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Military Manpower Requirements and Supply

Involuntary Retirement Provisions of Pension Plans

Prices and Bargained Wage Increases

Cost Inflation and Remedial Measures

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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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The Labor Month in Review

THE STEEL STRIKE entered its fourth week still far from settlement, but a chiding by Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell had stimulated the parties into holding regular negotiating sessions. His August 1 statement, following disheartening mediation reports and expressions of intransigent positions by company and union spokesmen, said in part: "Management has said to the Government: 'Do not interfere.' The union has said to the Government: 'Get involved.' But at the same time both parties have done very little to measure up to their own responsibilities . . ."

Earlier, the Secretary had announced he was conducting two types of factfinding related to the strike. One was an immediate, day-to-day collection of information on the effect of the strike on the economy, to keep the President "advised periodically as to the facts." The other was a long-range "exhaustive study in depth of collective bargaining in the steel industry . . . to determine the underlying causes" of the frequent recurrence of steel strikes.

Certain other bargaining situations, traditionally resolved in the wake of steel settlements, were at a standstill. Notable among these were the United Steelworkers and other unions and the major aluminum producers, who agreed to extend existing contracts 30 days beyond a steel agreement (or until November 1), with any contract improvements made retroactive to August 1.

Temporary delay of a strike call until August 20 was ordered for most western copper mines and refineries by the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers (Ind.), but Kennecott Copper was struck by that union on August 10. Work continued at eight Atlantic coast shipyards of the Bethlehem Steel Co., where nearly 17,000 are employed, although the agreement with the marine and shipbuilding workers expired at the end of July.

West coast dockworkers, represented by the nonaffiliated Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, on July 28 secured agreement by the

Pacific Maritime Association to provide a \$1.5 million fund during the first year of a new 3-year contract as the employees' share of savings to be realized from new automatic equipment. Distribution of the fund will be determined later. Other features included wage increases and improved vacations.

On the east coast, the International Longshoremen's Association (Ind.) announced the demands it would present to shipping firms on August 10: reduction of the workday from 8 hours to 6 and a flat hourly rate increase of 50 cents. Neither union nor employer expressed interest in the special fund provision of the west coast contract, which presumes cuts in manpower requirements. Atlantic and gulf coast agreements expire September 30.

Union rivalry on the Great Lakes led to a confusing situation. The Steelworkers Union, which has organized some of the ore carrier crews on July 31 charged the Seafarers International Union, another AFL-CIO union, with a "blatant attack on the morale and unity of the strikers" by its request for a National Labor Relations Board election on its claim of 3,000 shifts in affiliation. Steelworker crews have participated in the steel strike. The Seafarers early in July had concluded negotiations with several carriers. Later in the month, the National Maritime Union signed with 8 freight-shipping companies employing 7,000 lakes seamen for improved paid holiday provisions and longer vacations. On August 6, after AFL-CIO intervention, the SIU agreed to withdraw its election petition. All three unions were to discuss Great Lakes jurisdictional matters later in the month.

Two railroad developments during July were significant for their bearing on negotiations in the industry. Contracts expire November 1. A West Indies insurance company has developed a strike insurance plan which would pay benefits equal to a struck line's daily fixed charges, provided that not more than half the lines are affected. Another proviso is that the strike not result from a carrier's demand in conflict with a Railway Labor Act emergency board recommendation. Railroad unions denounced the proposal as part of a campaign by the industry to force changes in work rules. The second item was a mid-July report by a Canadian conciliation board

that rear-end brakemen on all-diesel, highly automated ore trains are not necessary. Displaced brakemen, as in a previous Canadian recommendation regarding firemen on certain freight-hauling diesels, would be given other jobs, but no replacements would be hired.

Joint collective bargaining in 1960 for aircraft, missile, and related electronic workers was announced by the United Auto Workers and the Machinists on August 9. It stresses severance and relocation pay, job inequities, and union security.

STERN WARNING by the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field that if Teamster President James R. Hoffa "remains unchecked he will successfully destroy the decent labor movement in the United States" capped a long list of recent unflattering commentaries on Teamster activities.

On August 4, Associate Justice Felix Frankfurter of the Supreme Court denied a Teamster petition to stay a ruling by a Federal court of appeals upholding authority of court-appointed monitors over the union. The monitors themselves have indicated their intention to seek court removal of Hoffa from office.

In Cincinnati, on July 30, elected officials of a Teamster local were forced to obtain a court order to restrain a dissident Hoffa faction from seizing the union headquarters. In Jersey City, a day earlier, Anthony Provenzano, president of the Teamster Joint Council of New Jersey, was indicated on two counts of accepting bribes from truck owners. In Asheville, N.C., in mid-July, a Federal judge fined a Teamster local \$50,000 and sentenced its secretary-treasurer to 18 months' imprisonment for violation of an injunction. An NLRB ruling ordered a St. Louis local to cease charging a \$250 initiation fee. Teamster monitors were given court authority to hire outside legal help in their cleanup efforts. A unanimous resolution of the International Longshoremens' convention rejected a plea by Hoffa for collaboration with him and Harry Bridges, president of the west coast longshore organization. The resolution, while expressing hope for continued cooperation with the Teamsters, condemned association with unions (meaning the Bridges organization) "controlled or under the influence of totalitarian

Communism." The ILA is anxious to gain admission to the AFL-CIO.

THREE LABOR UNION CONTROL BILLS, representing varying degrees of restrictions and reporting requirements, were before the House of Representatives as of mid-August. The Senate had earlier passed a bill which formed the basis for the measure reported out by the House Labor Committee. A second House bill contained stricter regulatory provisions, including those respecting secondary boycotts and organizational picketing. It received the endorsement of President Eisenhower in a nationwide radio and television address on August 6. A third bill, the least stringent, had AFL-CIO sponsorship.

Efforts of the Textile Workers Union of America in connection with the Harriet-Henderson Cotton Mills strike at Henderson, N.C., received a triple blow in late July. The Senate Select Committee reported that it would not conduct an investigation of the case; the NLRB dismissed charges that the company had refused to bargain in good faith; and eight union members (including a regional director and an international vice president) received sentences ranging up to 10 years for conspiring to dynamite facilities of the struck plant.

AN EXCHANGE OF LETTERS between President Eisenhower and AFL-CIO President George Meany affirmed American labor's support of the United States position on Berlin. The President expressed gratitude for the reassurance, which "should convince every one . . . the efforts . . . to divide America are bound to fail when the basic beliefs and the vital interests of this Nation are at stake." A Russian claim that American workers did not support the Government's position had evoked the Meany letter.

In Great Britain, a strike of printers which had halted operations of 1,000 provincial newspapers and most of the country's magazines ended on July 31 after 7 weeks. The settlement called for a reduction in the workweek to 42 hours (from 44) and a 4½ percent wage increase. The unions had asked for 10 percent. A strike against ink manufacturers, which had compounded the difficulties caused by the strike, ended the following day.

Involuntary Retirement Provisions

A Study of Compulsory and Automatic Retirement Provisions in 300 Selected Pension Plans Under Collective Bargaining, Effective in Late 1958

HARRY L. LEVIN*

IMPORTANT MILEPOSTS to workers covered by private pension plans, depending upon plan provisions, include the ages at which they may qualify for vesting, for early retirement, and for normal retirement; the age at which they may be retired, at the discretion of the employer; and the age which the plan established as the maximum limit to employment in the company. This article, which is part of a study of 300 selected pension plans under collective bargaining, conducted by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, analyzes provisions affecting the status of workers at the normal retirement age¹ who do not seek retirement—their prospects for involuntary retirement and accumulation of additional pension credits.

Involuntary retirement, as the term is used in this article, is retirement, with an annuity, imposed upon the worker against his volition, under the provisions of a pension plan. Its connotation of compulsion applies to the workers affected, not necessarily to the general purpose of the employer, nor necessarily that of the union party to the plan. The involuntary aspect bears most heavily upon the worker who is fully capable and willing to work, who is not psychologically ready for retirement, or who needs his wage income. On the other hand, such provisions may be conceived by the employer as an equitable device for dealing with the problem of superannuated workers and for orderly replacement of older workers by younger workers. Involuntary retirement, as defined in this study, applies only to workers eligible for pension benefits, and is not intended to cover discharge for reason of age. Several of the plans studied expressly waived involuntary retirement

provisions for workers who were not qualified to receive pension benefits. It is possible that other companies whose pension plans did not specifically exempt such workers from involuntary retirement nevertheless followed such practice.

Two types of involuntary retirement provisions, compulsory and automatic, were analyzed in this study. A compulsory retirement provision is one which requires retirement, subject, however, to the consent or approval of the employer or a designated body² for the continued employment of workers unwilling to retire. The compulsory retirement age is that age at which the worker loses the privilege of deciding whether he should retire, which he has the right to do, or continue to work. At the discretion of the employer, the worker may continue in his job, subject to his meeting job requirements, health requirements, or such other standards as may be imposed. For example, one plan provided that:

... an employee shall be retired on the last day of the month in which he attains age 70, provided that the administrative body may defer any such required retirement for such period or periods as it determines to be reasonable and appropriate, upon finding that such employee is able to perform properly his regular work assignment . . .

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

¹The normal retirement age, a feature of virtually all private pension plans, may be defined as the earliest age (usually 65 years) at which a worker having qualified for benefits, may retire at his own volition and receive the full amount of benefits to which his length of service or amount of earnings, or both, entitles him under the normal retirement formula of the plan. That this age is the "right" age at which to retire, the "average" age, or similar generalities, should not be inferred from the term "normal."

²In some cases, a joint management-union board makes the decision.

Under an automatic retirement provision, the door is closed to expectations of continuing employment. Retirement is mandatory at the maximum age fixed by the plan, as in the following example:

... An employee who attains or has attained age 67 will not be permitted to remain in the service of the company beyond the first day of the calendar month coinciding with or next following his birthday. . . . This date shall be his "automatic retirement date."

In a plan which combines compulsory and automatic retirement provisions, the worker must retire upon reaching the specified compulsory retirement age, unless the employer consents to his continuing on the job; however, a later automatic retirement age places a limit on employment extension. The following clause illustrates a combined compulsory and automatic retirement provision:

... Only on a specific year-to-year approval of the company will an employee be continued in active service after age 65, and in no case beyond age 70.

For the study from which this article was adapted,³ 300 selected pension plans under collective bargaining, in effect in late 1958, each covering 1,000 or more workers, were analyzed. The plans covered approximately 4.9 million workers under collective bargaining, or more than half of the estimated coverage of all pension plans under collective bargaining.

An earlier Bureau study of 300 pension plans in effect in 1952⁴ permitted a limited review of

³ Pension Plans Under Collective Bargaining. I. Vesting Provisions and Requirements for Early Retirement; II. Involuntary Retirement Provisions, Late 1958, BLS Bull. 1259 (1959). For the details of the scope and coverage of the 300 plans studied, see this bulletin and Vesting Provisions in Pension Plans (in Monthly Labor Review, July 1959, pp. 744-745).

⁴ Pension Plans Under Collective Bargaining, BLS Bull. 1147 (1953).

TABLE 1. PROVISIONS FOR INVOLUNTARY RETIREMENT IN SELECTED PENSION PLANS UNDER COLLECTIVE BARGAINING, BY INDUSTRY GROUP, LATE 1958

Industry group	All plans		Involuntary retirement provisions								No involuntary retirement	
			Plans with involuntary retirement provisions		Compulsory only		Automatic only		Compulsory and automatic at different ages			
	Number	Workers (thousands)	Plans	Workers (thousands)	Plans	Workers (thousands)	Plans	Workers (thousands)	Plans	Workers (thousands)	Plans	Workers (thousands)
All industries.....	300	4,909.8	179	2,743.5	109	1,823.7	52	815.6	18	104.2	121	2,166.3
Manufacturing.....	229	3,393.8	143	2,073.5	90	1,593.8	40	391.8	13	87.9	86	1,320.3
Food and kindred products.....	17	194.9	12	134.8	3	10.8	6	113.7	3	10.3	5	60.1
Tobacco manufactures.....	3	27.5	3	27.5	2	21.0			1	6.5		
Textile mill products.....	8	40.3	6	17.7	4	14.4	1	2.0	1	1.3	2	22.6
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	9	431.7									9	431.7
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	3	25.3	2	14.3	1	5.0			1	9.3	1	11.0
Furniture and fixtures.....	4	39.0	1	33.0			1	33.0			3	6.0
Paper and allied products.....	9	50.3	8	45.8	5	37.1	3	8.7			1	4.5
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	5	15.2	1	3.9	1	3.9					4	11.3
Chemicals and allied products.....	13	131.1	13	131.1	9	96.4	3	14.7	1	20.0		
Products of petroleum and coal.....	9	83.9	9	83.9	5	27.7	2	25.4	2	30.8		
Rubber products.....	8	107.7	8	107.7	3	37.5	5	70.2				
Leather and leather products.....	4	40.8	1	3.5	1	3.5					3	37.3
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	10	73.8	10	73.8	7	68.1	1	1.4	2	4.3		
Primary metal industries.....	33	592.7	5	38.4	4	33.4	1	5.0			28	554.3
Fabricated metal industries.....	13	115.3	4	23.7	3	20.2	1	3.5			9	91.6
Machinery (except electrical).....	28	187.5	22	166.9	14	131.2	8	35.7			6	20.6
Electrical machinery.....	16	319.3	11	299.0	9	281.9	1	16.0	1	1.1	5	20.3
Transportation equipment.....	24	862.3	19	843.8	14	784.4	5	59.4			5	18.5
Instruments and related products.....	4	20.3	3	7.9	1	2.0	1	1.6	1	4.3	1	12.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	9	34.9	5	16.8	4	15.3	1	1.5			4	18.1
Nonmanufacturing.....	71	1,516.0	36	670.0	19	229.9	12	423.8	5	16.3	35	846.0
Mining, crude petroleum and natural gas production.....	6	231.6	3	18.3	2	14.7			1	3.6	3	213.3
Construction.....	12	416.8									12	416.8
Transportation ¹	17	470.8	11	387.1	6	40.6	4	345.0	1	1.5	6	83.7
Communication.....	4	171.6	4	171.6	2	133.3	2	38.3				
Utilities: Electric and gas.....	14	62.0	14	62.0	8	35.3	4	16.5	2	10.2		
Retail and wholesale trade.....	8	56.7	2	10.0			1	9.0	1	1.0	6	46.7
Hotels and restaurants.....	2	43.9									2	43.9
Services.....	4	33.6									4	33.6
Miscellaneous nonmanufacturing industries.....	4	29.0	2	21.0	1	6.0	1	15.0			2	8.0

¹ Excludes railroads and airlines.

TABLE 2. PROVISIONS FOR INVOLUNTARY RETIREMENT IN SELECTED PENSION PLANS UNDER COLLECTIVE BARGAINING, BY METHOD OF FINANCING AND TYPE OF BARGAINING UNIT, LATE 1958

Provision	All Plans		Noncontributory		Contributory		Single employer		Multiemployer	
	Number	Workers (thousands)	Plans	Workers (thousands)	Plans	Workers (thousands)	Plans	Workers (thousands)	Plans	Workers (thousands)
All plans.....	300	4,909.8	249	4,122.7	51	787.1	231	3,048.9	69	1,860.9
Involutionary retirement.....	179	2,743.5	133	2,284.1	46	459.4	169	2,251.0	10	492.5
Compulsory only.....	109	1,823.7	79	1,463.5	30	360.2	108	1,817.2	1	6.5
Automatic only.....	52	815.6	43	760.8	9	54.8	45	333.9	7	481.7
Compulsory and automatic at different ages..	18	104.2	11	59.8	7	44.4	16	99.9	2	4.3
No involuntary retirement.....	121	2,166.3	116	1,838.6	5	327.7	62	797.9	59	1,368.4

trends over a 6-year interval; of these plans, 219 were also included in the present study.

Prevalence of Provisions

Involutionary retirement was provided for in 179 plans, or about 3 out of 5 plans studied (table 1). Among the selected plans, wide variations in industry practices were found. For example, none of the apparel and construction industry plans contained involuntary retirement provisions; but all of the plans in the chemical, petroleum products, rubber, and stone, clay, and glass products industries, and in electric and gas utilities, had such provisions. Only 5 relatively small plans among the 33 in the primary metal industries provided for involuntary retirement; on the other hand, in the transportation equipment industry, only 5 small plans of the 24 studied did not contain such provisions.

Of the 179 plans with involuntary retirement provisions, 109 provided for compulsory retirement, with no automatic feature; 52 for automatic retirement, with no earlier requirement for compulsory retirement; and 18 plans for a combination of both at different ages.⁵ Almost three-fourths (169) of the 231 single employer plans studied contained involuntary retirement provisions, compared with only 10 out of 69 multiemployer plans (table 2). Only 1 of the 10 multiemployer plans with involuntary retirement provisions had no provision for automatic retire-

ment. All but 5 of the 51 contributory plans, and slightly more than half of the 249 noncontributory plans, provided for involuntary retirement.

In the 1952 study, 175 plans had involuntary retirement provisions. Although the 1952 and 1958 samples of 300 plans were not identical, it would appear that no significant change in the prevalence of involuntary retirement provisions has occurred over the 6-year interval.

Compulsory and Automatic Retirement Ages

In 82 plans, or almost two-thirds of the 127 plans stipulating a compulsory retirement age (including 18 plans which also provided for automatic retirement at a later age), the designated age was 65 (table 3). Thirty-five plans set age 68 as the compulsory retirement age; 8 of the remaining 10 plans specified age 70.

Significantly, in all but 6 of the 82 plans which designated 65 as the compulsory retirement age, 65 was also the normal retirement age. In the 6 exceptions, a normal retirement age of 60 was specified. All of the 35 plans with compulsory retirement at age 68 provided for normal retirement at age 65. In the remaining 10 plans, the compulsory retirement age was 4 or more years later than the normal retirement age.

Among the 70 plans containing automatic retirement provisions (including 18 plans which specified an earlier compulsory age), 24 stipulated age 65; 17, age 68; and 22, age 70. Six of the remaining 7 automatic retirement ages fell between 65 and 68. In the 24 plans which specified age 65 for automatic retirement, all but 1 also set 65 as the normal retirement age. All plans with automatic retirement at age 68, and 19 of the 22 with automatic age at 70, also designated 65 as the normal retirement age.

⁵ Three of the 127 plans with compulsory retirement features required joint employer and union approval for working beyond the compulsory retirement age, with a later age stipulated that required only employer consent for workers to remain employed. Another plan required the consent of a bipartite board for further employment. The remainder of the plans (123) required only the employer's consent.

TABLE 3. NORMAL, COMPULSORY, AND AUTOMATIC RETIREMENT AGES IN SELECTED PENSION PLANS UNDER COLLECTIVE BARGAINING, LATE 1958

Age ¹	Normal retirement		Compulsory retirement		Automatic retirement	
	Plans	Workers (thousands)	Plans	Workers (thousands)	Plans	Workers (thousands)
All plans.....	300	4,909.8	127	1,927.9	70	919.8
55 years.....	1	3.0				
60 years.....	15	579.6				
65 years.....	282	4,289.2	82	1,006.9	24	170.0
66 years.....					2	19.7
67 years.....					4	21.8
68 years.....			35	888.1	17	169.9
69 years.....			1	1.0		
70 years.....	1	7.8	8	28.0	22	453.4
74 years.....					1	85.0
75 years.....			1	3.9		
Other ²	1	30.2				

¹ An earlier normal, compulsory, or automatic retirement age for women was provided in some plans. See text tabulation below.
² Normal retirement benefit provided when age plus years of service equal 80.

In the 18 plans providing for a compulsory age with a later stipulated automatic age, 13 provided for compulsory retirement at age 65 and automatic retirement at age 70. In 2 plans, the respective ages were 68 and 70. The remaining 3 plans provided for compulsory retirement at 65 and automatic retirement at 66 or 67.

Of the 300 plans studied, 21 provided a lower normal retirement age for women than for men. Ten compulsory and four automatic retirement provisions also stipulated a lower age for women. The ages thus specified in these plans are shown as follows:

	Normal retirement	Compulsory retirement	Automatic retirement
All plans.....	21	10	4
Men, age 60; women, age 55.....	3		
Men, age 65; women, age 55.....	3		
Men, age 65; women, age 60.....	12	5	1
Men, age 65; women, age 62.....	3		
Men, age 68; women, age 58.....		1	
Men, age 68; women, age 65.....		2	2
Men, age 70; women, age 65.....		2	1

The prospects for involuntary retirement facing a male worker on his 65th birthday can be computed by considering the compulsory retirement ages, or automatic retirement ages if no prior compulsory retirement age was stipulated, in the 300 plans studied. Based on the plans, the number of years of work which lie ahead of the 65-year-old male worker (if he chooses to work) before he faces the possibility that a company decision can force him to retire are as follows:

	Plans	
	Number	Percent
All plans studied.....	300	100.0
None (involuntary retirement at age 65).....	106	35.3
At least 1 year.....	194	64.7
At least 2 years.....	193	64.3
At least 3 years.....	191	63.7
At least 4 years.....	139	46.3
At least 5 years.....	138	46.0
At least 6 years.....	123	41.0
At least 10 years.....	122	40.7
No limit (no involuntary retirement).....	121	40.3

Based on the 300 plans studied, the number of years before automatic retirement would occur for a 65-year-old male worker can be similarly illustrated as follows:

	Plans	
	Number	Percent
All plans studied.....	300	100.0
None (automatic retirement at age 65).....	24	8.0
At least 1 year.....	276	92.0
At least 2 years.....	274	91.3
At least 3 years.....	270	90.0
At least 4 years.....	253	84.3
At least 6 years.....	231	77.0
No limit (no automatic retirement).....	230	76.7

Service Credit After Normal Retirement Age

An important consideration for the worker covered by a plan permitting extension of employment beyond the normal retirement age is whether or not such employment can be counted to build up credits for pension benefits. Some workers may be able to qualify for a pension only by working additional years of credited service beyond the normal retirement age stipulated in the plan. For example, a plan may require the worker to have at least 15 years of credited service in order to qualify for benefits; hence, workers reaching age 65 (normal retirement age) with less than 15 years of service would never be able to qualify for a benefit if no service after age 65 is credited.

Furthermore, the worker who meets minimum service requirements for benefits at the normal retirement age may materially raise his future pension level if he is allowed to accrue credited service beyond the normal retirement age. This is of less concern under plans which provide maximum benefits for a specified number of years of service (e.g., 25 or 30 years). Workers who have fulfilled these requirements prior to attaining

normal retirement age would have no need for additional service credits.

The three principal methods of dealing with service after normal retirement age are: (1) No service is credited; (2) all service is credited; or (3) service is credited up to a specified age. Following are examples of each type:

... In no event shall a member receive credit for service after the year in which he reaches age 65.

* * *

... An employee who [continues to work after age 65] ... shall be credited with his continuous service ... for the purpose of calculating any subsequent benefits to which he may become entitled.

* * *

... The normal retirement age under this plan shall be the 65th birthday of an employee. ... No service shall be credited after an employee's 70th birthday ...

Whereas the previous clauses pertained to plans without involuntary retirement provisions, the

following examples are taken from plans with such provisions:

... An employee shall retire at the end of the month in which he attains 65 years of age ... credited service shall not include service with the employer after the employee attains 65 years of age ...

* * *

... A member may continue in active service beyond the normal retirement age [65] with the consent of the employer. ... For computing benefits with respect to service, a member's total [continuous] years of service after attaining age 65 and completing 2 years of service ... will be credited.

* * *

... An employee who attains the age of 65 or more, and who is physically and mentally able ... may continue in employment up to age 68. Subject to consent of the company, an employee who has attained the age of 68 may continue in employment but not beyond age 70. No service beyond age 68 shall be credited in determining the amount of an employee's pension.

TABLE 4. NORMAL AND INVOLUNTARY RETIREMENT AGES, BY SERVICE CREDITED AFTER NORMAL RETIREMENT AGE, IN SELECTED PENSION PLANS UNDER COLLECTIVE BARGAINING, LATE 1958

Specified retirement age ¹			All plans		Service credited after normal retirement age													
					None		To age 65		To age 68		To age 70		To age 72		Other ²		All	
			Number	Workers (thousands)	Plans	Workers (thousands)	Plans	Workers (thousands)	Plans	Workers (thousands)	Plans	Workers (thousands)	Plans	Workers (thousands)	Plans	Workers (thousands)	Plans	Workers (thousands)
<i>Normal</i>	<i>Compulsory</i>	<i>Automatic</i>	1	3.0											1	3.0		
55			7	230.7											7	230.7		
60			5	194.3			4	173.3							1	21.0		
60	65		1	8.1			1	8.1										
60	65	65	1	1.5			1	1.5										
60	65	70	1	145.0					1	145.0								
60	65	70	112	1,924.8	11	62.4			³ 3	31.5	⁴ 3	51.2	⁵ 2	56.0	⁶ 93	1,723.7		
65	65		61	712.7	49	533.4			⁷ 1	1.2	⁸ 1	1.8			10	176.3		
65	65	65	23	161.9	23	161.9												
65	65	66	1	4.7										1	4.7			
65	65	67	2	18.3	2	18.3												
65	65	70	12	75.4	10	70.1					⁹ 2	5.3						
65	65	66	1	15.0										1	15.0			
65	65	67	2	3.5	1	1.5								1	2.0			
65	65	68	33	883.8	5	50.4			¹⁰ 20	792.5			3	5.4		5		
65	65	68	17	169.9	1	9.0			¹⁰ 16	160.9								
65	65	70	2	4.3					2	4.3								
65	69		1	1.0										1	1.0			
65	70		8	28.0	1	3.0			2	5.9	3	13.1				2		
65	70		5	197.0	2	6.9					3	190.1						
65	70	70	1	85.0										1	85.0			
65	75	74	1	3.9							1	3.9						
70			1	7.8												1		
70			1	30.2							1	30.2						
Other ¹¹		70	1	30.2														
All plans studied			300	4,909.8	105	916.9	6	182.9	44	996.3	15	440.6	5	61.4	5	107.7	120	2,204.0

¹ An earlier normal, compulsory, or automatic retirement age for women was provided in some plans. See text tabulation on p. 858, first column.

² Includes 4 plans under which service is credited to the automatic retirement age, and 1 plan with compulsory retirement under which service is credited until the earlier of age 69 or date eligible for a benefit.

³ Includes 2 plans in which service is credited until the later of age 68 or date eligible for a benefit.

⁴ Includes 1 plan in which service is credited until the later of age 70 or date eligible for a benefit.

⁵ Service credited until the later of age 72 or date eligible for a benefit.

⁶ Includes 1 plan in which all service is credited after normal age until eligible for a benefit.

⁷ Service credited until the earlier of age 68 or attainment of 25 years of service.

⁸ Includes 1 plan in which service is credited until the earlier of age 70 or attainment of 25 years of service.

⁹ Includes 1 plan in which service is credited until the earlier of age 68 or attainment of 25 years of service.

¹⁰ Includes 1 plan in which service is credited until the earlier of age 68 or date eligible for a benefit.

¹¹ Normal retirement provided when age plus service equals 80.

Prevalence of Service Crediting Provisions. Slightly less than two-thirds (195) of the 300 plans studied allowed the worker to continue to accumulate credit for all or part of his employment after normal retirement age (table 4). Of the plans that permitted further crediting of service, approximately 3 out of 5 (120) counted all employment after normal retirement age. The remaining 75 plans credited service to a specified age, most commonly age 68.

Plans without involuntary retirement provisions were more likely to count service after normal retirement age for pension benefit purposes. Of the 121 plans with no involuntary retirement provisions, more than 4 out of 5 (102) permitted all service beyond the normal retirement age to be credited. Only 11 plans did not allow additional service credit. The remaining 8 plans credited service to a stipulated age of 68, 70, or 72.

On the other hand, only 18 of the 179 plans with involuntary retirement provisions allowed unlimited service credit for employment after the normal retirement age. About half of the plans (94) with involuntary retirement provisions (including 23 plans in which retirement at the normal age was automatic) did not permit any further crediting of service. The remaining 67

plans, including 28 plans with automatic retirement provisions, allowed service credit up to a certain age; of the others, most allowed service crediting up to the compulsory retirement age. Age 68 was the most common age when service crediting stopped.

In the 300 plans studied, the number of years a plan will allow a 65-year-old male worker to continue to accumulate credited service is as follows:

	Plans	
	Number	Percent
All plans studied.....	300	100.0
None.....	111	37.0
At least 1 year.....	189	63.0
At least 2 years.....	187	62.3
At least 3 years.....	186	62.0
At least 4 years.....	142	47.3
At least 5 years.....	141	47.0
At least 6 years.....	126	42.0
At least 8 years.....	121	40.3
No limit.....	120	40.0

Of the 111 plans which permitted no further service credit accumulation to the 65-year-old worker, about 90 percent contained involuntary retirement provisions. Conversely, of the 120 plans which permitted unlimited service crediting, about 90 percent had no involuntary retirement provisions.

Union Conventions, September 16 to October 15, 1959

Date	Organization	Place
September 17..	American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations.	San Francisco, Calif.
September 21..	International Woodworkers of America.....	Minneapolis, Minn.
September 21..	United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (Ind.).	Chicago, Ill.
September 27..	National League of Postmasters of the United States.	Memphis, Tenn.
September 27..	National Association of Broadcast Employees and Technicians.	Chicago, Ill.
October 3.....	Machine Printers Beneficial Association of the U.S. (Ind.).	Washington, D.C.
October 5.....	Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union.	Cleveland, Ohio
October 9.....	International Union, United Automobile, Aircraft & Agricultural Implement Workers of America.	Atlantic City, N.J.
October 12.....	International Union, Allied Industrial Workers of America.	Milwaukee, Wis.

Military Manpower Requirements and Supply, 1959-63

STUART H. GARFINKLE*

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*This article is based on a study undertaken to provide background information pertinent to a consideration of the extension of the authority to induct men under provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act. This authority, which was due to expire on June 30, 1959, was recently extended by the U.S. Congress until June 30, 1963.*

BETWEEN 1959 and 1963, military manpower supply will be more than adequate and no fathers will be inducted, but qualified young men attaining age 26 in that period must count on service. Most young men graduating from high school in 1960 will have 4 or 5 years for college or business before they are drafted. A recent study by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics¹ discloses these and other facts of prime interest to the public, employers, personnel directors, and government agencies.

Basic Considerations

The method of obtaining men for military service has been a matter of continuing concern to the Armed Forces, to civilian agencies of Government, and to the Congress. Traditionally, except in times of war, dependence upon voluntary enlistment has prevailed. When compulsory service became necessary, the governing principle of equity—equality of obligation—administered

through the Selective Service System and its local boards of responsible citizens in each community, made compulsory military service acceptable to the public. There are, however, three major exceptions to this general principle, among which a feasible balance must be achieved at any given time.

Personal or family hardships have been accepted as valid reasons for excuse from military service or for a delay in commencing service. The degree of hardship recognized changes from time to time, depending on the need for and availability of manpower.

The second exception to the principle of equity has arisen because manpower needs of the civilian economy must be balanced against those of the military. During World War II, the large Armed Forces and the enormous defense production program strained manpower resources. During the Korean conflict, the need for an adequate flow of highly trained workers, both to meet the increasingly technical requirements of the Armed Forces and the needs of the industrial economy, gave rise to a student deferment program. More recently, special provision has been made for brief periods of active service for members of "critical occupations," to be followed by membership in the reserves. Occupation was also considered in calling up reservists and in screening individuals from the Ready to the Standby Reserve. For these and other purposes, the U.S. Department of Labor prepared an official List of Critical Occupations.

The third exception to the equity principle has arisen because of the varying standards for acceptability for military service. The degree of physical and mental fitness required of men for service has depended upon the nature of warfare as well as the availability of manpower. In recent years, the increasingly technical character of warfare has ac-

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¹The Bureau of Labor Statistics has made several studies of this nature. Of the earlier ones, the most recent was Military Manpower Requirements and Supply, 1955-59, supplementing Military Manpower Requirements and Supply, 1954-60, BLS Bull. 1161 (1955). See also Monthly Labor Review, July 1955, pp. 782-784.

The findings in the present study, undertaken at the request of the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, were based on data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census and the U.S. Department of Defense. Estimating procedures are described in Military Manpower Requirements and Supply, 1959-63, forthcoming BLS Bull. 1262.

centuated the training needs of the Armed Forces and raised the mental demands. This has been accompanied by a rise in the mental standards for service, eliminating a large proportion of the young men.²

Thus, against this general principle of equality of obligation for service have been set three exceptions—one providing excuse or deferment on the basis of family responsibilities; the second limiting the availability of higher skilled men in the interest of the civilian economy; the third rejecting the less capable men in the population. In developing military manpower policies, it has been essential to know the probable effect of various alternatives upon our ability to meet our military manpower needs, particularly when a major change in policy is being considered. The present study was made early in 1959, primarily to appraise the probable effects of extending the induction authority of the Selective Service System, which was scheduled to expire on June 30, 1959.³

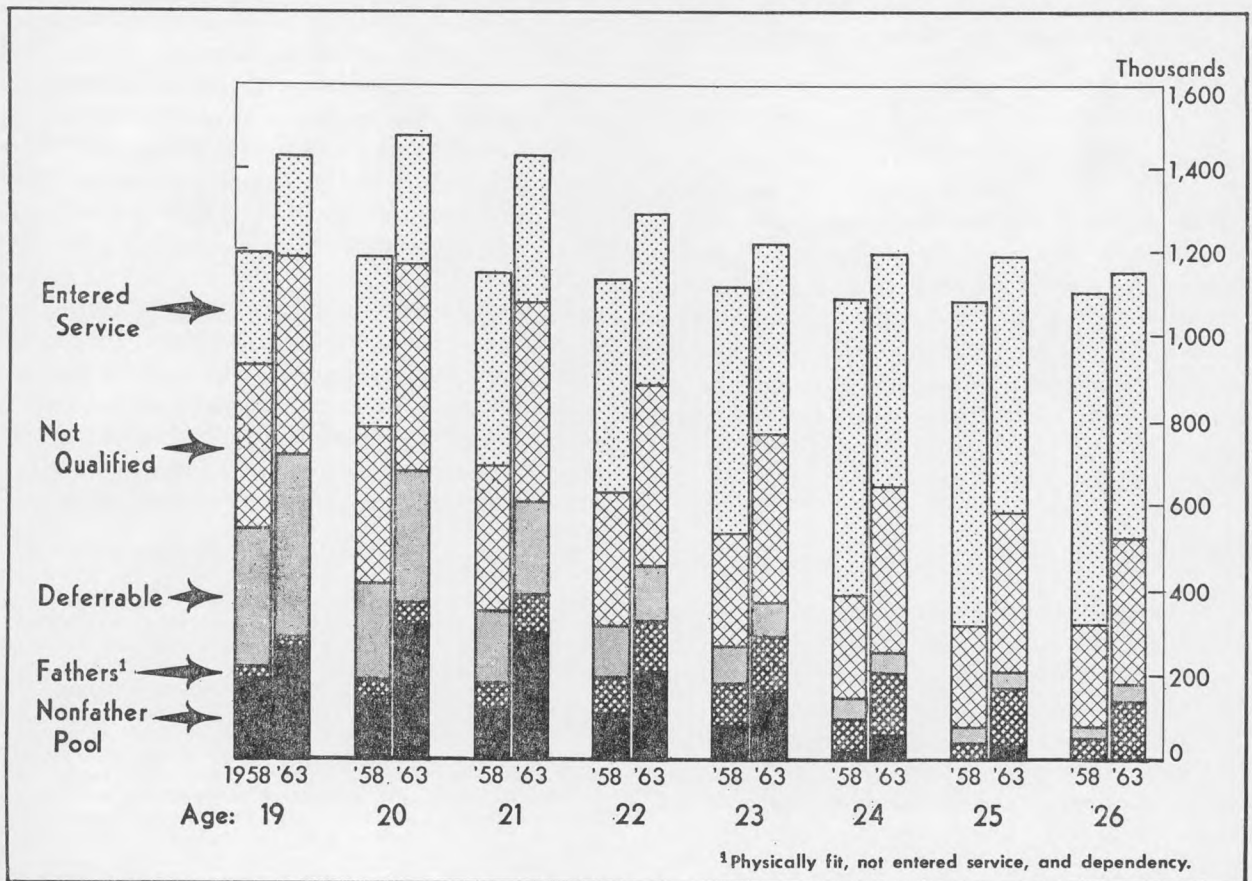
The study examined the military manpower situation as of June 30, 1958, and the size and characteristics of the "military manpower pool" (the number of draft-liable men who would be eligible for induction at any given time under existing Selective Service rules and regulations). The study also examined the prospects of the military manpower pool. Estimates of the future pool were based on the assumptions that current military manpower policies would remain unchanged until at least 1963, and that the size of the Armed Forces would decline from 2.6 million on June 30, 1958, to 2.5 million on June 30, 1959, and remain at that level until June 30, 1963. These

² Qualifying requirements were raised under provisions of P.L. 85-564, approved July 28, 1958, and Executive Order 10776 of the same date.

An extended discussion of problems resulting from the acceptance of men in the lower mental groups can be found in a study by Eli Ginzberg and others, *The Lost Divisions* (New York, Columbia University Press, 1959).

³ The authority was extended by P.L. 86-4, approved March 23, 1959.

Estimated Military Service Status of Men Aged 19-26, June 30 of 1958 and 1963



assumptions, while essential for such a study, are subject to modification as policies and circumstances change; indeed, the results of such a study as this may point to needed policy changes.⁴

Current Situation

Before considering the current size of the military manpower pool, it is necessary to review the present military manpower situation. At the present time, men are obtained for the Armed Forces both through voluntary enlistment and by induction.⁵ During the year ending June 30, 1958, 311,000 men voluntarily entered the Armed Forces for the first time, whereas only 127,000 were inducted. Many of those who enlisted were motivated no doubt by the knowledge that if they did not volunteer they would become subject to the draft. Although volunteers have a longer term of service, they have a choice of services and better opportunities for training.

Most young men who do not volunteer for active duty are classified by the Selective Service System as I-A. They remain in this class until they are drafted, unless they are able to establish a basis for reclassification into a deferred or exempt category. Selective Service regulations in effect on June 30, 1958, call for the following order of induction: Draft delinquents, volunteers for induction, nonfathers aged 19 to 26 (with the oldest being taken first), fathers aged 19 to 26, men over 26 years with draft liability extended, and men under 19 years. At the present time (mid-1959), most inductees are about 22 or 23 years old and have been eligible for the draft since age 18½. All of the men who are called for

induction receive a physical and mental examination which determines their acceptability for active duty. It is estimated that about one-third of the entire male population would, if examined, be rejected by the Armed Forces. Because only those men who have not volunteered are subject to induction, the physical and mental rejection rate for men examined for induction is considerably higher than that of the whole male population; currently, about half are rejected as not qualified.

In addition to the rejectees, others of the men who have not volunteered do not see service because they become fathers by the time they are reached for induction. About 35-40 percent of all civilian men have become fathers by age 22 or 23—the age groups of men currently being inducted. While fatherhood as such is not a reason for deferment, the current order of induction provides that they can be called only after all nonfathers are taken. Because the supply of nonfathers is more than adequate to meet current needs, there is almost no chance that fathers will be inducted unless military manpower requirements increase substantially.

As has been indicated, most of our military manpower comes from volunteers. Virtually all of the manpower used by the Air Force and Navy are volunteers. In the Army, on the other hand, about two out of three enlisted (nonofficer) personnel entering for the first time in the year ending June 30, 1958, were inductees. However, as a result of the longer term of duty of volunteers as compared with inductees and the higher reenlistment rates among volunteers, only about 30 percent of the enlisted Army personnel on active duty in June 1958 were inductees. The Armed Forces find volunteers more desirable recruits than inductees, because the longer term of enlistment provides more adequate time for their training and their use in military assignments.

An important factor which must be considered in appraising our present military manpower situation is the number of men who reenlist for duty after completing one or more enlistment terms. Reenlistment further reduces the ratio of training time to service time, and helps provide a skilled and ready Armed Force. About one-fourth of the volunteers reenlist when their first term expires. This compares with a reenlistment

⁴ In the U.S. Department of Labor's report, *Military Manpower Requirements and Supply, 1955-59*, it was anticipated that the pool would increase to 1.8 million in 1959. Since then, major changes in circumstances and policies have greatly affected the size of the pool. First, the strength of the Armed Forces was reduced from 3.0 million to 2.6 million during the period 1955-58. This reduction, of course, tended to increase the size of the pool. Three other changes, however, more than offset the effects of the lower Armed Forces level: (1) The modification of Selective Service regulations in February 1956 required that all nonfathers be inducted before any father could be taken and provided an effective deferral for fathers; (2) minor administrative changes and the revision of the standards of mental acceptability have had the effect of raising the overall rejection rate from 22 to 33 percent of the population; and (3) the proportions of young men attending school have risen continuously.

⁵ The term "volunteers" as used in this report refers to all men who enter active duty in the Armed Forces for the first time, except those inducted by the Selective Service System. Men who volunteer for induction are considered as inductees in this study.

rate of less than 1 in 20 for inductees. Reenlistment rates are highest among career-regulars—men who have completed more than one tour of duty. Almost 9 out of 10 such men reenlist.

Military Manpower Pool, 1958-63

The military manpower supply and demand situation depends not only on the number of inductions, volunteers, and reenlistments, but also on the number of men becoming available for military service. This study of the present and future size of the military manpower pool takes all of these factors into account in estimating the number of men who were available and eligible for induction in July 1958 and the number of men who will be so in July of each year from 1959 to 1963.

The estimates of the size of the military manpower pool in 1958, 1959, and subsequent years are based on the number of men in the Selective Service age group after allowing for those already in service, and those who would be rejected, deferred, or exempt if reached for induction. Table 1 and the chart show the age distribution and military service status of men in the primary military ages on June 30, 1958, and on June 30, 1963.

There were about 9 million men 19 to 26 years of age in mid-1958. About 4.5 million had already entered military service; about 2.4 million were or will be found unfit for service; 1 million were students (many of whom will enter the military manpower pool when they discontinue their education); and about 700,000 were in the non-father military manpower pool. Fewer than 30,000 men in the manpower pool were over 23 years of age.

The projection of the military manpower pool during the next 4 years was made by balancing the number of men reaching military age in the years ahead against the future needs of the Armed Forces. Estimates of the annual additions to the military manpower pool are based upon the number of men reaching age 18½, less an allowance for the unfit and for the able-bodied students, virtually all of whom are deferrable (table 2). In addition to the 18½-year-olds, a number of students become available each year as they discontinue their education. The total additions to the pool will increase significantly in the next few years as the population reaching age 18½ increases sharply.

The estimates of military manpower requirements between June 30, 1958, and June 30, 1963, are based on a number of assumptions regarding

TABLE 1. ESTIMATED MILITARY SERVICE STATUS OF MEN AGED 19-26 YEARS, JUNE 30 OF 1958 AND 1963

[In thousands]

Date and status	Age nearest birthday								
	Total, 19-26 years	19 years	20 years	21 years	22 years	23 years	24 years	25 years	26 years
JUNE 30, 1958									
Male population.....	9,060	1,200	1,190	1,150	1,130	1,120	1,090	1,080	1,100
Entered service ¹	4,450	270	400	460	500	590	700	760	770
Not qualified.....	2,390	390	370	340	310	260	240	240	240
Deferrable ²	1,050	320	230	170	120	90	50	40	30
Fathers ³	490	30	40	60	90	100	80	40	50
Nonfather pool.....	670	190	150	120	110	80	20	(4)	(4)
JUNE 30, 1963									
Male population.....	10,390	1,430	1,480	1,430	1,290	1,220	1,200	1,190	1,150
Entered service ¹	3,540	240	310	350	400	450	550	610	630
Not qualified.....	3,360	470	490	470	430	400	390	370	340
Deferrable ²	1,300	430	310	220	130	80	50	40	40
Fathers ³	840	20	50	90	120	130	150	140	140
Nonfather pool.....	1,350	270	320	300	210	160	60	30	(4)

¹ Includes prior or present active or reserve service.

² Includes a small number in exempt groups.

³ Includes dependency deferments.

⁴ Less than 5,000.

⁵ Includes a small number in exempt groups. Excludes student fathers and certain categories of students in military reserve status.

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

SOURCE: Prepared from data of the U. S. Bureau of the Census and the U. S. Department of Defense.

strength of the Armed Forces, reenlistment rates, and other factors. At the time this report was prepared, in early 1959, the Department of Defense assumed that the Armed Forces would decline from 2.6 million in June 1958 to 2.5 million in June 1959 and remain at that level through June 30, 1963. Reenlistment rates—the proportions of men who reenlist upon completion of their tours of duty—were taken into account in estimating military manpower requirements. These rates were computed in detail, separately for each service based on recent experience, taking into account variables such as the effects of recently enacted pay legislation.

On the basis of these data, it was estimated that about 500,000 men will be needed annually from the military manpower pool (table 3). Of these, 100,000 men will be needed to meet the requirements of the reserve forces, and about 300,000 of the Armed Forces annual requirements will come from volunteers. This leaves about 100,000 to be inducted through the Selective Service System.

Characteristics of Men in the Manpower Pool

Most of the volunteers entering military service between 1958 and 1963 will be young men in their teens, while the inductees will be mainly 23 or 24 years old. Almost 8 out of 10 of the volunteers entering the Armed Forces will be under 21.⁶ Since the number of able-bodied men reaching military age will be larger than the Armed Forces' requirements, the manpower pool will increase from about 1 million in 1959 to about 1¾ million by 1963 (table 3). Even if only nonfathers are considered, the pool will increase from about a half million in July 1958 to 1¼ million by June 1963.

Despite the sharp increase in the military manpower pool, the number of available men in the upper age groups will increase only slightly. In 1963, about 60,000 nonfathers aged 24, 30,000 aged 25, and less than 5,000 aged 26 will be in the pool, compared with 20,000 aged 24 years and less than 5,000 25- and 26-year-olds in 1958. This situation is expected to occur because the oldest inductees in the age range 19–26 are taken first. Further, the number of draft-liable nonfathers, acceptable

TABLE 2. ESTIMATED ANNUAL INFLOWS TO MILITARY MANPOWER POOL, MEN AGED 18½–25, FISCAL YEARS 1959–63

[In thousands]

Inflows and outflows	Fiscal year				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Male population reaching age 18½ ¹	1,220	1,290	1,430	1,480	1,430
Less:					
Not qualified for service.....	400	430	470	490	470
Able-bodied students and other deferred groups.....	350	390	440	510	560
Net inflows from 18½ years old.....	470	470	520	480	400
Plus: Inflows from student deferments expiring ²	230	260	300	350	390
Total inflows to pool.....	700	730	820	830	790

¹ Includes men who have volunteered before reaching age 18½.

² Excludes ROTC graduates.

SOURCE: Prepared from data of the U.S. Bureau of the Census and the U.S. Department of Defense.

for service, who are expected to reach these ages without having been in service is very small. There are three main reasons for this: First, a substantial number of men will have already enlisted in the Armed Forces well before they reach their 24th birthday. Second, almost half of the men who have not entered the Armed Forces will have become fathers by the time they reach their 24th birthday. Third, about half of the non-fathers who have not entered service are expected to be found not qualified for military service when they are reached for induction.

Most of the increase in the size of the military manpower pool will be in the younger ages, as a result of the increases in the number of men who will be reaching age 19 and an assumed drop in the number and proportion of volunteers among young men between 1958 and 1963. For example, only 310,000 or about 20 percent of the 20-year-olds in 1963 will have volunteered for active duty, compared with 400,000 or about 33 percent of those men who were 20 years old in 1958. Similarly, the assumed numbers of 21- and 22-year-olds who will have volunteered by 1963 are 350,000 and 400,000 (25 and 33 percent of the respective age groups), compared with 460,000 and 500,000 (40 and 44 percent, respectively) for the corresponding age groups in 1958.

A comparison at selected ages of men of military age in 1958 and in 1963 illustrates the effects of these changes. The most obvious change among the 19-year-olds in the two periods is the increase in the size of the population from about 1,200,000

⁶ The minimum age for enlistment is 17.

TABLE 3. PROJECTED MILITARY MANPOWER POOL, MEN AGED 18½-25, FISCAL YEARS 1959-63

[In thousands]

Pool	Fiscal year				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Pool, beginning of year.....	1,101	1,100	1,220	1,420	1,610
Plus annual inflows to pool.....	710	740	830	840	800
Ages 18½-25 and volunteers aged 17-18½ ¹	700	730	820	830	790
Ages 26 and over.....	10	10	10	10	10
Less outflows from pool.....	620	620	630	650	670
Men entering active or reserve service.....	520	500	500	500	500
Inductees.....	120	80	100	90	90
Volunteers.....	310	330	310	310	310
Reserves.....	90	90	100	100	100
Reclassified to III-A ²	100	120	130	150	170
Pool, end of year.....	1,100	1,220	1,420	1,610	1,740
Nonfathers, aged 19-25.....	630	740	920	1,100	1,240
Fathers, aged 19-25.....	300	300	300	300	300
Under age 19.....	110	110	120	120	100
Ages 26 and over.....	60	70	80	90	100

¹ Estimated pool as of June 30, 1958. Includes 300,000 fathers and 50,000 men aged 26 and over.

² Men volunteering before reaching age 18½ are counted as in the military manpower pool.

³ Assumes that the number of fathers in the military manpower pool will not exceed 300,000 because of reclassification into class III-A—dependency deferments.

⁴ The nonfather pool in this table is smaller than that shown in table 1 because men aged 18½-19 are excluded from this figure.

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

SOURCE: Prepared from data of the U.S. Bureau of the Census and the U.S. Department of Defense.

to about 1,430,000. None of this increase is reflected in the number of men in the Armed Forces and there is therefore a substantial increase in the manpower pool and in the number of deferred men.

An even sharper rise from 1,150,000 to 1,430,000 occurs among 21-year-old men between 1958 and 1963. A relatively sharp drop from 460,000 to 350,000 in the number of 21-year-old men who will be or will have been in service is expected to occur. This drop is expected from assumptions regarding age of enlistment and the number of men expected to enlist in the years ahead. As a result of this decline as well as the increase in the size of the age group, the number of 21-year-old men not in service will increase by almost 400,000 between 1958 and 1963.

The size of the 23-year-old group is also expected to increase, but by only 100,000 during this period. The number of men in service in this age is expected to decline from 590,000 to 450,000. As a result, the number of men not in service will increase by about 240,000. The larger number of men in this and younger age groups not in service

in 1963 will mean that more of them will probably become fathers before being reached for induction.

Comparison of the 26-year-olds in 1958 and 1963 indicates that virtually no men are left in the pool in either year, but the number of deferred men (most of whom are fathers) is about 90,000 higher in 1963 and the number not qualified is 100,000 higher. Most of the increase in the number not qualified will result from the higher mental and physical standards now in effect. The increase between 1958 and 1963 in the draft-liable men who are expected to become fathers before being reached for induction is due to the larger number of men in the 26-year-old group in 1963 who will have had more years to become fathers.

Conclusions

The conclusions reached from the findings of this study of military manpower requirements and supply are:

1. There will be a more than adequate supply of men for military service in the next few years if it is assumed that the Armed Forces will remain at a level of about 2½ million.

2. Unless military manpower needs increase much more than is assumed here, virtually no fathers will be inducted in the years ahead.

3. As of now, a young man must count on serving if he meets the mental and physical standards, and does not become a father. Virtually no physically and mentally fit nonfathers who reached age 26 in 1958 escaped service. Similarly, among young men who will be 26 in 1963 (who were 21 years old in 1958), no physically and mentally fit nonfathers will escape service.

4. This study has particular significance for the young men who were 17 in 1959—most of whom will finish high school in 1960. There are a great many ways in which young men can satisfy their military obligation.⁷ Some will volunteer for active duty in one of the military services for terms of 3, 4, or more years. Others will volunteer for from 3- to 6-month periods of active duty for training and fulfill the remainder of their military obligation by participating in reserve programs. Those who do not choose to volunteer

⁷ These alternatives are described in detail in *It's Your Choice* (U.S. Department of Defense rev., 1958).

will wait until they are reached for induction. By 1963, when these men will be 21 years old, 350,000 are expected to have voluntarily entered the Armed Forces. Those who have not volunteered by 1963 will probably not be inducted until after 1963, and perhaps not until 1965 when they will be 23 years old—and then only if the induction authority is again extended. As a result, the nonvolunteers will have at least 4 or 5 years after completing high school during which they could complete a 4-year college education without being affected by the draft. For those who do not go to college, a similar time lapse would occur during which they may choose to begin a work career. Of course, men who do not volunteer may marry and become fathers during the time lag before they are reached for induction. Because the number of men who have not entered service by the time they are 21 years old is expected to increase sharply between 1958 and 1963, the number of draft eligibles in this age group who will become fathers before being reached for induction will probably increase significantly.

5. Another inference which can be drawn from this study is that it will become increasingly more difficult for young men to volunteer in the service of their choice in the years ahead. According to the assumption made by the Department of Defense regarding the number and age distribution of volunteers, there will be a significant drop between 1959 and 1963 in the number and proportion of men in each age who will have volunteered for active service. Since both the Air Force and Navy, who obtain nearly all of their manpower by voluntary enlistment, occasionally find themselves unable, even now, to accept all the men who volunteer in a given month, it is reasonable to expect that they will be more selective in the future in regard to volunteers. In the years ahead, as it becomes more difficult to enlist in the Air Force and Navy, it is possible that the Army (which is the only military branch to use inductees) may obtain enough volunteers so that it will not need as many inductees as has been indicated in this article.

6. Other considerations may change the expected number of inductees that will be needed in the years ahead. As the larger number of young men now in their early teens approach military age, they may find the competition for entry jobs keener for inexperienced workers and may volun-

tarily enter the Armed Forces in greater numbers than currently anticipated. On the other hand, as these young men become more aware that their chances of seeing service are getting smaller because their numbers are larger, some of these who volunteer only because they expect to be inducted anyway may decide to delay volunteering. Of course, these phenomena may offset each other.

7. While the official Department of Defense figures on military manpower requirements do not go beyond 1963 and the extension of the draft beyond that year will depend on the circumstances of that time, it is interesting to estimate what would happen thereafter, with the increase in population of military age, if there were no changes in military manpower policy. If it is assumed that the draft authority will again be extended, that current Selective Service rules and regulations will remain in effect, and that the Armed Forces strength will be continued at about 2.5 million (and it is dubious that all of these assumptions will hold true), the proportion of men who would not have been in service by the time they reach age 26 would continue to increase. The size of the population groups reaching age 26 will continue to get larger for several years after 1963, and as a result of the increase in the number of men not in service in each age group, a greater proportion would undoubtedly become fathers before being reached for induction than will be true in the 1958-63 period. It is even possible that some nonfathers could reach age 26 without having been in service.

8. It should be kept in mind that the estimates presented in this study are subject to a considerable margin of error. The projections were based on assumptions as to the behavior of individuals and economic conditions. These assumptions, based on past experience, appeared reasonable at the date of the study, but events may work out differently. For example, enlistment and reenlistment rates are strongly affected by the level of prosperity and by attitudes toward military service; fatherhood rates also may be affected by economic conditions as well as by the operation of the draft; the age of induction depends to a large extent on variable factors. It seems clear that an appraisal of the military manpower pool should be repeated at regular intervals in order to take into account changes in these relationships which may occur.

Wages, Prices, and Productivity

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*The articles which follow are relatively brief excerpts from papers presented by the authors at the 15th American Assembly at Arden House, N.Y., last May. Complete text of the papers, along with those of other participants in the program, has been published in book form under the title, Wages, Prices, Profits, and Productivity. Copies may be ordered from the Assembly offices, Columbia University, New York 19, N.Y., at \$2 each.*

The Influence of Bargained Wage Increases on Prices

SUMNER H. SLICHTER*

THE INFLUENCE OF UNIONS [on inflation] is considerably different from the role attributed to trade unions [by conventional economic theory]. A realistic view leads to changes in conceptions of the economic theory of unions and important modifications in the theory of wages and of employment.

The traditional view of economic theory has been that the success of a group of employees in enforcing a higher supply price for their labor in the absence of changes in the demand for their services simply means a redistribution of incomes to the advantage of those members of the wage-increasing group who succeed in keeping their jobs. What these persons gain, others lose either in the form of less employment, lower profits, or lower wages. The traditional analysis overlooks the fact that bargained wage increases which occur in the absence of increases in demand, frequently, though not always, raise the total volume of spending in the economy sufficiently to maintain or even increase the total volume of production and employment. Hence, bargained wage increases often generate gains in money incomes and production.

Effects of Bargained Wage Increases

Type One. Selling prices are raised by the firm, but demand for the commodity is elastic. In this

case, expenditures by the firm's customers for its products drop, and some of the money not spent for the products goes into liquid reserves of the customers. The payroll of the wage-increasing firm drops, too, except in a few freak cases in which the demand for labor in the short run is quite independent of changes both of output and of wage rates. As a general rule, the drop in employment associated with a drop in sales would produce some drop in payrolls despite the wage increase, and in addition, the drop in the total income of the firm would produce some drop in the nonpayroll expenditures of the firm. Thus the effect of wage increases when the demand for the product of the firm is elastic is deflationary.

Type Two. Selling prices are raised by the firm, but demand for the product is inelastic. Under these conditions, the wage increase is inflationary. It leads to offsetting increases in prices [which] will increase the total amount spent for goods of all kinds—[for] the product of the firm raising wages and the products of other firms as well—since the higher price will ordinarily cause some shift in the use of money from speculative uses to transaction uses. The increase in spending resulting from higher prices charged the wage-increasing firm will not, of course, be sufficient to maintain the previous physical volume of production.

The demand for labor in the short run is almost invariably inelastic. Hence, the wage increase will raise the firm's payrolls. Its nonpayroll expenditures will shrink. Ordinarily, however, the shrinkage in the nonpayroll expenditures will be less than the expansion of payroll expenditures. The enterprise must be expected to use its resources so that for every use the ratio of marginal

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cost to marginal advantage is the same as the ratio for every other use. Hence, when outside influences (the union) force the firm to increase its payrolls, the enterprise will meet the cost, not solely by cutting other expenditures, but partly by drawing on liquid resources and partly by greater use of credit.

The increase in the outlays of the wage-increasing firm has the same effect on the rest of the economy as any autonomous increase in spending. The increase is financed by a draft on liquid resources or greater use of bank credit for working capital. The effect of the autonomous increase in spending falls into two parts—the effect on consumption and the effect on investment spending by nonwage-increasing firms. The effect on consumption is determined by the marginal propensity to consume in accordance with the familiar Keynesian multiplier. The effect upon investment depends upon the shift in the investment function in the rest of the economy. This function is the result partly of the state of liquidity of business concerns and partly of the appraisals of the business outlook that are constantly being made.

The combined increase in spending by customers of the wage-increasing firm and by the firm and its employees may be expected to increase the total amount of spending in the economy more than sufficiently to sustain or increase production at the new higher price level.

Type Three. The selling price is not raised by the firm. If one or a minority of several competitors is organized, the firm may find itself compelled to grant a wage increase that its rivals are not granting. Thus the management must choose between raising prices, with the prospect that the demand will be found highly elastic because rival firms do not raise their prices, or of holding the line on prices in spite of the wage increase. If the first course is selected, the case becomes one of the [first] type.

If the second course is selected, expenditures of the firm's customers are not changed, but there is usually some increase in the outlays of the firm and its employees. The demand for labor in nearly all cases is inelastic. Hence, payroll expenditures rise. Nonpayroll expenditures drop, but not sufficiently to offset the rise in payroll expenditures. The reason is that cuts in nonpayroll

expenditures can be made only by accepting increasing disadvantages. Hence, the enterprise has an incentive to take various steps to avoid cuts in its nonpayroll expenditures. These steps may include drawing on the firm's liquid resources or relying to a greater extent upon bank loans for working capital. Thus, there is an increase in spending similar to the increase in Type Two situations. Both consumption and investment throughout the economy are stimulated. But the effect on expenditures is less than in Type Two situations.

Relative Importance of Types of Case. Whether or not trade unions on balance are instruments of deflation or instruments of inflation depends upon the relative importance of the several types of case.

Type One cases, in which the demand for the product of the firm is elastic, are found when the firm is exposed to special cost influences that do not affect rival firms. An example might be a firm compelled to bargain with a union under conditions that caused the wage settlements to have little effect upon the wages paid by rival firms. Merely to describe the situation shows how unusual it is. Most firms are exposed to pretty much the same cost influences as their rivals. Hence, all are more or less affected alike by changes in costs. This means that all rivals make more or less the same adjustments of prices to changes in costs. If that is so, the elasticity that counts is the elasticity of demand for the product of the industry rather than for the brands of the several enterprises. The elasticity of demand for the product is much less than the elasticity of demand for the several brands and is much more likely to be less than minus one. Hence, one concludes that Type One cases are not particularly frequent. There are, however, a few industries in which new firms are so easily started that the elasticity of the demand for the product is high.

It follows that cases of Types Two and Three—the situations in which unions are generators of income—predominate. I do not think that the Type Three sort of case is particularly numerous. The most common case is the Type Two situation in which all competitors negotiate wage settlements more or less simultaneously and make price adjustments more or less in unison. In these situations, expenditures for the product are governed

by the elasticity of demand for the output of the industry rather than for the output of individual firms. The elasticity is likely to be less than minus one and the wage increases are inflationary.

The conclusion is that trade unions as a rule do more than transfer income from some parts of the economy to others. They affect the size of the total flows of income as well as the relative size of its components. [At times, union settlements] are deflationary—reduce the size of total income flows. More often the effect is inflationary—to increase the size of total income flows. As trade unions become stronger and more pervasive, the greater becomes the tendency of their wage settlements to affect the prices charged by all firms in the industry. Consequently, an important difference between a large, well-established and strong trade union movement and a weak, poorly established movement is that the [former] can bargain on the basis of the industry elasticity of demand, whereas the weak movement must bargain on the basis of the firm elasticity of demand.

All of this is a way of saying that as the trade union movement gains strength, its economic significance changes. At present, the trade union movement in the United States is sufficiently extensive and powerful so that most of its bargains are of the Type Two sort. Our trade union movement has become a powerful income-generating instrument—a built-in source of demand for goods and of inflation.

Unions as Generators of Income

If trade unions are in most instances income-generating organizations, the economy is stronger than we have supposed it to be. The influences making for expansion are stronger than we had supposed them to be. Likewise, the influences tending to sustain personal incomes and personal consumption expenditures in times of recession are stronger than we had realized. What evidence is there that trade unions on balance have become generators of income?

One bit of evidence is the behavior of wages in the face of stationary or slightly declining corporate profits in the last 10 or 11 years. The profits of all nonfinancial corporations as a per-

centage of sales have fallen substantially during the 10-year period. With profit margins narrowing, one would not expect wages to be bid up faster than the rise in output per man-hour, and yet in the 10 years from 1948 to 1958, inclusive, [the rise in] hourly compensation of employees exceeded the gain in real product per man-hour in all of private industry in 8 years, and for the entire period, was nearly twice as large as the gain in real output—63.3 percent against a gain of 33.3 percent in real output per man-hour.

[Secondly,] in every one of the last 11 years, average hourly compensation of all employees in private industry rose more than the Consumer Price Index, and in 9 of the last 10 years, hourly earnings rose more than the wholesale prices of finished goods and nonfarm wholesale prices. A third bit of evidence is the tendency of wages to continue rising in the face of falling demand for labor, as happened in 1949, 1954, and 1958. A fourth bit of evidence is the success of unions in pushing up wages in various industries regardless of market conditions.

The success of unions in raising wages far faster than the increase in productivity has created a difficult problem of explanation for trade unions. Union spokesmen argue that prices have risen for reasons independent of wage increases and that unions have simply made offsetting increases in wages. Union spokesmen argue that wage increases in conjunction with gains in productivity have raised labor costs only about the amount of price increases. Hence, wage increases have been the result of price increases, not their cause. This theory meets certain difficulties. The rise in value of product per man-hour between 1948 and 1958 is almost exactly the same as the rise in labor costs per unit of product. Does this fact mean that unions knew the coming changes in output per man-hour and in prices? Otherwise, the union negotiators would not know how much of a wage increase to bargain for. Since [in the last 11 years] output per man-hour rose by various amounts and the year-to-year change in the Consumer Price Index varied widely, there is no reason to believe that unions can predict these changes.

A simpler explanation attributes the rise in prices to the rise in labor costs, and the rough

correspondence between changes in labor costs and changes in the price level to the fact that in a consolidated income statement of the American economy, compensation of employees represents two-thirds of all costs—in other words, is twice as important as all other costs combined.

Inflation Checks

What should be done about the tendency of unions to generate incomes? This is not the sole cause for inflation, though in the last few years it has probably been the most important single cause. It has been a useful influence in important respects—especially in contributing substantially to sustaining incomes during periods of recession [and] in accelerating recovery in times like the present. Finally, the income-generating capacity of trade unions tends to stimulate the growth of the economy by accentuating the tendency for demand to outrun productive capacity.

[However,] an effort should be made to limit wage increases as a general rule to increases in output per man-hour. Relying upon wage increases to produce autonomous increases in spending creates too many special gains for groups in strong bargaining positions. It is better for the economy to get its autonomous increases in spending in ways that benefit all groups—through tax cuts or planned budget deficits.

There is no known and proved way of limiting the generation of income by trade unions sufficiently to prevent them from raising the price level. It has been suggested that unions be deprived of some of their present extraordinary privileges, such as their use of coercive picketing or the conscription of neutrals in labor disputes. These changes in the law are overdue, but they would have little effect upon the outcome of most bargains. It has been suggested that the unions be broken up so that there would be several in each industry. Unions would lose some of their present ability to support strikes by some members while other members work and pay dues and special assessments. But there would be rivalries among the new unions and each would feel a

strong urge to make a better settlement than any of the others. Hence, there is little reason to expect that breaking up unions would as a general rule diminish their upward pressure on wages.

A series of somewhat unrelated steps might add up to a significant restraint on upward pressure on wages. A great expansion in the use of industrial engineers producing capital-saving inventions would be useful. A larger proportion of capital-saving inventions would weaken the tendency of technological change to increase the demand for labor. Laborsaving inventions are inflationary because they increase the demand for labor.

The aims of unions can be broadened and made more constructive by the adoption of the Scanlon Plan or variants of it—it marks an important step forward in the art of management and it increases the influence of trade unions for good. I like John Dunlop's suggestion of an annual stocktaking of the economic outlook by representatives of labor and management in a government-sponsored conference. Unions are not sensitive to public opinion, but they are not immune to the climate of opinion.

Finally, in the event that the country becomes seriously interested in halting the slow rise in prices, duties and quotas may be gradually removed. This step would have the advantage of retarding the rise in prices and at the same time of stimulating growth and [plant] efficiency.

Would the several steps suggested check the tendency for unions to push up wages faster than the rise in output per man-hour? I do not know. Other influences are growing in importance and combine with the trade unions to produce rising prices. For example, science is likely [to discover] investment opportunities far faster than the community generates investment-seeking funds. Furthermore, science will create large profits in various parts of the economy, and these profits will stimulate stiff wage demands by workers throughout industry. The most profitable firms will choose to concede much of what the unions ask. Hence, wages will continue to outrun output per man-hour.

Structural Determinants of Cost Inflation and Remedial Measures

LLOYD G. REYNOLDS*

THE FACT that wage-push inflation is a hypothetical possibility need not mean that it will actually occur. What determines the susceptibility of an economy to wage inflation? The structural characteristics [discussed below] appear to be particularly important.

Labor Mobility and Labor Markets

The important considerations here are the willingness and ability of workers to shift freely among employers, industries, and geographical areas in response to economic inducements; and the existence of clearinghouse arrangements to facilitate the transfer and placement of labor. [These conditions] make for a flexible labor force.

This is important in two respects. First, the greater the flexibility of the labor force, the higher is the level of employment attainable before the economy encounters a general shortage of labor and enters an inflationary phase. Second, a demand inflation may occur because an economy, while still operating below capacity in most sectors, encounters production bottlenecks in a few key industries. The impediment to production may be a shortage of labor in particular industries and localities, even though labor supply is generally adequate. This may induce substantial wage increases at the bottleneck points, which are then transmitted through market and institutional channels to other types of employment. The greater the flexibility of the labor force, the less likely it is that such labor bottlenecks will occur; and where they do occur, it will not require such large wage increases to overcome them as would be necessary otherwise.

In both respects, then, a flexible labor force raises the production ceiling of the economy. It permits rising demand to carry production and employment to a higher level before demand becomes excessive and inflation sets in.

Competitive and Pricing Arrangements

The customary argument here is that monopoly, "cooperative" oligopoly, and cartel arrangements are favorable to cost inflation, while competitive pricing acts as a restraining force. This hypothesis may well be correct, though not for the reason most commonly offered. There is little indication that monopolistic sellers are directly responsible for cost inflation by seeking to expand profit margins more rapidly than other factor costs. On the contrary, profit markups seem to be governed by conventional rules which remain stable for long periods of time.

It may be, however, that employers in an administered price industry concede wage increases more readily than they would under free market pricing. The administrative ease of converting higher costs into higher prices may lower employer resistance to wage increases, whereas uncertainty about the product market would have led employers to put up a harder fight. The argument is not that administered price industries raise wages faster than other (competitive) industries in the same economy over a given period [but] that administered price industries raise wages more rapidly than those same industries would have done if organized on a competitive basis. If these industries happen also to be those in which productivity is advancing most rapidly, they may generate a rate of wage increase which is inappropriate for the economy as a whole and yet which the entire economy must follow. If the hypothesis is correct, one could say that administered pricing arrangements contribute indirectly to cost inflation by providing a more permissive atmosphere for wage increases.

Worker Expectations

It clearly makes a difference whether workers expect substantial wage increases to occur every year, or whether they expect wage increases to be moderate and intermittent. If wages have been advancing rapidly for a number of years, it is natural for workers to project this trend into the future; and if living costs have also advanced considerably, they will be all the more insistent

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on substantial wage gains. One of the most difficult features of the present situation in many countries is the history of unbroken wage and price increases over the past 20 years. There will soon be few workers living who can remember a wage cut or even a year in which wages did not rise. This has generated a momentum in money wage movements which is much harder to check today than it would have been a decade ago.

A related matter is worker expectations about union objectives and accomplishments. At one extreme, workers may regard their union dues as a business investment and judge the union's effectiveness by the monetary gains which it wins. At the other pole, workers may regard unionism as a political and social movement, and may attach primary importance to worker participation in management, nationalization of industry, or redistribution of income through government. Wage bargaining is never unimportant, but it plays a more central role in some union movements than in others. In the years since World War II, for example, it has been less significant in Germany than in Britain, and less significant in Britain than in the United States.

The Structure of Unionism and Bargaining

Unionism is not a prerequisite for the appearance of wage inflation, nor does the presence of unionism guarantee that wage inflation will follow. Unionism does make a difference, however, and the characteristics of collective bargaining in a particular country can be of substantial importance. Most significant are probably the following:

1. *The incidence of union organization.* It makes a difference whether unionism is strongest in the sectors where conditions are most favorable to money wage increases, or whether the contrary is true. In the United States, strong textile unionism and weak automobile unionism would produce a rather different wage atmosphere than exists at present.

2. *The locus of control over union policy.* Aggressive membership participation in union government and insecurity of tenure among union leaders may be applauded on democratic grounds, but it probably also makes for larger wage demands than would occur otherwise. Top union

officials have better economic information, a longer range outlook, and greater concern with employment and other side effects of wage increases than do union members. To the extent that the leaders can proceed without direct membership control, they are likely to be more moderate and realistic in wage demands and wage settlements.

— 3. *Interunion relations and the scope of collective agreements.* There has been considerable discussion of the relation between centralization of collective bargaining and the aggressiveness of union wage policies. Perhaps the commonest hypothesis is that greater centralization is likely to produce more moderate wage demands, demands which are adjusted to national economic necessities and are held within the bounds permitted by productivity increases. The rationale for this is that leaders of the top union federation are strongly insulated against grassroots opinion and pressure, that they have comprehensive economic information and a broad outlook on the national economy, and that they are in a position to check what might otherwise become a competitive scramble for wage advantage among individual unions.

This is an interesting and persuasive hypothesis, but one cannot say that it has yet been verified by experience. Individual instances can be cited. During the late forties, the labor movements in Britain, Norway, Sweden, and Holland cooperated with their national governments in a policy of wage restraint, amounting at times to a virtual prohibition of negotiated wage increases. Money wages rose very little in these countries from 1947 to 1950, and real wages scarcely at all. One must remember, however, that the circumstances of this period were very unusual. The countries concerned were recovering from the physical destruction and economic dislocation of a 6-year war, and were struggling to rebuild their productive capacity and restore their export markets. It was thus easier than it normally would be to enlist cooperation of all economic groups in a national effort.

After the peak of the Korean crisis, restraints on wages and other money incomes were loosened in most countries; price controls and subsidies were increasingly abandoned, and the economies moved toward normal peacetime operation.

From this point on, it is difficult to make a case that centralized collective bargaining had a braking effect on the rate of wage increase. From 1952 to 1957, money wages rose somewhat more in Britain, Holland, and Scandinavia [countries with centralized bargaining systems] than in Canada and the United States with their decentralized bargaining systems. This may have been partly a catching-up from the previous period of wage restraint, and partly also a reflection of unusually high levels of demand and employment, which might well account for faster increases in the wage-price level. In any event, collective bargaining procedures and union policies in these countries do not seem to have had any clear-cut effect in producing a different behavior of the money wage level than that found in Canada or the United States.

4. *Contract renewals and wage reopenings.* In the United States, we tend to take it for granted that collective agreements must expire and a new wage bargain be negotiated every 12 months, but this is in no way inevitable. British union agreements are of indefinite duration, though annual wage demands have become more common during the 1950's than [formerly]. Moreover, a lag of a year between initial demand and final settlement is not uncommon. This slower tempo of wage movements lengthens the wage lag during a demand inflation and probably also reduces the likelihood of cost-push inflation.

Remedial Measures

Before discussing remedial measures it should be reemphasized that we are not sure that there is a serious problem of secular inflation, or at any rate that the problem is more serious today than in earlier decades. If there is a problem of secular inflation, and if this arises in some measure from cost pressure of the wage-push variety, what remedial measures might be taken? To the extent that the problem exists, it is clearly not amenable to a single once-for-all solution, any more than one could hope to "solve" cyclical instability or any other deep-rooted structural problem by a single reform. It is sounder strategy to think of "weathering down" or encircling the problem by a variety of flanking maneuvers.

The one-shot remedies most frequently proposed for wage inflation do not stand up very well under close examination. Some of the commonest proposals are:

1. *Weakening the power of unionism by enforced decentralization*—for example, by confining collective bargaining to a single company and representatives of that company's employees only. This would be a radical departure from our past policies in labor relations, since it would mean dismemberment of national unions. In order to eliminate a possible (and in my judgment not really serious) adverse effect on the behavior of the money wage level, we would have sacrificed the numerous positive benefits of strong union organization. My judgment is that an evaluation [of all the effects of unionism] yields a positive score for national unionism.

2. *Centralizing collective bargaining in order to "rationalize" wage decisions.* This proposal is impracticable in the sense that a democratic government can do little to bring about greater centralization of wage decisions. Moreover, too tight a control on wages from [top federation leaders] would threaten the very structure of the union movement by drying up local initiative and membership support. A large measure of wage negotiation at the industry and company levels persists beneath the forms of centralization, and these supplementary bargains always work upward from the national norms established at the center.

3. *Government intervention in specific price and wage decisions.* Proposals of this type appear to be either ineffective or harmful. "Coaxing" [of parties in negotiation to accept a modest wage increase and no price increase] can scarcely have much effect unless accompanied by some type of sanction. Government review and alteration of wage and price decisions runs counter to the rationale of a private economy and could clearly hamper efficient use of economic resources. Announcement of a "target" figure for wage increases in a particular year implies that all wages can or should advance at the same pace over time, which is not the case in a dynamic economy.

4. *Controlling wage inflation through monetary policy.* It is held that price increases resulting from a wage-push simply demonstrate that the monetary authorities are not doing their job and

that increases can be avoided by a tougher line of policy. If an effort is made to push up wages faster than the warranted rate, the monetary authorities should withhold the additional working capital needed to cover the wage increases. This will compel a reduction of output and employment, stiffen employer resistance to wage increases, and bring the inflationary process to an end. After this has been done several times, the unions may "get wise" and refrain from demanding excessive increases in the future.

Space does not permit a thorough evaluation of this line of argument, but there are obvious technical difficulties: first, of ascertaining that a cost-push is in process and judging its approximate size; and second, of adjusting money supply to just the right extent in face of the notorious instability of velocity noted earlier in this paper. More serious, the policy involves a break in the growth trend of the economy and loss of output over a considerable period. It is quite possible that the depressing effect of a recession on output growth may be greater than the depressing effect on money wage increases, in which case the tight money policy would turn out to have been inflationary rather than the reverse.

The dampening effect on money wage increases, moreover, is by no means certain. Unemployment per se cannot be counted on as very effective in an economy of bargained wage rates. The reduction of sales and profits during a recession, with the consequent increase in employers' incentive to resist wage demands, is a more powerful force. But it might require a substantial cut in output extending over a considerable period to really break the momentum of an upward wage movement.

What, then, are some of the other approaches which one might take to the problem? The most hopeful lines of approach fall under three headings:

1. Raising the rate of growth in national output.

It is curious that economists tend to take this as a datum and to regard the money wage level as the variable which must be adjusted. Suppose that one turned the problem around, took the

annual wage increase as a datum, and asked how we might be able to raise the rate of output growth to this level. The rate of increase in output is certainly not invariant.

Putting the problem in these terms leads to an emphasis on a high growth rate for the economy, a high level of investment, and continuous capacity operation. It leads, in short, toward a positive monetary policy oriented toward economic expansion rather than a restrictive policy designed to punish excessive wage demands through periodic unemployment. This positive policy should not mean open courting of inflation, and it admittedly contains some danger of encouraging excessive wage increases. One must hope, however, to achieve an acceleration of productivity growth which will more than offset any intensification of wage demands. Nor will wage demands necessarily be intensified if some of the other measures suggested below are taken.

2. Increasing public understanding of economic affairs. Informed self-discipline by economic groups is the alternative to state compulsion, and better economic data and economic analysis are an essential basis for this. Education in the economics of wages cannot come in any great measure from the parties at interest, whose motives are suspect and whose "informational" material typically reflects self-interested pleading. The lead must be taken by disinterested economists in universities and research agencies, who until now have failed to make any marked impact on the general public.

3. Institutional reform. Over a period of decades, economic institutions do change and the rate of change can often be accelerated by conscious forethought. Desirable directions of movement in the United States at this time would include (a) improvement of labor markets and rationalizing of labor mobility both within localities and between localities; (b) strengthening of competitive forces in product markets and discouragement of open or tacit price agreement; (c) strengthening employer solidarity in collective bargaining; and (d) building lags into wage adjustments.

Summaries of Studies and Reports

Long-Term Factors in Labor Mobility and Unemployment

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*The following article is taken from a paper prepared by Stanley Lebergott for presentation to the Joint Economic Committee of the U.S. Congress on April 27, 1959. The author is a Rockefeller Public Service Award winner on leave from the Bureau of the Budget, and the committee print of his paper emphasizes that his viewpoints are his alone. In the excerpts here used—virtually the complete paper—source references have been omitted.*

A FEW YEARS AGO, a book on English history appeared in which the writers rambled through the decades, labeling the events that were "a good thing" and those that were not. It is clear that current discussions generally treat labor mobility as "a good thing"—not to be confused with labor turnover, which is "a bad thing." Without attempting to draw the delicate boundary lines that separate those two, I shall simply define labor mobility as the movement of persons into and out of jobs. Such changes commonly involve a shift from one employer to another, but they may only take the form of entrances into the labor force or exits from it.

Factors Limiting Mobility

What can we say about the American historical record? Essentially this—that the main currents of American life have tended, with some vital exceptions, to reduce labor mobility over the past century. Of course, we may single out one of these forces and make a plausible case, say, for seniority systems, or pension plans, or social security being *the* major cause. But if we look to the broad pattern of our national growth, we will find, I think, a great many causes powerfully working to reduce labor mobility. Let us review

some of the main ones, not as opponents or supporters of any of them, including even the first, which is:

1. *The American home.* At the beginning of this century, about 36 percent of our nonfarm families owned their homes. Today, the ratio is half again as great. Higher real incomes and improved construction techniques have played a part. And a significant factor was agreement by the Congress and the Executive in that long line of actions from the mortgage moratorium of the early 1930's, the Federal Housing Administration insurance program of the late 1930's, to the Veterans' Administration loan program of the late 1940's.

However, converting a tenant into a homeowner inevitably reduces his mobility. A man who has sown his crop of crabgrass wants to be around next year to see how it made out. . . .

2. *A second factor is motherhood.* Women in the childbearing years today have borne 37 percent more children than women of the same age group in 1941. From data in the 1950 census, we may make a crude estimate of migration rates among families with children, an estimate which indicates that the rate for this group is less than half that for families in comparable age groups without children.¹ A moment's reflection indi-

¹From the 1950 census report, Population Mobility, Characteristics of Migrants, we can estimate migration rates of 7 percent for the youngest children, and lower rates, down to 4 percent, for those aged 14 to 19. If we compute the percentage for married males aged 20-24 it runs to 13 percent, with 10 percent for those aged 25-29, 7 percent for those 30-34, and 5 percent for age 35-44. From U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 83, Social and Economic Characteristics of Households and Families, March 1957, table 4, we can estimate 2.5 children per family in the 20-44 age interval. Assuming 2.5 children under 18 to families with children, attributing the migration rates for the children to families with children, and subtracting them from the figures for all married males, we derive figures for married males without children. The resultant migration rate is enormously greater than that implied above for families with children. Because of the lack of direct measures, however, the only conclusion drawn here is that the rate for those without children must be at least double that for those with children. It must be realized that the above data are in no way standardized out for color, rural, urban, etc., differences, and doing so would presumably affect the influence on mobility of children per se.

cates how the links that children and family develop with their school, neighbors, and even the Parent-Teachers Association tend to reduce geographic mobility. . . .

3. *A third force is that of education.* The proportion of our children (aged 5-14) attending public school a century ago was 55 percent. Today, it is nearer 85 percent. No less important has been the rise in school guidance work—local school systems providing counselors, and Department of Labor materials helping to tell the counselors how the outlook for different occupations shapes up. What do these factors imply for mobility? Well, they suggest that young men and women enter today's labor market better trained, with a better idea of both their own abilities and the prospects in different occupations than did their grandparents. If so, does it not follow that these youngsters are less likely to wander from unskilled job to unskilled job before they find their way? And more likely to begin closer to their occupational limit without as many preliminary jobs? As a result, mobility has decreased among the very group that traditionally has shown the highest mobility.

4. *Ending of large-scale immigration.* In Jefferson's day, about half our labor force was composed of immigrants. By President Harding's time, the ratio had fallen to 20 percent and today it stands at about 8 percent. The very name we use for this group—immigrant—emphasizes its high mobility. When the typical immigrant landed, he would first find temporary work where the ship docked—Philadelphia, New York, New Orleans. He would then move across the land from job to job. . . . Each move, and each advance up the occupational ladder, added to mobility. Hence the declining share of our labor force in this category in turn brought a reduction in labor mobility.

5. *Personnel work.* Personnel men early discovered the high cost to industry of hiring and training new workers, only to have them quit or prove unsatisfactory. What was more natural than for them to try to reduce labor turnover (and thereby mobility) by entrance and exit interviews, by changes in working conditions?

² A variety of other factors, under the head of working conditions, are usually mentioned in studies of labor mobility. But it is interesting how often field surveys that report other causes show that on their new jobs workers report higher wages than on their old.

A now widespread personnel practice when employment has to be cut is to spread the work. During the great depression, a survey of many thousand manufacturing firms found that 64 percent of their employees were on part-time work. And anyone who watched the figures [from the Monthly Report on the Labor Force] during the recessions of 1949 and 1953 could discern how industry sought first to reduce hours—to spread the work—rather than initially adjusting by outright firings. The commonsense of holding on to a trained labor force and the growing feeling for human values have tended to reduce the outright firings that in an earlier day would have meant high mobility.

6. *The family farm program.* The Government's farm program in the 19th century took the form of land sales at low prices. . . . Its entire purpose led to the encouragement of labor mobility. Representative Allison of Pennsylvania called one homestead bill "a seductive lure which is well calculated to induce many laborers and mechanics, who are now doing well at their home in the old States, to leave them and engage in agriculture."

The Federal farm program in the 20th century has been designed to achieve quite other purposes than getting men to move westward and acquire farms. It seeks to assure prices, and thereby incomes, to farmers. By doing so, it makes it possible for farmers to remain on the farms on which they are already located. So far as it affects mobility, therefore, it tends to reduce it—just as our 19th-century policies tended to encourage it.

7. *The defense program.* Although the congressional record in the days of Presidents Adams and Jackson was filled with bitter debate on the amount of Government spending, the total amount spent could hardly have had a sizable impact on the economy. Even as late as 1940 the Federal Government's spending in the hard goods industries only ran to \$1 for every \$27 spent by consumers and businessmen. By 1953, however, Federal spending matched private spending in this area dollar for dollar, the ratio declining mildly since then. . . .

Now the basic cause of labor quits, an important component of total labor mobility, is the desire for higher wages.² But with the tremendous impact of the spending noted above, it was to be expected that those who sell their labor just as those who

sell raw materials, components, or entrepreneurial ability, could get higher rates in this sector without moving to other markets.

Economic theory has not yet, I believe, described the phenomenon of the weak monopsonist. But both the Congress and the Executive have long since recognized that neither the Government, nor the enterprises who operate as its relay men in the defense race, drive the tightest of possible bargains in the swift procurement of immense quantities of goods, particularly where these are new and undeveloped. Such recognition has led to setting up procedures for defense contract renegotiation. Should it surprise us, therefore, that in the purchase of factor inputs, whether raw materials, finished components, or labor, a similar flexibility should develop? And if it has, how should it not diminish the mobility of all factors, by diminishing one of the key forces that make men and capital move on in search of higher rewards?

8. *The last factor* I shall mention is an encompassing one, probably best termed "*The Search for Security*." Roller-coaster changes in economic activity have been a traditional source of profits, bankruptcies, ulcers—and heavy labor mobility. Like flash floods, the panics of the 19th century threw hundreds of thousands of men onto the labor market, and firings in the 20th century's major depression threw millions out of work. Mobility was also high when prosperity returned, turnover among new employees normally being high in the process of shaking down to a mutually suited employer-employee relationship.

Today, most groups in the economy are more insistent upon security than were their predecessors in the 19th century. . . . Every step taken toward such goals reduces hirings, firings—and mobility. It is unnecessary to labor the major point that seniority systems, pension plans, and other measures that preceded the massive growth of union membership in recent decades have, in general, been warmly supported and pressed for by the labor unions.

Towering above all this has been the endeavor of many groups to have the Federal Government help to create greater economic stability. In the 19th century, the tariff program was the only one of consequence (and then not great by today's

standards) that tended to immobilize capital and labor. In our day, we have seen an enormous battery of programs that work to that end, whatever their primary purposes. I refer to the programs for farm parity, resale price maintenance, minimum wages, unemployment insurance, deposit insurance, on through to the broad principle of stability adopted in the Employment Act of 1946. We need pass judgment on the merits of none of these widely supported programs to note that one by one they have tended to slow down the mobility of labor, whether self-employed or employee.

9. *Summary*. . . . First, big numbers are not better than small ones, even those measuring labor mobility. Second, the main currents of American economic development in the past century, powerfully aided by an impressive number of Federal programs, have worked to reduce labor mobility because other goals, such as economic stability, an educated labor force, and more homeowners, were felt to be worthy of national support.

Factors Affecting Unemployment

1. *Seasonal unemployment* gets relatively little attention in our day, but in the last century, it was a major factor, the Nation's dependence on nature then being so much greater. The declining role of farming alone (farmers occupied 83 percent of the gainful workers in 1800 but only a little more than 10 percent today) would tend to a marked moderation in seasonal employment. When iron was becoming a major industry in the 1830's, it was common for iron works to shut down for 2 months of frost and snow. . . .

2. *Technological employment* is, of course, no novelty in human history. The engineers and master mechanics of the 19th century had their own brilliant accomplishments. When the reaper came into prominence in President Buchanan's day, it did the work of four to five men cutting grain with hand cradles. This is much better, for example, than the 2½-fold advantage offered by the mechanical cornpicker in our own time. And pallet loading of ships raises smaller problems than those brought by the invention of the steamboat. For while broadhorn arks such as Lincoln navigated downriver were picturesque, they dis-

appeared within a few brief years, given the competition of steamboats that could carry 10 times the load in a fifth of the time.

But for every 1,000 men displaced by technical advance does more and longer unemployment result today than in the 19th century? . . . [Some] factors . . . suggest [that] the resultant unemployment may, in proportion, have been shorter in the 19th century. For one thing, a continent is settled only once. The proportion of job opportunities to disemployment then must have been quite high . . . For another, the proportion of the labor force at risk of technological displacement was so much smaller. In 1800, about 10 percent of the labor force were employees; in 1860, about 40 percent were; while today, about 90 percent . . . work for others. . . . Since technological displacement affects employees more promptly than the self-employed, and those in nonfarm pursuits more substantially than those in farming, such changing proportions would imply an increase in the amount of unemployment produced by technical advance. Thirdly, and most speculatively, the proportion of skilled workers with links to particular plants and industries may be greater today than then. A 19th-century canal grubber, cotton mill hand, or farm laborer who lost his job could find work requiring roughly equal ability without great difficulty—in years of normal production. But when the Window Glass [Workers] union dissolved in 1927, when carpetweavers, machinists, and semiskilled workers lost their jobs during the 1930's, they may well have found it more difficult to find work of equal pay and status than the average displaced worker in the past century. . . .

3. *Cyclical swings* are, of course, no novelty. . . . The first peacetime economic crisis of this Nation is that of 1819. A fraternal order of the time described it in passionate terms: "A deep shadow has passed over our land: a commercial and individual gloom has created a universal stillness. In our remotest villages the hammer is not heard." Can we convert such comments into prosaic statistics? Not at this distance. But detailed contemporary figures for what were then our major manufacturing centers—Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, the State of Rhode Island—may help us make a usable guess. For the number one in-

TABLE 1. PERCENT CHANGES IN SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS DURING BUSINESS DECLINES, 1837-1915

[Ranked by relief load change]

Period of decline	Rate of relief—		Pig iron		Wholesale prices	
	Massachusetts	New York	Production	Imports	Textiles	Metals
1872 to 1876.....	+143	-----	-24	-----	-22	-39
1837 to 1838.....	-----	+102	-----	-14	-6	-10
1860 to 1861.....	-96	-----	-6	-----	+1	+2
1849 to 1850.....	-----	+60	-----	-29	+5	-5
1892 to 1894.....	+52	-----	-22	-----	-16	-21
1913 to 1914.....	+47	-----	-1	-----	-5	-11
1856 to 1857.....	+30	-----	-----	-16	+7	-1
1843 to 1844.....	-----	+15	-----	+188	+10	+4
1903 to 1904.....	+14	-----	-6	-----	0	-11
1907 to 1908.....	+13	-----	-2	-----	-14	-22
1896 to 1898.....	+9	-----	+12	-----	+4	-7
1840 to 1841.....	-----	-6	-----	+122	-4	0

dustry, cotton textiles, they lead to an estimate of a 75-percent employment decline. (To put this alongside a standard of our own time, we may note that auto manufacturing employment fell about 25 percent from 1929 to 1930, and about 37 percent from 1937 to 1938.) What of other contemporary industries? Bricklaying employment in Philadelphia, then our biggest city, fell by 50 percent. Brewery employment in Pittsburgh (and presumably elsewhere) fell by only a third . . . I estimate that manufacturing employment for the Nation as a whole might have fallen by nearly two-thirds. The 20th century cannot match this record, fortunately. But we also cannot match the fact that manufacturing then accounted for less than 5 percent of the labor force. And by reckoning in declines for other industries, based on contemporary reports, we come up with an estimate for this crisis year of not more than 4-percent unemployment of the free labor force.

The crisis of 1857 was one of the worst in the 19th century. For the 1857-61 period, according to a speech to the Congress made in 1869 by Representative William Kelley, "not one out of five skilled workmen of the country was steadily employed." Furthermore, he added as symptomatic, that when a Philadelphia contractor advertised for 250 hands at 60 cents a day "more than 5,000 offered, a majority of whom were skilled artisans." (A 60-cent rate was about half that paid in Pennsylvania just before the crisis.) Some figures we have for employment trends in the important manufacturing State of Rhode Island in

1857 indicate cotton textile employment falling by 68 percent in a year, jewelry by 78 percent, iron works employment by 43 percent. All in all, a decline of two-thirds in jobs in this key State seems a possible estimate. However, the relief figures for Massachusetts, the leading manufacturing State, rose only a third, and pig iron output, the key product of our third major factory State in that period, fell by only a tenth. In 1857, only about 10 percent of our labor force was in factory work—while farming, ocean shipping, and construction were responding to different demands.³ Hence an unemployment rate greater than say 5 percent or 6 percent would have been most unlikely.

And finally the major extended depression of the last century, that of the 1880's. For 1886, we have a contemporary estimate by the Commissioner of Labor of 7½ percent of gainful workers unemployed.

Other crises appeared in other years. Lingering depression in the 1840's; 1861—a grim precursor of the priorities unemployment of 1941; a long labored period of depression through the middle 1870's, and shorter runs following 1893, etc. To give an indication of these ups and downs, table 1 shows year-to-year percent changes in relief loads, in manufacturing production, and in key price series.

What of our 20th-century record? Table 2 shows the trend . . .

Inferences From the Past . . .

Can we summarize this mass of lives into conclusions relevant to the committee's concern? I believe so, and would suggest three.

1. No decade has passed without severe unemployment (over 7 percent of the labor force) occurring at least once. And none, except for that of the 1930's, has passed without seeing at least 1 year of what we may call minimum unemployment (3 percent or less).

2. More than 1 year in every 4, [an unemployment] rate of 3 percent (or less) was achieved, [and] a rate of 5 percent or less was achieved more than half the time. . . .

3. Perhaps the most important inference, however, appears when we consider both the 19th-century indications and the 20th-century figures, for they suggest a paradox: The proportion of

TABLE 2. PERCENT CHANGES IN SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS DURING BUSINESS DECLINES, 1900-1954

[Ranked by unemployment rise]

Period of decline	Rate of civilian labor force unemployed	Output of finished commodities	Gross national product	Wholesale prices	
				Textiles	Metals
1929 to 1932.....	+20.3	-----	-28	-37	-20
1920 to 1921.....	+9.6	-6	-----	-43	-21
1907 to 1908.....	+7.7	-11	-----	-14	-22
1913 to 1914.....	+5.3	-5	-----	-5	-11
1937 to 1938.....	+4.7	-----	-5	-13	0
1953 to 1954.....	+2.5	-----	-2	-2	+1
1903 to 1904.....	+2.2	-2	-----	0	-11
1948 to 1949.....	+2.1	-----	-----	-6	-4
1945 to 1946.....	+2.0	-----	-10	+16	+10

the labor force that is exposed to unemployment has risen notably since 1800, but the proportion actually [unemployed] has shown no trend whatever.

[That] the proportion exposed to unemployment has gained can be established without much difficulty. For we know that little unemployment appears in farming [and] among the self-employed, and it is these groups that have dwindled. . . . At the same time, the share of factory employment was rising enormously, from less than 2 percent of our labor force in 1800 to 26 percent today. But factory employment and its associated construction and transport employment compose the most unemployment sensitive portion of the labor force. . . .

That the Marxist conclusion did not follow is obvious—perhaps even to those across the air space. Unemployment over the 19th century ran from a minimum of say 1 percent to such peaks as the 4 percent we have surmised for 1819 and 1857, and the 7½ percent estimated by the Commissioner of Labor for 1886. We may infer a close similarity between the average prevailing in the 19th century and that prevailing in the 20th century—excepting the years of the great depression. By close similarity, I mean that the aver-

³The total for free, gainfully occupied, aged 16 and over, in 1860 appears in the 1860 census, Population, p. 680. From this total, the number of students (p. 677) was deducted. The number of gainfully occupied slaves was added, estimated for each State as the same proportion of males plus females, aged 10 and over, as were shown in the separate State data for 1850, for white males 15 and over. Analysis of the 1840 census data indicates that virtually all slaves aged 10 and over worked and this procedure was not unreasonable. Minor adjustments were made for certain States. For white and free colored children 10 to 15, it was assumed that the labor force participation rates from the 1900 census for native whites would apply, with adjustment for the 10-15, 10-14 age differences. The total for factory employment is that reported in the Manufactures Census of that year, reprinted in the 1870 census, Industry and Wealth, p. 393.

ages differed by less than did the rates for 1923 and 1924, or 1926 and 1927, or 1953 and 1954. Our conclusion is supported for the years since 1869 by the findings in the massive study by William Shaw on production trends.

What produced this happy result? No higher law of economic stability, we may be sure. The major factors are embedded in the causes of our own economic growth—the settling of the continent, the waves of migration, the steady rise in factor productivity, and the competitive influences that poured so much of the gains from productivity back into the Nation's stream of investment and expenditure. (And as an aside, quite irrelevant unless we wish to project the trend of that growth, it is interesting how much study is being given today to economic development in every country in the world but the one with perhaps the most spectacular combination of real increase and free labor markets—namely, our own.)

But beyond the basic forces of growth, we may note two that worked only in the labor markets, helping counteract any rise in unemployment over the decades. One is the increasing role of women in the labor force. In 1830, 1 in every 12 white women was gainfully occupied, the proportion rising to 2 in 12 by 1890. And for the period from 1900 to today, we find that the proportion of our labor force that consists of women rose from 18 to 33 percent. But a characteristic aspect of female employment in today's market is that it generally tends to supplement family income, rather than provide the very means of existence. Women's lower seniority, often lower skills, makes them disproportionately present among those disemployed. But instead of entering the ranks of the unemployed, they tend to move directly out of the labor force, hardly affecting the unemployment totals. From December 1948 to 1949, for example, millions of men and women were disemployed. While half the men became unemployed, only 18 percent of the women did. This distinction is a major element in explaining our experience after World War II, when for the first time

in our history a massive decline in employment occurred without an almost equally massive rise in unemployment.⁴

A second force has been the increasing role of Government in insuring stability of production and thereby of employment. While George Washington's unprecedented policies on tariffs and land bounties were steps in that direction, certainly something new and potent was added in the 1930's [and by] the Employment Act of 1946.

. . . and Their Portents for the Future

Where do we go from here? The long-term trend has shown major forces that tend to reduce labor mobility. But, of course, we have no need for mobility as such: we desire it to reach one or more of our conflicting goals for technological advance, price stability, neighborhood property values, and so on. The economist can say little on the values, but the time is overdue for research on the amount of mobility that may be expected under differing policies that are recommended to the citizen and Government policymaker for their adoption.

What about unemployment? Despite the appalling roughness of the data, the record to date suggests no tendency to an increase in the unemployment rate. And despite the unwisdom of forecasts, it hardly looks as though we need anticipate anything like the worst years of the 1930's. Even a thoroughgoing pessimist must admit the enormity of the advance, within the lifetime of a man, from almost total Government inaction to the immediate concern and swift action in the 1948-49 and 1953-54 recessions. The Nation has switched to what one may call the visible hand policy.

But in a dynamic economy, the best is not good enough for long. We will continue to spill men out of jobs in consequence. And, in Schumpeter's words, "technological unemployment . . . linking up as it does with innovation, is cyclical by nature." How much such unemployment we will put up with turns on many conflicting goals—for unemployment, real wages, price stability, income redistribution, defense expenditure. Resolving these imponderables is one of the jobs ahead for American citizens and their Government. . . .

⁴ Present definitions of unemployment do not class the receipt of unemployment insurance as evidence of unemployment. Although the writer has opposed this position—in *Review of Economics and Statistics*, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., November 1954—it is clear that in this particular period some women receiving unemployment compensation were not looking for work with the intensity equal say to that characterizing male unemployed in most years.

Resources and Health Status of OASI Beneficiaries

AGED OASI BENEFICIARIES had a median net worth of \$4,920 and half the aged beneficiary couples had less than \$2,190 in total money income during 1957.¹ In fact, OASI benefits provided practically all the independent money retirement income for more than half of all the aged beneficiaries. These were among the facts reported in the second national survey, conducted by the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, of the resources, health insurance protection, and hospital utilization of aged beneficiaries.² Per 1,000 aged beneficiaries, 430 owned health insurance and 111 had received care in general hospitals during the survey year; the average stay in such hospitals was 21.2 days.

Assets and Net Worth

Net worth³ exceeded approximately \$4,920 in the case of half the aged beneficiary groups and more than \$13,700 for a fourth (table 1). The median net worth was about \$8,785 for married couples, \$4,385 for aged widows, and \$1,270 for single retired workers (women, \$2,080 and men, \$805). Almost a fourth of the aged beneficiaries showed zero or minus net worth.

Liquid assets accounted for only a small part of the net worth of the aged beneficiary groups. The median value of such assets approximated \$1,580 for beneficiary couples (wife entitled to benefits all year), \$220 for single retired workers, and \$455 for aged widows. One in every four beneficiary couples and two in every five single retired workers and aged widows had no liquid assets. On the other hand, 1 in 10 of all the aged beneficiary groups had liquid assets of \$10,000 or more.

About half the aged beneficiary groups owned the homes in which they lived. The percentages owning homes (nonfarm or farm) were as follows: married couples, 70 percent; beneficiary couples, 72; single retired workers, 32; and aged widows, 46. For all aged beneficiaries owning nonfarm homes, the median equity in such homes was \$7,640. It was thought likely that a substantial majority of the homes were mortgage-free⁴ and that equity in their homes "accounted, on the

whole, for the greater part of the net worth of these homeownership beneficiaries."

Seven of every ten beneficiary couples and half the single retired workers and aged widows carried some life insurance.

Income

In the survey year, the median total money income⁵ of the beneficiary couples was less than \$2,190 (about \$183 a month). (See table 2.) For single retired workers, the dollar income was about half this amount and for aged widows, still less (\$882).

OASI benefits provided practically all the money income of about one-fourth of the aged beneficiaries. One in every five beneficiary couples, more than one in every four single retired workers,

¹ This account is based on a national sample survey in the fall of 1957, by the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, of the resources and health insurance status of its aged beneficiaries. The sample, drawn from 70 areas, represented "different races, cultures, and types of communities in the United States." The survey, conducted by means of interviews during the 12 months ending in September, October, or November 1957, covered a cross-section of the major types of beneficiaries on the rolls in December 1956—98 percent of all aged beneficiaries in current payment status at that time. The beneficiaries interviewed were those who became entitled to benefits from 1940 through September 1956 and who had received at least 1 benefit payment before October 1956.

Results of the survey abridged here are published in the Social Security Bulletin: Income of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Beneficiaries: Highlights from Preliminary Data, 1957 Survey (August 1958, pp. 17-23); Aged Beneficiaries of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance: Highlights on Health Insurance and Hospitalization Utilization, 1957 Survey (December 1958, pp. 3-7 and 32); and Assets and Net Worth of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Beneficiaries: Highlights from Preliminary Data, 1957 Survey (January 1959, pp. 3-6).

² The survey included 4 types of beneficiaries, termed "beneficiary groups": single retired workers, married couples, aged widows, and widowed mothers with minor children entitled to OASI benefits. The married couples included were those (a) where the husband was the retired worker beneficiary and the wife either a beneficiary or a nonbeneficiary; and (b) where the wife was the retired worker beneficiary and the husband a nonbeneficiary. The term "beneficiary couple" refers to a husband who is the retired worker with a wife entitled to benefits all year. The term "aged beneficiary" as used in the analysis does not encompass widowed mothers. Data on widowed mothers are included in tables 1-3, but because of space limitations, their analysis has not been summarized in this text.

For single retired workers and aged widows, the beneficiary group is made up of 1 person; for married couples, 2 persons (whether or not the spouse was entitled to benefits); and for widowed mothers with entitled children (who numbered 1 to 6 or more), 2 or more persons.

The final tabulations excluded beneficiaries who were not living at the end of the survey year. Women aged 62-64 (who became eligible for the first time during the survey year) were excluded, except for the small number of newly eligible wives of beneficiaries already on the rolls. The income tabulations did not include those beneficiary groups in which the beneficiary status of the spouse changed during the survey year because of death or separation or in which one member of a beneficiary couple was hospitalized for the full year.

³ For definitions of assets and net worth, see footnotes 1 and 7, table 1.

⁴ According to a similar survey in 1951, 46 percent of the aged beneficiaries studied were homeowners at the time and over four-fifths of the homes were mortgage-free.

⁵ For detailed definitions of total money income and independent money retirement income, see footnotes 5-8, table 2.

TABLE 1. NET WORTH AND SPECIFIED ASSETS ¹ OF SELECTED OASI BENEFICIARY GROUPS,² END OF 1957 SURVEY YEAR ³
[Preliminary data]

Item	All aged beneficiary groups ⁴	Married couples		Single retired workers ⁵			Aged widows ⁶	Widowed mothers with entitled children
		Total	Beneficiary couples ⁶	Total	Men	Women		
Total:								
Number.....	4,082	1,840	1,088	1,613	824	789	629	889
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percent of group with or without assets and net worth								
Net worth:²								
Positive.....	76.8	88.2	89.6	66.8	62.7	71.0	72.8	68.2
None (including negative and zero net worth).....	22.6	11.8	10.4	33.2	37.2	29.1	27.2	31.8
Not ascertained.....	.6	.5	.6	.6	.1	1.1	.5	.4
Liquid assets:²								
Some.....	63.2	72.4	75.6	56.1	51.1	61.3	60.3	48.9
None.....	35.9	27.6	24.4	43.9	48.9	38.7	39.7	51.1
Value not ascertained.....	.9	1.0	1.0	.8	.5	1.1	.5	.4
Equity in nonfarm homes:⁷								
Nonfarm home owned.....	48.8	65.2	66.7	31.7	30.7	32.7	44.8	49.2
No nonfarm home owned.....	51.2	34.8	33.3	68.3	69.3	67.3	55.2	50.8
Not ascertained.....	(8)			.1		.3		
Life insurance:								
Some.....		70.7	70.0	49.8	47.6	52.2	49.8	78.7
None.....		29.3	30.1	50.2	52.4	47.8	50.2	21.3
Median value								
Net worth:²								
All groups.....	\$4,918	\$8,786	\$9,616	\$1,270	\$803	\$2,077	\$4,385	\$2,644
Groups with positive net worth.....		10,466	11,206	5,102	4,742	5,516	8,726	6,691
Liquid assets:²								
All groups.....	606	1,271	1,578	219	37	371	457	0
Groups with liquid assets.....		2,808	2,983	1,950	1,955	1,944	2,600	1,149
Equity of groups owning nonfarm homes⁷	7,640	8,100	8,362	6,104	5,458	6,650	8,090	7,039
Life insurance:								
All groups.....		1,236	1,209	0	0	81	0	1,946
Groups with life insurance.....		1,848	1,808	927	1,254	792	744	2,501

¹ Net worth was obtained by subtracting liabilities from assets. Liabilities were balances owed on installment purchases; bills past due on open accounts for rent, taxes, interest on mortgages, medical care, and so forth; and secured and unsecured borrowings. Liquid assets were reserve money at home, bank checking and savings accounts, postal savings, shares in savings and loan associations and credit unions, mortgages and other money on loan, and all types of stocks and bonds. Nonliquid assets included equity in an owner-occupied home and other real estate, including farms; farm stock, produce, and equipment; equity in a nonfarm unincorporated business or privately held corporation; and the market value of a professional practice, patents, copyrights, and other marketable rights. In computing net worth, the cash surrender values of life insurance policies were not included as assets, because of the problems involved in determining such values.

² See text footnote 2 for information regarding beneficiary groups.
³ The survey year was the period of 12 consecutive calendar months ending in September, October, or November 1957.
⁴ Total married couples, single workers, and aged widows.
⁵ Husband the retired worker, with wife entitled all year.
⁶ Divorced, separated, or widowed beneficiaries were classified as single persons, except that women entitled to widow's benefits are shown separately. Widows entitled to benefits on their own employment record are included with other single women.
⁷ The owner's estimate of current value of home, less any mortgage or other debt on the home.
⁸ Less than 0.1 percent.

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

and more than one out of three aged widows had no additional money income or had less than \$75 in such additional income. The additional income for three principal beneficiary groups was as follows:

	Beneficiary couples	Single retired workers	Aged widows
Lowest fourth had none or less than.....	\$230	\$60	\$3
Half had more and half had less than.....	900	470	270
Top fourth had more than.....	1,840	1,040	800

For about a fourth of the beneficiary couples and aged widows and a third of the single retired workers, the additional money income was derived entirely from sources such as earnings, contributions, or public assistance.

Independent Retirement Income. More than half the aged couples had less than \$75 a month per person in total independent retirement income (table 2). A fourth of the couples had less than \$100 a month; almost one-fourth had more than \$200. The single beneficiaries had about half as much as the couples.

OASI benefits provided practically all the independent retirement income for over half of the aged beneficiaries. Forty-four percent of the beneficiary couples and 60 percent of the single retired workers and aged widows had no independent retirement income in addition to OASI benefits, or had less than \$75 in such extra income for the entire year.

Twenty-three percent of the men (one in four of the married and one in five of the single men)

and 12 percent of the women (married or single) retired workers had pensions from employers or unions (table 2). Widows seldom received survivors' benefits from pension plans; 2 percent of the aged widows received employer or union pensions and the pensions received by some of them were based on the widow's own employment. The amounts received as employer or union pensions ranged from a few dollars to \$10,000 or more. The median approximated \$800 for beneficiary couples and \$700 for single men retired workers.

Relatively few beneficiaries received veterans' compensation or pensions. But veterans' payments substantially increased the recipients' permanent income. Seventy percent of the men retired workers with such payments from this source received between \$900 and \$1,200 during the year; most of the women with such payments, between \$600 and \$900.

Two-thirds of the beneficiary groups had little or no income from assets (interest, dividends, and rents).

TABLE 2. SOURCE AND MEDIAN AMOUNT OF MONEY INCOME RECEIVED BY SELECTED OASI BENEFICIARY GROUPS,¹ 1957 SURVEY YEAR²

[Preliminary data]

Item	Married couples		Single retired workers ⁴			Aged widows ⁴	Widowed mothers with entitled children
	Total	Beneficiary couples ³	Total	Men	Women		
Total:							
Number.....	1,840	1,088	1,613	824	789	629	889
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total money income, ⁵ median.....	\$2,249	\$2,186	\$1,140	\$1,170	\$1,106	\$882	\$2,831
Total independent money retirement income, ⁶ median.....	1,580	1,697	828	898	753	722	1,729
Money income other than OASI: ⁷							
Percent: No other income.....	8.9	11.7	17.9	21.4	14.2	24.6	9.0
Other income.....	91.1	88.3	82.1	78.6	85.8	75.4	91.1
Median: All groups.....	\$1,105	\$898	\$469	\$427	\$505	\$271	\$1,299
Groups with income.....	1,237	1,082	639	652	629	525	1,490
Independent money retirement income other than OASI: ⁸							
Percent: No other income.....	31.5	30.3	44.3	47.7	40.8	43.2	49.3
Other income.....	68.5	69.7	55.7	52.3	59.2	56.8	50.7
Median: All groups.....	\$158	\$176	\$28	\$15	\$36	\$30	\$5
Groups with income.....	595	561	335	463	223	303	528
INCOME SOURCE (NON-OASI)							
Employer and union pensions: ⁹							
Percent: No pension income.....	74.7	74.3	84.9	81.2	88.8	97.6	96.8
Pension income.....	25.3	25.7	15.1	18.8	11.2	2.4	3.1
Median for groups with pension income.....	\$835	\$803	\$657	\$696	¹⁰ \$590	¹⁰ \$638	¹⁰ \$899
Veterans' compensation and pensions: ¹¹							
Percent: No VA payments.....	94.0	96.3	94.4	92.7	96.2	94.1	84.9
VA payments.....	6.0	3.7	5.6	7.3	3.8	5.9	15.1
Median payment for groups with VA compensation and pensions.....	\$1,074	¹⁰ \$1,128	¹⁰ \$995	¹⁰ \$1,039	¹⁰ \$825	¹⁰ \$794	¹⁰ \$963
Asset income: ¹²							
Percent: No asset income.....	41.1	37.6	54.9	62.1	47.3	47.9	62.0
Asset income.....	58.9	62.4	45.1	37.9	52.7	52.1	38.0
Median for groups with asset income.....	\$180	\$199	\$102	\$96	\$106	\$149	\$96
Earnings: ¹³							
Percent: Not employed.....	60.9	61.9	67.2	71.0	63.2	85.4	36.2
Employed.....	39.1	38.1	32.8	29.0	36.8	14.6	63.8
Loss or zero earnings.....	.8	.8	1.2	1.9	.5	.3	.7
Median earnings for employed beneficiaries.....	\$989	\$1,032	\$594	\$588	\$596	\$406	\$1,296
Public assistance: ¹⁴							
Percent: No public assistance.....	92.7	94.2	86.3	85.8	86.8	88.2	93.9
Public assistance.....	7.3	5.8	13.7	14.2	13.2	11.8	6.1
Median for groups with public assistance income.....	\$670	¹⁰ \$730	\$487	\$427	\$566	¹⁰ \$465	¹⁰ \$776
Contributions from persons outside household: ¹⁵							
Percent: No contributions.....	95.2	94.7	91.7	95.4	87.8	88.6	92.6
Contributions.....	4.8	5.3	8.3	4.6	12.2	11.4	7.4
Median for groups with contributions.....	¹⁰ \$299	¹⁰ \$299	¹⁰ \$213	¹⁰ \$120	¹⁰ \$252	¹⁰ \$314	¹⁰ \$234

¹ See text footnote 2 for information regarding beneficiary groups.

² See footnote 3, table 1.

³ Husband the retired worker, with wife entitled all year.

⁴ See footnote 6, table 1.

⁵ Cash receipts from all sources except sale of property, tax refunds, large cash gifts, lump-sum inheritances and insurance payments, cash contributions by relatives within the household, and where the amount was known, the value of bills (except medical bills) paid by relatives outside the household.

⁶ 12 months' OASI benefits and income from employer, union, and veterans' pensions; rents, interest, dividends, and annuities; and income from trust funds and from other reasonably permanent independent sources.

⁷ Cash receipts from all sources except OASI benefits and sale of property, tax refunds, large cash gifts, lump-sum inheritances and insurance payments, cash contributions by relatives within the household, and where amount was known, the value of bills (except medical bills) paid by relatives outside the household.

⁸ Money income from employer, union, and veterans' pensions; rents,

interest, dividends, and annuities; and income from trust funds and from other reasonably permanent sources.

⁹ Retirement pay from public or private employee-benefit plans, railroad benefits, and union pensions financed entirely by members.

¹⁰ Computed on small base and therefore subject to large sampling variation.

¹¹ Nonservice-connected pensions or service-connected compensation received by veterans or their survivors.

¹² Interest, dividends, and rental income.

¹³ Wages and salaries of \$1 or more, net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment, and income from boarders or lodgers.

¹⁴ Old-age assistance, aid to the blind, aid to the permanently and totally disabled, and general assistance.

¹⁵ Cash contributions by persons outside the household and where the amount was known, the value of bills (except medical bills) paid by persons outside the household.

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

TABLE 3. AGED BENEFICIARIES¹ WITH HEALTH INSURANCE² BY AGE, SEX, MARITAL STATUS,³ AND TYPE OF HEALTH INSURANCE, 1957 SURVEY YEAR⁴

[Preliminary data]

Age of beneficiary and type of health insurance	Beneficiaries (rate per 1,000)							
	Total	Male			Female			
		Total	Single	Married	Total	Single	Married	Widowed
Number in sample aged 65 and over ⁵	5,365	2,679	856	1,823	2,686	789	1,268	629
All ages.....	430	410	303	460	451	498	454	385
Hospitalization and surgery.....	285	284	192	327	286	300	313	213
Hospitalization only.....	145	126	111	133	165	198	141	172
65-69.....	495	483	328	536	504	579	493	431
Hospitalization and surgery.....	338	350	207	399	328	378	331	247
Hospitalization only.....	157	133	121	137	176	201	163	184
70-74.....	447	412	332	445	481	537	460	445
Hospitalization and surgery.....	293	281	206	312	306	317	326	248
Hospitalization only.....	153	131	126	134	176	219	133	197
75-79.....	372	392	332	424	348	363	363	313
Hospitalization and surgery.....	243	266	230	285	214	210	257	167
Hospitalization only.....	129	126	101	139	134	153	106	147
80 and over.....	265	247	174	326	290	317	298	264
Hospitalization and surgery.....	156	157	90	229	155	127	211	138
Hospitalization only.....	109	90	84	97	135	190	88	126

¹ Includes all persons aged 65 or over who were in the beneficiary groups studied, with the exception of (a) those who did not survive the survey year, and (b) widowed mothers with entitled children, although a few of these mothers were aged 65 or over.

Thus the data refer to individuals, in contrast to data in previous tables referring to designated beneficiary groups. In the case of single retired workers and aged widows, the beneficiary group was made up of 1 person; for married couples, 2 persons, whether or not the spouse was entitled to benefits.

² Excludes insurance applicable only to accidents or loss of income. The hospitalization and surgical insurance may in some instances have provided

benefits applicable to physicians' nonsurgical attendance on in-patients and out-patients. In addition, because "comprehensive major medical expense insurance" has been available only a comparatively short time and has been most widely sold to employed groups, few persons in the survey sample would be expected to have this particular coverage and the extent of understatement was believed negligible.

³ See footnote 6, table 1.

⁴ See footnote 3, table 1.

⁵ Includes data for 4 persons of unknown age (3 married men, 1 married woman) and a small number of spouses not on the beneficiary rolls.

Earnings. Thirty-five percent of the beneficiaries had earnings; 12 percent earned \$1,200 or more during the year. For beneficiary groups with income from employment, the median amount of earnings was around \$1,030 for the beneficiary couples, \$590 for the single men, \$600 for the single women retired workers, and \$410 for the aged widows. Forty percent of the married men workers had earnings, as compared with 29 percent of the single men; 15 percent of the aged widows reported earnings. Single women

made up the fourth largest proportion with earnings—37 percent.

One in ten aged beneficiary groups received public assistance during the survey year. (In addition, some groups received no cash payment, but had medical bills paid directly by public assistance.) Fewer than 10 percent of the beneficiaries were helped by cash contributions from relatives outside the household.

Health Insurance and Hospital Utilization

The survey yielded data on health insurance ownership (hospitalization or hospital-surgical insurance) and use of general hospitals.⁶

Health Insurance. Among all beneficiaries aged 65 and over, 430 per 1,000 had some health insurance protection; 285 had hospitalization combined with surgical insurance, and 145 had policies limited to hospitalization (table 3). Insurance ownership declined with age.

Aged women beneficiaries were somewhat more frequently insured than aged men beneficiaries—451 out of every 1,000 women, compared with 410 out of every 1,000 men.⁷ About the same proportion of men as of women had hospitalization-

⁶ The data cover 5,365 beneficiaries, including 2,679 men (single, 856, and married, 1,823) and 2,686 women (single, 789; married, 1,268; and widowed, 629). The median age for the men was 72.8 and for the women, 71.7—compared with 71.9 and 72.4, respectively, in the total aged population. The beneficiary population included a markedly smaller proportion of men aged 65-69 than did the total population, and the proportion of women aged 80 and over was less than half that in the total population.

⁷ Women beneficiaries, on the whole, were younger, so that relatively more of them were closer to the age when health insurance could have been obtained without age constituting a barrier. The underrepresentation of very old women—unlikely to have health insurance—also improved the statistical picture. The fact that more than a third of the men beneficiaries were aged 75 and over held down the proportions insured in the groups as a whole, as the proportion insured declined with age.

In recent years, male workers started drawing benefits well above age 65 (68 and 69 years of age), but to be included in the survey, they had to have received at least one payment before October 1956. Also, many of the oldest women never had an opportunity to become beneficiaries (as not workers themselves and already widowed when the insurance system began, or wives of men already out of the labor force or if employed, not covered by the Social Security Act).

TABLE 4. AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS IN GENERAL HOSPITALS PER HOSPITALIZED AGED OASI BENEFICIARY, BY SEX, MARITAL STATUS, AGE AND OWNERSHIP OF HEALTH INSURANCE, 1957 SURVEY YEAR¹

[Preliminary data]

Age and health insurance status	Beneficiaries							
	Total	Male			Female			
		Total	Single	Married	Total	Single	Married	Widowed
65 and over, total.....	21.2	21.9	21.9	21.9	20.5	19.8	21.3	19.2
Insured.....	17.4	16.6	18.2	16.1	18.3	19.5	10.3	14.1
Not insured.....	25.7	27.3	23.7	31.1	23.4	20.2	23.8	25.8
65-69.....	21.7	27.1	30.1	25.9	17.5	11.7	20.3	15.8
Insured.....	13.4	12.7	6.8	13.4	14.0	12.5	15.2	12.3
Not insured.....	31.9	42.4	36.2	47.5	21.9	8.5	26.0	18.4
70-74.....	17.7	15.9	17.2	15.0	19.5	20.5	23.8	10.7
Insured.....	19.1	18.7	22.5	17.0	19.6	22.7	22.3	9.4
Not insured.....	15.6	12.8	13.7	12.0	19.4	14.6	26.2	13.1
75-79.....	23.0	22.3	29.3	19.2	24.2	20.9	21.0	36.3
Insured.....	20.8	19.2	20.7	18.9	23.4	21.4	25.7	21.8
Not insured.....	25.7	26.6	34.7	19.7	24.9	20.4	15.7	61.0
80 and over.....	21.7	15.8	11.8	21.4	28.7	36.8	18.3	28.8
Insured.....	16.4	10.2	8.5	11.3	22.1	29.2	10.5	21.0
Not insured.....	24.9	18.5	12.8	29.9	33.1	41.9	20.8	38.6

¹ See footnotes 3 and 6, table 1, and footnotes 1 and 5, table 3.

surgical insurance; relatively fewer men had policies restricted to hospitalization. Among men, married beneficiaries were more likely than single beneficiaries to be insured.

The extent of insurance protection achieved by single female retired workers (498 per 1,000) was decidedly greater than that of any of the other groups analyzed. In the analysis of the data, it was pointed out that single female retired workers are younger on the average than other nonmarried beneficiaries and that the types of employment through which these women obtained OASI coverage probably provided more opportunity for obtaining health insurance, which they maintained after retirement, than would have been available to single male workers; also, that their opportunities for getting health insurance would have been better than those of aged widows. In comparison, the married women, would, in general, have derived their health insurance protection as dependents of their husbands, but until 5 or 6 years ago, the wives were not included in the husbands' health insurance policies. Thus, many of the husbands, two-thirds of whom were over age 69 and nearly 30 percent over age 75, would have retired without having a health insurance policy covering their wives.

Those without health insurance usually gave one of two reasons for not having it: 39 percent

said they could not afford it—these represented 21 percent of all beneficiaries (most of them retired before 1955)—and about 37 percent said they had never had an opportunity to purchase it, had not thought much about it, or made a similar comment. The remaining 23 percent were not insured because the policy had been canceled, and so on.

Health insurance coverage of beneficiaries—men and women—increased during the 6-year period elapsing since the BOASI's survey in 1951, from 227 per 1,000 to 430 per 1,000. The gain was greater for women than for men—100 percent in contrast to 80 percent—partly because of the expansion in family policies and the growing number of employed women.

Hospital Utilization. During the survey year, 111 per 1,000 aged beneficiaries were hospitalized in general hospitals.⁸ The aged men and aged women had similar hospitalization rates. Among all women with hospital insurance, the rates of hospitalization in the survey year rose with age.

There was a higher utilization rate for insured persons compared with noninsured persons—142 per 1,000 as compared with 88 per 1,000. This higher utilization rate for insured persons was characteristic of each subgroup. Exceptions to this included single male retired workers and widows, both in the age category 65-69.

In general, fewer married male beneficiaries per 1,000 than single men were hospitalized in the survey year. In each age group, the uninsured single beneficiaries had greater proportions hospitalized than the uninsured married ones; the presence of a wife may have served to reduce the hospital utilization of men beneficiaries when they had no hospital insurance protection. A similar pattern did not appear among the women—which suggests that the husbands were not so readily able to care for their ill wives. Also, need for hospital care may have been less for single women and widows (a relatively high proportion of whom lived with children or other persons) than for

⁸ These data are limited to the use of general hospitals, including short-term special hospitals providing an equivalent type of care. The data do not reflect hospitalization preceding terminal illnesses, as beneficiaries who died before the survey month were not studied.

Only 23.1 out of every 1,000 aged beneficiaries were in long-stay institutions; the average stay was 194 days. A little over a fourth of the beneficiaries in receipt of long-term care had some form of health insurance.

elderly couples, with husbands and wives more dependent on each other.

There were 1.2 admissions⁹ per hospitalized person in the beneficiary group as a whole, with similar rates for insured and uninsured groups. The admission rates followed the same general patterns with respect to age, sex, health insurance ownership, and marital status as the rates of persons hospitalized.

The number of days in a year spent in general hospitals by hospitalized beneficiaries averaged 21.2; it varied to some extent among the different age-sex groups. In general, the insured persons were hospitalized for a shorter time—17.4 days—than the uninsured—25.7 days (table 4). For each 1,000 beneficiaries aged 65 and over, both sexes combined, 2,355 days of general hospital care were used in the survey year. There was no consistent increase in the number of hospital days with advancing age and no association between insurance ownership and the rate of utilization of days of hospital care.¹⁰

Among male beneficiaries, neither age, marital status, nor health insurance ownership appeared to control the level of hospital utilization, and the marked variations in admissions were apparently not related to age. Among the women, the relation of insurance to higher utilization rates seemed more evident than the relationship of the other factors. Age in itself did not appear to be a controlling factor.

Comparison of 1951 and 1957 Data. Six more beneficiaries per 1,000 were hospitalized in 1957 than in 1951. The hospitalization rate for insured beneficiaries was 142 per 1,000 in 1957, compared with 131 in the earlier year. The reverse was true of the uninsured—88 per 1,000 in 1957 as compared with 97 per 1,000 in 1951. Although uninsured beneficiaries were hospitalized less often in 1957 than in 1951, once in the hospital they remained on the average longer than in 1951, so their number of days' hospital care per 1,000 rose by 252.

⁹ The admission rate (136 per 1,000 aged beneficiaries) exceeds the rate of hospital utilization, because some patients entered the hospital more than once during the year.

¹⁰ Differential death rates of the age groups, exclusion of beneficiaries who died during the survey year, and resistance of persons of advanced age to hospital utilization are also factors to be considered. Further, a high admission rate for a given group, coupled with a short average stay, may produce a rate of days per 1,000 no greater than a low admission rate and a long average stay for another group.

Earnings in Selected Wholesale Trade Industries, June 1958

AVERAGE EARNINGS on a nationwide basis were \$1.74 an hour at straight-time rates in June 1958 for almost 1.5 million nonsupervisory workers (excluding outside salesmen) in three major segments of wholesale trade—merchant wholesalers, agents and brokers, and assemblers of farm products. According to a survey by the Bureau of Labor Statistics,¹ office and inside sales employees,² who accounted for more than two-fifths of the workers in wholesaling, averaged \$1.86 an hour, 20 cents above the level for other nonsupervisory employees. On a regional basis, average earnings for nonsupervisory workers ranged from \$1.43 an hour in the South to \$1.98 in the West. The differences in earnings between the office and nonoffice occupational groups ranged from 6 cents in the North Central States to 26 cents in the Northeast.

About four-fifths of the workers were employed in the metropolitan areas of the country where average earnings of \$1.83 an hour exceeded those in nonmetropolitan areas by 39 cents. Approximately 200,000 wholesale trade workers earned less than \$1.05 an hour, and a like number were paid \$2.40 or more. Almost three of every four workers receiving less than \$1.05 an hour were nonoffice employees, and more than half were found in the South.

Among the three segments of wholesale trade studied, agents and brokers paid the highest average earnings (\$1.81 an hour), followed by merchant wholesalers (\$1.76), and assemblers of farm products (\$1.43). Average earnings for office and inside sales workers ranged from \$1.60 an hour for those employed by assemblers of farm products to \$2.07 for those employed by agents and brokers, compared with an earnings range from \$1.38 to \$1.70 for other nonsupervisory workers employed by assemblers of farm products and merchant wholesalers, respectively.

¹ A more comprehensive report on this survey is presented in the forthcoming BLS Bull. 1253, *Earnings in Wholesale Trade*, June 1958.

² Included in this group are all nonsupervisory employees engaged in clerical and related office functions, such as billing, filing, bookkeeping, stenography, and typing, and employees engaged in selling commodities to customers calling in person or by telephone.

Scope and Method of Study

Primarily, wholesalers are engaged in selling merchandise to retailers, to industrial, commercial, institutional, or professional users, or to other wholesalers; or acting as agents in buying merchandise for or selling merchandise to such persons or companies. Other activities include maintaining inventory of goods; extending credit; physically assembling, sorting, and grading goods in large lots; breaking bulk and redistribution in smaller lots; delivery; refrigeration; and various types of promotion such as advertising and label designing.

The June 1958 survey of employee earnings in wholesale trade relates to all establishments in the 48 States and the District of Columbia primarily engaged in three major types of wholesale activity: Merchant wholesalers, agents and brokers, and assemblers of farm products.³ Together, they

accounted for approximately three-fourths of the employment in the wholesale trade industry.

The earnings data on which this article is based were obtained largely by mail questionnaire for a representative payroll period ending nearest June 15, 1958, and cover all nonsupervisory workers except outside salesmen. The data relate to straight-time earnings, excluding premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. Cost-of-living and production bonuses were included as part of the workers' regular pay, but nonproduction payments, such as Christmas or yearend bonuses, were excluded. Average earnings were computed by dividing total straight-time hourly earnings by the number of workers represented in that total.

³ As defined in Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1949 ed., Vol. II—Nonmanufacturing Industries (U.S. Bureau of the Budget).

TABLE 1. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF NONSUPERVISORY EMPLOYEES (EXCEPT OUTSIDE SALESMEN) IN WHOLESALE TRADE,¹ BY AVERAGE STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS,² OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS, UNITED STATES AND REGIONS,³ JUNE 1958

Average hourly earnings ²	United States			Northeast			South			North Central			West		
	All non-supervisory	Office and inside sales	Other non-supervisory	All non-supervisory	Office and inside sales	Other non-supervisory	All non-supervisory	Office and inside sales	Other non-supervisory	All non-supervisory	Office and inside sales	Other non-supervisory	All non-supervisory	Office and inside sales	Other non-supervisory
Under \$1.00.....	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.0	0.7	1.3	3.0	2.3	3.5	1.4	2.0	1.0	0.3	0.5	0.2
\$1.00 and under \$1.05.....	12.3	7.1	16.3	6.1	3.6	8.3	25.8	14.2	33.8	10.9	7.7	13.1	5.4	2.4	7.7
\$1.05 and under \$1.10.....	2.0	1.6	2.4	1.3	1.0	1.6	3.5	3.3	3.6	1.3	1.6	1.2	2.5	.2	4.3
\$1.10 and under \$1.15.....	3.8	3.0	4.4	3.0	2.0	3.9	7.1	5.3	8.3	2.9	2.9	2.9	1.8	1.7	1.9
\$1.15 and under \$1.20.....	1.9	1.7	2.0	1.5	.9	2.1	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.0	2.1	1.9	.7	.9	.5
\$1.20 and under \$1.25.....	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.1	1.9	2.2	4.5	4.2	4.7	2.1	2.4	2.0	1.0	.8	1.1
\$1.25 and under \$1.30.....	5.7	5.4	6.0	5.4	4.7	5.9	6.9	7.4	6.6	6.0	5.9	6.1	3.9	2.5	4.9
\$1.30 and under \$1.35.....	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.6	3.5	4.3	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.0	1.6	1.5	1.7
\$1.35 and under \$1.40.....	3.5	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.2	4.6	4.7	4.5	3.6	4.3	3.1	2.0	2.3	1.8
\$1.40 and under \$1.45.....	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.9	3.2	4.3	2.4	3.2	2.8	3.4	2.1	2.4	2.0
\$1.45 and under \$1.50.....	1.9	2.3	1.5	1.8	2.1	1.6	1.9	2.4	1.6	2.0	2.5	1.6	1.6	2.2	1.1
\$1.50 and under \$1.60.....	7.5	8.3	6.8	8.1	7.8	8.4	6.0	7.6	4.9	8.1	10.5	6.5	7.3	6.6	7.8
\$1.60 and under \$1.70.....	5.8	6.6	5.2	7.1	6.9	7.2	4.3	5.6	3.4	6.1	7.7	5.0	5.0	5.5	4.6
\$1.70 and under \$1.80.....	5.9	6.9	5.2	6.3	6.8	5.8	4.5	6.0	3.4	5.9	7.1	5.0	7.7	8.4	7.3
\$1.80 and under \$1.90.....	5.6	6.2	5.2	6.0	7.1	5.1	3.3	4.7	2.3	6.8	5.9	7.4	6.4	7.4	5.6
\$1.90 and under \$2.00.....	3.2	3.0	3.4	3.7	3.1	4.1	1.9	2.6	1.4	3.5	2.8	4.0	4.0	3.7	4.3
\$2.00 and under \$2.10.....	5.7	6.6	5.0	6.9	7.8	6.1	2.4	3.6	1.6	5.8	5.7	5.8	8.3	10.2	6.8
\$2.10 and under \$2.20.....	4.4	4.0	4.6	5.1	5.1	5.1	2.0	2.1	1.9	4.7	3.4	5.6	6.0	5.6	6.4
\$2.20 and under \$2.30.....	4.0	3.4	4.4	4.9	4.5	5.3	1.2	1.8	.8	4.7	2.8	6.1	5.1	4.4	5.7
\$2.30 and under \$2.40.....	3.1	2.7	3.3	3.7	2.4	4.8	.9	1.0	.8	3.2	2.4	3.7	5.1	6.4	4.1
\$2.40 and under \$2.50.....	2.2	1.8	2.4	3.3	3.2	3.5	.5	.6	.5	1.9	1.4	2.2	3.2	1.8	4.3
\$2.50 and under \$2.60.....	3.1	3.8	2.5	3.4	4.8	2.2	1.9	2.7	1.4	3.1	3.4	2.8	4.3	4.4	4.2
\$2.60 and under \$2.70.....	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.5	.6	1.1	.2	1.0	.8	1.2	2.4	1.9	2.8
\$2.70 and under \$2.80.....	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.6	2.3	1.0	.4	.4	.4	1.1	1.0	1.1	2.2	1.8	2.4
\$2.80 and under \$2.90.....	.9	1.3	.5	1.0	1.2	.8	.4	.8	.1	.7	1.0	.5	1.7	2.7	.9
\$2.90 and under \$3.00.....	.5	.5	.4	.5	.5	.6	.1	.1	.4	.4	.4	.3	1.1	1.6	.8
\$3.00 and over.....	5.0	7.7	3.0	6.0	9.7	2.9	2.8	4.1	1.9	4.7	6.9	3.2	7.2	10.4	4.7
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers (thousands).....	1,482.7	639.9	842.9	447.0	206.1	240.9	369.7	152.2	217.5	438.4	182.5	255.8	227.7	98.9	128.8
Average hourly earnings ²	\$1.74	\$1.86	\$1.66	\$1.87	\$2.01	\$1.75	\$1.43	\$1.58	\$1.33	\$1.75	\$1.79	\$1.73	\$1.98	\$2.10	\$1.89

¹ Limited to 3 major branches of wholesale trade: Merchant wholesalers, agents and brokers, and assemblers of farm products. Excluded from the survey were manufacturers' sales branches and petroleum bulk stations.

² Excludes premium pay for overtime, and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

³ The regions used in this study include: *Northeast*—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; *South*—Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Dis-

trict of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; *North Central*—Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; and *West*—Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal 100.

The sample was derived from two sources. State unemployment insurance agencies furnished lists of reporting units with four or more employees classified under wholesale trade and the U.S. Bureau of the Census were used to collect data from the numerically important group of establishments with fewer than four employees. The samples drawn from these sources were stratified according to such factors as type of operation, location, and establishment employment size. Data from approximately 2,400 reporting units were used in the tabulations.

In the estimating procedure, each establishment was given its appropriate weight relative to the type of operation, location, and size group from which it was selected. All estimated totals derived from such weighting processes were further adjusted to the industry employment for June 1958 as reported by the Bureau in its monthly employment series. Adjustments in these totals were made for outside salesmen and workers employed in separately incorporated sales subsidiaries of manufacturing and mining firms who were excluded from the survey.

Wholesale Trade

Straight-time earnings for the Nation's 1,482,700 nonsupervisory workers (excluding outside salesmen) in wholesale trade within the scope of the June 1958 survey averaged \$1.74 an hour. About 43 percent of the workers included in the survey were employed as office and inside sales personnel. They averaged \$1.86 an hour, 20 cents more than other nonsupervisory workers.

Earnings ranged from \$1.25 to \$2.10 an hour⁴ for the middle half of the country's wholesale trade workers. The largest single concentration of workers at any one 5-cent wage interval was at \$1 to \$1.05 where 12 percent of the workers were found. Of the 205,000 workers earning less than \$1.05 an hour, nearly three-fourths were nonoffice workers. On the other hand, two-thirds of the 75,000 workers earning \$3 or more an hour were office and inside sales workers. Except for

the \$1 to \$1.05 and the \$3 or more wage intervals, the proportions of workers in both occupational groups were approximately the same at most of the other wage intervals. (See table 1.)

Among the regions, employment in wholesale trade was distributed as follows: 447,000 workers in the Northeast, 438,400 in the North Central States, 369,700 in the South, and 227,700 in the West.⁵ Average straight-time earnings ranged from \$1.43 in the South to \$1.98 in the West. Workers averaged \$1.87 in the Northeast and \$1.75 in the North Central States. Almost three-tenths of the workers in the South earned under \$1.05. These 106,300 workers accounted for more than half of the wholesale trade workers in the Nation at that wage level. In the other regions, the proportion of workers receiving less than \$1.05 an hour did not exceed 12 percent. Earnings of \$2 an hour or more were paid to 13 percent of the workers in the South, compared with 31 to 47 percent in the other regions.

Average earnings for office and inside sales workers exceeded those for other nonsupervisory workers by 6 cents an hour in the North Central region, 21 cents in the West, 25 cents in the South, and 26 cents in the Northeast. The lower earnings for nonoffice workers is particularly apparent at the lower pay levels in the wage distributions. For example, 67 to 78 percent of all the workers paid less than \$1.05 an hour in each of the regions were other than office and inside sales employees.

Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Areas

Population concentration appears to be one of the factors that influences wages in wholesale trade. At the time of the survey, nearly four of every five wholesale trade workers were employed in metropolitan areas, where average earnings of \$1.83 an hour were 39 cents higher than in nonmetropolitan areas. (See table 2.)

Although fewer than a tenth of the workers in metropolitan areas earned less than \$1.05 an hour, compared with almost three-tenths in nonmetropolitan areas, about 22,000 more workers in large city areas were at that wage level. More than two-fifths of the workers in nonmetropolitan areas earned less than \$1.25 an hour, compared with less than a fifth in metropolitan areas. On the other hand, three-eighths of the workers in

⁴ For ease of reading, in this and subsequent discussions of tabulations, the limits of the class intervals are designated \$1 to \$1.05, \$1.25 to \$1.50, etc., instead of using the more precise terminology of \$1 and under \$1.05, \$1.25 and under \$1.50, etc.

⁵ For the States in each region, see footnote 3, table 1.

TABLE 2. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF NONSUPERVISORY EMPLOYEES (EXCEPT OUTSIDE SALESMEN) IN WHOLESALE TRADE¹ BY AVERAGE STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS,² FOR METROPOLITAN AND NONMETROPOLITAN AREAS,³ UNITED STATES AND REGIONS,⁴ JUNE 1958

Average hourly earnings ²	Metropolitan areas					Nonmetropolitan areas				
	United States	North-east	South	North Central	West	United States	North-east	South	North Central	West
Under \$1.00.....	0.8	0.7	1.3	0.8	0.3	4.1	1.4	7.0	3.2	0.5
\$1.00 and under \$1.05.....	9.0	5.2	20.5	7.4	3.0	24.5	16.9	33.3	21.0	11.4
\$1.05 and under \$1.10.....	1.5	1.2	3.5	1.0	.3	3.9	3.2	3.4	2.2	7.9
\$1.10 and under \$1.15.....	3.4	2.9	6.9	2.1	1.7	5.3	4.7	7.4	5.2	2.2
\$1.15 and under \$1.20.....	1.8	1.5	3.1	1.8	.5	2.1	1.8	2.3	2.7	1.1
\$1.20 and under \$1.25.....	2.3	2.0	4.4	1.7	.9	3.3	2.5	4.7	3.5	1.2
\$1.25 and under \$1.30.....	5.3	5.2	8.1	4.4	3.2	7.1	7.5	4.3	10.6	5.6
\$1.30 and under \$1.35.....	2.5	2.3	4.0	2.1	1.1	3.8	5.5	2.4	5.3	2.9
\$1.35 and under \$1.40.....	3.5	3.3	5.2	3.1	2.0	3.5	3.1	3.0	5.0	2.0
\$1.40 and under \$1.45.....	2.9	2.7	3.9	3.0	1.7	2.8	3.1	1.4	3.8	3.2
\$1.45 and under \$1.50.....	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.4	1.9	1.9
\$1.50 and under \$1.60.....	7.1	7.5	6.1	7.7	6.4	8.7	15.1	5.7	9.3	9.4
\$1.60 and under \$1.70.....	6.3	7.1	5.1	6.5	5.7	4.0	6.4	2.5	4.9	3.3
\$1.70 and under \$1.80.....	6.1	6.2	4.8	6.7	6.5	5.4	6.8	3.8	3.4	10.9
\$1.80 and under \$1.90.....	6.2	6.2	3.8	7.5	7.1	3.7	3.7	2.1	4.7	4.6
\$1.90 and under \$2.00.....	3.5	3.8	2.0	3.9	4.1	2.3	1.8	1.6	2.3	3.9
\$2.00 and under \$2.10.....	6.5	7.2	2.8	6.9	9.8	2.6	3.0	1.5	2.4	4.4
\$2.10 and under \$2.20.....	5.0	5.4	2.3	5.6	7.4	2.0	2.5	1.3	2.0	2.7
\$2.20 and under \$2.30.....	4.7	5.2	1.4	6.0	6.2	1.4	2.1	.8	1.2	2.5
\$2.30 and under \$2.40.....	3.5	3.9	.9	3.8	6.0	1.4	1.4	.8	1.2	2.8
\$2.40 and under \$2.50.....	2.5	3.5	.4	2.4	3.7	.9	1.0	.7	.3	2.0
\$2.50 and under \$2.60.....	3.4	3.6	2.2	3.7	4.5	1.6	1.0	1.3	1.1	3.6
\$2.60 and under \$2.70.....	1.4	1.5	.6	1.3	2.9	.5	.1	.4	.4	1.1
\$2.70 and under \$2.80.....	1.3	1.7	.5	1.2	2.1	.8	.4	.3	.5	2.3
\$2.80 and under \$2.90.....	1.0	1.0	.5	.8	2.1	.3	.4	.1	.3	.7
\$2.90 and under \$3.00.....	.6	.6	.2	.5	1.3	.2	.1	(⁵)	(⁵)	.8
\$3.00 and over.....	5.8	6.5	3.3	5.9	8.1	2.0	.4	1.5	1.5	4.9
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers (thousands).....	1,161.4	411.2	261.0	327.2	162.1	321.3	35.8	108.7	111.2	65.6
Average hourly earnings ²	\$1.83	\$1.91	\$1.49	\$1.87	\$2.08	\$1.44	\$1.45	\$1.29	\$1.42	\$1.73

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

² See footnote 2, table 1.

³ The term "metropolitan area" used in this article refers to the Standard Metropolitan areas established under the sponsorship of the Bureau of the Budget. There were, as of the period covered, 168 such areas in the country meeting certain criteria as to population, degree of urbanization, contiguity, and population density. These areas include all major cities and their con-

tiguous suburban areas. They include all areas containing at least 1 central city of 50,000 or more, and certain areas around such cities if they meet established criteria of being metropolitan in character and economically integrated with the central city.

⁴ See footnote 3, table 1.

⁵ Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal 100.

the latter group received at least \$2 an hour, about 2½ times the proportion in the former group.

Metropolitan area averages for both office and inside sales workers and other nonsupervisory workers were higher than those in nonmetropolitan areas, and the difference in earnings levels between office and nonoffice workers was greater in metropolitan areas. Office and inside sales workers averaged \$1.93 an hour in metropolitan areas and \$1.51 in nonmetropolitan areas, compared with \$1.74 and \$1.41, respectively, for nonoffice workers. These relationships can also be observed in the wage distributions. About 13 percent of the office and inside sales workers and 24 percent of the other nonsupervisory workers in metropolitan areas earned less than \$1.25 an hour, compared with 40 and 45 percent, respectively, in nonmetropolitan areas.

On a regional basis, the lowest hourly averages in both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas were recorded in the South (\$1.49 and \$1.29, re-

spectively), and the highest in the West (\$2.08 and \$1.73, respectively). Pay levels were higher in metropolitan areas by 20 cents an hour in the South, 35 cents in the West, 45 cents in the North Central region, and 46 cents in the Northeast. About 113,800 workers in metropolitan areas and 91,900 in nonmetropolitan areas of the Nation earned less than \$1.05 an hour, and approximately half of these workers in each of the areas were employed in the South. The North Central region ranked second in numbers of workers in that pay category, followed by the Northeast and West.

Pay advantages held by office and inside sales workers in metropolitan communities over the office workers in nonmetropolitan communities ranged from 23 cents an hour in the West to 53 cents in the Northeast, while for nonoffice workers, the differences ranged from 12 cents in the South to 45 cents in the North Central States. Within the regions, pay differentials varied widely in

both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas. For example, office workers averaged 2 cents an hour more than nonoffice workers in the metropolitan areas of the North Central region, compared with 29 cents in the metropolitan areas of the South. In nonmetropolitan areas, the differences were 4 cents in the North Central region and 11 cents in the South.

Major Segments of Wholesale Trade

Merchant Wholesalers. Of the three segments of wholesale trade studied separately, merchant wholesalers were numerically the most important, employing 86 percent of the 1.5 million nonsupervisory workers surveyed in June 1958. Consequently, their earnings exerted great influence on the overall wage structure in wholesale trade. Hourly earnings for all nonsupervisory workers in merchant wholesaling averaged \$1.76 an hour; office and inside sales workers averaged \$1.84, 14 cents an hour above the level for other nonsuper-

visory workers. (See table 3.) Although average earnings were higher by 2 cents in merchant wholesaling than in wholesale trade as a group, and the pay differential between office and nonoffice workers was 6 cents less than the overall difference in wholesale trade, the proportions of workers at the various wage intervals were not significantly different from the overall wage distributional pattern.

Regional averages in merchant wholesaling varied by no more than 8 cents from those indicated for wholesale trade as a whole. Earnings were lowest in the South and highest in the West. Almost 46 percent of the workers in the South earned less than \$1.25 an hour, compared with less than 18 percent in the other regions. Earnings of \$2.50 or more were paid to 6 percent of the workers in the South and from 11 to 21 percent in the other regions.

Office and inside sales workers earned 24 cents an hour more on the average than other nonsupervisory workers in the South, 22 cents more in the

TABLE 3. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ALL NONSUPERVISORY EMPLOYEES (EXCEPT OUTSIDE SALESMEN) OF MERCHANT WHOLESALERS, AGENTS AND BROKERS, AND ASSEMBLERS OF FARM PRODUCTS, BY AVERAGE STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS,¹ UNITED STATES AND REGIONS,² JUNE 1958

Average hourly earnings ¹	Merchant wholesalers					Agents and brokers				Assemblers of farm products				
	United States	North-east	South	North Central	West	United States ²	North-east	South	North Central	United States	North-east	South	North Central	West
Under \$1.00.....	1.3	0.9	2.6	1.1	0.4	1.8	2.9	1.0	2.0	4.3	1.2	9.2	4.7	0.1
\$1.00 and under \$1.05.....	10.9	5.9	24.8	8.1	3.4	21.1	3.8	28.1	30.7	21.7	28.3	35.2	23.1	6.5
\$1.05 and under \$1.10.....	1.7	1.3	3.4	1.3	.3	1.2	1.1	3.5	(4)	8.0	4.2	4.5	3.1	17.4
\$1.10 and under \$1.15.....	3.9	3.2	7.4	2.8	1.8	1.7	1.0	3.5	1.7	4.8	3.5	6.5	5.8	2.6
\$1.15 and under \$1.20.....	1.9	1.7	3.0	1.9	.6	.4	.1	.8	.4	2.6	1.3	2.7	4.2	1.2
\$1.20 and under \$1.25.....	2.5	2.0	4.6	2.0	.9	2.4	1.9	6.8	.5	3.0	4.9	1.8	4.8	1.8
\$1.25 and under \$1.30.....	5.6	5.5	7.0	5.7	2.8	5.7	4.0	6.9	7.5	7.9	3.8	5.9	7.8	10.7
\$1.30 and under \$1.35.....	2.8	2.7	3.6	2.8	1.5	2.2	1.0	3.6	3.4	3.1	2.8	2.3	3.9	2.9
\$1.35 and under \$1.40.....	3.5	3.4	4.4	3.7	2.1	3.3	1.0	10.0	2.0	3.1	2.6	1.9	4.4	2.8
\$1.40 and under \$1.45.....	2.9	2.8	3.3	3.2	1.6	2.1	2.4	4.1	.9	4.2	4.6	1.3	4.9	6.0
\$1.45 and under \$1.50.....	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.6	.9	1.0	.6	.5	1.9	1.7	1.7	2.8	1.2
\$1.50 and under \$1.60.....	7.7	8.6	6.3	8.7	6.0	5.9	2.4	4.4	5.5	6.4	8.8	4.5	4.4	9.7
\$1.60 and under \$1.70.....	6.0	7.2	4.3	6.5	5.4	4.1	5.3	5.6	3.3	4.3	6.8	2.9	4.6	4.7
\$1.70 and under \$1.80.....	6.1	6.1	4.5	6.3	8.3	5.1	7.9	4.1	3.8	5.1	7.5	4.7	3.4	6.9
\$1.80 and under \$1.90.....	6.0	6.1	3.4	7.4	7.3	3.2	5.6	.9	3.5	3.7	6.0	4.2	3.2	3.4
\$1.90 and under \$2.00.....	3.4	3.7	2.0	3.7	4.4	2.6	3.1	1.6	3.2	1.8	1.0	.6	1.7	3.0
\$2.00 and under \$2.10.....	5.8	6.6	2.5	6.2	8.9	7.1	11.4	2.8	4.3	2.5	3.0	1.7	2.5	3.1
\$2.10 and under \$2.20.....	4.4	5.0	1.8	4.9	6.7	4.8	7.5	3.5	4.3	3.1	1.2	3.0	2.7	4.0
\$2.20 and under \$2.30.....	4.2	5.0	1.2	5.1	5.9	3.4	5.4	.8	4.1	1.8	2.3	.9	1.8	2.3
\$2.30 and under \$2.40.....	3.2	4.0	.9	3.4	5.1	2.4	.8	1.1	2.4	1.8	1.0	.4	1.3	3.7
\$2.40 and under \$2.50.....	2.3	3.2	.5	2.0	3.6	2.4	5.1	.1	1.5	.8	.3	.5	1.0	1.0
\$2.50 and under \$2.60.....	3.1	3.2	1.9	3.1	4.9	4.0	5.6	2.2	4.6	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.3
\$2.60 and under \$2.70.....	1.3	1.4	.6	1.1	2.9	.9	1.2	.1	1.2	.2	.5	.1	.3	.2
\$2.70 and under \$2.80.....	1.3	1.5	.5	1.1	2.3	1.8	2.8	-----	.9	.3	.4	.3	.3	.2
\$2.80 and under \$2.90.....	.9	1.0	.4	.7	1.8	.8	1.1	.3	.6	.6	(4)	.2	.3	1.4
\$2.90 and under \$3.00.....	.5	.5	.1	.4	1.4	.3	.8	-----	(4)	.1	-----	(4)	.1	.1
\$3.00 and over.....	5.0	5.4	2.8	4.8	8.1	8.5	13.8	3.8	7.3	1.6	1.0	1.8	1.7	1.5
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers (in thousands).....	1,280.0	405.7	317.4	373.9	183.0	106.9	34.4	25.8	31.8	95.8	6.9	26.5	32.6	29.8
Average hourly earnings ¹	\$1.76	\$1.85	\$1.44	\$1.79	\$2.06	\$1.81	\$2.15	\$1.47	\$1.70	\$1.43	\$1.43	\$1.32	\$1.42	\$1.55

¹ See footnote 2, table 1.

² See footnote 3, table 1.

³ Includes data for the West in addition to regions shown separately.

⁴ Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal 100.

Northeast, and 7 cents in the West. Average earnings were identical for both occupational groups in the North Central area. The contrast in pay relationships between the two occupational groups among the regions can be illustrated by examining the proportion of workers paid less than \$1.25 an hour. In the South, for example, earnings for 32 percent of the office and inside sales workers and 56 percent of the other nonsupervisory workers fell below the \$1.25 level, whereas 17 percent of both occupational groups in the North Central region earned less than \$1.25 an hour.

Wage data tabulated separately for nine wholesale merchandise lines showed average earnings ranging from \$1.60 an hour in motor vehicles to \$1.92 in dry goods and apparel (table 4). Almost two of every five workers employed by merchant wholesalers were in miscellaneous wholesaling. Their average earnings of \$1.76 an hour were the same as for merchant wholesalers as a group. Averages for three other wholesale lines fell below and three others were above that wage level.

Although average earnings were lowest in motor vehicles, only 13 percent of these workers received less than \$1.05 an hour, compared with 25 percent of those employed by handlers of edible farm products and 17 percent in groceries. The proportions of workers at that wage level in the other merchandise lines ranged from 5 to 12 percent. At the other end of the pay scale, 29 to 38 percent of the workers earned \$2 or more in each of the wholesale lines except motor vehicles.

Agents and Brokers. An estimated 106,900 nonsupervisory workers employed by agents and brokers averaged \$1.81 an hour at straight-time

rates in June 1958. Although the average for these workers exceeded those in the other two segments by as much as 38 cents an hour, 23 percent were paid less than \$1.05 an hour. Earnings for the middle half of the workers were spread somewhat evenly between \$1.15 and \$2.20 an hour. Almost 9 percent of the workers earned at least \$3 an hour.

Average earnings of \$2.07 an hour for office and inside sales workers exceeded those for other nonsupervisory workers by 60 cents an hour. The latter group constituted about four-fifths of the workers earning less than \$1.05 an hour. More than two-fifths of the nonoffice workers and fewer than a tenth of the office and inside sales workers were paid at this level. On the other hand, fewer than a fifth of the nonoffice workers compared with half of the office and inside sales workers earned \$2 an hour or more. Data were tabulated as follows:

	Office and inside sales workers	Other non- supervisory workers
Number of workers.....	60, 200	46, 700
Average hourly earnings ¹	\$2. 07	\$1. 47
Percent of workers earning—		
Under \$1.05.....	8. 7	41. 2
Under \$1.10.....	9. 3	43. 2
Under \$1.15.....	11. 3	44. 5
Under \$1.25.....	13. 4	48. 1
Under \$1.50.....	25. 1	65. 7
Under \$2.00.....	49. 5	82. 1

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

Regional averages for employees of agents and brokers varied from \$1.47 an hour in the South to \$2.15 in the Northeast. Although the average in the North Central region was 23 cents above the level in the South, about a third of the workers

TABLE 4. PERCENT OF NONSUPERVISORY EMPLOYEES (EXCEPT OUTSIDE SALESMEN) EARNING LESS THAN SPECIFIED AMOUNTS¹ FOR SELECTED MERCHANDISE LINES IN MERCHANT WHOLESALING, UNITED STATES, JUNE 1958

Merchandise line	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings ¹	Percent of workers earning less than—					
			\$1.05	\$1.10	\$1.15	\$1.25	\$1.50	\$2.00
Motor vehicles and automotive equipment.....	93, 200	\$1. 60	13. 3	16. 1	20. 6	28. 1	48. 8	80. 9
Drugs, chemicals, and allied products.....	49, 500	1. 75	8. 8	10. 7	13. 7	19. 1	39. 0	71. 3
Dry goods and apparel.....	63, 500	1. 92	9. 2	12. 0	18. 7	23. 6	37. 6	61. 6
Groceries and food specialties.....	173, 300	1. 72	16. 7	18. 7	22. 2	26. 5	42. 3	65. 5
Farm products goods for immediate consumption.....	95, 500	1. 66	24. 9	26. 8	33. 4	38. 7	50. 3	68. 9
Electrical goods.....	72, 900	1. 86	6. 1	7. 6	10. 2	14. 2	32. 5	65. 2
Hardware and plumbing and heating equipment supplies.....	72, 300	1. 80	5. 4	7. 3	10. 4	14. 9	33. 6	67. 1
Machinery equipment and supplies.....	156, 700	1. 85	6. 3	7. 6	10. 3	13. 3	28. 5	62. 9
Miscellaneous merchant wholesales.....	503, 000	1. 76	12. 3	13. 6	17. 5	21. 6	38. 8	69. 0

¹ See footnote 2, table 1.

in that region earned less than \$1.05 an hour, compared with fewer than three-tenths in the South. Median earnings, however, were at the \$1.50 level in the North Central States and \$1.30 in the South. Fewer than 7 percent of the workers in the Northeast were paid less than \$1.05, while more than half received at least \$2 an hour.

Although the number of office workers employed by agents and brokers exceeded the number of non-office workers in this segment as a whole, the office workers represented a majority of the workers only in the Northeast where 80 percent were office and inside sales workers. In that region, these workers averaged \$2.23 an hour, 19 cents more than in the North Central region and 64 cents more than in the South. Averages for other non-supervisory workers in the latter two regions fell 40 and 46 cents an hour, respectively, below the \$1.86 an hour average in the Northeast.

Wage differences between the office and inside sales and other nonsupervisory workers ranged from 21 cents an hour in the South to 60 cents in the North Central States. Reflecting the lower earnings for the nonoffice workers in each of the regions, concentrations of these workers were found at the lower wage intervals—60 to 90 percent of all workers earning less than \$1.05 in each of the regions were nonoffice workers.

Assemblers of Farm Products. Average straight-time earnings were \$1.43 an hour for the 95,800 nonsupervisory workers employed by assemblers of farm products. More than a fourth of the workers were narrowly concentrated below the \$1.05 wage level and another fourth were widely dispersed above the \$1.70 level.

About three of every four workers employed by assemblers of farm products were in nonoffice jobs. Their average earnings of \$1.38 an hour were 22 cents under those for office and inside sales workers. The major difference in the earnings distributions between the two occupational

groups occurred at the \$1.10 wage level as shown in the following tabulation:

	Office and inside sales workers	Other non- supervisory workers
Number of workers.....	23, 600	72, 200
Average hourly earnings ¹	\$1. 60	\$1. 38
Percent of workers earning—		
Under \$1.05.....	21. 2	27. 5
Under \$1.10.....	23. 2	37. 4
Under \$1.15.....	27. 3	42. 5
Under \$1.25.....	31. 8	48. 5
Under \$1.50.....	51. 5	68. 9
Under \$2.00.....	80. 2	87. 9

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

On a regional basis, hourly earnings ranged from \$1.32 in the South to \$1.55 in the West. Earnings of less than \$1.05 an hour were paid to 7 percent of the workers in the West, 30 percent in the North Central region and Northeast, and 44 percent in the South. Variations in the proportions of workers at the other end of the pay scale were less pronounced—about 10 to 20 percent of the workers in each of the regions earned \$2 an hour or more.

Average hourly earnings for office and inside sales workers exceeded those for other nonsupervisory workers by 5 cents in the North Central States, 30 cents in the Northeast, 32 cents in the South, and 44 cents in the West. In the North Central region, relatively little difference existed between the proportions of office and nonoffice workers earning less than \$1.05 an hour, 26 and 32 percent respectively; the proportions earning less than \$1.25 were nearly identical. In the other regions, on the other hand, the differences at the lower wage intervals were sharp between the two occupational groups. In the South, for example, about half of the other nonsupervisory workers earned less than \$1.05 an hour, compared with a fifth of the office and inside sales workers.

—HERBERT SCHAFFER

Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

In-Plant Feeding Practices in Factories

ABOUT HALF of the manufacturing plants in the United States have facilities for serving hot food to employees and approximately 9 out of 10 plants have at least one kind of vending machine dispensing food or beverage.¹ Management found that provision of the cafeterias, food carts, and other regular facilities,² to supplement food brought from home or purchased outside the plant, bolstered the employees' health and morale, saved them money, reduced lost time, and improved production. Labor-management relations and recruiting also benefited. Likewise, provision of the vending machines aided morale and also employee productivity through keeping workers near their jobs. In recent years, more and more of the new plants have installed food facilities at the outset, and vending of food and beverages has expanded. These and other findings were reported by the U.S. Department of Agriculture from a survey undertaken in late 1955 and early 1956 in a sample of manufacturing plants having 250 or more employees.

Plant Comparisons

The larger the plant, the more likely it was to offer regular, on-premise eating facilities. The survey found that plants with food services tended to be larger than nonserving plants and to operate around the clock; also that such plants were more likely to offer steady rather than seasonal employment. Further, in the case of plants with food services, there were often no nearby eating places or such places could not accommodate more than about a fourth of the workers. In both the food serving and nonserving plants studied, the length of the workweek and the degree of physical activity required of the employed were about the same, and men were in the majority.

The large plants were about twice as likely as the small plants to have food facilities. Seven out of 10 large plants, 6 out of 10 medium plants, and 4 out of 10 small plants had them.³ Plants in the North Central and Southern regions were more likely than those in the other regions to pro-

vide them. In the North Central States, they had most often been installed by large plants; in the Northeast and South, by medium-size plants; and in the West, by small plants. These data reflect, in part, the size-of-plant distribution in the regions.

Nearly three-fourths (72 percent) of the food facilities had been installed since 1935. Plants serving food were, on the average, younger plants and this was particularly true of small- and medium-size plants with food facilities. The newer the plant, the more likely it was to have provided food services from the outset.

Description of the Facilities

Type and Service. Cafeterias greatly outnumbered other types of food facilities (table 2) and served, relatively, the largest number of employees. Mobile carts were the next most common type. Restaurants with table service were available in fewer than 10 percent of the plants.

¹ This summary is based on data contained in two U.S. Department of Agriculture reports (Marketing Research Reports 325 and 326), issued in June 1959.

From over 28,000 plants having 100 or more employees on the payroll in early 1953 (as shown by records of the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance), a "major" sample was drawn of plants having 250 or more employees. From this group, 825 plants were classified by size as follows: 280 small plants (250-499 employees); 220 medium-size plants (500-999); and 325 large plants (1,000 or more). The survey also obtained data from a group of 182 "smaller plants" (100-249 employees). The data were weighted to reflect the size and regional distribution of the universe.

Telephone interviews were first conducted with executives in the 825 plants to determine the incidence of employee food facilities and vending machines in their plants. Following this preliminary screening, personal interviews were held with plant managers in 391 plants, food facility managers in 378 of the same plants, executives in 77 plants which did not have food facilities, and executives in the "smaller plants." These extensive interviews were conducted only in plants which had 250 or more employees in both 1953 and 1956. They were held between late December 1955 and mid-April 1956 (most were completed before the end of February). Estimated total expenditures for food by 352 plants were inflated to provide a national estimate (including an annual aggregate of about \$260 million) for 6,000 plants—about half the total number of plants in the United States with 250 or more employees.

² Plants were considered to have food facilities if there was some type of regular, on-premise service which offered at least 1 hot dish other than hot beverages.

³ It should not be inferred that most of the plants with food facilities were large plants. In 1953 and 1956, small plants outnumbered medium and large plants combined, in the universe of all manufacturing establishments with 250 or more employees. Between those years, both increases and decreases occurred in plant size, with the net result that the weighted sample of plants reporting food services included about equal proportions of small, medium, and large plants. In the sample of all plants, with or without food services, the North Central States had the largest proportion of large plants and the West had the largest proportion of small plants.

The greater number of the facilities—37 percent—served at one meal period; 28 percent, at two meal periods; and 35 percent, at three or more (table 3). A few were open around the clock. Practically all facilities served a noon meal, nearly half served breakfast, and 4 out of 10, dinner. A few more than 1 out of 10 served during the night shift.

In about half the facilities, employees could buy à la carte foods and special platters or "budget meals"; in most of the others, only à la carte dishes. Southern plants made greater use, relatively, of à la carte menus only; western plants, of special "plates" only. The smaller services used à la carte menus to a greater extent; the larger, more often offered both special plates and à la carte items.

Employee Patronage. Estimates by the food managers as to how many employees ate meals at the inplant facilities on an average day, during regularly scheduled meal periods, varied from less than a fifth to nine-tenths or more. For all 378 plants where food managers were interviewed, the median estimate was 52 percent. This did not include going in for snacks, dessert, or beverage. The median was 62 percent for 126 company-operated facilities, compared with 45 percent for 252 contractor-operated. In this connection, however, the survey report pointed out that cafeterias comprised a larger share of company-operated than of contractor-operated facilities. The me-

dian estimates of the percentages of employees eating meals at the food services were as follows:

	Number of plants	Median percent
Total, United States.....	378	52
Employee size group:		
250-499.....	91	47
500-999.....	110	55
1,000 or more.....	177	53
Region:		
Northeast.....	108	48
North Central.....	141	50
South.....	81	58
West.....	48	44

In 7 percent of the facilities, some foods—usually beverages (coffee, milk, and other)—were furnished free. In 1 percent, all foods provided were free. A few plants (chiefly western) provided free meals for overtime workers. Otherwise, the report did not cover the subject of prices charged to employees.

Form of Operation. The trend was toward contractor operation. Nearly two-thirds of the inplant food services were operated by contractors utilizing canteens, food carts, and lunch counters. The remainder of the inplant facilities were company operated. A few plants had both company-operated facilities and arrangements with outside contractors. Employee groups, including unions, were the operators in a small number of plants.

Company-operated service, in general, was subsidized, either through a direct money contribu-

TABLE 1. PERCENT OF MANUFACTURING PLANTS (250 OR MORE EMPLOYEES) HAVING FOOD FACILITIES¹ AND VENDING MACHINES, BY EMPLOYEE SIZE GROUP AND REGION²

Plant characteristics	Number of plants	Percent having—					
		Food facilities	Vending machines	Both food facilities and vending machines	Food facilities only	Vending machines only	Neither food facilities nor vending machines
Total, United States.....	825	52	88	48	4	40	8
Employee size group:							
250-499.....	280	37	98	35	2	53	10
500-999.....	220	59	88	53	6	35	6
1,000 or more.....	325	72	86	65	7	21	7
Region: ²							
Northeast.....	275	44	85	39	5	46	10
North Central.....	270	57	91	54	3	37	6
South.....	163	62	89	57	5	32	6
West.....	117	38	77	32	6	45	17

¹ Include cafeterias, restaurants, executive dining rooms, mobile food carts, lunch counters, snack bars, and canteens if at least 1 hot food other than hot beverages was served; exclude vending machines even though hot foods and beverages were dispensed by such machines.

² The States were grouped by Census regions, as follows: *Northeast*—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; *North Central*—Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; *South*—Alabama, Arkansas,

Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; and *West*—Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

SOURCE: Based on data from preliminary screening of 825 plants, through telephone interviews with plant executives. See also text footnote 1.

TABLE 2. PERCENT OF MANUFACTURING PLANTS (250 OR MORE EMPLOYEES) HAVING DESIGNATED TYPES OF FOOD FACILITIES,¹ BY EMPLOYEE SIZE GROUP, REGION,² AND FORM OF FACILITY OPERATION

Plant and food facility characteristics	Number of plants	Percent having—			
		Cafeterias	Mobile food carts	Canteens, candy stands, lunch counters	Restaurants with table service
Total, United States.....	378	78	20	16	8
Employee size group:					
250-499.....	91	65	21	21	7
500-999.....	110	78	14	11	7
1,000 or more.....	177	90	24	16	11
Region: ²					
Northeast.....	108	81	20	14	9
North Central.....	141	77	22	18	8
South.....	81	72	15	17	8
West.....	48	94	23	7	6
Food facility operation:					
Company operated ³	126	92	7	5	9
Contractor operated ⁴	252	71	27	21	8

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

² See footnote 2, table 1.

³ Management of food facilities was controlled by the firm, with all food service personnel, including the manager, considered regular employees of the plant. Payroll and other expenses were handled the same as those of other departments of the company.

⁴ Management of food facilities was delegated to concessionaires, industrial caterers, food service management contractors, or other outside firms, under various contractual arrangements or by direct lease of space. Includes a few food services managed by unions or other employee organizations.

NOTE: Percentages add to more than 100 because some plants had more than 1 type of food facility.

SOURCE: Based on personal interviews with food facility managers. See also text footnote 1.

tion or indirect support in the form of free rent, utilities, or other overhead. Executives in 64 percent of the plants with contractor-operated facilities said that it was stated policy for the facilities to operate on a subsidy; 34 percent said the facilities were expected to break even; and 2 percent, that they were expected to show a profit. However, among those in the two latter groups, 8 percent were not charged any expenses; charges were made for utilities in 18 percent of the remaining plants; for maintenance and labor, in 15 percent; rent, 12 percent; supplies and equipment depreciation, 8 percent; and other expenses, 7 percent.

In plants where food facilities were contracted out, it had been arranged that the facilities would be operated as follows:

	Percent of plants
At a profit.....	69
On a guaranteed minimum.....	15
On a cost plus fixed fee basis.....	9
On a subsidy.....	4
On some other plan.....	1
No indication.....	2

Seventy-eight percent of the plants did not charge the contractor for on-premise incidental expenses.

Among the 22 percent charging expenses, 13 percent charged for rent, 8 percent for utilities, 3 percent for maintenance and repair, and 2 percent for a franchise. Small companies were more likely than others to expect the contractor to operate independently, without financial contribution from the company although there was little difference by size group in the proportion charging expenses to the contractor.

Food Purchased by the Facilities. The survey of food stocks and purchases during 4 weeks in January-February 1956 showed that the food dollar was spent in this manner:⁴

	Cents
Dairy products (excluding butter).....	22
Meat and meat products (about half beef, a third pork).....	21
Bakery products, flour, and cereals.....	16
Beverages (excluding milk).....	12
Fruits and vegetables (including juices).....	12
Fats and oils (including butter).....	3
Sugar and other sweets.....	3
Poultry and poultry products.....	2
Fish and seafood.....	2
Eggs.....	2
All other foods.....	5

The data on types of meals and the food expenditures of the inplant food services indicate in only a very general way the food items served. During the January-February survey period, soup was important among the items prepared off-premises and brought in by food cart. Potato chips, potato salad, and cole slaw sometimes represented the extent of the choice of vegetables provided by the canteen, lunch counter, or food cart service; some menus from these facilities offered fruit only in fruit pies. The small plant facilities customarily offered a quantity of sweet rolls, doughnuts, and fruit pies. Purchases of tomatoes, lettuce, mature onions, cabbage, and celery accounted for three fourths of the total expenditures for fresh vegetables (other than potatoes). Purchases of frozen and canned products represented a larger share of expenditures for fruit

⁴ This division did not vary much among the regions or plant size groups. Facilities in the Northeast spent a little less of the food dollar for meat than those of the West. Southern plant facilities spent less for dairy and bakery products but more for beverages, particularly soft drinks, than those in the other regions. The chief difference was that large operators spent a little larger share for dairy products and less for baked goods, than did other operators.

than was the case for vegetables. Of meat purchases, fresh meat came first; cured meat was a poor second. Of total expenditures for beverages, 71 percent was for coffee, 24 percent for bottled soft drinks, and 4 percent for tea.

Management's Appraisal of the Facilities

Practically all plants having food facilities would inaugurate the services if the decision were to be made again. Of the 44 percent which would now make some changes if starting anew, 21 percent would relocate the facility or alter its layout and 15 percent would expand it.

The great majority of the executives, when questioned specifically, considered the employee food services beneficial to employee morale, labor-management relations, employee health, and employee productivity; about half thought them helpful in recruiting. These proportions regarded the services as having a "good effect," a "bad effect," or "no effect at all":

	Good effect	No effect at all	Bad effect
Employee morale.....	92	8	(1)
Employee productivity.....	63	36	1
Employee recruiting.....	48	52	(1)
Employee health.....	70	30	(1)
Labor-management relations....	77	21	2

¹ Less than 0.5 percent.

When stating the reasons for establishing the facilities, and the advantages of having them,

three out of four executives said such facilities raise morale and benefit employees. Specifically, 29 percent said the food services provided more healthful meals than the employees would otherwise have had; 19 percent, that the meals were less expensive; and 4 percent, that they offered opportunity for socialization. Production gains were widely mentioned. Fifty-six percent said the services permitted a shorter lunch period, thereby saving production time; 19 percent mentioned "improved production;" and 6 percent indicated that the facilities helped to cut down time lost through illness. About half said the facilities were provided, among other reasons, because of inadequate public facilities or to supplement other eating arrangements. Thirty-seven percent cited better labor-management relations and 12 percent mentioned assistance in recruiting, as virtues of food services. Other responses mentioned improved plant sanitation. Cost was the principal drawback. Other important ones were the amount of management time required, employee complaints, employees' tendency to linger over food, and lack of space. All in all, favorable considerations appeared to counterbalance the unfavorable ones.

Evidently, the advantages of company operation (e.g., more control and interest in employee welfare) were not adjudged sufficient to compensate for the higher cost and drain on management time when compared with advantages of contractor operation. Plants which had altered the ini-

TABLE 3. PERCENT OF MANUFACTURING PLANTS (250 OR MORE EMPLOYEES) WITH FOOD FACILITIES ¹ OFFERING DESIGNATED TYPES OF MEALS, AND SERVING AT SPECIFIED HOURS AND MEAL PERIODS, BY EMPLOYEE SIZE GROUP, REGION,² AND FORM OF FACILITY OPERATION

Plant and food facility characteristics	Number of plants	Percent where facility serves—								
		Noon meal (10 a.m.-2 p.m.)	Morning meal (6 a.m.-10 a.m.)	Evening meal (6 p.m.-10 p.m.)	Afternoon meal (2 p.m.-6 p.m.)	Early morning meal (2 a.m.-6 a.m.)	Midnight meal (10 p.m.-2 a.m.)	At 1 meal period	At 2 meal periods	At 3 or more meal periods
Total, United States.....	378	98	46	40	17	14	12	37	28	35
Employee size group:										
250-499.....	91	96	33	21	9	7	7	58	27	15
500-999.....	110	99	47	44	19	14	12	32	34	34
1,000 or more.....	177	98	59	54	22	22	15	22	22	56
Region: ²										
Northeast.....	108	99	42	29	13	8	10	50	20	30
North Central.....	141	98	42	40	14	13	6	37	33	30
South.....	81	97	58	51	26	26	23	23	29	48
West.....	48	97	48	47	14	13	11	32	29	39
Food facility operation:										
Company operated ³	126	98	37	32	15	10	9	43	25	32
Contractor operated ⁴	252	97	51	44	18	17	13	34	29	37

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.
² See footnote 2, table 1.
³ See footnote 3, table 2.
⁴ See footnote 4, table 2.

NOTE: Percentages in columns 2-7 add to more than 100 because the various types of facilities taken together served more than 1 type of meal.

SOURCE: Based on personal interviews with food facility managers. See also text footnote 1.

tial arrangements (25 percent) had shifted to contractor operation in the ratio of three to one.

Plants Without Food Facilities. Among the 354 plants without food facilities and employing at least 250 workers, around 3 out of 4 had never had them. Only 5 percent had definite plans to establish them in the following year or two. Where no facilities had formerly existed, the executives said that a food service was unnecessary because public facilities were adequate, employees brought their lunch, demand among employees was insufficient, and there were too few plant employees. Some executives believed provision of food service would be impractical. These indicated there was no space for it; such facilities cost too much; problems arose in meal scheduling, housekeeping, and maintenance; and management would have to devote too much time to the facilities.

Vending Machines

Nine out of 10 plants had vending machines, usually more than one type of machine. Soft drinks and such items as candy, peanuts, or gum were the most widely vended. In plants having vending machines, beverage machines were uniformly installed; and in a fourth of the plants, vending equipment provided for food and milk, as well as other beverages. In the South and West, most plants provided only beverages by this medium; more of the North Central and Northeastern plants had machines dispensing food and milk. Vending machines appeared to be more important in nonfood serving plants than in food-serving plants, although the former were less likely to have such machines, yet tended to use more extensive installations. Such plants relied on the vending machines for milk, coffee, baked goods, ice cream, fruit juices, sandwiches, soup, and similar items.

No particular decreases in vending machines were planned. About 9 of 10 plant executives mentioned a number of advantages of the vending machines. Chiefly, in plants with both food services and vending, the executives said that having the machines benefited employee morale (especially in the small plants); saved production time, by keeping employees near the job; and supplemented other food services. The morale factor was especially important to plants without food facilities. On the other hand, about 8 of 10 plant executives cited disadvantages. The three most frequent criticisms of the vending machines, in plants with both food services and vending, were: "housekeeping" problems, lost time at machines, and unreliable servicing.

Smaller Plant Sample

Compared with the plants forming the major sample, a much smaller proportion of plants in the 100-249 employee size group—one out of five—had food services, exclusive of vending machines. Here, mobile food carts, providing lunch only, were the more common. The ratio of contractor to company-operation, almost two to one, approximated the ratio in larger plants; and management assessed the pros and cons of inplant food facilities in much the same way. By and large, practically all the plant managers would set up such services if they were making the choice again. The proportion of these smaller plants with vending machines was about the same as in the larger firms, 8 in 10, but the equipment was more limited.

Few of the smaller plants without food facilities for employees at the time of the survey anticipated opening any in the near future; 1 in 25 had discontinued those previously operating. The principal reasons given for not providing inplant food services were about the same as those cited by plant executives in the major sample.

Erratum

In Supplement No. 5 to Wage Chronology No. 4 for Bituminous Coal Mines, which appeared in the July 1959 issue of the Review (pp. 772-773), the following substitutions in the stub of table 3 should be made: "Drillers and shooters" for "Drillers and shearers"; and "Mobile loading machine operators" for "Mobile loading machine operations."

Wage Chronology No. 14: Ford Motor Co.

Supplement No. 3—1955-59

NEGOTIATIONS between the Ford Motor Co. and the International Union, United Automobile, Aircraft & Agricultural Implement Workers of America (UAW) to replace the 3-year agreement expiring June 1, 1958, began on March 31, 1958, against a background of substantially reduced employment in the industry, reflecting, in part, the low level of automobile sales during the recession.

The union's contractual demands on the Ford Motor Co. and other automotive manufacturers were adopted in January 1958 at a special convention, although preliminary bargaining goals had been stated at its regular convention in April 1957.¹ The UAW's bargaining program consisted of "minimum basic" and supplementary economic demands. Among the latter was a profit-sharing plan, which received much initial publicity. The proposal called for the major automobile companies, after meeting "the minimum costs of doing business" (i.e., paying basic wage and salary costs and retaining for dividends profits amounting, before taxes, to 10 percent of net capital), to divide the remaining profits as follows: one-half to stockholders and executives and one-fourth each to other employees and consumers, the latter in the form of year-end rebates. The basic demands included a wage increase related to productivity in the total private economy; a liberalized cost-of-living escalator clause together with incorporation of existing cost-of-living allowances into basic rates; elimination of wage inequities; protection of workers against the impact of automation and other technological improvements through severance pay, transfer rights, relocation allowances, and areawide seniority rights; expanded supplemental unemployment benefits; and improvements in pensions, and hospitalization and medical benefits.

At the end of April, the UAW proposed that the terms of the existing Ford contract, including cost-of-living escalation and fringe benefit provisions, be extended to September, and that supplemental unemployment benefits be extended on a temporary basis to employees who had exhausted their SUB credit units. The union also suggested

that, in order to reduce the industry's large inventory, the companies make "significant and meaningful" price cuts in 1958 models, and that the company and the union jointly petition the Federal Government for (a) a retroactive moratorium on the 10-percent excise tax for the remainder of the 1958 model run, and (b) an extension of the duration of unemployment compensation. In turn, the union stated that it would forego "the improvement-factor wage increase that would be payable as of June 1, 1958, if a new contract were negotiated without an extension of the present contract."

The company rejected these proposals and countered with an offer to extend the existing contract, including the annual-improvement factor and cost-of-living escalator, for 2 years. It offered to establish an individual account type plan in States where supplementation of State unemployment compensation was not permitted and provided that the proposal would be automatically withdrawn if the UAW did not accept it by June 1. As the June 1 contract expiration date approached, the company, together with the General Motors Corp. and Chrysler Corp., announced pay increases for their nonunion hourly and salaried workers based on previous cost-of-living and annual-improvement-factor programs.

When it became apparent that agreement could not be reached before June 1, the UAW-Ford Council adopted the executive board recommendations to continue work without a contract, and workers continued on the job after the agreements expired. The companies meantime stated that the union was trying to delay a strike threat until early fall when model changeovers were scheduled.

Toward midsummer, about 95 percent of the Ford members voted to authorize a strike but a strike deadline was not set. On September 10, the union announced that a strike would start at Ford on September 17 if no agreement was reached by that date. About 6 hours after the strike deadline, agreement was reached on a 3-year contract. The contract, covering 100,000 to 125,000 workers, renewed the improvement-factor and cost-of-living escalator provisions of the previous contract; incorporated 15 cents of the cost-of-

¹ See *The 1958 Bargaining Programs for the Automobile Workers* (in *Monthly Labor Review*, March 1958, pp. 270-274).

living allowance into base rates; provided extra increases for skilled workers; liberalized supplemental unemployment benefits, medical, surgical, and other insurance benefits, and pensions; and provided separation benefits for those permanently laid off.

The first improvement-factor increase was made retroactive to July 1, 1958, a 2-cent increase in cost-of-living allowances to July 7, and an additional 1-cent increase in the allowance to September 1. Subsequent improvement-factor increases were scheduled to go into effect August 1, 1959, and September 1, 1960.

Supplemental unemployment benefits were increased and the maximum period for such SUB benefits was also extended. Benefits were extended to employees on short workweeks, even though they were ineligible for State unemployment compensation benefits. Company contributions to the SUB fund were continued without change. Furthermore, lump-sum separation payments were to be financed from the existing SUB

fund for workers permanently laid off on or after September 1, 1958, except at two plants where the date was June 1 of that year.

Pension benefits, including benefits for those already retired, were increased. Higher benefits were provided for employees aged 60 but less than 65 retiring on a mutually satisfactory basis or at the company's option. The union agreed that in future negotiations it would not ask for further change in benefits for those on pensions at the time of negotiations.

Premium pay for work on the midnight shift was increased, jury pay was added, and pay for Saturday work was liberalized. The contract is to be in force from September 1, 1958, to September 1961 without provision for reopening. The following tables bring the Ford Chronology² up through August 1959.

² For the basic chronology and supplements, see Monthly Labor Review, April 1951 (pp. 400-404), January 1954 (pp. 56-57), and October 1955 (pp. 1152-1156), or Wage Chronology Series 4, No. 14.

A—General Wage Changes, 1955-59

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
Dec. 5, 1955	No change	Quarterly review of cost-of-living allowance. Quarterly adjustment of cost-of-living allowance.
Mar. 5, 1956	1 cent an hour decrease	
June 1, 1956 (agreement dated June 8, 1955).	6 cents an hour or 2½ percent of base rate, whichever was greater. (Estimated average of 6.1 cents. ¹)	Annual-improvement-factor adjustment.
June 4, 1956	1 cent an hour increase	Quarterly adjustment of cost-of-living allowance. Do.
Sept. 3, 1956	4 cents an hour increase	
Dec. 3, 1956	2 cents an hour increase	Do.
Mar. 4, 1957	1 cent an hour increase	Do.
June 1, 1957 (agreement dated June 8, 1955).	6 cents an hour or 2½ percent of base rate, whichever was greater. (Estimated average of 6.1 cents.)	Annual-improvement-factor adjustment.
June 3, 1957	2 cents an hour increase	Quarterly adjustment of cost-of-living allowance. Do.
Sept. 2, 1957	3 cents an hour increase	
Dec. 2, 1957	No change	Quarterly review of cost-of-living allowance. Quarterly adjustment of cost-of-living allowance.
Mar. 3, 1958	3 cents an hour increase	
July 1, 1958 (agreement dated Sept. 20, 1958).	6 cents an hour increase or 2½ percent of base rate whichever was greater. ² (Estimated average of 6.1 cents.)	Agreement maintained the improvement factor of the previous agreement and provided similar adjustments to be effective Aug. 1, 1959, and Sept. 1, 1960.
July 7, 1958 (agreement dated Sept. 20, 1958, and in accordance with schedule of agreement dated June 8, 1955).	2 cents an hour increase	Quarterly adjustment of cost-of-living allowance.

See footnotes at end of table.

A—General Wage Changes, 1955-59—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
Sept. 1, 1958 (skilled trades supplemental agreement dated Sept. 20, 1958).	-----	Additional increases ³ of: 8 cents an hour to employees in all skilled classifications in the Tool and Die, Maintenance, Construction, and Power House Groups. Smaller increases to apprentices in training prior to Sept. 1, 1958, ⁴ depending on number of shop hours worked while in training.
Sept. 1, 1958 (agreement dated Sept. 20, 1958).	1 cent an hour increase-----	Quarterly adjustment of cost-of-living allowance. The new agreement incorporated 15 of the 24-cent cost-of-living allowance in effect on Aug. 31, 1958, into base hourly rates ⁵ and continued the cost-of-living escalator formula of the previous agreement. ⁶
Dec. 1, 1958-----	No change-----	Quarterly review of cost-of-living allowance.
Mar. 2, 1959-----	No change-----	Do.
June 1, 1959-----	No change-----	Do.
Aug. 1, 1959 (agreement dated Sept. 20, 1958).	6 cents an hour increase or 2½ percent of base rate whichever was greater. ² (Estimated average of 6.3 cents.)	Improvement-factor adjustment.

¹ This and other averages in this table estimated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

² Improvement-factor and cost-of-living increases were payable to incentive workers but not included in their base rates used in incentive pay calculations.

³ These amounted to an estimated increase of 1.4 cents averaged over all employees of the company represented by the union.

⁴ Effective September 1, 1958, new apprentices to be paid an hourly rate plus a percentage of the maximum journeyman's rate, depending on number of hours worked in the shop.

⁵ Except base rates used in incentive pay calculations.

⁶ The new agreement provided that future cost-of-living adjustments be determined in accordance with the following table:

Consumer Price Index

119.1 or less
119.2 to 119.6
119.7 to 120.1
120.2 to 120.6

Cost-of-living Allowance

None
1 cent an hour.
2 cents an hour.
3 cents an hour.

Consumer Price Index

120.7 to 121.1
121.2 to 121.6
121.7 to 122.1
122.2 to 122.6
122.7 to 123.1
123.2 to 123.6
123.7 to 124.1
124.2 to 124.6
124.7 to 125.1
125.2 to 125.6
125.7 to 126.1
126.2 to 126.6
and so forth, with a 1-cent adjustment for each 0.5-point change in the index.

Cost-of-living Allowance

4 cents an hour.
5 cents an hour.
6 cents an hour.
7 cents an hour.
8 cents an hour.
9 cents an hour.
10 cents an hour.
11 cents an hour.
12 cents an hour.
13 cents an hour.
14 cents an hour.
15 cents an hour.

As in the previous agreements, the cost-of-living adjustments were to be based on the BLS Consumer Price Index for the months of January, April, July, and October.

B—Hiring and Minimum Job Rates (Detroit Plants)¹

Effective date	Hiring and minimum job rate ²	Effective date	Hiring and minimum job rate ²
March 5, 1956-----	\$1. 765	June 3, 1957-----	\$1. 985
June 1, 1956-----	1. 825	September 2, 1957-----	2. 015
June 4, 1956-----	1. 835	March 3, 1958-----	2. 045
September 3, 1956-----	1. 875	July 1, 1958-----	2. 105
December 3, 1956-----	1. 895	July 7, 1958-----	2. 125
March 4, 1957-----	1. 905	September 1, 1958-----	2. 135
June 1, 1957-----	1. 965	August 1, 1959-----	2. 195

¹ Applicable to lowest paid classification.

² Includes cost-of-living allowance.

C—Related Wage Practices

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Shift Premium Pay</i>		
Sept. 1, 1958 (agreement dated Sept. 20, 1958).	Increased to: 10 percent of earnings, including overtime premium pay, for work on midnight shift.	Employees working under incentive plans continued to receive 7½ percent.
<i>Premium Pay for Saturday and Sunday Work</i>		
Sept. 1, 1958 (agreement dated Sept. 20, 1958).	Changed to: Time and one-half for Saturday work as such.	Not applicable to employees on 7-day continuous operations; in the Steel Division; or regularly scheduled to work on Saturday—their normal fifth day.
<i>Jury-Duty Pay</i>		
Sept. 1, 1958 (agreement dated Sept. 20, 1958).	Employees with 1 or more years' seniority to receive \$5 for each day of jury duty on which they otherwise would have been scheduled to work.	Payment limited to 14 days in any calendar year. Employee to present satisfactory evidence of jury service.
<i>Insurance Benefits</i>		
Sept. 1, 1958 (agreement dated Sept. 20, 1958).	<i>Group insurance</i> —Plan revised: Life insurance, accidental death and dismemberment, and weekly sickness and accident benefits increased for employees with base hourly rates of \$3.45 and over. ¹	Provision for in-hospital medical expense benefits transferred to Blue Shield or similar plans when such benefits become available under these plans.
Jan. 1, 1959 (agreement dated Sept. 20, 1958).	<i>Hospital and Surgical Insurance</i> —Changed: Full payment of surgical service, under Michigan Blue Shield plan for employees with annual incomes of \$7,500 or less (was \$6,000 annual family income for married employees and \$4,500 for single employees).	In areas where level of benefits was lower than provided by Michigan standard, company to try to increase benefits to standard. Company to pay one-half hospital and surgical insurance benefit costs even though this exceeded Michigan contribution levels. Added: In-hospital medical benefit insurance available to retired employees at group rates at retirees' expense.
<i>Retirement Benefits</i>		
Sept. 1, 1958 (agreement dated Sept. 20, 1958).	Increased: Normal retirement benefits for employees aged 65 or older with 10 or more years' credited service to—(1) \$2.40 for each year of credited service prior to Jan. 1, 1958; (2) plus \$2.43 for 1958; (3) plus \$2.50 for each subsequent year of credited service. Benefits to be in addition to Federal social security benefits. Added: Early retirement option—Employees retiring at age 60 but less than 65 with 10 or more years' credited service at company option or under mutually satisfactory conditions to receive twice the normal retirement benefits described above.	Pension benefits for employees retired prior to Sept. 1, 1958, increased to \$2.35 a month for each year of credited service—in addition to Federal social security benefits. ² Creditable service requirements for period after Dec. 31, 1958, reduced from 1 year for 1,800 or more hours' pay to 1 year for 1,700 or more hours' pay, with proportional credit for fewer hours of employment. At age 65, or when employee became eligible for social security benefits (whichever is earlier), benefits to be reduced to normal retirement amounts. Not applicable to employees discharged for cause.

See footnotes at end of table.

C—Related Wage Practices—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Retirement Benefits—Continued</i>		
Sept. 1, 1958 (agreement dated Sept. 20, 1958)—Continued.	<p>Total and permanent disability benefits to be twice normal retirement benefits.</p> <p>Changed: <i>Vested rights</i>—Deferred monthly benefits same as new normal retirement benefits.</p>	<p>Reduced to normal retirement benefits for any month in which employee is eligible for social security benefits.</p> <p>Benefits for employees retired for disability prior to Sept. 1, 1958, \$4.70 for each year of credited service; reduced to \$2.35 for any month in which employee is eligible for social security benefits.</p> <p>Increase not applicable to employees leaving company prior to Sept. 1, 1958.</p>
<i>Supplemental Unemployment Benefit Plan³</i>		
<p>Dec. 22, 1958 (agreement dated Sept. 20, 1958).</p> <p>Sept. 1, 1958 (agreement dated Sept. 20, 1958).</p> <p>Apr. 1, 1959 (supplement agreement of Apr. 8, 1959).</p>	<p>Company contributions of 5 cents per man-hour compensated continued depending on maximum funding. Assets of Defense Fund merged into General Fund. Monthly maximum funding continued at \$393 per employee.⁴</p> <p><i>Size of Benefits</i>—Changed to: An amount, which when added to State unemployment compensation, will equal 65 percent of the employee's weekly straight-time wages after taxes, or \$30, whichever is smaller.</p> <p><i>Eligibility</i>—Changed: From requirement of at least $\frac{1}{4}$ credit unit to a fraction of a unit.</p> <p>Added: Benefits to be paid to employees receiving less than 65 percent of weekly after tax straight-time wage where earnings were too high to qualify for State benefits or "waiting week" credit.</p> <p><i>Accrual of credit units</i>—Changed: Employees to accumulate $\frac{1}{2}$ credit unit for each workweek in which they receive any pay from company.</p> <p>Changed: Maximum number of credit units increased to match increase in number of weeks of State unemployment compensation benefits beyond 26, up to 39.</p> <p>Added: Temporary emergency benefits extending credits for SUB to employees laid off on or after Sept. 1, 1958, but prior to Apr. 1, 1959. Maximum of 13 additional units for each eligible employee.</p> <p>Extended: Credits for SUB under temporary emergency benefits continued for employees laid off prior to July 1, 1959, but subsequent to Aug. 31, 1958. No change in total number of additional credit units allowed.</p>	<p>An employee with fewer than the number of credit units required for the full weekly benefit to be paid at least \$2. (Formerly, employee was ineligible for benefit if less than \$2.)</p> <p>Not applicable to States that extended benefit period temporarily through acceptance of the Federal loan act (Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act of 1958) or otherwise; eligible employees in these States covered by temporary emergency benefit provisions.</p> <p>Applicable to otherwise eligible employees who had exhausted credit units or who had insufficient credits to qualify for full benefit and who worked in States temporarily extending State benefits beyond 26 weeks under the Federal loan act or other action.</p> <p>Applicable to eligible employees who had received temporary emergency benefits prior to Apr. 1, 1959 and who were eligible for benefits under State programs, temporarily extending through June 30, 1959.</p>

See footnotes at end of table.

C—Related Wage Practices—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Separation Pay</i>		
Sept. 1, 1958 (agreement dated Sept. 20, 1958).	Separation payment plan established to be financed from SUB fund and providing lump-sum payments ranging from 40 hours' pay to employees with 2 years' seniority to 1,200 hours' pay for those with 30 or more years' seniority. ⁵ Benefits to be proportionately reduced when SUB trust fund position falls below 100 percent and by any SUB or temporary emergency benefits received while on layoff.	Applicable to employees below age 60 permanently laid off on or after Sept. 1, 1958, ⁶ who at the end of 26 weeks would not be eligible for disability retirement benefit and those age 60 or over with 2 years' seniority but less than 10 years' creditable service. Laid-off employees must apply for benefits no earlier than 1 year ⁷ but no later than 18 months after beginning of separation period. Employee reemployed after accepting separation payment not to repay benefits nor to receive seniority credit for period covered by such payment, i.e., such canceled seniority not to be reinstated.

¹ Plan provided:

Basic hourly rate	Benefits				Monthly cost to employees
	Life insurance	Accidental death and dismemberment	Weekly accident and sickness disability	Monthly total and permanent disability*	
Up to but less than \$2.25	\$4,000	\$2,000	\$48.00	\$80	\$3.44
\$2.25 but less than \$2.45	4,400	2,200	52.80	88	3.79
\$2.45 but less than \$2.65	4,800	2,400	57.60	96	4.13
\$2.65 but less than \$2.85	5,200	2,600	62.40	104	4.47
\$2.85 but less than \$3.05	5,600	2,800	67.20	112	4.80
\$3.05 but less than \$3.25	6,000	3,000	72.00	120	5.15
\$3.25 but less than \$3.45	6,400	3,200	76.80	128	5.50
\$3.45 but less than \$3.65	6,800	3,400	81.60	136	5.85
\$3.65 but less than \$3.85	7,200	3,600	86.40	144	6.20
\$3.85 and over	7,600	3,800	91.20	152	6.55

*Before age 60 and payable 50 months for those employees eligible for such benefits.

¹ In a letter dated Sept. 20, 1958, from the company, and accepted by the union, it was agreed that "for all time" there would be no other increases or changes in the retirement benefits for those retired or for others retiring prior to any further changes in the pension plan.

² Alternate benefit plan established (by agreement of Sept. 20, 1958, and in accordance with previous contract agreement with respect to States in which concurrent supplementation is not permitted) for Indiana employees laid off on or after Sept. 1, 1958. Weekly benefits to apply to employees otherwise eligible for regular supplemental benefits and for those alternate weeks in which an employee was eligible for State unemployment compensation but did not apply for it. Benefits ranged from \$41 to \$63 depending on employee's base hourly rate (including cost-of-living allowance) and the number of withholding exemptions less any pay received by employee or pay that would have been due for work made available but not performed.

Credit units surrendered at twice the rate for regular benefits. If the Indiana plan resulted in a reduction of State unemployment compensation to employees, the company and union were to work out a mutually agreeable plan.

Indiana plan to be amended to include employees in Ohio in the event the State's "court of last resort" did not permit supplementation. The company was to apply for an administrative ruling from a competent authority in the State of Virginia as to the applicability of the Indiana plan.

Alternate plan became inoperative when supplementation was permitted in Indiana, effective Mar. 16, 1959, and in Ohio, effective May 10, 1959. After a favorable ruling was received from the Virginia Unemployment

Compensation Commissioner, the alternate benefit plan for Virginia employees, with benefits ranging from \$43.50 to \$58, became effective June 1, 1959.

By mid-July 1959, the company and the union had reached verbal agreement on extending the alternate benefit program to workers in North Carolina.

⁴ Provision continued for reducing maximum funding in any year following a year in which average benefits were below \$20 a week. Since benefit levels during the preceding year averaged slightly less than \$15 a week, maximum funding was adjusted to 60 percent for the period Sept. 1, 1958—Aug. 31, 1959.

⁵ Payments are to be made in accordance with the following schedule:

Years of seniority	Number of hours' pay*
2 but less than 3	40
3 but less than 4	60
4 but less than 5	80
5 but less than 6	100
6 but less than 7	125
7 but less than 8	150
8 but less than 9	175
9 but less than 10	200
10 but less than 11	230
11 but less than 12	260
12 but less than 13	290
13 but less than 14	325
14 but less than 15	360
15 but less than 16	400
16 but less than 17	440
17 but less than 18	480
18 but less than 19	525
19 but less than 20	570
20 but less than 21	620
21 but less than 22	670
22 but less than 23	720
23 but less than 24	775
24 but less than 25	830
25 but less than 26	890
26 but less than 27	950
27 but less than 28	1,010
28 but less than 29	1,070
29 but less than 30	1,130
30 and over	1,200

*Base hourly rate plus cost-of-living allowance in effect on last day worked.

⁶ Not applicable to layoffs because of discipline, strike by UAW members at the company, picketing, war, sabotage, or act of God. Separation pay plan to apply to employees laid off in connection with the closing of the company's Memphis, Tenn., plant in June 1958, or from the company's Chicago aircraft plant on or after June 1, 1958.

⁷ Company could permit earlier application if it believed prospects of reemployment did not warrant waiting.

Significant Decisions in Labor Cases*

Labor Relations

Employee Committees as Labor Organizations. The U.S. Supreme Court held¹ that "employee committees" established and supported by management, and meeting with management to handle grievances and to consider problems pertaining to conditions of employment are labor organizations within the definition in section 2(5) of the amended National Labor Relations Act.

The employer in this case operated a number of plants at which he established employee committees in 1943, pursuant to a suggestion of the War Production Board. A majority of the employees at each of the plants and the employer adopted bylaws stating that the purposes of the committees were to establish a procedure for considering problems of mutual interest and to handle grievances at nonunion plants. The employers paid all of the expenses of these committees which, it was subsequently ascertained, customarily considered and discussed with the employer not only matters pertaining to conditions of employment but also aspects of the employee relationship not covered in the bylaws. An unfair labor practice charge was filed with the National Labor Relations Board by a union, alleging that the employer was violating section 8(a)(2) of the NLRA which provides that it shall be unlawful for an employer to dominate or interfere with the formation or administration of any labor organization or contribute financial or other support to it, except that, subject to rules of the Board, an employer may permit employees to confer with him during working hours.

The NLRB found that the employee committees were labor organizations within section 2(5) of the act which defines a labor organization as any organization, or agency, or employee representation committee or plan in which employees participate and which exists for the purpose of "deal-

ing with" employers concerning grievances, labor disputes, and conditions of employment, and held that the employer dominated, interfered with, and supported the organizations in violation of section 8(a)(2). A Federal court of appeals, in reversing this decision, held that although the committees were dominated and supported by the employer, they were not labor organizations within the meaning of section 2(5), stating that the term "dealing with" as used in that section means "bargaining with" and that these committees did not engage in collective bargaining within the usual concept of that term. In addition, the court of appeals held that employee committees were excluded from the definition of labor organization by the 1947 amendment to section 9(a) which provides, in part, that an employee or group of employees shall have the right to present grievances to their employer without the intervention of a bargaining representative, since groups with which an employer may discuss grievances are necessarily excluded from the definition of labor organizations with which an employer may not interfere under section 8(a)(2).

In reversing, the U.S. Supreme Court rejected the arguments of the lower court and held that employee committees are labor organizations within the meaning of the act. With regard to section 2(5), the Court pointed out that when the provision was originally considered by the U.S. Senate, an amendment was proposed which would have substituted the term "bargaining collectively" for the term "dealing." This proposal was not adopted. Therefore, the Court stated, it is clear that the U.S. Congress, having rejected the more limited term "bargaining collectively" and adopted the term "dealing," did not intend that it should be limited to and mean only "bargaining with" as found by the lower court. Moreover, with regard to section 9(a), the Court found that the legislative history does not show an intent of the Congress

*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 *NLRB v. Cabot Carbon Co.* (U.S. Sup. Ct., June 8, 1959).

to eliminate employee committees from the definition of labor organization. The 1947 amendment to section 9(a), which provides that an employee or employee groups may present grievances personally, does not have the effect of a proposal that was rejected which would have permitted an employer to form a committee of employees, in certain instances, to discuss matters of mutual interest without having such activities constitute evidence of an unfair labor practice.

Conduct Subsequent to Filing of Charge. The U.S. Supreme Court held² that the NLRB is not precluded from dealing with unfair labor practices which are "related to those alleged in the charge and which grow out of them while the proceeding is pending before the Board."

After the employer and the certified bargaining representative in this case had negotiated for almost a year without reaching an agreement, the union filed a charge with the NLRB, alleging that the employer was violating section 8(a)(5) of the NLRA by refusing to bargain collectively. Several months later, during which there was no progress in negotiations, the employer unilaterally put into effect a general wage increase without prior notice to the union. The regional director of the NLRB, who had originally refused to issue a complaint on the ground that there was insufficient evidence of a violation, then reconsidered the circumstances and issued the complaint. The NLRB found that the employer had refused to bargain collectively and expressly held that the unilateral wage increase, although occurring subsequent to the original charge and not the subject of an amended charge, was properly included as a subject of the complaint. Moreover, the Board's finding of a violation was largely influenced by this specific conduct of the employer. A Federal court of appeals subsequently refused the Board's petition for enforcement of its order to the company to cease and desist from refusing to bargain collectively.

Reversing the court of appeals, the U.S. Supreme Court upheld the NLRB's unfair labor practice finding which was based, in part, on conduct which occurred after the complaint was filed. The Court stated that a charge filed with the NLRB is not to be measured by the standards applicable to a pleading in a private lawsuit in-

asmuch as its purpose is merely to set in motion the machinery of an inquiry. To confine the Board in its inquiry and in framing the complaint to the specific matters alleged in the charge would reduce the statutory machinery to a vehicle for the vindication of private rights. This would be alien to the basic purpose of the act, the Court stated, since the NLRB was created not to adjudicate private controversies but to advance the public interest in eliminating obstructions to interstate commerce.

Picketing at a Neutral Gate. The NLRB held³ that a union which picketed a gate customarily reserved by the employer for the exclusive use of independent contractors and their employees was engaging in an unlawful secondary boycott.

The employer in this case, who regularly had various independent contractors perform renovating and maintenance work at his plant, had for several years reserved one of the five entrances for the contractors and their employees. A sign at the gate indicated the restriction on its use, and the rule was strictly enforced. When a strike occurred at the plant, all five gates were picketed. The pickets carried signs proclaiming that the employer was unfair and orally requested the employees of the independent contractors to respect the picket line at the restricted gate.

In ruling on the ensuing unfair labor practice charge brought by the employer, the NLRB found that the union's object in picketing the reserved gate was "to enmesh these employees of the neutral employers in its dispute with the company," and to induce the employees of the contractors to engage in a concerted refusal to work for the purpose of forcing the independent contractors to cease doing business with the employer in violation of section 8(b)(4)(A) of the act. On the other hand, in the opinion of a concurring member of the Board, the reason that the activity constituted an illegal secondary boycott was that the picketing was not reasonably close to the "situation" of the labor dispute within the rules established by the Board.⁴

² *NLRB v. Fant Milling Co.* (U.S. Sup. Ct., June 15, 1959).

³ *Local 761, International Electrical Workers and General Electric Co.*, 123 NLRB No. 180 (June 8, 1959).

⁴ See *Sailors' Union of the Pacific (Moore Drydock)*, 92 NLRB 547 (1950).

Individual as Labor Organization. The NLRB held⁵ that when an individual is designated by a group of employees as their collective bargaining agent and petitions the Board for certification as an exclusive bargaining representative, he becomes a labor organization within the meaning of the NLRA and is entitled to the same rights and subject to the same duties under the act as a traditional labor organization, including compliance with filing requirements.

In this case, an individual received a majority of votes in a representation election and was certified by the Board as the bargaining representative of a group of employees although he had not complied with the filing requirements of the amended NLRA. Subsequently, he and the employer entered into a collective bargaining contract which included a union security clause. Employees aggrieved by the inclusion of this clause in the contract filed unfair labor practice charges alleging that the union security clause violated section 8(a) (1) and (3) of the act.

The issue before the Board was whether a union security agreement between an individual certified as bargaining representative and an employer was authorized by section 8(a) (3) of the act. This provision makes it unlawful for an employer to encourage or discourage membership in a labor organization by discrimination in regard to hire or tenure of employment, except that an employer is not prohibited from making an agreement with a labor organization requiring membership therein as a condition of employment within a prescribed time after the beginning of the employment, if the labor organization is the certified representative of the employees and has complied with the filing requirements of the act. Reasoning that only labor organizations are authorized to enter into security agreements under this section, the Board considered whether an individual representative is a labor organization within the meaning of sec-

tion 2(5) which defines labor organizations to include any agency or employee representation committee or plan in which employees participate and which exists for the purpose of collective bargaining. Finding that the broad definition was intended to guarantee independence of employee action, the Board held that when a group of employees initiate a plan for bargaining by authorizing an individual to represent them, they create a labor organization which is entitled to the same considerations as a traditional organization.⁶ Furthermore, they stated, inasmuch as an individual representative is a labor organization authorized to enter into a security agreement, he is also subject to the filing requirements prescribed for labor organizations under the act, and must comply with the requirements before certification. The Board held that since the individual representative in this instance had not complied with the requirements, the union security provision was in violation of the act and ordered that enforcement of the provision cease unless the individual representative complied with the filing requirements within 30 days.

One member of the Board, concurring in part and dissenting in part, agreed with the majority except as to the allowance of a grace period during which the individual representative could achieve compliance. In the opinion of this member, compliance is a prerequisite to certification, and the certification of a representative prior to compliance is a nullity.

In a concurring opinion, another member of the Board reasoned that an individual representative is not a labor organization and, therefore, not entitled to enter into a security agreement. Thus, he asserted, the execution and enforcement of the agreement is a violation of the act.

Approval of Mutual Aid Strike Pact. The Civil Aeronautics Board approved,⁷ subject to certain conditions, an agreement between six airlines relating to mutual assistance in the event of strikes, holding that the agreement is not adverse to the public interest or in violation of either the Railway Labor Act⁸ or the Federal Aviation Act.⁹ This is the first decision by a Federal Government agency on the legality of such employer mutual aid.

⁵ *Grand Union Co. and Schultz*, 123 NLRB No. 191 (June 12, 1959).

⁶ The Board noted that this decision is not in accord with *Bonnaz Hand Embroiderers v. NLRB*, 230 F. 2d 47 (1956), in which the Federal Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia held that an individual representative was not a labor organization when construing a different provision of section 8.

⁷ *Six Carrier Mutual Aid Pact*, Civil Aeronautics Board, No. 9977, May 20, 1959.

⁸ 45 U.S.C. § 151 et seq. (1952).

⁹ 72 Stat. 731 (1958).

Six certified air carriers entered into an agreement, effective October 1958, providing for mutual assistance in the event any party's flight operations are shut down by reason of a strike (1) to enforce demands in excess of, or opposed to, the recommendations of a Presidential emergency board, (2) called before the striking employees have exhausted the procedures of the Railway Labor Act, or (3) which is "otherwise unlawful." Under the agreement, each party is to pay to the strike-bound carrier the amount of its increased revenues attributable to the strike, less applicable direct expenses. In addition, the strike-bound carrier is to direct to the other airlines signatory to the agreement as much of the traffic normally carried by the struck carrier as possible. The carriers sought approval of this agreement under section 412 of the Federal Aviation Act, which provides that contracts affecting air transportation shall be filed with the CAB which shall approve any agreement which it finds is not adverse to the public interest or in violation of the act.

Inasmuch as the Federal Aviation Act provides that air carriers and their employees must comply with the applicable provisions of the Railway Labor Act, the CAB, in considering the agreement, had to determine whether it violated provisions of that act. Strikes, the Board pointed out, will continue under the pact to cause significant losses of revenue which will serve as a genuine carrier incentive to avoid work stoppages by bargaining in good faith. Therefore, the Board held that the agreement, "although increasing management's abilities to withstand the economic impact of strikes in the same manner that union strike benefits cushion the economic effect on employees," does not change the carriers' duties under the Railway Labor Act to bargain in earnest. Nor are the duties of air carriers violated by bringing carriers not parties thereto into the dispute, inasmuch as the strike-bound carrier may bargain without reference to the policies of the other parties to the agreement, being entitled to financial aid without regard to the popularity of its bargaining position. In addition, the Board held that if the agreement is, in part, a private effort to compel acceptance by unions of the recommendations of emergency boards, nothing in

the legislative history indicates that the U.S. Congress intended to preclude a mutual aid pact among employers for that purpose.

Holding that the agreement will not destroy workable labor relations in the air carrier industry, the Board concluded that the contract is not adverse to the public interest within the scope of the Federal Aviation Act. However, the Board recognized that approval of the agreement would grant immunity from the antitrust laws. Thus, it conditioned approval upon deletion of the clause relating to diversion of traffic by the struck carrier which the Board found repugnant to established antitrust principles, but approved the modified agreement, reasoning that it is based on business requirements rather than an attempt to monopolize and that its operation would not seriously affect competition. Two other conditions imposed were that approval should not affect the rights and obligations of the parties under the Railway Labor Act, nor be deemed a determination of the reasonableness of the financial provisions of the agreement for future rate-making or other regulatory purposes under the Federal Aviation Act.

The dissenting member of the Board pointed out that the Railway Labor Act is an employee-protection statute as well as an overall plan for labor peace, and that it was designed to further these objectives through good-faith collective bargaining. This mutual aid agreement, he asserted, will destroy the practice while retaining the procedure of collective bargaining, as it imposes compulsory multiemployer bargaining without employee consent, and substitutes reliance on economic force for the good-faith bargaining required by the Railway Labor Act.

Veterans' Reemployment Rights

Effect of Test Failures on Seniority Change. A Federal district court ruled¹⁰ against the claim of a reinstated veteran for an adjustment of seniority in a position to which he was promoted after military service on passing the last public examinations required for qualification, when before

¹⁰ *Elliot v. Continental Air Lines, Inc.* (U.S.D.C. Colo., May 1, 1959).

induction he had repeatedly failed one of the tests and, thereafter, had not attempted the examination again.

When the veteran entered military service, he held a seniority date as a junior mechanic. He left for service in January 1951, and was honorably discharged on January 15, 1955; after applying for statutory rights, he was reemployed as a junior mechanic on January 24, 1955. On April 20, 1955, he met current qualifications for the position of mechanic and was promoted to that position in November 1955. He brought an action to compel the employer to adjust his seniority to the date when he claimed he would have been promoted as of right after qualifying, but for military service.

The collective bargaining agreement in effect when the veteran left for service contained the following requirements for promotion from junior mechanic to mechanic: (1) an "E" license must be obtained from the Civil Aeronautics Administration which issues the license after an applicant has passed five written examinations and an oral examination; (2) standard written trade tests, jointly established by the employer and the union, must be passed; and (3) the employee must be senior among "qualified" bidders for a mechanic vacancy. The date of promotion fixed seniority as mechanic.

In the spring of 1950, the veteran had passed the first four examinations for the CAA "E" license and had three times taken and failed to pass the fifth. For almost 6 months thereafter and before induction, the veteran made no further attempt at this examination. He had not applied for or taken the trade test. Neither the CAA nor the contract set a time limit for successfully passing the examinations.

After July 1, 1954, the CAA required applicants for an "E" license who had not fully qualified by that date to take a sixth written examination. From April 11, 1955, to April 30, 1956, as a result of a merger of airlines, the trade tests were waived for promotion purposes. In 1955, by a further change in the bargaining agreement, an

employee with 4 years' seniority as a junior mechanic who qualified for promotion to mechanic was placed on a "mechanics' accrual list" and, on promotion to mechanic, his seniority date in the mechanic position was established as the date of entry on the accrual list.

After military service, in which the veteran achieved the rank of crew chief over aircraft mechanics, the veteran passed the fifth and sixth written examinations of CAA and, on April 20, 1955, the oral examination; he received an "E" license as of the same date.

At that time, no vacancies for mechanics existed. However, the employer, recognizing the veteran's military service as completing the 4 years needed before entry on the mechanics' accrual list, placed him on that list. He was promoted to a vacancy in November 1955, and was assigned a mechanic's seniority date of April 20, 1955.

The veteran had qualified as a mechanic within 3 months after his return from service; much more than 3 months had passed after his entering the service before a junior mechanic, with less seniority than he, qualified and was promoted. The veteran claimed an adjustment of seniority to give him a date ahead of the junior mechanic.

The court concluded that promotion to mechanic here was not based on seniority alone or on any other form of automatic progression but depended also on attainment of the specified qualifications for the job. The veteran, said the court, was not so qualified on induction or, in fact, until April 20, 1955. The court noted the veteran's failure to retake the fifth examination for as long as 6 months before military service and the absence of a limitation on the time for passing all the examinations after application for them. In these circumstances, the court said that it could not find as a fact that the veteran would have obtained an "E" license and passed the trade tests if he had not entered the Air Force. "Such a finding, if made, would necessarily be based on conjecture and speculation, both as to whether plaintiff would have met the qualifying conditions, and, if so, when the same would have occurred."

Chronology of Recent Labor Events

June 1, 1959

THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD held that the mere existence of illegal closed-shop or exclusive hiring-hall provisions in a contract calls for application of the Brown-Olds remedy (refund of dues and other moneys collected from employees under such arrangements) whether or not actual exaction of payments is established, thus extending its previous rulings on the issue. The Board further ruled that when such violations involve a union and one or more employers under a multiemployer contract, the union's responsibility for refunds extends to all employees covered by the contract, while the employers are responsible—jointly and severally with the union—only for the sums collected from their own employees. The case was *Local 138, International Union of Operating Engineers and Nassau and Suffolk Contractors' Association*.

THE U.S. SUPREME COURT denied review in *United Mine Workers v. Meadow Creek Coal Co.*, thus, in effect, upholding a lower court decision awarding an employer compensatory and punitive damages for the results of the use by the union's agents of violence and threats of violence as a means of organizing mineworkers. The union's conduct, which injured the employer's business, was a violation of the employer's rights under the common law of Tennessee.

By the end of the month, 15 similar suits had been filed in Federal Courts against the UMW by Kentucky and Tennessee coal companies asking for a total of more than \$15 million in damages allegedly caused by the union's organizational strike in southern coal mines (see Chron. item for Apr. 24, 1959, MLR, June 1959).

June 8

THE U.S. SUPREME COURT ruled, in *NLRB v. Cabot Carbon Co.*, that employee committees which were established and supported by the employer with the approval of a majority of the employees and which dealt with management concerning grievances and conditions of work but never attempted to conclude collective bargaining contracts were "labor organizations" within the meaning of the Labor Management Relations Act. (See also p. 905 of this issue.)

ON THE SAME DAY, the U.S. Supreme Court denied review of the Michigan Supreme Court decision in *Park v. Appeal Board of Michigan Employment Security Commission and Ford Motor Co.* (see Chron. item for Jan. 12, 1959, MLR, Mar. 1959) that employees of Ford plants in Michi-

gan who had been idled by a 1953 strike in the company's plants in Ohio were not disqualified for employment compensation under the Michigan Employment Security Act, since the plants in the two States were not one establishment within the meaning of the act. The Supreme Court said that no Federal question was involved.

June 9

B. F. GOODRICH Co. and the United Rubber Workers settled a 54-day strike of 14,000 workers at plants in eight cities by signing a 2-year master contract covering working conditions and supplemental unemployment benefits, and a 5-year welfare agreement on pensions, severance pay, and insurance. Wages were not an issue.

On June 12, agreement with the Firestone Tire and Rubber Co. ended a 58-day strike of 18,000 workers in eight cities. The settlement, the last to be reached by industry's Big Four this year, was basically similar to that of the Goodrich Co. (See also p. 913 of this issue.)

June 10

THE U.S. COURT OF APPEALS for the District of Columbia unanimously upheld most of the major points of a district court order directing Teamster officials to carry out the demands of the court-appointed board of monitors to rid the union of corruption. (See Chron. item for Feb. 9, 1959, MLR, Apr. 1959, and also p. 917 of this issue.) The appellate court ruled, however, that the monitors have only advisory powers and their recommendations must have court approval before they become mandatory orders to the union. The court also ruled that Godfrey P. Schmidt, whose removal as monitor the Teamsters requested, was in a potential conflict-of-interest position as a board member since he had represented employers in negotiations with Teamster locals.

On June 26, Mr. Schmidt resigned as monitor, pleading inability to serve because of the Teamsters' "retaliations and reprisals" against him, and—in addition—citing the court's finding as one of the reasons for his action.

June 12

THE NLRB RULED, in *Grand Union Co. and Schultz*, that under the Labor Management Relations Act employees have the right to authorize an individual to represent them for bargaining purposes and, thus, to create a "labor organization . . . entitled to the same considerations . . . as is a traditional labor organization" and subject to the same responsibilities under the act. (See also p. 907 of this issue.)

June 14

MEMBERS of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers ratified a 2-year agreement with E. R. Squibb & Sons, ending a 40-day strike of 2,300 production and maintenance employees at plants in Brooklyn, N.Y., and New Brunswick, N.J. The pact called for wage increases of 5.5 percent the first year and 3.5 percent the last year, and for improved health, welfare, and severance pay benefits.

June 15

THE U.S. SUPREME COURT ruled, in *NLRB v. Fant Milling Co.*, that an employer's unilateral wage raise 4 months after a union had filed a refusal-to-bargain charge was a proper subject for consideration by the Board in deciding that the employer had violated the Taft-Hartley Act by refusing to bargain. (See also p. 906 of this issue.)

June 17

THE PRESIDENTS of two large trucking concerns, Roy Fruehauf of the Fruehauf Trailer Co. and Burge M. Seymour of the Associated Transport, Inc., as well as their firms and the Brown Equipment & Manufacturing Co., a subsidiary of Associated Transport, were indicted by a Federal grand jury in New York City on charges of violating the Taft-Hartley Act by loaning \$200,000 in 1954 to the then Teamster president, Dave Beck, who also was indicted for accepting the loan. (See Chron. item for Feb. 19, 1959, MLR, Apr. 1959.)

June 18

THE INTERNATIONAL PAPER Co. and three unions—the United Papermakers and Paperworkers, the Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, and the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers—signed a 2-year agreement for about 13,000 workers at 10 plants of the company's Southern Kraft Division. The terms included wage increases of 3 percent in the first contract year and 4 percent in the second year.

Earlier, the Papermakers and the Pulp and Sulphite Workers had reached a settlement with the Pacific Coast Association of Pulp and Paper Manufacturers for about 20,000 workers in Washington, Oregon, and California and, in negotiations with the Firemen and Oilers, had concluded an agreement with the International Paper Co. (Northern Division) for about 4,400 employees of six plants in Maine, New York, and Pennsylvania. (See also p. 912 of this issue.)

June 19

THE INDIANA COURT OF APPEALS upheld a lower court decision that an agency-shop clause in a collective bargaining contract does not violate the State's "right-to-work" law. The court held that the law contains no prohibition against the requirement of the payment of fees or charges to a union but merely prohibits conduct or contract requirements which condition employment on union membership. The case was *Meade Electric Co. v. Hagberg*, of local 697, *International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers* (see Chron. item for May 19, 1958, MLR, July 1958).

June 22

NONPROFESSIONAL hospital workers, members of Local 1199 of the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union, voted overwhelmingly to accept a "statement of

policy" by the Greater New York Hospital Association, representing 81 institutions, as a settlement of their 46-day strike for recognition at seven private nonprofit hospitals in New York City. The policy statement provided for grievance machinery and stated that an "aggrieved employee may be represented by anyone he may designate." (See also p. 914 of this issue.)

Three days later, 37 proprietary hospitals granted recognition to Local 144 of the Hotel and Allied Services Employees in New York City and agreed on a 3-year contract for about 3,500 nonprofessional workers, to be effective July 1 if ratified by union members. The agreement set a minimum wage of \$150 a month. (See also p. 914 of this issue.)

June 23

A FEDERAL GRAND JURY in New York City indicted 11 men, including 6 officials and former officials of the independent Newspaper and Mail Deliveries Union (see Chron. item for Dec. 28, 1958, MLR, Feb. 1959), and a Long Island magazine distributing firm—the Bi-County News Corp.—on charges of extorting money from wholesale distributors of newspapers and periodicals through the use of strikes and threat of strikes and conspiring to restrain trade in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. Among the defendants were Stanley J. Lehman and Harry Waltzer, the union's present secretary-treasurer and business agent, respectively, and Irving Bitz, the corporation's president.

AN AGREEMENT ending a 40-day strike of 5,400 employees of the Public Service Electric and Gas Co. in the Newark-Jersey City, N.J., area was ratified by members of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The provisions of the pact included a package pay increase of over 5 percent and improvements in fringe benefits.

THE APPELLATE DIVISION of the New York Supreme Court reversed the convictions and jail sentences of labor racketeer John Dioguardi (Johnny Dio) and a New York City Teamster official, John J. McNamara, who had been serving prison terms for allegedly extorting money from employers for "labor peace." (See Chron. item for Jan. 8, 1958, MLR, Mar. 1958.)

The following day Dio was released from prison, but was immediately arraigned on a Federal charge of tax evasion. He was released on bail pending further proceedings in the Federal district court in New York City.

June 30

THE Seafarers' International Union announced a job-security agreement with 14 major Great Lakes ship operators, containing various seniority provisions and a guarantee of no discharge without "good cause" for about 3,000 seamen. The seniority terms include preference in hiring for men having seniority with the employing company, leave of absence up to one full sailing season without loss of seniority, and companywide seniority in the event only part of a company's fleet operates.

Developments in Industrial Relations*

Wages and Collective Bargaining

Pulp and Paper. Key contracts signed in June in the pulp and paper industry were expected to set the pattern for agreements for most other workers in the industry. In Washington, Oregon, and California, a 3-percent pay increase, averaging about 8 cents an hour, was negotiated for about 20,000 workers by the Pacific Coast Association of Pulp and Paper Manufacturers and two unions—the United Papermakers and Paperworkers Union and the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers. The settlement was negotiated under a reopening clause of a contract expiring May 31, 1960.

On the East Coast, pay raises totaling about 7.5 percent over a 2-year period were included in a settlement by the International Paper Co. (Northern Division) with the same two unions and the International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers, the latter representing maintenance workers. A 3.5-percent wage increase, effective June 1, 1959, covered about 4,400 workers in six plants in Maine, New York, and Pennsylvania; a 4-percent raise will go into effect in the second contract year.

In the South, a minimum 15-cent increase over a 2-year period was agreed to on June 18 by the Southern Kraft Division of the International Paper Co. and three unions—the Papermakers, the Pulp and Sulphite Workers and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. This contract affected about 13,000 workers at 10 plants and called for a 3-percent general wage increase (minimum of 7 cents an hour) effective in the first contract year and a 4-percent advance (minimum of 8 cents) during the second year.

All three settlements included a seventh paid holiday and liberalized welfare benefits. During 1958, West Coast negotiations had resulted in a 2.5-percent raise for men, 5 cents an hour for women, and additional increases for maintenance

workers; the 1958 wage increases at both the Northern and Southern Divisions of International Paper Co. had amounted to about 5 cents an hour.

Lumber. A series of 2-year contracts covering over 70,000 workers employed in the Pacific-Northwest lumber industry were negotiated during June by two unions, the Carpenters and Joiners of America (Lumber and Sawmill branch) and the International Woodworkers of America. Both settlements were valued at 20.5 cents an hour; the CJA settlements placed emphasis on liberalizing fringe benefits while the IWA contracts emphasized wage-rate increases, thus narrowing differences between existing contracts negotiated in past years by the two unions. In general, CJA contracts had provided higher wage rates but less liberal fringe benefits than IWA agreements.¹ The majority of the latest CJA agreements called for an average of about 2 cents an hour for wages (in the form of classification adjustments), but set aside 8.5 cents for employer contributions to health and welfare; effective in 1960, the contracts will provide six paid holidays and improved vacations. The IWA agreements increased wages by 7.5 cents an hour and provided an additional 2.5-cent increase for classification adjustments; a 3.5-percent raise, as well as improved vacations, is scheduled for 1960.

Food. A package increase totaling 8 percent for northern California cannery workers represented by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and employed by Libby, McNeill & Libby, the California Packing Corp., and members of the California Processors and Growers, Inc., was included in a settlement reached in mid-June. Pay increases ranged from 8 to 34 cents an hour, with new minimums of \$1.67 for women and \$1.83 for men. The 1-year contract also improved fringe benefits, including sick leave, holiday, and vacation clauses. The settlement affected about 11,000 year-round workers and over 60,000 workers at the peak of the season.

In Chicago, 2-year contracts providing wage increases and improved fringe benefits were negoti-

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

¹ See *The Lumber Industry* (in *Monthly Labor Review*, May 1959, pp. 558-563).

ated on June 16 by two locals of the independent Teamsters union representing about 7,500 employees of companies affiliated with the Associated Milk Dealers, Inc. The settlement—which ended a 24-hour strike by about 2,300 inside employees—was based on a \$4.50-a-week pay increase for drivers, a \$5-a-week pay advance for inside employees, both retroactive to May 1, 1959, and additional increases for certain classifications. Deferred wage increases of \$3 and \$4 for drivers and inside employees, respectively, are scheduled for May 1960. Both contracts also increased employer contributions to pension and health and welfare funds and liberalized vacation benefits.

Rubber. Strikes in effect since April 16 were ended by agreements reached in June by the United Rubber Workers with the B. F. Goodrich and Firestone Tire and Rubber Cos. Both settlements, subject to ratification, raised pension benefits to a level similar to that negotiated earlier at Goodyear.²

Cement. A key agreement in the cement industry reached in mid-June between the Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers Union and the Ideal Cement Co., covering 1,900 workers in 16 plants, called for wage increases, establishment of a supplemental unemployment benefit plan, and increased vacation and insurance benefits. In late June and early July, similar contracts were negotiated with the Lone Star Cement Corp., Penn-Dixie Cement Corp., Lehigh Portland Cement Co., and North American Cement Corp.

The Ideal Cement Co. contract—the first 2-year pact to be negotiated since 1953—called for a 10-cent-an-hour wage increase retroactive to May 1, 1959 (when the previous contract expired) and an additional 10 cents a year later. The SUB fund will be financed by employer contributions of 3 cents an hour, supplemented by an additional 2 cents an hour for a contingent liability reserve. Premium pay for Sunday work was increased to time and one-fourth and, beginning May 1, 1960, will be raised to time and one-third. Other

changes included 3 weeks' vacation after 12 instead of 15 years' service, effective January 1, 1960, and after 10 years' service a year later; a \$10 increase—to \$50—in weekly sickness and accident benefits beginning in May 1960; and a more liberal provision for medical expenses.

Metalworking. Pay increases for about 13,500 employees of the Radio Corporation of America, represented by the International Union of Electrical Workers, were ratified by union members in early June. The 2-year settlements—covering workers at six plants in southern New Jersey, Cincinnati, and Los Angeles—called for immediate wage increases ranging from 7 to 14 cents an hour and additional increases of from 7 to 11 cents, effective May 1960.

Similar length agreements between the same company and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, covering workers at nine plants in Indiana, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and California, were also negotiated in late May and included pay increases amounting to 6.5 and 7.5 cents an hour. Additional inequity adjustments were provided at the local level. Deferred wage increases of 7 and 8 cents an hour are scheduled for 1960; according to the union, between 14,000 and 20,000 workers are covered. Both the IUE and the IBEW agreements provided improved fringe benefits, including more liberal vacations, increased hospitalization room allowance, and company assumption of the employees' payment for major medical coverage and a reduction in their premium for family coverage.

A 3-cent-an-hour company contribution, retroactive to January 1959, for the establishment of a supplemental unemployment benefit plan in lieu of a wage increase, was a feature of a new contract ratified in June by United Automobile Workers employed at the Scovill Manufacturing Co. in Waterbury, Conn. A 3-percent pay increase is scheduled for January 1960 and an additional 2½ percent for January 1961. Pension improvements were also made. A modified escalator clause limited cost-of-living increases to 2 cents an hour for the year ending July 1959 and to 4 cents during the second contract year. The

² See Monthly Labor Review, June 1959, p. 675.

SUB plan (the first to be negotiated in the Connecticut brass fabricating industry) called for a fund to be built up to approximately \$200 for each of the 3,200 affected employees, with maximum benefits of 65 percent of weekly take-home pay, including State unemployment compensation.

Other Manufacturing. Two settlements following the pattern reached in late May with manufacturers of shirts, pajamas, and other cotton garments³ were concluded in additional branches of the men's clothing industry by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. The latest settlements, expected to affect about 40,000 workers in the single pants and men's outerwear industries, provided pay increases of 7.5 cents an hour, an additional paid holiday, and increased employer contributions to welfare and insurance funds.

A 10- to 14-cent-an-hour pay increase retroactive to June 1 for about 8,000 employees of the American Viscose Corp. was provided in a 3-year contract ratified in mid-June by members of the Textile Workers Union of America. In addition, across-the-board wage increases of 5 cents an hour were scheduled for June 1, of both 1960 and 1961. A fourth week of vacation for 25-year service employees was also added.

Utilities. The American Telephone and Telegraph Co. Long Lines Department and the Communications Workers agreed on June 10 to a tentative 15-month contract calling for weekly pay increases from \$1 to \$5 for about 22,000 workers. Additional increases were provided for some workers through inequity adjustments and upgrading of 20 towns. Like other Bell System settlements this year, the agreement provided a fourth week of vacation after 30 years; pensions had been liberalized earlier.

On June 22, an agreement was reached between the Public Service Electric and Gas Co. of New Jersey and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, ending a strike in effect since mid-May. Terms of the settlement, ratified the following day and affecting 5,400 workers, re-

portedly included a wage increase in excess of 5 percent and fringe benefit improvements.

The Tennessee Valley Authority, in negotiations with five unions representing 5,800 professional and other white-collar employees, agreed to pay raises averaging 4.6 percent, effective June 28. An average 5.3-percent raise (ranging from \$165 to \$600 annually) was provided in their 1958 agreement.

Services and Government. A strike that had been in effect at six New York City voluntary hospitals since May 8, 1959,⁴ and since early June at a seventh, was brought to an end on June 22 by a "statement of policy" by the Greater New York Hospital Association. The strike, involving more than 3,000 nonprofessional employees, was over recognition of a local of the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union. Arranged by Mayor Robert F. Wagner, the settlement set up machinery for grievances; employees involved in grievances may designate representatives who may or may not be union members. In the event a grievance is unresolved at the final step, the matter may be submitted to mediation and arbitration. Union recognition as such was not included. A \$1-an-hour minimum wage was put into effect, with a wage increase of at least \$2 a week for every employee. Wage levels, job grades, rate ranges, fringe benefits, seniority rules, and personnel policies are to be reviewed annually by a 12-man permanent committee consisting of 6 hospital trustees and 6 public figures; any interested person, "including representatives of any union," has the right to appear before the committee to present his views. Beginning July 1, 1959, time and one-half was to be paid for work in excess of 40 hours a week. Terms of the settlement were expected to be approved by a majority of the remaining 74 member hospitals of the Greater New York Hospital Association.

Negotiations also took place during June between 37 proprietary hospitals in New York City and Local 144 of the Hotel and Allied Service Employees (an affiliate of the Building Service Employees International Union), representing about 3,500 nonprofessional employees. Unlike the voluntary hospitals, the proprietary hospitals, as profit-making institutions, are obligated under

³ See Monthly Labor Review, July 1959, p. 797.

⁴ See Monthly Labor Review, June 1959, pp. 677-678.

Federal and State laws to bargain with their employees. On June 25, a 3-year "master" contract was negotiated, subject to ratification by the employees and the individual hospitals; it provided a minimum wage of \$150 a month for a 40-hour week, effective July 1, 1959. The minimum was to rise to \$160 after 6 months, \$173 after 1 year, and \$182 for the last year of the contract. Other provisions included time and one-half pay after 8 hours a day or 40 hours a week, seven paid holidays, employer contributions for a jointly administered welfare plan, and vacations of 1 week after 6 months' service and 2 weeks after 1 year.

On July 1, 1959, 11,000 Washington State employees received pay increases averaging \$15 to \$20 a month under a salary increase program announced by the Governor on May 13. A similar increase was scheduled for September 1, 1960. The 1959 increases ranged from 4.4 to 8.8 percent, with the higher increases applied to those rates which were farthest behind those in private industry. Increases were to apply to all but about 9 percent of the State's jobs which were reportedly in line with those paid for similar positions outside government.

A 4-percent pay increase, with a minimum of 10 cents an hour, plus a special 2-cent-an-hour cost-of-living increase was scheduled for about 23,000 city employees of Detroit, Mich. Also provided was an eighth paid "personal" holiday and a special pay adjustment for police and fire sergeants and lieutenants.

The Prudential Insurance Co. announced, on June 15, immediate pay increases up to \$5 weekly for about 20,000 officeworkers. The increases, the first general raises announced since April 1957, apply to employees earning less than \$192 a week. Contract negotiations between the company and the Insurance Workers International Union (the newly merged union consisting of the two major insurance unions⁵) were still unresolved at the end of the month.

Construction. Agreement was announced in late May on a 22-cent-an-hour pay increase for 6,300 members of the Plumbers and Pipe Fitters Union; three construction trade associations in Chicago had negotiated jointly on the pact. Journeymen scales under the new contract became \$3.95 an

hour. In return, the union agreed to remove restrictions on the use of power tools and to permit cutting, welding, and threading of pipes on the job site. This work had been done previously in the shop. Union and management spokesmen both expressed belief that the resulting savings would "more than offset" the wage increase.

In the Chicago area, a 1-year contract providing a 20-cent-an-hour pay increase for about 5,000 sheet-metal workers was signed in early June by three other construction trade associations and the Sheet Metal Workers' International Association. According to a union spokesman, the settlement brought the journeyman scale to \$3.95 an hour.

In Arizona, about 15,000 workers represented by the Carpenters, Laborers, Cement Masons, and Teamsters unions received pay increases on June 1 ranging from 18 to 25 cents an hour under new contract terms with five employer associations. Laborers and teamsters received 18-cent increases; carpenters, 21.5 cents; and cement masons, 25-cent pay increases. New hourly scales for laborers and teamsters are now \$2.54 and \$2.62, respectively. An additional 20 cents is scheduled for all four crafts effective in June of both 1960 and 1961.

Negotiations. A 2-week truce extending contracts in the basic steel industry through July 14 averted a work stoppage involving about 500,000 members of the United Steelworkers. A proposal to extend contract terms indefinitely, subject to company cancellation by 10 days' written notice, was first made by a spokesman for the steel companies on June 24. The union counterproposal to extend agreements for 2 weeks, providing that "the economic terms of any agreement . . . be effective as of July 1, 1959," was rejected by the steel producers. On June 25, USW President David J. McDonald wrote to President Eisenhower requesting establishment of an impartial factfinding board. The President said he believed this suggestion would not be in line with the Government's policy on nonintervention and suggested that the parties continue talking "without interruption of production until all of the terms and conditions of a new contract are agreed upon." The union proposed and the industry agreed to a 2-week extension—without any commitment on retroactivity. Formal agreements extending the contracts

⁵ See Monthly Labor Review, July 1959, pp. 793-794.

were signed by the union and the 12 major companies on June 28.

Union Developments

Conventions. Several conventions held in June by unions whose membership consists primarily of workers in nonmanufacturing industries or white-collar jobs reflected their concern over organizing problems. Thus, while delegates to the June 1959 convention of the Retail Clerks International Association heard a report of a 30-percent membership gain since their 1955 convention, they approved a program calling for a \$2 million organizing campaign in order to keep up with mergers and industry expansion. In support, minimum local dues were raised from \$3 to \$4 monthly and per capita payments were increased to \$1.10 (from 85 cents), with additional advances of 5 cents a year for the next 3 years.

Approval of a 50-cent-a-month increase in the per capita tax to finance expanding organizing campaigns, services, public relations, and other commitments was voted by delegates attending the 21st annual convention of the Communications Workers of America. The new per capita payments are \$2 a month (plus continuation of 50 cents earmarked for the international's defense fund). The international has been operating at a deficit for some time. Executive officers of the union were all reelected, although President Joseph A. Beirne faced opposition from Edward J. Ward of St. Louis, Mo., who lost by a vote of 230,227 to 13,281. Mr. Ward and other members of his local executive board had earlier been refused delegate seats by convention vote following charges that they had supported an unaffiliated rival union. An amendment to the union's constitution whereby members charged with dual unionism will be tried on an international instead of a local level, was subsequently approved. It had been stated that, in the past, some locals had failed to bring charges where they were justified and some local trials in effect "white washed" those charged. In the future, charges are to be heard by a 3-man board, selected by the international executive board from a trial panel consisting of one rank-and-file member elected in each of the union's 10 geographical districts. This board may or may not, at the option of the international,

have a representative from the home district in which charges initiated.

A report by President Beirne pointed out that, in 1958, total Bell System employment had dropped 8.5 percent, but that the number of telephones had increased 2.5 million, local calls had risen 4.4 percent, and long-distance conversations had increased 5.4 percent. A resolution called upon Congress to establish within the Department of Labor a "bureau of automation" to study the problem and make recommendations to the President and the Congress.

Dissatisfaction over conflicting jurisdictional claims led delegates to the eighth convention of the Office Employees' International Union to approve a resolution authorizing its executive board to call a special convention to consider withdrawal from the AFL-CIO and the Canadian Labor Congress "if that step becomes necessary to sustain our rights." In other actions reflecting the union's intensified organizing program, delegates voted a 5-cent increase in the per capita tax (but rejected a proposal for a mandatory \$3-a-month dues level), urged the AFL-CIO and the CLC "to merge all organized officeworkers in the United States and Canada under the banner of the OEIU," and recommended that local unions consider negotiations with independent unions in their area, looking toward eventual affiliation with the OEIU. Union President Howard Coughlin and Secretary-treasurer J. Howard Hicks were reelected to their respective posts.

A charge of "massive retaliation" against striking newspaper unions by newspaper publishers underscored the address delivered by the retiring president of the American Newspaper Guild—Joseph F. Collis—at the 26th annual convention of the union. In answer to this alleged threat, delegates approved a twofold increase in the proportion of dues allocated for their strike fund and an increase in the monthly per capita payment from \$1.50 to \$1.80. Mr. Collis, president since 1953, relinquished his nonpaying post in favor of Arthur Rosenstock who was elected by unanimous vote. The former president became vice president at large.

In Seattle, Wash., delegates to the 62d annual convention of the American Federation of Musicians urged the repeal of the 20-percent cabaret tax in a resolution claiming that the tax was a

"job-destroying" device affecting employment opportunities. In another move designed to improve employment prospects, the convention called upon the Federal Communications Commission to deny license renewals to broadcasters who refuse to use "live" talent. Other actions reversed decisions made in 1958.⁶ One raised officers' salaries (President Herman D. Kenin's, from \$20,000 to \$35,000 a year; the secretary's, from \$12,500 to \$25,000; and the treasurer's, from \$12,500 to \$22,500) and another restored conventions to an annual basis—as opposed to the biennial basis approved in 1958.

A greater political role for labor was stressed at the 10th convention of the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union, held in New York City, June 1-6. AFL-CIO President George Meany, speaking before the convention, declared that in order to defend itself against repressive labor legislation, labor might have to "look for further gains in the political arena" and that perhaps "we didn't do as well as we thought" in the 1958 elections. Commenting on labor reform measures before Congress, Alex Rose, president of the Hatters, agreed that democratic procedures must be safeguarded for union members as well as for the Nation as a whole. To this end, he advocated making "voting in national elections compulsory for every citizen . . ." and "a certain tax exemption to every citizen who fulfills his basic obligation by voting . . ." While much of the convention's business concerned the problem of legislation and what was referred to as "hostile antiunion forces," delegates approved constitutional revisions authorizing the general executive board to make such investments in private enterprises as would prevent the closing of plants in the hat industry. Mr. Rose disclosed that in the past 3 years the union had spent \$6 million in aid to the industry, including the purchase of the controlling stock interest in the Merrimac Hat Co.,⁷ loans to other corporations, investments and mortgages in buildings, and campaigns to help promote the sales of hats and caps. Delegates unanimously reelected Alex Rose and Marx Lewis as president and secretary-treasurer, respectively, enlarged the general executive board

from 17 to 19 members, and abolished the post of label secretary because of the ill health of the incumbent.

Teamsters. Efforts by the court-appointed board of monitors assigned to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters under a court order in January 1958 to obtain enforcement powers, succeeded on June 10 when the Federal Court of Appeals for Washington, D.C., upheld a lower court's order directing the union's leadership to carry out most of the reform demands of the board.⁸ The appellate court ordered the Teamster officers to heed past directives of the monitors, including postponement of their next convention pending sufficient preparation for a democratic election, disciplinary action against Teamster leaders allegedly involved in misuse of union funds, and recommendation by the international of local adoption of model bylaws drafted by the monitors. The Teamsters had contested the lower court ruling on the grounds that the court suit, which had resulted in the establishment of the board of monitors, gave the board powers of recommendation only and not of enforcement. The appellate court held that the monitors' orders per se were not directly enforceable. However, if they are not followed, the monitors may request Federal District Court Judge F. Dickinson Letts (who had presided over the original court suit and has retained jurisdiction over the case) to issue similar orders to the union. Failure to comply could put the union in contempt of court. The court recognized the Teamsters' complaint that monitor Godfrey P. Schmidt had at least a potential conflict of interest inasmuch as he represented the rebel Teamsters who brought suit challenging the election of Teamster President James R. Hoffa and also several employers who deal with the union. Later in June, Mr. Schmidt announced his resignation from the board.

In other developments involving the Teamsters, Mr. Hoffa said that a committee would be chosen to study previously announced plans for organizing the air freight industry,⁹ and that the union would focus an organizing drive in central Florida aimed at "all private industry . . . retailing, trucking, warehousing, and so forth."

Former Teamster President Dave Beck and two trucking company officials were indicted on June 17 by a Federal grand jury in New York

⁶ See Monthly Labor Review, August 1958, p. 902.

⁷ See Monthly Labor Review, March 1959, pp. 303-304.

⁸ See Monthly Labor Review, March 1958, p. 300, and February 1959, p. 184.

⁹ See Monthly Labor Review, April 1959, p. 428.

City on charges of violating Taft-Hartley Act provisions which forbid an employer to pay anything of value to representatives of his employees. The financial dealings involved an alleged \$200,000 payment made in 1954 to Mr. Beck by the Fruehauf Trailer Co. through a subsidiary of the Associated Transport, Inc. Mr. Beck was currently out of jail on bail, pending appeal of two earlier convictions on charges of misuse of union funds and income tax evasion.

Beginning in mid-June, the U.S. Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field once more turned its attention to the Teamsters union. In addition to making new charges (including some relating to bribes to maintain labor peace), the committee recalled Teamster members who had previously appeared before it. The committee's efforts were aimed primarily at seeing what cleanup steps had been taken since the union first came under its scrutiny and at stimulating congressional action on labor reform legislation. The gist of President Hoffa's replies to committee questions was that since Teamster locals were autonomous units, they had the right to elect anyone they pleased and to spend dues money, if they wished, for the defense of officers accused of crimes.

Other Actions. Overtures by Harry Bridges, president of the independent West Coast International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, to the East Coast International Longshoremen's Association (also independent) on the subject of joint contract negotiations were disclosed by ILA President Captain William V. Bradley with the announcement that he had rejected such proposals in a meeting with the ILWU chief held in the Washington, D.C., office of Teamster President Hoffa. Captain Bradley said that he attended the meeting only to "make it crystal clear to Bridges that we wanted nothing to do with him" and to "clear the decks" of past rumors of "secret deals" with Bridges in preparation for forthcoming negotiations with employers on contracts expiring September 30, 1959. Captain Bradley also said he would run for reelection at the ILA's convention in July "regardless of what happens". (Bradley has been mentioned in a waterfront case involving irregular financial transactions; earlier he had reportedly announced that he would not be a candidate for reelection

if he were indicted.) Anthony Anastasia, ILA vice president and leader of the powerful 10,000-member Brooklyn Local 1814, stated, contrary to earlier indications, that he would run against Bradley for the top post. The Bridges-Bradley meeting was given as one reason for his decision. "This meeting with Bridges," he said, ". . . made me wonder if [Bradley's] next mistake might not mean that we wake up one morning and find Hoffa's men running the waterfront."

Representatives of nine postal worker unions agreed in mid-June to draft a constitution for a federation and set up plans for eventual merger. A nine-man committee, headed by President Paul Nagle of the National Postal Transport Association (AFL-CIO), was established to draw up the proposed constitution. Other unions taking part in the merger talks consisted of six independent unions—the National Star Route Mail Carriers, the Post Office Custodial Employees, the United Postal Workers, the Post Office Craftsmen, the National Postal Clerks Union, and the National Alliance of Postal Employees—and two other AFL-CIO affiliates—the Letter Carriers and the Mail Handlers, Watchmen and Messengers. The only large group of postal workers not included was the National Federation of Postal Clerks.

A proposal by the International Typographical Union to raise \$1 million by a \$1-a-week assessment for 13 weeks, to set up union-owned newspapers in Westchester County, N.Y., was defeated by a mail referendum of the ITU membership in late May. The papers would have competed with the Macy chain newspapers in Westchester County against which ITU printers have been striking for 18 months.

The National Labor Relations Board on June 1 ordered Long Island, N.Y., local 138 of the International Union of Operating Engineers to refund dues collected under illegal closed shop contracts. In addition, the Board ordered the local to reimburse those members who suffered pay losses as a result of the local's denial of equal access to available jobs because they associated with a reform group. The local union was currently assigned a monitor named by the international union, after local officials had been charged by the Senate select committee with payroll padding and undemocratic procedures.¹⁰

¹⁰ See *Monthly Labor Review*, March 1958, p. 301.

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

Patterns of Industrial Dispute Settlement in Five Canadian Industries. Edited by H. D. Woods. Montreal, McGill University, Industrial Relations Center, 1958. 397 pp. \$5.

Compulsory Conciliation and Collective Bargaining: The New Brunswick Experience. By W. B. Cunningham. Montreal, McGill University, Industrial Relations Center, 1958. 123 pp., bibliography.

Canada's unique legislative approach to the settlement of labor-management disputes, which has relied heavily on government-sponsored conciliation for more than half a century, has become the subject of vigorous scholastic investigation and interpretation in recent years. The two publications reviewed here provide a stimulating cross section of analysis and discussion of this area of Canadian labor-management relations. The books are in a sense complementary—the one by professor Cunningham gives a general appraisal of the compulsory conciliation approach in one province, the other, edited by Professor Woods, examines closely in a series of five studies the ways in which labor-management disputes have been resolved within specific industrial and legislative contexts.

Broadly speaking, the Canadian system provides for government-sponsored intervention in two stages aimed at renewing bargaining in deadlock situations through conciliation. The first stage involves a professional conciliation officer and the second stage a three-man conciliation board comprised of the nominees of the two parties and an independent chairman. The parties are legally prohibited by law from resorting to strikes

or lockouts during or prior to the conciliation process. If the parties fail to agree with the assistance of an officer, a board is usually appointed. If it too completes its work and no settlement is reached, the report of the board usually contains nonbinding recommendations for settlement.

The familiar Canadian pattern of compulsory conciliation was first established as a result of a prolonged strike in the Alberta coal industry. It has been modified and its area of application extended over the years so that the two-stage compulsory conciliation process is now applied within Federal jurisdiction and in most provinces of Canada.

The study of the Alberta coal industry, together with the four companion studies in the Woods' volume, strives to isolate the forces that lead to settlements in particular industries. There is an emphasis on the role of intervention by the State in the processes of settlement. This influence is rated by the editor of the studies as having limited importance in the character of the final settlement. Editor Woods concludes that the variety and strength of other pressures on the two parties are such as to restrict the role of the government conciliator—unless the parties desire such assistance, and even then conditions for bargaining must be essentially favorable. When these conditions do not exist the third party is regarded in many cases as a delaying influence in reaching a settlement.

Dr. Cunningham has attempted a study designed to give a more precise evaluation of conciliation procedures in the settlement of industrial disputes. He feels that the conciliation officer technique has generally made a valuable contribution. It has the advantage of speed and brings experience into bargaining situations. He does stress, however, that much of its effectiveness is limited by the realization by the parties that a further stage of intervention is highly probable in the form of a conciliation board. By implication, the author suggests that much more can be accomplished if the conciliation officer technique was more strongly supported by the Government through a refusal to necessarily follow them with boards.

These two books have raised a number of intriguing issues about the working of the conciliation process in Canada. They question the pres-

ence of government-appointed personnel at the first sign of trouble in a particular bargaining situation. A question can be raised, however, as to whether the authors have jointly explored all sides of the compulsory conciliation question as it exists in Canada today. In addition to the many examples cited by the authors of third-party intervention actually holding up bargaining or making very little impression on the type of settlement that eventually was forthcoming, there are numerous disputes that can be cited in which the presence of the officer or board has been of material assistance in encouraging bargaining and promoting settlements.

Statistical data available in Canada on the number of disputes and settlements in which conciliation officers or conciliation boards have participated, are discarded by Editor Woods as an expression of self-esteem by labor departments. He has studiously avoided the significance of the figures as a measure of workload—a significance clear to administrators of labor legislation. All would agree that there is not necessarily any causal relationship between the presence of the third party and the evolution of a settlement. But the administrator sees, on the one hand, the evidence of widespread participation by conciliation officers and boards in a functioning labor relations system; on the other hand, he encounters little or no evidence of a concerted effort by the parties themselves to challenge the philosophy of compulsory conciliation. Criticisms have been made by individuals from both labor and management, but no fundamental body of opinion has taken shape which would suggest a fundamental change in the compulsory conciliation system.

—WILLIAM DYMOND

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Canadian Department of Labor

Thorstein Veblen: A Critical Appraisal. Edited by Douglas F. Dowd. Ithaca, N.Y., Cornell University Press, 1958. 328 pp., bibliography. \$5.

All but three of the chapters in this volume were first presented in 1957 at Cornell University in a series of lectures commemorating the hundredth anniversary of Veblen's birth; the others were delivered during the 1957 annual meetings of the American Economic Association.

In general, the rationale of the collection, according to the editor, is "to stimulate interest in Veblen" by clarifying the "virtues" and "defects" of his work in relation to those of "contemporary social science."

As would be expected in view of Veblen's own far-ranging interests, the authors include at least one sociologist, a physicist, a Marxian scholar, and economists—many of whom have additional qualifications in anthropology, law, or philosophy. Also to be expected is the diversity of subjects which reflect the authors' awareness of the broad questions Veblen raised in the fields of economic theory, history, Marxism, economic growth, comparative economic systems and sociology, business organization and finance, education, and social psychology.

The novelty of the book, as well as the source of its strength and usefulness, lies in the sympathy and perception which the authors bring to Veblen's often controversial stand on these problems. Indeed one paper concludes that "many of his most serious shortcomings can be remedied without giving up anything more weighty than his confusions." Though many of the writers similarly concur in the iconoclasm with which Veblen approached and described the institutions of modern capitalism, many do not. However, even the latter demonstrate willingness to consider the individual arguments in context and on grounds of merit. In this volume, there is a minimum of psychological analysis which confuses the soundness of an argument with the motives for its advancement—an error all too common in evaluations of Veblen which emphasize his capacities as a social satirist.

When taken as a whole, these papers provide an excellent introduction to Veblen's theoretical postulates and contributions (a value which is reinforced by the appended bibliography of his published writings and the numerous footnote citations to other literature). Illustrative of this character of the book are: (1) The discussion of Veblen's concept of instincts by Ayres and by Hill who describes it as "less akin to that of William McDougall than to that of William James or John Dewey"; (2) the remarks on Veblen's theory of value by Nabers and Zinke which show its instrumentalist or pragmatic orientation; (3) the statements by Dorfman, Copeland, and Dowd which document Veblen's role in the move-

ment toward statistical and other empirical methods of macroeconomics; (4) Brockie's comparisons of the cycle theories of Veblen and Keynes which indicate an essential though complementary role for Veblen's stagnationist approach; and (5) the many thoughtful contrasts between Veblen and Marx pointed out by Hill and Sweezy which should end the identification of these thinkers by economists who think conservatively but indiscriminately in matters concerning their less orthodox colleagues.

The only major shortcoming of the book is its failure fully to develop these fundamental points. In many respects, the characterization of Veblen as "something more than an economist" is convincing, but the nature of his most basic contribution to general social theory is never made fully explicit. One wishes that the functionalism manifest in, for instance, *The Theory of the Leisure Class*, could also be described here so as to show in detail Veblen's ability to see the subtle threads which permeate and determine an entire social structure. It is interesting to remember that Veblen's application of this method antedated by many years that of the great modern pioneer of social anthropology, Radcliffe-Brown. Also of interest is to note the possibility that in social analysis of this type which comprehends technological elements, Veblen as yet has no equal.

—JOSEPH A. BRACKETT

Division of Manpower and Employment Statistics
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Working Union-Management Relations: The Sociology of Industrial Relations. By Robert Dubin. Englewood Cliffs, N.J., Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1958. 291 pp., bibliography. \$5.95.

To the growing list of books on industrial relations, Professor Dubin has added a study written from a sociological standpoint, designed to give a fresh interpretation to existing facts. It is the second of two volumes dealing with the issues and problems confronting a highly industrialized society, the first volume being *The World of Work* (reviewed in the January 1959 issue of this periodical).

Although the book's title might indicate that it is limited to union-management relations, it

actually encompasses a far broader field. The author first explores various aspects of business management, then discusses labor unions, their functions, goals, and tactics, and it is not until the last two sections of the book that he comes to grips with collective bargaining and related issues, notably industrial disputes and social policy. Throughout the book, the bases of union and management decisionmaking are singled out for special analysis.

The reviewer is confronted with the problem of having to guess which audience this study is meant to attract. Such sentences as "Every sizable organization has a directing group called management which functions to establish its goals and policies, and is responsible for their effective achievements" or "Labor unionism is a central feature of industrial United States" and the generous use of pictures lead one to believe that the book is intended for the general reader or the student. On the other hand, what is the nonspecialist to do with ". . . the union elite has not yet achieved a well-defined and clearly delineated status in the society of other elites in the social structure" or similar sociological formulations?

Time and again it is pointed out that the unions have significantly modified management decisionmaking, hardly on original insight. Far more novel is the explanation offered for second- and third-shift differentials: Nightworkers are removed from the activities of normal society and, therefore, "from the normal opportunities for community living and upward mobility in the class structure."

The sociological approach, as exemplified by this book, apparently disdains the use of statistics. Thus, 25 pages are devoted to strikes without a single indication as to their general frequency or duration. Figures on union membership, skimpily cited, are woefully out of date.

Among the book's assets one would have to list the discussion on bargaining behavior, particularly the section on expressed versus real demands. Of help to the student interested in further research are extensive references appended to each chapter and a comprehensive bibliography at the end of the book.

—HARRY P. COHANY

Division of Wages and Industrial Relations
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Arbitration and Conciliation

Reflections Upon Labor Arbitration. By Archibald Cox. (In *Harvard Law Review*, Cambridge, Mass., June 1959, pp. 1482-1518. \$1.50.)

Controlling Costs in Labor Arbitration. (In *Arbitration Journal*, New York, Vol. 14, No. 1, 1959, pp. 1-2, 26-29. \$1.50.)

Australian Boards of Reference. By Frank T. de Vyver. (In *Labor Law Journal*, Chicago, May 1959, pp. 317-329. \$1.)

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The Practice of Collective Bargaining. By Edwin F. Beal and Edward D. Wickersham. Homewood, Ill., Richard D. Irwin, Inc., 1959. 738 pp. \$8.70.

Preparing for Collective Bargaining. By James J. Bambrick and Marie P. Dorbandt. New York, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 1959. 160 pp. (Studies in Personnel Policy, 172.)

Collective Bargaining as Viewed by Unorganized Engineers and Scientists. By John W. Riegal. Ann Arbor, University of Michigan, Bureau of Industrial Relations, 1959. 105 pp. (Report 10.) \$4.

The National Labor Relations Act and Collective Bargaining. By Nathan P. Feinsinger. (In *Michigan Law Review*, Ann Arbor, April 1959, pp. 807-834. \$1.50.)

Employment and Unemployment

State Distribution of Public Employment in 1958. Washington, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1959. 18 pp. (G-GE58-No. 1.) 25 cents.

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Health and Welfare

Health Protection: Trends in Programs and Expenditures. By Michael T. Wermel. Pasadena, California Institute of Technology, Industrial Relations Section, Benefits and Insurance Research Center, 1959. 53 pp. (Publication 10.) \$1.

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"Right to Work" in Practice. By Frederic Meyers. New York, Fund for the Republic, 1959. 46 pp. Single copies free.

Pending: A National Labor Policy. By John E. Cosgrove. (In *Notre Dame Lawyer*, Notre Dame, Ind., March 1959, pp. 165-180. \$1.50.)

The Evolution of Labor Legislation and Administration in Iran. (In *International Labor Review*, Geneva, March 1959, pp. 273-295. 60 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

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Labor-Management Relations, 1958-1959. By Arthur J. Goldberg. (In *Labor Law Journal*, Chicago, June 1959, pp. 379-384. \$1.)

Labor-Management Relations: Both Sides of the Union and Association Picture from the Public Viewpoint. By Clarence E. Bonnett. New York, Exposition Press, 1959. 956 pp. \$10.

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The Knights of Labor in Belgium. By Léon Watillon. Translated by Frederic Meyers. Los Angeles, University of California, Institute of Industrial Relations, 1959. 35 pp. (Monograph Series, 3.) \$1.50.

The Anatomy of British Trade Unions—A Special Survey. (*In The Economist*, London, February 21, 1959, pp. 676-679, and February 28, 1959, pp. 773-776. 1s. 6d. each.)

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The Essence of Management. By Mary Cushing Niles. New York, Harper & Brothers, 1958. 398 pp., bibliography. \$6.

Developing Executive Capacity. By Edwin Laird Cady. Englewood Cliffs, N.J., Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1958. xiii, 204 pp. \$4.95.

Business Organization and Management. By Elmore Petersen and E. Grosvenor Plowman. Homewood, Ill., Richard D. Irwin, Inc., 1958. 678 pp., bibliography. 4th ed. \$8.40.

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Income of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Beneficiaries: Highlights From Preliminary Data, 1957 Survey; Aged Beneficiaries of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance: Highlights on Health Insurance and Hospitalization 1957 Survey; Assets and Net Worth of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Beneficiaries: Highlights From Preliminary Data, 1957. (*In Social Security Bulletin*, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration, Washington, August, 1958, pp. 17-23; December 1958, pp. 3-7, 32; January 1959, pp. 3-6. 25 cents each, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

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Union Wages and Hours: Building Trades, July 1, 1958 and Trend, 1907-58; Motortruck Drivers and Helpers, July 1, 1958 and Trend, 1936-58. Washington, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1959. 38 and 32 pp., respectively. (Bulls. 1245; 1246.) 30 cents each.

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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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⁴ This table is included in the January, April, July, and October issues of the Review.

A.—Employment

TABLE A-1. Estimated total labor force classified by employment status, hours worked, and sex
[In thousands]

Employment status	Estimated number of persons 14 years of age and over ¹														Annual average	
	1959						1958									
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov. ²	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1958	1957 ²	
	Total, both sexes															
Total labor force.....	73,862	71,955	71,210	70,768	70,062	70,027	70,701	71,112	71,743	71,375	72,703	73,104	73,049	71,284	70,746	
Civilian labor force.....	71,324	69,405	68,639	68,189	67,471	67,430	68,081	68,485	69,111	68,740	70,067	70,473	70,418	68,647	67,946	
Unemployment.....	3,982	3,389	3,627	4,362	4,749	4,724	4,108	3,833	3,805	4,111	4,699	5,294	5,437	4,681	2,936	
Unemployed 4 weeks or less.....	2,274	1,405	1,382	1,365	1,600	1,861	1,706	1,632	1,522	1,569	1,716	2,069	2,569	1,833	1,485	
Unemployed 5-10 weeks.....	530	601	565	823	1,176	1,044	771	695	667	644	933	1,198	875	959	650	
Unemployed 11-14 weeks.....	250	263	283	629	509	444	325	272	225	436	399	357	372	438	240	
Unemployed 15-26 weeks.....	387	515	675	767	727	557	520	499	581	573	678	798	931	785	321	
Unemployed over 26 weeks.....	540	605	723	777	737	818	782	735	811	888	972	872	689	667	239	
Employment.....	67,342	66,016	65,012	63,828	62,722	62,706	63,973	64,653	65,306	64,629	65,367	65,179	64,981	63,966	65,011	
Nonagricultural.....	60,111	59,608	59,163	58,625	58,030	58,013	59,102	58,958	58,902	58,438	58,746	58,461	58,081	58,122	58,789	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	47,627	47,935	47,287	46,292	44,968	46,044	47,076	44,114	46,522	46,719	44,440	42,289	45,352	44,873	46,238	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	6,257	6,431	6,615	6,915	7,745	6,880	6,960	9,915	7,221	6,381	6,099	6,336	6,668	7,324	6,953	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	2,945	3,349	3,420	3,496	3,424	3,288	3,313	3,146	3,062	2,751	2,522	2,749	2,863	3,047	2,777	
With a job but not at work ⁴	3,283	1,891	1,839	1,920	1,894	1,801	1,753	1,783	2,094	2,586	5,684	7,087	3,198	2,876	2,221	
Agricultural.....	7,231	6,408	5,848	5,203	4,692	4,693	4,871	5,695	6,404	6,191	6,621	6,718	6,900	5,844	6,222	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	4,923	4,489	3,858	3,226	2,677	2,772	2,845	3,760	4,690	4,268	4,668	4,442	4,861	3,827	4,197	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	1,700	1,455	1,387	1,273	1,217	1,132	1,266	1,369	1,212	1,348	1,339	1,564	1,533	1,361	1,413	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	455	348	425	523	479	504	522	390	376	436	405	485	399	457	416	
With a job but not at work ⁴	152	117	179	181	318	285	238	187	126	144	209	228	107	199	196	
	Males															
Total labor force.....	50,385	48,945	48,653	48,360	48,073	47,981	48,190	48,418	48,756	48,759	50,017	50,359	50,005	48,802	48,649	
Civilian labor force.....	47,879	46,427	46,114	45,813	45,514	45,417	45,601	45,822	46,155	46,155	47,412	47,769	47,406	46,197	45,882	
Unemployment.....	2,403	2,085	2,317	2,971	3,359	3,282	2,902	2,504	2,454	2,615	3,081	3,513	3,521	3,155	1,893	
Employment.....	45,476	44,342	43,798	42,842	42,156	42,135	42,699	43,318	43,701	43,539	44,331	44,247	43,884	43,042	43,989	
Nonagricultural.....	39,942	39,291	38,898	38,338	37,991	37,981	38,464	38,614	38,693	38,623	39,040	38,901	38,588	38,240	38,952	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	34,003	33,630	33,049	32,307	31,433	32,005	32,423	30,966	32,547	32,714	31,608	30,078	32,141	31,390	32,646	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	2,912	2,953	3,157	3,330	3,882	3,434	3,418	5,160	3,505	3,119	3,055	3,362	3,418	3,736	3,461	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	1,292	1,640	1,551	1,504	1,456	1,399	1,414	1,294	1,261	1,122	1,164	1,312	1,246	1,329	1,197	
With a job but not at work ⁴	1,735	1,167	1,139	1,194	1,220	1,143	1,210	1,195	1,378	1,699	3,214	4,149	1,782	1,784	1,748	
Agricultural.....	5,535	5,051	4,900	4,505	4,165	4,154	4,235	4,704	5,008	4,916	5,291	5,346	5,296	4,602	5,037	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	4,255	3,933	3,545	3,001	2,509	2,582	2,644	3,362	3,961	3,691	4,058	3,906	4,214	3,413	3,716	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	860	760	888	906	928	854	933	866	660	787	742	912	733	857	842	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	296	264	333	428	425	448	443	308	281	313	307	330	261	353	309	
With a job but not at work ⁴	124	95	155	172	303	270	216	168	106	128	184	198	89	179	171	
	Females															
Total labor force.....	23,477	23,010	22,557	22,408	21,989	22,046	22,510	22,695	22,987	22,617	22,686	22,745	23,043	22,482	22,097	
Civilian labor force.....	23,445	22,978	22,525	22,376	21,957	22,013	22,479	22,663	22,956	22,586	22,655	22,714	23,012	22,451	22,064	
Unemployment.....	1,579	1,304	1,310	1,391	1,391	1,442	1,206	1,329	1,351	1,496	1,619	1,781	1,915	1,526	1,043	
Employment.....	21,866	21,674	21,214	20,985	20,566	20,571	21,273	21,334	21,605	21,090	21,036	20,933	21,096	20,924	21,021	
Nonagricultural.....	20,170	20,317	20,265	20,287	20,039	20,032	20,638	20,343	20,209	19,815	19,708	19,560	19,493	19,882	19,837	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	13,622	14,305	14,239	13,985	13,534	14,039	14,653	13,147	13,975	14,006	12,833	12,211	13,210	13,483	13,692	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	3,347	3,478	3,458	3,586	3,863	3,446	3,542	4,755	3,717	3,263	3,035	2,974	3,250	3,589	3,491	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	1,654	1,809	1,869	1,992	1,968	1,889	1,900	1,852	1,801	1,629	1,368	1,437	1,617	1,718	1,880	
With a job but not at work ⁴	1,548	723	699	725	673	658	544	589	716	918	2,471	2,939	1,416	1,093	1,073	
Agricultural.....	1,696	1,358	949	698	527	539	635	991	1,396	1,275	1,330	1,373	1,603	1,042	1,184	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	668	556	314	225	168	190	201	388	729	572	610	536	647	414	482	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	842	696	519	367	290	278	333	503	552	561	597	652	801	504	571	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	160	84	92	95	54	56	80	82	95	123	98	156	138	104	107	
With a job but not at work ⁴	29	22	25	10	15	15	21	19	21	18	25	29	18	20	25	

¹ Estimates are based on information obtained from a sample of households and are subject to sampling variability. Data relate to the calendar week ending nearest the 15th day of the month. The employed total includes all wage and salary workers, self-employed persons, and unpaid workers in family-operated enterprises. Persons in institutions are not included.

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

² Beginning with January 1957, two groups numbering between 200,000 and 300,000 which were formerly classified as employed (under "with a job but not at work") were assigned to different classifications, mostly to the unemployed. For a full explanation, see Monthly Report on the Labor Force,

February 1957 (Current Population Reports, Labor Force, Series P-57, No. 176).

³ Survey week contained legal holiday.

⁴ Includes persons who had a job or business but who did not work during the survey week because of illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor dispute. Prior to January 1957, also included were persons on layoff with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of layoff and persons who had new jobs to which they were scheduled to report within 30 days. Most of the persons in these groups have, since that time, been classified as unemployed.

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

TABLE A-2. Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry ¹

(In thousands)

Industry	1959						1958						Annual average		
	June ¹	May ²	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1958	1957
Total employees.....	52,516	51,983	51,430	50,878	50,315	50,310	51,935	51,432	51,136	51,237	50,576	50,178	50,413	50,543	52,162
Mining	705	701	694	688	693	704	713	712	708	711	708	705	717	721	809
Metal.....	98.1	96.9	95.7	93.5	93.5	93.6	93.4	93.7	90.7	90.7	88.8	90.3	92.9	93.1	111.2
Iron.....		35.3	33.9	32.5	31.1	30.9	30.3	31.2	31.9	31.8	29.9	30.4	30.4	30.8	38.9
Copper.....		30.7	30.5	29.3	30.5	30.2	30.2	29.6	27.5	28.4	27.7	27.1	28.2	28.6	32.6
Lead and zinc.....		12.3	12.3	12.5	12.5	12.7	12.7	12.1	11.1	11.4	11.5	12.1	13.3	12.9	16.7
Anthracite.....		14.9	15.3	16.4	18.1	19.5	19.6	19.5	19.3	18.5	18.1	19.4	19.2	20.3	28.4
Bituminous coal.....	174.3	175.5	176.2	179.6	188.2	192.4	192.2	190.5	189.1	187.2	184.5	179.6	190.1	195.2	230.0
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production.....		301.3	297.0	293.9	292.2	296.3	300.7	296.7	296.6	301.5	304.7	302.9	303.2	302.6	326.2
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services).....		179.4	179.8	179.7	180.2	181.1	182.7	182.9	184.0	187.8	190.4	190.8	190.4	188.0	193.8
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	113.7	112.5	109.6	104.3	101.4	102.6	107.3	111.2	112.4	113.0	111.6	112.4	111.8	109.3	113.3
Contract construction	2,971	2,838	2,662	2,417	2,256	2,343	2,486	2,784	2,887	2,927	2,955	2,882	2,806	2,648	2,808
Nonbuilding construction.....	654	571	472	419	437	506	605	652	672	670	656	647	647	569	586
Highway and street construction.....	308.4	254.9	194.0	164.3	175.7	175.7	217.0	286.7	317.3	328.4	326.1	318.1	311.1	256.0	250.1
Other nonbuilding construction.....	345.7	315.8	277.6	254.6	261.6	289.0	318.1	335.1	343.5	343.6	357.7	335.8	313.2	335.6	
Building construction.....	2,184	2,091	1,945	1,837	1,906	1,980	2,179	2,235	2,255	2,285	2,226	2,159	2,079	2,222	
General contractors.....	778.4	742.2	671.8	623.5	650.8	677.8	769.0	789.2	802.1	825.0	811.0	789.4	750.6	869.3	
Special-trade contractors.....	1,405.5	1,348.5	1,273.2	1,213.2	1,255.3	1,302.5	1,410.3	1,445.3	1,453.0	1,459.5	1,414.9	1,369.8	1,328.6	1,352.7	
Plumbing and heating.....	306.8	301.6	292.6	287.6	295.8	308.6	315.3	323.7	321.9	318.7	311.6	299.6	303.6	321.7	
Painting and decorating.....	198.2	174.4	154.0	141.5	147.8	163.8	181.6	189.4	193.5	200.7	197.4	180.4	169.6	164.2	
Electrical work.....	170.5	161.6	160.4	165.6	170.9	177.4	179.3	183.9	187.1	182.2	173.9	166.9	173.2	188.9	
Other special-trade contractors.....	730.0	710.9	666.2	618.5	640.8	652.7	734.1	748.3	750.5	757.9	732.0	722.9	682.2	677.9	
Manufacturing	16,413	16,179	16,034	15,969	15,771	15,674	15,749	15,795	15,536	15,755	15,462	15,161	15,206	15,468	16,782
Durable goods.....	9,553	9,434	9,314	9,217	9,060	8,990	8,989	8,982	8,663	8,814	8,571	8,496	8,564	8,743	9,821
Nondurable goods.....	6,860	6,745	6,720	6,752	6,711	6,684	6,760	6,813	6,873	6,941	6,891	6,665	6,642	6,725	6,961
Durable goods															
Ordnance and accessories.....	140.5	138.9	137.7	138.1	137.2	137.3	136.1	133.9	129.2	130.4	128.5	127.2	125.4	126.7	129.3
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	696.6	664.9	634.5	617.5	601.8	612.4	630.3	645.2	659.3	655.1	645.7	637.0	643.3	621.7	654.6
Logging camps and contractors.....		99.3	83.6	81.8	75.1	81.4	89.4	96.2	100.3	99.0	94.7	92.8	100.2	86.2	87.1
Sawmills and planing mills.....		323.0	313.7	304.8	300.1	302.7	309.8	317.2	324.5	324.4	323.7	320.0	318.4	311.0	331.6
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....		140.9	136.1	131.5	128.5	130.2	132.8	133.4	135.1	133.6	131.4	128.0	127.0	127.1	128.7
Wooden containers.....		45.1	44.4	44.0	43.8	44.3	44.8	44.9	45.7	45.2	43.6	44.6	45.6	44.7	49.7
Miscellaneous wood products.....		56.6	56.7	55.4	54.3	53.8	53.5	53.7	52.9	52.9	52.3	51.6	52.1	52.7	57.5
Furniture and fixtures.....	384.2	380.0	379.0	377.9	376.7	374.4	369.8	373.5	374.3	369.9	360.2	345.5	346.4	357.9	375.6
Household furniture.....		276.3	276.4	276.0	275.3	272.4	267.5	271.1	271.7	266.4	258.4	248.6	246.5	257.1	265.9
Office, public-building, and professional furniture.....		44.7	44.9	44.9	44.4	44.6	44.8	45.0	44.8	45.6	44.5	41.2	42.3	43.8	48.0
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures.....		34.3	33.6	33.1	33.7	34.1	34.2	34.2	34.5	35.0	34.8	33.7	34.3	34.5	37.9
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures.....		24.7	24.1	23.9	23.3	23.3	23.3	23.2	23.3	22.9	22.5	22.0	23.3	22.5	23.8
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	565.5	553.0	543.6	531.2	509.7	507.2	519.0	522.1	519.4	535.0	526.3	519.4	513.4	514.5	552.5
Flat glass.....		33.2	33.6	33.6	24.1	23.5	23.3	22.4	16.4	31.9	30.3	28.3	27.7	27.3	34.7
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown.....		100.8	98.9	97.1	95.2	93.7	96.0	96.4	97.6	98.9	96.9	97.3	95.9	95.5	98.8
Glass products made of purchased glass.....		17.2	17.8	18.2	17.6	17.4	17.3	17.3	17.3	16.7	16.0	15.6	15.4	16.3	17.9
Cement, hydraulic.....		42.6	42.0	40.6	38.5	39.4	41.7	42.3	42.8	43.1	42.6	42.6	43.2	42.0	42.0
Structural clay products.....		75.8	74.7	71.2	68.9	70.1	74.2	75.1	76.0	75.9	76.1	75.2	73.0	73.1	80.4
Pottery and related products.....		47.2	46.0	45.8	45.2	44.6	45.1	45.3	44.7	43.9	42.6	42.1	41.9	43.9	49.8
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....		118.9	115.2	110.2	107.8	107.1	110.1	112.6	114.1	116.3	115.4	112.9	110.8	108.8	112.0
Cut-stone and stone products.....		18.2	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.9	18.3	18.5	19.0	19.0	18.3	18.7	18.4	18.3	19.0
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products.....		99.1	97.6	96.7	94.6	93.5	93.0	92.2	91.5	89.3	88.1	86.7	87.1	89.3	97.9
Primary metal industries.....	1,290.6	1,272.3	1,256.0	1,231.4	1,194.9	1,165.5	1,155.4	1,139.7	1,107.7	1,103.3	1,073.2	1,060.9	1,070.5	1,104.4	1,309.7
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....		643.4	633.5	618.4	591.7	569.3	564.2	557.9	554.5	540.7	525.4	516.5	523.9	536.7	642.7
Iron and steel foundries.....		226.4	225.3	220.0	215.0	210.8	208.2	203.5	188.3	194.1	185.8	189.0	189.6	197.4	233.8
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....		54.9	54.1	54.7	54.9	54.9	55.1	54.3	53.5	53.4	53.8	53.7	53.9	56.2	68.1
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....		12.3	12.2	12.1	12.0	11.9	11.8	11.8	11.5	11.4	11.3	11.1	10.9	11.5	13.2
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals.....		117.6	115.2	112.6	110.2	110.2	110.0	108.7	106.8	105.6	104.9	103.6	102.9	105.5	115.3
Nonferrous foundries.....		64.3	64.1	63.6	62.9	62.4	62.1	61.5	58.7	58.9	56.0	53.2	54.5	57.7	71.4
Miscellaneous primary metal industries.....		153.4	151.6	150.0	148.2	146.0	144.0	142.0	134.4	139.2	136.0	133.8	134.8	139.4	165.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2. Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry¹—Continued

Industry	[In thousands]												Annual average		
	1959						1958						1958	1957	
	June ²	May ²	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June		
Manufacturing—Continued															
<i>Durable goods—Continued</i>															
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	1,099.5	1,085.9	1,074.1	1,063.3	1,049.2	1,052.8	1,057.6	1,061.2	1,028.2	1,056.5	1,022.3	998.1	1,004.4	1,029.9	1,132.3
Tin cans and other tinware	60.4	59.0	57.2	56.8	56.8	55.6	55.3	58.3	59.3	62.3	63.2	61.2	59.9	58.2	59.1
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	135.7	134.5	135.6	135.2	136.1	136.2	134.4	115.6	131.5	124.5	121.4	124.8	128.3	144.9	
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	117.0	116.0	115.6	113.1	109.0	109.2	112.5	113.9	112.5	110.1	106.3	107.0	109.3	110.0	110.0
Fabricated structural metal products	295.7	291.5	285.8	283.2	288.0	294.8	298.5	304.8	308.8	307.1	303.8	301.6	303.0	325.2	
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	231.4	229.2	228.7	224.1	227.1	226.4	223.3	207.8	217.1	202.2	199.0	202.0	210.7	245.3	
Lighting fixtures	49.0	48.9	48.5	48.0	48.0	48.2	48.0	43.8	46.0	43.3	41.7	42.5	44.7	51.4	
Fabricated wire products	57.3	57.5	57.3	56.7	56.8	55.8	56.0	55.2	53.0	51.4	50.0	50.1	52.4	59.0	
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	139.4	137.5	134.6	132.1	132.2	131.7	130.2	127.8	125.3	120.5	114.7	116.5	123.3	137.4	
Machinery (except electrical)	1,626.5	1,615.4	1,593.2	1,576.7	1,550.4	1,513.8	1,493.9	1,474.7	1,461.6	1,466.4	1,436.9	1,449.8	1,471.9	1,501.2	1,737.9
Engines and turbines	101.7	100.4	100.4	99.2	97.2	96.4	95.9	91.2	92.3	90.2	89.2	90.0	93.1	96.4	
Agricultural machinery and tractors	168.6	161.3	158.8	153.2	132.7	123.9	123.1	139.5	138.2	134.7	136.1	136.0	136.9	148.4	
Construction and mining machinery	132.4	129.7	128.0	125.6	123.7	120.2	114.1	115.7	116.9	118.5	119.0	118.7	122.0	153.1	
Metalworking machinery	236.0	233.6	230.0	224.5	220.5	218.5	215.1	209.2	210.8	205.6	211.6	218.1	223.7	287.6	
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	163.0	161.7	160.8	158.9	157.3	156.1	155.4	154.8	155.4	155.1	154.3	156.8	159.6	181.0	
General industrial machinery	220.9	218.1	214.9	213.4	213.8	213.0	212.2	211.0	212.6	211.6	212.5	217.8	220.1	254.8	
Office and store machines and devices	131.6	131.4	130.3	129.5	129.0	130.6	130.3	129.1	127.2	124.1	123.6	124.2	124.9	137.7	
Service-industry and household machines	185.9	184.5	184.3	181.7	177.7	173.6	171.2	165.9	165.2	158.5	163.8	165.7	168.9	189.9	
Miscellaneous machinery parts	275.3	272.5	269.2	264.4	261.9	261.6	257.4	245.2	247.8	238.6	239.7	244.6	252.0	289.0	
Electrical machinery	1,224.8	1,204.0	1,189.6	1,183.7	1,177.9	1,170.1	1,166.2	1,164.9	1,119.5	1,133.1	1,104.6	1,078.5	1,079.9	1,118.8	1,223.3
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	394.6	390.1	386.1	383.4	384.9	381.9	377.2	361.1	367.9	363.7	360.2	362.4	373.5	420.2	
Electrical appliances	37.3	36.6	36.3	35.4	35.4	35.9	37.0	35.3	34.6	33.1	31.9	31.8	34.6	40.9	
Insulated wire and cable	27.9	28.1	27.9	28.0	28.2	28.0	27.6	26.9	26.2	24.6	23.2	24.4	25.4	27.2	
Electric equipment for vehicles	69.7	70.5	70.1	70.2	65.7	65.2	67.8	50.5	63.8	58.4	57.8	58.1	61.8	75.2	
Electric lamps	26.9	26.6	26.2	26.1	26.1	26.0	25.8	25.6	25.2	25.1	24.6	25.6	26.4	30.2	
Communication equipment	600.0	590.2	589.6	585.8	583.0	582.5	582.6	576.0	569.4	554.6	536.6	532.3	551.4	579.8	
Miscellaneous electrical products	47.6	47.5	47.5	48.0	46.8	46.7	46.9	44.1	46.0	45.1	44.2	45.4	45.7	49.8	
Transportation equipment	1,706.2	1,711.3	1,705.9	1,702.1	1,679.4	1,688.7	1,681.4	1,670.4	1,461.8	1,572.2	1,500.3	1,528.6	1,547.8	1,592.8	1,878.1
Motor vehicles and equipment	752.9	747.4	744.6	721.3	732.1	716.8	702.7	506.4	613.0	548.9	579.2	592.9	609.9	630.8	786.3
Aircraft and parts	743.6	748.1	753.0	757.2	756.8	767.4	767.3	763.1	763.7	755.2	751.2	751.2	757.6	861.7	
Aircraft	444.1	448.4	452.0	455.8	456.7	462.0	462.6	459.7	460.9	458.9	455.9	454.2	457.2	522.3	
Aircraft engines and parts	146.4	146.9	147.9	148.8	148.4	152.0	152.1	152.6	153.9	150.9	151.3	151.7	152.6	179.1	
Aircraft propellers and parts	14.4	14.8	15.2	15.1	15.1	15.8	15.7	16.2	17.0	17.2	18.0	18.8	18.8	20.5	
Other aircraft parts and equipment	138.7	138.0	137.9	137.5	136.6	137.6	136.9	134.6	131.9	128.2	126.0	126.5	129.5	159.8	
Ship and boat building and repairing	150.6	149.2	146.3	143.3	144.8	142.3	146.0	142.2	140.9	141.1	142.1	146.9	144.5	148.8	
Shipbuilding and repairing	126.3	125.5	124.4	122.1	124.7	122.4	127.1	124.7	124.6	125.3	124.7	127.6	125.3	126.9	
Boatbuilding and repairing	24.3	23.7	21.9	21.2	20.1	19.9	18.9	17.5	16.3	15.8	17.4	19.3	19.2	21.9	
Railroad equipment	54.1	51.3	48.5	48.3	46.3	45.8	44.5	39.9	44.5	45.3	47.3	47.8	50.9	71.6	
Other transportation equipment	10.1	9.9	9.7	9.3	8.7	9.1	9.9	10.2	10.1	9.8	8.8	9.0	9.0	9.7	
Instruments and related products	336.0	332.4	329.6	328.7	325.2	320.7	320.2	318.8	316.9	313.0	309.1	306.8	308.6	315.2	337.9
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments	63.0	62.1	61.2	60.4	59.5	58.7	58.2	57.9	57.8	57.5	57.5	56.9	58.1	65.1	
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments	90.5	89.6	90.3	88.5	86.0	85.6	85.5	84.7	83.6	81.1	81.4	82.2	83.9	90.9	
Optical instruments and lenses	15.1	15.3	15.3	15.1	15.0	15.0	15.0	14.6	14.4	13.8	13.6	13.7	14.0	13.9	
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments	42.9	42.7	42.4	42.3	42.3	42.1	41.4	41.3	41.2	41.0	41.1	41.3	41.5	42.0	
Ophthalmic goods	25.5	25.2	24.9	24.6	24.3	24.0	23.8	23.6	22.0	23.1	23.0	23.6	23.7	25.2	
Photographic apparatus	64.4	64.2	63.9	63.8	64.1	64.9	65.1	64.9	64.8	64.8	64.9	64.8	65.6	70.0	
Watches and clocks	31.0	30.5	30.7	30.5	29.5	29.9	29.8	29.9	29.2	27.8	25.3	26.1	28.4	30.8	
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	482.7	476.0	471.0	466.2	457.8	447.0	459.3	478.0	484.6	478.6	463.7	444.0	452.8	459.9	490.0
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	45.0	44.6	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.8	46.3	46.1	45.3	43.1	42.6	43.1	44.4	46.3
Musical instruments and parts	17.6	17.7	17.7	17.6	17.3	17.3	17.4	17.1	16.7	15.9	14.7	15.7	16.4	18.2	
Toys and sporting goods	82.7	79.0	74.4	70.8	65.0	71.6	85.2	92.9	89.7	84.2	84.9	81.7	90.6		
Pens, pencils, other office supplies	30.4	30.4	30.0	29.1	29.0	29.4	29.9	29.9	29.6	29.8	28.7	31.5	30.7	32.0	
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	58.1	58.0	59.7	60.0	59.8	59.0	60.9	61.8	61.0	59.6	54.6	56.0	58.2	61.4	
Fabricated plastics products	91.3	91.0	89.8	88.2	86.6	87.9	87.1	87.4	85.9	82.8	80.6	80.0	84.0	91.5	
Other manufacturing industries	150.9	150.3	149.6	147.1	144.3	148.3	151.2	149.4	147.2	142.8	138.6	141.6	144.5	150.0	
<i>Nondurable goods</i>															
Food and kindred products	1,461.6	1,417.0	1,399.9	1,383.3	1,377.5	1,384.5	1,438.6	1,488.5	1,555.4	1,623.2	1,621.4	1,529.7	1,484.3	1,476.4	1,509.8
Meat products	303.2	296.5	300.2	300.7	304.3	312.2	313.4	313.1	312.7	310.0	307.2	306.8	307.0	326.2	
Dairy products	99.7	95.7	93.3	92.1	91.6	93.5	93.9	96.8	101.3	105.7	107.4	107.2	99.8	104.9	
Canning and preserving	180.3	181.2	166.3	161.7	161.3	181.1	211.6	271.7	347.0	342.0	254.5	210.1	220.4	220.8	
Grain-mill products	113.2	111.7	113.3	113.3	113.3	112.2	113.3	115.7	117.0	117.0	116.0	115.3	113.8	114.3	
Bakery products	282.6	281.4	280.8	280.5	280.3	282.3	283.9	285.9	285.4	286.0	287.3	287.4	284.3	287.2	
Sugar	24.8	25.7	25.7	26.6	30.5	41.0	46.0	42.5	28.9	26.8	27.1	26.7	31.4	31.3	
Confectionery and related products	68.4	69.7	70.4	73.0	74.3	79.0	82.0	81.9	80.3	75.5	68.6	71.3	75.4	77.5	
Beverages	208.3	202.6	199.6	196.1	196.2	202.5	208.5	209.5	211.0	216.6	220.2	216.8	207.0	209.9	
Miscellaneous food products	136.5	135.4	133.7	133.5	1.327	134.8	135.9	138.3	139.6	141.8	141.4	142.7	137.3	137.7	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2. Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry¹—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry	1959						1958						Annual average		
	June ²	May ²	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1958	1957
Manufacturing—Continued															
<i>Nondurable goods—Continued</i>															
Tobacco manufactures.....	80.2	79.3	79.9	82.0	86.4	88.9	93.3	95.5	104.1	106.8	96.3	79.4	80.1	90.4	94.1
Cigarettes.....	37.1	37.1	37.4	37.3	37.1	37.0	37.2	36.6	36.9	36.9	36.3	36.5	36.5	36.4	34.6
Cigars.....	27.1	27.2	27.2	27.4	27.3	28.7	29.1	29.1	28.7	28.6	27.7	28.7	28.7	29.1	32.6
Tobacco and snuff.....	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.6
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....	8.4	9.0	10.9	15.3	18.1	21.1	22.7	31.9	34.7	24.3	9.0	8.4	18.4	20.3	
Textile-mill products.....	975.0	965.5	960.3	957.7	950.7	946.1	953.1	958.4	954.7	951.4	946.4	920.4	930.6	941.5	1,004.8
Scouring and combing plants.....	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.5
Yarn and thread mills.....	110.5	109.8	109.2	108.2	108.6	109.8	110.1	109.3	109.0	108.3	104.4	106.9	108.2	116.0	
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	397.9	397.1	398.7	398.0	398.2	399.8	400.2	399.0	399.2	398.1	392.9	394.3	399.9	428.7	
Narrow fabrics and small wares.....	29.7	29.6	29.3	29.1	28.7	28.8	28.5	28.4	28.2	27.6	26.8	26.9	26.9	27.5	29.1
Knitting mills.....	220.4	216.0	212.8	209.3	205.6	210.1	215.6	217.1	216.2	215.3	204.6	208.7	207.0	214.5	
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	88.4	88.2	87.7	86.9	86.0	86.4	86.2	85.3	84.8	84.9	82.0	83.8	84.9	88.4	
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....	46.5	47.3	48.0	47.5	46.7	46.3	45.9	45.3	44.6	43.3	41.7	42.2	44.8	51.5	
Hats (except cloth and millinery).....	10.0	9.8	10.0	10.2	10.0	9.9	10.2	9.8	9.9	10.4	9.9	10.4	10.1	10.6	
Miscellaneous textile goods.....	56.5	57.0	56.7	56.2	56.9	56.5	56.4	55.2	54.2	52.9	51.7	52.0	53.9	60.5	
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	1,193.0	1,183.9	1,183.7	1,214.2	1,207.3	1,180.4	1,183.8	1,183.2	1,181.2	1,184.3	1,172.1	1,120.7	1,122.5	1,156.3	1,198.6
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	110.6	109.2	110.6	109.7	109.7	109.1	109.0	106.2	106.4	109.7	107.2	103.1	107.4	107.3	117.6
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	333.0	328.9	327.5	322.3	315.3	316.4	315.9	317.4	317.7	314.5	307.3	310.4	311.3	316.5	
Women's outerwear.....	336.6	338.2	359.4	359.6	346.7	346.8	345.2	339.9	343.5	348.9	328.1	319.2	339.7	352.1	
Women's, children's undergarments.....	115.9	117.7	118.1	117.2	115.1	116.8	118.7	117.5	115.1	112.6	106.5	109.9	114.1	119.6	
Millinery.....	14.1	17.0	22.8	23.5	20.6	18.5	16.8	19.9	21.1	20.4	16.7	13.8	17.9	18.7	
Children's outerwear.....	73.9	71.2	75.1	77.8	76.1	73.5	73.4	74.8	74.8	76.0	75.4	75.4	73.6	74.0	
Fur goods.....	9.5	8.7	9.0	8.7	9.4	10.5	12.0	12.0	11.9	10.7	11.2	11.1	10.7	10.4	
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories.....	58.5	58.5	58.7	58.0	56.1	58.1	59.9	60.3	59.5	58.3	53.1	55.6	59.7	59.2	
Other fabricated textile products.....	131.8	134.3	133.0	130.5	132.0	134.2	135.1	133.0	131.0	123.5	119.3	119.7	125.0	130.5	
Paper and allied products.....	563.9	556.3	553.1	550.6	549.6	548.8	551.0	553.7	553.8	554.5	550.2	537.8	542.0	547.1	596.3
Pulp, paper and paperboard mills.....	272.6	270.9	269.3	270.1	270.2	270.2	271.4	270.7	271.7	272.3	265.3	267.9	269.4	277.4	
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	151.2	150.4	150.1	149.7	150.2	152.5	154.3	154.1	153.2	149.9	146.0	147.2	149.6	155.3	
Other paper and allied products.....	132.5	131.8	131.2	129.8	128.4	128.3	128.0	129.0	129.6	128.0	126.5	126.9	128.1	133.6	
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	864.3	859.2	858.6	857.8	853.2	851.3	857.4	856.8	858.3	854.8	847.8	844.2	847.2	852.2	857.9
Newspapers.....	320.5	319.0	317.9	317.1	316.4	318.1	318.8	318.2	318.2	316.1	315.7	315.8	316.9	316.4	315.0
Periodicals.....	61.0	61.5	62.0	61.8	61.9	61.7	62.6	63.0	62.4	60.0	59.5	60.1	61.5	61.7	
Books.....	57.0	57.5	58.7	56.4	56.2	56.1	55.6	55.3	55.4	54.8	54.3	54.0	55.0	55.5	
Commercial printing.....	220.0	221.7	222.5	220.3	220.5	221.7	219.9	221.5	220.7	218.1	218.0	219.5	220.7	223.9	
Lithographing.....	66.3	66.1	65.9	65.3	65.1	66.8	66.4	66.2	65.6	65.2	65.0	65.2	65.7	66.7	
Greeting cards.....	20.3	18.9	19.0	19.7	19.6	20.5	21.9	22.4	21.7	21.1	20.5	20.0	19.5	19.5	
Bookbinding and related industries.....	46.1	46.0	45.3	44.6	44.2	44.4	44.0	44.2	45.4	44.2	44.4	44.4	44.5	46.1	
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services.....	68.0	67.9	68.5	68.0	67.4	68.1	67.6	67.5	67.5	67.5	66.9	66.6	68.4	69.5	
Chemicals and allied products.....	846.9	846.4	837.7	827.9	823.5	823.7	823.7	825.1	821.4	816.0	805.9	809.0	820.9	844.8	
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	101.6	101.4	101.1	100.7	100.5	99.9	100.5	100.0	100.7	101.0	100.8	101.7	102.2	108.2	
Industrial organic chemicals.....	322.5	319.9	317.7	314.9	313.6	312.8	312.2	311.3	311.1	310.4	305.9	305.8	310.6	323.6	
Drugs and medicines.....	102.1	103.6	104.0	103.6	103.4	103.0	102.7	102.7	103.2	103.9	103.7	102.9	102.9	100.0	
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations.....	50.6	50.7	50.4	50.3	50.2	50.3	50.5	50.9	51.1	50.0	49.2	48.5	49.3	50.0	
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	75.7	74.8	74.1	73.7	73.5	73.7	73.7	73.8	74.0	74.4	73.4	72.3	73.0	75.4	
Gum and wood chemicals.....	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.7	7.8	8.5	
Fertilizers.....	45.4	46.4	41.9	36.7	35.2	33.2	32.0	34.1	32.9	30.9	30.2	33.7	35.6	35.8	
Vegetable and animal oils and fats.....	37.5	38.8	39.2	39.9	40.5	41.7	42.8	42.8	38.9	36.0	35.3	36.1	38.5	40.5	
Miscellaneous chemicals.....	103.8	103.2	101.7	100.6	99.1	101.5	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.6	99.5	100.3	101.0	102.8	
Products of petroleum and coal.....	238.3	236.5	236.6	232.2	232.3	233.2	233.1	233.7	238.7	239.2	239.7	239.7	238.2	249.5	
Petroleum refining.....	188.7	188.9	189.0	181.5	186.6	187.5	188.5	186.0	191.5	192.9	193.5	192.6	192.1	199.1	
Coke, other petroleum and coal products.....	47.8	47.7	47.4	45.7	45.7	46.1	46.6	47.1	47.2	46.3	46.2	46.5	46.1	50.4	
Rubber products.....	262.0	234.8	237.0	260.8	258.4	258.8	257.2	253.7	252.8	245.3	238.9	233.0	233.5	244.6	265.2
Tires and inner tubes.....	77.4	93.1	104.4	102.7	103.8	103.4	102.1	101.0	99.7	98.1	96.6	96.8	100.8	110.0	
Rubber footwear.....	22.5	17.2	21.4	21.3	21.2	21.2	21.2	21.4	21.4	20.5	20.1	20.5	20.9	21.9	
Other rubber products.....	134.9	126.7	135.0	134.4	133.8	132.6	130.4	130.4	125.5	120.2	116.3	116.2	122.9	133.3	
Leather and leather products.....	374.6	365.2	364.5	371.5	373.1	369.3	368.3	363.9	354.2	360.3	362.5	354.5	353.3	357.2	369.9
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished.....	37.2	37.4	37.7	38.1	38.3	38.4	38.2	37.9	37.8	37.3	36.3	37.8	37.9	40.7	
Industrial leather belting and packing.....	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.6	4.1	4.6	
Foot and shoe cut stock and findings.....	19.2	19.0	19.4	19.4	19.7	19.5	18.6	17.8	17.6	18.4	18.1	18.1	18.2	18.9	
Foot wear (except rubber).....	245.8	244.6	249.1	250.7	249.0	245.2	238.6	230.0	237.1	240.6	238.8	237.2	238.1	243.8	
Luggage.....	15.3	15.3	14.8	14.8	14.5	15.3	16.0	15.8	15.8	15.8	14.7	14.8	15.0	15.6	
Handbags and small leather goods.....	27.6	28.8	31.5	31.8	30.8	31.9	33.5	33.2	32.7	31.4	28.0	27.3	29.9	30.1	
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods.....	15.1	14.6	14.3	13.6	12.4	13.5	14.6	15.0	15.2	15.1	14.9	14.5	14.0	16.2	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2. Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry¹—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry	1959						1958						Annual average		
	June ²	May ²	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1958	1957
Transportation and public utilities	3,935	3,915	3,879	3,865	3,835	3,836	3,881	3,885	3,897	3,886	3,897	3,907	3,904	3,903	4,151
Transportation.....	2,595	2,576	2,542	2,531	2,499	2,498	2,538	2,536	2,546	2,523	2,520	2,526	2,527	2,531	2,741
Interstate railroads.....	957.6	942.9	936.4	931.8	930.9	928.5	952.0	951.0	961.0	959.8	957.9	957.9	957.9	957.6	1,123.4
Class I railroads.....	859.8	824.9	817.3	811.8	810.7	824.0	831.1	841.5	839.9	844.4	837.5	836.5	836.5	840.8	984.8
Local railroads and buslines.....	92.2	92.2	92.6	93.3	93.0	94.0	94.2	94.1	94.7	95.1	95.4	95.9	95.9	96.4	103.6
Trucking and warehousing.....	841.0	828.2	823.4	810.2	802.5	830.0	822.6	811.2	781.3	787.0	790.7	790.4	792.5	812.3	812.3
Other transportation and services.....	685.6	679.0	678.9	664.2	673.9	662.4	668.3	679.9	686.9	682.4	681.8	683.4	678.5	701.8	701.8
Buslines, except local.....	40.5	39.5	38.6	38.9	40.3	39.9	40.3	41.3	42.5	43.2	43.2	43.2	42.8	41.7	42.9
Air transportation (common carrier).....	143.2	142.8	141.7	140.1	140.6	124.6	134.6	141.1	141.3	142.0	142.7	143.3	140.3	144.6	144.6
Pipeline transportation (except natural gas).....	25.0	24.9	25.0	24.9	25.0	25.1	25.2	25.4	25.8	26.4	26.7	26.5	26.5	26.4	26.4
Communication	742	742	742	742	744	747	751	752	757	764	769	772	771	810	810
Telephone.....	704.4	704.3	704.0	705.0	706.0	709.1	712.6	713.7	718.8	725.6	730.3	732.7	732.4	768.2	768.2
Telegraph.....	37.3	36.9	36.9	37.0	37.2	37.3	37.3	37.4	37.5	37.7	37.8	38.3	38.3	41.4	41.4
Other public utilities	598	597	595	592	593	594	596	598	599	606	613	612	605	601	600
Gas and electric utilities.....	573.4	571.8	568.9	570.6	571.5	573.8	575.2	576.5	582.7	589.1	588.8	581.9	578.5	577.2	577.2
Electric light and power utilities.....	254.9	254.3	252.5	254.1	254.3	254.9	255.8	256.6	259.4	261.9	262.0	262.0	260.0	258.3	258.7
Gas utilities.....	152.0	151.5	150.8	150.5	150.8	151.5	151.5	151.8	153.4	155.6	155.1	152.3	151.5	149.0	149.0
Electric light and gas utilities combined.....	166.5	166.0	165.6	166.0	166.4	167.4	167.9	168.1	169.9	171.6	171.7	169.6	168.7	169.5	169.5
Local utilities, not elsewhere classified.....	23.2	23.1	22.8	22.4	22.5	22.5	22.7	22.9	23.1	23.5	23.5	23.2	22.9	23.0	23.0
Wholesale and retail trade	11,317	11,231	11,136	11,083	10,990	11,052	11,976	11,382	11,225	11,151	11,011	10,984	11,035	11,141	11,302
Wholesale trade.....	3,058	3,026	3,024	3,019	3,025	3,028	3,065	3,052	3,039	3,016	2,994	2,989	2,980	3,013	3,065
Wholesalers, full-service and limited function.....	1,791.5	1,784.0	1,777.5	1,775.7	1,775.2	1,801.0	1,791.2	1,776.6	1,762.7	1,744.6	1,737.1	1,730.2	1,752.0	1,772.1	1,772.1
Automotive.....	133.2	131.5	130.8	130.1	129.5	129.1	128.8	127.9	127.8	127.6	127.4	126.3	126.5	123.3	123.3
Groceries, food specialties, beer, wines, and liquors.....	304.3	305.6	306.3	308.3	307.4	312.6	311.9	307.7	306.1	299.0	300.8	297.4	303.1	303.4	303.4
Electrical goods, machinery, hardware, and plumbing equipment.....	442.8	442.0	439.8	438.8	438.9	440.5	439.7	438.2	437.4	437.0	436.1	435.9	439.2	457.1	457.1
Other full-service and limited-function wholesalers.....	911.2	904.9	900.6	898.5	899.4	918.8	910.8	902.8	891.4	881.0	872.8	870.6	883.2	888.3	888.3
Wholesale distributors, other.....	1,234.8	1,240.1	1,241.3	1,249.0	1,252.6	1,264.4	1,261.0	1,262.8	1,253.2	1,249.7	1,252.2	1,249.8	1,261.4	1,293.1	1,293.1
Retail trade	8,259	8,205	8,112	8,064	7,965	8,024	8,911	8,330	8,186	8,135	8,017	7,995	8,056	8,128	8,237
General merchandise stores.....	1,412.9	1,414.5	1,388.4	1,388.3	1,348.9	1,397.2	1,422.6	1,473.8	1,420.8	1,350.9	1,336.7	1,361.0	1,433.8	1,457.1	1,457.1
Department stores and general mall-order houses.....	902.5	893.0	890.0	870.0	908.9	1,260.1	1,022.7	946.1	908.1	870.8	863.5	876.7	925.1	944.4	944.4
Other general merchandise stores.....	512.0	495.4	498.3	478.9	488.3	682.5	552.6	527.7	512.7	480.1	473.2	484.3	508.7	512.7	512.7
Food and liquor stores.....	1,612.7	1,608.8	1,604.5	1,597.9	1,582.5	1,629.6	1,610.8	1,597.3	1,595.5	1,582.1	1,590.7	1,594.1	1,598.8	1,573.9	1,573.9
Grocery, meat, and vegetable markets.....	1,170.4	1,167.9	1,165.1	1,162.0	1,152.0	1,179.7	1,168.6	1,155.4	1,146.7	1,130.6	1,139.1	1,140.1	1,149.4	1,106.9	1,106.9
Dairy product stores and dealers.....	223.8	222.6	219.1	218.5	218.8	220.0	221.0	222.4	230.2	234.3	234.0	233.2	227.4	234.3	234.3
Other food and liquor stores.....	214.6	214.0	214.8	214.7	211.7	229.9	221.2	218.5	218.6	217.2	217.6	220.8	222.0	232.7	232.7
Automotive and accessories dealers.....	790.3	788.6	782.0	771.7	768.1	766.3	781.2	763.0	754.5	755.6	755.2	755.7	764.5	804.2	804.2
Apparel and accessories stores.....	596.9	597.1	584.5	597.0	584.3	582.0	717.2	619.3	602.5	590.4	546.7	552.4	591.8	592.1	604.6
Other retail trade.....	3,846.5	3,795.9	3,752.3	3,707.8	3,686.0	3,696.2	3,840.1	3,761.7	3,757.5	3,730.9	3,759.6	3,732.0	3,738.4	3,796.8	3,796.8
Furniture and appliance stores.....	387.9	386.3	387.7	389.0	390.8	410.7	397.2	392.4	388.5	385.1	384.5	385.6	390.2	394.8	394.8
Drug stores.....	369.5	369.4	359.4	359.9	357.9	393.7	360.1	356.9	355.2	353.2	352.9	351.9	355.8	354.7	354.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2,445	2,414	2,403	2,386	2,371	2,363	2,373	2,374	2,380	2,392	2,413	2,410	2,391	2,374	2,348
Banks and trust companies.....	629.3	626.1	626.1	622.4	618.9	618.6	616.5	615.5	616.4	621.9	621.6	615.0	615.3	602.8	602.8
Security dealers and exchanges.....	94.0	92.9	91.4	89.9	87.1	86.8	85.9	85.2	84.8	85.6	85.6	83.8	84.6	83.8	83.8
Insurance carriers and agents.....	896.0	896.3	896.2	893.2	891.0	892.3	892.3	894.2	900.3	906.1	903.7	895.6	895.0	869.6	869.6
Other finance agencies and real estate.....	794.9	785.1	772.4	765.0	765.8	775.3	778.9	785.0	790.8	799.2	799.6	796.3	779.9	792.0	792.0
Service and miscellaneous	6,618	6,583	6,511	6,377	6,333	6,314	6,384	6,426	6,463	6,472	6,452	6,465	6,488	6,395	6,336
Hotels and lodging places.....	502.1	494.1	469.3	466.5	460.9	467.6	473.6	478.6	478.6	478.6	478.6	478.6	478.6	478.6	478.6
Personal services.....	311.8	307.9	305.3	304.3	306.5	307.3	309.0	311.0	311.6	314.3	317.7	318.1	312.7	326.3	326.3
Laundries.....	175.6	170.5	166.8	164.6	165.9	166.9	168.3	169.8	166.5	163.1	167.1	173.4	167.4	169.8	169.8
Cleaning and dyeing plants.....	190.1	189.2	180.9	177.9	176.9	179.2	183.1	191.3	195.3	195.6	195.6	193.9	192.6	189.8	204.1
Motion pictures.....	190.1	189.2	180.9	177.9	176.9	179.2	183.1	191.3	195.3	195.6	195.6	193.9	192.6	189.8	204.1
Government	8,112	8,122	8,111	8,093	8,066	8,024	8,373	8,074	8,040	7,943	7,678	7,664	7,866	7,893	7,626
Federal.....	2,169	2,159	2,162	2,157	2,155	2,157	2,487	2,172	2,174	2,192	2,192	2,192	2,191	2,217	2,217
Executive.....	2,131.3	2,134.4	2,129.4	2,127.5	2,129.6	2,129.6	2,460.4	2,145.5	2,145.6	2,146.8	2,164.6	2,164.7	2,166.8	2,190.2	2,190.2
Department of Defense.....	943.3	945.1	946.2	948.9	954.2	958.5	961.6	963.0	962.5	967.6	968.8	968.5	960.3	1,007.3	1,007.3
Post Office Department.....	542.7	541.5	540.6	539.3	540.0	861.0	542.7	538.8	539.0	541.6	538.9	535.9	562.8	551.4	551.4
Other agencies.....	645.3	647.8	642.6	639.3	635.4	640.9	641.2	643.8	645.3	655.4	657.0	654.4	641.1	631.5	631.5
Legislative.....	22.4	22.5	22.4	22.3	22.3	22.0	22.1	22.1	22.2	22.2	22.2	22.2	22.1	22.1	22.1
Judicial.....	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.6
State and local.....	5,943	5,963	5,949	5,936	5,911	5,867	5,886	5,902	5,867	5,769	5,486	5,472	5,682	5,702	5,409
State.....	1,538.6	1,535.2	1,531.7	1,525.5	1,516.2	1,517.4	1,517.6	1,517.1	1,476.3	1,443.9	1,443.7	1,466.7	1,470.8	1,382.9	1,382.9
Local.....	4,424.6	4,428.0	4,417.2	4,410.9	4,350.6	4,350.6	4,368.4	4,384.1	4,384.7	4,292.7	4,043.9	4,027.9	4,215.0	4,231.1	4,025.7
Education.....	2,773.0	2,774.8	2,774.2	2,771.4	2,735.5	2,742.5	2,742.6	2,716.7	2,716.7	2,730.2	2,230.2	2,223.2	2,483.2	2,563.7	2,401.8
Other.....	3,190.2	3,174.6	3,162.1	3,139.8	3,131.3	3,143.0	3,159.1	3,150.1	3,195.1	3,255.6	3,248.4	3,198.5	3,138.2	3,006.8	3,006.8

¹ Beginning with the August 1958 issue, figures for

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

Industry	1959						1958						Annual average		
	June ²	May ²	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1958	1957
	Mining		555	547	542	547	557	566	563	560	564	559	556	569	572
Metal		80.6	79.4	77.2	77.4	77.6	76.9	77.0	73.8	74.3	72.1	73.5	76.4	76.5	94.4
Iron		30.6	29.3	27.9	26.6	26.4	25.8	26.7	27.3	27.3	25.7	25.7	25.8	26.1	33.9
Copper		25.3	25.1	24.0	25.2	25.1	25.0	24.4	22.5	23.2	22.4	22.0	22.9	23.4	27.3
Lead and zinc		10.0	9.9	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.2	9.7	8.6	9.2	9.3	9.7	10.8	10.5	14.1
Anthracite		13.2	13.5	14.6	16.2	17.6	17.7	17.5	17.5	16.7	16.2	17.5	17.4	18.5	26.4
Bituminous coal		156.2	156.6	160.4	167.9	171.4	171.4	169.5	168.3	166.2	163.3	158.0	169.2	173.8	208.4
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production		210.6	205.9	203.1	201.1	205.6	209.7	205.8	205.7	210.8	213.3	211.8	211.4	211.1	238.0
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services)		104.9	105.0	105.1	105.4	106.3	108.0	108.1	109.3	112.9	115.2	115.6	114.8	112.9	122.6
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying		94.7	91.8	87.1	84.2	85.1	80.7	93.4	94.8	95.5	93.9	95.1	94.8	91.9	96.3
Contract construction		2,444	2,275	2,043	1,889	1,975	2,115	2,407	2,508	2,544	2,570	2,503	2,432	2,278	2,442
Nonbuilding construction		574	493	398	347	366	434	532	580	598	596	581	573	497	515
Highway and street construction		281.0	228.6	169.8	140.6	151.8	192.9	261.8	292.3	303.4	301.0	293.0	285.6	231.8	226.8
Other nonbuilding construction		292.5	264.0	228.4	206.8	214.0	241.1	269.8	287.5	294.7	294.8	288.4	287.4	265.1	288.5
Building construction		1,870	1,782	1,645	1,542	1,609	1,681	1,875	1,928	1,946	1,974	1,922	1,859	1,781	1,927
General contractors		681.1	647.9	582.5	535.0	562.3	589.0	680.5	698.5	709.1	730.1	717.0	695.5	658.1	772.6
Special-trade contractors		1,188.4	1,134.5	1,062.5	1,006.6	1,046.5	1,092.0	1,194.2	1,229.9	1,236.9	1,244.0	1,204.5	1,163.9	1,122.6	1,154.1
Plumbing and heating		249.7	244.3	235.5	230.7	238.7	250.9	267.6	265.8	263.6	260.3	253.7	243.3	247.0	265.9
Painting and decorating		179.0	155.8	136.0	124.6	130.9	146.9	164.4	172.2	176.3	183.9	180.2	163.5	153.3	150.1
Electrical work		134.8	127.3	126.0	130.5	135.4	141.4	143.8	148.4	151.6	146.5	138.9	132.5	138.2	151.7
Other special-trade contractors		624.9	607.1	565.0	520.8	541.5	552.8	628.4	643.5	645.4	653.3	631.7	624.6	584.1	586.4
Manufacturing		12,499	12,299	12,167	12,117	11,937	11,855	11,930	11,981	11,721	11,940	11,645	11,353	11,415	11,658
Durable goods		7,240	7,136	7,025	6,937	6,794	6,739	6,740	6,742	6,421	6,579	6,339	6,270	6,350	6,507
Nondurable goods		5,259	5,163	5,142	5,180	5,143	5,116	5,190	5,239	5,300	5,361	5,306	5,083	5,065	5,151
Durable goods															
Ordnance and accessories		74.3	73.5	73.4	73.0	72.0	72.9	72.8	71.4	66.6	68.4	66.8	67.0	68.3	68.4
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)		632.5	598.9	568.1	551.5	536.7	547.0	564.7	579.4	594.4	590.1	580.6	572.0	578.3	556.8
Logging camps and contractors		93.5	77.2	76.0	69.5	75.3	75.3	83.3	90.0	92.0	93.1	88.4	86.5	93.8	80.1
Sawmills and planing mills		294.7	285.4	276.8	272.6	274.9	282.0	289.6	297.5	297.3	296.8	292.9	290.9	283.6	303.5
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products		119.8	115.2	110.1	107.4	109.5	111.9	112.2	114.0	112.4	110.5	107.3	106.9	106.5	108.3
Wooden containers		41.2	40.6	40.2	39.8	40.4	40.8	40.9	41.8	41.2	39.5	40.5	41.3	40.6	45.5
Miscellaneous wood products		49.7	49.7	48.4	47.4	46.9	46.7	46.7	46.9	46.1	45.4	44.8	45.4	46.0	50.9
Furniture and fixtures		321.0	317.5	316.5	315.8	315.1	312.6	308.6	312.3	313.2	309.8	300.5	285.5	286.8	297.3
Household furniture		237.8	237.7	237.6	237.4	234.6	230.0	233.6	234.4	229.6	221.9	211.7	210.4	220.1	228.9
Office, public-building, and professional furniture		34.6	34.8	34.9	34.6	34.6	34.9	35.2	35.0	36.0	35.1	32.0	32.9	34.2	38.2
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures		25.6	25.1	24.6	25.0	25.3	25.7	25.6	25.8	26.5	26.2	24.8	25.2	25.6	28.4
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures		19.5	18.9	18.7	18.1	18.1	18.0	17.9	18.0	17.7	17.3	17.0	18.3	17.4	18.7
Stone, clay, and glass products		464.3	453.1	444.3	432.5	412.9	411.3	421.9	426.2	422.3	438.1	429.7	422.0	416.5	417.8
Flat glass		29.5	29.8	29.8	20.5	19.9	19.7	18.8	12.1	28.0	26.4	24.4	23.9	23.5	30.9
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown		85.8	83.8	82.2	80.3	79.0	81.3	82.1	83.2	83.9	82.2	82.2	80.8	80.5	83.4
Glass products made of purchased glass		14.2	14.8	15.2	14.6	14.4	14.3	14.3	14.2	13.7	13.1	12.7	12.5	13.3	15.0
Cement, hydraulic		35.3	34.7	33.3	31.5	32.3	34.4	35.0	35.4	35.7	35.3	35.2	35.7	34.6	35.0
Structural clay products		65.9	64.6	61.2	59.0	60.4	64.4	65.5	66.2	66.1	66.3	65.4	63.3	63.4	70.3
Pottery and related products		40.1	39.6	39.3	38.8	38.3	38.7	38.9	38.4	37.7	36.6	35.8	35.7	37.6	43.3
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products		95.8	92.4	87.5	85.8	85.2	87.8	90.3	91.7	94.0	93.0	90.3	88.4	86.9	90.6
Cut-stone and stone products		15.7	15.2	15.4	15.3	15.4	15.8	16.0	16.4	16.5	15.6	16.1	15.9	15.7	16.5
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products		70.8	69.4	68.6	67.1	66.4	65.5	65.3	64.7	62.5	61.2	59.9	60.3	62.3	71.0
Primary metal industries		1,070.4	1,052.5	1,037.4	1,014.7	979.3	952.3	943.4	929.8	898.6	896.5	863.8	851.9	859.3	891.0
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills		537.5	529.2	515.2	489.4	468.6	464.4	459.3	457.1	444.9	428.0	419.1	424.6	436.8	537.0
Iron and steel foundries		196.0	194.3	189.6	184.4	180.5	178.2	174.2	158.5	164.8	155.9	150.2	159.8	167.4	201.6
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals		42.7	42.1	42.5	42.5	42.5	42.8	41.9	41.1	40.8	41.1	40.8	41.0	43.2	53.5
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals		9.3	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.7	8.7	8.4	8.2	8.1	7.9	7.7	8.2	9.8
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals		91.6	89.1	86.7	84.8	84.9	84.8	83.6	81.9	81.0	80.3	79.1	78.3	80.6	89.2
Nonferrous foundries		53.0	52.8	52.3	51.6	51.2	50.8	50.3	47.6	47.7	44.9	42.3	43.6	46.4	58.6
Miscellaneous primary metal industries		122.4	120.8	119.4	117.7	115.7	113.7	111.8	104.0	109.1	105.5	103.5	104.3	108.4	131.9
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)		862.9	851.0	839.5	829.2	816.7	819.6	824.3	827.1	791.2	821.6	788.3	764.9	772.6	795.8
Tin cans and other tinware		52.8	51.4	49.6	49.3	48.2	47.8	50.6	51.7	54.4	55.3	53.4	52.3	50.6	51.4
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware		107.7	106.8	108.1	107.6	108.6	109.0	107.0	87.6	103.6	96.6	93.4	96.7	100.1	115.5
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies		90.0	88.8	88.6	86.7	82.5	82.4	86.1	87.8	86.5	84.1	80.4	81.4	83.3	83.9
Fabricated structural metal products		214.7	210.9	204.5	203.0	206.1	211.7	214.7	219.9	224.8	223.8	220.5	218.9	220.0	241.8
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving		189.6	187.1	187.0	182.4	186.1	186.5	183.1	166.2	175.6	160.9	158.1	161.4	169.4	201.3
Lighting fixtures		38.4	38.3	37.9	37.4	37.4	37.6	37.5	32.8	35.9	33.2	31.6	32.2	34.2	40.8
Fabricated wire products		46.4	46.6	46.3	45.4	45.8	44.9	45.1	44.4	42.3	40.7	39.2	39.7	41.7	47.9
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products		111.4	109.6	107.2	104.9	104.9	104.4	103.0	100.8	98.5	93.7	88.3	90.0	96.5	109.9

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[In thousands]

Industry	1959						1958						Annual average		
	June ²	May ²	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1958	1957
Manufacturing—Continued															
<i>Durable goods—Continued</i>															
Machinery (except electrical).....	1,149.7	1,145.6	1,126.2	1,112.9	1,089.7	1,057.3	1,038.2	1,020.1	1,004.5	1,007.0	976.8	990.2	1,014.1	1,039.3	1,255.7
Engines and turbines.....	65.0	64.2	64.4	64.4	63.5	62.3	61.5	61.1	56.9	58.6	56.8	56.5	58.1	60.7	63.3
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	123.9	117.1	115.3	110.5	91.7	84.0	83.1	83.1	96.9	95.3	91.8	94.0	94.5	94.7	105.7
Construction and mining machinery.....	92.5	90.1	88.8	86.6	84.9	81.9	81.9	76.2	77.3	78.4	79.6	79.8	79.8	82.4	109.4
Metalworking machinery.....	173.9	171.7	168.6	163.6	159.9	157.8	155.0	149.1	150.5	145.6	145.6	151.7	157.6	162.1	218.2
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	113.0	112.0	111.1	109.5	107.7	107.0	106.2	105.0	105.3	104.5	104.5	103.7	105.8	108.5	125.9
General industrial machinery.....	140.6	138.4	135.4	134.3	134.4	133.7	133.7	132.9	131.7	132.0	130.3	131.0	136.2	138.1	166.3
Office and store machines and devices.....	89.5	89.1	88.7	88.0	87.8	88.4	88.5	87.7	86.3	82.7	82.1	83.1	84.0	99.2	
Service-industry and household machines.....	140.3	138.7	138.5	136.1	132.7	129.0	125.7	121.4	120.1	113.3	118.5	120.7	123.2	141.2	
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	206.9	204.9	202.1	197.6	195.9	194.9	190.9	178.5	180.5	172.3	172.9	178.3	185.6	221.5	
Electrical machinery.....	827.1	811.1	802.5	798.4	795.5	791.3	788.9	788.2	746.0	762.2	734.0	711.6	716.4	750.1	857.7
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	269.0	265.1	261.4	259.4	261.9	258.3	253.9	237.7	244.2	238.6	235.1	237.7	247.8	288.4	
Electrical appliances.....	27.8	27.2	27.0	26.2	26.2	26.8	27.9	26.3	25.5	24.1	23.0	22.8	25.4	31.2	
Insulated wire and cable.....	21.5	21.7	21.5	21.6	21.9	21.7	21.3	20.9	20.2	18.6	17.3	18.5	19.3	20.9	
Electrical equipment for vehicles.....	54.3	55.6	55.4	55.3	51.3	50.8	53.1	35.9	49.2	44.3	43.3	43.5	47.0	59.3	
Electric lamps.....	23.2	22.9	22.5	22.4	22.4	22.3	22.1	21.8	21.4	21.3	20.8	21.6	22.5	26.1	
Communication equipment.....	380.5	375.2	375.9	375.2	373.4	375.1	375.7	372.0	368.4	354.9	340.6	339.7	355.4	395.8	
Miscellaneous electrical products.....	34.8	34.8	34.7	35.4	34.2	33.9	34.2	31.4	33.3	32.2	31.5	32.6	32.7	86.0	
Transportation equipment.....	1,233.1	1,229.0	1,225.6	1,203.3	1,215.6	1,207.6	1,199.0	991.5	1,100.1	1,033.6	1,062.9	1,083.8	1,124.0	1,383.6	
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	599.2	594.3	591.1	567.8	580.5	566.8	554.1	357.8	462.9	402.2	432.7	443.5	480.0	630.1	
Aircraft and parts.....	462.4	463.5	469.0	473.2	474.5	482.9	483.7	480.8	480.4	474.1	471.3	476.2	479.3	563.6	
Aircraft.....	276.7	279.8	283.9	287.6	288.2	292.4	293.3	291.0	291.7	291.4	289.1	291.6	291.5	340.9	
Aircraft engines and parts.....	87.0	87.5	88.1	88.7	88.4	90.6	90.5	90.3	90.9	87.7	87.9	88.7	89.9	111.3	
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	9.4	9.4	9.8	9.6	9.6	10.2	10.1	10.4	11.0	11.1	11.9	12.8	12.2	13.9	
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....	89.3	86.8	87.2	87.3	88.3	89.7	89.8	89.1	86.8	83.9	82.4	83.1	85.7	97.5	
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	126.9	125.5	122.7	120.1	121.2	118.6	122.4	118.4	118.0	118.1	119.2	123.9	121.4	127.2	
Shipbuilding and repairing.....	105.6	104.7	103.8	101.7	103.9	101.6	106.4	103.7	104.4	105.0	104.5	107.5	105.1	108.5	
Boatbuilding and repairing.....	21.3	20.8	18.9	18.4	17.3	17.0	16.0	14.7	13.6	13.1	14.7	16.4	16.3	18.7	
Railroad equipment.....	40.1	37.6	34.8	34.7	32.5	32.1	30.7	26.1	30.5	31.2	3.7	33.0	36.1	54.7	
Other transportation equipment.....	8.3	8.1	8.0	7.5	6.9	7.2	8.1	8.4	8.3	8.0	7.0	7.2	7.2	8.0	
Instruments and related products.....	220.9	218.5	215.9	215.9	212.6	209.1	209.6	209.0	207.2	204.9	199.2	195.9	199.1	205.3	226.2
Laboratory, scientific and engineering instruments.....	34.7	34.1	33.5	32.9	32.5	32.1	32.0	31.7	31.6	30.8	30.6	31.2	31.8	36.6	
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments.....	60.5	59.8	60.9	59.3	57.2	57.2	57.5	56.8	56.0	53.4	53.4	54.1	55.8	62.1	
Optical instruments and lenses.....	10.2	10.4	10.3	10.2	10.1	10.0	10.0	9.6	9.5	9.1	8.9	9.2	9.4	10.3	
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments.....	28.8	28.4	28.1	27.9	27.6	27.7	27.0	27.0	27.0	26.6	27.0	27.2	27.3	28.9	
Ophthalmic goods.....	20.0	19.7	19.5	19.2	19.0	18.8	18.5	18.2	17.9	17.9	17.6	18.2	18.4	19.6	
Photographic apparatus.....	38.8	38.5	38.4	38.3	38.7	39.6	39.8	39.6	39.2	38.9	38.5	38.3	39.7	43.7	
Watches and clocks.....	25.5	25.0	25.2	24.8	24.0	24.2	24.2	24.3	23.7	22.5	19.9	20.9	22.9	25.0	
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	383.4	377.8	372.4	367.7	360.0	349.7	360.4	379.4	385.8	380.0	365.6	346.2	354.5	361.0	390.6
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	35.3	34.9	35.0	35.1	35.3	35.9	36.3	36.2	35.6	33.5	32.8	33.4	34.5	36.3	
Musical instruments and parts.....	14.6	14.8	14.8	14.6	14.3	14.3	14.4	14.2	13.7	13.0	11.8	12.9	13.6	15.3	
Toys and sporting goods.....	69.4	65.6	61.0	57.6	52.0	57.6	71.4	78.8	79.0	75.5	70.1	70.7	67.5	75.6	
Pens, pencils, other office supplies.....	22.4	22.4	22.1	21.5	21.2	21.6	22.1	22.2	21.6	21.6	20.6	22.8	22.3	24.0	
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions.....	46.9	46.7	48.1	48.6	48.4	47.4	49.2	49.9	49.1	47.9	43.1	44.5	46.4	49.2	
Fabricated plastics products.....	71.8	71.4	70.6	69.0	67.6	68.7	68.4	68.3	66.7	64.0	61.6	61.0	64.8	71.6	
Other manufacturing industries.....	117.4	116.6	116.1	113.6	110.9	114.9	117.6	116.2	114.3	110.1	106.2	109.2	111.9	118.6	
<i>Nondurable goods</i>															
Food and kindred products.....	1,014.3	973.1	958.3	945.4	942.6	949.6	1,001.0	1,050.1	1,115.2	1,178.4	1,172.0	1,080.6	1,038.7	1,035.3	1,065.7
Meat products.....	241.5	235.3	239.2	239.0	242.5	250.2	250.9	250.5	249.0	246.0	243.8	243.1	243.5	259.2	
Dairy products.....	68.2	64.5	62.3	61.3	60.8	62.2	62.2	64.4	67.9	71.5	73.0	73.0	66.7	69.6	
Canning and preserving.....	146.6	147.8	135.9	129.2	128.7	148.2	178.1	237.1	311.8	306.9	220.2	176.8	186.6	187.7	
Grain-mill products.....	77.8	76.6	78.2	78.6	78.3	77.0	78.4	81.0	82.5	82.4	81.4	81.0	79.5	79.5	
Bakery products.....	159.9	158.6	158.4	159.0	159.4	162.0	164.0	166.1	165.8	163.3	167.1	167.5	164.9	169.9	
Sugar.....	19.4	20.0	20.3	21.3	25.3	35.5	40.4	36.8	23.4	21.4	21.6	21.4	25.9	26.1	
Confectionery and related products.....	54.3	55.8	56.5	59.5	60.7	64.5	67.6	68.1	66.5	61.5	54.6	58.0	61.6	63.5	
Beverages.....	111.7	107.2	104.9	102.6	102.8	108.7	114.8	115.4	115.2	117.7	120.9	119.5	112.4	116.1	
Miscellaneous food products.....	93.7	92.5	91.7	92.1	91.1	92.7	93.7	95.8	96.3	98.3	98.0	98.4	94.2	94.1	
Tobacco manufactures.....	70.2	69.1	69.7	72.0	76.4	78.8	83.0	85.0	93.6	85.5	85.5	69.5	70.2	80.1	84.4
Cigarettes.....	31.9	31.8	32.2	32.2	32.0	32.1	32.2	31.7	32.0	32.0	31.3	31.5	31.5	30.2	
Cigars.....	25.4	25.5	25.6	25.7	25.6	27.0	27.3	27.4	27.0	26.9	26.1	27.1	27.4	30.9	
Tobacco and snuff.....	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5	
Tobacco stemming and re drying.....	6.2	6.9	8.8	13.1	15.8	18.5	20.1	29.0	31.6	21.2	6.7	6.2	15.8	17.8	

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Industry	1959						1958						Annual average		
	June ²	May ²	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1958	1957
Manufacturing—Continued															
<i>Nondurable goods—Continued</i>															
Textile-mill products.....	883.4	874.2	869.2	866.4	860.0	855.5	862.2	867.0	863.3	859.9	855.2	830.2	839.7	850.8	912.9
Scouring and combing plants.....	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.7	5.0
Yarn and thread mills.....	102.0	101.5	100.8	100.8	99.8	100.0	101.5	101.7	100.8	100.6	99.9	96.0	98.5	99.7	107.2
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	370.6	369.5	371.0	370.3	370.7	370.7	371.8	372.1	370.9	371.1	370.1	365.3	366.7	372.4	401.5
Narrow fabrics and smallwares.....	26.1	25.9	25.7	25.7	25.5	25.2	25.2	24.8	24.7	24.5	23.9	23.2	23.3	23.9	25.4
Knitting mills.....	199.9	196.0	192.6	189.3	185.9	185.9	190.2	195.3	197.0	196.0	195.0	184.2	188.5	186.8	194.3
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	76.6	76.4	76.1	76.1	75.4	74.5	74.7	74.6	73.8	73.4	73.8	71.7	72.4	73.7	77.1
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....	38.7	39.4	40.1	39.9	39.0	39.0	38.6	38.2	37.5	36.7	35.3	33.8	34.1	36.7	42.5
Hats (except cloth and millinery).....	8.8	8.7	8.9	8.9	9.0	8.8	8.7	8.9	8.6	8.6	9.0	9.0	9.3	9.0	9.4
Miscellaneous textile goods.....	46.4	46.8	46.5	46.5	46.1	46.5	46.6	46.6	45.2	44.2	43.1	42.0	42.0	43.9	50.5
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	1,059.5	1,053.8	1,054.5	1,084.8	1,078.3	1,051.0	1,055.6	1,053.3	1,051.2	1,055.3	1,044.3	992.0	993.6	1,027.0	1,064.5
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	99.0	97.0	98.3	97.3	96.5	96.4	93.9	93.8	97.4	95.0	90.8	95.1	95.0	105.3	
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	303.6	299.8	298.8	293.8	293.5	286.6	288.1	287.6	289.1	289.6	287.0	279.9	283.2	283.9	288.9
Women's outerwear.....	300.5	302.8	323.2	323.4	310.2	311.1	308.2	303.1	306.7	312.2	291.4	282.5	302.7	312.0	
Women's, children's undergarments.....	103.3	105.1	105.6	105.1	102.9	104.7	106.9	105.6	103.3	100.9	94.5	97.6	101.9	106.8	
Millinery.....	11.8	14.8	20.2	21.0	18.3	16.3	14.5	17.6	18.7	18.4	14.7	11.8	15.7	16.3	
Children's outerwear.....	65.7	62.9	66.6	69.8	68.0	65.5	65.0	66.3	66.3	67.4	66.5	66.8	65.1	65.7	
Fur goods.....	7.4	6.4	6.8	6.4	6.9	8.1	9.4	9.3	9.4	8.2	8.6	8.5	8.2	7.8	
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories.....	52.6	52.8	53.2	52.4	50.7	52.5	54.1	54.6	53.8	52.7	47.4	49.3	50.9	53.2	
Other fabricated textile products.....	109.9	112.9	112.1	109.4	110.9	112.9	113.7	111.8	110.1	102.5	98.2	98.8	103.6	108.5	
Paper and allied products.....	452.6	445.9	443.1	440.8	440.1	440.2	442.7	445.9	446.5	447.0	441.7	429.0	433.4	439.3	458.8
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	222.4	221.1	219.2	219.2	220.8	220.8	222.5	222.5	222.2	222.5	222.7	215.4	218.8	220.7	229.1
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	120.8	120.0	120.0	119.4	120.1	122.5	124.3	124.2	124.0	120.0	116.1	117.1	119.6	125.2	
Other paper and allied products.....	102.7	102.0	101.6	100.6	99.3	99.4	99.1	100.1	100.5	99.0	97.5	97.5	99.0	104.5	
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	557.2	553.6	553.2	550.9	545.0	543.5	549.7	549.0	550.6	547.6	541.7	537.2	541.0	545.4	553.2
Newspapers.....	161.5	160.5	158.6	157.3	156.3	159.4	159.7	159.4	157.1	156.3	155.7	155.7	157.5	157.2	156.1
Periodicals.....	26.3	27.0	26.9	26.3	26.2	25.3	25.7	26.3	26.1	24.7	24.1	24.6	25.5	25.6	
Books.....	35.3	35.1	34.6	34.6	34.3	33.7	33.2	33.3	33.3	33.3	32.9	33.1	33.7	35.2	
Commercial printing.....	176.5	178.2	179.1	176.9	177.9	178.9	176.8	178.6	177.5	175.1	174.6	176.0	177.5	181.3	
Lithographing.....	50.0	49.8	49.6	49.1	48.7	50.5	50.2	50.1	49.6	49.4	49.1	49.3	49.7	50.7	
Greeting cards.....	15.1	13.9	13.6	13.7	13.6	14.6	15.7	16.2	15.8	15.4	14.7	14.7	14.2	13.8	
Bookbinding and related industries.....	36.3	36.2	35.6	34.9	34.7	34.8	34.9	34.9	35.9	35.7	34.7	34.8	35.0	37.0	
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services.....	52.6	52.5	52.9	52.2	51.8	52.5	51.8	51.8	51.8	51.8	51.4	51.0	52.6	53.5	
Chemicals and allied products.....	530.2	533.9	534.7	527.1	518.3	514.8	514.3	514.0	516.5	510.9	504.1	495.5	500.1	512.2	545.1
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	67.8	67.5	67.2	66.7	66.4	66.2	66.5	66.2	66.0	66.0	66.6	66.6	66.9	67.3	73.0
Industrial organic chemicals.....	203.1	200.1	198.7	196.8	195.9	194.7	194.0	193.1	191.4	190.0	186.4	186.8	191.8	210.3	
Drugs and medicines.....	55.6	57.3	57.6	57.3	57.4	57.2	56.9	56.7	57.2	57.5	57.5	57.4	57.6	57.9	
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations.....	30.2	30.4	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.3	30.7	31.3	31.5	30.4	29.7	29.5	30.1	30.7	
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	46.0	45.1	44.6	44.2	44.0	44.3	44.2	44.4	44.6	45.0	44.0	43.4	43.7	45.9	
Gum and wood chemicals.....	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.3	6.4	7.2	
Fertilizers.....	34.5	36.6	32.2	26.9	25.6	23.6	22.5	24.6	23.4	21.4	20.9	24.1	26.1	26.7	
Vegetable and animal oils and fats.....	24.8	26.4	26.9	27.3	27.7	28.6	29.6	30.1	26.5	23.9	23.1	23.4	26.1	28.1	
Miscellaneous chemicals.....	65.6	65.1	63.7	62.8	61.5	63.2	63.4	63.7	63.9	63.5	61.8	62.3	63.1	65.3	
Products of petroleum and coal.....	161.2	159.6	159.3	159.6	150.3	154.4	154.6	155.9	153.3	157.5	157.4	157.4	157.9	157.0	168.0
Petroleum refining.....	121.9	121.8	122.3	114.7	118.7	118.7	118.5	119.5	116.4	120.4	121.3	121.5	121.7	121.2	128.1
Coke, other petroleum and coal products.....	37.7	37.5	37.3	35.6	35.7	36.1	36.4	36.9	37.1	36.1	35.9	36.2	35.8	39.9	
Rubber products.....	195.9	174.3	176.0	201.5	198.8	199.1	198.2	195.3	194.5	187.5	181.2	175.1	175.8	186.0	205.9
Tires and inner tubes.....	50.5	66.0	77.9	76.2	76.9	77.1	76.2	75.3	74.1	72.5	71.0	71.2	74.7	83.3	
Rubber footwear.....	18.4	12.9	17.4	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.2	17.1	16.8	16.4	15.9	16.3	16.7	17.6	
Other rubber products.....	105.4	97.1	106.2	105.5	105.1	104.0	101.9	102.1	96.6	92.3	88.2	88.3	94.6	105.0	
Leather and leather products.....	334.2	325.4	324.2	331.2	332.8	329.3	328.7	324.3	315.0	321.0	323.2	316.7	314.3	317.7	329.2
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished.....	32.9	33.1	33.5	33.9	34.1	34.2	34.0	33.7	33.6	33.1	32.2	33.6	33.7	36.4	
Industrial leather belting and packing.....	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2	2.9	2.7	3.1	3.5	
Foot and shoe cut stock and findings.....	17.3	17.1	17.5	17.4	17.8	17.6	16.6	15.9	15.7	16.5	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.8	
Footwear (except rubber).....	221.0	219.6	223.9	225.6	224.1	220.7	214.2	205.9	212.9	218.8	215.4	213.0	213.8	219.1	
Luggage (except rubber).....	13.1	13.0	12.6	12.4	12.1	12.8	13.6	13.6	13.2	13.1	12.2	12.4	12.5	13.1	
Handbags and small leather goods.....	23.9	24.9	27.5	28.0	26.9	28.1	29.7	29.4	29.0	27.5	24.8	23.6	26.1	26.1	
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods.....	13.3	12.8	12.6	11.9	10.7	11.8	12.8	13.2	13.4	13.3	13.2	12.8	12.3	14.2	

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[In thousands]

Industry	1959						1958						Annual average		
	June ²	May ²	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1958	1957
Transportation and public utilities:															
Other public utilities.....		532	529	526	527	528	530	532	533	540	547	548	541	537	540
Gas and electric utilities.....		511.6	508.0	505.4	507.1	507.9	510.0	511.4	512.9	519.7	525.8	528.9	520.4	516.4	519.0
Electric light and power utilities.....		222.3	219.5	217.7	219.3	219.5	219.7	220.5	221.0	223.9	226.3	226.6	224.9	223.2	226.0
Gas utilities.....		136.8	136.5	136.0	135.9	135.6	136.6	136.4	137.1	139.0	141.1	141.4	138.9	137.5	136.4
Electric light and gas utilities combined.....		152.5	152.0	151.7	151.9	152.8	153.7	154.5	154.8	156.8	158.4	158.9	156.6	155.7	156.6
Local utilities, not elsewhere classified.....		20.6	20.6	20.3	19.8	19.9	19.9	20.2	20.4	20.6	21.0	21.1	20.7	20.4	20.7
Wholesale and retail trade:															
Wholesale trade.....	2,611	2,614	2,611	2,618	2,621	2,666	2,666	2,656	2,646	2,625	2,601	2,597	2,593	2,622	2,695
Wholesalers, full-service and limited-function.....	1,565.1	1,558.9	1,553.6	1,551.0	1,549.7	1,582.4	1,574.0	1,560.3	1,546.3	1,526.3	1,520.6	1,514.7	1,536.7	1,572.2	1,572.2
Automotive.....	115.8	114.3	113.4	112.5	112.2	112.3	112.2	111.3	111.3	111.0	110.7	109.6	110.0	110.4	108.4
Groceries, food specialties, beer, wines, and liquors.....	271.7	273.2	274.2	276.0	275.1	281.0	280.4	276.3	275.5	268.2	269.8	267.1	272.2	273.4	273.4
Electrical goods, machinery, hardware, and plumbing equipment.....	382.6	382.4	380.5	380.0	380.5	383.2	382.5	381.6	380.1	379.8	379.0	378.4	382.1	402.7	402.7
Other full-service and limited-function wholesalers.....	795.0	789.0	785.5	782.5	781.9	805.9	798.9	791.1	779.4	767.3	761.1	759.6	772.4	787.7	787.7
Wholesale distributors, other.....	1,045.9	1,054.9	1,057.5	1,066.9	1,071.6	1,083.4	1,082.4	1,085.6	1,078.3	1,074.4	1,076.6	1,077.9	1,084.9	1,122.6	1,122.6
Retail trade.....															
General merchandise stores.....	1,318.3	1,289.1	1,286.1	1,249.2	1,296.8	1,840.7	1,474.3	1,372.2	1,322.9	1,252.8	1,238.6	1,263.6	1,334.7	1,356.5	1,356.5
Department stores and general mail-order houses.....	833.9	822.4	819.7	799.5	839.8	1,188.3	953.2	875.1	840.0	802.0	795.3	808.3	855.9	875.9	875.9
Other general merchandise stores.....	484.4	466.7	466.4	449.7	457.0	652.4	521.1	497.1	482.9	450.8	443.3	455.3	478.8	480.6	480.6
Food and liquor stores.....	1,482.9	1,477.3	1,469.3	1,471.3	1,455.6	1,507.1	1,488.3	1,475.6	1,479.8	1,468.2	1,478.0	1,481.1	1,483.2	1,465.5	1,465.5
Grocery, meat, and vegetable markets.....	1,099.0	1,095.5	1,090.6	1,089.9	1,078.3	1,108.9	1,097.3	1,084.7	1,076.8	1,060.5	1,069.6	1,070.5	1,078.7	1,038.4	1,038.4
Dairy-product stores and dealers.....	192.3	190.1	185.6	184.8	185.9	187.7	188.9	190.8	202.1	207.1	207.3	206.1	198.5	206.7	206.7
Other food and liquor stores.....	191.6	191.7	193.1	196.6	191.4	210.5	202.1	200.1	200.9	200.6	201.1	204.5	206.0	220.4	220.4
Automotive and accessories dealers.....	697.6	691.5	681.9	680.1	678.6	693.5	676.3	667.5	667.2	670.1	668.6	668.9	677.2	719.3	719.3
Apparel and accessories stores.....	545.7	535.2	546.6	513.9	531.6	665.5	568.1	551.8	540.7	496.8	503.0	541.9	542.0	556.6	556.6
Other retail trade (except eating and drinking places).....	2,059.5	2,040.7	2,027.8	2,023.8	2,035.5	2,155.7	2,072.5	2,062.5	2,070.5	2,065.4	2,058.3	2,049.6	2,056.7	2,094.6	2,094.6
Furniture and appliance stores.....	351.0	348.8	350.4	351.3	353.3	373.8	360.6	355.5	352.0	349.3	349.1	350.5	354.3	361.2	361.2
Drug stores.....	349.5	343.7	340.0	340.5	338.9	374.0	340.7	338.0	337.0	334.5	334.2	332.5	337.0	337.7	337.7

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	1959					1958							Annual average		
	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	1958	1957
Continental United States.....	1,486.0	1,792.9	2,105.5	2,395.5	2,517.9	2,110.8	1,781.2	1,722.4	1,905.8	2,202.7	2,510.9	2,667.3	2,984.0	2,537.4	1,465.8
New England.....	118.8	153.7	173.2	182.8	200.0	173.4	132.4	126.7	137.6	153.6	190.3	204.8	238.6	195.5	121.9
Maine.....	14.0	20.4	18.6	18.4	19.4	17.6	13.4	11.1	13.4	14.1	16.4	18.7	25.1	19.0	11.0
New Hampshire.....	5.9	7.9	8.0	7.7	8.3	7.5	5.9	5.8	7.7	7.8	9.2	10.1	12.5	9.6	6.0
Vermont.....	2.2	3.5	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.1	2.9	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.7	4.6	4.4	2.8
Massachusetts.....	57.0	72.4	85.4	90.0	96.6	87.6	64.2	59.3	62.4	66.8	85.0	91.2	106.6	90.8	61.4
Rhode Island.....	11.6	14.7	16.7	17.8	19.8	16.1	11.4	11.0	12.0	14.5	19.2	20.0	23.5	19.6	16.5
Connecticut.....	28.1	34.9	40.1	44.2	51.2	40.4	34.5	36.9	39.3	47.4	57.1	61.0	66.2	52.0	24.2
Middle Atlantic.....	505.1	587.1	655.9	714.8	783.9	668.4	559.2	542.2	572.1	636.1	735.2	780.2	831.6	724.6	427.6
New York.....	247.3	281.3	308.8	327.9	355.4	319.6	250.0	233.5	245.4	269.7	334.4	358.2	374.6	322.4	189.3
New Jersey.....	77.2	92.7	99.6	111.0	126.8	100.9	85.1	83.6	87.1	95.8	110.2	118.9	136.3	116.9	80.5
Pennsylvania.....	180.6	213.1	247.5	275.9	301.7	248.0	224.1	225.1	239.6	270.5	290.6	303.1	320.7	285.2	157.9
East North Central.....	220.8	288.4	365.5	445.8	451.6	403.5	350.9	369.2	444.7	570.8	638.3	692.5	771.0	603.0	283.8
Ohio.....	51.4	66.1	86.2	107.1	117.1	106.6	88.0	90.6	108.5	138.0	166.1	186.5	211.3	157.9	65.6
Indiana.....	24.1	31.0	39.1	48.5	52.2	43.7	33.7	33.9	39.9	53.1	61.4	68.5	80.7	62.9	33.5
Illinois.....	74.8	89.2	110.9	130.4	130.7	109.2	93.8	95.5	109.1	133.3	148.2	156.9	169.8	140.5	68.2
Michigan.....	57.0	80.1	96.8	122.2	110.5	106.2	105.0	120.0	155.7	208.7	223.6	241.7	265.5	200.2	93.2
Wisconsin.....	13.6	22.1	32.5	37.5	41.0	37.9	30.4	29.3	31.6	37.7	38.9	38.9	43.7	41.5	23.2
West North Central.....	64.1	92.9	124.4	145.0	145.5	105.2	77.7	71.1	78.7	85.8	96.6	104.6	127.3	120.4	80.0
Minnesota.....	22.9	35.6	44.4	46.5	45.7	33.4	22.3	18.8	20.4	24.8	27.8	31.4	40.0	36.3	22.6
Iowa.....	5.5	8.4	13.3	15.1	14.6	9.3	6.1	5.1	5.6	7.3	8.8	9.4	11.7	11.8	8.9
Missouri.....	25.0	31.5	37.3	45.3	49.9	37.8	33.6	34.9	40.0	38.0	43.5	47.4	54.9	47.9	30.3
North Dakota.....	1.1	3.3	6.7	7.7	6.7	5.0	1.9	.6	.5	.7	1.0	1.2	1.9	3.3	2.4
South Dakota.....	.6	1.3	3.1	4.0	3.8	2.4	1.0	.5	.5	.6	.7	.8	1.2	1.9	1.7
Nebraska.....	2.6	4.3	8.1	10.2	9.3	6.1	3.8	2.8	3.0	3.6	4.2	4.2	5.3	6.3	5.4
Kansas.....	6.5	8.6	11.7	16.2	15.5	11.2	8.9	8.4	8.6	10.8	10.5	10.1	12.3	13.0	8.6
South Atlantic.....	180.0	200.8	224.2	247.6	270.5	213.1	184.0	186.7	207.1	240.9	281.7	285.0	310.8	261.3	154.7
Delaware.....	2.9	3.8	4.9	7.5	6.5	5.1	3.5	3.5	4.0	5.7	5.8	5.3	6.2	5.3	3.1
Maryland.....	29.7	35.0	40.5	45.8	47.0	37.3	30.1	28.7	30.9	35.0	38.6	39.7	42.9	38.8	17.7
District of Columbia.....	5.1	6.0	7.0	8.4	8.3	6.7	6.0	5.8	6.0	6.8	7.2	7.2	7.8	7.6	5.3
Virginia.....	16.2	19.2	24.7	27.2	27.2	18.3	15.0	13.8	16.2	20.6	26.1	27.3	29.3	24.4	13.7
West Virginia.....	28.3	31.3	33.2	35.5	37.3	29.6	26.4	27.5	32.1	38.4	43.8	47.6	52.7	39.9	14.1
North Carolina.....	34.9	40.3	41.3	45.8	51.7	42.3	34.4	32.2	34.3	41.7	54.9	55.9	63.5	52.0	39.3
South Carolina.....	12.1	13.7	14.9	16.5	20.4	14.9	13.5	13.6	14.7	16.4	20.9	20.0	22.5	19.4	15.2
Georgia.....	26.9	27.4	30.6	32.2	40.1	31.4	27.5	28.1	31.6	36.4	44.9	46.2	50.5	40.7	27.5
Florida.....	23.9	24.0	27.0	28.7	32.2	27.5	27.7	33.5	37.4	39.9	39.5	35.7	35.2	33.2	18.7
East South Central.....	94.4	106.5	116.4	133.8	137.6	112.8	100.6	99.1	111.0	131.7	155.9	165.0	188.1	152.8	110.9
Kentucky.....	25.8	29.5	32.8	36.8	36.2	29.1	25.9	28.1	33.8	41.6	49.8	54.1	61.3	46.2	33.1
Tennessee.....	29.8	34.0	38.0	44.5	48.6	38.6	34.6	32.4	35.9	42.2	50.5	52.7	59.6	50.7	40.2
Alabama.....	25.3	27.6	28.8	32.4	33.4	30.5	28.8	27.7	29.0	33.1	38.4	37.9	44.2	37.4	22.6
Mississippi.....	13.4	15.5	16.8	20.1	19.5	14.7	11.4	10.8	12.2	14.8	17.2	20.3	23.0	18.5	15.0
West South Central.....	97.8	113.6	125.4	146.5	147.2	115.5	102.3	101.4	110.1	120.7	129.9	133.6	153.8	130.2	72.1
Arkansas.....	12.4	16.3	18.2	23.3	23.6	18.0	14.3	12.6	12.9	15.5	17.9	18.8	24.2	20.1	14.8
Louisiana.....	24.7	29.1	32.0	36.5	36.0	26.8	23.7	24.4	25.9	26.2	27.3	26.8	29.5	26.7	13.2
Oklahoma.....	13.9	15.9	18.0	21.7	23.0	18.2	15.7	14.1	15.2	17.4	19.0	20.0	23.9	20.5	12.7
Texas.....	46.7	52.4	57.2	64.9	64.6	52.5	48.7	50.3	56.1	61.6	65.6	68.0	76.1	63.0	31.4
Mountain.....	30.1	43.8	61.0	72.2	66.7	51.0	39.1	30.2	32.3	36.0	38.7	41.1	51.7	53.6	34.5
Montana.....	5.3	8.5	12.8	14.7	13.0	9.1	6.0	4.0	3.8	4.1	5.0	5.9	7.8	8.9	6.3
Idaho.....	3.0	5.2	8.0	10.0	10.2	8.1	4.9	2.7	2.8	3.4	3.3	3.0	4.1	6.2	5.2
Wyoming.....	1.7	2.8	4.0	4.6	4.0	2.6	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.6	2.0	2.6	2.5	1.7
Colorado.....	4.8	7.4	10.1	12.6	10.9	8.4	7.0	5.4	6.7	6.1	5.9	6.8	9.4	9.3	5.1
New Mexico.....	3.4	4.2	4.9	5.7	5.2	4.1	3.6	3.4	3.4	4.3	4.6	4.8	5.7	5.2	3.5
Arizona.....	5.7	7.0	9.2	9.7	9.0	7.8	7.4	7.2	7.9	9.1	9.6	9.1	10.2	9.7	5.5
Utah.....	3.8	5.4	7.4	9.3	8.9	6.2	4.5	3.4	4.0	4.9	5.6	6.0	7.4	7.2	4.5
Nevada.....	2.5	3.3	4.6	5.6	5.5	4.8	4.1	3.0	2.7	2.8	3.2	3.6	4.5	4.6	2.8
Pacific.....	174.8	206.0	259.5	306.9	314.8	267.8	234.9	195.8	212.3	227.1	244.4	260.5	311.0	295.9	180.3
Washington.....	23.4	31.0	42.2	54.1	60.7	55.9	46.6	38.9	35.9	37.9	32.4	25.3	35.1	46.0	33.3
Oregon.....	11.2	17.6	26.1	33.3	36.2	30.8	24.2	16.7	16.9	17.8	18.5	15.3	20.7	26.9	22.9
California.....	140.2	157.4	191.3	219.5	217.9	181.0	164.1	142.3	159.5	171.3	195.1	220.0	255.2	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	
	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	May
Employment service:														
New applications for work.....	711	736	742	806	896	737	740	775	776	725	812	979	866	740
Nonfarm placements.....	555	520	445	378	398	406	413	514	545	489	459	456	439	534
State unemployment insurance programs:²														
Initial claims ³	890	1,099	1,136	1,277	1,790	1,924	1,258	1,259	1,186	1,251	1,659	1,513	1,538	1,001
Insured unemployment ⁴ (average weekly volume).....	1,486	1,793	2,106	2,396	2,518	2,111	1,781	1,722	1,906	2,203	2,511	2,667	2,984	1,350
Rate of insured unemployment ⁵	3.6	4.4	5.0	5.7	6.0	5.1	4.3	4.1	4.5	5.2	6.0	6.3	7.1	3.3
Weeks of unemployment compensated.....	5,838	7,516	8,660	8,628	9,532	7,997	5,939	7,157	7,776	8,583	10,277	10,879	12,020	5,517
Average weekly benefit amount for total unemployment.....	\$29.45	\$30.02	\$30.38	\$30.52	\$30.50	\$30.41	\$30.46	\$30.45	\$30.66	\$30.50	\$30.62	\$30.80	\$30.80	\$27.47
Total benefits paid.....	\$165,932	\$218,438	\$255,640	\$255,671	\$279,461	\$234,683	\$174,470	\$210,300	\$231,141	\$255,432	\$305,638	\$325,039	\$363,550	\$145,657
Unemployment compensation for veterans:⁶														
Initial claims ³	4	5	7	9	13	14	12	13	14	19	30	39	24	16
Insured unemployment ⁴ (average weekly volume).....	10	16	22	28	31	28	26	27	39	53	78	78	74	31
Weeks of unemployment compensated.....	47	76	102	113	131	125	102	129	193	248	384	333	334	156
Total benefits paid ⁷	\$1,250	\$2,019	\$2,688	\$2,993	\$3,486	\$3,311	\$2,693	\$3,391	\$5,047	\$6,553	\$10,161	\$8,853	\$8,922	\$4,222
Railroad unemployment insurance:														
Applications ⁸	4	5	6	8	17	22	20	17	20	21	117	90	17	16
Insured unemployment (average weekly volume).....	39	58	76	94	122	125	121	113	118	119	128	101	128	42
Number of payments ⁹	96	148	199	217	311	287	229	272	260	286	250	352	307	109
Average amount of benefit payment ⁹	\$62.36	\$62.72	\$65.47	\$65.57	\$65.68	\$69.31	\$70.15	\$69.91	\$70.35	\$69.60	\$59.44	\$66.85	\$67.27	\$57.68
Total benefits paid ¹⁰	\$8,641	\$9,099	\$12,477	\$13,752	\$20,345	\$19,755	\$16,030	\$19,076	\$18,144	\$19,861	\$14,735	\$16,651	\$20,374	\$6,211
All programs:¹¹														
Insured unemployment ⁴	1,586	1,927	2,273	2,584	2,729	2,307	1,957	1,863	2,062	2,374	2,717	2,847	3,186	1,424

¹ Average weekly insured unemployment excludes Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands; 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.

C.—Earnings and Hours

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

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
Mining																		
Total: Mining			Metal										Coal					
			Total: Metal			Iron			Copper			Lead and zinc				Anthracite ¹		
1957: Average	\$102.21	40.4	\$2.53	\$98.74	40.8	\$2.42	\$103.49	39.5	\$2.62	\$97.75	40.9	\$2.39	\$88.97	41.0	\$2.17	\$81.79	31.1	\$2.63
1958: Average	100.10	39.1	2.56	96.22	38.8	2.48	100.27	36.2	2.77	94.62	39.1	2.42	85.93	39.6	2.17	76.01	28.9	2.63
May	96.01	38.1	2.52	91.10	37.8	2.41	94.23	34.9	2.70	88.22	37.7	2.34	83.89	39.2	2.14	67.60	25.8	2.62
June	101.89	39.8	2.56	92.34	38.0	2.43	98.28	36.4	2.70	85.56	36.1	2.37	86.03	40.2	2.14	80.96	30.9	2.62
July	99.96	39.2	2.55	96.13	38.3	2.51	104.43	36.9	2.83	89.78	37.1	2.42	86.55	39.7	2.18	79.77	30.8	2.59
August	101.24	39.7	2.55	95.63	37.8	2.53	105.28	37.2	2.83	87.71	35.8	2.45	83.16	38.5	2.16	74.59	28.8	2.59
September	102.14	39.9	2.56	98.04	38.6	2.54	104.80	36.9	2.84	94.67	38.8	2.44	83.16	37.8	2.20	80.08	30.8	2.60
October	102.40	40.0	2.56	98.30	38.7	2.54	101.03	35.7	2.83	99.79	40.4	2.47	87.42	40.1	2.18	77.52	29.7	2.61
November	103.60	40.0	2.59	100.84	39.7	2.54	102.60	36.0	2.85	105.75	42.3	2.50	89.02	40.1	2.22	78.04	29.9	2.61
December	105.56	40.6	2.60	101.24	39.7	2.55	101.82	35.6	2.86	103.42	41.7	2.48	92.29	41.2	2.24	93.19	35.3	2.64
1959: January	105.86	40.1	2.64	103.94	40.6	2.56	106.59	37.4	2.85	106.82	42.9	2.49	91.43	41.0	2.23	91.24	34.3	2.66
February	106.00	39.7	2.67	104.45	40.8	2.56	107.45	37.7	2.85	108.86	43.2	2.52	90.17	40.8	2.21	74.79	27.0	2.77
March	106.13	39.9	2.66	104.23	40.4	2.58	106.11	37.1	2.86	110.56	43.7	2.53	87.64	39.3	2.23	76.45	27.6	2.77
April	106.27	40.1	2.65	102.94	39.9	2.58	104.60	36.7	2.85	108.79	43.0	2.53	86.08	38.6	2.23	88.55	32.2	2.75
May	108.94	40.8	2.67	108.05	41.4	2.61	114.57	40.2	2.85	109.73	43.2	2.54	87.53	38.9	2.25	85.18	31.2	2.73
Mining—Continued																		
Coal—Continued			Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services)			Nonmetallic mining and quarrying			Total: Contract construction			Contract construction						
Bituminous												Total: Nonbuilding construction			Highway and street construction			
1957: Average	\$110.53	36.6	\$3.02	\$106.75	40.9	\$2.61	\$57.80	43.9	\$2.00	\$106.64	36.9	\$2.89	\$105.07	39.8	\$2.64	\$98.66	40.6	\$2.43
1958: Average	102.85	33.9	3.02	109.75	40.8	2.69	89.63	43.3	2.07	110.47	36.7	3.01	109.47	40.1	2.73	104.14	41.0	2.54
May	93.30	31.1	3.00	107.06	40.4	2.65	89.69	43.7	2.05	111.08	37.4	2.97	110.56	41.1	2.69	105.84	42.0	2.52
June	106.30	35.2	3.02	110.57	40.8	2.71	91.49	44.2	2.07	110.11	37.2	2.96	108.67	40.7	2.67	103.25	41.3	2.50
July	97.85	32.4	3.02	110.83	41.2	2.69	91.94	44.2	2.08	111.90	37.3	3.00	110.57	40.8	2.71	106.50	41.6	2.59
August	105.96	35.3	3.00	106.67	40.1	2.66	93.39	44.9	2.08	113.70	37.9	3.00	114.66	42.0	2.73	112.31	43.7	2.57
September	106.55	35.4	3.01	110.02	40.9	2.69	95.34	45.4	2.10	114.91	37.8	3.04	117.32	42.2	2.78	114.23	43.6	2.62
October	107.76	35.8	3.01	107.60	40.3	2.67	95.37	45.2	2.11	115.82	38.1	3.04	118.71	42.7	2.78	117.04	44.5	2.63
November	107.31	35.3	3.04	112.06	41.2	2.72	92.84	44.0	2.11	110.66	36.4	3.04	108.11	39.6	2.75	102.62	40.4	2.54
December	115.82	38.1	3.04	108.54	40.5	2.68	89.67	42.1	2.13	109.43	35.3	3.10	105.36	37.9	2.78	93.98	37.0	2.54
1959: January	114.71	36.3	3.16	111.92	41.3	2.71	87.98	41.5	2.12	111.03	35.7	3.11	105.88	38.5	2.75	93.59	38.2	2.45
February	112.85	35.6	3.17	116.33	41.4	2.81	88.82	41.7	2.13	106.64	34.4	3.10	100.19	36.3	2.76	85.40	35.0	2.44
March	112.29	35.2	3.19	115.36	41.2	2.80	90.31	42.4	2.13	110.57	35.9	3.08	108.23	39.5	2.74	98.21	39.6	2.48
April	114.75	35.2	3.26	113.00	40.5	2.79	94.80	44.3	2.14	113.59	37.0	3.07	110.28	40.1	2.75	103.28	40.5	2.55
May	120.66	36.9	3.27	112.84	40.3	2.80	95.03	44.2	2.15	115.13	37.5	3.07	112.61	40.8	2.76	107.07	41.5	2.58
Building construction—Continued																		
Nonbuilding construction—Con.			Total: Building construction			General contractors			Total: Special-trade contractors			Special-trade contractors						
Other nonbuilding construction												Plumbing and heating			Painting and decorating			
1957: Average	\$110.15	39.2	\$2.81	\$106.86	36.1	\$2.96	\$98.89	35.7	\$2.77	\$112.17	36.3	\$3.09	\$118.87	38.1	\$3.12	\$103.75	34.7	\$2.99
1958: Average	114.26	39.4	2.90	110.67	35.7	3.10	102.53	35.6	2.88	115.28	35.8	3.22	123.23	37.8	3.26	107.95	34.6	3.12
May	115.26	40.3	2.86	111.08	36.3	3.06	105.12	36.5	2.88	115.12	36.2	3.18	121.66	37.9	3.21	106.79	34.9	3.06
June	114.57	40.2	2.85	110.77	36.2	3.06	103.46	36.3	2.85	115.16	36.1	3.19	122.47	37.8	3.24	107.71	35.2	3.06
July	114.51	39.9	2.87	112.17	36.3	3.09	104.54	36.3	2.88	116.89	36.3	3.22	124.64	38.0	3.28	108.42	35.2	3.08
August	116.87	40.3	2.90	113.40	36.7	3.09	106.48	37.1	2.87	117.90	36.5	3.23	124.97	38.1	3.28	110.76	35.5	3.12
September	120.07	40.7	2.95	114.25	36.5	3.13	105.56	36.4	2.90	118.99	36.5	3.26	126.39	38.3	3.30	110.25	35.0	3.15
October	120.66	40.9	2.95	115.18	36.8	3.13	107.01	36.9	2.90	119.64	36.7	3.26	126.39	38.3	3.30	110.92	35.1	3.16
November	113.59	38.9	2.92	111.16	35.4	3.14	103.37	35.4	2.92	115.73	35.5	3.26	121.77	36.9	3.30	108.73	34.3	3.17
December	114.55	38.7	2.96	110.37	34.6	3.19	99.12	33.6	2.95	116.51	35.2	3.31	127.59	38.2	3.34	109.10	34.2	3.19
1959: January	114.55	38.7	2.96	111.65	35.0	3.19	103.01	34.8	2.96	116.86	35.2	3.32	127.64	38.1	3.35	107.62	33.6	3.20
February	109.82	37.1	2.96	108.12	34.0	3.13	100.25	34.1	2.94	112.20	34.0	3.30	123.28	36.8	3.35	104.63	32.8	3.19
March	115.84	39.4	2.94	110.95	35.0	3.17	103.19	35.1	2.94	115.15	35.0	3.29	125.33	37.3	3.36	109.07	34.3	3.18
April	116.61	39.8	2.93	114.44	36.1	3.17	106.07	36.2	2.93	119.13	36.1	3.30	127.72	37.9	3.37	111.97	35.1	3.19
May	117.49	40.1	2.93	115.71	36.5	3.17	107.02	36.4	2.94	121.15	36.6	3.31	129.50	38.2	3.39	113.92	35.6	3.20
Building construction—Continued																		
Special-trade contractors—Continued			Total: Manufacturing			Durable goods			Nondurable goods			Durable goods						
Electrical work			Other special-trade contractors												Total: Ordnance and accessories			
1957: Average	\$132.10	39.2	\$3.37	\$106.30	35.2	\$3.02	\$82.39	39.8	\$2.07	\$88.66	40.3	\$2.20	\$73.51	39.1	\$1.88	\$95.47	40.8	\$2.34
1958: Average	135.97	38.3	3.55	109.31	34.7	3.15	83.50	39.2	2.13	90.06	39.5	2.28	75.27	38.8	1.94	101.43	40.9	2.48
May	135.52	38.5	3.52	110.09	35.4	3.11	82.04	38.7	2.12	88.37	39.1	2.26	73.91	38.1	1.94	99.88	40.6	2.46
June	136.68	38.5	3.55	109.51	35.1	3.12	83.10	39.2	2.12	89.89	39.6	2.27	75.08	38.7	1.94	100.94	40.7	2.48
July	137.11	38.3	3.58	111.51	35.4	3.15	83.60	39.2	2.13	89.83	39.4	2.28	75.66	39.0	1.94	100.94	40.7	2.48
August	136.76	38.2	3.58	112.46	35.7	3.15	84.35	39.6	2.13	91.14	39.8	2.29	76.04	39.4	1.93	100.69	40.6	2.48
September	140.09	38.7	3.62	113.53	35.7	3.18	85.39	39.9	2.14	92.46	40.2	2.30	77.03	39.5	1.95	103.00	41.2	2.50
October	140.12	38.6	3.63	114.12	36.0	3.17	85.17	39.8	2.14	91.83	40.1	2.29	76.83	39.4	1.95	103.00	41.2	2.50
November	134.66	37.2	3.62	110.66	34.8	3.18	86.58	39.9	2.17	94.30	40.3	2.34	77.22	39.4	1.96	103.16	41.1	2.51
December	140.48	38.7	3.63	107.24	33.2	3.23	88.04	40.2	2.19	96.29	40.8	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																	
Durable goods—Continued																		
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)																		
Total: Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	Sawmills and planing mills ²					Sawmills and planing mills, general									Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products ³			
						United States			South			West						
1957: Average	\$72.04	39.8	\$1.81	\$70.92	39.4	\$1.80	\$71.53	39.3	\$1.82	\$49.29	40.4	\$1.22	\$88.62	38.2	\$2.32	\$75.60	40.0	\$1.89
1958: Average	75.41	39.9	1.89	73.23	39.8	1.84	73.84	39.7	1.86	50.43	41.0	1.23	90.95	38.7	2.35	79.38	40.5	1.96
May	74.45	39.6	1.88	73.05	39.7	1.84	74.03	39.8	1.86	49.94	40.6	1.23	91.26	39.0	2.34	78.20	40.1	1.95
June	76.14	40.5	1.88	74.52	40.5	1.84	75.52	40.6	1.86	51.00	41.8	1.22	91.96	39.3	2.34	79.58	40.6	1.96
July	74.28	39.3	1.89	73.66	39.6	1.86	74.64	39.7	1.88	50.43	41.0	1.23	91.42	38.9	2.35	79.18	40.4	1.96
August	77.74	40.7	1.91	76.70	40.8	1.88	77.52	40.8	1.90	52.33	42.2	1.24	94.33	39.8	2.37	82.57	41.7	1.98
September	80.12	41.3	1.94	77.68	41.1	1.89	78.50	41.1	1.91	52.15	42.4	1.23	96.16	39.9	2.41	83.18	41.8	1.99
October	80.15	41.1	1.95	77.30	40.9	1.89	78.12	40.9	1.91	52.58	42.4	1.24	96.16	39.9	2.41	83.42	41.5	2.01
November	77.59	40.2	1.93	75.39	40.1	1.88	76.19	40.1	1.90	52.20	42.1	1.24	93.12	38.8	2.40	83.21	41.4	2.01
December	77.38	40.3	1.92	75.17	40.2	1.87	75.79	40.1	1.89	51.25	41.0	1.25	93.69	39.2	2.39	81.00	40.5	2.00
1959: January	74.84	39.6	1.89	72.31	39.3	1.84	72.73	39.1	1.86	51.25	41.0	1.25	87.93	37.1	2.37	81.41	40.5	2.01
February	74.26	39.5	1.88	72.86	39.6	1.84	73.28	39.4	1.86	51.25	41.0	1.25	89.44	37.9	2.36	81.81	40.7	2.01
March	77.74	40.7	1.91	75.85	41.0	1.85	76.48	40.9	1.87	52.92	42.0	1.26	94.56	39.9	2.37	83.43	41.1	2.03
April	78.96	40.7	1.94	76.30	40.8	1.87	76.92	40.7	1.89	53.30	42.3	1.26	94.64	39.6	2.39	85.08	41.5	2.05
May	80.36	41.0	1.96	78.85	41.5	1.90	79.68	41.5	1.92	54.56	43.3	1.26	97.77	40.4	2.42	85.90	41.7	2.06
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)—Continued																		
Total: Furniture and fixtures	Millwork					Plywood			Wooden containers ¹		Wooden boxes, other than cigar		Miscellaneous wood products		Total: Furniture and fixtures			
1957: Average	\$75.55	40.4	\$1.87	\$76.00	40.0	\$1.90	\$56.23	39.6	\$1.42	\$56.52	39.8	\$1.42	\$61.56	40.5	\$1.52	\$70.00	40.0	\$1.76
1958: Average	78.55	40.7	1.93	80.99	40.7	1.99	56.88	39.5	1.44	56.49	39.5	1.43	63.52	40.2	1.58	70.31	39.5	1.78
May	77.57	40.4	1.92	79.60	40.2	1.98	56.34	39.4	1.43	56.49	39.5	1.43	61.62	39.5	1.56	66.91	37.8	1.77
June	79.13	41.0	1.93	81.18	41.0	1.98	58.03	40.3	1.44	58.46	40.6	1.44	63.36	40.1	1.58	69.06	38.8	1.78
July	79.73	41.1	1.94	78.41	39.8	1.97	58.15	40.1	1.45	59.83	40.7	1.47	62.96	39.6	1.59	68.85	38.9	1.77
August	82.74	42.0	1.97	83.16	42.0	1.98	59.60	41.1	1.45	60.03	41.4	1.45	64.40	40.5	1.59	72.09	40.5	1.78
September	82.91	42.3	1.96	84.85	41.8	2.03	59.68	40.6	1.47	60.01	41.1	1.46	64.87	40.8	1.59	73.80	41.0	1.80
October	82.54	41.9	1.97	85.49	41.7	2.05	59.09	40.2	1.47	57.60	40.0	1.44	66.08	41.3	1.60	73.39	41.0	1.79
November	80.95	41.3	1.96	85.90	41.9	2.05	57.31	39.8	1.44	55.44	39.6	1.40	65.28	40.8	1.60	73.03	40.8	1.79
December	80.16	40.9	1.96	84.05	41.0	2.05	57.38	39.3	1.46	56.34	39.4	1.43	65.60	41.0	1.60	74.16	41.2	1.80
1959: January	79.79	40.5	1.97	85.49	41.7	2.05	57.02	39.6	1.44	55.55	39.4	1.41	65.37	40.6	1.61	72.54	40.3	1.80
February	78.40	40.0	1.96	88.40	42.5	2.08	57.52	39.4	1.46	56.63	39.6	1.43	64.80	40.5	1.60	72.32	40.4	1.79
March	79.19	40.2	1.97	90.31	42.8	2.11	59.09	40.2	1.47	58.03	40.3	1.44	66.08	41.3	1.60	73.12	40.4	1.81
April	80.98	40.9	1.98	91.59	42.8	2.14	59.09	40.2	1.47	58.03	40.3	1.44	66.17	41.1	1.61	72.40	40.0	1.81
May	82.78	41.6	1.99	92.67	43.1	2.15	60.44	41.4	1.46	60.05	41.7	1.44	66.58	41.1	1.62	72.76	40.2	1.81
Furniture and fixtures—Continued																		
Total: Furniture and fixtures	Household furniture ¹			Wood household furniture (except upholstered)			Wood household furniture, upholstered			Mattresses and bedsprings			Office, public-building, and professional furniture ²			Wood office furniture		
1957: Average	\$66.63	39.9	\$1.67	\$59.79	40.4	\$1.48	\$72.50	39.4	\$1.84	\$73.90	39.1	\$1.89	\$78.99	40.3	\$1.96	\$64.71	40.7	\$1.59
1958: Average	66.76	39.5	1.69	59.85	39.9	1.50	72.37	38.7	1.87	76.64	39.3	1.95	79.79	39.5	2.02	63.28	39.8	1.59
May	63.00	37.5	1.68	56.77	38.1	1.49	65.68	35.5	1.85	74.69	38.5	1.94	76.42	38.4	1.99	60.84	37.9	1.60
June	65.23	38.6	1.69	58.05	38.7	1.50	68.63	36.9	1.80	79.98	40.6	1.97	78.59	39.1	2.01	63.92	39.7	1.61
July	65.57	38.8	1.69	58.20	38.8	1.50	69.01	37.3	1.85	80.73	41.4	1.95	77.81	39.1	1.99	63.11	40.2	1.57
August	68.61	40.6	1.69	61.20	40.8	1.50	74.21	39.9	1.86	82.15	41.7	1.97	82.22	40.5	2.03	64.94	41.1	1.58
September	70.45	41.2	1.71	63.08	41.5	1.52	76.11	40.7	1.87	82.35	41.8	1.97	83.84	41.1	2.04	66.41	42.3	1.57
October	70.79	41.4	1.71	63.69	41.9	1.52	78.06	41.3	1.89	80.18	40.7	1.97	81.80	40.1	2.04	65.31	41.6	1.57
November	70.28	41.1	1.71	63.38	41.7	1.52	77.68	41.1	1.89	75.85	39.1	1.94	81.00	39.9	2.03	63.49	40.7	1.56
December	71.14	41.6	1.71	63.54	41.8	1.52	80.41	42.1	1.91	76.80	40.0	1.92	82.62	40.3	2.05	67.47	42.7	1.53
1959: January	69.26	40.5	1.71	62.21	41.2	1.51	73.51	39.1	1.88	83.44	40.9	2.04	82.21	40.1	2.05	68.26	42.4	1.61
February	69.43	40.6	1.71	62.47	41.1	1.52	74.61	39.9	1.87	80.40	40.2	2.00	82.21	40.3	2.04	67.78	42.1	1.61
March	69.83	40.6	1.72	63.45	41.2	1.54	75.58	40.2	1.88	80.60	39.9	2.02	82.61	40.1	2.06	67.84	42.4	1.60
April	69.20	40.0	1.73	63.24	40.8	1.55	72.57	38.6	1.88	78.01	39.2	1.99	83.22	40.4	2.06	67.30	41.8	1.61
May	68.80	40.0	1.72	63.40	40.9	1.55	72.00	38.3	1.88	79.80	39.9	2.00	83.63	40.4	2.07	67.04	41.9	1.60
Furniture and fixtures—Continued																		
Total: Furniture and fixtures	Metal office furniture			Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures			Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures			Total: Stone, clay, and glass products			Flat glass			Glass and glassware, pressed or blown ²		
1957: Average	\$85.28	39.3	\$2.17	\$85.22	40.2	\$2.12	\$68.40	40.0	\$1.71	\$83.03	40.5	\$2.05	\$114.62	40.5	\$2.83	\$83.58	39.8	\$2.10
1958: Average	84.29	37.8	2.23	85.97	38.9	2.21	71.66	40.2	1.78	84.80	40.0	2.12	113.10	38.6	2.93	85.75	39.7	2.16
May	79.28	36.2	2.19	84.10	38.4	2.19	70.49	39.6	1.78	82.97	39.7	2.09	105.09	37.4	2.81	84.71	39.4	2.15
June	82.51	37.0	2.23	86.85	39.3	2.21	71.15	40.2	1.77	84.63	40.0	2.10	103.32	36.9	2.80	86.40	40.0	2.16
July	82.06	36.8	2.23	86.14	38.8	2.22	70.45	39.8	1.77	84.40	40.0	2.11	108.29	37.6	2.88	84.28	39.2	2.15
August	85.50	38.0	2.25	88.48	39.5	2.24	72.22	40.8	1.77	86.90	40.8	2.13	132.18	41.0	2.98	85.97	39.8	2.16
September	90.35	39.8	2.27	87.98	39.1	2.25	72.45	40.7	1.78	88.78	41.1	2.16	128.94	42.0	3.07	85.97	39.8	2.16
October	88.30	38.9	2.27	86.80	39.1	2.22	71.69	40.5	1.77	86.51	41.0	2.11	128.94	42.0	3.07	85.97	39.8	2.16
November	86.94	38.3	2.27	86.08	38.6	2.23	73.98	41.1	1.80	87.53	40.9	2.14	123.51	40.1	3.08	87.16	39.8	2.19
December	87.48	38.2	2.29	88.65	39													

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																		
Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																		
	Glass containers			Pressed or blown glass			Glass products made of purchased glass			Cement, hydraulic			Structural clay products ²			Brick and hollow tile		
1957: Average	\$85.01	40.1	\$2.12	\$51.56	39.4	\$2.07	\$70.67	39.7	\$1.78	\$87.91	40.7	\$2.16	\$74.61	39.9	\$1.87	\$69.60	40.7	\$1.71
1958: Average	87.05	40.3	2.16	83.42	38.8	2.15	71.55	39.1	1.83	92.92	40.4	2.30	75.25	39.4	1.91	70.99	40.8	1.74
May	87.67	40.4	2.17	80.14	37.8	2.12	68.99	37.7	1.83	90.94	40.6	2.24	74.28	39.3	1.89	70.82	40.7	1.74
June	88.75	40.9	2.17	81.79	38.4	2.13	69.72	38.1	1.83	92.11	40.4	2.28	76.17	40.3	1.89	72.80	41.6	1.75
July	86.37	39.8	2.17	80.77	38.1	2.12	70.25	38.6	1.82	95.24	40.7	2.34	76.19	40.1	1.90	72.63	41.5	1.75
August	88.07	40.4	2.18	82.04	38.7	2.12	72.68	39.5	1.84	95.58	40.5	2.36	77.95	40.6	1.92	73.85	42.2	1.75
September	86.58	39.9	2.17	85.14	39.6	2.15	75.70	40.7	1.86	97.82	41.1	2.38	79.35	40.9	1.94	73.33	41.9	1.75
October	88.73	40.7	2.18	86.40	40.0	2.16	75.07	40.8	1.84	96.70	40.8	2.37	79.15	40.8	1.94	74.03	42.3	1.75
November	87.23	40.2	2.17	87.25	39.3	2.22	76.45	41.1	1.86	97.41	41.1	2.37	78.18	40.3	1.94	73.39	41.7	1.76
December	86.98	39.9	2.18	87.12	39.6	2.20	77.64	41.3	1.88	95.18	40.5	2.35	75.85	39.1	1.94	68.51	39.6	1.73
1959: January	86.98	39.9	2.18	84.80	38.9	2.18	72.89	39.4	1.85	92.98	39.4	2.36	75.66	39.2	1.93	68.40	40.0	1.71
February	87.60	40.0	2.19	88.44	40.2	2.20	71.74	39.2	1.83	93.53	39.8	2.35	77.03	39.5	1.95	68.34	40.2	1.70
March	89.47	40.3	2.22	88.40	40.0	2.21	72.10	39.4	1.83	96.81	40.3	2.37	78.79	40.2	1.96	71.10	41.1	1.73
April	89.32	40.1	2.24	87.56	39.8	2.20	74.34	40.4	1.84	96.87	40.7	2.38	80.39	40.6	1.98	74.94	42.1	1.78
May	90.72	40.5	2.24	86.29	39.4	2.19	74.07	40.7	1.82	97.82	41.2	2.38	81.58	41.2	1.98	76.50	42.5	1.80
	Floor and wall tile			Sewer pipe			Clay refractories			Pottery and related products			Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products ²			Concrete products		
1957: Average	\$75.81	39.9	\$1.90	\$73.26	39.6	\$1.85	\$83.81	38.8	\$2.16	\$73.48	37.3	\$1.97	\$82.75	43.1	\$1.92	\$80.04	43.5	\$1.84
1958: Average	76.82	39.6	1.94	73.15	37.9	1.93	85.01	36.8	2.31	73.24	35.9	2.04	86.43	43.0	2.01	83.61	43.1	1.94
May	76.44	39.4	1.94	73.34	38.0	1.93	80.19	35.8	2.24	70.85	34.9	2.03	85.77	43.1	1.95	84.88	43.6	1.94
June	77.39	40.1	1.93	76.82	39.6	1.94	83.25	37.0	2.25	71.40	35.0	2.04	88.20	44.1	2.00	85.94	44.3	1.94
July	77.18	40.2	1.92	76.63	39.5	1.94	86.07	37.1	2.32	70.38	34.5	2.04	89.49	44.3	2.02	86.78	44.5	1.95
August	78.59	40.3	1.95	77.81	39.7	1.96	87.66	37.3	2.35	71.71	35.5	2.02	90.50	44.8	2.02	87.75	45.0	1.95
September	79.37	40.7	1.95	79.59	40.4	1.97	91.72	38.7	2.37	74.30	36.6	2.03	90.37	44.3	2.04	87.47	44.4	1.97
October	78.99	40.3	1.96	79.60	40.2	1.98	91.10	38.6	2.36	75.52	37.2	2.03	91.80	45.0	2.04	88.40	45.1	1.96
November	78.00	40.0	1.95	76.44	39.0	1.96	91.15	38.3	2.38	77.29	37.7	2.05	88.91	43.8	2.03	84.39	43.5	1.94
December	78.60	40.1	1.96	71.76	36.8	1.95	89.35	37.7	2.37	76.43	37.1	2.06	86.51	42.2	2.05	80.34	41.2	1.95
1959: January	78.99	40.3	1.96	71.80	37.2	1.93	90.92	38.2	2.38	77.17	37.1	2.08	85.67	42.2	2.03	80.51	41.5	1.94
February	78.01	39.6	1.97	73.34	38.0	1.93	95.68	39.7	2.41	78.87	38.1	2.07	85.48	41.9	2.04	79.54	41.0	1.94
March	77.42	39.3	1.97	76.83	39.2	1.96	96.71	39.8	2.43	79.25	38.1	2.08	88.99	43.2	2.06	84.74	42.8	1.98
April	80.00	40.2	1.99	78.39	39.0	2.01	95.35	39.4	2.42	78.17	37.4	2.09	91.91	44.4	2.07	88.56	44.5	1.99
May	78.20	39.9	1.96	81.40	39.9	2.04	95.76	39.9	2.40	79.00	37.8	2.09	93.63	44.8	2.09	90.70	44.9	2.02
Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																		
	Cut-stone and stone products			Miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products ²			Abrasive products			Asbestos products			Nonclay refractories			Total: Primary metal industries		
1957: Average	\$70.98	40.1	\$1.77	\$86.67	40.5	\$2.14	\$90.74	39.8	\$2.28	\$89.87	41.8	\$2.15	\$90.20	37.9	\$2.38	\$98.75	39.5	\$2.50
1958: Average	73.31	40.5	1.81	87.96	39.8	2.21	90.40	38.8	2.33	89.73	40.6	2.21	90.28	36.7	2.46	100.97	38.1	2.65
May	74.98	41.2	1.82	84.68	38.8	2.18	86.95	37.0	2.35	86.80	40.0	2.17	83.78	35.2	2.38	96.23	37.3	2.58
June	74.26	40.8	1.82	87.74	39.7	2.21	87.89	37.4	2.35	90.42	41.1	2.20	87.97	36.5	2.41	99.96	38.3	2.61
July	72.94	40.3	1.81	85.75	38.8	2.21	86.86	37.6	2.31	88.75	39.8	2.23	89.67	36.9	2.43	102.91	38.4	2.68
August	73.21	40.9	1.79	89.42	40.1	2.23	87.78	38.0	2.31	95.49	41.7	2.29	92.13	37.0	2.49	103.95	38.5	2.70
September	75.21	41.1	1.83	91.35	40.6	2.25	92.50	39.7	2.33	94.39	41.4	2.28	99.18	39.2	2.53	106.74	39.1	2.73
October	75.26	40.9	1.84	91.62	40.9	2.24	95.18	40.5	2.35	94.21	41.5	2.27	95.63	38.1	2.51	106.59	38.9	2.74
November	72.58	40.1	1.81	91.80	40.8	2.25	95.58	40.5	2.36	92.21	40.8	2.26	97.64	38.9	2.51	108.08	39.3	2.75
December	72.07	39.6	1.82	93.94	41.2	2.28	98.88	41.2	2.40	94.66	41.7	2.27	107.01	41.0	2.61	109.45	39.8	2.75
1959: January	71.31	39.4	1.81	94.16	41.3	2.28	98.09	40.7	2.41	95.99	42.1	2.28	96.43	39.3	2.53	110.80	40.0	2.77
February	72.04	39.8	1.81	95.04	41.5	2.29	100.04	41.0	2.44	96.25	42.4	2.27	104.14	39.9	2.61	112.72	40.4	2.79
March	72.98	40.1	1.82	95.72	41.8	2.29	98.74	40.8	2.42	98.64	42.7	2.31	107.01	41.0	2.61	115.34	40.9	2.82
April	75.81	41.2	1.84	97.44	42.0	2.32	100.91	41.7	2.42	99.41	42.3	2.35	111.34	41.7	2.67	116.60	41.2	2.83
May	76.96	41.6	1.85	97.86	42.0	2.33	102.58	41.7	2.46	103.29	43.4	2.38	106.34	40.9	2.60	117.58	41.4	2.84
Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																		
	Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills ²			Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills, except electrometallurgical products			Electrometallurgical products			Iron and steel foundries ²			Gray-iron foundries			Malleable-iron foundries		
1957: Average	\$104.79	39.1	\$2.68	\$105.18	39.1	\$2.69	\$93.26	40.2	\$2.32	\$87.64	39.3	\$2.23	\$84.15	38.6	\$2.18	\$84.63	39.0	\$2.17
1958: Average	108.00	37.5	2.88	108.09	37.4	2.89	99.79	40.4	2.47	85.93	37.2	2.31	83.76	36.9	2.27	85.73	37.6	2.28
May	101.66	36.7	2.77	101.75	36.6	2.78	97.91	39.8	2.46	82.67	36.1	2.29	80.86	36.1	2.24	81.45	36.2	2.25
June	106.60	37.8	2.82	106.97	37.8	2.83	98.60	39.6	2.49	85.10	37.0	2.30	83.03	36.9	2.25	86.41	37.9	2.28
July	111.72	38.0	2.94	112.10	38.0	2.95	100.65	40.1	2.51	86.16	37.3	2.31	84.22	37.1	2.27	84.83	37.7	2.25
August	112.18	37.9	2.96	112.56	37.9	2.97	99.65	39.7	2.51	86.25	37.5	2.30	84.15	37.4	2.25	86.03	37.9	2.27
September	115.71	38.7	2.99	116.10	38.7	3.00	101.45	40.1	2.53	88.77	38.1	2.33	87.25	38.1	2.29	88.94	38.5	2.31
October	114.52	38.3	2.99	114.90	38.3	3.00	100.75	40.3	2.50	87.93	37.9	2.32	85.88	38.0	2.26	85.33	37.1	2.30
November	115.50	38.5	3.00	115.89	38.5	3.01	103.12	40.6	2.54	91.87	38.6	2.38	90.48	38.5	2.35	91.03	38.9	2.34
December	116.40	38.8	3.00	116.79	38.8	3.01	102.72	40.6	2.53	94.17	39.4	2.39	92.28	39.1	2.36	96.87	40.7	2.38
1959: January	120.08	39.5	3.04	120.48	39.5	3.05	103.07	40.9	2.52	94.80	39.5	2.40	93.14	39.3	2.37	92.75	39.3	2.36
February	122.00	40.0	3.05	122.40	40.0	3.06	10											

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																	
	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		
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: Average	91.37	37.6	2.43	99.05	40.1	2.47	90.12	39.7	2.27	111.91	40.4	2.77	88.84	40.2	2.21	100.90	40.2	2.51
May	87.00	36.1	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	96.43	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	41.0	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	100.00	40.0	2.50	105.16	41.4	2.54	96.74	41.7	2.32	117.05	40.5	2.89	92.43	40.9	2.26	106.97	41.3	2.59
February	101.81	40.4	2.52	105.06	41.2	2.55	94.71	41.0	2.31	117.45	40.5	2.90	92.03	40.9	2.25	110.56	42.2	2.62
March	104.24	41.2	2.53	103.89	40.9	2.54	94.66	40.8	2.32	118.73	40.8	2.91	93.98	41.4	2.27	112.20	42.5	2.64
April	103.63	40.8	2.54	104.55	41.0	2.55	95.12	41.0	2.32	119.43	40.9	2.92	94.02	41.6	2.26	113.42	42.8	2.65
May	105.22	41.1	2.56	105.47	41.2	2.56	95.76	41.1	2.33	120.01	41.1	2.92	94.02	41.6	2.26	114.11	42.9	2.66
	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		
1957: Average	\$94.54	40.4	\$2.34	\$96.00	40.0	\$2.40	\$91.20	40.0	\$2.28	\$100.88	40.5	\$2.49	\$105.97	40.6	\$2.61	\$96.63	40.6	\$2.38
1958: Average	98.25	40.1	2.45	105.44	40.4	2.61	93.06	39.6	2.35	102.31	39.2	2.61	103.03	38.3	2.69	100.15	39.9	2.51
May	91.54	38.3	2.39	103.68	40.5	2.66	96.87	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	2.90
December	108.89	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	107.19	42.2	2.54	108.54	40.2	2.70	98.16	40.9	2.40	111.88	41.1	2.71	112.56	40.2	2.80	107.74	41.6	2.59
February	109.74	42.7	2.57	113.30	41.5	2.73	97.44	40.6	2.40	112.89	41.2	2.74	114.21	40.5	2.82	108.99	41.6	2.62
March	112.84	43.4	2.60	114.81	41.9	2.74	97.51	40.8	2.39	115.09	41.7	2.76	113.65	40.3	2.82	112.63	42.5	2.95
April	112.67	43.5	2.59	116.62	42.1	2.77	98.88	41.2	2.40	116.76	42.0	2.78	115.30	40.6	2.84	112.78	42.4	2.66
May	110.94	43.0	2.58	119.26	42.9	2.78	99.95	41.3	2.42	118.72	42.4	2.80	117.55	41.1	2.86	114.54	42.9	2.67
	Primary metal industries—Continued			Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)														
	Welded and heavy-riveted pipe			Total: Fabricated metal products			Tin cans and other tinware			Cutlery, handtools, and hardware ²			Cutlery and edge tools			Handtools		
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: Average	103.22	39.1	2.64	90.80	40.0	2.27	104.42	41.6	2.51	86.15	39.7	2.17	76.24	39.5	1.93	85.19	38.9	2.19
May	97.66	38.0	2.57	88.65	39.4	2.25	102.69	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	39.0	2.61	90.80	40.0	2.27	106.68	42.5	2.51	85.67	39.3	2.18	75.46	39.1	1.93	82.71	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	92.52	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	110.28	40.1	2.75	93.96	40.5	2.32	106.86	41.1	2.60	91.62	40.9	2.24	77.79	40.1	1.94	89.82	40.1	2.24
February	109.81	39.5	2.78	94.13	40.4	2.33	107.27	41.1	2.61	91.21	40.9	2.23	79.58	40.6	1.96	90.45	40.2	2.25
March	115.92	41.4	2.80	95.88	40.8	2.35	106.86	41.1	2.60	91.62	40.9	2.24	78.60	39.9	1.97	91.94	40.5	2.27
April	119.99	42.1	2.85	96.59	41.1	2.35	108.99	41.6	2.62	90.98	40.8	2.23	79.19	40.2	1.97	91.13	40.5	2.25
May	120.69	42.2	2.86	98.36	41.5	2.37	113.42	42.8	2.65	91.84	41.0	2.24	79.60	40.2	1.98	91.98	40.7	2.26
	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		
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: Average	89.42	40.1	2.23	87.91	39.6	2.22	90.55	39.2	2.31	86.37	39.8	2.17	93.43	40.1	2.33	93.67	40.2	2.33
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	41.3	2.21	96.46	40.7	2.37	96.05	40.7	2.36
October	90.93	43.3	2.10	92.70	41.2	2.25	92.97	39.9	2.33	92.80	41.8	2.22	95.11	40.3	2.36	94.56	39.9	2.37
November	97.98	42.6	2.30	90.50	40.4	2.24	94.30	40.3	2.34	88.88	40.4	2.20	94.80	40.0	2.37	93.46	39.6	2.36
December	103.13	43.7	2.36	90.90	40.4	2.25	95.94	41.0	2.34	88.84	40.2	2.21	95.04	40.1	2.37	92.59	39.4	2.35
1959: January	95.87	41.5	2.31	89.60	40.0	2.24	93.90	40.3	2.33	88.18	39.9	2.21	92.98	39.4	2.30	91.03		

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 ²			Vitreous-enamelled products			Stamped and pressed metal products		
1957: Average	\$30.79	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: Average	89.15	39.8	2.24	94.80	40.0	2.37	96.46	40.7	2.37	92.63	40.1	2.31	74.82	39.8	1.88	97.04	40.1	2.42
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	2.43	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	86.24	38.5	2.24	97.69	40.2	2.43	98.42	40.5	2.43	97.51	40.8	2.39	75.48	40.8	1.85	102.41	40.8	2.51
February	87.01	38.5	2.26	96.47	39.7	2.43	98.90	40.7	2.43	97.36	40.4	2.41	80.54	43.3	1.86	102.11	40.2	2.54
March	89.60	39.3	2.28	97.76	39.9	2.45	100.04	41.0	2.44	100.77	41.3	2.44	84.22	44.8	1.88	105.40	41.4	2.57
April	92.75	40.5	2.29	98.25	40.1	2.45	102.09	41.5	2.46	101.99	41.8	2.44	84.23	44.1	1.91	107.68	41.9	2.57
May	93.02	40.8	2.28	99.38	40.4	2.46	104.16	42.0	2.48	103.07	41.9	2.46	87.47	44.4	1.97	108.78	42.0	2.59
	Lighting fixtures			Fabricated wire products			Miscellaneous fabricated metal products ²			Metal shipping barrels, drums, kegs, and pails			Steel springs			Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets		
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: Average	80.17	39.3	2.04	83.74	39.5	2.12	88.53	39.7	2.23	102.31	40.6	2.52	91.54	38.3	2.39	89.77	39.2	2.29
May	78.13	38.3	2.04	81.30	38.9	2.09	83.22	38.0	2.19	101.69	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	112.02	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	2.55	100.04	40.5	2.47	100.01	42.2	2.37
1959: January	85.03	40.3	2.11	88.75	40.9	2.17	94.85	41.6	2.28	102.80	40.0	2.57	98.95	39.9	2.48	99.78	42.1	2.37
February	84.21	40.1	2.10	87.67	40.4	2.17	96.56	41.8	2.31	106.52	40.5	2.63	99.85	40.1	2.49	102.00	42.5	2.40
March	84.42	40.2	2.10	89.54	40.7	2.20	98.37	42.4	2.32	111.78	42.5	2.63	105.73	41.3	2.56	103.63	43.0	2.41
April	87.54	41.1	2.13	91.08	41.4	2.20	98.60	42.5	2.32	116.24	43.7	2.66	102.97	40.7	2.53	105.03	43.4	2.42
May	88.58	41.2	2.15	93.02	41.9	2.22	100.85	43.1	2.34	124.47	46.1	2.70	111.71	43.3	2.58	104.98	43.2	2.43
	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Con.																	
Machinery (except electrical)																		
	Screw-machine products			Total: Machinery (except electrical)			Engines and turbines ²			Steam engines, turbines, and water wheels			Diesel and other internal-combustion engines, not elsewhere classified			Agricultural machinery and tractors ²		
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: Average	84.74	39.6	2.14	94.25	39.6	2.38	102.20	40.1	2.55	109.07	40.1	2.72	99.85	40.1	2.49	95.59	39.5	2.42
May	79.70	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	96.95	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	91.78	42.1	2.18	99.31	40.7	2.44	107.53	41.2	2.61	109.69	39.6	2.77	107.17	41.7	2.57	100.35	40.3	2.49
February	92.40	42.0	2.20	100.61	40.9	2.46	107.98	40.9	2.64	109.51	39.5	2.78	107.53	41.2	2.61	105.22	41.1	2.56
March	93.94	42.7	2.20	102.42	41.3	2.48	111.41	42.2	2.64	109.93	39.4	2.79	111.71	42.8	2.51	107.64	41.8	2.58
April	92.86	42.4	2.19	103.09	41.4	2.49	111.83	42.2	2.65	111.60	40.0	2.79	111.87	42.7	2.62	106.14	41.3	2.57
May	93.72	42.6	2.20	103.58	41.6	2.49	112.41	42.1	2.67	111.88	40.1	2.79	112.63	42.5	2.65	106.14	41.3	2.57
	Tractors			Agricultural machinery (except tractors)			Construction and mining machinery ²			Construction and mining machinery, except oilfield machinery			Oilfield machinery and tools			Metalworking machinery ²		
1957: Average	\$93.22	39.5	\$2.36	\$50.20	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	\$2.40
1958: Average	97.89	39.0	2.51	92.97	39.9	2.33	91.89	39.1	2.35	91.65	39.0	2.35	92.75	39.3	2.36	101.38	39.6	2.56
May	102.97	40.7	2.53	93.50	40.3	2.32	89.94	38.6	2.34	90.40	38.8	2.33	88.92	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	2.60
July	103.63	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	90.58	38.9	2.66
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	2.63
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	96.70	40.8	2.37	99.31	39.1	2.54
November	90.21	35.1	2.57	87.79	37.2	2.36	96.00	40.0	2.40	94.88	39.7	2.39	98.33	40.8	2.41	102.17	39.6	2.58
December	99.33	38.8	2.56	95.00	40.6	2.34	97.53	40.3	2.42	96.32	39.8	2.42	100.43	41.5	2.42	105.15	40.6	2.59
1959: January	105.82	40.7	2.60	93.30	39.7	2.35	97.77	40.4	2.42	96.80	40.0	2.42	99.77	41.4	2.41	106.90	40.8	2.62
February	10																	

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																	
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			
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: Average	\$92.43	39.5	2.34	91.10	39.1	2.33	93.90	40.3	2.33	85.14	39.6	2.15	89.72	39.7	2.26	79.18	39.2	2.02
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	94.54	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	86.35	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	2.48	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	95.12	39.8	2.39	100.53	41.2	2.44	99.42	41.6	2.39	88.88	40.4	2.20	92.06	40.2	2.29	82.00	40.0	2.05
February	95.12	39.8	2.39	100.04	41.0	2.44	99.19	41.5	2.39	88.84	40.2	2.21	92.29	40.3	2.29	82.01	40.2	2.04
March	97.04	40.1	2.42	102.92	41.5	2.48	102.12	42.2	2.42	89.06	40.3	2.21	92.92	40.4	2.30	81.80	39.9	2.05
April	98.49	40.7	2.42	103.74	42.0	2.47	102.55	42.2	2.43	88.84	40.2	2.21	93.15	40.5	2.30	82.01	40.2	2.04
May	98.74	40.8	2.42	105.58	42.4	2.49	103.88	42.4	2.45	89.28	40.4	2.21	94.02	40.7	2.31	82.41	40.2	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			
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: Average	85.24	39.1	2.18	84.77	39.8	2.13	95.76	39.9	2.40	92.50	39.7	2.33	92.73	39.8	2.33	88.55	38.5	2.30
May	84.20	38.8	2.17	83.28	39.1	2.13	94.01	39.5	2.38	92.78	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	2.32	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	90.01	39.7	2.29
1959: January	91.35	40.6	2.25	86.46	40.4	2.14	98.74	40.3	2.45	94.40	40.0	2.36	94.87	40.2	2.36	94.30	40.3	2.34
February	93.56	41.4	2.26	85.81	40.1	2.14	98.49	40.2	2.45	93.62	39.5	2.37	96.55	40.4	2.39	99.87	41.1	2.43
March	93.25	40.9	2.28	86.43	40.2	2.15	100.12	40.7	2.46	95.20	40.0	2.38	96.80	40.5	2.39	104.23	42.2	2.47
April	93.94	41.2	2.28	87.48	40.5	2.16	98.82	40.5	2.44	95.44	40.1	2.38	96.96	40.4	2.39	108.13	43.6	2.48
May	94.99	41.3	2.30	85.39	39.9	2.14	100.12	40.7	2.46	97.20	40.5	2.40	98.81	41.0	2.41	113.34	44.8	2.53
Electrical appliances			Insulated wire and cable			Electrical equipment for vehicles			Electric lamps			Communication equipment ²			Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment			
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: Average	85.36	38.8	2.20	86.11	41.4	2.08	89.47	38.9	2.30	80.57	39.3	2.05	81.97	39.6	2.07	81.19	39.8	2.04
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	79.98	39.4	2.03
June	82.40	37.8	2.19	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	2.18	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	97.81	40.6	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	89.03	42.6	2.09	100.38	42.0	2.39	86.48	40.6	2.13	85.41	40.1	2.13	85.05	40.5	2.10
February	87.30	38.8	2.25	87.99	42.1	2.09	99.84	41.6	2.40	86.48	40.6	2.13	84.77	39.8	2.13	83.79	39.9	2.10
March	88.82	39.3	2.26	87.36	41.6	2.10	100.67	41.6	2.42	86.05	40.4	2.13	85.20	40.0	2.13	84.82	40.2	2.11
April	88.43	39.3	2.25	87.78	42.2	2.08	96.63	40.6	2.38	87.31	40.8	2.14	84.99	39.9	2.13	84.61	40.1	2.11
May	87.53	38.9	2.25	88.20	42.2	2.09	96.63	40.6	2.38	88.37	41.1	2.15	85.63	40.2	2.13	85.24	40.4	2.11
Radio tubes			Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment			Miscellaneous electrical products ²			Storage batteries			Primary batteries (dry and wet)			X-ray and nonradio electronic tubes			
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	\$88.00	40.0	\$1.70	\$89.47	40.3	\$2.22
1958: Average	74.30	38.9	1.91	93.53	39.8	2.35	85.03	40.3	2.11	95.00	40.6	2.34	70.98	40.1	1.77	93.20	40.0	2.33
May	72.94	38.8	1.88	93.22	39.5	2.36	82.56	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	40.9	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	2.36	73.10	41.3	1.77	93.93	39.3	2.39
November	77.81	39.7	1.96	95.27	40.2	2.37	89.86	41.6	2.16	104.98	43.2	2.43	74.57	41.2	1.81	95.51	40.3	2.37
December	77.03	39.3	1.96	96.63	40.6	2.38	94.57	42.6	2.22	118.78	46.4	2.56	73.26	40.7	1.80	96.63	40.6	2.38
1959: January	75.45	38.3	1.97	96.63	40.6	2.38	89.82	41.2	2.18	105.35	43.0	2.45	73.98	41.1	1.80	95.27	40.2	2.37
February	76.83	39.0	1.97	96.56	40.4	2.39	87.08	40.5	2.15	97.10	40.8	2.38	73.31	40.5	1.81	96.15		

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

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Durable goods—Continued																	
Transportation equipment																		
Total: Transportation equipment			Motor vehicles and motor vehicles and accessories ²			Motor vehicles, bodies, parts, and accessories			Truck and bus bodies			Trailers (truck and automobile)			Aircraft and parts ³			
Avg. wkly. earnings	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	
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	\$31.35	39.3	\$2.07	\$96.76	41.0	\$2.36
1958: Average	100.69	39.8	2.53	99.96	39.2	2.55	101.66	39.1	2.60	87.74	39.7	2.21	83.79	39.9	2.10	101.91	40.6	2.51
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	2.61
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	101.01	39.5	2.58	84.92	38.6	2.20	88.83	41.9	2.12	104.09	40.5	2.67
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	106.63	40.7	2.62	109.06	41.0	2.66	110.97	41.1	2.70	92.00	40.0	2.30	86.07	40.6	2.12	105.52	40.9	2.58
February	105.59	40.3	2.62	106.93	40.2	2.66	109.21	40.3	2.71	94.19	40.6	2.32	82.08	38.9	2.11	105.67	40.8	2.59
March	107.04	40.7	2.63	109.47	41.0	2.67	111.79	41.1	2.72	95.47	40.8	2.34	87.29	40.6	2.15	105.01	40.7	2.58
April	107.83	41.0	2.63	111.34	41.7	2.67	113.15	41.6	2.72	101.15	42.5	2.38	87.14	41.3	2.11	105.67	40.8	2.59
May	107.98	40.9	2.64	111.76	41.7	2.68	114.11	41.8	2.73	99.30	41.9	2.37	87.94	40.9	2.15	105.44	40.4	2.61
Transportation equipment—Continued																		
Aircraft			Aircraft engines and parts			Aircraft propellers and parts			Other aircraft parts and equipment			Ship and boat building and repairing ²			Shipbuilding and repairing			
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	\$34.88	39.7	\$2.39	\$97.81	39.6	\$2.47
1958: Average	101.40	40.4	2.51	102.62	40.4	2.54	96.46	40.7	2.37	103.58	41.6	2.49	98.00	39.2	2.50	100.88	39.1	2.58
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	2.66	102.83	39.1	2.63
October	104.49	40.5	2.58	100.35	39.2	2.58	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	104.90	40.5	2.59	107.53	41.2	2.61	100.12	41.2	2.43	105.75	41.8	2.53	102.44	39.4	2.60	106.11	39.3	2.70
February	105.04	40.4	2.60	107.94	41.2	2.62	99.80	40.9	2.44	105.50	41.7	2.53	99.97	38.6	2.59	103.68	38.4	2.70
March	104.38	40.3	2.59	107.30	40.8	2.63	98.98	40.4	2.45	105.75	41.8	2.53	102.18	39.3	2.60	106.35	39.1	2.72
April	104.78	40.3	2.60	107.94	41.2	2.62	98.66	40.6	2.43	106.43	41.9	2.54	101.77	39.6	2.57	105.84	39.2	2.70
May	103.75	39.6	2.62	109.56	41.5	2.64	98.74	40.8	2.42	107.26	41.9	2.56	101.91	39.5	2.58	105.69	39.0	2.71
Transportation equipment—Continued																		
Boatbuilding and repairing			Railroad equipment ²			Locomotives and parts			Railroad and street cars			Other transportation equipment			Total: Instruments and related products			
1957: Average	\$77.78	40.3	\$1.93	\$100.80	40.0	\$2.52	\$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: Average	78.21	39.7	1.97	100.70	38.0	2.65	103.62	39.4	2.63	99.48	37.4	2.66	82.74	39.4	2.10	87.38	39.9	2.19
May	80.56	41.1	1.96	99.64	37.6	2.65	101.53	38.9	2.61	99.06	37.1	2.67	81.48	38.8	2.10	85.46	39.2	2.18
June	78.98	40.5	1.95	98.21	37.2	2.64	104.41	39.7	2.63	94.78	35.9	2.64	82.39	39.8	2.07	87.16	39.8	2.19
July	76.43	38.6	1.98	98.05	37.0	2.65	107.07	40.1	2.67	93.98	35.6	2.64	78.83	37.9	2.08	87.34	39.7	2.20
August	77.79	38.7	2.01	97.94	37.1	2.64	102.97	39.3	2.62	95.40	38.0	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	78.60	39.9	1.97	103.09	37.9	2.72	108.41	40.3	2.69	100.46	36.8	2.73	87.23	40.2	2.17	91.17	40.7	2.24
February	77.81	39.7	1.96	104.22	38.6	2.70	110.16	40.5	2.72	101.41	37.7	2.69	88.99	41.2	2.16	91.13	40.5	2.25
March	78.59	40.3	1.95	107.17	39.4	2.72	113.02	41.4	2.73	104.06	38.4	2.71	89.64	41.5	2.16	91.53	40.5	2.26
April	82.37	41.6	1.98	109.30	39.6	2.76	113.30	41.5	2.73	107.20	38.7	2.77	89.23	41.5	2.15	92.21	40.8	2.26
May	82.94	42.1	1.97	107.68	39.3	2.74	110.16	40.8	2.70	106.54	38.6	2.76	90.47	41.5	2.18	92.21	40.8	2.26
Transportation equipment—Continued																		
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments			Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments			Optical instruments and lenses			Surgical, medical, and dental instruments			Ophthalmic goods ⁴			Photographic apparatus			
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: Average	103.07	40.9	2.52	86.72	39.6	2.19	88.51	40.6	2.18	78.00	40.0	1.95	71.41	38.6	1.85	97.53	40.3	2.42
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	109.04	42.1	2.59	91.58	40.7	2.25	88.70	40.5	2.19	81.61	40.6	2.01	74.82	39.8	1.88	100.37	40.8	2.46

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																		
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			
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	\$33.03	40.5	\$2.05
1958: Average	73.71	39.0	1.89	73.26	39.6	1.85	75.70	40.7	1.86	72.62	40.8	1.78	84.65	40.5	2.09	33.79	39.9	2.10
May	71.63	38.1	1.88	71.44	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	2.05	80.47	38.5	2.09
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	81.08	42.7	1.92	78.51	42.9	1.83	90.52	42.1	2.15	92.88	42.8	2.17
1959: January	76.61	39.9	1.92	75.79	40.1	1.89	76.89	40.9	1.88	73.39	41.0	1.79	85.86	40.5	2.12	88.15	41.0	2.15
February	76.02	39.8	1.91	75.39	40.1	1.88	77.27	41.1	1.88	73.16	41.1	1.78	87.53	40.9	2.14	87.94	40.9	2.15
March	75.65	39.4	1.92	75.60	40.0	1.89	77.33	40.7	1.90	73.67	40.7	1.81	87.33	40.8	2.14	88.78	41.1	2.16
April	76.22	39.7	1.92	76.57	40.3	1.90	78.09	41.1	1.90	73.98	41.1	1.80	89.19	41.1	2.17	87.51	40.7	2.15
May	75.64	39.6	1.91	76.76	40.4	1.90	78.66	41.4	1.90	74.88	41.6	1.80	87.72	40.8	2.15	86.07	40.5	2.14
Toys and sporting goods ²			Games, toys, dolls, and children's vehicles			Sporting and athletic goods ²			Pens, pencils, other office supplies			Costume jewelry, buttons, notions			Fabricated plastics products			
1957: Average	\$65.69	39.1	\$1.68	\$63.80	38.9	\$1.64	\$69.70	39.6	\$1.76	\$73.30	40.3	\$1.67	\$35.07	39.2	\$1.66	\$78.31	41.0	\$1.91
1958: Average	66.91	38.9	1.72	64.80	38.8	1.67	71.16	39.1	1.82	67.72	39.6	1.71	65.18	38.8	1.68	79.17	40.6	1.95
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	1.97
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	69.66	39.3	1.77	66.52	38.9	1.71	73.05	39.7	1.84	68.68	39.7	1.73	65.57	38.8	1.69	83.20	41.6	2.00
February	67.55	38.6	1.75	64.09	37.7	1.70	73.02	39.9	1.83	69.65	39.8	1.75	67.15	39.5	1.70	82.35	41.8	1.97
March	68.64	39.0	1.76	65.53	38.1	1.72	73.75	40.3	1.83	70.00	40.0	1.75	67.20	39.3	1.71	81.36	41.3	1.97
April	68.95	39.4	1.75	66.30	39.0	1.70	73.20	40.0	1.83	70.05	39.8	1.76	69.43	39.9	1.74	81.97	41.4	1.98
May	68.38	39.3	1.74	65.91	39.0	1.69	73.02	39.9	1.83	70.22	39.9	1.76	70.70	40.4	1.75	83.20	41.6	2.00
Durable goods—Continued			Nondurable goods															
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Continued			Food and kindred products															
Other manufacturing industries			Total: Food and kindred products			Meat products ²			Meatpacking, wholesale			Sausages and casings			Dairy products ²			
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: Average	76.04	39.4	1.93	81.81	40.7	2.01	91.08	40.3	2.26	101.43	40.9	2.48	94.25	40.8	2.31	81.90	42.0	1.95
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	82.59	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	78.80	40.0	1.97	84.65	40.5	2.09	95.65	40.7	2.35	108.62	42.1	2.58	96.70	40.8	2.37	84.44	41.8	2.02
February	78.01	39.8	1.96	83.60	40.0	2.09	91.73	39.2	2.34	104.09	40.5	2.57	94.56	39.9	2.37	83.43	41.3	2.02
March	78.41	39.8	1.97	84.42	40.2	2.10	93.77	39.9	2.35	106.04	41.1	2.58	96.32	40.3	2.39	84.86	41.6	2.04
April	79.20	40.0	1.98	84.42	40.2	2.10	93.37	39.9	2.34	104.60	40.7	2.57	98.74	40.8	2.42	84.25	41.5	2.03
May	79.20	40.0	1.98	85.88	40.7	2.11	94.54	40.4	2.34	105.93	40.9	2.59	100.26	41.6	2.41	86.11	41.8	2.06
Condensed and evaporated milk			Ice cream and ices			Canning and preserving ²			Seafood, canned and cured			Canned fruits, vegetables, and soups			Grain-mill products ²			
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: Average	81.99	41.2	1.99	86.73	42.1	2.06	66.13	39.6	1.67	56.16	31.2	1.80	69.29	41.0	1.69	89.79	43.8	2.05
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	63.58	38.3	1.66	51.10	29.2	1.75	66.22	38.5	1.72	89.73	44.2	2.03
July	85.02	42.3	2.01	89.86	43.2	2.08	64.31	40.7	1.58	58.27	35.1	1.66	67.20	42.8	1.67	90.98	44.6	2.04
August	83.00	41.5	2.00	89.05	42.6	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	84.05	41.2	2.04	88.17	41.2	2.14	66.85	38.2	1.75	61.80	32.7	1.89	69.27	38.7	1.79	92.84	44.0	2.11
February	84.26	41.1	2.05	88.60	41.4	2.14	67.55	38.6	1.75	60.76	31.0	1.96	69.95	39.3	1.78	90.09	42.9	2.10
March	85.70	41.2	2.08	89.24	41.7	2.14	68.32	38.6	1.77	62.66	32.3	1.94	70.95	39.2	1.81	90.94	43.1	2.11
April	84.86	40.8	2.08	89.89	42.2	2.13	69.38	39.2	1.77	63.83	32.9	1.94	71.34	39.2	1.82	88.20	42.2	2.09
May	84.45	40.6	2.08	92.66	42.9	2.16	66.74	38.8	1.72	54.72	28.8	1.90	70.58	40.1	1.76	90.09	42.9	2.10

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
Nondurable goods—Continued																		
Food and kindred products—Continued																		
Flour and other grain-mill products			Prepared feeds			Bakery products ¹			Bread and other bakery products			Biscuits, crackers, and pretzels			Sugar ²			
1957: Average	\$38.88	44 0	\$2.02	\$30.59	43 8	\$1.84	\$75.76	40.3	\$1.88	\$77.76	40 5	\$1.92	\$38.51	39 6	\$1.73	\$34.44	43 3	\$1.95
1958: Average	93.66	44.6	2.10	83.98	44.2	1.90	79.00	40.1	1.97	81.00	40.3	2.01	72.29	39.5	1.83	89.73	44.2	2.03
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	96.32	44.8	2.15	86.72	44.7	1.94	80.19	39.7	2.02	82.19	39.9	2.06	73.32	39.0	1.88	89.89	42.6	2.11
February	92.43	43.6	2.12	84.00	43.3	1.94	81.80	40.1	2.04	84.03	40.4	2.08	73.51	39.1	1.88	87.74	41.0	2.14
March	94.37	44.1	2.14	84.44	43.3	1.95	81.40	40.1	2.03	83.21	40.2	2.07	74.84	39.6	1.89	91.69	41.3	2.22
April	89.04	42.4	2.10	84.63	43.4	1.95	80.99	39.7	2.04	83.62	40.2	2.08	70.88	37.7	1.88	91.39	40.8	2.24
May	93.30	43.6	2.14	83.90	43.7	1.92	83.64	40.6	2.06	85.26	40.6	2.10	77.16	40.4	1.91	103.81	43.8	2.37
Cane-sugar refining			Beet sugar			Confectionery and related products ²			Confectionery			Beverages ³			Bottled soft drinks			
1957: Average	\$92.60	41 9	\$2.21	\$80.60	43 1	\$1.87	\$54.48	39 8	\$1.62	\$62.17	39 6	\$1.57	\$38.98	39 9	\$2.25	\$37.48	41.4	\$1.63
1958: Average	98.75	42.2	2.34	85.94	44.3	1.94	66.30	39.7	1.67	64.39	39.5	1.63	92.23	40.1	2.30	68.81	41.7	1.65
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	99.66	41.7	2.39	85.50	43.4	1.97	67.89	39.7	1.71	65.57	39.5	1.66	92.10	39.7	2.32	68.55	41.8	1.64
February	95.60	40.0	2.39	86.10	42.0	2.05	67.20	39.3	1.71	64.91	39.1	1.66	92.66	39.6	2.34	68.56	41.3	1.66
March	101.22	42.0	2.41	85.88	38.0	2.26	66.61	38.5	1.73	64.18	38.2	1.68	93.93	39.8	2.36	69.47	41.6	1.67
April	102.90	42.0	2.45	81.31	37.3	2.18	67.86	39.0	1.74	65.40	38.7	1.69	95.75	40.4	2.37	70.98	42.5	1.67
May	118.40	46.8	2.53	86.07	39.3	2.19	68.99	39.2	1.76	66.62	38.9	1.71	97.58	41.0	2.38	73.35	43.4	1.69
Food and kindred products—Continued																		
Malt liquors			Distilled, rectified, and blended liquors			Miscellaneous food products ³			Corn syrup, sugar, oil, and starch			Manufactured ice			Total: Tobacco manufactures			
1957: Average	\$107.44	39.5	\$2.72	\$34.42	38.2	\$2.21	\$76.86	41 1	\$1.87	\$91.05	41 2	\$2.21	\$73.43	44.5	\$1.6 ⁴	\$58.67	38 6	\$1.52
1958: Average	112.07	39.6	2.83	88.01	38.6	2.28	80.95	41.3	1.96	98.09	42.1	2.33	75.31	44.3	1.70	62.56	39.1	1.60
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	2.89	84.36	38.0	2.22	79.32	41.3	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	2.88	88.03	39.3	2.24	80.12	41.3	1.94	94.19	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	96.07	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	96.07	41.8	2.37	76.78	44.9	1.71	60.15	40.1	1.50
October	109.62	38.6	2.84	94.37	40.5	2.33	82.19	41.3	1.99	103.15	44.8	2.44	74.29	43.7	1.70	60.19	39.6	1.52
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	110.87	38.9	2.85	90.01	38.3	2.35	82.60	41.3	2.00	101.04	42.1	2.40	75.60	43.7	1.73	63.63	38.8	1.64
February	110.78	38.6	2.87	91.73	39.2	2.34	83.62	41.6	2.01	102.12	42.2	2.42	75.16	43.7	1.72	63.53	38.5	1.65
March	112.71	39.0	2.89	89.86	38.4	2.34	83.01	41.3	2.01	103.03	42.4	2.43	79.23	45.8	1.73	64.39	38.1	1.69
April	115.92	39.7	2.92	90.71	38.6	2.35	82.61	41.1	2.01	102.00	42.5	2.40	84.37	47.0	1.78	65.02	37.8	1.72
May	118.08	40.3	2.93	92.98	39.4	2.36	83.62	41.6	2.01	106.48	44.0	2.42	83.19	47.0	1.77	67.90	38.8	1.75
Tobacco manufactures—Continued																		
Cigarettes			Cigars			Tobacco and snuff			Tobacco stemming and redrying			Total: Textile-mill products			Scouring and combing plants			
1957: Average	\$73.60	40 0	\$1.84	\$49.63	37.6	\$1.32	\$90.75	37.5	\$1.62	\$48.13	38 2	\$1.26	\$58.35	38 9	\$1.50	\$34.32	40 2	\$1.60
1958: Average	77.55	40.6	1.91	51.79	37.8	1.37	62.79	37.6	1.67	49.92	38.7	1.29	58.29	38.6	1.51	64.96	40.6	1.60
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	1.58
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	41.2	1.18	59.95	39.7	1.51	65.99	41.5	1.59
October	76.57	40.3	1.90	54.49	39.2	1.39	62.66	37.3	1.68	47.36	39.8	1.19	60.95	40.1	1.52	64.88	40.3	1.61
November	80.73	41.4	1.95	55.30	39.5	1.40	63.75	37.5	1.70	44.14	35.6	1.24	61.26	40.3	1.52	65.45	40.4	1.62
December	85.17	42.8	1.99	53.34	38.1	1.40	66.35	38.8	1.70	51.77	38.8	1.36	61.10	40.2	1.52	66.62	41.9	1.59
1959: January	79.95	41.0	1.95	51.80	37.0	1.40	65.32	38.2	1.71	50.14	37.7	1.33	60.89	39.8	1.53	70.52	43.0	1.64
February	77.41	39.9	1.94	51.80	37.0	1.40	65.19	37.9	1.72	51.30	38.0	1.35	61.66	40.3	1.53	68.30	41.9	1.63
March	77.22	39.4	1.96	51.66	36.9	1.40	64.84	37.7	1.72	54.02	37.0	1.46	63.43	40.4	1.57	70.29	42.6	1.65
April	77.42	39.3	1.97	51.18	36.3	1.41	65.08	37.4	1.74	58.46	37.0	1.58	63.27	40.3	1.57	73.65	44.1	1.67
May	81.41	40.5	2.01	51.89	36.8	1.41	67.41	38.3	1.76	62.95	39.1	1.61	63.99	40.5	1.58	73.70	43.1	1.71

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																		
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														
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: Average	52.36	37.4	1.40	52.08	37.2	1.40	53.25	37.5	1.42	56.26	38.8	1.45	55.06	38.5	1.43	59.21	38.7	1.53
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	55.70	39.5	1.41	55.55	39.4	1.41	57.71	39.8	1.45	59.00	40.2	1.47	57.60	40.0	1.44	61.91	40.2	1.54
February	56.52	39.8	1.42	56.66	39.9	1.42	57.13	39.4	1.45	59.98	40.8	1.47	58.73	40.5	1.45	62.62	40.4	1.55
March	58.25	39.9	1.46	58.95	40.1	1.47	56.98	38.5	1.48	62.17	40.9	1.52	61.31	40.6	1.51	62.00	40.0	1.55
April	59.20	40.0	1.48	59.75	40.1	1.49	58.90	39.8	1.48	62.42	40.8	1.53	61.41	40.4	1.52	61.85	39.9	1.55
May	59.60	40.0	1.49	60.00	40.0	1.50	61.05	39.9	1.53	63.71	41.1	1.55	61.86	40.7	1.52	65.69	40.3	1.63
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber—Continued			Woolen and worsted			Narrow fabrics and small wares			Knitting mills ²			Full-fashioned hosiery						
South			United States			North			South			United States			North			
1957: Average	\$54.85	38.9	\$1.41	\$55.28	40.8	\$1.60	\$50.80	40.0	\$1.52	\$54.09	37.3	\$1.45	\$57.51	37.1	\$1.55	\$59.68	38.5	\$1.55
1958: Average	54.67	38.5	1.42	55.12	40.7	1.60	60.37	39.2	1.54	54.75	37.5	1.46	57.99	37.9	1.53	59.21	38.2	1.55
May	51.52	36.8	1.40	64.99	40.6	1.60	58.91	38.1	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	61.69	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	57.20	40.0	1.43	66.98	41.6	1.61	63.27	40.3	1.57	55.94	37.8	1.48	57.68	37.7	1.53	57.97	37.4	1.55
February	58.32	40.5	1.44	68.43	42.5	1.61	64.21	40.9	1.57	56.68	38.3	1.48	58.45	38.2	1.53	58.13	37.5	1.55
March	61.05	40.7	1.50	69.86	42.6	1.64	64.31	40.7	1.58	57.22	38.4	1.49	59.06	38.6	1.53	59.50	37.9	1.57
April	61.16	40.5	1.51	71.28	43.2	1.65	66.65	41.4	1.61	57.37	38.5	1.49	57.99	37.9	1.53	59.97	38.2	1.57
May	61.61	40.8	1.51	73.08	43.5	1.68	66.65	41.4	1.61	57.66	38.7	1.49	57.07	37.3	1.53	59.66	38.0	1.57
Full-fashioned hosiery—Continued			Seamless hosiery						Knit outerwear						Knit underwear			
South			United States			North			South			United States			North			
1957: Average	\$56.73	36.6	\$1.55	\$48.55	36.5	\$1.33	\$51.14	37.6	\$1.40	\$48.87	36.2	\$1.35	\$57.30	37.7	\$1.52	\$50.69	37.0	\$1.37
1958: Average	57.08	37.8	1.51	49.50	36.4	1.36	52.64	37.6	1.40	48.87	36.2	1.35	57.68	37.7	1.53	52.13	37.5	1.39
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	57.30	37.5	1.53	48.99	35.5	1.38
June	54.61	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	55.85	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	51.30	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	57.46	37.8	1.52	51.71	37.2	1.39	52.34	36.6	1.43	51.47	37.3	1.38	57.13	37.1	1.54	55.91	39.1	1.43
February	58.52	38.5	1.52	52.30	37.9	1.38	51.71	37.2	1.39	52.44	38.0	1.38	57.60	37.4	1.54	54.57	38.7	1.41
March	59.13	38.9	1.52	52.54	37.8	1.39	53.30	37.8	1.41	52.54	37.8	1.39	58.59	37.8	1.55	54.43	38.6	1.41
April	57.08	37.8	1.51	52.50	37.5	1.40	52.33	38.2	1.37	52.86	37.4	1.40	59.75	38.8	1.54	56.30	39.1	1.44
May	55.87	37.0	1.51	52.30	37.9	1.38	53.06	39.3	1.35	52.03	37.7	1.38	60.61	39.1	1.55	55.66	39.2	1.42
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			
1957: Average	\$66.99	40.6	\$1.65	\$56.58	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	\$1.73
1958: Average	66.83	40.5	1.65	66.58	40.6	1.64	77.30	40.9	1.89	73.45	39.7	1.85	58.74	35.6	1.65	68.95	39.4	1.75
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	63.81	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	1.76
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	40.8	1.65	67.08	40.9	1.64	80.41	42.1	1.91	77.79	41.6	1.87	58.98	34.9	1.69	72.92	41.2	1.77
October	69.64	41.7	1.67	69.39	41.8	1.66	81.51	42.9	1.90	78.12	42.0	1.86	55.28	33.3	1.66	71.28	40.5	1.76
November	69.06	41.6	1.66	69.55	41.9	1.66	81.37	42.6	1.91	78.54	42.2	1.87	59.16	34.8	1.70	71.06	40.2	1.78
December	69.39	41.8	1.66	69.39	41.8	1.66	81.79	42.6	1.92	78.91	42.0	1.87	61.88	36.4	1.70	73.53	40.8	1.79
1959: January	67.98	42.1	1.65	68.15	41.3	1.65	82.41	42.7	1.93	80.89	42.8	1.89	63.75	37.5	1.70	71.20	40.0	1.78
February	70.31	42.1	1.67	69.72	42.0	1.66	82.99	43.0										

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																		
	Felt goods (except women felts and hats)			Lace goods			Paddings and upholstery filling			Processed waste and recovered fibers			Artificial leather, oil-cloth, and other coated fabrics			Cordage and twine		
1957: Average	\$73.28	39.4	\$1.86	\$87.32	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: Average	74.88	39.0	1.92	66.04	37.1	1.78	71.46	39.7	1.80	59.28	40.6	1.46	91.79	42.3	2.17	59.44	38.6	1.54
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	75.64	39.6	1.91	66.04	37.1	1.78	73.85	40.8	1.81	62.87	40.3	1.56	93.02	41.9	2.22	61.23	39.5	1.55
February	76.82	39.6	1.94	66.98	36.8	1.82	73.93	40.4	1.83	64.84	41.3	1.57	97.22	43.4	2.24	62.33	39.7	1.57
March	78.98	40.5	1.95	67.53	36.7	1.84	74.98	41.2	1.82	66.57	42.4	1.57	93.86	41.9	2.24	63.90	40.7	1.57
April	81.19	40.8	1.99	70.13	37.5	1.87	74.52	40.5	1.84	63.91	41.5	1.54	93.24	42.0	2.22	61.00	39.1	1.56
May	83.18	41.8	1.99	69.75	37.7	1.85	74.96	40.3	1.86	64.48	41.6	1.55	96.98	43.1	2.25	60.45	38.5	1.57
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		
1957: Average	\$53.64	36.0	\$1.49	\$53.01	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: Average	53.45	35.4	1.51	60.37	34.3	1.76	46.08	36.0	1.28	46.34	36.2	1.28	47.03	35.9	1.31	42.35	36.2	1.17
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	1.28	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	63.36	36.0	1.76	47.09	36.5	1.29	46.44	36.0	1.29	47.55	36.3	1.31	44.74	37.6	1.19
February	56.15	36.7	1.53	63.88	36.5	1.75	47.62	37.2	1.28	46.98	36.7	1.28	50.17	36.3	1.31	44.87	37.6	1.18
March	55.85	36.5	1.53	63.18	35.9	1.76	48.38	37.5	1.29	47.86	37.1	1.29	50.83	38.8	1.31	45.08	38.2	1.18
April	55.63	36.6	1.52	64.06	36.4	1.76	48.25	37.4	1.29	47.73	37.0	1.29	50.44	38.5	1.31	45.55	38.6	1.18
May	55.48	36.5	1.52	65.67	37.1	1.77	48.63	37.7	1.29	47.99	37.2	1.29	50.04	38.2	1.31	45.40	38.8	1.17
	Women's outerwear ²			Women's dresses			Household apparel			Women's suits, coats, and skirts			Women's and children's undergarments ²			Underwear and nightwear, except corsets		
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: Average	57.63	34.1	1.69	56.28	33.3	1.69	46.99	35.6	1.32	68.34	33.5	2.04	49.59	36.2	1.37	47.82	36.5	1.31
May	57.45	34.4	1.67	59.68	34.3	1.74	47.22	35.5	1.33	69.99	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	49.05	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	59.86	34.8	1.72	57.80	33.8	1.71	46.36	34.6	1.34	72.66	35.1	2.07	49.68	36.0	1.38	48.28	36.3	1.33
February	61.94	35.6	1.74	59.86	34.6	1.73	47.93	35.5	1.35	74.20	35.5	2.09	50.92	36.9	1.38	49.74	37.4	1.33
March	61.07	35.3	1.73	61.07	35.1	1.74	48.60	36.0	1.35	69.14	34.4	2.07	51.66	36.9	1.40	50.49	37.4	1.35
April	61.05	35.7	1.71	63.90	36.1	1.77	49.50	36.4	1.36	61.95	32.1	1.93	50.74	36.5	1.39	48.91	36.5	1.34
May	59.84	35.2	1.70	62.48	35.5	1.76	50.42	36.8	1.37	61.23	31.4	1.95	50.68	36.2	1.40	48.37	36.1	1.34
	Corsets and allied garments			Millinery			Children's outerwear			Miscellaneous apparel and accessories			Other fabricated textile products ²			Curtains, draperies, and other house-furnishings		
1957: Average	\$52.63	35.8	\$1.47	\$62.11	35.9	\$1.73	\$50.55	36.9	\$1.37	\$49.90	35.9	\$1.39	\$56.70	37.8	\$1.50	\$49.37	37.4	\$1.32
1958: Average	53.10	35.4	1.50	64.05	35.0	1.83	50.23	36.4	1.38	50.76	36.0	1.41	56.85	37.4	1.52	50.36	37.3	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	55.32	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	52.85	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	69.52	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	56.90	32.7	1.74	50.05	36.8	1.36	52.97	37.3	1.42	59.06	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	1.36	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	65.52	36.2	1.81	51.38	36.7	1.40	52.73	37.4	1.41	59.03	37.6	1.57	49.50	36.4	1.36
February	54.26	35.7	1.52	69.75	37.3													

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																			
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					
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: Average	60.52	39.3	1.54	61.00	40.4	1.61	88.83	41.9	2.12	96.10	42.9	2.24	82.41	41.0	2.01	81.79	41.1	1.99		
May	59.06	38.6	1.53	63.80	41.7	1.63	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	62.16	40.1	1.55	60.34	39.7	1.52	91.58	42.4	2.16	99.62	43.5	2.29	85.08	41.1	2.07	84.87	41.4	2.05		
February	59.21	38.7	1.53	61.29	39.8	1.54	92.01	42.4	2.17	99.39	43.4	2.29	85.28	41.2	2.07	84.67	41.3	2.05		
March	60.61	39.1	1.55	64.27	41.2	1.56	92.66	42.7	2.17	100.07	43.7	2.29	86.74	41.7	2.08	86.11	41.8	2.06		
April	61.62	39.5	1.56	63.34	41.4	1.53	92.87	42.6	2.18	100.74	43.8	2.30	86.11	41.2	2.09	85.70	41.4	2.07		
May	60.83	38.5	1.58	63.80	41.7	1.53	93.30	42.8	2.18	101.64	44.0	2.31	87.15	41.7	2.09	86.32	41.7	2.07		
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					
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	\$94.35	39.6	\$2.13		
1958: Average	87.85	40.3	2.18	78.96	40.7	1.94	97.90	37.8	2.59	103.43	35.3	2.93	102.97	39.3	2.62	85.80	39.0	2.20		
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	102.55	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	80.95	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	97.16	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	109.56	36.4	3.01	104.15	39.3	2.65	87.58	39.1	2.24		
1959: January	87.81	39.2	2.24	81.77	41.3	1.98	99.94	38.0	2.63	103.95	35.0	2.97	104.15	39.3	2.65	88.88	39.5	2.25		
February	91.63	40.5	2.26	82.78	41.6	1.99	100.44	37.9	2.65	104.90	35.2	2.98	106.00	39.7	2.67	87.98	39.1	2.25		
March	91.98	40.7	2.26	82.78	41.6	1.99	102.64	38.3	2.68	105.60	35.2	3.00	111.50	40.4	2.76	90.52	39.7	2.28		
April	90.40	40.0	2.26	83.60	41.8	2.00	102.11	38.1	2.68	107.87	35.6	3.03	108.63	39.5	2.75	90.06	39.5	2.28		
May	95.11	41.9	2.27	83.20	41.6	2.00	102.11	38.1	2.68	108.22	35.6	3.04	106.77	39.4	2.71	90.23	39.4	2.29		
Printing, publishing, and allied industries—Continued																				
Commercial printing			Lithographing			Greeting cards			Bookbinding and related industries			Miscellaneous publishing and printing services			Total: Chemicals and allied products					
1957: Average	\$95.76	39.9	\$2.40	\$96.53	39.4	\$2.45	\$94.18	38.2	\$1.68	\$73.71	39.0	\$1.89	\$110.78	38.6	\$2.87	\$91.46	41.2	\$2.22		
1958: Average	97.22	39.2	2.48	98.81	38.9	2.54	67.03	38.3	1.75	74.86	38.0	1.97	110.75	37.8	2.93	94.48	40.9	2.31		
May	94.82	38.7	2.46	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	99.94	39.5	2.53	101.53	38.9	2.61	71.55	39.1	1.83	79.13	38.6	2.05	113.45	38.2	2.97	97.00	41.1	2.36		
February	99.57	39.2	2.54	103.88	39.2	2.65	70.25	38.6	1.82	78.13	38.3	2.04	116.19	38.6	3.01	97.64	41.2	2.37		
March	102.68	39.8	2.58	105.34	39.6	2.66	71.21	38.7	1.84	78.52	38.3	2.05	117.09	38.9	3.01	97.88	41.3	2.37		
April	101.39	39.3	2.58	103.75	39.3	2.64	70.10	38.1	1.84	79.10	38.4	2.06	115.12	38.5	2.99	98.18	41.6	2.36		
May	100.61	39.3	2.56	104.54	39.3	2.66	69.09	38.6	1.79	79.28	38.3	2.07	116.31	38.9	2.99	99.42	41.6	2.39		
Industrial inorganic chemicals ²						Alkalies and chlorine			Industrial organic chemicals ²			Plastics, except synthetic rubber			Synthetic rubber			Synthetic fibers		
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: Average	104.70	40.9	2.56	102.72	40.6	2.53	100.04	40.5	2.47	103.25	41.3	2.50	113.30	41.2	2.75	84.59	39.9	2.12		
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	100.60	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	108.09	41.1	2.63	105.67	40.8	2.59	103.73	41.0	2.52	107.10	42.0	2.55	121.26	42.4	2.86	84.99	39.9	2.13		
February	108.36	41.2	2.63	108.21	41.3															

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			
	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958		
Manufacturing—Continued																				
Nondurable goods—Continued																				
Chemicals and allied products—Continued																				
Explosives		Drugs and medicines				Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations ²				Soap and glycerin				Paints, pigments, and fillers ²				Paints, varnishes, lacquers, and enamels		
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: Average	95.51	40.3	2.37	85.88	40.7	2.11	100.86	41.0	2.46	110.27	41.3	2.67	93.25	40.9	2.28	90.80	40.9	2.22		
1958: May	92.75	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		
1958: 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		
1958: 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		
1958: 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		
1958: 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		
1958: 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		
1958: November	99.46	41.1	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		
1958: 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	97.53	40.3	2.42	88.54	40.8	2.17	101.50	40.6	2.50	110.30	40.7	2.71	95.47	40.8	2.34	92.80	40.7	2.28		
1959: February	97.53	40.3	2.42	88.73	40.7	2.18	104.74	41.4	2.53	114.68	41.7	2.75	95.47	40.8	2.34	93.02	40.8	2.28		
1959: March	98.74	40.8	2.42	88.94	40.8	2.18	104.74	41.4	2.53	114.54	41.5	2.76	97.23	41.2	2.36	94.76	41.2	2.30		
1959: April	98.25	40.6	2.42	88.70	40.5	2.19	103.07	40.9	2.52	111.79	40.8	2.74	99.78	42.1	2.37	97.48	42.2	2.31		
1959: May	100.19	41.4	2.42	89.51	40.5	2.21	103.63	40.8	2.54	112.33	40.7	2.76	100.01	42.2	2.37	97.48	42.2	2.31		
Gum and wood chemicals		Fertilizers				Vegetable and animal oils and fats ¹				Vegetable oils				Animal oils and fats				Miscellaneous chemicals ¹		
1957: Average	\$78.20	42.5	\$1.84	\$71.83	42.5	\$1.69	\$78.67	44.7	\$1.76	\$71.52	44.7	\$1.60	\$88.75	44.6	\$1.99	\$84.03	40.4	\$2.08		
1958: Average	80.45	41.9	1.92	74.03	42.3	1.75	82.21	44.2	1.86	77.16	44.6	1.73	89.82	43.6	2.06	87.02	40.1	2.17		
1958: 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		
1958: 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		
1958: 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		
1958: August	80.26	41.8	1.92	72.92	41.2	1.77	83.18	43.1	1.93	78.57	42.7	1.84	88.71	43.7	2.03	86.88	39.9	2.18		
1958: 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		
1958: October	79.90	41.4	1.93	75.23	42.5	1.77	83.44	44.1	1.81	79.51	43.3	1.86	89.87	44.1	2.09	87.64	40.5	2.20		
1958: 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	93.93	43.8	2.10	89.06	40.3	2.21		
1958: 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	81.54	41.6	1.96	76.64	43.3	1.77	83.28	44.3	1.88	77.68	44.9	1.73	92.02	43.2	2.13	88.62	40.1	2.21		
1959: February	80.16	40.9	1.96	76.64	43.3	1.77	82.40	43.6	1.89	77.26	44.4	1.74	91.16	42.4	2.15	89.42	40.8	2.23		
1959: March	80.56	41.1	1.96	75.16	43.7	1.72	82.80	42.9	1.93	77.26	43.4	1.78	91.15	42.2	2.16	90.98	40.8	2.23		
1959: April	83.36	42.1	1.98	81.36	47.3	1.72	83.42	43.0	1.94	77.76	43.2	1.80	92.02	42.8	2.15	91.21	40.9	2.23		
1959: May	84.12	42.7	1.97	81.54	44.8	1.82	85.37	42.9	1.99	78.86	42.4	1.86	92.96	43.5	2.16	91.80	40.8	2.25		
Chemicals and allied products—Continued						Products of petroleum and coal						Rubber products								
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				
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	\$76.00	41.2	\$2.33	\$91.53	40.5	\$2.26		
1958: Average	72.73	39.1	1.86	100.02	41.5	2.41	110.97	40.5	2.74	114.90	40.6	2.83	97.28	40.2	2.42	92.59	39.4	2.35		
1958: 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		
1958: 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		
1958: 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		
1958: 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		
1958: 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		
1958: 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		
1958: 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		
1958: December	75.05	39.5	1.90	102.61	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	71.63	37.9	1.89	104.08	41.8	2.49	113.70	40.9	2.78	117.55	41.1	2.86	101.71	40.2	2.53	100.28	41.1	2.44		
1959: February	70.87	37.3	1.90	104.83	41.6	2.52	114.86	40.3	2.85	119.77	40.6	2.95	99.04	39.3	2.52	101.09	41.6	2.43		
1959: March	75.84	39.5	1.92	104.50	41.8	2.50	118.24	41.2	2.87	121.18	40.8	2.97	108.46	42.7	2.54	103.74	42.0	2.47		
1959: April	76.21	39.9	1.91	103.82	41.2	2.52	118.20	40.9	2.89	122.29	40.9	2.99	104.30	40.9	2.55	101.57	41.8	2.43		
1959: May	76.82	39.6	1.94	108.12	42.4	2.55	117.67	41.0	2.87	121.18	40.8	2.97	105.41	41.5	2.54	101.52	42.3	2.40		
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					
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: Average	106.04	38.7	2.74	76.62	39.7	1.93	84.59	39.9	2.12	57.78	36.8	1.57	78.39	39.0	2.01	76.62	39.7	1.93		
1958: 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		
1958: 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		
1958: 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		
1958: August	113.96	40.7	2.80	77.18	40.2	1.92	86.24	40.2	2.14	58.19	37.3	1.56	78.19	38.9	2.01	76.82	39.6	1.94		
1958: September	113.40	40.5	2.80	76.62	39.7	1.93	89.21	41.3	2.16	57.99	36.7	1.58	79.79	39.5	2.02	78.21	39.5	1.98		
1958: October	113.24	40.3	2.81	77.01	39.9	1.93	88.78	41.1	2.16	58.46	37.0	1.58	79.58	39.2	2.03	80.54	41.1	1.95		
1958: November	115.75	40.9	2.83	77.22	39.6	1.95	88.54	40.8	2.17	59.63	37.5	1.59	81.19	39.8	2.04	80.16	40.9	1.96		
1958: December	121.40	42.3	2.87	78.01	39.8	1.96	92.60	41.9	2.21	61.22	38.5	1.59	83.03	40.5	2.05	79.65	41.7	1.91		
1959: January	117.55	41.1	2.86	78.20	39.9	1.96	91.27	41.3	2.21	62.56	39.1	1.60	81.39	39.7	2.05	78.69	41.2	1.91		
1959: February	118.98	41.6	2.86	80.59	40.7	1.98	91.96	41.8	2.20	62.08	38.8	1.60	80.58	39.5	2.04	76.76	40.4	1.90		
1959: March	122.96	42.4	2.90	79.79	40.3	1.98	93.02	41.9	2.22	60.80	38.0	1.60	80.77	39.4	2.05	82.99	43.0	1.93		
1959: April	123.98	42.9	2.89	73.05	39.7	1.84	90.03	41.3	2.18	59.57	37.0	1.61	81.58	39.6	2.06	82.80	42.9	1.93		
1959: May	128.77	43.8	2.94	79.98	40.6	1.97	92.60	41.9	2.21	60.54	37.6	1.61	81.56	39.4						

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															Transportation and public utilities			
Nondurable goods-Continued																			
Leather and leather products-Continued																			
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				
1957: Average	\$55.42	37.7	\$1.47	\$55.18	37.0	\$1.49	\$62.45	38.3	\$1.63	\$53.68	37.8	\$1.42	\$19.56	36.7	\$1.37	\$94.24	41.7	\$2.26	
1958: Average	56.02	37.1	1.51	54.87	36.1	1.52	63.46	38.0	1.67	55.54	38.2	1.45	50.41	36.1	1.40	101.50	41.6	2.44	
May	54.96	36.4	1.51	51.94	34.4	1.51	63.2	38.1	1.66	52.13	36.1	1.44	49.8	35.7	1.40	100.12	41.2	2.43	
June	57.15	38.1	1.60	54.36	36.0	1.51	63.91	38.5	1.66	53.39	36.8	1.45	50.04	36.0	1.39	101.19	41.3	2.45	
July	56.85	37.9	1.50	55.8	37.2	1.50	66.0	39.1	1.69	53.42	37.1	1.44	50.21	35.9	1.40	103.28	42.5	2.43	
August	55.35	36.9	1.50	55.57	36.8	1.51	65.07	39.8	1.66	55.30	38.4	1.44	50.44	36.1	1.40	100.94	41.2	2.45	
September	54.45	36.3	1.50	54.93	35.9	1.53	65.57	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	1.41	107.35	42.6	2.52	
1959: January	58.98	38.8	1.52	60.76	39.2	1.55	63.58	37.4	1.70	56.02	38.9	1.44	51.89	36.8	1.41	105.66	41.6	2.54	
February	58.52	38.5	1.52	60.37	38.7	1.56	63.92	37.6	1.70	58.25	39.9	1.46	51.10	36.5	1.40	109.39	42.4	2.58	
March	56.47	37.4	1.51	58.81	37.7	1.56	64.18	38.2	1.68	56.26	38.8	1.45	51.85	37.3	1.39	105.00	41.5	2.53	
April	55.87	37.0	1.51	56.78	36.4	1.56	65.40	38.7	1.69	54.52	37.6	1.45	51.43	37.0	1.39	106.09	42.1	2.52	
May	57.91	38.1	1.52	58.03	37.2	1.56	65.02	38.7	1.68	53.87	36.9	1.46	51.29	36.9	1.39				
Transportation and public utilities-Continued																			
Transportation-Con.			Communication										Other public utilities						
Local railways and business			Telephone			Switchboard operating employees ⁶			Line construction employees ⁷			Telegraph ⁸			Total: Gas and electric utilities				
1957: Average	\$88.56	43.2	\$2.05	\$76.05	39.0	\$1.95	\$92.70	37.1	\$1.69	\$102.48	42.7	\$2.40	\$87.36	41.8	\$2.09	\$95.30	40.9	\$2.33	
1958: Average	90.52	42.7	2.12	78.72	38.4	2.05	64.24	36.5	1.76	105.00	41.5	2.53	90.06	41.5	2.17	100.37	40.8	2.46	
May	90.30	43.0	2.10	77.11	37.8	2.04	63.01	35.6	1.77	101.75	40.7	2.50	89.04	42.0	2.12	98.42	40.5	2.43	
June	91.16	43.0	2.12	78.31	38.2	2.05	63.35	36.2	1.75	104.90	41.3	2.54	91.34	41.9	2.18	100.12	40.7	2.46	
July	91.38	42.9	2.13	79.31	38.5	2.06	63.88	36.5	1.75	107.01	41.8	2.56	91.76	41.9	2.19	100.12	40.7	2.46	
August	90.95	42.9	2.12	79.90	38.6	2.07	64.77	36.8	1.76	106.91	41.6	2.57	91.78	42.1	2.18	101.02	40.9	2.47	
September	90.74	42.4	2.14	81.12	39.0	2.08	66.20	37.4	1.77	108.10	41.9	2.58	93.63	41.8	2.24	101.84	40.9	2.49	
October	90.53	42.5	2.13	81.51	39.0	2.09	67.30	37.6	1.79	107.84	41.8	2.58	93.41	41.7	2.24	102.66	40.9	2.51	
November	91.16	42.6	2.14	82.97	39.7	2.09	69.38	39.2	1.77	109.30	42.2	2.59	92.51	41.3	2.24	103.57	41.1	2.52	
December	92.66	42.9	2.16	81.06	38.6	2.10	64.79	36.4	1.78	109.72	42.2	2.60	93.18	41.6	2.24	103.57	41.1	2.52	
1959: January	92.44	42.6	2.17	80.81	38.3	2.11	63.90	35.9	1.78	107.38	41.3	2.60	93.98	41.4	2.27	103.32	41.0	2.52	
February	92.65	42.5	2.18	82.47	38.9	2.12	66.96	37.2	1.80	109.52	41.8	2.62	93.98	41.4	2.27	103.89	40.9	2.54	
March	92.87	42.6	2.18	81.79	38.4	2.13	65.88	36.4	1.81	108.88	41.4	2.63	93.98	41.4	2.27	104.04	40.8	2.55	
April	93.95	42.9	2.19	82.56	38.4	2.15	66.07	36.3	1.82	109.86	41.3	2.66	94.62	41.5	2.28	103.79	40.7	2.55	
May	94.83	43.3	2.19	84.20	38.8	2.17	69.01	37.1	1.86	112.86	41.8	2.70	97.33	42.5	2.29	103.79	40.7	2.55	
Transportation and public utilities-Continued																			
Other public utilities-Continued			Wholesale and retail trade																
Electric light and power utilities			Gas utilities			Electric light and gas utilities combined			Wholesale trade			Retail trade (except eating and drinking places)			General merchandise stores				
1957: Average	\$97.06	41.3	\$2.35	\$90.13	40.6	\$2.22	\$97.10	40.8	\$2.38	\$84.42	40.2	\$2.10	\$62.48	38.1	\$1.64	\$14.85	34.5	\$1.30	
1958: Average	101.43	40.9	2.48	94.83	40.7	2.33	103.63	40.8	2.54	87.02	40.1	2.17	64.77	38.1	1.70	46.85	34.7	1.35	
May	99.72	40.7	2.45	92.23	40.1	2.30	102.97	40.7	2.53	86.40	40.0	2.16	63.88	37.8	1.69	46.31	34.3	1.35	
June	101.68	41.0	2.48	93.67	40.2	2.33	103.63	40.8	2.54	87.42	40.1	2.18	64.94	38.2	1.70	47.68	34.8	1.37	
July	101.68	41.0	2.48	93.90	40.3	2.33	103.38	40.7	2.54	88.26	40.3	2.19	66.18	38.7	1.71	48.22	35.2	1.37	
August	102.59	41.2	2.49	94.60	40.8	2.33	103.94	40.6	2.56	87.64	40.2	2.18	66.18	38.7	1.71	47.52	35.2	1.35	
September	102.66	40.9	2.51	96.12	40.9	2.35	105.93	40.9	2.59	88.66	40.3	2.20	64.98	38.0	1.71	46.92	34.5	1.36	
October	103.22	40.8	2.53	97.41	41.1	2.37	106.49	40.8	2.61	87.85	40.3	2.18	64.81	37.9	1.71	46.65	34.3	1.36	
November	103.73	41.0	2.53	98.71	41.3	2.39	107.01	41.0	2.61	88.22	40.1	2.20	64.47	37.7	1.71	45.90	34.0	1.35	
December	103.89	40.9	2.54	98.06	41.2	2.38	108.47	41.4	2.62	88.48	40.4	2.19	64.68	38.5	1.68	48.68	36.6	1.33	
1959: January	103.63	40.8	2.54	98.06	41.2	2.38	107.83	41.0	2.63	88.44	40.2	2.20	66.29	38.1	1.74	48.23	34.7	1.39	
February	104.70	40.9	2.56	97.27	40.7	2.39	108.50	41.1	2.64	88.00	40.0	2.20	65.95	37.9	1.74	47.13	34.4	1.37	
March	104.86	40.8	2.57	96.80	40.5	2.39	108.92	41.1	2.65	89.24	40.2	2.22	65.95	37.9	1.74	47.40	34.6	1.37	
April	105.37	41.0	2.57	95.84	40.1	2.39	108.12	40.8	2.65	89.42	40.1	2.23	66.33	37.9	1.75	47.47	34.4	1.38	
May	104.34	40.6	2.57	97.44	40.6	2.40	108.79	40.9	2.66	89.87	40.3	2.23	66.53	37.8	1.76	47.54	34.2	1.39	
Transportation and public utilities-Continued																			
Department stores and general mail-order houses			Food and liquor stores			Automotive and accessories dealers			Apparel and accessories stores			Furniture and appliance stores			Lumber and hardware supply stores				
1957: Average	\$50.26	34.9	\$1.44	\$65.50	36.8	\$1.78	\$33.22	43.8	\$1.90	\$49.13	34.6	\$1.42	\$71.23	41.9	\$1.70	\$4.69	42.2	\$1.77	
1958: Average	52.60	35.3	1.49	67.52	36.3	1.86	33.22	43.8	1.90	50.81	34.8	1.46	72.31	41.8	1.73	77.04	42.1	1.83	
May	52.15	35.0	1.49	66.42	35.9	1.85	33.06	43.8	1.91	50.72	34.5	1.47	70.98	42.0	1.69	77.83	42.3	1.84	
June	53.61	35.5	1.51	68.08	36.6	1.86	34.10	43.8	1.92	51.01	34.7	1.47	72.07	41.9	1.72	77.35	42.5	1.83	
July	53.91	35.7	1.51	69.66	37.4	1.86	34.53	43.8	1.93	51.25	35.1	1.46	72.41	42.1	1.72	77.96	42.6	1.83	
August	55.25	35.5	1.50	69.38	37.3	1.86	34.73	43.9	1.93	50.89	35.2	1.44	73.57	41.8	1.76	78.94	42.9	1.84	
September	52.65	35.1	1.50	68.44	36.6	1.87	33.47	43.7	1.91	50.86	34.6	1.47	72.08	41.7	1.75	79.18	42.8	1.85	
October	52.50	35.0	1.50	68.42	36.2	1.89	33.20	43.8	1.90	50.91	34.4	1.48	73.81	41.7	1.77	78.24	42.6	1.86	
November	51.41	34.5	1.49	68.97	36.3	1.90	33.36	44.0	1.94	52.98	35.8	1.48	76.38	42.2	1.81	76.49	41.8	1.83	
December	55.13	37.5	1.47	68.43	36.4	1.88	37.07	44.2	1.97	52.40	34.7	1.51	73.75	41.6	1.78	77.70	42.0	1.85	
1959: January	54.01	35.3	1.53	68.24	36.3	1.88	35.36	44.0	1.94	52.98	35.8	1.48	76.38	42.2	1.81	76.49	41.8	1.83	
February	52.70	34.9</																	

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry ¹—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				
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: Average.....	65.88	106.88	82.97	45.20	40.0	1.13	44.30	39.2	1.13	50.82	38.5	1.32	98.65	
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.....	66.71	122.71	84.59	45.66	39.7	1.15	45.20	39.3	1.15	51.98	38.5	1.35	101.29	
February.....	66.97	124.46	84.95	46.28	39.9	1.16	44.85	39.0	1.15	50.49	37.4	1.35	103.23	
March.....	67.37	124.67	85.37	46.12	40.1	1.15	45.70	39.4	1.16	51.82	38.1	1.36	105.12	
April.....	67.29	131.40	85.33	46.52	40.1	1.16	46.28	39.9	1.16	53.72	39.5	1.36	105.02	
May.....	67.26	124.04	85.06	47.32	40.1	1.18	47.39	40.5	1.17	56.16	40.4	1.39	104.60	

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 1958.

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 (ICC 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 dollars ¹

Item	1959					1958								Annual average	
	May ²	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	1958	1957
<i>Manufacturing</i>															
Gross average weekly earnings:															
Current dollars.....	\$90.32	\$89.87	\$89.24	\$88.00	\$87.38	\$88.04	\$86.58	\$85.17	\$85.39	\$84.35	\$83.50	\$83.10	\$82.04	\$83.50	\$82.39
1947-49 dollars.....	72.84	72.53	72.14	71.14	70.58	71.17	69.88	68.85	69.03	68.19	67.39	67.18	66.38	67.61	68.54
Net spendable average weekly earnings:															
Worker with no dependents:															
Current dollars.....	73.49	73.14	72.65	71.69	71.20	72.10	70.93	69.80	69.97	69.14	68.46	68.14	67.29	68.46	67.57
1947-49 dollars.....	59.27	59.03	58.73	57.95	57.51	58.29	57.25	56.43	56.56	55.89	55.25	55.08	54.44	55.43	56.21
Worker with 3 dependents:															
Current dollars.....	81.03	80.68	80.18	79.19	78.70	79.60	78.41	77.25	77.43	76.58	75.88	75.55	74.68	75.88	74.97
1947-49 dollars.....	65.35	65.12	64.82	64.02	63.57	64.35	63.28	62.45	62.59	61.91	61.25	61.08	60.42	61.44	62.37

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 activities ¹

[1947-49=100]

Industry	1959						1958						Annual average		
	June ²	May ²	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1958	1957
Total.....	105.2	102.5	99.9	97.5	94.4	94.8	96.7	98.5	97.8	99.6	97.3	93.8	93.9	94.3	105.6
Mining.....	70.7	68.8	66.5	65.6	66.0	67.7	69.8	68.4	68.0	68.3	67.4	66.1	68.7	67.9	81.4
Contract construction.....	138.7	129.6	119.0	103.7	92.0	99.7	105.7	123.8	135.3	136.1	137.9	132.1	128.1	118.2	127.3
Manufacturing.....	102.7	100.9	99.4	98.7	96.6	95.9	97.3	96.9	94.5	96.5	93.5	90.2	90.6	92.6	104.1
Durable goods.....	111.2	109.3	107.1	105.3	102.1	101.4	102.3	101.2	96.0	98.6	94.0	92.0	93.7	95.9	112.9
Ordnance and accessories.....	334.5	331.0	325.6	326.3	320.2	327.4	330.1	317.6	297.0	305.0	293.5	295.1	300.9	303.0	339.4
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	85.1	80.5	75.7	73.6	69.3	70.9	74.5	76.3	80.0	79.8	77.4	73.6	76.7	72.7	76.6
Furniture and fixtures.....	107.7	105.5	104.9	105.7	105.4	104.2	105.3	105.3	106.4	105.1	100.7	91.9	92.1	97.2	103.9
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	109.3	106.6	103.8	100.3	94.5	93.6	96.4	98.6	97.9	101.9	99.3	95.6	94.9	94.7	104.5
Primary metal industries.....	109.4	107.3	105.3	102.3	97.4	93.9	92.4	90.0	86.2	86.3	81.9	80.6	81.1	83.7	105.4
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	114.3	112.2	109.7	107.6	104.9	105.5	107.9	107.2	102.5	107.0	101.3	97.3	98.3	101.1	115.9
Machinery (except electrical).....	103.8	102.9	100.7	99.3	96.1	92.9	91.1	87.9	85.6	86.9	83.2	84.3	86.7	88.9	111.0
Electrical machinery.....	131.5	127.9	125.9	125.5	124.6	124.6	124.9	124.7	116.1	120.0	113.6	109.0	110.6	115.9	134.0
Transportation equipment.....	125.6	126.4	126.0	124.5	121.0	123.6	125.7	121.5	99.1	108.7	103.2	105.0	107.7	111.6	139.6
Instruments and related products.....	116.3	114.8	113.4	112.5	111.0	109.7	110.3	109.6	107.9	106.5	102.0	100.2	101.9	105.4	117.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	100.9	98.9	97.2	95.5	93.7	91.0	94.4	99.3	100.9	98.9	93.6	88.0	90.9	92.7	101.2
Nondurable goods.....	92.5	90.9	90.1	90.8	90.0	89.4	91.2	91.7	92.6	94.0	92.8	88.0	87.0	88.7	93.7
Food and kindred products.....	82.8	79.2	77.1	76.0	75.5	76.9	82.2	86.2	91.4	98.1	97.0	89.2	84.7	84.2	86.4
Tobacco manufactures.....	67.2	66.6	65.5	68.1	73.0	76.0	82.7	82.7	92.1	95.8	84.1	68.3	69.1	77.7	80.8
Textile-mill products.....	75.9	74.5	73.8	73.7	72.9	71.7	73.0	73.7	72.9	71.8	70.6	67.5	68.0	69.2	74.7
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	102.9	102.5	102.8	105.4	105.3	100.8	101.3	100.3	100.7	101.2	101.1	94.1	92.4	96.8	102.0
Paper and allied products.....	114.2	112.2	111.0	110.5	109.6	109.5	110.3	111.4	112.0	112.2	110.3	105.5	106.4	108.0	113.9
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	111.9	111.5	111.3	111.4	109.3	109.0	111.5	109.7	110.2	110.0	108.5	106.6	107.6	109.0	112.4
Chemicals and allied products.....	104.5	105.2	105.3	103.0	101.0	100.3	100.7	100.3	100.3	99.2	97.2	95.7	97.2	99.2	106.2
Products of petroleum and coal.....	86.9	86.6	86.3	87.2	80.2	83.7	82.4	83.9	81.6	85.0	84.3	85.5	85.8	84.2	91.1
Rubber products.....	92.9	92.7	92.4	106.2	104.0	102.8	104.3	100.0	99.4	96.2	92.1	86.1	86.3	92.0	104.8
Leather and leather products.....	94.9	90.1	88.5	92.8	95.1	94.9	93.3	89.5	85.9	86.8	88.8	87.2	84.8	86.0	90.8

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 activities ¹

[1947-49=100]

Activity	1959						1958						Annual average		
	June ²	May ²	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1958	1957
Mining.....	-----	110.7	106.5	105.3	106.2	108.0	109.4	106.8	105.0	105.5	103.6	101.8	106.2	104.9	124.3
Contract construction.....	-----	224.1	205.8	179.9	160.5	174.7	184.4	212.2	231.4	232.9	232.8	223.1	213.3	200.5	207.1
Manufacturing.....	172.8	169.6	167.0	165.1	160.4	158.2	160.4	158.4	152.5	155.7	150.0	144.8	144.9	148.7	162.7

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 group¹

Year and month	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time ²	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time ²	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time ²	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time ²	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time ²	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time ²	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time ²	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time ²
	Durable goods															
Total: Manu- facturing	Total: Durable goods		Ordnance and accessories		Lumber and wood products (except furni- ture)		Furniture and fixtures		Stone, clay, and glass products		Primary metal industries		Fabricated metal products			
	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
1958: Average.....	2.13	2.08	2.28	2.23	2.48	2.42	1.89	1.82	1.78	1.73	2.12	2.04	2.65	2.61	2.27	2.21
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.....	2.19	2.13	2.35	2.29	2.53	2.47	1.89	1.83	1.80	1.74	2.16	2.09	2.77	2.70	2.32	2.26
February.....	2.20	2.13	2.36	2.29	2.52	2.47	1.88	1.81	1.79	1.74	2.17	2.10	2.79	2.71	2.33	2.27
March.....	2.22	2.15	2.38	2.31	2.52	2.46	1.91	1.84	1.81	1.75	2.20	2.12	2.82	2.73	2.35	2.28
April.....	2.23	2.16	2.39	2.31	2.52	2.46	1.94	1.87	1.81	1.76	2.21	2.12	2.83	2.74	2.35	2.28
May ³	2.23	2.16	2.39	2.32	2.55	2.49	1.96	1.88	1.81	1.76	2.21	2.12	2.84	2.74	2.37	2.29
Durable goods—Continued																
	Machinery (except elec- trical)		Electrical machinery		Transportation equipment		Instruments and related products		Miscellaneous manufacturing industries		Total: Non- durable goods		Food and kin- dred products		Tobacco manu- factures	
	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
1958: Average.....	2.38	2.33	2.15	2.11	2.53	2.47	2.19	2.15	1.85	1.80	1.94	1.89	2.01	1.94	1.60	1.57
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	1.94	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	1.99	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	1.69	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	1.60	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	1.52	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.....	2.44	2.38	2.20	2.15	2.62	2.55	2.24	2.19	1.89	1.84	1.98	1.92	2.09	2.02	1.64	1.62
February.....	2.46	2.39	2.21	2.15	2.62	2.55	2.25	2.20	1.88	1.83	1.98	1.92	2.09	2.02	1.65	1.63
March.....	2.48	2.40	2.21	2.16	2.63	2.55	2.26	2.21	1.89	1.84	2.00	1.93	2.10	2.03	1.69	1.67
April.....	2.49	2.40	2.21	2.16	2.63	2.55	2.26	2.21	1.90	1.84	2.00	1.94	2.10	2.03	1.72	1.70
May ³	2.49	2.41	2.21	2.16	2.64	2.56	2.26	2.21	1.90	1.84	2.00	1.94	2.11	2.03	1.75	1.72
Nondurable goods—Continued																
	Textile-mill products		Apparel and other finished textile products		Paper and allied products		Printing, pub- lishing, and al- lied industries ⁴		Chemicals and allied products		Products of petroleum and coal		Rubber prod- ucts		Leather and leather prod- ucts	
	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
1958: Average.....	1.51	1.47	1.51	1.49	2.12	2.02	2.59	-----	2.31	2.26	2.74	2.69	2.35	2.28	1.57	1.55
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	1.56	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.....	1.53	1.48	1.53	1.51	2.16	2.06	2.63	-----	2.36	2.30	2.78	2.73	2.44	2.35	1.60	1.56
February.....	1.53	1.48	1.53	1.50	2.17	2.06	2.65	-----	2.37	2.30	2.85	2.81	2.43	2.33	1.60	1.57
March.....	1.57	1.51	1.53	1.50	2.17	2.06	2.68	-----	2.37	2.30	2.87	2.80	2.47	2.35	1.60	1.57
April.....	1.57	1.52	1.52	1.49	2.18	2.07	2.68	-----	2.36	2.29	2.89	2.82	2.43	2.33	1.61	1.58
May ³	1.58	1.52	1.52	1.49	2.18	2.07	2.68	-----	2.39	2.32	2.87	2.81	2.40	2.30	1.61	1.58

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 over-
time rates are found to an extent likely to make average overtime pay signifi-
cantly 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															
	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	
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	38.9	2.8
1958: Average	39.2	2.0	39.5	1.9	40.9	2.0	39.9	2.9	39.5	2.1	40.0	2.8	38.1	1.3	40.0	2.1
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	2.6
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	2.7
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	39.9	2.3	40.4	2.3	41.5	2.1	39.6	2.9	40.3	2.6	40.2	2.8	40.0	2.1	40.5	2.2
February	40.0	2.4	40.3	2.4	41.1	1.8	39.5	3.0	40.4	2.5	40.4	2.9	40.4	2.3	40.4	2.3
March	40.2	2.6	40.8	2.6	41.3	2.0	40.7	3.3	40.4	2.6	41.0	3.2	40.9	2.5	40.8	2.5
April	40.3	2.6	40.9	2.6	41.0	1.9	40.7	3.3	40.0	2.3	41.3	3.5	41.2	2.7	41.1	2.7
May ³	40.5	2.7	41.1	2.8	41.6	2.1	41.0	3.6	40.2	2.2	41.6	3.7	41.4	2.9	41.5	2.9
	Durable goods—Continued								Nondurable goods							
	Machinery (except electrical)		Electrical machinery		Transportation equipment		Instruments and related products		Miscellaneous manufacturing industries		Total: Nondurable goods		Food and kindred products		Tobacco manufactures	
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: Average	39.6	1.7	39.6	1.5	39.8	1.9	39.9	1.5	39.6	2.1	38.8	2.2	40.7	3.0	39.1	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	40.7	2.2	40.4	2.0	40.7	2.2	40.7	1.9	40.1	2.4	39.3	2.4	40.5	3.0	38.8	.9
February	40.3	2.4	40.2	2.1	40.3	2.3	40.5	1.9	40.1	2.3	39.4	2.4	40.0	2.9	38.5	.7
March	41.3	2.7	40.3	2.0	40.7	2.5	40.5	1.9	40.0	2.4	39.5	2.6	40.2	2.8	38.1	.9
April	41.4	2.9	40.2	1.8	41.0	2.6	40.8	2.0	40.3	2.5	39.5	2.5	40.2	2.8	37.8	.7
May ³	41.6	2.9	40.4	2.1	40.9	2.5	40.8	2.0	40.4	2.5	39.6	2.6	40.7	3.2	38.8	1.2
	Nondurable goods—Continued															
	Textile-mill products		Apparel and other finished textile products		Paper and allied products		Printing, publishing, and allied industries		Chemicals and allied products		Products of petroleum and coal		Rubber products		Leather and leather products	
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: Average	38.6	2.1	35.4	1.1	41.9	3.9	37.8	2.5	40.9	2.0	40.5	1.5	39.4	2.3	36.8	1.1
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	39.8	2.6	36.0	1.1	42.4	4.2	38.0	2.4	41.1	2.1	40.9	1.7	41.1	3.2	39.1	2.0
February	40.3	2.9	36.7	1.4	42.4	4.4	37.9	2.4	41.2	2.2	40.3	1.3	41.6	3.7	38.8	1.8
March	40.4	3.0	36.5	1.4	42.7	4.5	38.3	2.9	41.3	2.3	41.2	1.9	42.0	4.0	38.0	1.5
April	40.3	3.0	36.6	1.4	42.6	4.4	38.1	2.8	41.6	2.7	40.9	1.8	41.8	3.7	37.0	1.1
May ³	40.5	3.0	36.5	1.4	42.8	4.6	38.1	2.7	41.6	2.6	41.0	1.5	42.3	4.0	37.6	1.2

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

³ Preliminary.

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

D.—Consumer and Wholesale Prices

TABLE D-1. Consumer Price Index¹—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	144.6	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	111.2	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	144.2	128.6	116.7	127.2
July	123.9	121.7	127.7	106.7	140.3	145.0	128.9	116.6	127.2
August	123.7	120.7	127.9	106.6	141.0	145.3	128.9	116.7	127.1
September	123.7	120.3	127.9	107.1	141.3	146.5	128.7	116.6	127.1
October	123.7	119.7	127.9	107.3	142.7	147.1	128.8	116.6	127.2
November	123.9	119.4	128.0	107.7	144.5	147.4	129.1	117.0	127.3
December	123.7	118.7	128.2	107.5	144.3	147.6	129.0	116.9	127.3
1959: January	123.8	119.0	128.2	106.7	144.1	148.0	129.4	117.0	127.3
February	123.7	118.2	128.5	106.7	144.3	149.0	129.8	117.1	127.4
March	123.7	117.7	128.7	107.0	144.9	149.2	129.7	117.3	127.3
April	123.9	117.6	128.7	107.0	145.3	149.6	130.0	117.7	128.2
May	124.0	117.7	128.8	107.3	145.4	150.2	130.7	117.8	128.4
June	124.5	118.9	128.9	107.3	145.7	150.6	131.1	118.1	129.2

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

[1947-49=100]

Group	1959						1958						Annual average		
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1958	1957
Food ²	118.9	117.7	117.6	117.7	118.2	119.0	118.7	119.4	119.7	120.3	120.7	121.7	121.6	120.3	115.4
Food at home.....	116.6	115.2	115.3	115.5	116.1	117.1	116.8	117.6	118.0	118.7	119.2	120.5	120.4	118.8	113.8
Cereals and bakery products.....	134.2	134.5	134.1	134.1	133.8	133.9	134.0	134.0	133.9	133.5	132.9	132.9	132.9	133.1	130.5
Meats, poultry, and fish.....	111.6	111.6	111.5	111.3	112.6	113.8	113.0	113.5	114.6	115.8	117.7	119.2	118.3	115.1	105.2
Dairy products.....	112.3	112.6	112.9	113.8	114.0	114.1	114.3	114.5	114.5	114.1	113.0	112.4	111.7	113.5	111.8
Fruits and vegetables.....	134.5	125.6	123.6	120.7	121.2	121.7	120.1	121.1	121.0	120.7	124.9	131.9	134.3	127.1	118.6
Other foods at home ³	102.3	102.8	104.7	107.3	108.1	109.9	110.7	112.6	113.2	115.2	112.8	111.8	110.9	112.4	112.9
Housing ⁴	128.9	128.8	128.7	128.7	128.5	128.2	128.2	128.0	127.9	127.9	127.9	127.7	127.8	127.7	125.6
Rent.....	139.5	139.3	139.3	139.1	139.0	138.8	138.7	138.4	138.3	138.2	138.1	137.8	137.7	137.7	135.2
Gas and electricity.....	119.3	118.7	118.2	118.5	118.5	118.2	118.2	118.1	118.1	118.0	117.5	117.0	116.9	117.0	113.0
Solid fuels and fuel oil.....	133.9	135.3	138.7	140.3	140.0	138.9	137.0	135.8	135.6	135.2	133.6	132.3	131.7	134.9	127.4
Housefurnishings.....	104.1	103.7	103.8	103.8	103.8	103.2	103.6	103.5	103.4	103.6	103.3	104.0	104.1	103.9	104.6
Household operation.....	133.9	133.8	133.8	133.7	133.1	133.1	132.8	132.6	132.4	132.2	132.1	131.2	131.1	131.4	127.5
Apparel.....	107.3	107.3	107.0	107.0	106.7	106.7	107.5	107.7	107.3	107.1	106.6	106.7	106.7	107.0	106.9
Men's and boys'.....	108.1	108.2	108.0	107.8	107.8	108.0	108.4	108.5	107.9	108.3	108.3	108.5	108.8	108.6	109.0
Women's and girls'.....	98.8	99.0	98.9	99.0	98.8	98.7	100.2	100.6	100.2	99.6	98.5	98.6	98.5	99.1	99.2
Footwear.....	134.5	133.5	132.4	132.0	131.3	130.8	130.4	130.3	130.1	130.1	130.0	129.7	129.8	129.8	127.9
Other apparel ⁵	91.8	92.1	91.9	91.8	91.7	91.7	92.3	92.3	91.8	92.0	91.9	92.0	91.9	92.0	92.1
Transportation.....	145.7	145.4	145.3	144.9	144.3	144.1	144.3	144.5	142.7	141.3	141.0	140.3	138.9	140.5	136.0
Private.....	134.8	134.5	134.4	134.0	133.3	133.1	133.3	133.6	131.8	130.4	130.1	129.3	128.0	129.7	125.8
Public.....	192.7	192.7	192.6	192.0	191.8	191.8	191.8	191.1	190.4	189.8	189.5	189.5	187.7	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 Index ¹—United States city average: Special groups of items

[1947-49=100]

Year and month	All items less food	All items less shelter	All commodities	All commodities less food	Durable commodities 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	110.2	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	116.1	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: 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
March.....	126.9	121.4	115.9	114.4	112.5	117.4	144.4	145.9
April.....	127.1	121.5	115.9	114.5	112.6	117.5	144.8	146.4
May.....	127.3	121.6	115.9	114.5	112.7	117.5	145.2	146.9
June.....	127.5	122.2	116.6	114.7	112.8	117.8	145.4	147.1

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 Index¹—United States city average: Retail prices and indexes of selected foods

Commodity	Average price, ² June 1959	Indexes (1947-49=100, unless otherwise specified)														Annual average	
		1959						1958						1958	1957		
		June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec. ³	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1958	1957	
Cereals and bakery products: Unit	<i>Cents</i>																
Flour, wheat..... 5 lb.	54.4	112.8	113.8	113.8	113.8	113.8	114.0	113.9	113.6	113.4	113.6	114.0	114.6	114.9	114.4	113.4	
Biscuit mix ⁴ 20 oz.	26.9	96.4	96.1	96.0	95.9	95.8	96.0	96.0	95.9	95.9	95.9	95.7	95.8	95.8	95.9	95.8	
Corn meal..... lb.	13.0	115.5	115.2	115.1	115.1	115.1	114.9	115.2	116.1	116.6	116.6	116.3	115.7	115.6	115.6	113.3	
Rice..... lb.	(5)	98.1	98.3	98.2	98.1	98.1	98.2	98.1	97.7	97.7	98.0	98.1	97.6	97.5	97.1	93.5	
Rolled oats..... 18 oz.	20.4	138.2	138.4	138.4	138.4	138.4	138.2	138.4	138.4	138.3	138.0	138.0	138.0	138.0	137.9	134.9	
Corn flake..... 12 oz.	28.5	151.5	151.3	151.1	151.1	151.1	151.0	151.0	150.9	150.5	150.2	150.0	149.7	149.7	149.4	136.1	
Bread..... lb.	19.7	148.0	148.0	147.6	147.4	146.8	147.0	147.1	147.2	147.1	146.1	144.6	144.5	144.4	145.0	141.0	
Soda crackers ⁴ lb.	29.1	113.3	113.6	113.8	113.9	113.4	113.7	113.8	113.8	113.8	114.0	113.6	113.8	113.6	113.7	112.4	
Vanilla cookies..... 7 oz.	24.5	126.5	126.7	126.1	126.4	126.3	126.2	126.3	126.6	126.6	126.6	126.5	126.5	126.5	126.9	127.3	
Meats, poultry, and fish:																	
Meats		118.0	117.7	117.3	116.7	118.3	120.2	119.9	120.0	121.4	122.5	124.3	125.4	124.2	121.0	108.7	
Beef and veal..... lb.	123.9	124.2	123.6	123.5	123.5	124.0	123.0	121.0	120.5	120.2	119.5	119.8	122.3	122.6	119.6	102.8	
Round steak..... lb.	108.1	130.9	130.4	130.5	129.8	129.8	129.3	127.0	126.9	126.4	125.4	125.8	128.5	128.8	126.3	113.7	
Chuck roast..... lb.	64.5	116.4	116.8	116.8	117.6	118.0	116.0	114.4	113.1	112.9	112.6	113.0	117.4	118.2	114.1	95.0	
Rib roast..... lb.	82.9	124.3	124.6	124.3	123.2	123.5	123.8	121.8	121.6	121.3	122.2	122.4	124.3	124.5	122.4	111.0	
Hamburger..... lb.	55.3	113.6	113.6	113.1	113.5	114.5	114.3	112.5	112.0	111.7	110.8	110.9	112.6	112.3	108.8	86.6	
Veal cutlets..... lb.	143.3	154.2	153.9	152.3	151.3	153.3	149.7	146.9	146.2	146.0	145.9	145.1	144.7	145.3	143.9	127.9	
Pork		104.3	103.3	102.6	101.4	104.4	108.7	109.4	110.2	113.7	116.8	120.3	120.7	118.3	114.4	107.3	
Pork chops, center cut..... lb.	87.4	120.2	117.5	115.4	112.2	116.5	121.9	122.5	124.8	126.9	128.6	130.1	132.2	131.8	126.2	119.1	
Bacon, sliced..... lb.	68.6	93.8	94.1	93.6	92.3	95.0	98.6	99.6	101.2	107.9	113.7	118.2	116.5	112.4	108.7	101.5	
Ham, whole..... lb.	63.1	96.5	95.9	96.5	97.4	99.3	103.3	103.6	101.6	102.0	102.8	106.7	107.1	106.1	104.2	97.4	
Lamb, leg..... lb.	77.4	112.1	111.0	109.2	107.1	107.4	109.6	112.3	112.6	112.4	111.9	111.6	113.1	112.6	112.3	103.5	
Other meats:																	
Frankfurters ⁴ lb.	63.9	105.1	105.4	106.5	106.7	107.2	107.9	108.4	107.9	108.4	108.7	110.1	109.6	108.6	106.3	93.1	
Luncheon meat ⁴ , 12-oz. can	51.2	105.9	106.1	106.4	107.1	107.6	109.5	110.2	109.7	108.7	106.7	105.1	104.2	103.4	103.6	93.1	
Poultry, frying chickens		69.6	70.8	71.7	73.7	73.1	72.1	69.0	71.7	71.6	74.1	77.6	81.5	81.9	77.5	78.4	
Ready-to-cook..... lb.	41.4																
Fish		119.6	119.7	120.8	120.5	120.9	121.0	119.9	119.6	119.0	118.2	117.8	117.6	117.1	117.6	109.9	
Fish, fresh or frozen..... lb.	124.8	125.0	126.8	126.3	126.9	126.3	123.9	123.1	122.0	121.1	120.1	119.9	119.4	120.0	107.6		
Ocean perch fillet, frozen..... lb.	47.7																
Haddock, fillet, frozen..... lb.	58.8																
Salmon, pink..... 16-oz. can	61.4	127.7	127.3	127.2	126.7	126.8	127.8	128.0	128.4	129.0	129.8	131.7	131.5	131.3	130.4	130.1	
Tuna fish, chunk ⁴ 6-½-oz. can	33.3	96.0	95.9	96.5	96.6	96.7	97.5	97.9	98.2	98.0	96.6	96.2	95.9	95.3	96.1	93.3	
Dairy products:																	
Milk, fresh, grocery..... lb.	118.1	118.6	119.1	120.7	120.9	120.8	121.3	121.7	121.2	120.7	119.1	118.2	117.0	119.8	117.6		
Homogenized, with vitamin D added..... qt.	23.5	122.0	122.4	122.8	124.3	124.6	125.1	125.7	126.1	126.0	125.4	123.9	122.6	121.6	124.4	122.1	
Milk, fresh, delivered..... lb.	24.7																
Homogenized, with vitamin D added..... qt.	29.7	98.4	98.3	98.5	98.5	98.3	97.9	98.2	98.3	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.0	98.3	98.3	97.4	
Ice cream ⁴ pt.	74.0	93.8	93.8	94.1	94.1	94.3	94.5	94.1	94.2	94.6	94.4	93.0	93.0	93.0	93.9	94.0	
Butter..... lb.	58.1	109.3	109.3	109.3	109.3	109.5	109.6	109.3	109.2	109.3	109.1	109.2	109.4	109.5	109.5	109.3	
Cheese, American process..... lb.	15.2	111.6	111.6	111.6	111.6	111.5	111.4	111.3	111.1	111.3	111.2	111.1	111.2	111.1	111.0	107.2	
Milk evaporated..... 14½-oz. can																	
All fruits and vegetables:																	
Frozen fruits and vegetables⁴:																	
Strawberries ⁴ 10 oz.	25.8	80.5	80.2	81.3	81.2	81.6	82.2	82.3	81.9	81.1	81.3	81.9	82.0	82.4	81.9	82.1	
Orange juice concentrate ⁴ , 6 oz.	25.3	138.1	134.5	135.1	135.9	138.3	149.1	157.5	157.9	157.7	158.8	155.2	152.2	147.3	99.4		
Peas, green ⁴ 10 oz.	19.8	101.3	101.8	102.6	102.4	102.1	102.7	102.4	102.2	101.9	101.3	100.6	100.2	99.8	100.7	100.9	
Beans, green ⁴ 9 oz.	22.6	103.6	103.8	104.4	104.4	104.7	105.0	105.3	105.7	105.6	106.6	106.4	106.3	106.4	105.5	99.2	
Fresh fruits and vegetables:																	
Apples..... lb.	16.6	146.7	135.8	131.1	122.0	116.6	113.3	109.3	103.2	108.2	127.1	(9)	(9)	193.3	728.6	140.8	
Bananas..... lb.	16.8	104.3	105.4	101.1	104.8	106.0	106.9	110.8	114.2	113.3	106.1	118.3	103.2	104.2	107.4	107.7	
Oranges..... doz.	69.6	150.8	141.1	134.3	132.2	132.7	139.2	151.6	179.2	189.5	189.3	174.2	173.8	165.4	165.0	126.2	
Lemons ⁹ doz.	18.1	97.9	99.2	101.3	101.8	103.1	105.1	101.8	100.5	99.3	97.6	96.6	97.1	98.9	100.4	103.0	
Grapefruit ¹⁰ each	13.8	136.7	122.2	117.3	115.1	117.0	122.7	125.4	138.0	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	129.6	1211.3	
Peaches ¹⁰ lb.	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	92.6	89.5	104.1	(10)	149.9	
Strawberries ¹⁰ pt.	30.2	86.9	85.8	99.8	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	76.7	188.0	180.7	
Grapes, seedless ¹⁰ lb.	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	94.9	79.9	88.5	110.9	(10)	193.6	190.6	
Watermelons ¹⁰ lb.	7.2	116.7	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	54.9	69.6	101.6	147.5	148.7	
Potatoes..... 10 lb.	89.6	168.8	118.8	105.0	99.5	102.6	102.3	97.5	95.3	93.3	98.7	111.7	127.4	128.7	118.3	107.9	
Sweet potatoes..... lb.	14.9	133.0	126.6	125.4	126.5	125.0	123.7	118.5	114.0	111.5	122.7	166.6	165.2	159.5	140.8	131.0	
Onions..... lb.	11.0	129.2	167.5	199.2	185.1	137.9	126.6	111.1	107.4	105.5	106.4	111.2	119.9	123.0	117.7	111.9	
Carrots..... lb.	14.4	113.9	111.0	111.4	112.9	113.7	116.2	111.0	108.4	111.0	114.8	119.7	118.0	113.9	115.7	117.1	
Lettuce..... head	15.8	110.2	101.8	108.5	116.8	136.4	116.4	126.6	114.2	126.8	110.9	105.2	111.6	106.4	121.1	121.9	
Celery ¹¹ lb.	14.5	100.0	90.4	84.7	88.9	94.9	103.8	103.1	98.6	90.2	96.5	97.3	116.4	127.1	110.7	104.1	
Cabbage..... lb.	8.5	123.9	132.0	129.8	136.3	143.3	148.9	112.0	99.5	101.8	101.3	101.3	111.0	126.3	129.8	125.9	
Tomatoes ⁴ lb.	30.1	107.2	122.3	115.0	114.2	114.7	125.6	109.0	99.8	76.4	65.2	69.3	94.2	101.7	114.2	105.1	
Beans, green..... lb.	19.2	90.5	132.2	140.6	127.3	146.3	141.1	105.3	104.3	104.2	90.9	80.2	94.3	93.9	110.5	117.7	
Canned fruits and vegetables:																	
Orange juice ⁴ 46-oz. can	50.3	160.5	156.4	153.0	151.3	150.6	149.0	147.4	146.6	144.3	139.8						

TABLE D-4. Consumer Price Index ¹—United States city average: Retail prices and indexes of selected foods—Continued

Commodity	Average price, ² June 1959	Indexes (1947-49=100, unless otherwise specified)														Annual average	
		1959					1958									1958	1957
		June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec. ³	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June			
Other foods at home:																	
Partially prepared foods: <i>Unit</i>	<i>Cents</i>																
Soup, tomato ⁴11-oz. can.....	12.5	100.3	100.3	100.5	100.0	99.7	99.5	99.2	99.1	99.3	99.3	99.9	100.5	100.3	99.8	99.0	
Beans with pork ⁴16-oz. can.....	15.0	105.7	106.9	106.7	106.9	106.8	106.8	106.9	107.1	107.3	106.7	106.5	106.6	106.4	106.5	103.9	
Condiments and sauces:																	
Pickles, sliced ⁴15 oz.....	26.6	99.8	99.5	99.7	99.5	99.6	100.2	99.8	99.5	99.5	99.6	99.9	99.8	99.9	100.0	100.0	
Catsup, tomato ⁴14 oz.....	22.4	98.8	99.7	99.9	99.7	99.7	99.4	99.3	98.8	98.7	97.9	97.2	96.9	96.4	97.5	99.2	
Beverages:																	
Coffee..... ⁽²⁾	160.6	161.5	164.4	165.4	165.0	168.9	171.4	173.8	174.1	174.7	178.2	179.9	180.9	179.1	192.7	187.4	
Tea bags ⁴package of 16.....	24.1	124.9	125.2	124.9	125.0	125.0	125.0	124.9	124.4	124.7	124.5	124.4	124.5	124.3	124.3	122.9	
Cola drink ⁴carton, 36 oz.....	29.4	129.9	130.2	130.1	128.9	125.1	125.4	125.2	124.4	123.8	123.8	123.1	121.9	121.7	122.2	118.1	
Fats and oils:																	
Shortening, hydrogenated:																	
Margarine, colored.....3-lb. can.....	88.2	83.8	83.6	84.4	84.9	85.6	87.8	88.4	82.2	88.1	88.2	89.2	89.9	89.9	89.7	93.1	
Lard.....lb.....	27.7	72.9	73.1	73.5	74.4	75.7	76.0	76.2	76.0	76.1	76.3	76.2	76.5	77.3	77.0	78.5	
Peanut butter ⁴lb.....	37.8	100.6	100.8	100.9	100.8	100.6	100.6	100.9	100.8	100.8	100.7	100.9	100.7	100.8	100.8	99.2	
Sugar and sweets:																	
Sugar.....5 lbs.....	56.9	118.4	117.8	118.1	118.5	118.4	118.4	118.4	118.3	118.4	118.3	118.4	118.1	117.6	117.2	116.6	
Corn syrup ⁴24 oz.....	26.4	112.7	112.6	112.7	112.6	112.5	112.2	112.1	111.9	111.5	111.3	110.9	110.7	110.5	110.2	106.0	
Grape jelly ⁴12 oz.....	28.1	117.6	117.7	118.1	117.4	117.4	117.4	116.6	116.4	116.8	116.4	116.3	116.2	115.9	116.1	114.5	
Chocolate bar ⁴1 oz.....	5.1	113.9	113.9	114.0	114.2	114.2	114.1	114.3	114.2	114.4	114.3	114.2	114.2	113.8	110.3	100.4	
Eggs, grade A, large.....doz.....	44.2	63.3	64.5	68.9	77.5	80.0	83.3	84.4	89.9	91.4	98.5	87.2	82.5	78.9	86.5	82.2	
Miscellaneous foods:																	
Gelatin, flavored ⁴3-4 oz.....	9.3	108.3	107.8	107.4	107.3	106.9	106.4	105.7	104.7	104.3	104.4	104.4	104.4	104.6	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 usual week containing the 15th.⁴ December 1952=100⁵ Price of short-grain rice, 18.9 cents (27 cities); price of long-grain rice, 20.9 cents (19 cities).⁶ Not available.⁷ 10 months' average.⁸ 11 months' average.⁹ May 1953=100.¹⁰ Priced only in season.¹¹ January 1953=100.¹² 7 months' average.¹³ July 1953=100.¹⁴ 3 months' average.¹⁵ April 1953=100.¹⁶ 2 months' average.¹⁷ 4 months' average.¹⁸ 5 months' average.¹⁹ June 1953=100.²⁰ Price of 1-lb. can, 76.9 cents. Price of 1-lb. bag, 57.1 cents (priced only in chain stores and large supermarkets).

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

TABLE D-5. Consumer Price Index ¹—All items indexes, by city

(1947-49=100)

City	1959						1958						Annual average		
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1958	1957
United States city average ²	124.5	124.0	123.9	123.7	123.7	123.8	123.7	123.9	123.7	123.7	123.7	123.9	123.7	123.5	120.2
Atlanta, Ga.....	125.5	(3)	(3)	124.3	(3)	(3)	124.4	(3)	(3)	124.6	(3)	(3)	124.9	124.5	121.4
Baltimore, Md.....	126.6	(3)	(3)	126.4	(3)	(3)	125.5	(3)	(3)	124.8	(3)	(3)	124.8	124.5	121.0
Boston, Mass.....	(3)	(3)	125.1	(3)	(3)	125.4	(3)	(3)	125.4	(3)	(3)	125.4	(3)	124.8	121.2
Chicago, Ill.....	127.7	127.4	127.4	127.2	127.1	127.1	127.0	127.4	127.3	127.4	126.9	127.6	127.5	127.0	123.3
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	123.1	(3)	(3)	122.2	(3)	(3)	122.4	(3)	(3)	122.5	(3)	(3)	122.7	122.3	119.6
Cleveland, Ohio.....	(3)	125.3	(3)	(3)	124.8	(3)	(3)	124.5	(3)	(3)	125.1	(3)	(3)	124.8	122.1
Detroit, Mich.....	123.4	123.4	123.5	123.2	123.3	123.3	123.3	123.4	123.3	123.8	123.7	124.3	124.2	123.9	122.2
Houston, Tex.....	(3)	124.1	(3)	(3)	124.1	(3)	(3)	124.2	(3)	(3)	124.0	(3)	(3)	123.6	121.5
Kansas City, Mo.....	(3)	(3)	125.5	(3)	(3)	124.5	(3)	(3)	124.9	(3)	(3)	124.8	(3)	124.1	121.1
Los Angeles, Calif.....	127.0	126.8	126.6	126.6	126.7	126.5	126.5	126.5	125.9	126.0	125.5	125.7	125.5	125.4	121.2
Minneapolis, Minn.....	(3)	(3)	125.1	(3)	(3)	125.3	(3)	(3)	124.5	(3)	(3)	124.9	(3)	124.3	121.1
New York, N.Y.....	122.5	122.1	122.0	121.7	121.7	121.8	121.3	121.7	121.5	121.4	121.1	121.1	121.0	121.1	117.6
Philadelphia, Pa.....	124.0	123.2	123.6	123.4	123.3	123.4	123.5	123.5	123.3	123.4	123.4	123.3	123.0	123.1	120.8
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	(3)	(3)	124.5	(3)	(3)	124.4	(3)	(3)	124.5	(3)	(3)	124.7	(3)	124.0	120.2
Portland, Ore.....	(3)	(3)	125.3	(3)	(3)	124.2	(3)	(3)	124.5	(3)	(3)	124.7	(3)	124.4	121.7
St. Louis, Mo.....	126.3	(3)	(3)	126.0	(3)	(3)	125.7	(3)	(3)	125.3	(3)	(3)	124.5	124.7	121.2
San Francisco, Calif.....	129.4	(3)	(3)	129.0	(3)	(3)	127.9	(3)	(3)	128.4	(3)	(3)	125.0	127.5	123.1
Scranton, Pa.....	(3)	120.0	(3)	(3)	120.3	(3)	(3)	120.7	(3)	(3)	120.4	(3)	(3)	120.2	116.0
Seattle, Wash.....	(3)	127.9	(3)	(3)	126.9	(3)	(3)	126.0	(3)	(3)	126.3	(3)	(3)	125.8	123.1
Washington, D.C.....	(3)	121.8	(3)	(3)	121.3	(3)	(3)	121.5	(3)	(3)	121.2	(3)	(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 Index¹—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		
	June 1959	May 1959	June 1958	June 1959	May 1959	June 1958	June 1959	May 1959	June 1958	June 1959	May 1959	June 1958
United States city average ³	118.9	117.7	121.6	116.6	115.2	120.4	134.2	134.5	132.9	111.6	111.6	118.3
Atlanta, Ga.....	117.1	115.6	119.2	115.4	113.8	118.8	125.4	126.0	126.9	114.0	113.8	120.3
Baltimore, Md.....	118.6	117.0	122.4	115.3	113.6	120.1	128.5	128.8	128.6	111.5	110.3	117.0
Boston, Mass.....	118.4	117.5	120.3	115.2	114.2	118.6	132.0	132.2	131.5	112.7	112.9	116.6
Chicago, Ill.....	116.4	115.2	118.8	113.8	112.5	116.7	129.8	130.1	124.1	104.9	104.6	111.6
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	119.3	117.7	124.1	116.7	114.8	123.3	132.8	133.3	132.0	111.3	110.6	120.9
Cleveland, Ohio.....	114.6	114.1	118.4	112.1	111.6	116.6	129.2	128.9	129.5	105.3	105.7	113.3
Detroit, Mich.....	118.7	116.9	123.1	116.3	114.3	121.8	124.4	124.6	125.6	107.7	108.0	115.6
Houston, Tex.....	114.4	114.6	117.1	112.2	112.2	115.5	125.7	125.5	126.3	106.4	106.9	111.9
Kansas City, Mo.....	113.1	111.5	115.7	110.5	108.6	114.2	127.3	127.4	127.6	105.5	106.3	114.7
Los Angeles, Calif.....	123.6	122.9	123.8	118.9	118.2	120.4	146.2	146.2	141.1	112.0	112.1	117.5
Minneapolis, Minn.....	118.8	117.5	119.5	115.9	114.3	118.5	134.3	134.6	134.4	107.5	107.6	111.4
New York, N.Y.....	120.0	119.2	121.6	117.4	116.4	119.8	142.1	142.5	137.8	113.5	114.4	118.4
Philadelphia, Pa.....	121.3	119.3	123.9	118.4	116.2	122.0	137.5	138.2	134.3	113.2	111.8	118.9
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	120.8	119.4	123.8	119.2	117.6	122.9	132.1	132.6	131.1	111.0	110.9	117.0
Portland, Ore.....	121.8	120.0	122.1	118.3	117.7	121.0	140.1	140.4	135.4	114.4	114.7	120.9
St. Louis, Mo.....	119.7	118.7	122.2	115.1	113.9	118.4	125.0	124.7	125.7	106.7	105.8	115.1
San Francisco, Calif.....	123.0	122.3	124.5	121.0	120.0	123.4	147.0	147.0	145.4	117.4	116.8	120.7
Scranton, Pa.....	116.6	114.8	120.9	115.7	113.9	121.0	135.5	135.9	134.6	111.1	111.9	120.2
Seattle, Wash.....	121.6	120.7	121.9	119.8	118.8	121.5	146.5	146.8	142.1	115.5	114.2	119.3
Washington, D.C.....	119.5	118.5	122.8	116.9	115.8	121.5	131.1	132.1	131.3	109.7	110.5	117.8

City	Food at home—Continued								
	Dairy products			Fruits and vegetables			Other foods at home ⁴		
	June 1959	May 1959	June 1958	June 1959	May 1959	June 1958	June 1959	May 1959	June 1958
United States city average ³	112.3	112.6	111.7	134.5	125.6	134.3	102.3	102.8	110.9
Atlanta, Ga.....	113.8	113.8	113.9	138.9	127.7	135.0	97.3	97.9	104.7
Baltimore, Md.....	117.1	117.1	117.5	127.7	120.2	131.7	101.4	101.1	111.2
Boston, Mass.....	108.6	109.5	108.1	132.2	122.8	135.2	97.9	99.6	105.7
Chicago, Ill.....	113.2	113.3	111.1	130.7	122.2	129.7	106.5	107.5	115.3
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	112.0	112.0	116.0	136.2	125.6	139.5	104.3	104.8	114.8
Cleveland, Ohio.....	106.7	110.2	107.9	125.9	118.7	123.9	104.2	104.8	113.4
Detroit, Mich.....	107.7	107.6	109.4	146.6	134.3	147.8	102.7	102.7	112.9
Houston, Tex.....	113.2	113.2	112.4	126.0	124.1	124.3	101.0	101.6	108.7
Kansas City, Mo.....	107.8	107.9	101.6	127.2	115.1	124.6	95.9	95.9	105.3
Los Angeles, Calif.....	110.9	111.1	110.1	136.0	131.1	131.1	104.7	105.5	110.8
Minneapolis, Minn.....	104.6	104.7	104.0	141.5	129.6	137.2	107.8	109.0	117.9
New York, N.Y.....	114.0	114.0	112.0	128.3	120.9	129.0	102.3	102.5	110.0
Philadelphia, Pa.....	116.2	116.2	115.5	135.7	124.3	136.9	100.6	100.8	109.9
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	114.5	114.4	114.0	139.5	129.3	138.5	111.0	111.4	121.3
Portland, Ore.....	119.9	117.2	117.0	125.6	123.4	125.6	105.6	106.1	113.6
St. Louis, Mo.....	105.9	105.7	101.3	140.3	133.8	135.6	109.3	110.2	118.4
San Francisco, Calif.....	115.5	115.4	114.0	137.9	133.4	139.8	103.5	103.6	109.7
Scranton, Pa.....	110.3	110.4	110.6	134.9	121.3	135.9	98.6	99.0	108.7
Seattle, Wash.....	117.1	117.3	115.4	134.3	130.2	132.2	102.4	102.5	108.6
Washington, D.C.....	117.2	117.5	117.8	133.1	123.3	132.4	104.0	104.6	112.7

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 groups¹

[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	Nonferrous metals—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	112.8	120.3	106.7	110.0	148.0	123.9	119.6	122.8	119.0	114.1	113.6	109.4	104.9
1952: Average	111.6	107.0	108.8	113.2	99.8	97.2	106.6	104.5	134.0	120.3	116.5	123.0	121.5	112.0	113.6	111.8	108.3
1953: Average	110.1	97.0	104.6	114.0	97.3	98.5	109.6	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
1958: Average	119.2	94.9	110.9	126.0	93.5	100.6	112.7	110.4	145.0	117.7	131.0	150.4	149.8	123.2	136.0	128.2	94.2
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	116.1	123.2	121.6	91.3
June	110.3	91.8	103.9	115.6	95.2	92.9	106.8	106.8	140.3	123.7	118.3	132.6	127.1	115.2	123.7	121.6	89.1
July	110.5	89.5	103.1	116.5	95.3	93.7	106.4	106.0	143.4	124.1	119.0	136.7	127.5	115.5	125.3	121.6	90.8
August	110.9	88.1	101.9	117.5	95.3	93.8	107.2	105.9	148.7	125.1	119.7	139.5	128.5	116.0	126.1	121.7	89.8
September	111.7	89.3	101.5	118.5	95.4	94.0	108.0	106.0	151.7	125.7	120.5	141.9	130.0	116.4	126.4	121.7	90.3
October	111.6	86.8	100.2	119.0	95.4	95.3	108.0	106.5	147.8	125.4	122.8	142.4	131.4	116.9	126.8	121.7	91.5
November	111.2	84.1	98.8	119.4	95.6	96.4	108.6	106.6	160.6	125.0	123.2	142.9	132.5	117.2	125.2	121.7	83.0
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	95.0	97.1	111.2	106.4	147.1	126.7	125.4	145.1	133.9	118.2	127.1	121.7	88.7
March	112.8	86.6	99.2	121.0	95.9	97.7	110.9	106.5	146.2	128.0	126.8	146.5	134.7	118.1	127.9	121.7	88.2
April	113.6	88.0	100.4	121.6	95.1	100.6	110.6	106.9	145.0	128.5	127.4	147.7	135.7	118.0	128.6	121.7	92.1
May	114.4	90.9	102.4	121.7	94.9	100.0	110.8	106.9	143.5	128.0	127.3	146.8	136.5	118.0	128.6	121.6	96.1
June	114.2	91.2	102.3	121.5	94.9	100.2	110.5	107.1	142.8	128.6	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	128.6	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	128.2	127.9	150.2	137.7	119.7	130.8	122.5	91.1
September	115.5	89.1	104.0	123.1	94.8	100.2	111.1	107.1	145.9	128.6	127.9	151.9	137.7	119.7	131.1	122.8	89.9
October	115.6	88.4	103.6	123.6	95.3	99.7	111.7	107.7	145.8	122.0	128.1	152.2	141.1	121.0	131.5	123.1	89.2
November	115.9	87.9	103.6	124.2	95.4	99.8	111.2	108.2	146.9	121.5	127.8	152.1	143.4	121.1	131.2	123.5	91.2
December	116.3	88.9	103.1	124.7	95.6	99.2	114.0	108.3	147.9	121.0	128.0	152.3	143.6	121.2	131.3	123.6	91.7
1957:																	
January	116.9	89.3	104.3	125.2	95.8	98.4	116.3	108.7	145.0	121.3	128.6	152.2	143.9	121.9	132.0	124.0	93.2
February	117.0	88.8	103.9	125.5	95.7	98.0	116.6	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	101.1	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	113.6	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	127.8	93.7	105.4	114.8	109.9	146.1	122.5	131.7	153.4	152.0	123.3	137.5	128.6	98.5
March	119.6	90.8	107.2	128.1	93.9	108.5	115.0	109.8	146.7	124.2	132.0	153.6	152.2	123.5	137.7	132.1	97.0
April	120.0	92.4	107.2	128.3	94.1	117.8	114.0	110.0	147.5	126.3	132.2	152.8	152.				

TABLE D-8. Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities¹

[1947-49=100, unless otherwise specified]

Commodity group	1959						1958						Annual average		
	June ²	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1958	1957
All commodities.....	119.6	³ 119.9	120.0	119.6	119.5	119.5	119.2	119.2	119.0	119.1	119.1	119.2	119.2	119.2	117.6
Farm products.....	89.9	90.8	92.4	90.8	91.1	91.5	90.6	92.1	92.3	93.1	93.2	95.0	95.6	94.9	90.9
Fresh and dried fruits and vegetables.....	100.9	107.0	114.2	93.6	105.9	102.5	99.2	98.1	101.5	97.9	97.2	106.3	102.0	112.0	103.6
Grains.....	78.2	78.6	79.7	77.7	77.0	76.1	76.1	75.3	76.8	76.1	77.3	79.8	81.3	79.5	84.1
Livestock and live poultry.....	89.6	³ 90.6	91.9	91.1	88.4	90.3	87.6	90.1	88.4	91.5	94.0	96.7	98.8	92.9	80.2
Plant and animal fibers.....	101.6	101.9	101.0	99.5	99.1	99.4	99.6	100.6	100.7	101.1	101.8	101.8	101.9	101.5	104.0
Fluid milk.....	90.0	³ 90.2	91.9	93.5	95.5	95.7	96.2	96.6	96.2	95.8	93.5	92.0	90.2	94.6	96.0
Eggs.....	56.5	51.1	54.5	70.5	69.3	72.5	77.7	86.5	91.1	98.6	81.5	76.1	74.9	81.7	77.2
Hay, hayseeds, and oil seeds.....	78.3	80.3	79.5	78.4	78.0	76.4	75.0	74.0	73.3	72.2	75.9	76.2	79.3	76.9	82.0
Other farm products.....	132.8	133.5	133.5	133.8	134.8	134.5	136.4	137.7	138.8	137.3	139.5	139.9	141.4	140.4	144.6
Processed foods.....	108.1	107.7	107.2	107.2	107.6	108.7	108.8	109.5	110.0	111.1	111.3	112.7	113.5	110.9	105.6
Cereal and bakery products.....	119.2	119.5	118.9	119.0	117.7	117.5	117.4	118.0	118.2	117.8	116.9	117.5	118.5	117.9	116.9
Meats, poultry, and fish.....	101.9	101.4	100.8	99.6	100.9	103.3	101.4	102.5	103.5	107.1	108.2	112.1	114.1	106.7	91.9
Dairy products and ice cream.....	111.9	111.7	112.0	113.0	113.0	113.0	113.5	113.4	113.5	113.7	112.2	111.4	110.9	112.7	111.7
Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables.....	110.9	110.4	110.6	111.2	110.6	110.8	113.0	112.9	112.1	111.4	111.8	111.3	110.3	109.7	103.9
Sugar and confectionery.....	115.6	114.4	112.1	112.9	113.8	115.3	117.0	116.3	116.7	116.5	116.0	116.4	116.4	115.6	113.4
Packaged beverage materials.....	145.2	145.2	145.2	148.0	149.7	154.0	157.9	161.2	161.2	161.2	161.2	165.2	168.4	165.7	183.1
Animal fats and oils.....	54.5	³ 56.9	57.9	57.0	57.1	57.9	60.7	68.2	75.4	74.7	80.4	74.1	73.4	72.0	75.6
Crude vegetable oils.....	59.0	57.7	54.6	53.7	53.6	53.9	54.1	57.5	56.1	55.3	58.6	57.0	58.8	60.1	65.7
Refined vegetable oils.....	61.9	61.9	59.3	59.3	59.3	59.8	63.8	63.8	63.4	64.5	67.5	67.5	70.0	67.9	70.1
Vegetable oil end products.....	74.7	³ 74.4	74.4	74.4	75.0	76.8	76.8	79.4	80.4	81.3	81.6	82.6	83.2	82.8	86.1
Other processed foods.....	95.4	95.8	95.3	95.7	97.2	96.2	96.8	97.4	97.0	96.7	96.5	97.1	96.9	96.6	95.5
All commodities other than farm and foods.....	128.1	³ 128.4	128.3	128.1	127.8	127.5	127.2	126.8	126.4	126.2	126.1	125.6	125.3	126.0	125.6
All commodities except farm products.....	124.6	124.7	124.6	124.4	124.2	124.2	124.0	123.7	123.5	123.5	123.4	123.3	123.1	123.3	122.1
Textile products and apparel.....	94.9	³ 94.5	94.1	93.9	93.7	93.3	93.3	93.1	93.2	93.3	93.3	93.3	93.3	93.5	95.4
Cotton products.....	91.6	90.8	90.3	90.2	89.6	88.7	88.6	88.0	87.8	87.9	87.7	87.4	87.6	88.4	90.7
Wool products.....	101.9	³ 100.9	99.5	97.8	97.7	97.4	97.5	97.9	98.4	99.6	100.4	100.5	101.3	100.8	109.5
Manmade fiber textile products.....	81.5	81.0	80.6	80.1	79.8	79.3	79.4	79.3	79.7	79.7	80.0	80.1	80.4	80.2	82.0
Silk products.....	114.2	114.0	113.6	112.1	109.3	104.7	105.1	106.0	107.1	115.8	116.3	116.2	109.9	113.5	122.1
Apparel.....	99.6	³ 99.6	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.1	99.3	99.6
Other textile products.....	75.6	75.7	75.7	76.1	78.0	76.7	75.9	76.6	76.3	75.3	75.9	74.8	73.6	75.2	76.4
Hides, skins, leather, and leather products.....	118.9	³ 118.5	117.8	108.5	105.4	104.1	103.6	102.3	101.4	100.2	100.5	100.3	100.3	100.6	99.4
Hides and skins.....	106.7	98.6	108.5	87.7	73.0	68.7	66.6	65.1	62.0	59.0	60.4	58.1	57.0	57.5	55.2
Leather.....	120.1	124.5	120.4	103.6	101.0	99.3	99.2	94.7	92.8	91.3	91.5	91.5	91.8	92.3	90.2
Footwear.....	130.2	³ 129.5	128.2	123.6	123.3	123.2	123.1	122.9	122.8	121.9	121.8	121.8	121.8	122.1	121.1
Other leather products.....	112.3	³ 112.4	110.1	103.4	100.8	99.2	98.2	97.4	97.2	96.7	96.8	97.1	97.3	97.5	98.0
Fuel, power, and lighting materials.....	111.2	113.4	114.0	115.0	114.8	113.9	112.9	112.6	113.0	114.1	113.7	111.9	110.7	112.7	117.2
Coal.....	119.6	118.9	119.3	124.6	126.2	125.3	123.7	123.8	123.8	122.7	121.9	121.1	120.3	122.9	124.4
Coke.....	170.4	170.4	170.4	170.4	170.4	163.1	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.7
Gas fuels.....	106.8	109.9	108.6	113.1	112.0	112.7	107.8	106.0	106.3	104.1	102.0	97.9	97.4	101.7	(9)
Electric power.....	100.8	³ 100.9	100.8	100.9	100.8	100.7	100.7	100.8	100.9	100.8	100.8	100.1	100.1	100.4	(9)
Petroleum and products.....	115.0	118.3	119.4	119.9	119.5	118.2	117.2	116.9	117.5	119.7	119.2	117.1	115.3	117.7	127.0
Chemicals and allied products.....	109.9	110.0	110.0	109.8	109.9	110.2	110.0	110.2	110.2	109.9	110.0	110.4	110.7	110.4	109.5
Industrial chemicals.....	123.8	123.8	123.9	123.6	123.7	124.0	123.7	123.6	123.6	122.7	122.8	123.1	123.5	123.3	123.5
Prepared paint.....	128.3	128.3	128.3	128.4	128.4	128.2	128.2	128.2	128.2	128.2	128.2	128.2	128.2	128.3	126.3
Paint materials.....	101.4	101.4	101.4	101.3	101.4	102.5	102.8	102.7	102.8	102.9	103.3	103.4	103.4	103.6	100.5
Drugs and pharmaceuticals.....	93.4	³ 93.1	92.9	92.8	93.0	93.0	93.2	93.2	93.9	94.4	94.4	94.4	94.5	94.0	93.3
Fats and oils, inedible.....	58.5	³ 60.4	60.4	60.3	58.9	59.9	61.5	64.7	62.6	61.7	62.5	62.5	61.9	62.6	61.4
Mixed fertilizer.....	108.9	108.9	109.6	110.0	109.8	110.2	109.4	109.8	109.5	109.7	110.8	111.1	111.2	110.7	110.0
Fertilizer materials.....	107.6	107.5	107.5	107.5	107.5	107.6	105.3	105.2	106.3	104.3	104.4	108.0	110.3	108.0	106.8
Other chemicals and allied products.....	106.4	106.4	106.3	106.1	106.5	106.7	106.2	106.6	106.6	106.8	106.4	107.0	107.4	106.8	105.7
Rubber and rubber products.....	147.3	³ 148.8	147.5	146.7	146.1	146.0	146.3	146.6	146.1	145.2	144.4	144.7	144.2	145.0	145.2
Crude rubber.....	148.7	152.9	146.9	142.4	139.4	138.9	137.8	142.6	140.1	135.7	134.3	133.0	129.4	134.0	141.3
Tires and tubes.....	150.0	151.9	151.9	151.9	151.9	151.9	152.8	152.8	152.8	152.8	152.8	152.1	152.1	152.4	150.9
Other rubber products.....	144.0	143.9	143.4	143.6	143.6	143.4	143.5	142.3	142.4	141.8	140.9	142.7	143.0	142.7	140.9
Lumber and wood products.....	128.7	³ 128.2	126.3	124.2	122.5	120.5	119.8	120.0	120.8	120.4	118.6	116.8	116.4	117.7	119.0
Lumber.....	130.0	³ 128.9	126.8	125.5	123.1	121.0	120.1	120.2	120.8	121.0	119.0	116.7	116.8	118.0	119.7
Millwork.....	137.3	³ 137.5	135.4	130.2	130.2	130.2	130.5	130.5	130.5	127.6	126.8	127.3	127.1	128.2	128.3
Plywood.....	105.2	106.6	106.6	104.0	103.6	99.7	99.1	100.1	102.7	102.0	100.2	98.3	94.9	97.1	96.4
Pulp, paper, and allied products.....	132.3	132.0	132.2	132.0	131.7	131.5	131.3	131.9	131.9	131.7	131.0	131.0	130.5	131.0	129.6
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	121.2	118.8
Wastepaper.....	115.9	110.5	115.7	115.7	107.1	101.0	95.8	111.3	111.3	106.4	87.0	86.1	71.8	88.3	77.2
Paper.....	143.3	143.3	143.3	142.1	142.1	142.1	142.1	142.0	142.0	141.8	141.8	141.8	141.8	142.3	141.9
Paperboard.....	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.5	136.0	136.0	136.0	136.2	136.3
Converted paper and paperboard products.....	127.6	127.3	127.5	127.6	127.6	127.7	127.8	127.9	127.9	127.9	127.8	127.9	127.9	127.6	126.1
Building paper and board.....	146.7	146.7	145.0	144.2	144.2	143.9	143.7	143.4	143.4	143.4	143.4	144.1	143.2	143.2	141.5
Metals and metal products.....	153.4	³ 153.0													

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		
	June ²	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1958	1957
Machinery and motive products.....	152.8	³ 152.5	152.1	152.2	152.0	151.8	151.5	151.2	149.9	149.4	149.5	149.5	149.5	149.8	146.1
Agricultural machinery and equipment.....	143.3	³ 143.3	143.0	143.1	143.0	142.9	142.9	141.8	139.2	138.9	137.7	138.4	138.3	³ 139.1	133.6
Construction machinery and equipment.....	172.1	171.9	172.0	171.9	171.4	170.9	170.3	168.0	166.8	166.0	165.6	165.6	165.5	166.3	160.0
Metalworking machinery and equipment.....	173.5	173.1	172.5	172.1	171.0	170.8	170.6	170.2	170.0	169.3	169.3	169.7	169.4	170.1	167.0
General purpose machinery and equipment.....	165.8	162.8	162.8	163.3	163.9	163.0	162.3	161.6	160.2	159.3	158.8	159.7	160.0	160.0	157.6
Miscellaneous machinery.....	149.3	149.2	149.2	149.2	149.0	148.6	148.4	147.9	147.6	147.4	147.6	147.5	147.7	148.1	145.2
Electrical machinery and equipment.....	153.7	³ 154.1	153.0	153.1	152.5	152.6	152.4	152.4	152.7	152.7	152.8	152.6	152.6	152.2	149.0
Motor vehicles.....	143.2	143.2	143.2	143.2	143.2	143.1	143.1	142.8	139.7	139.0	139.0	139.0	139.0	139.7	135.4
Furniture and other household durables.....	123.6	123.5	123.4	123.5	123.3	123.3	122.8	122.7	123.0	123.0	123.0	123.2	123.0	123.2	122.2
Household furniture.....	124.0	³ 123.7	123.4	124.1	124.1	124.1	123.9	123.7	123.0	122.8	122.6	122.6	122.5	123.0	122.5
Commercial furniture.....	155.1	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	154.2	154.6	150.4
Floor covering.....	128.0	127.8	127.8	127.2	126.3	126.1	126.1	126.1	126.1	126.2	126.7	126.7	127.9	³ 127.8	133.4
Household appliances.....	104.9	105.0	105.1	105.0	104.8	105.0	103.8	103.8	104.2	104.0	104.7	104.8	104.9	104.7	105.5
Television, radio receivers, and phonographs.....	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.2	93.2	92.5	92.7	94.9	94.9	94.9	95.0	93.7	94.4	94.4
Other household durable goods.....	156.7	156.5	156.2	156.0	155.0	155.5	155.5	155.0	155.0	154.9	154.7	155.1	155.2	155.1	148.3
Nonmetallic minerals—structural.....	137.6	138.4	138.3	137.7	137.5	137.2	136.9	136.7	136.7	136.7	135.2	135.3	135.2	136.0	134.6
Flat glass.....	135.2	135.2	135.2	135.2	135.2	135.2	135.2	135.0	135.0	135.0	135.3	135.7	135.7	135.4	135.7
Concrete ingredients.....	140.2	140.2	140.2	140.2	140.2	140.2	139.2	139.1	139.1	139.1	139.0	139.0	138.9	139.0	136.0
Concrete products.....	129.7	129.7	129.4	129.3	129.0	128.6	128.4	128.1	128.1	127.9	128.1	128.4	128.3	128.1	126.4
Structural clay products.....	160.2	160.1	160.0	159.9	159.6	159.3	158.8	158.4	158.2	158.2	155.6	155.6	155.6	155.6	154.0
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	133.1	127.1
Prepared asphalt roofing.....	115.6	126.4	126.4	119.1	119.8	118.5	118.5	118.5	118.5	118.5	103.3	103.3	103.3	112.8	122.3
Other nonmetallic minerals.....	132.5	132.5	132.7	132.7	131.7	131.4	131.4	131.2	131.2	131.2	131.2	131.2	131.2	131.2	128.0
Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages.....	132.2	132.2	132.2	132.1	128.9	128.6	128.6	128.7	128.8	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.2	126.1
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	134.8	129.4
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	106.6	105.0
Other tobacco manufactures.....	152.8	152.8	152.8	150.9	148.3	139.7	139.7	139.7	139.7	139.7	139.7	139.7	139.7	140.5	136.0
Alcoholic beverages.....	121.7	121.7	121.7	121.7	121.7	121.7	121.7	121.7	121.7	120.1	120.1	120.1	120.1	120.5	119.5
Nonalcoholic beverages.....	171.1	171.1	171.1	171.1	148.9	148.9	148.9	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.2
Miscellaneous products.....	91.0	95.2	98.8	97.0	98.5	100.8	100.9	93.2	91.2	92.5	95.6	97.2	93.7	94.2	89.6
Toys, sporting goods, small arms, and ammunition.....	117.0	117.0	116.9	117.2	117.9	117.8	118.6	118.6	118.6	119.3	119.1	119.1	119.0	119.0	117.7
Manufactured animal feeds.....	69.0	76.6	82.9	79.6	82.2	86.2	86.4	72.6	69.0	71.4	76.8	79.7	73.3	74.4	67.3
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	97.5	97.3
Jewelry, watches, and photographic equipment.....	108.1	108.1	108.2	108.2	108.1	108.1	107.9	107.9	107.8	107.7	107.7	107.7	107.8	107.6	107.5
Other miscellaneous products.....	132.0	132.3	132.6	132.6	132.4	132.6	132.4	132.2	132.2	132.4	132.4	132.3	132.6	132.2	128.4

¹ See Note and footnote 1, table D-7.² Preliminary.³ Revised.⁴ January 1958=100.⁴ 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		
	June ²	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1958	1957
All foods.....	104.8	104.7	105.0	104.1	105.4	106.3	106.3	107.4	108.3	109.3	108.5	110.2	110.6	109.5	104.0
All fish.....	123.5	121.7	122.7	128.2	133.7	135.4	134.8	128.3	129.6	130.1	129.9	131.2	131.5	128.5	119.4
Special metals and metal products.....	150.7	³ 150.5	150.3	150.9	150.7	150.4	150.4	150.4	148.8	147.9	147.5	146.2	146.3	147.6	146.9
Metalworking machinery.....	181.6	181.1	180.4	180.1	178.7	178.6	178.2	177.8	177.4	178.0	178.1	178.0	178.0	178.0	176.1
Machinery and equipment.....	158.1	³ 157.7	157.1	157.2	156.9	156.6	156.3	155.9	155.4	155.1	155.0	155.2	155.2	155.2	151.9
Agricultural machinery (including tractors).....	144.7	³ 144.7	144.5	144.5	144.5	144.4	144.2	142.8	139.9	139.5	138.4	138.9	138.7	139.7	133.7
Total tractors.....	153.2	153.0	152.9	152.9	152.9	152.6	152.8	150.6	148.2	147.0	146.1	147.0	146.8	147.9	141.3
Steel-mill products.....	188.1	188.1	188.2	188.2	188.4	188.4	188.3	188.3	187.6	188.1	187.8	187.0	183.0	185.1	178.9
Construction materials ⁴	135.8	³ 135.8	134.7	133.8	133.3	132.4	132.0	132.0	132.1	132.0	130.6	129.6	129.5	130.5	130.6
Soaps.....	108.8	108.8	108.8	108.8	109.2	110.5	108.6	108.5	108.5	109.8	107.7	107.7	107.7	108.1	104.5
Synthetic detergents.....	101.2	101.2	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.2	99.0
Refined petroleum products.....	112.2	116.1	117.5	118.1	117.6	115.8	114.3	113.9	114.6	117.2	116.6	114.1	111.9	114.8	125.8
East Coast petroleum.....	107.3	108.8	110.0	111.3	111.3	110.0	109.3	108.0	108.0	109.2	108.4	107.7	108.6	110.2	122.0
Mid-continent petroleum.....	115.2	120.8	121.4	122.6	120.1	117.7	116.6	116.1	118.1	117.5	116.4	112.0	112.0	114.5	124.3
Gulf Coast petroleum.....	113.7	119.6	121.0	121.3	121.3	120.3	117.6	116.6	116.3	120.6	120.6	119.7	114.3	117.7	128.8
Pacific Coast petroleum.....	108.6	105.5	109.5	110.1	112.4	109.4	107.5	110.6	110.6	121.3	121.3	118.3	112.2	117.3	132.3
Pulp, paper and products, excl. bldg. paper.....	132.0	131.6	131.9	131.6	131.3	131.2	130.0	131.6	131.6	131.4	130.7	130.6	130.1	130.7	129.3
Bituminous coal, domestic sizes.....	120.7	118.8	119.2	125.3	128.9	128.9	126.3	126.1	125.6	124.2	123.0	120.8	118.8	123.0	121.5
Lumber and wood products, excl. millwork.....	127.7	³ 127.1	125.3	123.7	121.7	119.2	118.3	118.6	119.6	119.6	117.6	115.4	114.9	116.2	117.7

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 processing ¹

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	1959						1958						Annual average		
	June ²	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1958	1957
	All commodities.....	119.6	119.9	120.0	119.6	119.5	119.5	119.2	119.2	119.0	119.1	119.1	119.2	119.2	119.2
Crude materials for further processing.....	98.2	98.5	99.6	98.9	98.0	98.1	97.0	98.4	98.0	98.4	99.1	100.0	100.7	99.4	97.2
Crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs.....	88.8	89.7	91.1	89.8	89.0	89.7	88.4	89.9	89.3	90.7	92.1	94.3	95.7	92.8	87.7
Crude nonfood materials except fuel.....	113.2	112.3	112.6	112.7	111.3	110.5	110.1	111.2	111.1	109.6	109.3	107.7	107.0	108.4	112.5
Crude nonfood materials, except fuel, for manufacturing.....	111.8	110.9	111.2	111.3	109.8	109.0	108.6	109.8	109.7	108.1	107.8	106.0	105.2	106.8	111.5
Crude nonfood materials, except fuel, for construction.....	140.2	140.2	140.2	140.2	140.2	140.2	139.2	139.1	139.1	139.1	139.0	139.0	138.9	139.0	136.0
Crude fuel.....	120.1	120.3	120.3	125.4	126.4	126.1	123.5	123.0	123.1	121.8	120.6	118.8	118.2	121.2	119.7
Crude fuel for manufacturing.....	119.7	119.9	119.9	124.9	125.9	125.7	123.1	122.6	122.7	121.4	120.3	118.5	117.9	120.9	119.4
Crude fuel for nonmanufacturing industry.....	120.7	121.0	120.9	126.3	127.2	126.7	124.1	123.6	123.7	122.3	121.1	119.2	118.5	121.8	120.1
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....	127.1	127.4	127.2	126.7	126.5	126.3	126.3	125.7	125.4	125.4	125.3	125.0	124.7	125.3	125.1
Intermediate materials and components for manufacturing.....	129.5	129.3	128.6	128.2	128.0	127.7	127.8	127.8	127.6	127.3	127.2	126.7	126.9	127.2	126.9
Intermediate materials for food manufacturing.....	99.5	99.0	97.4	97.7	98.5	99.2	100.4	101.2	101.4	101.5	101.8	102.6	103.4	102.2	99.9
Intermediate materials for nondurable manufacturing.....	106.8	106.8	106.4	105.2	104.8	104.5	104.5	104.3	104.2	104.1	104.2	104.3	104.6	104.7	105.7
Intermediate materials for durable manufacturing.....	158.4	158.1	157.7	157.6	157.1	156.6	156.6	156.6	156.2	155.4	155.0	152.9	152.9	154.3	153.2
Components for manufacturing.....	152.1	151.9	150.9	151.1	151.0	150.8	150.7	150.7	150.2	149.8	149.5	149.5	149.4	149.5	148.3
Materials and components for construction.....	137.4	137.2	136.5	135.7	135.3	134.6	134.2	134.1	134.2	133.7	132.7	132.1	132.1	132.9	132.9
Processed fuels and lubricants.....	105.2	107.0	107.3	107.4	106.8	105.9	105.6	105.4	105.6	107.7	107.6	106.0	105.0	106.5	113.0
Processed fuels and lubricants for manufacturing.....	104.8	106.2	106.4	106.6	106.2	105.3	105.0	104.8	104.9	106.6	106.5	105.1	104.5	105.8	111.2
Processed fuels and lubricants for nonmanufacturing industry.....	106.0	108.3	108.8	108.7	108.0	106.9	106.6	106.5	106.9	109.6	109.5	107.6	106.0	107.7	116.0
Containers, nonreturnable.....	136.6	136.6	136.7	137.8	138.0	137.8	138.7	138.0	137.9	137.7	137.7	137.5	137.4	137.4	134.3
Supplies.....	114.5	116.7	118.3	117.2	117.6	118.7	118.6	114.9	113.5	113.7	114.8	116.1	114.6	115.1	112.5
Supplies for manufacturing.....	142.2	142.2	141.8	141.6	141.3	140.6	140.5	140.3	140.5	139.3	138.2	139.1	139.4	139.9	137.0
Supplies for nonmanufacturing industry.....	101.8	104.7	107.0	105.6	106.2	107.9	107.9	103.0	101.0	101.8	103.5	105.0	102.9	103.4	101.1
Manufactured animal feeds.....	68.1	76.0	82.0	78.7	80.9	85.2	85.6	72.4	66.9	69.5	74.0	77.7	71.7	73.0	67.6
Other supplies.....	121.6	121.5	121.6	121.3	121.1	121.1	120.9	120.9	121.0	120.7	120.9	121.0	121.2	121.2	120.7
Finished goods (goods to users, including raw foods and fuels).....	120.4	120.6	120.8	120.6	120.7	120.8	120.5	120.6	120.6	120.9	120.6	120.8	120.7	120.8	118.1
Consumer finished goods.....	112.4	112.6	112.9	112.7	112.9	113.1	112.8	113.0	113.3	113.7	113.3	113.7	113.6	113.5	111.1
Consumer foods.....	105.6	105.5	106.2	105.6	106.8	107.8	107.6	108.5	109.6	110.8	110.0	111.5	111.6	110.5	104.5
Consumer crude foods.....	86.6	87.5	92.1	89.4	95.3	95.1	95.5	97.9	100.6	100.6	94.1	95.7	93.2	101.0	95.0
Consumer processed foods.....	109.6	109.3	109.2	109.0	109.3	110.5	110.2	110.9	111.5	113.0	113.3	114.8	115.5	112.6	106.4
Consumer other nondurable goods.....	112.8	113.5	113.6	113.7	113.1	112.7	112.2	112.0	112.2	112.2	112.0	111.4	111.0	111.7	112.4
Consumer durable goods.....	126.7	126.6	126.5	126.5	126.4	126.4	126.1	126.0	125.0	124.6	124.7	124.7	124.7	125.0	123.3
Producer finished goods.....	153.3	153.2	152.9	152.8	152.4	152.2	152.0	151.6	150.3	150.1	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.3	146.7
Producer goods for manufacturing industries.....	158.1	158.0	157.8	157.6	157.2	157.1	156.7	156.3	155.0	154.8	154.6	154.6	154.7	155.0	151.2
Producer goods for nonmanufacturing industries.....	149.3	149.3	148.7	148.7	148.4	148.2	148.0	147.5	146.3	146.1	146.2	146.0	146.0	146.4	142.9

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		
	June ¹	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1958	1957
	All commodities.....	119.6	119.9	120.0	119.6	119.5	119.5	119.2	119.2	119.0	119.1	119.1	119.2	119.2	119.2
Total durable goods.....	146.0	145.8	145.4	145.4	145.1	144.7	144.5	144.4	143.7	143.2	142.8	142.1	142.1	142.8	141.4
Total nondurable goods.....	105.2	105.8	106.2	105.6	105.5	105.7	105.4	105.5	105.6	106.1	106.2	106.8	106.8	106.4	104.7
Total manufactures.....	125.7	125.9	125.8	125.5	125.3	125.2	125.1	124.8	124.5	124.6	124.6	124.6	124.5	124.5	123.2
Durable manufactures.....	147.2	147.0	146.6	146.4	146.2	145.8	145.6	145.4	144.7	144.3	143.9	143.3	143.3	144.0	142.0
Nondurable manufactures.....	108.7	109.2	109.4	108.8	108.7	108.9	108.8	108.4	108.5	109.1	109.4	109.8	109.7	109.2	108.4
Total raw or slightly processed goods.....	99.1	99.5	100.6	100.1	100.2	100.3	99.5	100.6	100.8	101.0	100.6	101.3	101.4	101.6	98.9
Durable raw or slightly processed goods.....	111.0	108.4	109.7	116.2	115.5	113.4	111.7	114.4	113.7	111.5	111.7	106.8	106.1	108.3	122.3
Nondurable raw or slightly processed goods.....	98.4	99.0	100.1	99.2	99.3	99.6	98.8	99.8	100.0	100.4	100.0	101.0	101.2	101.2	97.7

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.....	3,488	-----	1,530,000	-----	22,600,000	.21
1955.....	4,320	-----	2,650,000	-----	28,200,000	.26
1956.....	3,825	-----	1,900,000	-----	33,100,000	.29
1957.....	3,673	-----	1,390,000	-----	16,500,000	.14
1958.....	3,694	-----	2,060,000	-----	23,900,000	.22
1958: June.....	350	500	160,000	250,000	1,650,000	.18
July.....	350	525	160,000	240,000	1,700,000	.18
August.....	300	475	140,000	250,000	2,000,000	.22
September.....	400	575	400,000	500,000	2,500,000	.28
October.....	300	525	450,000	525,000	5,250,000	.53
November.....	200	400	225,000	300,000	2,500,000	.30
December.....	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
March ²	250	350	90,000	150,000	1,000,000	.11
April ²	350	475	175,000	250,000	2,500,000	.26
May ²	400	550	175,000	300,000	2,750,000	.30
June ²	450	700	185,000	325,000	2,750,000	.28

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.

Responsibility for the collection and compilation of all statistics on housing and construction activity was shifted from the Bureau of Labor Statistics to the Bureau of the Census of the U.S. Department of Commerce on July 1, 1959. Future issues of the Review will no longer include the building and construction tables (F-1 through F-6). These series are being continued by the Bureau of the Census and current data may be obtained from that agency.

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