.7	656.9	500.9	
Airfield buildings.....	22.4	11.0	5.9	1.5	4.4	11.9	9.0	63.6	37.7	38.1	13.9	1.9	1.8	196.7	98.9	
Troop housing.....	5.2	1.3	1.1	4.3	1.8	5.7	3.9	36.2	22.5	8.0	4.0	.5	(³)	89.3	60.9	
Warehouses.....	1.4	1.2	1.8	.1	.9	1.8	1.6	10.2	9.2	3.5	4.4	1.0	.8	36.5	35.0	
All other.....	20.2	27.7	13.1	23.6	17.6	30.6	14.1	67.0	54.4	29.3	20.0	8.9	28.1	334.4	306.1	
Airfields ⁴	23.7	28.1	14.7	11.4	2.7	21.4	53.2	160.3	120.3	29.7	18.0	17.5	8.3	475.6	182.2	
Conservation and development.....	19.2	51.5	17.0	29.4	23.2	23.3	6.1	133.1	73.9	68.5	28.5	12.7	8.0	475.2	563.8	
Highways.....	3.2	2.0	2.0	9.9	8.0	3.4	9.3	25.4	11.8	9.9	3.6	5.4	4.8	95.5	91.5	
Electric power.....	4.2	31.0	26.9	1.0	18.2	1.9	6.3	13.9	13.1	3.4	16.6	4.0	1.5	137.8	140.3	
All other federally owned.....	9.5	35.8	4.2	5.1	55.9	3.9	4.7	31.4	17.8	10.4	11.0	8.1	7.3	195.6	156.8	
State and locally owned.....	710.9	748.5	700.7	833.4	955.0	1,054.0	1,085.3	1,117.6	1,133.8	891.6	751.8	700.7	576.3	10,548.7	9,156.5	
Residential buildings.....	34.7	20.1	26.9	31.7	64.8	35.8	31.9	67.6	70.3	47.2	30.9	30.7	21.8	479.7	326.7	
Nonresidential buildings.....	226.1	271.9	246.0	286.7	271.0	325.9	327.0	335.6	355.9	326.5	311.0	279.2	239.5	3,576.2	3,409.4	
Educational.....	144.1	178.2	162.0	196.6	197.3	227.1	225.1	212.3	229.2	208.8	213.2	188.3	169.5	2,407.6	2,450.5	
Hospital and institutional.....	15.1	20.2	14.4	17.3	19.6	31.4	36.7	55.8	36.4	32.5	37.3	17.9	15.0	334.5	287.1	
Administrative and service.....	18.7	45.2	40.8	28.1	25.7	34.8	35.8	40.6	53.4	40.5	31.6	48.4	30.7	455.6	315.4	
Other nonresidential buildings.....	48.2	28.3	28.8	44.7	28.4	32.6	29.4	26.9	36.9	44.7	28.9	24.6	24.3	378.5	356.4	
Highways.....	320.5	343.6	336.3	387.5	420.2	519.0	525.6	461.0	418.8	365.5	291.4	213.2	207.2	4,489.3	3,825.1	
Sewer and water systems.....	94.4	82.1	67.0	74.9	76.6	91.0	116.1	104.7	129.2	95.9	80.4	56.9	75.2	1,050.0	1,034.2	
Sewer.....	51.4	56.2	51.8	50.5	49.3	66.9	77.3	74.5	73.1	66.0	48.9	37.9	55.8	708.2	619.4	
Water.....	43.0	25.9	15.2	24.4	27.3	24.1	38.8	30.2	56.1	29.9	31.5	19.0	19.4	341.8	414.8	
Public service enterprises.....	15.3	13.6	10.9	21.8	89.4	53.9	55.4	114.0	137.4	24.5	24.4	108.2	16.0	669.5	364.2	
Electric power.....	9.5	8.8	6.1	6.0	69.4	21.2	18.9	84.2	107.3	12.1	6.1	102.9	7.0	450.0	200.1	
Other.....	5.8	4.8	4.8	15.8	20.0	32.7	36.5	29.8	30.1	12.4	18.3	5.3	9.0	219.5	164.1	
Conservation and development.....	8.0	10.9	5.8	12.5	12.0	12.2	9.0	17.1	6.4	15.7	3.4	7.5	10.8	123.3	112.7	
All other State and locally owned.....	11.9	6.3	7.8	18.3	21.0	16.2	20.3	17.6	15.8	16.3	10.3	5.0	5.8	160.7	84.2	

¹ 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).

² Includes construction contracts awarded under Lease-Purchase programs which terminated with P.L. 85-844, approved August 28, 1958.

³ Less than \$50,000.

⁴ Beginning with January 1958, includes missile launching facilities which were previously included under All other federally owned.

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 building¹

Class of construction, ownership, and type of building	Valuation (in millions of dollars)														
	1959		1958										1958	1957	
	Jan.	Dec.	Nov. ²	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan. ²	Total ²	Total
All building construction	1,370.6	1,334.0	1,499.8	1,907.7	1,857.3	1,942.0	1,952.6	2,042.6	1,920.1	1,797.1	1,516.8	1,110.1	1,156.8	20,086.9	18,168.8
Private	1,181.2	1,148.9	1,359.7	1,689.6	1,597.2	1,665.6	1,732.9	1,703.1	1,557.7	1,568.3	1,324.5	938.4	997.6	17,291.0	16,002.7
Public	189.4	185.1	140.1	218.0	260.1	276.4	219.8	339.5	362.4	228.8	192.3	171.7	159.2	2,795.9	2,166.1
New residential building	752.1	746.9	914.6	1,128.4	1,118.0	1,053.0	1,083.2	1,056.1	1,024.3	959.1	779.1	536.9	580.8	10,998.0	9,413.3
Dwelling units (housekeeping only)	734.0	732.0	899.6	1,108.0	1,104.7	1,035.6	1,062.8	1,037.4	1,001.9	942.8	760.0	525.0	565.6	10,792.7	9,229.1
Privately owned	705.3	716.6	876.3	1,084.0	1,021.4	982.1	1,039.3	953.6	935.8	916.9	729.5	491.4	550.5	10,303.6	8,938.9
1-family	570.3	599.2	734.2	951.8	898.0	856.4	888.0	838.4	813.3	793.2	622.8	419.0	466.5	8,886.4	7,923.0
2-family	22.6	20.4	25.5	26.1	25.2	25.5	23.7	22.2	25.5	21.3	21.3	15.7	17.0	275.7	228.8
3- and 4-family	13.0	11.6	12.9	13.5	15.1	14.2	14.5	10.3	11.6	10.8	11.0	8.4	8.9	143.0	111.6
5-or-more family	99.4	85.5	103.6	92.6	83.0	86.0	113.2	82.7	85.4	85.4	74.4	48.3	58.2	998.4	675.5
Publicly owned	28.7	15.4	23.4	23.9	83.4	53.5	23.5	83.8	66.1	25.8	30.5	33.6	15.0	489.1	290.2
Nonhousekeeping buildings	18.1	14.9	15.0	20.4	13.3	17.5	20.4	18.7	22.4	16.3	19.1	11.9	15.2	205.3	184.2
New nonresidential buildings	492.9	462.4	458.2	603.2	572.2	719.9	672.9	795.1	727.6	656.9	586.2	452.3	437.0	7,172.7	6,851.2
Commercial buildings	204.6	162.3	153.7	219.2	171.9	249.2	236.2	201.4	263.0	269.9	228.6	149.8	140.8	2,447.4	2,224.6
Amusement buildings	13.9	11.3	12.3	12.8	14.3	16.1	30.8	21.9	17.6	17.8	13.3	14.7	10.2	192.9	139.8
Commercial garages	5.2	1.7	1.5	4.5	3.7	5.6	8.9	6.8	4.1	6.6	5.0	3.4	4.2	56.0	57.5
Gasoline and service stations	7.7	8.9	8.8	11.4	10.8	10.4	11.0	11.0	11.2	11.6	11.3	8.8	10.2	125.5	159.2
Office buildings	90.3	69.9	62.3	106.5	63.8	117.3	92.6	64.0	139.9	116.7	119.9	64.8	56.0	1,074.8	976.1
Stores and other mercantile buildings	87.5	70.5	68.9	83.9	79.4	99.8	92.9	97.6	90.3	117.2	79.0	58.1	60.1	998.2	892.0
Community buildings	170.7	181.6	189.1	224.1	248.5	261.1	268.6	235.0	276.6	219.5	236.6	171.9	168.7	2,683.9	2,487.5
Educational buildings	109.7	99.7	112.6	149.3	169.8	171.0	139.4	144.0	149.9	119.2	159.6	118.4	108.9	1,644.3	1,497.2
Institutional buildings	34.5	50.0	40.5	33.0	37.5	49.9	78.1	47.5	81.0	51.0	40.8	26.2	33.7	569.2	525.0
Religious buildings	26.4	31.8	36.0	41.7	41.3	40.1	51.2	43.5	45.6	49.2	36.2	27.4	26.1	470.3	465.4
Garages, private residential	4.8	6.0	13.1	21.4	21.9	19.4	19.4	19.2	19.1	18.2	10.3	4.8	5.9	178.7	200.5
Industrial buildings	52.6	47.9	55.4	71.7	66.1	70.8	61.5	204.1	53.6	61.9	57.5	44.9	64.1	873.6	1,092.3
Public utilities buildings	19.4	27.2	21.7	34.1	33.6	64.0	24.2	30.4	55.5	36.9	21.2	47.4	28.4	424.6	424.3
All other nonresidential buildings	40.8	37.4	25.2	32.7	30.2	55.4	62.9	105.1	59.9	50.6	32.0	33.5	29.1	564.6	422.0
Additions and alterations	125.6	124.6	126.9	176.1	167.1	169.0	196.5	191.4	168.2	181.1	151.5	120.8	139.0	1,916.2	1,904.3

¹ 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.

² Revised.

³ Includes a retroactive building permit issued during the month for a steel plant, valued at \$120 million, which was actually begun early in 1957.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE F-4. Building-permit activity: Valuation, by class of construction and geographic region¹

Class of construction and geographic region	Valuation (in millions of dollars)														
	1959		1958										1958	1957	
	Jan.	Dec.	Nov. ²	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan. ²	Total ²	Total
All building construction ³	1,370.6	1,334.0	1,499.8	1,907.7	1,857.3	1,942.0	1,952.6	2,042.6	1,920.1	1,797.1	1,516.8	1,110.1	1,156.8	20,086.9	18,168.8
Northeast	276.6	268.9	325.2	358.4	385.3	397.1	364.2	387.1	380.4	360.4	270.5	180.4	217.1	3,918.9	3,886.1
North Central	246.3	306.3	439.6	575.9	542.2	519.3	568.0	643.2	531.5	539.0	395.4	224.2	232.2	5,532.6	5,283.5
South	424.6	365.0	383.1	516.2	473.8	532.6	499.3	508.3	518.2	457.1	418.9	370.3	376.5	5,420.8	4,627.0
West	423.2	393.7	351.9	457.2	456.0	493.1	521.1	504.0	489.9	440.6	431.9	326.2	330.9	5,214.6	4,372.3
New dwelling units (housekeeping only)	734.0	732.0	899.6	1,108.0	1,104.7	1,035.6	1,062.8	1,037.4	1,001.9	942.8	760.0	525.0	565.6	10,792.7	9,229.1
Northeast	124.4	131.2	191.7	199.2	231.8	195.4	198.1	203.2	220.8	189.2	131.2	59.7	79.7	2,035.9	1,864.8
North Central	130.1	157.5	262.6	336.8	318.0	278.2	304.9	279.0	273.7	278.4	205.1	102.7	110.1	2,913.9	2,645.9
South	229.1	202.7	219.6	285.1	282.7	267.5	275.8	281.3	245.7	248.5	218.7	198.2	196.4	2,919.7	2,370.0
West	250.4	240.6	225.7	288.9	272.3	294.4	284.0	273.1	261.7	228.6	205.0	164.4	179.3	2,923.2	2,348.4
New nonresidential buildings	492.9	462.4	458.2	603.2	572.2	719.9	672.9	795.1	727.6	656.9	586.2	452.3	437.0	7,172.7	6,851.2
Northeast	119.7	109.5	101.0	118.8	115.9	156.6	121.5	137.1	123.7	132.1	109.8	107.7	108.9	1,452.3	1,556.8
North Central	91.4	120.3	142.4	184.4	173.5	196.4	208.9	311.4	210.9	211.0	148.2	91.9	89.3	2,095.2	2,103.8
South	154.9	123.1	123.1	181.5	141.2	212.8	162.0	174.4	216.5	151.5	154.9	131.1	131.4	1,904.3	1,668.3
West	126.9	109.6	91.6	118.4	141.6	154.1	180.6	172.2	176.5	162.3	173.2	122.7	107.4	1,721.0	1,522.4
Additions and alterations	125.6	124.6	126.9	176.1	167.1	169.0	196.5	191.4	168.2	181.1	151.5	120.8	139.0	1,916.2	1,904.3
Northeast	30.7	25.4	28.9	36.7	35.5	41.3	42.5	44.2	34.9	35.9	28.2	20.8	24.7	399.6	424.8
North Central	23.2	26.8	31.4	50.6	48.3	41.7	48.6	48.2	45.4	46.5	40.0	28.3	32.2	491.2	499.9
South	34.9	34.3	35.9	48.2	45.0	45.3	53.7	48.9	45.7	51.2	41.8	37.8	43.3	531.2	520.7
West	36.8	38.0	30.7	40.6	38.2	40.8	51.6	50.1	42.2	47.6	41.4	33.9	38.8	494.2	458.9

¹ See footnote 1, table F-3.

² Revised.

³ Includes new nonhousekeeping residential building, not shown separately.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE F-5. Building-permit activity: Valuation, by metropolitan-nonmetropolitan location and State¹

State and location	Valuation (in millions of dollars)													1957 Dec.	1958 Total	1957 Total
	1958															
	Dec.	Nov. ²	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan. ²				
All States.....	1,334.0	1,499.8	1,907.7	1,857.3	1,942.0	1,952.6	2,042.6	1,920.1	1,797.1	1,516.8	1,110.1	1,156.8	1,100.8	20,086.9	18,168.8	
Metropolitan areas ³	1,045.1	1,176.4	1,493.7	1,446.4	1,533.2	1,533.0	1,581.6	1,483.0	1,388.9	1,196.6	881.2	921.5	863.7	15,718.1	14,130.7	
Nonmetropolitan areas.....	288.9	323.4	414.0	410.9	408.8	419.6	461.0	437.1	408.2	320.2	228.9	235.3	237.1	4,368.8	4,038.1	
Alabama.....	16.7	16.3	21.1	18.8	23.9	22.8	25.3	20.8	18.2	21.1	16.6	15.3	16.5	236.8	190.6	
Arizona.....	24.6	18.3	26.0	23.0	39.9	23.6	25.5	33.1	20.5	23.6	19.9	13.2	13.0	292.2	224.6	
Arkansas.....	6.6	4.1	7.5	7.5	6.6	7.0	9.8	5.3	7.9	6.3	4.6	4.3	5.4	77.5	72.7	
California.....	269.6	240.4	301.2	298.7	313.8	373.2	340.4	308.1	275.0	317.4	208.6	247.3	195.3	3,500.6	3,055.5	
Colorado.....	25.0	27.4	26.3	25.5	27.4	27.9	34.8	37.9	25.6	15.1	24.3	15.8	16.0	313.0	261.9	
Connecticut.....	18.9	27.6	32.6	35.4	33.1	32.0	30.8	30.6	30.9	20.2	17.7	18.7	18.4	328.6	390.6	
Delaware.....	2.7	5.9	8.3	7.6	13.1	8.4	6.2	6.7	6.1	3.6	6.9	7.0	2.3	82.4	68.9	
District of Columbia.....	6.1	21.3	10.5	10.3	42.9	12.6	13.8	66.5	8.3	6.4	9.3	12.9	3.1	220.9	133.8	
Florida.....	73.9	65.0	93.0	81.6	76.7	88.9	78.3	84.1	83.3	69.6	83.5	70.9	77.0	948.8	948.0	
Georgia.....	28.4	28.4	24.3	26.4	23.7	24.4	25.8	27.8	36.6	27.3	19.6	28.3	17.1	321.3	252.4	
Idaho.....	2.9	5.0	4.0	3.9	4.5	4.6	3.5	4.5	5.9	3.9	1.6	1.3	1.8	45.5	38.2	
Illinois.....	66.9	115.8	122.9	115.0	106.5	130.0	233.0	136.2	112.9	110.2	53.8	56.8	93.8	1,362.6	1,240.0	
Indiana.....	21.9	28.8	40.6	43.3	33.3	33.2	33.1	33.4	33.7	30.4	21.3	22.5	20.0	375.5	419.5	
Iowa.....	10.0	15.2	26.3	20.5	36.9	21.6	19.3	18.5	16.8	17.4	3.9	6.5	7.9	212.9	160.5	
Kansas.....	9.9	12.5	15.8	14.3	13.5	12.7	11.3	12.6	14.6	10.6	10.0	11.5	10.9	149.3	134.8	
Kentucky.....	8.4	12.8	17.3	19.2	17.8	15.6	19.8	12.2	13.5	15.5	6.3	13.5	5.0	172.1	169.1	
Louisiana.....	19.0	21.7	29.4	35.1	34.6	26.6	29.3	29.6	21.0	31.2	17.3	32.3	19.6	327.3	250.5	
Maine.....	1.0	3.1	2.3	3.4	4.2	3.3	4.4	2.9	4.1	.9	.3	.7	.8	30.7	29.2	
Maryland.....	27.6	32.2	46.0	49.1	67.4	41.2	48.3	39.4	35.7	35.4	28.0	27.5	25.2	479.3	448.7	
Massachusetts.....	33.2	34.1	42.1	41.0	34.8	48.3	68.8	47.4	50.3	31.5	14.0	24.0	24.2	469.5	440.5	
Michigan.....	40.3	66.3	95.7	88.3	88.1	104.8	90.6	83.3	78.9	64.5	27.7	38.8	43.9	867.3	933.4	
Minnesota.....	22.1	29.3	55.6	54.4	40.8	45.6	39.8	51.5	60.4	22.1	14.1	10.1	18.1	449.8	390.7	
Mississippi.....	2.5	3.9	6.7	3.1	4.8	3.2	6.6	3.9	7.3	2.9	7.5	2.2	3.0	54.5	54.2	
Missouri.....	23.4	50.7	35.2	39.4	32.3	40.7	40.4	31.1	31.9	23.1	18.7	17.8	29.0	385.2	302.0	
Montana.....	1.5	3.9	4.0	3.8	5.6	4.0	2.9	4.5	4.7	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.6	38.9	35.1	
Nebraska.....	9.4	8.6	10.1	15.1	12.4	9.0	7.1	11.8	17.1	5.4	2.5	3.1	6.3	111.8	78.5	
Nevada.....	4.6	4.7	4.4	4.1	5.4	4.3	5.9	5.7	8.3	3.8	4.7	2.0	3.1	63.2	60.2	
New Hampshire.....	3.0	2.4	2.8	2.7	2.5	3.2	4.3	2.7	2.5	3.4	2.0	.6	4.6	32.7	30.1	
New Jersey.....	46.6	63.9	77.0	73.3	62.8	75.0	65.6	80.0	76.7	62.6	27.1	51.4	42.9	763.3	727.4	
New Mexico.....	10.2	7.8	15.1	11.6	15.0	12.9	11.4	12.1	6.8	8.5	7.5	11.5	6.3	134.5	88.4	
New York.....	120.2	134.6	126.8	160.7	181.2	129.3	128.3	145.7	122.1	99.4	91.3	81.6	90.1	1,529.1	1,453.4	
North Carolina.....	15.7	20.1	17.1	20.1	19.6	17.4	20.9	26.3	22.7	17.6	18.0	16.1	10.5	231.7	194.3	
North Dakota.....	.4	2.9	5.3	6.4	5.3	4.6	7.9	4.6	5.6	1.6	.4	.3	.6	45.2	37.2	
Ohio.....	78.2	77.3	122.6	97.5	108.2	116.3	115.8	98.2	118.8	78.7	51.5	44.9	60.5	1,116.5	1,093.7	
Oklahoma.....	13.1	11.0	16.6	14.5	14.1	18.3	16.8	13.2	14.4	22.6	15.9	10.3	7.4	180.9	121.3	
Oregon.....	10.7	10.0	19.3	16.7	17.0	16.0	22.7	18.4	36.2	12.9	9.7	8.3	7.6	197.9	138.9	
Pennsylvania.....	39.9	54.1	67.2	62.3	73.3	66.2	74.8	65.7	68.6	47.7	35.2	37.1	36.1	697.5	749.3	
Rhode Island.....	3.0	4.7	6.9	5.2	4.3	6.2	7.4	4.6	4.5	3.7	1.6	2.9	2.1	55.0	48.8	
South Carolina.....	5.3	4.9	6.5	6.9	5.6	6.0	7.5	9.3	6.6	5.4	4.8	5.1	3.7	74.0	63.4	
South Dakota.....	1.9	3.6	4.2	4.3	3.3	3.5	2.4	3.6	4.1	3.4	.6	.8	1.8	35.6	36.4	
Tennessee.....	15.4	12.8	10.3	21.8	17.9	23.9	20.0	24.5	25.8	15.1	22.7	13.6	8.8	233.0	179.3	
Texas.....	88.9	88.3	99.4	106.1	112.3	128.0	108.1	103.7	102.4	97.6	77.4	83.9	64.0	1,196.3	1,013.4	
Utah.....	12.4	7.1	11.3	10.3	15.7	15.9	16.3	16.7	20.8	14.2	12.4	6.4	6.9	159.4	113.5	
Vermont.....	3.1	.7	.6	1.3	.9	.5	2.7	.7	.6	1.1	.2	.2	.2	12.6	15.6	
Virginia.....	32.1	30.3	86.0	40.2	44.3	47.3	58.1	38.5	36.2	34.8	26.5	29.0	18.5	502.9	385.2	
Washington.....	30.4	25.6	43.1	55.9	45.4	36.6	37.5	45.8	34.8	28.3	34.3	22.5	17.9	440.4	335.3	
West Virginia.....	2.7	4.1	7.1	5.3	7.1	7.3	13.6	6.4	11.1	6.4	5.5	4.3	4.4	81.1	80.8	
Wisconsin.....	21.9	28.5	41.7	43.8	38.7	46.2	42.4	46.7	44.1	28.2	19.8	19.1	26.5	421.0	457.8	
Wyoming.....	2.0	1.8	2.4	2.6	3.5	2.3	3.1	3.1	2.0	2.6	1.8	1.3	1.3	29.0	21.1	

¹ See footnote 1, table F-3.² Revised.³ Comprised of 168 Standard Metropolitan Areas used in 1950 Census.

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 cost¹

Period	Number of new dwelling units started									Estimated construction cost ¹ (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	374,000	(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)	10,488,003	10,181,185	306,818
1954.....	1,220,400	1,201,700	18,700	896,900	323,500	243,100	325,800	359,700	291,800	12,478,237	12,309,200	169,037
1955.....	1,328,900	1,309,500	19,400	975,800	353,100	273,100	356,000	389,000	310,800	14,544,647	14,345,829	198,818
1956.....	1,118,100	1,093,900	24,200	779,800	338,300	228,800	303,100	334,200	252,000	13,077,027	12,814,776	262,251
1957.....	1,041,900	992,800	49,100	699,700	342,200	195,500	258,400	346,300	241,700	12,693,995	12,126,800	567,195
1958 ³	1,209,100	1,141,500	67,600	826,800	382,300	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	14,502,923	13,685,067	817,856
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	3,043,969	32,229
Second quarter.....	404,100	397,000	7,100	294,800	109,300	89,100	116,600	109,700	88,700	4,416,255	4,349,159	67,126
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
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
1956: First quarter.....	252,100	244,600	7,500	183,800	68,300	45,700	58,200	83,200	65,000	2,846,008	2,761,446	84,562
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	1,144,422	1,089,081	55,341
Second quarter.....	332,500	325,300	7,200	228,300	104,200	72,300	98,100	93,200	68,900	3,923,607	3,844,192	79,415
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	1,346,587	1,312,890	33,697
June.....	107,400	104,600	2,800	74,500	32,900	24,200	31,200	29,300	22,700	1,267,845	1,237,814	30,031
Third quarter.....	298,900	292,900	6,000	202,900	96,000	61,800	87,200	86,500	63,400	3,532,193	3,471,787	60,406
July.....	101,100	99,000	2,100	69,700	31,400	21,800	29,900	27,700	21,700	1,201,139	1,179,266	21,873
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	1,103,785	1,070,240	33,545
Fourth quarter.....	234,600	231,100	3,500	164,800	69,800	49,000	59,600	71,300	54,700	2,775,219	2,737,351	37,868
October.....	93,600	91,200	2,400	64,900	28,700	20,100	26,200	27,500	19,800	1,103,963	1,078,142	25,821
November.....	77,400	77,000	400	54,800	22,600	16,500	19,200	22,700	19,000	930,642	925,991	4,651
December.....	63,600	62,900	700	45,100	18,500	12,400	14,200	21,100	15,900	740,614	733,218	7,396
1957: First quarter.....	217,000	202,500	14,500	149,100	67,900	33,800	46,800	80,000	56,400	2,609,458	2,492,406	177,052
January.....	64,200	60,100	4,100	44,000	20,200	9,300	10,700	26,000	18,200	752,234	704,917	47,317
February.....	65,800	63,100	2,700	46,600	19,200	9,700	14,000	24,600	17,500	784,019	751,813	32,206
March.....	87,000	79,300	7,700	58,500	28,500	14,800	22,100	29,400	20,700	1,073,205	975,676	97,529
Second quarter.....	296,600	282,500	13,800	200,300	96,300	60,700	77,200	92,800	65,900	3,645,581	3,479,262	166,269
April.....	93,700	91,400	2,300	63,500	30,200	19,900	23,700	28,100	22,000	1,152,166	1,123,385	28,781
May.....	103,000	96,900	6,100	68,200	34,800	20,900	25,700	33,700	22,700	1,264,385	1,191,789	72,596
June.....	99,900	94,500	5,400	68,600	31,300	19,900	27,800	31,000	21,200	1,282,980	1,164,088	64,892
Third quarter.....	289,700	280,900	8,800	192,600	97,100	57,900	79,300	91,200	61,300	3,535,278	3,443,443	91,835
July.....	97,800	93,900	3,900	63,400	34,400	19,200	27,000	31,500	20,100	1,198,141	1,154,771	43,370
August.....	100,000	96,800	3,200	67,700	32,300	21,800	27,300	31,000	19,900	1,207,763	1,176,600	31,163
September.....	91,900	90,200	1,700	61,500	30,400	16,900	25,000	28,700	21,300	1,129,374	1,112,072	17,302
Fourth quarter.....	238,600	226,600	12,000	157,700	80,900	43,100	55,100	82,300	58,100	2,903,728	2,771,689	132,039
October.....	97,000	88,400	8,600	61,800	35,200	19,500	24,200	30,100	23,200	1,195,309	1,098,140	97,169
November.....	78,200	75,700	2,500	52,500	25,700	13,800	17,400	28,200	18,800	946,481	921,444	25,037
December.....	63,400	62,500	900	43,400	20,000	9,800	13,500	24,000	16,100	761,938	762,105	9,833
1958: First quarter.....	215,400	201,200	14,200	143,700	71,700	27,400	40,200	88,100	59,700	2,546,848	2,381,164	165,684
January.....	67,900	62,900	5,000	44,500	23,400	8,100	11,000	28,700	20,100	792,427	737,503	54,924
February.....	66,100	61,000	5,100	44,400	21,700	7,000	11,200	28,700	19,200	781,091	718,862	62,229
March.....	81,400	77,300	4,100	54,800	26,600	12,300	18,000	30,700	20,400	973,330	924,799	48,531
Second quarter.....	320,500	296,800	23,700	218,100	102,400	63,800	79,400	103,300	74,000	3,886,703	3,606,142	280,561
April.....	99,100	94,200	4,900	67,400	31,700	18,900	25,700	33,000	21,500	1,192,101	1,136,659	55,442
May.....	108,500	101,300	7,200	78,900	34,600	23,400	27,000	32,600	25,500	1,323,709	1,237,717	85,992
June.....	112,900	101,300	11,600	76,800	36,100	21,500	26,700	37,700	27,000	1,370,893	1,231,766	139,127
Third quarter.....	357,800	334,100	23,700	248,400	109,400	65,800	91,600	117,900	82,500	4,297,469	3,998,531	298,938
July.....	112,800	105,600	7,200	80,600	32,200	19,600	28,600	36,200	28,400	1,362,890	1,311,702	51,188
August.....	124,000	114,600	9,400	82,800	41,200	22,200	30,700	42,400	28,700	1,466,281	1,346,297	119,984
September.....	121,000	110,900	10,100	85,000	36,000	24,000	32,300	39,300	25,400	1,468,298	1,340,532	127,766
Fourth quarter.....	315,400	309,400	6,000	216,600	98,800	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	3,771,903	3,699,230	72,673
October.....	115,000	112,900	2,100	79,100	35,900	19,900	31,800	36,300	27,000	1,405,196	1,378,326	26,870
November.....	109,400	107,000	2,400	73,900	35,900	20,800	28,900	34,600	25,100	1,298,552	1,269,279	29,273
December.....	91,000	89,500	1,500	63,600	27,400	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	1,068,175	1,051,625	16,550
1959: First quarter.....	86,000	83,300	2,700	60,800	25,200	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	1,007,875	978,775	29,100
January.....	86,000	83,300	2,700	60,800	25,200	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	1,007,875	978,775	29,100
February.....	89,000	87,900	1,100	61,500	27,500	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	1,058,810	1,046,010	12,800

¹ 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.

² Not available.

³ Preliminary.

⁴ 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 rates¹ for selected manufacturing industries

Industry	1958 ²						1957				1956	Annual average		
	Fourth quarter				Third quarter	Second quarter	First quarter	Fourth quarter	Third quarter	Second quarter	First quarter	Fourth quarter	1958 ²	1957
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Quarter										
All manufacturing.....	11.3	10.2	9.9	10.5	11.5	10.4	10.4	10.4	12.0	11.7	11.6	11.3	10.7	11.4
Food and kindred products:														
Meat packing and custom slaughtering.....	29.0	22.1	24.0	25.1	26.4	23.2	20.5	20.6	21.6	20.6	21.1	20.0	23.8	21.0
Sausages and other prepared meat products.....	16.4	19.0	25.2	20.2	27.7	19.2	23.6	21.5	21.4	24.0	20.8	24.9	22.5	22.0
Poultry and small game dressing and packing.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	52.7	59.5	38.8	33.6	35.7	41.7	41.1	28.2	39.8	45.8	37.1
Dairy products.....	14.7	19.1	16.9	16.8	19.2	14.6	16.6	15.5	18.8	17.9	15.7	17.0	16.8	17.0
Canning and preserving.....	20.9	15.8	14.0	17.4	20.0	19.4	17.0	15.7	24.2	21.3	20.1	19.9	19.4	20.8
Grain-mill products.....	13.8	15.5	14.7	14.5	17.0	14.3	10.3	13.3	19.7	12.9	15.0	16.5	14.0	15.4
Bakery products.....	16.8	17.0	17.6	17.2	17.0	14.4	16.3	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.8	17.0	16.3	16.4
Cane sugar.....	14.2	14.5	10.8	13.2	11.9	12.1	16.1	19.3	17.1	15.8	17.2	14.1	13.4	17.4
Confectionery and related products.....	11.9	13.7	14.8	13.4	14.3	10.6	14.3	13.7	15.6	12.2	12.2	13.0	13.2	13.4
Bottled soft drinks.....	21.7	16.5	18.1	18.9	27.9	23.3	18.2	19.5	25.1	23.3	21.2	16.7	22.3	22.4
Malt and malt liquors.....	14.6	11.5	16.4	14.2	17.0	16.2	13.5	16.0	17.0	16.1	18.5	13.2	15.4	16.9
Distilled liquors.....	7.5	6.3	4.9	6.3	6.5	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.1	9.4	8.8	6.7	6.7	8.0
Miscellaneous food products.....	12.5	15.9	10.6	12.9	14.2	11.8	11.9	14.9	16.3	14.9	17.1	13.3	12.7	15.8
Textile-mill products:														
Cotton yarn and textiles.....	7.8	6.9	6.6	7.2	7.9	6.7	7.2	7.4	8.6	8.9	7.9	7.9	7.3	8.2
Rayon, other synthetic, and silk textiles.....	8.2	7.6	5.9	7.3	7.0	6.3	6.3	7.0	9.1	7.4	8.4	7.0	6.8	8.0
Woolen and worsted textiles.....	15.2	12.0	17.2	14.8	18.9	16.0	15.7	15.8	18.5	17.7	19.9	16.2	16.3	18.1
Knit goods.....	5.2	3.7	5.1	4.7	5.9	4.5	7.0	5.2	7.1	5.7	5.3	6.0	5.6	5.8
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	16.6	10.6	17.1	14.8	16.0	13.9	14.7	12.3	14.4	16.6	12.0	14.3	14.8	13.9
Miscellaneous textile goods.....	9.1	9.0	11.3	9.7	13.1	12.6	8.6	13.0	16.0	14.4	16.4	14.2	10.9	15.0
Apparel and other finished textile products:														
Clothing, men's and boys'.....	5.3	4.5	5.7	5.2	5.1	5.6	6.4	5.2	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.1	5.5	6.6
Clothing, women's and children's.....	3.0	6.0	4.0	4.3	5.5	5.5	4.9	4.1	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.1
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	6.0	9.9	7.7	5.6	5.9	9.8	9.7	7.4	7.7	7.3	8.2
Miscellaneous fabricated textile products.....	13.3	7.0	7.6	9.3	14.0	10.3	11.5	8.1	8.8	11.3	9.4	10.5	11.2	9.4
Lumber and wood products (except furniture):														
Logging.....	63.3	62.6	66.7	64.0	74.5	66.3	60.8	61.3	60.7	62.8	64.4	63.4	66.7	62.3
Sawmills and planing mills.....	44.2	35.6	35.7	38.8	42.6	40.9	38.3	36.9	42.7	41.1	40.4	36.4	40.3	40.4
Millwork and structural wood products.....	24.8	19.8	27.9	24.2	26.1	19.4	21.9	20.1	23.6	21.8	21.6	19.9	23.1	21.8
Plywood mills.....	25.6	18.1	24.8	23.0	25.8	23.3	20.8	28.1	21.9	22.0	23.9	22.6	23.1	23.9
Wooden containers.....	18.0	33.2	28.2	26.0	29.9	27.2	24.7	23.3	32.4	28.5	29.0	25.5	27.2	28.4
Miscellaneous wood products.....	33.9	23.0	26.5	28.1	25.1	24.8	22.5	26.1	27.4	30.0	30.9	29.5	25.1	28.8
Furniture and fixtures:														
Household furniture, nonmetal.....	14.1	16.8	16.5	15.8	17.7	16.1	17.0	16.8	21.2	17.3	19.0	17.1	16.7	18.5
Metal household furniture.....	17.4	7.7	17.7	14.2	17.1	12.6	11.7	12.8	19.7	12.2	14.4	16.1	13.8	14.7
Mattresses and bedsprings.....	24.9	19.3	21.4	22.1	13.9	15.2	12.5	10.6	13.0	15.4	16.7	14.4	15.7	14.0
Office furniture.....	18.6	10.9	10.8	13.6	18.0	15.7	13.4	15.9	15.8	18.1	15.9	16.1	14.8	16.5
Public-building and professional furniture.....	17.2	11.0	12.1	13.7	16.3	14.6	12.2	17.9	16.8	20.0	10.4	16.1	14.2	16.3
Partitions and fixtures.....	16.5	20.4	18.7	18.4	19.9	15.6	15.2	18.3	20.8	20.3	16.6	21.9	17.2	19.0
Screens, shades, and blinds.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	15.7	14.6	18.4	11.3	19.2	18.6	16.4	22.6	11.6	15.0	19.3
Paper and allied products:														
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	9.4	9.0	9.7	9.4	10.3	8.6	9.7	10.2	11.6	9.9	10.8	11.2	9.4	10.6
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	16.1	13.0	14.9	14.8	14.6	12.0	12.9	13.8	15.9	16.7	13.6	15.7	13.7	15.0
Miscellaneous paper and allied products.....	8.9	11.6	6.2	8.9	11.4	9.9	8.7	11.7	14.2	12.6	14.2	14.7	9.7	13.2
Printing, publishing, and allied industries:														
Newspapers and periodicals.....	8.9	7.8	8.7	8.4	8.9	8.7	9.3	9.5	8.3	9.5	8.8	8.3	8.8	9.1
Bookbinding and related products.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	10.1	8.4	8.5	11.4	10.6	15.0	15.9	10.1	11.7	9.6	12.9
Miscellaneous printing and publishing.....	8.3	6.9	6.1	7.1	7.0	7.2	7.4	8.7	9.1	8.2	9.7	7.9	7.1	8.9
Chemicals and allied products:														
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	4.6	6.1	3.7	4.8	4.9	3.8	4.4	4.0	4.8	4.9	4.0	4.8	4.5	4.4
Plastics, except synthetic rubber.....	4.3	4.7	2.9	3.8	5.1	4.0	4.1	4.7	4.4	4.7	5.1	4.3	4.3	4.7
Synthetic rubber.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	2.1	2.4	1.4	3.1	1.2	3.1	1.2	3.2	.9	2.3	2.2
Synthetic fibers.....	3.4	3.0	4.3	3.6	2.4	2.4	2.8	3.0	2.1	3.4	3.4	1.7	2.8	3.0
Explosives.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	1.6	3.4	1.6	2.4	2.6	1.3	1.5	1.9	2.7	2.2	1.8
Miscellaneous industrial organic chemicals.....	3.4	2.6	4.1	3.4	3.7	4.1	3.7	3.3	3.4	5.4	2.8	4.0	3.7	3.7
Drugs and medicines.....	8.1	6.8	6.7	7.2	7.2	6.0	7.6	6.8	6.9	6.5	8.1	6.5	7.0	7.1
Soap and related products.....	8.0	8.9	7.4	8.1	7.6	7.7	6.1	7.3	8.2	8.0	7.3	7.9	7.4	7.7
Paints, pigments, and related products.....	6.5	9.8	6.2	7.5	11.3	12.8	10.8	9.9	11.5	8.9	10.4	10.0	10.6	10.1
Fertilizers.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	11.6	11.5	14.4	14.4	16.0	20.3	12.4	15.0	18.5	13.2	15.5
Vegetable and animal oils and fats.....	32.2	25.0	21.7	26.5	28.0	25.3	24.8	24.3	24.2	27.8	22.4	30.1	26.3	24.5
Compressed and liquefied gases.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	10.4	8.7	14.4	12.3	5.7	10.4	8.0	13.3	7.6	11.4	9.3
Miscellaneous chemicals and allied products.....	15.7	12.8	12.7	13.8	14.9	13.4	14.6	11.5	14.8	15.9	15.3	14.6	14.4	14.4
Rubber products:														
Tires and inner tubes.....	3.4	3.8	2.6	3.2	3.0	3.3	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.3	3.6	2.7	3.1	3.2
Rubber footwear.....	3.9	3.9	3.0	3.7	5.4	5.9	3.9	5.5	7.2	5.9	6.6	6.1	4.7	6.2
Miscellaneous rubber products.....	7.8	7.4	7.6	7.6	11.7	10.4	8.5	9.5	10.0	8.9	12.5	8.1	9.5	10.3
Leather and leather products:														
Leather tanning and finishing.....	20.4	20.4	23.1	21.3	22.0	23.5	25.8	23.6	28.4	23.2	25.4	18.5	23.1	25.1
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	20.5	16.8	17.3
Footwear (except rubber).....	8.4	8.0	9.9	8.8	9.7	8.0	9.2	8.7	9.8	9.3	8.1	8.2	8.9	8.9
Miscellaneous leather products.....	8.7	11.8	5.9	8.8	10.2	11.1	9.4	11.9	9.7	13.4	14.2	14.5	10.0	12.3
Stone, clay, and glass products:														
Glass and glass products.....	11.9	9.4	9.0	10.1	10.8	9.0	9.4	9.4	9.5	8.0	9.3	8.6	10.0	9.0
Structural clay products.....	43.4	34.8	32.1	37.0	34.7	31.7	30.9	29.7	39.1	30.2	29.3	27.4	34.0	32.2
Pottery and related products.....	15.2	15.6	16.6	15.8	16.9	17.5	12.0	11.7	15.2	17.7	13.3	17.0	15.4	14.6
Concrete, gypsum, and mineral wool.....	25.6	19.5	19.8	21.8	26.7	21.4	17.3	19.2	25.1	23.7	21.5	21.4	21.8	22.4
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products.....	16.6	15.8	19.4	17.2	11.2	12.1	12.8	11.5	12.0	13.1	13.9	14.3	13.4	12.7

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE G-1. Injury-frequency rates ¹ for selected manufacturing industries—Continued

Industry	1958 ²						1957				1956	Annual average		
	Fourth quarter				Third quarter	Second quarter	First quarter	Fourth quarter	Third quarter	Second quarter	First quarter	Fourth quarter	1958 ²	1957
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Quarter										
Primary metal industries:														
Blast furnaces and steel mills.....	3.6	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.9	3.9	4.4	4.1	4.5	3.6	4.0
Gray-iron and malleable foundries.....	21.9	21.8	18.6	20.7	24.7	21.1	22.3	21.9	26.8	26.8	24.7	27.1	22.4	25.1
Steel foundries.....	18.0	13.0	13.2	14.8	17.3	13.7	14.6	17.2	19.1	21.5	24.3	21.0	15.0	20.7
Nonferrous rolling, drawing, and alloying.....	8.4	6.2	9.7	8.1	10.3	10.3	9.2	8.8	10.4	10.9	9.7	10.6	9.5	10.0
Nonferrous foundries.....	24.1	16.7	20.8	20.7	15.1	17.7	18.2	16.0	18.1	17.1	20.1	17.7	18.1	17.9
Iron and steel forgings.....	13.8	13.4	12.4	13.2	13.8	12.7	16.5	14.9	18.0	16.3	20.3	16.4	14.0	17.5
Wire drawing.....	15.1	13.4	12.5	13.8	13.7	11.9	10.4	12.7	9.6	13.7	12.4	10.8	12.4	12.2
Welded and heavy-ribbed pipe.....	11.3	10.8	8.5	10.3	10.3	11.9	10.6	11.1	11.5	12.2	12.8	13.5	10.8	12.0
Cold-finished steel.....	5.8	8.1	8.5	7.4	11.2	6.7	6.6	9.3	10.9	10.8	11.6	12.3	7.9	10.7
Fabricated metal products:														
Tin cans and other tinware.....	4.3	4.5	7.9	5.5	7.0	4.9	5.2	5.1	7.5	6.0	6.6	8.0	5.7	6.3
Cutlery and edge tools.....	(3)	(3)	(2)	6.8	12.7	13.2	11.3	12.5	17.0	13.1	13.2	16.8	11.0	13.9
Hand tools, files, and saws.....	13.3	14.6	15.5	14.4	16.2	16.7	14.0	14.2	13.1	17.0	17.9	18.0	15.2	15.7
Hardware.....	8.6	7.5	8.4	8.1	7.7	7.3	6.7	7.7	8.8	7.4	7.1	8.6	7.4	7.7
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies.....	7.8	9.9	12.4	9.8	11.1	10.7	13.5	9.2	12.9	13.2	9.4	13.9	11.4	11.2
Oil burners, heating and cooking apparatus.....	18.3	17.2	13.6	16.4	12.6	12.5	14.8	13.4	16.1	15.2	13.1	15.2	14.2	14.4
Structural steel and ornamental metal work.....	20.6	20.6	18.7	19.9	20.6	19.9	22.4	17.8	22.5	22.6	23.2	22.4	20.7	21.6
Metal doors, sash, frame, and trim.....	18.6	16.6	13.0	16.2	15.6	12.5	15.0	15.9	20.1	14.0	13.8	19.4	14.8	15.9
Boller-shop products.....	20.7	16.6	16.6	18.1	20.4	18.5	21.0	19.9	23.4	24.9	23.8	23.0	19.9	23.0
Sheet-metal work.....	16.7	18.2	20.5	18.4	20.3	20.4	20.4	18.0	21.7	19.0	24.5	22.4	20.0	20.8
Stamped and pressed metal products.....	10.5	9.6	8.9	9.7	10.2	8.1	8.6	9.4	11.8	11.2	9.6	10.9	9.2	10.4
Metal coating and engraving.....	(3)	(3)	(2)	19.2	19.7	24.0	19.6	19.7	22.6	22.2	22.5	20.0	20.4	21.8
Fabricated wire products.....	18.8	13.3	13.1	15.1	18.5	13.4	18.3	17.8	16.7	18.5	18.3	19.4	16.4	17.8
Metal barrels, drums, kegs, and pails.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	10.8	14.3	9.5	13.9	6.8	14.5	12.1
Steel springs.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	18.3	19.2	20.8	18.2	19.0	18.3	20.8	19.2
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets.....	10.8	14.3	13.4	12.8	12.7	10.3	12.0	13.1	11.6	9.9	11.5	12.9	12.0	11.5
Screw-machine products.....	10.3	6.9	13.5	10.2	9.4	8.5	9.9	13.4	13.6	13.6	13.8	14.4	9.5	13.6
Fabricated metal products, not elsewhere classified.....	9.8	11.7	10.5	10.6	10.1	11.4	13.3	13.3	11.3	11.7	11.6	9.8	11.4	12.0
Machinery (except electrical):														
Engines and turbines.....	9.4	6.1	7.3	7.6	8.1	7.7	7.7	7.1	6.6	7.6	8.6	10.1	7.8	7.5
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	8.5	8.7	5.8	7.6	7.3	8.2	8.9	8.1	7.6	9.0	8.8	8.0	8.1	8.4
Construction and mining machinery.....	11.4	11.0	11.0	11.2	12.6	10.7	12.4	11.9	13.7	15.6	17.8	15.5	11.7	14.9
Metalworking machinery.....	8.1	8.4	7.3	7.9	8.0	7.5	8.0	7.8	9.5	10.2	10.6	10.3	7.9	9.7
Food-products machinery.....	12.3	7.3	6.4	8.7	11.4	8.7	10.2	8.1	14.7	16.2	14.7	14.8	9.7	13.4
Textile machinery.....	8.1	11.2	8.7	9.2	9.2	9.6	10.4	12.2	14.0	12.1	9.6	13.3	9.7	11.9
Miscellaneous special-industry machinery.....	12.7	16.0	13.0	13.8	13.5	14.0	14.3	12.4	14.9	16.7	17.2	14.4	13.8	15.4
Pumps and compressors.....	13.4	7.9	9.1	10.3	10.6	10.5	11.8	11.8	12.7	12.7	14.7	12.1	10.8	13.0
Elevators, escalators, and conveyors.....	13.8	14.3	9.2	12.3	11.7	12.0	10.3	10.7	14.5	15.4	15.8	16.0	11.5	14.2
Mechanical power-transmission equipment (except ball and roller bearings).....	11.4	11.3	9.7	10.8	8.8	10.0	9.7	10.9	11.8	13.3	13.2	12.5	9.8	12.3
Miscellaneous general industrial machinery.....	13.4	10.0	11.6	11.7	10.4	12.3	11.7	10.5	12.3	13.7	16.1	13.0	11.6	13.2
Commercial and household machinery.....	5.8	5.6	4.9	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.0	5.3	6.2	6.2	7.0	6.2	5.4	6.2
Valves and fittings.....	11.8	12.0	8.1	10.6	12.0	13.1	12.6	13.5	15.7	15.6	14.5	14.2	12.1	14.8
Fabricated pipe and fittings.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	12.5	15.0	13.4	11.2	17.3	20.4	16.3	16.8	15.5	12.9	17.7
Ball and roller bearings.....	8.2	9.3	6.4	8.0	7.3	9.2	8.0	8.5	9.3	8.3	8.5	11.4	8.1	8.6
Machine shops, general.....	15.5	9.3	11.6	12.3	11.9	10.6	11.1	11.8	16.1	15.0	15.1	11.9	11.4	14.5
Electrical machinery:														
Electrical industrial apparatus.....	5.4	5.0	4.9	5.2	5.2	4.8	4.8	4.5	5.5	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.0	5.4
Electrical appliances.....	6.3	4.6	7.7	6.2	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.6	7.5	6.4	4.9	5.7	5.2	6.1
Insulated wire and cable.....	10.2	12.5	9.8	10.8	11.8	13.1	7.9	10.9	11.8	11.8	12.8	10.3	10.8	11.8
Electrical equipment for vehicles.....	3.4	3.6	2.1	3.1	4.1	3.6	4.0	3.3	4.1	4.7	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.9
Electric lamps (bulbs).....	(3)	(3)	(3)	4.5	2.5	2.9	2.6	3.1	2.5	3.7	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1
Radios and related products.....	4.3	3.4	3.8	3.8	4.0	3.2	4.0	4.1	4.9	4.7	4.2	4.8	3.8	4.5
Radio tubes.....	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.4	1.9	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.5	3.1	2.4	2.1	2.0
Miscellaneous communication equipment.....	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.3	3.4	2.6	3.1	2.1	2.4	2.6	3.2	3.2	2.9	2.6
Batteries.....	15.3	13.1	9.3	12.8	14.8	11.3	11.6	13.2	12.0	10.9	12.5	12.7	12.6	12.1
Electrical products, not elsewhere classified.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	2.6	5.7	4.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	4.7	8.3	4.4	5.1
Transportation equipment:														
Motor vehicles, bodies, and trailers.....	5.6	4.5	4.4	4.8	4.8	4.1	4.5	4.2	4.5	4.7	4.3	3.9	4.7	4.4
Motor-vehicle parts and accessories.....	5.5	4.5	4.5	4.8	5.6	5.7	5.2	5.5	6.1	6.2	6.5	6.4	5.3	6.1
Aircraft.....	2.6	3.2	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.4	3.0	3.0	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.7
Aircraft parts.....	4.2	3.1	4.4	4.0	4.5	4.2	4.6	4.1	4.6	4.3	4.1	4.4	4.5	4.3
Ship building and repairing.....	16.3	14.5	10.2	13.8	15.9	16.2	15.4	15.3	19.3	17.5	17.1	16.9	15.5	17.3
Boat building and repairing.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	20.7	24.6	31.2	25.8	27.5	28.3	34.2	28.4	25.0	25.6	29.8
Railroad equipment.....	6.5	5.4	8.9	7.0	8.7	7.1	6.9	7.1	8.3	6.8	8.5	9.1	7.4	7.7
Instruments and related products:														
Scientific instruments.....	4.3	4.0	2.9	3.7	4.1	5.9	3.9	5.1	4.5	5.2	4.3	3.6	4.5	4.8
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments.....	7.7	4.7	4.6	5.7	5.5	5.5	6.9	5.7	6.3	6.8	6.5	6.1	6.0	6.3
Optical instruments and lenses.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	3.8	5.0	5.5	6.8	4.5	4.6	6.2	5.2	4.2	5.2	5.1
Medical instruments and supplies.....	12.2	3.6	9.9	8.8	6.4	9.6	9.4	5.6	8.4	7.0	6.7	4.7	8.5	6.9
Photographic equipment and supplies.....	5.3	7.5	6.6	6.4	5.8	5.6	4.4	5.6	6.4	6.3	6.3	4.8	5.5	6.1
Watches and clocks.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	3.6	4.5	5.2	4.4	6.4	5.1	4.7	6.1	6.6	4.4	5.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing:														
Paving and roofing materials.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	6.1	8.8	6.6	8.4	10.1	6.5	6.4	11.0	7.3	7.6	8.4
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	13.7	8.5	4.3	9.0	7.9	5.8	6.4	6.8	9.0	7.6	7.3	7.3	7.1	7.6
Fabricated plastics products.....	13.5	13.3	13.4	13.4	11.1	13.3	15.5	14.7	17.3	13.8	12.3	14.9	13.4	14.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	11.1	11.9	12.9	11.9	13.5	11.2	12.9	12.4	15.1	13.0	11.4	11.5	12.4	12.9
Ordinance and accessories.....	3.1	3.5	2.4	3.0	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.2	4.1	5.2	4.6	4.4	3.1	4.2

¹ The injury-frequency rate is the average number of disabling work injuries for each million employee-hours worked. A disabling work injury is any injury occurring in the course of and arising out of employment, which (a) results in death or 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.

² Rates are preliminary and subject to revision when final annual data become available.

³ 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.

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