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Monthly Labor Review

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

LAWRENCE R. KLEIN, Editor-in-Chief JACK F. STRICKLAND, Executive Editor

CONTENTS

Articles

1	Labor in the Economy of 1967
12	Domestic Jobs Attributable to U.S. Exports
21	1967 Changes in State Labor Laws
21	An Overview of State Labor Legislation
29	Workmen's Compensation: Administration and Provision
33	Unemployment Insurance and Employment Security
40	Differences in Pay Between Men and Women Workers

Departments

II	This Issue in Brief
III	The Labor Month in Review
44	Foreign Labor Briefs
46	Summaries of Recent Studies
49	Significant Decisions in Labor Cases
51	Chronology of Recent Labor Events
52	Major Agreements Expiring in January
53	Developments in Industrial Relations
60	Book Reviews and Notes
68	Current Labor Statistics
112	Index to Volume 90

This Issue in Brief...

The economy experienced a slowdown early in 1967 as slow consumer spending, declining fixed investments, and high inventory levels allowed no appreciable increase in the first-quarter GNP and only a slight increase in the second quarter. Collective bargaining activity, however, was vigorous throughout the year. In Labor in the Economy of 1967 (p. 1), Robert W. Fisher suggests that labor's drive to recoup lost real wages resulted in the increased number of work stoppages in 1967 compared to 1966. A number of agreements also restored wage differentials between skilled and unskilled workers.

Almost 3 million jobs were due to the exports of merchandise and services in 1965. This represented a slight increase over 1960. In *Domestic Jobs Attributable to U.S. Exports* (p. 12), Daniel Roxon discusses the interaction of factors that influence changes in the number of jobs. One of these factors, gains in productivity, limits the increases to a fraction of the advances in export volume. Another is the change in demands of one industry upon others for materials and services.

Variations in occupational pay between men and women are considerably larger when the comparisons are based on averages relating to a large number of establishments than when the comparisons are made within individual establishments. In Differences in Pay Between Men and Women Workers (p. 40), Donald J. McNulty writes that users of BLS wage data often fail to take into account that the reported data may in many cases relate to substantially different groups of establishments within widely different pay levels.

A TRIO OF ARTICLES—1967 Changes in State Labor Laws (pp. 21–39) presents this year's summary of State legislation enacted in labor standards, workmen's compensation, and unemployment insurance.

Of the 700 laws enacted, more than 70 dealt with wages and wage standards, revealing the States' continuing concern with the question of adequate remuneration for work. Another concern, as indicated by Deborah T. Bond's annual roundup for 1967, An Overview of State Labor Legislation (p. 21), is women's hours. Also noteworthy are Vermont's new State labor relations act, only the 15th in the country, and new laws in Texas and Michigan which require employers to furnish a safe place to work. The year also saw more than 200 amendments to workmen's compensation laws enacted. Of special significance were amendments providing substantial increases in coverage, full coverage rather than schedule, and liberalized time limits for filing claims growing out of radiationinduced disabilities. These and other amendments are discussed by Florence C. Johnson in Workmen's Compensation: Administration and Provision (p. 29). Joseph A. Hickey rounds out the State labor legislation trilogy with his discussion of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Security (p. 33). The pattern of the 1967 legislation generally followed that of other recent years: there were increases in the maximum weekly benefit amount, more restrictive qualifying requirements, and increases in the taxable wage base. A major development, however, was the extension of coverage in Connecticut, New Jersey, and Puerto Rico to employees of small firms.

DIFFERENCES in clothing expenditures for the urban American will be discussed by Ann Erickson in the January issue of the *Review*. Generally, these expenditures increase from infancy to the late teens and early twenties and then decline. At all ages, however, a woman's clothing bills are larger than a man's. The greatest expenditure differences occur in the 16- and 17-year-old group with women spending almost twice as much as men.

Also to appear in the January issue is a Technical Note by Helen M. Miller on the revision of the CPI food outlet sample. Recognizing the signifiant changes in food retailing over the past few years, an adjustment was made in the sample to take into account the food market structure prevailing in 1967.

The Labor Month in Review

The Trade Union Response to Multinational Enterprise

Whenever their problems coincided with those of fellow workers abroad, American unions have conferred and cooperated with foreign labor unions in an effort to find a solution. Now the development of the multinational company is opening a new avenue for international labor coordination: Unionists from different countries are organizing on a corporation basis to deal jointly in matters pertaining to wages, fringe benefits, and collective bargaining. Their principal objective is to remove differences in labor costs, thereby simultaneously improving conditions in the poorer countries and protecting those in the richer.

A recent example of this kind of international cooperation was the inter-American conference of airline workers' unions, held in Mexico City under the auspices of the International Transportworkers' Federation October 16–20, 1967. With their common employers in mind—Pan American, Braniff, Aeronaves de Mexico, and a few others—the delegates from four U.S. and several Latin American unions prepared plans for mutual aid in case of strikes, as a step toward unified action.

Coordinated Councils. The Mexican meeting is only the latest in a series of union efforts to form a common front to deal with multinational corporations. Unions affiliated with the International Metalworkers Federation (IMF), particularly with its automotive section, have made the most progress in this direction.

In 1966, IMF unions representing workers at the world's four largest automobile manufacturers—three American and one German—met to create worldwide councils for each corporation. In convening the three American councils in Detroit, Walter Reuther, president of the IMF automotive department, was undoubtedly influenced by the increasing concentration of the automotive indus-

try. According to the UAW, 12 major companies employ 2 million workers directly or indirectly through control of parts suppliers.

The delegates representing IMF unions at General Motors, Ford, and Chrysler-Simca-Fiat-Rootes plants in 14 countries exchanged information on representation rights, collective bargaining, wages, fringe benefits, and other basic articles of union concern. But even though the union leaders met with top management of General Motors and Ford, there was no international bargaining, nor is there any likelihood of it for years to come.

The conference reports also revealed national differences in social policies, and in trade union customs and development, that could prevent intensive unified action, except among unions in countries where differences are slight, such as the current attempt to get equal pay for U.S. and Canadian workers. Instead of trying for coordinated bargaining, the unionists agreed to coordinate goals and work separately toward them. The most important goals agreed upon were upward equalization of wages, fringes, and social benefits; worldwide adoption of the vacation bonus principle (common in several of the countries represented); guaranteed income against effects of technological change and of production fluctuations; adequate paid relief time and rest periods; and universal recognition of the right to organize and bargain collectively. Each of these goals is more relevant to unionists in some countries than in others, and the councils initiated programs to give help wherever it is needed.

World Organizing. In its September special issue on world business, Fortune editorialized that "what is taking shape, slowly and tentatively but nevertheless unmistakably, is 'one world' of business, a world in which business will truly know no frontiers, in which the paramount rule governing the movement of goods and money will be the rule of the market." But only a few unions in some industries are trying to create "one world" of labor. Unions in apparel, maritime, or motion pictures, for instance, deal with such fragmented industries that it is easier to protect themselves from the increasing internationalization of production by lobbying to keep American production at home, and foreign products out.

Unions in heavily concentrated, closely integrated industries have a large enough community

of interest to try to match the spread of business across national boundaries. The agricultural implements industry is as concentrated as the auto industry, if not more so. Delegates from eight countries representing 300,000 workers of major international companies held their first formal meeting in Geneva early in March 1967, to prevent destructive competition between the same company's workers in different countries if the excess capacity in the industry should result in layoffs. They have not yet formed any worldwide corporation councils, nor have unions in the aluminum industry, where six companies dominate international production. Only one other world corporation council has been started outside of auto manufacturing—that in the electrical equipment industry, where General Electric Co. holds a commanding international position.

General Electric has over 300,000 workers in 21 countries. Representatives of workers from 11 of these countries met in May 1966 to compare notes on working conditions and collective bargaining experiences. Although the delegates explored areas of mutual cooperation, they did not get as far as the auto workers did. The reasons for their slower progress demonstrate some of the problems of international collective bargaining.

First, whereas the UAW represents almost all U.S. auto workers, several unions represent U.S. workers at GE-eight of which tried combined bargaining with the company in their last negotiations, with mixed results. Unionists in many of the countries where international coordination is being contemplated are split either on ideological or craft lines, and what is needed first is cooperation among them. Second, just as GE held that the heterogeneous makeup of the unions' joint collective bargaining team in the United States justified its refusal to bargain with the group (the case is still in the courts), differences in labor laws of various countries make such a refusal all the more possible in international bargaining. Third, a multiemployer organization can create problems, too. In Germany, for example, the metalworkers' union bargains with an association of electrical equipment manufacturers, and it would be hard to separate a single company from the rest for negotiation on an international scale.

Councils at Work. To help the auto corporation councils, the IMF has established a full-time coordinator in Geneva to disseminate information that the member unions can use to facilitate their collective bargaining. Most frequently, these lines of communication are used to get the UAW, say, to act as a foreign union's agent in ascertaining whether negotiators for an American company's foreign affiliate have authority to grant concessions that they claim to lack.

The IMF staff has also given considerable assistance on the spot. The most publicized example is the appearance of a UAW official as an expert witness on General Motors' productivity before the Australian Arbitration Commission in 1965.

Another phase of the IMF's efforts toward international cooperation is the development of national auto union councils in the many countries where several unions represent auto workers. So far, the IMF has organized three such councils—in Japan, Mexico, and Venezuela. In this way, auto workers in each country can operate as an entity in the more ambitious international programs.

Foreign Efforts. Most multinational corporations are American-owned; hence U.S. unions provide most of the initiative toward corporation-wide international solidarity. But there are other instances of international union coordination which involve neither U.S. companies nor U.S. unions. For example, the fourth IMF automotive corporation council brought together employees of Volkswagen and Daimler-Benz, German companies with extensive production in Latin America, Australia, and other countries.

Metalworkers' unions within the European Economic Community have met to try to negotiate common contract provisions with common employers. One of their first serious efforts came in April 1967, when the leader of the Dutch metalworkers represented workers in the six countries in talks with Philips Gloeilampenfabrieken, one of the world's largest electrical equipment manufacturers. These talks were brought on by Philips' program of reorganizing its production and employment to take advantage of the wider scope offered by the Common Market.

Labor in the Economy of 1967

A Year of High Employment, Rising Prices, and Labor's Efforts To Safeguard Gains

ROBERT W. FISHER*

Despite a slowdown in the expansion of the 1960's, generally high economic activity and relatively low unemployment enabled labor in 1967 to emphasize increases in compensation without neglecting job security. During the year, negotiations deadlocked in the trucking, rubber, copper, and automobile industries, and between six shopcraft unions and the railroads.

Slower consumer spending, declining fixed investment, and a sudden drop in accumulation of inventories caused by the sharp accumulation in 1966 outweighed rising Government outlays, preventing any real increase in gross national product in the first quarter of 1967. The comeback in activity, which began in the second quarter, was not strong enough to reduce average unemployment below the 3.8-percent level reached in 1966. Consumer prices rose almost as much during the year as in 1966.

Sustained Growth

The civilian labor force grew by about 1.6 million during 1967. Nearly two-thirds of the net additions were adult women, and the remainder adult men, with little change in the number of 16- to 19-year-old youths. In the summer, the usual large number of temporary teenage jobseekers—about 2½ million this year—entered the labor force.

Employment topped 76 million in both July and August, the highest total yet achieved for these

peak months. Seasonally adjusted, the number of employed civilians averaged 74.2 million over the first 10 months of the year, an increase of about 1.5 million from the first 10 months of 1966. About 3 out of 5 employed persons were men, 1 out of 3 women, and the remainder, 16- to 19-year-olds.

During the first half of the year, unemployment remained at the low levels reached in 1966, averaging just under 3.8 percent. In the second half, unemployment rose somewhat, reaching 4.3 percent in October. This reflected an unusually large influx of jobseekers into the labor force, particularly women, rather than a drop in employment. Despite the recent rise, about the same proportion of workers was unemployed during the first 10 months of 1967 as had been unemployed in 1966.

About 19 out of every 20 employees were engaged in nonfarm activity. Proportionately, about twice as many nonwhites (mainly Negroes) were out of work as whites; twice as many blue-collar workers as white-collar workers; almost twice as many women as men; and over six times as many 16-to 19-year-olds as men.

The principal growth areas of the economy—services, trade, and government—accounted for most of the 1.5 million increase in employment. Almost half of the new jobs were in government, a

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¹ Beginning in 1967, 14- and 15-year-old youths were excluded from the labor force by definition. The exclusion resulted in practically no change in unemployment rates.

little less than a third in services, and one-sixth in trade. Most of the remainder was found in finance and related activities and in manufacturing. Employment in construction rebounded from the effects of tight money and continuing high interest rates but not enough to surpass 1966's average. Mining maintained the slow but steady loss of employment that has been taking place during the 1960's, and agriculture continued its secular loss of employment to nonfarm activities.

The rise in consumer prices that was sharp in 1966 continued in 1967, eroding the earnings of workers. Food prices fluctuated while the cost of services rose steadily. Labor pushed for wage increases large enough to offset the loss in real income caused by the 1966 price rise and to provide a share of productivity improvements. The 1967 median increase in the cost of wages and fringe benefits under major collective bargaining settlements was about 5 percent; it was 4.5 percent in 1966.²

Time lost because of work stoppages in 1967 was the highest since 1959. In the first 9 months an estimated 3,765 stoppages were in effect involving 2.5 million workers and causing 28.3 million man-days to be lost. By contrast, in 1966, an estimated 3,685 stoppages were in effect in the first 9 months, involving 1.6 million workers and costing 19.4 million man-days. About .27 percent of work time in the first 9 months was lost in 1967 compared with .19 percent in 1966.

The largest major stoppages occurred in interstate trucking and automobile manufacturing, and the longest were in rubber and copper industries. The increased willingness of teachers to strike for better pay and working conditions delayed the start of the 1967–68 school year in New York City, Detroit, some communities in Florida, and other areas.

Worker incomes were reduced by shorter workweeks. The average workweek in private nonfarm activity dropped about a half hour from the 1966 level, and the factory workweek about an hour. All of the major sectors except mining suffered drops in the average workweek during the first half, and betterments in the second half were insufficient to restore the workweek to the 1966 and 1965 levels. During the slower activity of the first half of 1967, lessened need for workers' services was coped with by the reduction of overtime and shortened workweeks rather than by general unemployment.

Bedrock of Policy

In his 1967 Manpower Report, the President expressed belief that a "vigorous economy and an effective educational system [were] the bedrock of an effective manpower policy." Federal policy remained pointed at those two objectives. During the first-half slowdown, Federal agencies took actions to provide more mortgage funds, stepped up transfer payments, and unfroze funds (such as highway construction) which had been held up during 1966. The Federal Reserve Board eased the tight money situation by lowering the rediscount rate and purchasing Government obligations.

With unemployed young people in the labor force in unusually large numbers, training was stressed as forcefully as it had been in previous years. The role of private industry in training youth was stressed, and employers were encouraged to expand employment opportunities for the youthful unemployed. The adult unemployed were not overlooked in the training programs. Larger appropriations were requested for programs under the Manpower Development and Training and the Economic Opportunity Acts.

One reason for the enlargement of manpower training programs was the increasingly clear evidence of the difficult employment problems facing the Negroes and other disadvantaged groups. In some big city slums unemployment was as high as that during the Great Depression. Other information showed that the unemployment rates for nonwhites outside poverty areas were higher than unemployment rates for whites in poverty areas. The higher labor force participation rate of nonwhite compared with white women reflected greater need to raise family income to minimum levels and higher incidence of families headed by nonwhite women. Over one-fourth of nonwhite 16- to 19year-old youths were unemployed during 1967, the highest unemployment rate of any group in the

A significant proportion of government training funds was directed toward improvement of nonwhite persons' skills, and the law, fiat, and suasion were used to open more and better job opportunities to nonwhites.

² Median percents apply to the first 9 months of 1967 and all of 1966, and result from calculations based on the actual timing of increases in the agreements.

In his Economic Report to the Congress, President Johnson appealed to business and labor to show "utmost restraint" in collective bargaining decisions, cautioning that attempts to fully recoup lost real wages and automatic shifts of increased costs to the public would lead to an inflationary spiral damaging to both and to the Nation. Few negotiations required the active assertion of the public interest by the Government.

Some labor economists expressed the opinion that the Council of Economic Advisers should issue temporary guidelines reflecting settlement expectations in 1967. The typical guideline suggested was 5 percent, which closely approximated the 1967 median settlement. The Council did not set a temporary guideline, arguing that productivity was the "only valid and noninflationary standard for wage advances," and that nothing would be gained by sanctioning higher settlements with a temporary guideline.

To Recoup the Loss

Against a backdrop of rising consumer prices and decreased real earnings, more major contracts involving more workers (about 4 million) expired in 1967 than in either 1966 or 1965. Significant collective bargaining occurred in the large automobiles, trucking, rubber, meatpacking, copper, railroads, apparel, and communications industries.

At the beginning of the year, it was anticipated that collective bargaining would not run smoothly because, in addition to the consumer price rise, profits advanced faster than aggregate labor income during the economic expansion of the 1960's. Facing these developments, labor tried not only to restore real wages but to regain the workers' previous share of money income.

Labor also had to continue reestablishing wage differentials between skilled and unskilled workers. The former have been restive at the narrowing of wage differences caused by cumulative cents-per-hour rather than percentage wage increases, and some skilled workers feel their pay

Ending the Rail Impasse. Unlike the 1963-64 impasse over elimination of firemen's jobs, the dispute between six shopcraft unions, representing 137,000 members, and the railroads was primarily about money. The unions wanted wage parity between skilled workers in their industry and those in others, a reestablishment of intraindustry spreads between skilled and semiskilled pay, and a general increase sufficient to offset real income declines. Specifics of the union position were a 2year contract, a 12-percent general increase, an additional amount for skilled workers, an escalator clause, and improved fringe benefits. Arguing that the shopcraft settlement should be in line with other railroad settlements, the carriers offered, roughly, 5-percent increases in wages.

A presidential emergency board, appointed in January under the Railway Labor Act, recommended an 18-month contract, a general wage increase of 6 percent, an additional 5 cents for skilled workers, and a job study aimed at further adjustment of skilled worker rates. Neither unions nor carriers accepted the proposal.

Strikes were delayed by congressional resolutions in April and May, and later by voluntary action of the unions while Congress considered a presidential proposal of "mediation to finality." When the mediation proposal was not enacted, a combination of shopcraft walkouts and carrier lockouts changed the confrontation into a nationwide stoppage in July. Legislation was immediately enacted—Public Law 90–54—requiring arbitration by a 5-man board in the absence of a settlement by the parties themselves.³

Unions and carriers were given 60 days to reach an agreement under the act. When they failed to agree, the board proposed a settlement "within the framework of previous bargaining." The settlement, which became effective October 16, provided a 2-year contract, a 6-percent general increase retroactive to the first of the year, a 5-per-

has fallen too far behind that of comparable workers in other industries. (A comparison of this type caused the machinists to vote down a settlement recommended by their negotiators in the 1966 airlines dispute.) All of these factors figured in greater or lesser degree in the railroad shopcraft dispute and in the rubber, copper, and automobile strikes.

³ Composing the special arbitration board were Senator Wayne Morse, chairman; former Senator Leverett Saltonstall; George Meany, president of AFL-CIO; Frederick Kappel, former president of AT&T; and Theodore Kheel, labor arbitrator. See also the report of the board, *Monthly Labor Review*, November 1967, pp. 48-46.

cent increase July 2, 1968, and an additional 20 cents an hour to "journeymen and mechanics" to be awarded in 5-cent increments at 6-month intervals. To aid future negotiations, the board also requested the Department of Labor to study railroad wage structure.

Trucking Breakdown. Unlike the railroad shopcraft dispute, in which pay comparisons were made with other industries, Teamsters' negotiations for a new national agreement were prolonged by comparisons within the industry.

March negotiations between the Teamsters (representing 450,000 members) and Trucking Employers, Inc. (representing 1,500 trucking companies) resulted in the first nationwide lockout in the history of negotiations in the industry before a new master agreement was reached. The parties were unable to reach agreement by expiration of the contract at the end of March, and while negotiations continued some locals walked out. On April 8, the companies instituted a "defensive" lockout that stalled the interstate trucking system.

A tentative 3-year agreement calling for an estimated 60 cents in increased wages and improved fringe benefits was reached April 12 and submitted to locals for approval on April 27. Before the results of balloting on the pact were announced, it was renegotiated in early May to incorporate better terms won by the Chicago Teamsters' local and an independent trucking local.⁴

The new contract boosted the raise to 70 cents an hour including 55 cents in wage increases—25 cents the first year and 15 cents in each of the remaining years.

Dissenting from the national agreement, about 1,500 steel-hauling truckdrivers, most of the Teamsters, went on wildcat strike that began in Indiana, eventually spread to eight other States, and lasted 9 weeks before a settlement was reached.

Test by Attrition. In 1967, the Rubber Workers engaged in the longest strike—over 3 months—in the history of the rubber industry. In March and April negotiations with the Big 5 rubber companies (Goodyear, Firestone, Uniroyal, Goodrich, and General), the union sought a general increase, an additional amount for skilled workers, cessation of pay distinctions between tire and other rubber

workers, a full employment earnings program (which would maintain full income during layoffs), and improvements in other fringe benefits. To justify these demands, the union pointed to good profits in the industry; to prepare for a possible strike, it arranged for a loan from the United Automobile Workers.

On April 22, 1 day after contracts expired, the Rubber Workers struck Firestone, Goodrich, and Uniroyal, and some weeks later struck General and Goodyear. First settlements were reached at Goodrich and General in July, followed by parallel agreements with the other three companies. Over 75,000 rubber workers received a 15-cent increase in each of the first 2 years of the contract, and a 13-cent increase in the last year. Skilled workers gained an additional 10 cents in the first year. The full employment earnings program emerged as a boost in the supplementary unemployment benefits plan from 65 to 80 percent of earnings. Pensions, vacations, life insurance, hospitalization, and medical and other benefits were improved though the agreements varied somewhat by company. The overall package was valued by some of the companies at 80 cents an hour per worker.

In the first real test of coordinated bargaining in nonferrous metals, about 42,000 workers walked off jobs at 8 major copper-producing companies in mid-July in a dispute over wages, pensions, and escalator clauses. The strike dragged on as the unions accused the companies of waiting for Federal intervention to force a settlement, and the companies argued that the attempt at coordinated bargaining was hampering negotiations.

Led by the Steelworkers, which accounted for the majority of workers on strike, the unions were demanding parity in wages with workers who earned more in other industries, improved pensions, and a cost-of-living adjustment clause.⁵

⁴To win better terms than the first national agreement provided, the Chicago locals had remained on strike and were subsequently locked out. International union negotiators indicated that the first agreement contained an implicit "most favored local" clause, which necessitated renegotiation to include the more favorable terms won by the Chicago teamsters.

⁵ The other unions were: Automobile Workers, Boilermakers, Bricklayers, Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Carpenters, International Union of Electrical Workers, Iron Workers, Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Machinists, Molders, Office and Professional Employees, Operating Engineers, Painters, Plumbers and Pipefitters, Railroad Trainmen, Railway Carmen, Sheet Metal Workers, and Teamsters.

LABOR IN 1967 5

In mid-August and early September, there was Federal intervention to facilitate a settlement. A 3-man Federal mediation team entered the dispute but was unable to get negotiations resumed. At the President's request, Labor Secretary Wirtz and Commerce Secretary Trowbridge summoned key disputants to a conference in Washington in September. The Secretaries expressed the Administration's concern that the then 7-week-old strike would seriously reduce the Nation's copper supply. The meetings, which were attended by leaders of the Steelworkers and representatives of four of the struck companies, ended without results.

Stopping the Assembly Line. Subcontracting, a key noneconomic issue in later negotiations between the United Automobile Workers and the Big 3 automakers (General Motors, Ford, Chrysler), caused a 9-day wildcat walkout in February at a parts plant in Mansfield, Ohio. Only 2,700 workers were directly involved but the strike eventually idled about 174,000 General Motors employees in other plants. The strikers returned to work after the international union intervened and an agreement was reached to submit the cases of suspended workers and the issue of subcontracting to normal grievence procedures. Following a second walkout in March, caused by internal union dissension and rumors that leaders of the first walkout had been fired rather than suspended, the international appointed an administrator for the Mansfield local. Subsequently, the rebel local leader resigned, new officers were elected, and relative peace was restored in the automobile industry—until the assembly lines were stopped at the Ford Motor Co. in September.

Almost 160,000 auto workers walked off the job at Ford plants just after Labor Day in the opening of what proved to be a 7-week deadlock. The workers and the companies were caught in closing scissors of falling sales on one side, and rising consumer prices and skilled worker's demands on the other. The UAW's strategy was to strike the Ford Motor Co. while General Motors and Chrysler continued to operate, putting pressure on Ford to settle.

The Auto Workers sought a share of productivity and repair of real income—a recurring issue in 1967 negotiations—with a large across-the-board boost. Skilled workers were to receive an addi-

tional increase, to continue restoration of former wage differentials and to achieve parity with skilled workers employed by automobile company contractors. In addition, the subcontracting of skilled work, such as that which triggered the Mansfield walkout, was to be better controlled. The union also wanted to achieve parity between U.S. and Canadian workers' wages (to prevent production shifts), guaranteed annual income, a continued cost-of-living escalator clause, and improvements in pensions, insurance, and other fringe benefits.

The union had added incentives to bargain ruggedly. As a result of a 1966 constitutional change, skilled workers (and other blocs within the UAW) were given veto power over any settlement. The concession was promoted by the recurring discontent of skilled workers over what they take to be a relative slide in their pay caused by the centsper-hour, across-the-board approach to wage increases. (During the summer, the International Society of Skilled Tradesmen petitioned the NLRB for a separate bargaining unit of skilled auto workers. The petition was denied.)

In late October, the UAW and the Ford Motor Co. reached tentative agreement on a new 3-year contract, providing for an increase in total compensation reported at 90 cents over the 3 years, increased pensions, and an improved supplemental unemployment benefits plan that can give the worker up to 95 percent rather than the current 62 percent of normal income for up to a year, depending on his seniority. Under the escalator clause, no wage increase would be provided in the first year, and increases would be limited to 8 cents in each of the last 2 years. The UAW ratified the agreement in November, and a similar settlement reached with the Chrysler Corp. also included provisions for equalization of U.S. and Canadian Auto Workers' pay.

Empty Classrooms. Displaying their increased willingness to strike for better pay and improved working conditions, teachers delayed the start of school in New York, Detroit, East St. Louis, communities in Florida, and several other areas by mass resignations and other work stoppages.

The biggest teacher strike occurred in New York City. The strike began September 11 and was settled about 3 weeks later when teachers, after rejecting a \$125 million improvement offer from the school board, finally accepted a \$135 million offer, permitting 1.1 million school children to start regular classes. Racial issues marred this dispute as Negro parents charged that teachers wanted a rule change (permitting the ousting of unmanageable children) solely to expel unruly Negro and Puerto Rican children.

In Detroit, teachers caused a 2-week delay in the start of school for about 300,000 children by mass resignations in support of demands for a \$1,200 increase in annual pay and a 5-percent reduction in the 40-week school year. On September 18, the stoppage ended with a salary compromise and a 39-week school year.

Responding to a request from the Florida Education Association, the National Education Association invoked nationwide sanctions against the State of Florida because of a cut in the school budget. Teachers were urged not to accept Florida employment until school appropriations were substantially increased. An agreement between Florida Governor Claude Kirk and the FEA warded off possible mass resignations by Florida teachers, although schools were closed for a short time in Broward and Pinellas Counties.

In Detroit and New York, city policemen threatened to use noncooperation short of strikes. There was a loss of some policemen's services in Detroit caused by what city officials called "an epidemic of blue flu." New York officials agreed with the Policemen's Benevolent Association on a 27-month contract, terms retroactive to July 1, 1966. Detroit officials reached an agreement with the Detroit Police Officers' Association on noneconomic issues and provided for binding arbitration on grievances.

Several large groups of workers and their employers—in apparel, communications, and food (principally meatpacking)—did not reach agreement in 1967 until after tough bargaining, but few engaged in work stoppages. Some settlements were achieved prior to expiration.

In contrast to the deadlocks in trucking, railroad shopcrafts, automobiles, rubber, and copper, agreements were reached peacefully for almost 300,000 workers in the apparel industry.

The apparel contracts provided a 15-percent increase spread over 3 years. The first big agreement came January 30, providing the pattern increase for 80,000 ladies' garment workers (half

of them located in New York City). Craft minimum wages under the contract were boosted, and the lowest rate raised to assure the negotiated spread from the Federal minimum wage. Pensions, severance pay, and other fringe benefits were improved.

The 15-percent hike over the 3 years of the contract was applied in a variety of ways. In May, the 42,000 New York City area workers who make women's coats and suits got 10 percent the first year and 5 percent the second. In the same month, 27,000 workers making women's, infants' and children's clothing received a 7-percent increase the first year, 5 percent the second, and 3 percent in the last year.

The meatpacking unions and the Armour and Wilson Companies agreed on new contracts in March—6 months before expiration—covering 18,000 workers, and setting a pattern for settlements later in the year. General wage boosts of 34 cents an hour (12 cents immediately) were granted and the semiannual cost-of-living review was continued from the previous contract. On the job-loss issue, a recurring problem in meatpacking, workers would get a 6- instead of 3-month notice of plant closings, and if too young for pensioning, they could collect separation pay while maintaining vested interests in pensions. Between April and September, similar pacts were signed with the Oscar Mayer, Cudahy, Rath, Morrell, and Swift Companies. Terms were retroactive to March 13, effective date of the Armour and Wilson agreements.

Negotiations covering over 168,000 workers in communications were orderly, pacts being patterned after a series of agreements reached for Bell System employees in 1966. Weekly increases of from \$3.50 to \$8, plus other classification adjustments were granted, and improvements in vacations, pensions, and health and welfare benefits were achieved.

A 4-year strike against Kingsport Press of Tennessee ended with the April decertification of the Stereotypers and Electrotypers, Printing Pressmen, and Bookbinders as bargaining agents of the company's employees. These were the last of the five unions that began the strike in 1963. The Machinists and Typographers had lost their representation rights earlier as the company continued to operate with replacements.

LABOR IN 1967

Trials and Troubles

For much of the year, the court difficulties of Teamsters' President James R. Hoffa and the resignation of Walter Reuther and other UAW officials from most of their AFL-CIO posts received substantial public attention. Some fundamental developments in the character of trade unionism—coordinated bargaining and organizing drives among white-collar and farm workers—also advanced further during the year. Bargaining and drives shared the spotlight after conclusion of the Teamsters negotiations, and after the UAW, deadlocked with the big automakers, gave no sign of severing relations with the federation.

The continuing court fight between Mr. Hoffa and the U.S. Department of Justice climaxed with the March imprisonment of the Teamster leader on a 1964 jury-tampering conviction. After the Supreme Court rejected a final appeal, he began serving an 8-year sentence. Leadership of the union passed to Frank E. Fitzsimmons, who had been elected to a new union post—general vice president—at a July 1966 convention.

As he resigned all AFL-CIO posts except his leadership of the Industrial Union Department, UAW President Walter Reuther disclaimed any feud between himself and George Meany. In a letter mailed to UAW locals, Reuther and other UAW officials blamed the complacency of the AFL-CIO for the resignations, arguing that the federation should mount more vigorous organizing campaigns, especially among white-collar and technical workers and the working poor. At a special April convention, UAW delegates authorized the leadership to take whatever steps would serve the "best interests" of the auto workers and the labor movement.

At its quarterly meeting in February at the AFL-CIO Executive Council expressed willingness to discuss issues but declined a public debate. The council seat vacated by Mr. Reuther was filled by William Pollock, president of the Textile Workers' Union. The UAW continued to pay its assessments to the federation. In September, the Council pledged full support of the UAW in its strike against Ford and its bargaining struggle with the other automobile makers.

There were few changes in union leadership in 1967. In addition to William Pollock's replacing

Walter Reuther on the executive council, Harry C. Bates, the 85-year-old president emeritus of the Bricklayers, oldest member of the council, resigned in September, and was replaced by John H. Lyons, the 47-year-old president of the Iron Workers. Max Greenberg, head of the Retail Wholesale and Department Store Union, was elected to a vice presidency of the federation and to a seat on the executive council.

Progress Report

In 1967 the AFL-CIO reached its highest membership total since the 1962-63 trough—a monthly average of 14.3 million, up about 900,000 from the 1966 level. Bureau of Labor Statistics tabulations released during 1967 showed that overall union membership, including unaffiliated unions such as the Teamsters, reached 19.1 million in 1966. Big gains were scored by the United Automobile Workers and Steelworkers. Excluding Canadian membership, the U.S. total was 17.9 million, up 6 percent since 1964.

The independent Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers was absorbed by the giant Steelworkers after the proposed merger was ratified by the smaller union's convention in January. The merger was completed by midyear, and the absorbed union's president, Albert C. Skinner, and two top officers became international representatives of the Steelworkers, while its other staff members joined the Steelworkers' staff.

The Pressmen and the Typographers, with over 240,000 members between them, inched closer to merger. They agreed on seven principles for the voluntary settlement of jurisdictional disputes. The unions also agreed to work on a final merger.

Despite a 4-month strike by the IBEW against Pacific Coast Shipyards, the Pacific Coast Metal Trades Council reaffirmed in March its commitment to coordinated bargaining in future negotiations.

The need for industrywide bargaining for Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports and the threat of containerization to longshoremen's jobs were stressed at the diamond anniversary convention of the Longshoremen's Association. Elected to a second 4-year term as president, Thomas W. Gleason vowed necessary action to eliminate low-wage com-

petition among the ports. The level of royalty payments for containerization was considered too low to afford the job protection needed.

Culminating a year-and-a-half dispute, the AFL-CIO's United Farm Workers Organizing Committee signed a 3-year agreement with the Di Giorgio Corporation, covering 3,000 workers. It was the biggest farm labor representation won by the committee in the California grape fields since the federation's organizing drive commenced in the late summer of 1965. Hourly and piece-rate workers received substantial boosts in pay, including premium pay for work on six designated holidays. The company contracted to put \$25,000 into a jointly administered health, welfare, and pension fund, and agreed to pay an additional 5 cents an hour per employee into the fund, retroactive to the beginning of 1967. In addition, seniority, grievance procedure, and union security had come to the farm.

In the Supreme Court

In 1967, the Supreme Court upheld union positions regarding fair representation, job preservation, and internal discipline, and clarified its ruling on employer discrimination.6

In a sort of prelude to the more significant decisions to follow, the first two labor cases decided by the Court in 1967 dealt with the perennial issue of the Labor Management Relations Act: Duty to bargain. In C. & C. Plywood Corp., the Court held that the Board had not exceeded its authority when it found a refusal to bargain in the employer's unilateral institution of a premium pay plan under a provision in the bargaining agreement. The Board was not divested of jurisdiction, the Court continued, merely because the question of institution of the plan was subject to a provision in the contract and could conceivably have been decided adversely for the union under the "waiver of duty to bargain" clause. The Court found that the Board was not interpreting the contract, a function reserved for arbitrators, where provided for, and for the courts, but was only doing what was necessary to determine whether an unfair labor practice had occurred.

This decision was strengthened by the Court's ruling in Acme Industrial Co. There the finding was that the presence of an arbitration clause in the contract did not stop the Board from taking prearbitration actions to aid agreement. In reversing the appeals court, which held that the Board had to defer to the arbitration clause, the Court reasoned that the union could not intelligently exercise its right to arbitration if it lacked necessarv information. In this case, the information consisted of the reasons behind worker lavoffs and removal of plant equipment, both of which the employer had refused to explain. The Board had ordered the employer to supply the information.

An employee may sue his union in court for unfair representation. However, the Court found in Vaca v. Sipes 8 that a breach of the duty of fair representation is not established merely by proof that the grievance was meritorious, as the State court had held. Rather it must be shown that the union was "arbitrary, discriminatory," or acting in "bad faith" in declining to process the complainant's grievance to arbitration. The lone dissenter, Justice Black, held the majority placed too heavy a burden upon the individual employee in requir-

ing him to prove union culpability.

In a 5-4 decision, the Court upheld "will not handle" clauses in contracts where the union intent is to preserve jobs traditionally performed by its members rather than to disrupt relations between a primary employer and his suppliers.9 The dispute in this case arose when carpenters, citing a provision in the contract, refused to handle prefitted doors. The employer returned the doors and secured unfitted doors, which the carpenters fitted at the site. Subsequently, the NLRB dismissed the woodwork association's charge that the union had violated the hot-cargo ban, among other violations. The Court ruled that Allen Bradley 10 was not applicable because there the union reached out to

¹⁰ Allen Bradley v. Local 3, Electrical Workers, 325 U.S. 797.

⁶ Another important issue moved toward Supreme Court adjudication during 1967. A divided 3-judge panel (The State of Maryland v. W. Willard Wirtz, June 13, 1967) ruled that the 1966 Fair Labor Standards amendments were constitutional as applied to State hospital, public school, and busline employees. Anticipating appeal to the Supreme Court, the panel deferred enforcement of its decision. (See Monthly Labor Review, September 1967, pp.

⁷ NLRB v. C. & C. Plywood Corp. (U.S. Sup. Ct., Jan. 9, 1967) and NLRB v. Acme Industrial Co. (U.S. Sup. Ct., Jan. 9, 1967); see Monthly Labor Review, March 1967, pp. 53-54.

⁸ Manuel Vaca v. Niles Sipes (U.S. Sup. Ct., Feb. 27, 1967); Monthly Labor Review, May 1967, p. 54.

⁹ National Woodwork Manufacturers Association v. NLRB (U.S. Sup. Ct., Apr. 17, 1967); see Monthly Labor Review, June 1967, pp. 65-66. See also Houston Insulation Contractors Association v. NLRB (U.S. Sup. Ct., Apr. 17, 1967).

"monopolize all manufacturing job tasks." It cited the 1965 decision in *Fibreboard* ¹¹ in support. In that case, it had ruled that subcontracting of maintenance work was a mandatory subject of bargaining.

In Allis-Chalmers,¹² the Supreme Court determined that unions can fine members who cross picket lines and otherwise refuse to observe a lawful strike. The Justices argued that a contrary ruling would leave unions with the right of expulsion only. The decision was 5–4, the dissenters holding that the majority was conferring rights on unions, in contradiction of sections 7 and 8(b) (1) (A). The majority pointed to the legislative history of the act and to the 1959 Landrum-Griffin amendments as proof that Congress recognized the right to fine, suspend, or expel members for violation of legal union procedures.

Chief Justice Warren, speaking for the majority, distilled recent court doctrines on employer discrimination under LMRA in *Great Dane*: ¹³ (1) If an employer's conduct is inherently destructive of important employee rights, an unfair labor practice can be found even if a legitimate business purpose underlies that conduct; (2) if the employer's conduct is only slightly destructive of employee rights, and rests on a legitimate business purpose, antiunion bias must be proved. On the matters before it, the Court held the employer had failed to establish a legitimate business purpose to justify his payment of vacation pay to strikers who returned to work but not to those who remained on strike.

NLRB Rulings

The NLRB decision in *Mallinckrodt Chemical Works* ¹⁴ was rendered on the next to last day of

¹¹ Fibreboard Paper Products Corp. v. Labor Board, 379 U.S. 203.

1966, but it is mentioned here because of its relevance during 1967 when many skilled workers were concerned that industrial unions were not maintaining traditional spreads between the wages of skilled and other workers. Abandoning restrictions self-imposed by its 1954 American Potash 15 decision, the Board returned to a policy of case-by-case determination in deciding whether craftworkers could elect to sever themselves from an industrial union by choosing representation by a craft union. An appeals court decision had nudged the Board toward its earlier position. The court had found that the Board's adoption of the rigid tests in Potash almost abrogated its duty under the LMRA on the issue of craft severance.

Broadening its inquiry to cover all angles of craft severance, the Board gave the following partial list of issues it would consider: (1) Is the unit a distinct group of skilled craftsmen? (2) Would the severance upset collective bargaining, disrupting stable relations? (3) How separate was the unit while included in the conglomerate union? (4) What was the general history of collective bargaining in the industry? (5) How integrated were the employer's productive processes? (6) How experienced is the petitioning union in representing similar craftworkers? The Board indicated that these issues would be considered uniformly in each case.

Adding to its growing yield of decisions on racial appeals in representation elections, the Board held in *Baltimore Luggage Co.*¹⁶ that appeals directed toward economic betterment were valid in contrast to appeals which were "inflammatory... setting race against race...". It upheld the validity of the union's appeal to Negro workers to alleviate economic privation resulting from their race by choosing the union. The Board cited *Sewell Manufacturing Co.*, in which it distinguished between lawful and unlawful appeals.¹⁷

In the most unusual of a series of decisions intended to stop the alleged unfair labor practices of the large textile manufacturer, J. P. Stevens Co., the Board ordered a company to supply an organizing union with the names and addresses of all its employees because the union had no effective means of personal contact.¹⁸

On remand from the U.S. Supreme Court, the Board reaffirmed its 1962 order that the Darlington Manufacturing Co. of Darlington, S. C., had been illegally closed to prevent possible unioniza-

¹² NLRB v. Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co. (U.S. Sup. Ct., June 12, 1967); see Monthly Labor Review, August 1967, pp. 58-59.

¹³ NLRB v. Great Dane Trailers, Inc. (U.S. Sup. Ct., June 12, 1967); see Monthly Labor Review, August 1967, pp. 59-60.

¹⁴ Mallinckroat Chemical Works, Uranium Division, and International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 1, 162 NLRB 48 (Dec. 30, 1966); see Monthly Labor Review, March 1967, pp. 52-58.

¹⁵ American Potash & Chemical Corp., 107 NLRB 1418.

¹⁶ The Baltimore Luggage Co. and International Leather Goods Workers' Union, 162 NLRB No. 113 (Jan. 27, 1967); see Monthly Labor Review, April 1967, p. 62.

¹⁷ Sewell Manufacturing Co., 138 NLRB 66.

¹⁸ J. P. Stevens & Co. and Industrial Union Department, AFL-OIO, 163 NLRB No. 24 (March 6, 1967); see Monthly Labor Review, May 1967, p. 55.

tion of other plants.¹⁹ The 11-year dispute over the plant closure began in 1956 when the newly unionized Darlington plant was closed and 500 workers discharged. After four hearings by trial examiners, the 1962 order by the Board, and appeals to the Supreme Court, the case was remanded for further consideration by the Board. The High Court ruled that while an employer may close his entire business for any reason, he may not close part of his business if his purpose, reasonably foreseeable, is to "chill" unionism in the remainder of the business.

On June 28, the Board issued its new finding that Deering Milliken & Co., Inc., parent organization, had shut down the Darlington Manufacturing Co. to warn employees at other Deering Milliken plants that unionization would be met by closure.

A divided Board ruled that in regulating internal union affairs, unions may expel a member who refuses to pay his union dues because a portion of dues was refunded to members who attended union meetings the balking member did not attend. Reversing its *Leece-Neville Co.* decision, the Board's majority held that refunds were essentially the same as door prizes or refreshments provided to encourage attendance. The threat to expel the member was ruled not in violation of section 8(b) (2) of the LMRA, which forbids unions causing an employer to discriminate against an employee.

Dissenters McCullough and Jenkins argued that while the union could regulate internal affairs in getting and keeping members, it could not interfere with a member's right under section 7 of the act to refrain from all union activity except payment of normal dues and initiation fees.

On Capitol Hill

Except for the law settling the railroad shop-craft dispute, 1967 was a lean year in terms of significant new Federal labor legislation.²² However, two landmark pieces—the Fair Labor Standards Act, and Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964—underwent changes that had been enacted earlier.

Hearings were held on some legislation favored by organized labor pertaining to situs picketing, Federal unemployment compensation standards, and other problems. In contrast to its hard fight in the 89th Congress, organized labor in 1967 did not mount a concerted drive for repeal of section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, a longtime legislative goal.

Both the Fair Labor Standards Act and Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act affect labor-management relations in areas largely outside the scope of the Labor Management Relations Act. The FLSA sets a wage floor for covered employees, estimated to be over 41 million, of whom almost 2.5 million were employed by government. Title VII forbids employment discrimination based upon race, color, sex, religion, or national origin.

Most of the more than 9 million workers brought under the FLSA as a result of the 1966 amendments ²³ were covered in 1967, and the remaining workers will be covered in 1969. Most workers covered this year had to be paid at least \$1 an hour on February 1. Most of them were already earning that amount or more since estimates were that the pay of only a little over one-tenth of the total had to be raised to \$1 an hour. Workers covered by the act before the 1966 amendments were enacted had to be paid at least \$1.40 an hour (up from \$1.25) beginning February 1. Because of this part of the amendments, about 3.7 million workers who were receiving less than \$1.40 got raises totaling \$800 million.

More important in some respects than the pecuniary rewards were the types of workers covered for the first time by the FLSA. Over a quarter of them toiled in some of the lowest paying enterprises in America: Hospitals, nursing homes, laundry and drycleaning establishments, and large farms. As a result of the recent changes, only two large groups of working poor are outside FLSA coverage: Private household workers and agricultural workers on small farms.

Title VII of the CRA was fashioned with a stairstep approach to complaints of employment

¹⁹ Darlington Manufacturing Co. and Textile Workers Union, 167 NLRB No. 100 (June 28, 1967). For the Supreme Court decision, see Monthly Labor Review, May 1965, p. 566.

²⁰ Local No. 171, Association of Western Pulp and Paper Workers and Donald R. Fagerness, 165 NLRB No. 97 (June 29, 1967); see Monthly Labor Review, September 1967, p. 65.

²¹ Leece-Neville Co. and IBEW, Local 1377, 140 NLRB 56 (December 11, 1962).

²² For a roundup of State legislation, see pp. 21–28, this issue, ²³ See *Monthly Labor Review*, March 1967, pp. 1–4; April 1967, pp. 21–24; and June 1967, pp. 21–25.

LABOR IN 1967 11

discrimination based upon race, color, sex, religion, or national origin. In its first year, the law covered practically all unions, businesses with 100 employees or more and employment agencies dealing with such businesses. On July 2, coverage under the title expanded to include businesses with at least 50 employees and employment agencies that deal with them.

Jobs in our 1984 economy would seem to call for over 60 percent of the total labor force in the services sectors, less than 30 percent in manufacturing, and the balance in mining, agriculture, and unemployed. Currently, about 55 percent are in the services sector with about 35 percent in manufacturing. This is a major shift with tremendous implications for education, life-styles, and basic values.

-Herbert E. Striner.

Domestic Jobs Attributable to U.S. Exports

DANIEL ROXON*

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES related to exports of goods increased by nearly 4 percent, or by 91,000, between 1960 and 1965. In 1965, an estimated 2.4 million jobs were attributable to exports of merchandise and another half million to exports of services. These employment estimates are based on different definitions and concepts than those used in an earlier study for 1960 by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The 1960 data have been revised to make them comparable with the 1965 data. (See discussion at the end of the article for the major differences between the revised and earlier estimates.)

Effects of Productivity

Changes in employment attributable to exports result from the interaction of several influences. As the volume of exports expands, export employment may be expected to increase. Productivity gains (output per man-hour) in export industries may, however, limit the increase in export-related employment to a fraction of the advance in the export volume. Over the years, as U.S. productivity and efficiency have improved, the American producer has used less and less labor per unit of product. Continuous gains in productivity are, of course, a major element in maintaining or reducing costs and permitting an improvement in our competitive position in foreign markets. Reflecting this improvement in productivity, unit labor costs in manufacturing in the United States from 1960 to 1965 declined by 2 percent, a performance matched only by Canada among our major foreign competitors.

Between 1960 and 1965 the value of merchandise exports in constant dollars rose by 31 percent while related employment rose by 4 percent, implying an annual average productivity change in export industries of 4.7 percent. The average productivity change for the private economy during the same period was 3.5 percent. Part of the higher productivity rate in the export industries arises from the greater importance of agricultural industries in merchandise exports than in total national output. Productivity in agricultural industries increased at an annual average rate of over 6 percent from 1960 to 1965. Even if the comparisons were limited to nonagricultural industries, the productivity rate is still higher-4.0 percent compared with the national average for all nonfarm industries of 3.2 percent.

The effect of productivity increases on the level of employment attributable to exports in 1960 and 1965 can be expressed in another way. In 1965, about 91,000 workers were required for each billion dollars of goods exported; in 1960, about 115,000 were required.

Another factor affecting export-employment estimates is the change in demands of one industry upon other industries for materials and services. If, for example, the automobile industry substitutes the use of plastics for steel, indirect steel employment generated by automobile exports may be decreased while that for plastics may be increased.

The export-related employment effect can be measured in several ways. The number of workers, total and by industry, required to produce the goods and services exported are estimated; the ratio of these estimates to total employment in a particular industry is then determined. The amount of export employment in each industry may subsequently be divided into its primary and indirect components. Another method of measur-

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¹ Primary employment is defined as the employment of a specific industry required to produce the product in the form in which it is exported. Indirect employment relates to that part of an industry's output which is incorporated in other exports. For example, primary export employment in the steel industry represents the number of workers required to produce the quantity of steel exported; indirect employment in the industry relates to the number of workers required to produce the steel incorporated in exports of machinery, automobiles, etc. These estimates of primary and indirect employment attributable to exports were based on input-output relationships. For a description of input-output tables, see Survey of Current Business, September 1965, pp. 33–49 and November 1964, pp. 10–30. See also Projections 1970: Interindustry Relationships, Potential Demand, Employment (BLS Bulletin 1536, 1966), pp. 13–21.

ing export-related employment is to compute the sum of the employment effects on all industries which can be traced to the exports of a particular industry. Each of these methods of measuring export employment will be described in this article.

Effect on Major Sectors

In 1965, the manufacturing industries employed about 1.1 million workers in production of goods for export. About 600,000 workers in the service industries,² over 500,000 in the agricultural, forestry, and fishery industries, and nearly 65,000 in mining were similarly employed. (See chart 1.)

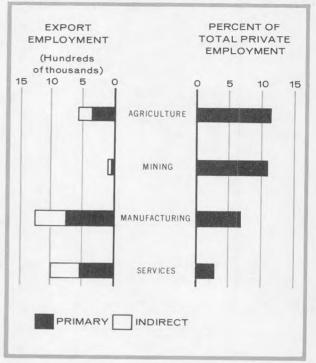
Jobs related to merchandise exports represented 3.8 percent of total domestic private employment in 1965, roughly the same proportion as in 1960. In agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, export employment in 1965 accounted for 11 percent of total employment and in mining 9.5 percent.

Over 6 percent of total manufacturing employment in 1965 was related to exports of goods, about the same as in 1960. Within the manufacturing sector, about 10 percent of employment in the machinery industries is export-related; for the engine and turbine segment the figure is 20 percent.

Of all employment attributable to merchandise exports in 1965, 54 percent was considered primary and 46 percent indirect. The estimate of indirect employment does not include "multiplier" effects, i.e., neither the employment required to produce the food, clothing, and housing purchased by workers whose jobs are attributable to exports nor the employment required to produce the capital equipment purchased by export industries.

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Chart 1. Export Employment as Percent of Total Private Employment in Major Sectors, 1965



Export-Related Jobs

The 2.4 million jobs attributable to exports of merchandise in 1965 accounted for about 3.8 percent of total private employment, about the same proportion as in 1960.³ Employment related to exports of goods and services was also unchanged at 4.7 percent of total private employment.

Export employment in the manufacturing industries showed the greatest increase of all sectors in the 1960–65 period and kept pace with the extraordinarily large rate of expansion in total manufacturing employment.⁴ (See chart 2.)

About half the total increase in export employment in the manufacturing sector in 1965 was concentrated in the machinery industries. The approximately 335,000 jobs related to exports of machinery then represented 9.7 percent of total employment in these industries, about the same as in 1960. Maintenance of this proportion is particularly impressive when it is noted that domestic investment expenditures in 1965 were at new highs, placing considerable strain on the industries to meet both foreign and domestic demands.

For the individual machinery industries, change in export employment levels from 1960 to 1965 were

² The 600,000 workers in the service industries are the indirect export labor requirements in those industries. They should not be confused with the 500,000 workers in all industries who contribute either directly or indirectly to the export of services.

³ Private employment includes wage and salary workers on establishment payrolls and self-employed and unpaid family workers. The count of wage and salary workers is a count of jobs which includes multijobholders more than once while the count of self-employed and unpaid family workers is a count of persons. Federal and State and local government employment and private household employment are excluded. Employment in government enterprises is included. The terms employment and jobs are used interchangeably in this article.

⁴The ratios of export employment to total employment by industries discussed in this section relate to exports of goods alone. The ratios for exports of goods and services generally move in the same direction but are of a slightly greater magnitude. Export employment covers both primary and indirect employment as defined earlier. Table 1 provides data by industry for both export series.

Table 1. Employment Attributable to Exports and Total Private Employment, by Industry, 1960 and 1965

					In tho	usands						Per	cent di	stribut	ion	
Sector and industry		Export employment ¹				tal vate	Ratio of exporment to total employm		tal private		Exporter		mployment 1 d Goods		Total private employ-ment 2	
		Goods and services		Goods				Goods and services		Goods		ls and vices				
	1960	1965	1960	1965	1960	1965	1960	1965	1960	1965	1960	1965	1960	1965	1960	1965
Total	2, 798	2, 941	2, 283	2, 374	59, 307	63, 047	4.7	4.7	3.8	3.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agricultural, forestry, and fisheries Livestock and livestock products. Other agricultural products Forestry and fishery products Agricultural, forestry, and fishery services. Mining Iron and ferroalloy ores mining Nonferrous metal ores mining Coal mining Crude petroleum and natural gas Nonmetallic mining and quarrying Construction. Manufacturing Ordnance and accessories. Food and kindred products Tobacco manufactures Broad and narrow fabrics, yarn and thread mills. Miscellaneous textile goods and floor coverings. Apparel Miscellaneous fabricated textile products Lumber and wood products Household furniture. Other furniture and fixtures	121 451 8 8 22 77 6 31 23 10 33 1, 143 8 33 4, 143 8 29 5 34 34	538 97 405 10 26 74 6 6 7 28 23 12 35 1, 244 12 73 7 26 7 27 7 41 3 1	560 101 432 7 7 20 68 7 6 29 16 10 22 1,040 8 56 8 27 7 15 4 4 33 3	508 84 390 10 24 63 6 7 7 24 1, 15 11 24 1, 128 9 60 7 20 6 12 6 8 8 8 3 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	6, 032 2, 690 3, 033 108 201 750 38 59 195 324 134 17, 192 20 1, 338 141 719 285	4, 672 1, 940 2, 401 111 1220 666 31 55 55 150 308 8 122 3, 981 18, 425 26 1, 793 87 581 114 1, 449 162 701 324 127	10. 0 4. 5 14. 9 7. 4 10. 9 10. 7 18. 4 11. 9 15. 9 7. 4 1. 3. 9 8. 5 5. 5 7. 3 2. 2 3. 5 4. 7 1. 7	11. 5 5. 0 16. 8 9. 0 11. 8 11. 1 12. 7 17. 5 9. 8 9. 6 8 5. 3 4. 1 8. 0 4. 5 6. 1 11. 9 4. 3 5. 8	9.3 3.8 14.2 6.5 10.4 9.2 15.4 10.2 15.4 4.9 6.6 1.3 6.6 3.1 18.5 4.5 6.4 1.1 2.8 4.6 1.1 1.1 1.1	10. 9 4. 3 16. 2 9. 0 10. 9 9. 5 19. 4 12. 7 16. 0 4. 9 9. 0 6. 1 4. 0 3. 3 8. 0 3. 4 5. 3 8. 7 5. 4 9. 8	21. 5 4.3 16. 1 .3 .8 2.8 .3 .2 1. 1 .4 1. 2 40. 9 .3 2. 5 .3 1. 2 1. 2 1. 2 1. 2 1. 2 1. 2 1. 1	.4 2.5 .2 .9 .9 .2 .9	.3 .3 1.3 .7 .4 1.0 45.6 .4 2.5 .4 1.2	21. 4 3. 5 16. 4 1. 0 2. 7 3 3 1. 0 6. 5 1. 0 47. 5 3 8 8 .3 1. 6 1. 6 1. 6 1. 6 1. 6 1. 6 1. 6 1. 6	.5 .2 6.1 29.0 .4 3.1 .2 1.0	7. 3. 3. 1. 1. 6. 29. 2. 2. 1
Paper and allied products, except containers. Paperboard containers and boxes. Printing and publishing. Chemicals and selected chemical products. Plastics and synthetic materials. Drugs, cleaning, and toilet preparations. Paints and allied products. Petroleum refining and related industries. Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products. Leather tanning and industrial leather products. Footwear and other leather products.	37 11 43 65 25 14 3 16 28	42 11 52 66 27 13 3 14 34	34 9 33 62 24 13 3 11 25	38 10 40 62 25 12 3 9 29	425 177 986 414 155 201 63 212 382 38 328	441 200 1,060 424 195 224 66 182 474 35 318	8.7 6.2 4.4 15.7 16.8 7.0 4.8 7.5 7.3	9. 5 5. 5 4. 9 15. 6 13. 8 5. 8 7. 7 7. 2 5. 7	8.0 5.1 3.3 15.0 15.5 7.0 4.8 5.2 6.5	8. 6 5. 0 3. 8 14. 6 12. 8 5. 4 4. 5 4. 9 6. 1 5. 7	1.3 .4 1.5 2.3 .9 .5 .1 .6 1.0	.4 1.8 2.2 .9 .4 .1 .5 1.2	1. 4 2. 7 1. 1 . 6 . 1 . 5 1. 1	2. 6 1. 1 . 5 . 1 . 4 1. 2	.3 1.7 .7 .3 .3 .1 .4 .6	1.
Glass and glass products Stone and clay products. Primary iron and steel manufacturing Primary nonferrous metals manufacturing Metal containers Heating, plumbing, and structural metal	11 17 88 40 4	14 20 87 42 4	10 16 84 38 4	13 18 83 40 3	158 462 911 323 71	172 472 943 354 69	7. 0 3. 7 9. 7 12. 4 5. 6	8.1 4.2 9.2 11.9 5.8	6.3 3.5 9.2 12.1 5.6	7.6 3.8 8.8 11.3 4.3	3.1 1.4 .1	3.0 1.4 .1	3.7 1.7 .2	3.5 1.7	1.5 .5 .1	1.
Stampings, screw machine products, and	- 14			17 28	426 287	465 323	3.3 7.3	3.9	2.8	3.7 8.7	.5					
other fabricated metal products		30 34		28 32	371	323 430	8.4	9.3 7.9	7.8	7.4						:

mixed. (See table 1.) Export employment in the engine and turbine industry increased sharply, raising its share of employment to 20 percent in 1965 from 16 percent in 1960. The pronounced rise in the level of export employment for office, computing, and accounting machines, and in its greater contribution to total employment, to 12 from 9 percent of total employment, was of special interest. This change occurred while total employment in the industry was expanding rapidly. The strong growth in export employment in this industry reflected a doubling in the volume of export output and a more modest advance in productivity.

Increases in export employment were fairly widespread in the rest of the manufacturing sec-

tor. Moderate gains were registered in the lumber and paper industries. World demand for U.S. paper products has shown a strong upward trend in the past decade, and an increasing proportion of domestic output is being sold in foreign markets.

Technically advanced products such as scientific and measuring instruments and optical and photographic equipment have also found wider acceptance by foreign customers. Employment related to such exports advanced sharply from 1960 to 1965.

Export employment accounted for about 10.9 percent of total employment in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries in 1965 compared with 9.3 percent in 1960. However, total export employment in this sector declined by 10 percent. This drop can be attributed to the sharp rise in productivity,

Table 1. Employment Attributable to Exports and Total Private Employment, by Industry, 1960 and 1965—Continued

					Intho	usands						Per	cent d	istribu	tion	
Sector and industry		Export employment 1			Total private employment ²		Ratio of export employ- ment to total private employment				Export employment 1				Total private employ-	
	Goods and services		Goods		and the second		Goods and services		Goods		Goods and services		Goods		ment 2	
	1960	1965	1960	1965	1960	1965	1960	1965	1960	1965	1960	1965	1960	1965	1960	196
MachineryEngines and turbines	304	348	292	335	2, 997	3, 439	10.1	10.1	9.7	9.7	10.9	11.8	12.8	14.1	5.1	5.
Engines and turbines————————————————————————————————————	14	18	13	18	86	90	16.3	20.0	15.1	20.0	. 5	. 6	. 6	.8	.1	
Construction, mining, and oil field ma-	16	17	16	17	115	138	13.9	12.3	13.9	12.3	. 6	. 6	.7	.7	.2	
chinery	46	44	45	43	157	177	29.3	24.9	28.7	24.3	1.6	1.5	2.0	1.8	.3	
chinery————————————————————————————————————	198													1.0		
ment Metalworking machinery and equipment	5	6	5	6	64	78	7.8	7.7	7.8	7.7	.2	.2	.2	.3	.1	
Special industry machinery and equipment	36 29	36 33	35 29	34 33	275 171	320 195	13.1 17.0	11.3 16.9	12.7 17.0	10. 6 16. 9	1.3	1, 2 1, 1	1.5 1.3	1.4	.5	
Special industry machinery and equipment. General industrial machinery and equip-					1/1	100	11.0	10. 5	17.0	10. 9	1.0	1.1	1. 5	1.4	. 0	
ment	29	31	28	31	233	265	12.4	11.7	12.0	11.7	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	.4	
Machine shop productsOffice, computing, and accounting machines_	12 13	17 23	11	15	179	211	6.7	8.1	6.1	7.1	.4	.6	.5	. 6	.3	
Service industry machines.	8	9	13	23 8	146 100	190 113	8.9	12.1 8.0	8.9 8.0	12.1 7.1	.5	.8	.6	1.0	.2	
Electric industrial equipment and ap-			0		100	110	0.0	0,0	0.0	1.1	.0	.0	. 4	.0	. 4	
paratus	32	35	31	34	344	363	9.3	9.6	9.0	9.4	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.4	. 6	
Household appliances	10 7	9	7 7	6	155	167	6.5	5.4	4.5	3.6	.4	.3	. 3	.3	. 3	
Electric lighting and wiring equipment Radio, television, and communication	-	11	1	11	142	175	4.9	6.3	4.9	6.3	.3	.4	.3	. 5	. 2	
equipment	21	26	19	24	489	552	4.3	4.7	3.9	4.3	.8	.9	. 8	1.0	.8	
Electronic components and accessories	16	23	15	22	234	305	6.8	7.5	6.4	7.2	.6	.8	.8	.9	.4	
Miscellaneous electrical machinery and	10	10	**	**	400	400										
supplies Motor vehicles and equipment	10 38	10 41	10 37	10 39	107 725	100 844	9.3 5.2	10.0 4.9	9.3 5.1	10.0 4.6	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.2	
Aircraft and parts	62	63	60	60	629	626	9.9	10.1	9.5	9.6	2.2	2.1	2.6	2.5	1.1]
Other transportation equipment Scientific and controlling instruments	15	15	14	13	219	271	6.8	5.5	6.4	4.8	. 5	.5	.6	. 5	.4	
Optical, ophthalmic, and photographic	18	21	17	21	247	260	7.3	8.1	6.9	8.1	. 6	.7	.7	. 9	.4	
equipment	10	14	8	12	110	130	9.1	10.8	7.3	9.2	.4	5	.4	.5	9	
Miscellaneous manufacturing	19	22	17	20	413	444	4.6	5.0	4.1	4.5	.7	.5	. 7	.8	.7 51.7	
rvices.	892	991	563	617	30,650	34, 084	2.9	2.9	1.8	1.8	31.9	33.7	24.7	26.0	51.7	5
Transportation and warehousingCommunications; except broadcasting	307 22	306 21	161 14	158 14	2, 743 749	2, 720 775	11. 2 2. 9	11.3 2.7	5.9	5.8 1.8	11.0	10.4	7. 1	6.7	4.6	
Radio and television broadcasting	6	7	3	3	94	110	6.4	6.4	3. 2	2.7	.8	.7	.6	.6	1.3	
Electric, gas, water, and sanitary services Wholesale and retailtrade	18	21	15	17	628	638	2.9	3.3	2.4	2.7	.6	.2	.7	.7	1.1	
Wholesale and retail trade	257	280	229	249	14, 222	15, 308	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6	9.2	9.5	10.0	10.5	24.0	2
Finance and insurance Real estate and rental	53 16	65 17	39 10	46 10	2, 271 710	2, 596 767	2.3	2.5	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.2	1.7	1.9	3.8	
Hotels; personal and repair services, except	10	11	10	10	710	101	2.3	2. 2	1.4	1.3	. 6	. 6	.4	.4	1, 2	1
auto	63	68	18	21	2, 577	2, 785	2.4	2.4	.7	.8	2.3	2.3	.8	.9	4.3	4
Business services and research and develop- ment	84	114	57	76	1 777	0.210	4 77	4.0	2.0	9.9	0.0	2.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	
Automobile repair and services	9	114	6	8	1, 777 434	2, 319 509	4.7	4.9 2.4	3. 2 1. 4	3.3	3.0	3.9	2.5	3.2	3.0	3
Amusements	47	64	4	4	661	711	7.1	9.0	.6	.6	1.7	2.2	.2	.2	1.1	1
Medical, educational, and nonprofit organi-	4.0															
zationsiscellaneous Government enterprises	10 51	16 59	7 30	11 34	3, 784	4, 846	.3	.3	.2	.2	.4	.5	.3	.5	6.4	7
Boomaneous Government enterprises	91	99	30	34	1,042	1, 219	4.9	4.8	2.9	2.8	1.8	2.0	1.3	1.4	1.8	1

¹ Includes both primary and indirect employment. Primary employment is employment in a specific industry required to produce the commodity or service in the form in which it is exported. Indirect employment is employment related to that part of an industry's output incorporated in all other types of exports.

² Employment covers wage and salary employees, self-employed, and un-

which more than offset the more moderate increase in exports of these commodities.

Employment patterns in the mining sector were similar to those in agriculture. Export employment was 9.5 percent of total employment in 1965, a slight increase over 1960. Total export employment slipped moderately but at a lower rate than for total employment. Here again, the improvement in productivity outweighed the growth in the volume of exports. In the service sector, export employment was about 2 percent of total employment in 1960 and 1965. The level of employment in this sector was substantial (over 600,000 in paid family workers; general Federal, State and local government employment and private household employment are excluded.

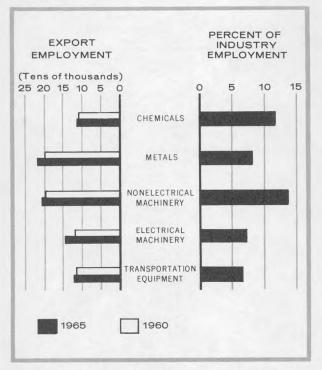
Note: Industry detail is similar to that used in the 1958 Input-Output table. The SIC content of these industries is given in the Survey of Current Business, September 1965. p. 33.

1965) and represented an increase of nearly 10 percent over 1960. In one of the service sectors, the transportation industry, about 6 percent of the workers produced for export in 1960 and 1965, a figure considerably higher than the average for the service sector as a whole.5

The distinction between primary and indirect export employment provides additional information regarding the effect of changes in the mag-

⁵ The number of U.S. jobs related to the transportation of merchandise from U.S. border points to foreign countries is estimated at about 60,000. This employment is included only in the export employment series for goods and services, and is not part of the 2.4 million jobs attributable to exports of goods alone.

Chart 2. Export Employment as Percent of Employment in Major Manufacturing Industries, 1960 and 1965



nitude and composition of exports of goods and services from 1960 to 1965 on employment in a particular industry. In both years, about 55 percent of all export employment was considered primary, and the rest was indirect (table 2).

The principal industry sectors also showed little change in the ratio of primary to indirect export employment from 1960 to 1965, although there were fairly wide variations in this ratio between individual industries. Primary and indirect proportions for a particular industry depend on the degree of fabrication of the item produced. Industries whose output consists mainly of raw or semifinished commodities generally incorporated into other products are likely to have a larger proportion of indirect than primary export employment. Conversely, industries producing highly processed items will probably have a greater share of their export employment designated as primary. (See chart 3.)

In manufacturing, primary export employment was 60 percent of total export employment in 1960 and 1965. In mining, the major proportion of export employment was indirect rather than primary, coal mining being an exception.

Primary export employment predominated in the farm sector, where the heavy volume of sales to foreign customers of raw cotton, grains, soybeans, and other basic agricultural products exceeded the requirement for these products in other exporting industries.

Primary export employment in services represented the transportation costs and trade margins for delivery of goods from the plant to U.S. ports. These costs were considered primary to the transportation and trade industries, in accordance with the standard input-output techniques currently in use. However, output and employment in these industries are closely dependent on the activity of the goods-producing industries and therefore had many of the same characteristics as indirect employment. When export employment is considered to be indirect rather than primary, it comprises virtually all employment in the service industries related to exports of goods.

Supporting Employment

The indirect export employment estimates discussed in the preceding section relate to the number of jobs in one industry resulting from exports of all other industries. Another view of indirect employment provides an estimate of the effect that exports of an individual industry have on employment in every other industry, i. e., those industries which provide materials and services required by the individual industry to produce its export product. Such employment is termed "supporting" to distinguish it from the previous type of indirect employment. Primary employment, or the number of jobs in an industry related to the exports of its own products, remains, of course, the same. Thus, the total employment effect of exports of an individual industry is the sum of both the primary and supporting components. For example, exports of motor vehicles in 1965 resulted in a total of 110,000 jobs in all industries. Of these, about 35,000 were located in the motor vehicle industry and were primary employment jobs. The remaining 75,000 jobs were in the steel, rubber, metal fabricating, business service, and other industries and were supporting employment. Expressed somewhat differently, this means that for every job in the motor vehicle industry attributable to exports, there were two jobs in other industries.

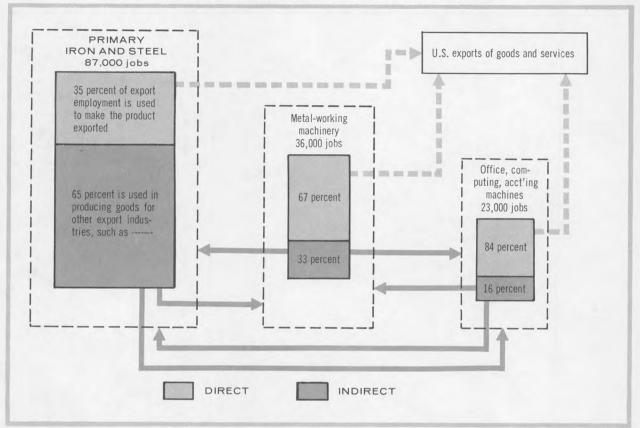


Chart 3. The Interlocking Nature of U.S. Export Employment

The distribution of employment related to exports of a particular industry between the primary and supporting components varies with the pattern of production of the exporting industry. In agriculture, mining, and the service sectors, the major portion is primary, with ratios to supporting employment of about 2 or 3 to 1. (See table 3.)

A greater proportion of employment accounted for by exports of manufacturing industries in 1960 and 1965 was supporting rather than primary employment. For every job in a manufacturing industry producing for export, there was, on the average, another 1½ jobs in other industries. In the machinery industries, there was about a 1-to-1 relationship between primary and supporting employment, although considerable variation prevailed among producers of different types of machinery.

Data and Methods

Estimates of employment attributable to exports were developed within an input-output framework. These input-output relationships were translated into interindustry employment tables by the Division of Economic Growth, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Such employment tables indicate the primary and indirect employment required in each industry per billion dollars of final demand, or as in this case, exports.6 In preparing the 1960 interindustry employment table, the 1958 inputoutput matrix developed by the Office of Business Economics (OBE) of the U.S. Department of Commerce vas used, together with output per person factors (productivity) for 1960 prepared by the Division of Economic Growth. The 1965 interindustry employment table used a 1962 inputoutput matrix, a very rough modification of OBE's 1958 input-output matrix, also prepared by the division, and 1965 productivity factors.

Export employment estimates were prepared for the 82 industries shown in the OBE matrix, and

⁶ For a description of an interindustry employment table see *Projections 1970*, op. cit., pp. 100-102. See also *Monthly Labor Review*, July 1965, pp. 841-850.

⁷ See Survey of Current Business, September 1965, pp. 33-49.

Table 2. Primary and Indirect Employment Attributable to Exports as a Percent of Total Employment, by Industry, 1960 and 1965 1

	Goods and services					Goods				
Sector and industry	Pri- mary ²	In- direct ³	Pri- mary ²	In- direct ³	Pri- mary ²	In- direct ³	Pri- mary ²	In- direct		
	19	60	19	065	19	60	19	965		
Total	56.4	43.6	56.1	43.9	55.0	45.0	54.1	45.		
gricultural, forestry, and fisheries	61.2	38.8	62.7	37.3	65.5	34.5	66.3	33		
Livestock and livestock productsOther agricultural products	3.7	96. 3 20. 3	3.8 80.8	96. 2 19. 2	4. 4 83. 1	95. 6 16. 9	4. 3 83. 8	95 16		
Forestry and fishery products	44.9	55.1	48.6	51.4	47.9	52.1	51.5	48		
Agricultural, forestry, and fishery services	3. 2 37. 4	96. 8 62. 6	5.8 38.9	94. 2 61. 1	3.4	96. 6 59. 5	6.6	93		
Iron and ferroalloy ores mining	46.4	53.6	49.2	50.8	46.3	53.7	48.3	51		
Nonferrous metal ores mining Coal mining	7.7	92.3 33.8	19.7 71.0	80.3	4.9 67.8	95. 1 32. 2	16.7 72.5	83		
Crude petroleum and natural gas. Nonmetallic mining and quarrying		97.0	2.2	97.8	1.3	98.7	.7	99		
Nonmetallic mining and quarryingonstruction	41.1	58. 9 99. 7	45.8	54. 2 99. 7	40.4	59. 6 100. 0	44. 9	_ 58 100		
Innufacturing	60.4	39.6	60.4	39.6	61.8	38.2	61.6	38		
Ordnance and accessories Food and kindred products	46.5	53.5	82.9 87.3	17.1 12.7	46.3 87.1	53.7 12.9	77. 9 86. 7	22 13		
Tobacco manufactures	97.5	2.5 49.4	98. 6 44. 4	1.4 55.6	98.7	1.3	98. 6 49. 0			
Tobacco manufactures Broad and narrow fabrics, yarn and thread mills. Miscellaneous textile goods and floor coverings.	50.6	51.3	43.5	56.5	56. 9 52. 9	43.1 47.1	46.8			
Apparel	90.0	10.0 59.2	89.1 54.5	10.9 45.5		16. 4 53. 5	79. 2	20		
Miscellaneous fabricated textile products Lumber and wood products, except containers.	44.3	55.7	51.6	48.4	47.1	52.9	54.4	4.		
Household furnitureOther furniture	48.1	51.9 35.3	45. 2 58. 3		48.0 64.7	52. 0 35. 3	46. 4 63. 6			
Paper and allied products, except containers	50.4	49.6	52.0	48.0	54.0	46.0	55.5	4		
Paperboard containers and boxes Printing and publishing	7.6	92.4 78.6	4.5 27.9		8. 4 26. 9	91.6 73.1	5.1			
Chemicals and selected chemical products	54.0	46.0	52.9	47.1	55.7	44.3	54.7	4		
Plastics and synthetic materials. Drugs, cleaning, and toilet preparations.	64.8	35. 2 17. 5	61.7 77.8	38.3 22.2	67.6 84.4	32.4 15.6	64.7			
Paints and allied products	23, 5	76.5	21.2	78.8	28.6	71.4	21.4	7		
Petroleum refining and related industries Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products Leather tanning and industrial leather products	52. 2 42. 4	47.8 57.6	47.5 39.0			57. 0 56. 7	35.9 36.1	6		
Leather tanning and industrial leather products	57.9	42.1 21.3	71.4	28.6 32.3	64.7	35. 3 25. 8	75.0 68.0	2		
Footwear and other leather productsGlass and glass products	78.7 42.5	57.5	67. 7 46. 4	53.6	44.3	55.7	48.0	5		
Stone and clay products	38.7	61.3 64.7	41.9 28.7	58.1 71.3	41. 6 36. 3	58. 4 63. 7	43.7	5 7		
Primary iron and steel manufacturing Primary nonferrous metals manufacturing	51.1	48.9	43.6	56.4	52.7	47.3	45.6	5		
Metal containers	20.5	79.5 43.7	12.5 65.0			76.3 41.1	11.8 66.9	8 3		
Heating, plumbing, and structural metal products	10.5	89.5	29.7	70.3	11.2	88.8	31.3	6		
Other fabricated metal products	40.5	59.5 30.6	42.0 69.3		42.0 70.4	58.0 29.6	43. 4			
Engines and turbines	68.6	31.4	80.4	19.6	70.9	29.1	82. 1 82. 9	1		
Farm machinery and equipment. Construction, mining, and oil field machinery. Materials handling machinery and equipment.	75. 3 91. 7	24.7 8.3	81.5 91.8	8.2	76. 1 92. 2	23. 9 7. 8	92.1			
Materials handling machinery and equipment	72.9 66.9	27. 1 33. 1	75. 0 62. 4	25. 0 37. 6	74. 5 67. 3	25. 5 32. 7	75.9 62.5			
Metalworking machinery and equipment. Special industry machinery and equipment. General industrial machinery and equipment.	88.7	11.3	89.5	10.5	89.2	10.8	90. 2			
General industrial machinery and equipment	55. 9 7. 4	92. 6	55. 2 7. 6	44.8 92.4	57. 2 5. 4	42.8 94.6	56.4			
Machine-shop productsOffice, computing, and accounting machines	84.2	15.8	89.4	10.6	87.5	12.5	91.7			
Service industry machines	84. 0 58. 9	16.0 41.1	83.3 58.2	16.7 41.8	84. 6 60. 1	15. 4 39. 9	85. 9 59. 8	4		
Household appliances	86.6	13. 4 54. 1	78.9 54.5	21. 1 45. 5	83. 3 48. 6	16.7 51.4	73. 4 56. 2	2 4		
Electric lighting and wiring equipment Radio, television, and communication equipment	70.5	29.5	73.3	26.7	70.5	29.5	74. 2	2		
Electronic components and accessories Miscellaneous electrical machinery and supplies	48.7 56.3	51.3 43.7	48. 5 56. 7	51. 5 43. 3	51.7 59.2	48.3	50. 7 58. 6	4 4		
Motor vehicles and equipment	87.7	12.3	86.5	13.5	89.0	11.0	87.8	1		
Aircraft and partsOther transportation equipment	91.4	8.6 27.3	90.1	9.9 21.9	92. 4 78. 5	7.6				
Scientific and controlling instruments	73.4	26.6	75.5	24.5	75.0	25.0	77. 6 88. 2	2		
Optical, ophthalmic and photographic equipment Miscellaneous manufacturing	80. 0	20. 0 35. 8	86. 0 65. 8	14.0 34.2		17. 1 28. 9	73.0	1 2		
ervices	53.7	46.3 28.6	52.4	47.6 27.9		61. 2 48. 1	36.5	6		
Transportation and warehousing	21.4	78.6	72. 1 16. 8	83. 2		100.0		- 10		
Radio and television broadcasting	14.5	85. 5 93. 7	22. 1 3. 9	77.9 96.1		100.0 97.3	1.7	100		
Wholesale and retail trade	. 56. 2	43.8	55.5	44.5	58.2	41.8	57.4	45		
Finance and insurance Real estate and rental		95. 1 75. 3	7.4 24.1	92. 6 75. 9		100.0		100		
Hotels; personal and repair services, except auto	66.7	33.3	64.2	35.8		100.0		_ 10		
Business services and research and developmentAutomobile repair and services	20.2	79.8	22.4	77.6		98.3 100.0				
Amusements Medical, educational, and nonprofit organizations	88 8	11.2	89.5	10.5		100.0		_ 10		
Medical, educational, and nonprofit organizations	14.1	85. 9 77. 8	14. 1 22. 1	85.9 77.9		100.0		100		

¹ The absolute levels of primary and indirect employment by industry can be obtained by applying the percentages in this table to the total employment data in table 1.

² Primary employment is employment in a specific industry required to produce the commodity or service in the form in which it is exported.

Note: See note, table 1.

 $^{^{3}}$ Indirect employment is employment related to that part of an industry's output incorporated in all other types of exports.

Table 3. Primary and Supporting Employment Attributable to Exports as a Percent of Total Employment, By Industry, 1960 and 1965

	(doods an	d service	S		Goods				
Sector and industry	Pri- mary 1	Sup- port- ing ²	Pri- mary 1	Sup- port- ing ²	Pri- mary 1	Sup- port- i ng ²	Pri- mary 1	Sup- port- ing 2		
	19	60	19	65	19	60	19	965		
Total	56.4	43.6	56.1	43.9	55.0	45.0	54.1	45.		
gricultural, forestry, and fisheries. Livestock and livestock products Other agricultural products Forestry and fishery products. Agricultural, forestry, and fishery services. fining Iron and ferroalloy ores mining Nonferrous metal ores mining Coal mining Crude petroleum and natural gas. Nonmetallic mining and quarrying Lonstruction. Ianufacturing	60. 4 47. 8 62. 5 74. 8 53. 8 55. 0 50. 0 43. 6	26. 7 40. 0 26. 2 45. 3 41. 7 33. 6 52. 2 37. 5 25. 2 46. 2 45. 0 50. 0 50. 0	70. 9 56. 9 71. 4 59. 3 60. 0 62. 8 42. 9 60. 9 72. 2 55. 6 54. 0 33. 3 44. 4	29. 1 43. 1 28. 6 40. 7 40. 0 37. 2 57. 1 39. 1 27. 8 44. 4 46. 0 66. 7 55. 6	73.3 60.8 73.8 54.7 58.3 66.5 47.7 60.0 74.9 50.0 54.1	26, 7 39, 2 26, 2 45, 3 41, 7 33, 5 52, 3 40, 0 25, 1 50, 0 45, 9	70. 9 57. 1 71. 4 59. 3 64. 0 62. 7 41. 8 31. 1 71. 9 100. 0 53. 3	29. 42. 28. 40. 36. 37. 58. 38. 28.		
Ordnance and accessories Food and kindred products Tobacco manufactures Broad and narrow fabrics, yarn and thread mills Miscellaneous textile goods and floor coverings Apparel Miscellaneous fabricated textile products Lumber and wood products, except containers Household furniture Other furniture Paper and allied products, except containers Printing and publishing Chemicals and selected chemical products Plastics and synthetic materials Drugs, cleaning, and toilet preparations. Paints and allied products. Patrice and miscellaneous plastics products. Patroleum refining and related industries Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products. Leather tanning and industrial leather products. Glass and glass products. Stone and clay products. Stone and clay products. Stone and clay products. Primary iron and steel manufacturing. Primary nonferrous metals manufacturing. Primary nonferrous metals manufacturing. Metal containers. Heating, plumbing, and structural metal products. Stampings, screw machine products, and bolts. Other fabricated metal products Machinery. Engines and turbines. Farm machinery and equipment. Construction, mining, and oil field machinery. Materials handling machinery and equipment. Metalworking machinery and equipment. Special industry machinery and equipment. General industryin machinery and equipment. Special industry machinery and equipment. Special industry machinery and equipment. Construction, mining, and accounting machines. Electric lighting and wiring equipment. Betive lighting and wiring equipment. Machine-shop products. Office, computing, and accounting machines. Electric lighting and oron munication equipment. Radio, television, and communication equipment. Betive lighting and wiring equipment. Alvoraft and parts. Other transportation equipment. Model appliances. Electric gas, water, and sanitary services. Wholesale and retail trade Finance and insurance.	43. 6 41. 7 22. 3 37. 8 35. 7 54. 2 55. 5 64. 9 42. 1 54. 2 55. 5 46. 0 32. 8 33. 3 32. 8 33. 3 32. 8 32. 8 32. 8 32. 8 33. 3 48. 8 51. 7 56. 4 49. 9 47. 9 48. 5 50. 3 50. 3 50	58. 3 76. 0 77. 7 48. 0 64. 3 45. 8 45. 0 66. 7 66. 2 67. 2 68. 0 67. 2 68. 0 67. 2 68. 0 68. 0 68. 0 68. 0 69. 0 69	44. 4 47. 5 26. 5 25. 4 49. 1 36. 1 36. 1 36. 6 36. 9 56. 0 53. 8 47. 7 45. 5 43. 0 30. 8 31. 8	52. 5 73. 6 63. 9 68. 7 7 60. 1 44. 0 2 52. 3 54. 8 64. 9 69. 2 68. 1 8 51. 5 54. 5 54. 6 60. 0 64. 9 68. 2 66. 5 4 66. 5 4 66. 5 6 66. 5 66. 5 66. 5 66. 5 66. 5 66. 5 66. 5 66. 5 66. 5 66. 5 66. 6 674. 2 7 7 7 7 18. 2 67. 67. 67. 67. 67. 67. 67. 67. 67. 67.	41. 8 24. 0 22. 4 52. 2 38. 1 58. 9 36. 4 9 52. 2 55. 0 48. 3 42. 1 64. 7 46. 0 36. 7 32. 8 34. 8 19. 9 48. 9 61. 1 67. 60. 4 59. 7 60. 4 44. 3 59. 3 51. 1 66. 6 50. 2 33. 3 51. 1 67. 66. 9 36. 7 56. 9 36. 3 57. 6 35. 6 35. 7 57. 9 57. 8 38. 8 38. 9 49. 1 59. 6 50. 7 51. 8 51. 7 56. 9 56. 9 57. 7 57. 9 57. 8 58. 9 59. 6 59. 7 57. 2 78. 8 59. 6 79. 7 50. 6 79. 7 50. 6 70. 7 50	58. 2 76. 0 47. 8 61. 9 41. 1 47. 8 63. 1 47. 8 45. 0 51. 7 57. 9 35. 3 54. 0 63. 3 67. 2 80. 1 151. 7 57. 9 35. 3 54. 0 63. 3 67. 2 80. 1 51. 7 54. 0 55. 7 40. 3 54. 0 55. 7 40. 8 40. 8 40. 8 40. 8 40. 7 40. 8 40. 8 40. 8 40. 7 40. 8 40. 8 40. 8 40. 8 40. 8 40. 8 40. 7 40. 8 40. 8 4	47. 5 26. 5 25. 1 49. 5 35. 4 61. 1 40. 0 63. 8 56. 5 8 47. 9 45. 5 66. 3 30. 6 61. 3 30. 6 68. 2 70. 8 68. 2 70. 8 48. 8 47. 7 50.	55.522.733.744.503.684.604.646.464.646.464.646.464.646.465.636.684.695.685.685.685.685.685.685.685.685.685.68		
Automobile repair and services Amusements Medical, educational, and nonprofit organizations overnment enterprises	83. 6 87. 5 72. 6	100. 0 16. 4 12. 5 27. 4	84. 7 88. 0 73. 3	100. 0 15. 3 12. 0 26. 7						

¹ Primary employment is employment in a specific industry required to produce the commodity or service in the form in which it is exported.

² Supporting employment relates to employment in all other industries

NOTE: See note table 1.

Note: See note, table 1.

were based on average productivity, employment, and material requirements. Marginal relationships would be more appropriate, but such information is not available.

Two estimates of employment attributable to exports were made. The first, related to the value of goods alone, was based on the value of merchandise exports (including the costs of transportation and other services to deliver the commodity from domestic plants to U.S. ports), essentially as reported in the official foreign trade data of the Bureau of Census. The second estimate was based on the value of exports of all goods and services as shown in the gross export figures of the GNP and the current account sector of balance of payments data. In addition to merchandise, these exports include sales of transportation and other services to foreigners, receipts from foreign travel in the United States as well as royalties and other income returns from foreign investments. However, in the standard input-output system used, income from foreign investments does not generate any domestic employment; hence the addition of this factor does not affect the estimate.

The 1960 and 1965 export employment estimates presented here are not comparable in conceptual coverage to previous estimates published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.⁸ Earlier 1960 export employment estimates were based on values of exports including shipments to Puerto Rico, military grant-aid shipments, and government export subsidies on farm products. The current estimates exclude these items in conformity with the definition of exports used in GNP and the official foreign trade accounts. Subsidy payments and purchases of military equipment for transfer to other coun-

tries are included in the government sector rather than with exports. Previous estimates for 1960 related to goods and transportation and insurance services.

The definition of agricultural workers in the revised estimates was based on Department of Labor definitions rather than on those of the Department of Agriculture which had been used in the earlier estimates. The current nonfarm employment estimates included wage and salary workers on establishment payrolls, unpaid family workers, and self-employed; the earlier estimates covered only wage and salary workers.

The revised estimates for 1960 were based on a 1958 input-output matrix with 1960 productivity levels. The previous estimates for 1960 utilized a 1947 input-output matrix and 1959 productivity levels. The following tabulation provides an approximate quantification of the magnitude of differences between the revised 1960 employment estimates for goods alone and the original 1960 estimates.

	INUMOET Of
	jobs
Total employment difference (revised less original)	-799,000
Replacement of capital depreciated in producing exports	—210, 000 ¹
Puerto Rico shipments	-60,000
Government export subsidies on farm products	-150,000
Military grant-aid shipments	—105, 000
Ocean transportation (including bunker fuel)	−85,000
Change in definition of agricultural employment	
Addition of self-employed and unpaid family workers to non-	
farm employment	+150,000
Residual and balancing item—includes use of different input-	
output matrices, etc	—154, 000

¹ Rough estimates of the number of jobs related to the capital depreciated in producing 1960 and 1965 exports on the current bases are 235,000 for 1960 and 280.000 for 1965.

The more recent figures did not include an estimate for employment attributable to the plant and equipment required to replace the capital depreciated in producing exported goods, although the earlier data did include such an estimate.

Everything that gets done within a society is done by individuals.

-Aldous Huxley.

⁸ Domestic Employment Attributable to Exports, 1960. Bureau of Labor Statistics, January 1962. Mimeographed.

1967 Changes in State Labor Laws

Editor's Note.—Almost all State legislatures this year revised laws affecting workers. The following three articles summarize these developments in most of their significant aspects.

An Overview of State Labor Legislation

ALL STATES AND PUERTO RICO held regular legislative sessions in 1967, with the exception of Kentucky, Mississippi, and Virginia. As in recent years, great interest was shown in almost all labor standards areas, as evidenced by the introduction of over 2,600 bills, of which over 500 were enacted into law.

Wage Standards

Over 70 laws dealt with minimum wages, wage payment and wage collection, or prevailing wages.

Wage and Hour. Seventeen States enacted minimum wage laws this year, among them Nebraska, which adopted a statutory rate of \$1 an hour for men, women, and minors, with certain exceptions, including employers with fewer than four employees. The Nebraska act, which came nearly 50 years after its original minimum wage law was repealed, raises the number of States with such laws to 41 (three are wage board laws with no rates in effect).¹

Oregon enacted a law setting \$1.25 an hour minimum for men and women, replacing its former wage board law for women and minors only, but retaining overtime provisions in existing wage orders for women only, and authorizing rules on wages and hours for minors under 18.

Eleven States increased their statutory minimum rates. Five of these (Idaho, Indiana, Maryland, New Mexico, and Wyoming) raised rates from \$1 an hour or less, providing one- or two-step increases effective over the next year or two. In New Mexico the new minimum for most employments

will begin at \$1.25 an hour and eventually reach \$1.60; in Maryland and Wyoming the final rate will be \$1.30; and in Idaho and Indiana, \$1.25. The other six States (Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont and Washington) increased their basic \$1.25 rate to \$1.40; in five of them, further increases will follow—to \$1.50 in October 1968 in Maine; and to \$1.60 during 1968 in Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Washington, and during 1969 in New Hampshire.²

Two States that set rates solely by wage board procedure revised wage orders setting a single rate for all occupations and industries. Effective February 1, 1968, the California rate will be \$1.65 an hour for women and \$1.35 for minors and students, including those in agriculture. Wisconsin set a rate of \$1.25 an hour for women and \$1.10 for minors, including those in agriculture and domestic service.

Connecticut enacted a separate overtime law requiring payment of time and one-half the employee's regular rate after 44 hours of work a week through 1968 and after 40 hours thereafter. Vermont added an overtime requirement to its minimum wage law for time and a half after 48 hours a week. On the other hand, Maine added an exemption from its weekly overtime provision for employees in hotels and restaurants.

Seven States widened coverage by new legislation or by the removal of exemptions. Oregon's

² In Alaska, a 1962 amendment provided that the minimum rate be set at not less than 50 cents greater than that provided by the FLSA. Thus, the present rate increased to \$1.90 on February 1, 1967, and will increase to \$2.10 on February 1, 1968.

¹ Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. Illinois, Kansas, and Louisiana have no rates in effect.

new enactment extended coverage to men. New Hampshire made its wage board provisions applicable to men, thus providing minimum rates in some industries, such as hotels and restaurants. Maryland no longer exempts employers of fewer than seven employees nor certain industries, among them restaurants, hotels, and hospitals. New Mexico and Massachusetts dropped their exemption for agricultural employees. Maine now includes certain tipped workers, and Connecticut and Vermont no longer exempt employers subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act.

On the other hand, exemptions were added in New Jersey for employees working from June through September in certain children's summer camps, and in Indiana for employers subject to FLSA. New York approved a requirement that employers found in willful violation of its law pay an additional 25 percent of wages due.

Wage Payment and Wage Collection. Idaho enacted a comprehensive wage payment and wage collection law to supplement its present limited requirements. The new law prohibits deductions without employee authorization, entitles an employee to recover up to three times the unpaid wages as liquidated damages, and gives the labor commissioner authority to take assignment of wage claims up to \$250. Montana amended its law to authorize its commissioner to take wage assignments, North Dakota and Wisconsin raised to \$500 the amount of wage claims that its commissioner may accept, and twenty-seven States now grant an administrative agency wage assignment authority for collection purposes.³

Colorado made its law applicable to all domestic workers, instead of only to those who are boarded and lodged, and made any employer who refuses to pay liable for wages due and for an additional 50 percent in separation cases. Connecticut strengthened its law by specifying lawful money for wage payments, requiring payment on the next regular payday when an employee is discharged for any reason, and prohibiting deductions without employee authorization.

Alaska, Oklahoma, and Utah clarified their laws to insure that payments are made in lawful money and can be redeemed at face value. Maryland authorized the labor commissioner to enter into interstate agreements to collect wages from out-ofState employers. Three States strengthened provisions for security of wages: Oregon authorized the labor commissioner to take liens or other instruments of security; Wyoming raised the bond required of nonresident employers from \$1,000 to \$3,000; and Tennessee made it unlawful for a person to knowingly issue checks, particularly in payment of wages, when funds are insufficient. Hawaii and Washington increased the amount of a deceased employee's wages payable to survivors without letters of administration.

Prevailing Wages. Wyoming for the first time enacted a prevailing wage law, applicable to public works construction costing \$5,000 or more. The public body awarding the contract is responsible for determining the prevailing wages; objections to such determinations may be filed with the labor commissioner. There are now 37 prevailing wage laws.⁴

Washington became the first State to extend its prevailing wage law to public building service maintenance contracts, comparable to the coverage of the Federal Service Contract Act.

Connecticut made employment preference provisions on public works more explicit by prohibiting the employment of nonresidents, unless it can be shown residents are not available, and also by establishing priorities; for instance, residents at least 3 months in the labor market area have first preference for work on public buildings, and those at least 6 months in the State on other public works. Beginning January 1, 1968, a Maine law will apply to contracts of \$10,000 or more instead of \$5,000, and wage determinations will be based on wages paid the median number of workers in mid-September of the previous year by employers of five construction workers or more.

Requirements for payments of prevailing fringe benefits were enacted in Illinois, affecting workers on all public works, and in Wisconsin such a requirement included employees on highway work

³ Alaska, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Michigan, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, Utah, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin.

⁴In Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

(other public works are already covered). Wyoming permitted nonemergency overtime on public works if workers are paid time and one-half the regular rate. Oregon deleted a requirement for overtime pay on Veterans' Day, unless necessitated by a labor agreement.

New York added a requirement for 6-percent interest on unpaid wages due an employee of a municipal corporation. It also required contractors to maintain no higher a ratio of registered apprentices to journeymen on public works than on other jobs, and clarified the provision that journeymen's pay is required for unregistered apprentices. Massachusetts extended the provisions of its law to apprentices.

Wage Garnishment. Seven States amended the wage exemption provisions in their wage garnishment laws. Tennessee changed from a flat amount to a percentage exemption of 50 percent of weekly wages for resident family heads and 40 percent for others. Ohio's amended provision exempts a variable percentage based on the method of wage payment: for family heads and widows, 30 percent of wages for workers paid by the week, 65 percent for those paid biweekly or semimonthly, and 82½ percent for those paid monthly; for other residents, \$200 of the previous 30 days' earnings. Arkansas added a minimum exemption of \$25 a week.

Four other States increased the amount of the exemption: Connecticut from \$50 (plus taxes) to \$65 (plus taxes) a week; Illinois from \$45 a week for all persons to \$65 for a family head and \$50 for all others, or 85 percent of gross wages, whichever is greater, but not exceeding \$200 a week; Maine from \$30 to \$40 a week; and New Hampshire from \$20 to \$40 a week.

In addition, Oregon exempted from garnishment all benefits payable under its occupational diseases law, in conformity with the existing exemption for workmen's compensation benefits. South Carolina prohibited an employer from withholding wages of a resident employee under an out-of-State garnishment, unless based on a judgment obtained in-State.

Hawaii amended its law to prohibit discharge or suspension of an employee solely because of garnishment or because the employee has filed for a wage-earner plan under the Federal bankruptcy law. Connecticut enacted a similar prohibition applicable whenever the number of garnishments is seven or less in a calendar year. The only other prohibition of this type was approved last year in New York, applicable to one garnishment in a 12-month period.⁶

Women's Hours

In the last 2 years, since passage of Title VII of the Federal Civil Rights Act banning sex discrimination, States have been reviewing their labor laws, primarily to examine the effect of maximum hours laws on job opportunities for women. So far this year 14 jurisdictions have made various kinds of adjustments in such laws.

Michigan and Oregon repealed their maximum hours provisions; however, in each instance the labor department was given authority to adopt rules on special working conditions for women.

Two States relaxed the maximum limitation on hours for females subject to FLSA and instead required overtime pay for excess hours. California permitted such females (except those specifically exempt from FLSA's overtime provisions) to work for one employer up to 10 hours daily or 58 hours weekly (from 8 and 48 respectively), provided they receive overtime pay of time and one-half the regular rate for work beyond 8 or 40 hours. This provision is specifically applicable to females employed by airlines, but inapplicable to those in the clothing manufacturing industry and laundering, cleaning, and repairing clothing. North Carolina exempted from its law (9 and 48 hours) women 18 years of age and over whose employment is covered by or in compliance with FLSA; this is similar to the existing exemption for men.

Other legislation relaxed the limitation on hours worked or added exemptions for certain female employees. California permitted any female to work for more than one employer up to 10 hours a day and 58 hours a week, instead of 8 and 48. It also permitted licensed cosmetologists to work beyond 8 hours to complete a customer service, provided compensatory time-off is given in the same week. Illinois allowed females to be employed 9 hours a day instead of 8 without the need to reduce

⁵ Seventeen States provide fringe benefits in prevailing wage laws: California, Connecticut, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Washington, and Wisconsin.

⁶ See Monthly Labor Review, December 1966, p. 1379.

hours in the same workweek, unless the worker requests the time off or has worked in excess of 48 hours a week. The exemptions enacted include employees in floral establishments on certain holidays in Missouri, those in certain professional, executive, or administrative categories in Colorado and Illinois, and those under collective bargaining agreements in Maryland. Colorado also exempted certain clerical workers, and Illinois exempted the assistants of professional, executive, or administrative personnel. Puerto Rico made certain exemptions from nightwork limitations for hospital employees. South Carolina deleted a provision that prohibited employment of women after 10 p.m. in mercantile establishments.

Changes were made in laws requiring special permits from the labor commissioner for nightwork or work in excess of the maximum hours in four jurisdictions. New York doubled the time during a calendar year (to 16 weeks) that a permit may be issued for women 21 and over to work in excess of 8 hours a day and 48 a week in a factory. It also allowed barmaids 21 years and over to do nightwork without permits. New Hampshire allowed nightwork, with permission, when there is a mutual employee-employer agreement. Nebraska allowed emergency work, with permission from the commissioner, if the employee consents, but not in excess of 12 hours a day and 60 a week. Puerto Rico now will grant permits for females over 18 years of age to work after 10 p.m. in industries where such work was previously banned.

Laws were extended to new groups of employees: In Massachusetts to nonprofessional personnel in nursing and other medical-care homes, and in New York to females and minors in telephone-answering services.

Industrial Relations

A number of States enacted important improvements or new legislation affecting the rights of employees in both public and private employment.

Private Employment. The 15th State labor relations act was passed in Vermont, the first such enactment since the North Dakota law of 1961. The Vermont law, of the Taft-Hartley type, applies to employers of five workers or more, with certain exceptions. Within the labor department, it creates a labor relations board and outlines the

board's procedures in settling representation and bargaining unit questions, and in the investigation and prevention of unfair labor practices. The mediation and arbitration act, as amended by this law, made it mandatory that either party intending to take an action in a labor dispute first notify the labor commissioner to give him the opportunity to attempt settlement; and gave the parties the option of each recommending a member of the arbitration panel for the Governor's approval.

Amendments were made to similar acts in three other States. Connecticut extended its law to certain employees in charitable or educational agencies, but prohibited strikes or lockouts involving these employees. Wisconsin permitted certain motor freight transportation employers and unions representing multi-State bargaining units to execute an "all-union agreement" without an election showing approval by two-thirds of the employees, as otherwise required to make such agreements valid. Two North Dakota laws strengthened the authority of the labor commissioner: one reactivated a law, repealed in 1965, authorizing him to mediate labor disputes, and the other made his cease-and-desist orders enforceable by mandamus proceedings (in addition to the existing injunction proceedings).

Two anti-injunction laws were amended. Connecticut added a requirement that complainants in temporary injunction suits show that public officers cannot adequately protect their property, and Illinois outlined specific procedures and conditions for suits involving temporary restraining orders.

Connecticut also enacted a law prohibiting the use of lie-detector tests as a condition of employment (making a total of 11 States with such laws).⁸ Arkansas, Florida, and Nevada required the licensing of lie-detector machine operators.

In other enactments, Alaska required an affiliated union with State membership of 100 or more to have a chartered local organization within the State, Hawaii amended its antistrikebreaker provisions by requiring that any person recruiting or advertising for employees during a labor dispute

⁷The States with labor relations acts are Colorado, Connecticut, Hawaii, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, Utah, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

⁸ Alaska, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Oregon, Rhode Island, and Washington.

identify the employer and state explicitly that a dispute exists, and New Mexico invalidated agreements by any employee or other person not to affiliate with a labor or an employer organization, or to terminate employment because of membership. Texas made it unlawful to interfere with "peaceful and lawful picketing." It also reduced from a felony to a misdemeanor the penalty for violation of the existing ban on interference with an employee in his pursuit of a lawful vocation. Connecticut repealed its health and welfare fund financial reporting law.

Public Employment. Seventeen States passed laws of major significance affecting labor-management problems in the public sector. Washington for the first time enacted a law giving labor representatives exclusive bargaining rights to negotiate on wages, hours, and conditions of work and permitting dues check-off. The State Personnel Board will implement collective bargaining for State employees, the Department of Labor and Industries for all others. The new Vermont labor relations act of general application, while excluding employment by the State and its subdivisions, made most provisions of the law specifically applicable to municipalities with five employees or more.

New York replaced its Condon-Wadlin Act with the Taylor law, which is administered through a public employment relations board. The new law grants all public employees the right to organize and bargain collectively, reinforces the obligation of the employer to negotiate, and shifts strike penalty emphasis from the individual employee to the employee organization. Two special New York laws granted immunity from penalties under the former law to certain public employees who struck in early 1967.

Missouri strengthened its 1965 law by permitting exclusive recognition of employee organizations, requiring employers to discuss salary and other proposals, and requiring referral of bargaining unit and representation questions to the State Board of Mediation.

Other new laws or amendments gave the right to organize and bargain collectively to municipal employees in Rhode Island, to firefighters in Alabama and Florida, to teachers in Minnesota and Nebraska, to registered or licensed practical nurses in Montana, and to port district employees in Wash-

ington. Alabama, Florida, and Rhode Island specifically prohibit strikes by these particular public employees. Dues check-off is now permitted in California, Nebraska, New York, Texas, and Washington. In addition, Iowa made it lawful for civil service employees, individually or collectively, to express "honest" comments concerning wages or other conditions of employment, and New Jersey continued a commission created last year to study the need to establish a grievance procedure for public employees.

Connecticut designated as an unfair practice a municipal employer's failure to request legislative approval of agreements in conflict with existing statutes; Massachusetts limited the municipal employee-employer contracts to 3 years; and Wisconsin permitted parties in municipal labor disputes to select a mediator by mutual consent.

Child Labor and School Attendance

Four States enacted laws dealing with the minimum age for the employment of children. Nebraska deleted the requirement setting a 14-year minimum and specifically permitted minors under 14 to be employed in school-work programs under certain conditions. Florida reduced from 18 to 17 the age for employment in a retail or food service establishment where alcoholic beverages are sold, but retained the 21-year minimum for handling such beverages. Illinois exempted from all provisions of the law minors 13 years of age employed outside school hours as golf caddies. Massachusetts permitted in-school youth 14 and 15 to do volunteer work in nonprofit hospitals, but not after 6 p.m.

A number of States amended hours of work and nightwork provisions. Indiana passed several amendments which, for example, set a maximum workweek of 40 hours for both boys and girls under 18; and a maximum of 3 hours a day and 23 a week for children under 16 employed during school weeks. For 16- and 17-year-old students, it prohibited employment after 10 p.m. before schooldays. North Carolina allowed work until midnight instead of until 9 p.m. for girls 16 and 17, and New York no longer applies its nightwork prohibition to 14- and 15-year-olds employed as summer counselors in children's camps. Ohio relaxed nightwork hours; for example, 16- and 17-year-olds may work an hour later on nights preceding nonschooldays—girls until 10 p.m. and boys until 11 p.m. Massachusetts modified its ban on nightwork for girls between 16 and 21 to permit those 18 and over to be employed in hospitals between 11 p.m. and 6 a.m. on shifts which do not begin or end between these hours.

Amendments relating to hazardous employment were approved in four States. Indiana incorporated all the Federal hazardous-occupations orders for minors under 18. South Dakota no longer permits children 14–16 to operate motor vehicles in employment. Minors under 18 enrolled in vocational training programs may work in otherwise prohibited employment in Oregon if they have completed training for such employment, and in Ohio if the employment is incidental to training.

Significant among other amendments is one in South Carolina to restore its compulsory school attendance law, repealed in 1955; local school boards may determine the effective date for compliance, not later than July 1, 1974.

Occupational Safety and Health

Texas and Michigan enacted comprehensive laws expressly requiring that employers furnish a safe place to work, and providing the administrative agency with general rulemaking authority. The Michigan law, repealing former limited provisions, created in the labor department a ninemember commission (and advisory committees to assist the commission) with authority to adopt reasonable safety standards, subject to legislative approval. A board of safety compliance and appeals will conduct hearings and determine compliance. The Texas law established a three-member occupational safety board composed of a public member and the labor and health commissioners to administer the law through a new safety division in the health agency.

Much of the news about safety has concerned legislative acts to regulate radiation hazards. Comprehensive radiation control laws were enacted in Idaho, Montana, South Carolina, Utah, and Vermont. In addition, Colorado, Illinois, Maryland, Puerto Rico, and South Dakota strengthened their existing laws: In Colorado by giving the health agency power to acquire property for storage or disposal of radioactive materials; in Illinois by requiring registration of laser systems with the health agency and by giving the agency rulemaking and enforcement authority; in Maryland by

authorizing the health agency to require licensing and registration of sources of ionizing radiation; in Puerto Rico by authorizing the labor commissioner to inspect premises in the regulation of radiation sources; and in South Dakota by adding a requirement for licensing, personnel monitoring, and improved recordkeeping. Six States (Connecticut, Hawaii, Montana, South Dakota, Utah, and Vermont) authorized Federal-State agreements for transfer to the State of certain Federal radiation control responsibilities.

A new compact was activated in New England when four of six States eligible for membership (Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont) joined to promote radiological health protection and to share the use of personnel and equipment in radiation protection programs. (The other States eligible are Connecticut and Massachusetts.)

Illinois became the first of 13 eligible midwest States ⁹ to approve entry into that region's newly conceived nuclear compact which, in organization and functions, will be patterned after the Southern Interstate Nuclear Compact. ¹⁰ Six States are needed to activate the Midwest Nuclear Board.

Kansas, Minnesota, and Tennessee passed laws requiring students and teachers to wear eye-protective devices during school courses that involve certain hazardous operations. Connecticut specifically directed the Board of Education to adopt regulations on the use of devices for eye protection. Eye protection in schools is now required in 24 States.¹¹

Among other actions were amendments to the general safety laws in eight States (California, Connecticut, Hawaii, Maine, Minnesota, Nevada, Ohio, and Washington). For example, Hawaii prohibited the discharge of any worker for refusal to engage in any employment with unsafe equipment or in violation of safety requirements, and Ohio removed its prohibition on employment of females on certain types of wheels and belts, but specifically applied safety standards.

⁹ Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin

¹⁰ See Monthly Labor Review, November 1962, p. 1253.

¹¹ Alabama, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, and Virginia.

Private Employment Agencies

Colorado and Minnesota strengthened their private employment agencies law: for instance, in Colorado, a statewide licensing fee of \$50 was set to replace a range of fees based on the size of the population in cities. Minnesota required managers and counselors to be licensed, set a uniform licensing fee of \$150 for any agency instead of separate fees based on the sex of the applicant served, and raised the agency bond to \$10,000. California transferred the administration of its law (except provisions for farm labor contractors) from the labor department to the Department of Professional and Vocational Standards, and also changed the licensing fee from a range based on population to a fixed statewide fee of \$200, plus \$100 for each branch office. In New York employers are to pay the entire placement fee for domestic dayworkers who are transported to and from jobs by an agency, and the agency is required to furnish the transportation, without cost, in accordance with applicable State safety and insurance laws.

Other enactments included an Illinois law to exempt agencies engaged in executive or professional recruitment, a Florida law to require agencies to be under the supervision of licensed agents, and an amendment in Oklahoma to increase the annual licensing fee to \$100 from \$50 and to increase the amount of the bond to \$1,000 from \$500.

Agriculture

Among laws affecting agricultural labor in general or the special problems of migratory workers, the most significant enactments thus far are the extension of the New Mexico and Massachusetts ¹² minimum wage laws to certain farm labor and the increase in rates for these workers in California and Wisconsin. The New Mexico law provides a minimum wage of \$1 an hour, to rise in two steps to \$1.30 on February 1, 1969.

Two States set minimum ages for children employed in agriculture: Indiana a 10-year minimum for nonresidents during school hours, and Iowa a 10-year minimum outside school hours and 14 during school hours for work as interstate migratory agricultural laborers. Massachusetts amended its

hazardous-occupations provision to make it possible for minors 16 and 17 to be employed in agricultural occupations as part of a vocational training program, and for those 14 and over to operate small home-gardening power equipment.

New Jersey abolished the quasi-public migrant board and transferred duties and functions relating to migratory labor to a new bureau in the labor department. Wisconsin transferred from the health agency to the labor department regulating responsibility for migrant housing; Oregon required operators of such facilities to notify the health department prior to their use (the State does not require licensing of these facilities); California extended indefinitely the enabling act authorizing the State to accept funds under the Federal Economic Opportunity Act for certain migratory farm worker programs.

Discrimination in Employment

West Virginia approved a civil rights act prohibiting discrimination in employment and public accommodations because of race, religion, color, national origin, or ancestry. Minnesota broadened the scope of its law and created a Department of Human Rights which was given authority not available to its predecessor agency. Connecticut and Illinois extended coverage by reducing numerical exemptions, and Indiana authorized the enactment of local ordinances. Among the other amendments is one in Ohio to invalidate hiring hall agreements obligating public works contractors to use union labor, unless the union has in effect antidiscrimination procedures for referring qualified employees.

Connecticut, Idaho, and Nevada added sex as a prohibited basis of employment discrimination. Nebraska and Indiana enacted equal pay provisions banning discrimination based on sex. An amendment to New York's law made it unlawful for an employment agency to discriminate in its service to a person because of sex. Illinois enacted a comprehensive law banning discrimination because of age.

State Departments of Labor

Minnesota abolished the three-member Industrial Commission formerly responsible for administering most labor laws, including workmen's

¹² Information on rates not available at press time.

compensation, and transferred the functions to a new Department of Labor and Industry, to be headed by an appointed commissioner. It created within the new Department a Division of Workmen's Compensation under the supervision of a three-member commission.

In an act that reorganized the executive branch, Wisconsin's Industrial Commission was assigned departmental status and is now the Department of Industry, Labor, and Human Relations. It was given the added responsibility of regulating migrant housing and of administering all phases of civil rights. The 3-member commission was retained to administer all programs.

Arkansas authorized the labor commissioner to enter into agreements with Federal and State Governments for cooperation and reimbursement in enforcing and implementing State and Federal laws and programs. Oklahoma authorized any agency of the State to participate in intrastate, interstate, and Federal programs of interchange of personnel for cooperation in solving problems affecting the State.

Puerto Rico created and appropriated funds (available on a matching basis) for a Program of Technical and Economic Assistance within the labor department for labor unions to develop worker education programs that will eventually make collective bargaining more effective and

meaningful. Labor unions are required to submit project plans for the approval of the labor commissioner.

Other Laws

California created a temporary council to coordinate all existing job training and placement programs. Hawaii and New Jersey permitted the acceptance of Federal funds for training programs to augment State funds. Illinois broadened the participation in training programs among public aid recipients to include the aged, the blind, and the disabled. Colorado authorized the labor department to set up on-the-job training programs for journeymen in apprenticeable occupations and and for workers entering new occupations in nonapprenticeable occupations.

Apprenticeship laws were amended in Arizona to authorize the apprenticeship council to contract with Federal agencies to receive and disburse Federal funds. Oregon broadened the scope of its law to include training programs in nonapprenticeable trades or crafts. South Carolina enacted a voluntary apprenticeship law, creating a division within the labor department to administer the law.

Arkansas and Hawaii prohibited the commercial practice of debt adjusting (also called debt pooling), and Connecticut, Iowa, Nebraska, and Washington regulated this business. (The Nebraska law is not effective until 1969.) There are now 22 States with prohibitory laws and 13 with regulatory laws.¹³

—Deborah T. Bond Bureau of Labor Standards

An enactment relating to child labor fixes 10 years as the minimum age for street trades. . . . The compensation law of Colorado provides for benefits on a basis of 50 percent of the wages, \$8 weekly maximum, for not more than 6 years, the total benefits not to exceed \$2,500 . . . and the hours of labor of employees in grocery stores are limited to 70 per week for persons above the age of 16 years.

-"Labor Legislation of 1915," Monthly Labor Review, July 1915.

Tis The States having prohibitory laws are Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

The States having regulatory laws are California, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wisconsin.

Workmen's Compensation: Administration and Provisions

More than 200 amendments were made in 1967 to workmen's compensation laws, in 42 States and Puerto Rico. Of particular significance were those providing substantial coverage increases in Connecticut, New Hampshire, Missouri, and Vermont; full, rather than scheduled, coverage of occupational diseases in Maine and New Hampshire; liberalization of time limits for filing claims in cases of radiation-induced disability in Idaho, Maryland, and Nevada; and a change from statutory benefit maximum amounts to a flexible figure for disability and death in Vermont. In all, 28 States raised cash benefits, 5 strengthened medical provisions, 3 improved rehabilitation provisions, and 5 liberalized time limits for filing occupational disease claims, and numerous States extended coverage to additional occupations or groups of workers.

Administration

Minnesota abolished its three-member Industrial Commission and created instead a Department of Labor and Industry, to administer most labor laws. The new unit is headed by a commissioner appointed by the Governor. A Division of Workmen's Compensation was created within the Department, which will be under the supervision of a three-member commission, made up of the present members of the Industrial Commission until the expiration of their terms.

Oregon strengthened the administration of its workmen's compensation law by (1) requiring the Workmen's Compensation Board to establish rules for the submission of medical reports to insure prompt reporting and payment of compensation; (2) directing the circuit court—upon commencement of a Board suit against an uninsured subject employer to require insurance—to enjoin such employer from further employing workmen until he has complied with the act; and (3), clarifying and making more specific the authority of the State Compensation Department to provide insurance to an employer as fully as any private carrier.

Nebraska placed the judges of the Workmen's Compensation Court under the Nebraska merit plan for judicial selection (formerly they were appointed by the Governor), and clarified the procedure for appeals to the district court.

North Dakota provided that lump sum settlements granted by the Workmen's Compensation Bureau may be appealed to the district court.

Connecticut required an employer to pay attorney's fees in contested cases decided in the employee's favor, and Utah required that an injured employee be furnished a copy of the employer's accident report and the physician's first report.

Maximum Benefits

Twenty-two States have increased maximum benefits for temporary total disability, as shown in the accompanying table. Twenty-four States, the District of Columbia, and two Federal programs now pay maximum benefits of \$60 or more; another four States pay maximums of \$55 or more. In some of these States, maximum benefits were also raised for permanent total disability, for partial disability, and for death. In addition, Hawaii raised aggregate maximum benefits for temporary total and nonscheduled permanent partial disability; Nevada raised benefits for permanent partial disability and for death; South Dakota increased total maximum benefits for total disability and death; Maryland and South Carolina raised death benefits; and Oregon provided for weekly, instead of monthly, compensation benefits for permanent partial disability, at the same maximum rate as for temporary total disability, and with a specified minimum payment.

Connecticut increased maximum benefits for all types of disability and death by providing benefits up to 66%, instead of 60 percent of the worker's average weekly wage and up to 60, instead of 55 percent of the State's average production wage. For each child under 18 or incapacitated it added dependency allowances to injured workers of \$5 a week up to 50 percent of the weekly benefit (exclusive of allowance), but with an overall maximum of not more than 75 percent of the worker's average wage. Present beneficiaries' benefits were increased by an amount equal to the percentage gain in the average wage of covered workers, and provision was made for adjusting benefits to keep pace with changes in the cost of living. Loss of the use of the back was added to the list of schedule injuries, and changes were made in the number of weeks that payments may be made for certain schedule injuries; i.e., loss of an arm was extended from 296 to 312 weeks and loss of a hand from 242 to 252 weeks. The Commissioner was authorized to extend the benefits of workers who have exhausted their benefits for schedule injuries.

Vermont changed its system of computing benefits from statutory benefit amounts to a flexible figure, established annually as a percentage of the State's average weekly wage, which is also used to determine unemployment insurance benefits. The maximum for total disability and death will now be 50 percent of the State's average weekly wage, the minimum 25 percent. Death benefits for certain dependents were increased by 10 percent, the 330-week limitation on benefits for widows was removed, and benefits were made payable until social security benefits are received, remarriage, or death. By amending its waiting period, Vermont provided for additional benefits to workers in some cases. Benefits are now payable from the first day of incapacity if the disability continues for 14 days, rather than 21 days.

Maine added a provision that authorized compensation, not to exceed \$1,500, for facial or head disfigurement if it is determined that such disfigurement interferes with present, or may interfere with future, earning capacity. Tennessee extended to 200 from 175 weeks the benefit period for which payments may be made for the loss of a leg.

Burial allowances were increased in nine States. Indiana increased the amount to \$1,000 from \$750, Connecticut to \$1,000 from \$500, Missouri to \$800 from \$650, Kansas to \$750 from \$600, Ohio to \$750 from \$500, Nebraska to \$750 from \$400, North Carolina to \$500 from \$400, and North Dakota and West Virginia to \$500 from \$300.

Medical Benefits

The following States increased their maximum medical benefits: Alabama, to \$6,000 from \$2,400, Colorado to \$5,000 from \$3,500, and Kansas to \$7,500 from \$6,000. Tennessee increased its initial limitation to \$3,500 from \$1,800, the additional amount that may be authorized for unusual medical expenses was increased to \$1,500 from \$700, and the time limit was extended to 2 years from 1.

Texas deleted the maximum limitation of \$200 for furnishing artificial appliances to an injured employee, but retained the provision that the cost be in keeping with the employee's salary or wages. MAXIMUM WEEKLY TEMPORARY TOTAL DISABILITY BENEFITS INCREASED IN 1967

State	Former maximum	Present maximum		
Alabama	\$38,00	\$44.00		
Colorado	49.00	54. 25		
Connecticut	65.00	1 74. 00-111. 00		
Florida	42.00	49.00		
Idaho	32, 00-52, 00	37.00-63.00 51.00		
Indiana	45.00	49.00		
Kansas	42.00	² 62, 00		
Massachus etts	58. 00 45. 00	60.00		
Minnesota	52, 00	57.00		
Missouri	35, 00–56, 00	37.00-60.00		
Montana	42, 00	45.00		
New Hampshire	50, 00	58.00		
New Mexico	40, 00	45.00		
North Carolina	37, 50	42.00		
North Dakota	50, 00-65, 00	50, 00-75, 00		
Ohio	3 56, 00	4 63, 00		
Tennessee	38, 00	42,00		
Utah	42, 00-60, 00	44,00-62,00		
Vermont	5 41. 00	6 52, 00		
West Virginia	42,00	47.00		
Wyoming	40, 38-60, 00	43.85-63.46		

¹ Connecticut: Effective October 1, 1976, maximum weekly benefits will not exceed 60 percent of the State's "average production wage," plus \$5 for each dependent child under 18, up to 50 percent of the basic weekly benefit. ² Massachusetts: Effective November 12, 1967. The maximum benefit rate will increase to \$65 on October 13, 1968.
³ Ohio: For the first 12 weeks; thereafter, reduced to \$49.
⁴ Ohio: For the first 12 weeks; thereafter, reduced to \$56.
⁵ Vermont: Plus \$2.50 for each dependent under 21.
⁶ Vermont: Maximum weekly compensation shall not exceed 50 percent of the State's average weekly wage reported under the State unemployment insurance act; from July 1, 1967 to July 1, 1968, it will be at least \$52 and after July 1, 1968, at least \$54. An additional amount of \$3.50 is allowed for each dependent child under 21.

Connecticut provided for the employee to select his physician or surgeon from an approved list prepared by the Commission.

Rehabilitation

Connecticut created a rehabilitation division within the Workmen's Compensation Commission to establish Statewide rehabilitation programs for workers with compensable injuries. The program is to be financed by payments from insurers, and the rehabilitation director is authorized to enter into agreements with other State and Federal agencies and to develop matching programs to secure Federal funds for this purpose. Weekly rehabilitation benefits (to be paid in addition to compensation) were increased to \$40 from \$15 a week.

Minnesota increased to \$60 from \$45 the maximum weekly amount payable to an injured employee undergoing a period of vocational retraining, and increased to 104 from 52 the maximum number of weeks such amount should be paid. A new provision requires the Commission to refer promptly to the division of vocational rehabilitation, or other training agency, any employee whose injury will produce disability in excess of 26 weeks.

Utah increased to \$44 from \$42 the maximum weekly benefits payable to injured employees who have demonstrated cooperation but cannot be rehabilitated.

Alaska provided that the State, rather than the employer, is liable under the Workmen's Compensation law when, at the request of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, a person is placed with an employer for on-the-job training or other work experience without pay.

Subsequent Injury Funds

Connecticut provided death benefits for a second injury, payable the first 104 weeks by the employer, thereafter by the second-injury fund; and increased the required minimum balance of the fund to \$100,000 from \$50,000.

Nebraska increased to \$1,000 from \$500 the required contribution into the second-injury fund in no-dependency death cases. Oklahoma increased to \$300,000 from \$200,000 the reserve level in the special indemnity fund at which further payments into the fund are suspended, and authorized specified types of investment of 80 percent of sums held to the fund's credit.

Coverage

Connecticut and New Hampshire amended their laws to eliminate their numerical exemptions. The Missouri law, which formerly covered employers of 11 persons or more, now covers employers of 8 or more. The Vermont law covers employers of three employees or more, rather than six.

The Michigan law was amended to restrict compulsory coverage of certain agricultural workers to those who are employed by the same employer for 13 consecutive weeks, instead of 13 weeks or more, as before. It also made it a misdemeanor to consistently discharge employees within a 13-week period and replace them in the absence of a work stoppage.

A number of States added coverage for specified public officials. Iowa, Maine, Nebraska, and Texas extended coverage to elected or appointed executive corporate officers. Texas also required the State Highway Department to provide workmen's compensation insurance for certain employees and authorized certain drainage districts and independent school districts to provide coverage for their employees. Nevada included officers of quasi-

public or private corporations in the definition of employee under the workmen's compensation and occupational disease acts, but set minimum and maximum salary limitations (\$3,600 to \$15,600 a year) for computing benefits. Missouri extended coverage to executive officers of corporations and covered members of the organized militia when ordered to active duty by the Government, but provided for reduction of State benefits by the amount of any Federal benefits received by the injured workers or his dependents. Other States extending coverage to specified public employees or volunteer workers include California, Maryland, Minnesota, New York, Oklahoma, Oregon, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

Arizona exempted from its workmen's compensation law motion picture employers and their employees if temporarily in the State (up to 8 months) and if insurance is otherwise provided at least equal to the requirements of their home State. Arizona residents employed by such employer are required to reject the Arizona law and accept the alternate insurance coverage.

Occupational Diseases

A number of States made changes in their laws applying specifically to occupational diseases. Wyoming made exposure to ionizing radiation the first compensable occupational disease under its workmen's compensation law, Alabama added occupational exposure to radiation as a compensable disease, and Ohio made cardiovascular and pulmonary diseases incurred by fire fighters compensable occupational diseases.

Maine and New Hampshire changed from schedule coverage of occupational diseases to the fullcoverage method. The Maine law provided partial disability benefits and dropped the \$1,000 limit on medical benefits for silicosis, and reduced the exposure period for compensability to 2 from 5 years. Asbestosis claims were made noncompensable unless the employee was exposed to inhalation of abestos dust over a period of not less than 2 years during the 15 years preceding disablement. Other occupational disease claims were made compensable if incapacity resulted within 2 years (formerly 1 year) after last exposure; for death benefit payments, the requirements of continuous prior disability and death within 7 years of last exposure were removed. Compensation for occupational hearing loss was newly added.

Maryland provided that benefits for permanent partial disability due to silicosis, asbestosis, or other dust diseases be payable in the same manner as for other cases of disability. Previously, \$1,000 was payable for permanent partial disability, and such payment was considered as full release for the claim. Radiation claims were exempted from the time limit of 1 year from last exposure applying to other occupational diseases. Deafness caused by industrial noises was added to the schedule of compensable occupational diseases.

Idaho reenacted, with some modification, the silicosis provisions of the occupational disease law as they existed prior to the 1965 amendments by reactivating a disallowance for partial disability compensation and a provision making the last employer liable. The employer is not liable for compensation unless disability or death results within 4 years. The maximum amount payable as "support money" to employees who have quit or been discharged because of nondisabling silicosis was increased to \$5,000 from \$750, pending change of employment. Another amendment set the time limit for filing radiation claims at 3 years from the date the employee knew or should have known of the injury, but in no event more than 30 years from the date of the last occurrence to which the injury is attributed.

Nevada extended from July 1, 1967, to July 1, 1969, the supplemental compensation payable to claimants or dependents who have received the maximum benefits payable for disability or death from silicosis, and increased the maximum amount payable during this period to \$5,768, from \$3,000. Deleted from the law was a provision that permitted an employee affected by silicosis to waive all compensation for an aggravation of his condition due to continued exposure, as was the time limit for filing claims for radiation poisoning.

West Virginia extended its time limit for filing occupational disease claims from 2 years after the last exposure to 3 years. In death cases, the 1-year filing limit after the worker's death was retained.

Colorado and Utah increased compensation benefits for death or disability resulting from an occupational disease. For example, the maximum for partial disability was increased in Colorado to \$3,526.25 from \$3,185 and in Utah to \$5,725 from \$5,105. In cases where an occupational disease results in two disabilities or more, the maximum was increased to \$11,284 from \$10,192 in Colorado and to \$19,344 from \$18,720 in Utah.

Vermont increased to \$7,000 from \$6,000 the maximum compensation for disability and death from silicosis or asbestosis. Montana raised to \$125 from \$90 a month payments under the public welfare law to persons totally disabled because of silicosis.

Other Amendments

Maryland created an uninsured employers' fund to cover payment of benefits to employees when an uninsured employer has failed to make payments within 30 days after an award. The fund is to be maintained from fines and assessments paid by uninsured employers and will not be liable for doubled compensation for illegally employed minors.

Minnesota provided benefits from a special compensation fund to employees injured while employed by an uninsured employer. The fund custodian was authorized to sue the employer for reimbursement to the fund of benefits and for additional damages against the employer, in the court's discretion, of up to 50 percent of benefits paid or due.

New Mexico and Puerto Rico provided additional benefits for safety violations. New Mexico required payment to surviving parents (in the absence of other dependents) of \$5,000, in addition to other allowable payments, in case of the death of an employee due to the employer's negligence or failure to provide safety devices required by law. Puerto Rico required double compensation be paid for injury, illness, or death resulting from an employer's violation of safety or health laws or regulations.

Georgia and Massachusetts created committees to make comprehensive studies of their workmen's compensation laws, and New Jersey reconstituted and continued its Commission to Study Workmen's Compensation, which was created in 1966.

> —FLORENCE C. JOHNSON Bureau of Labor Standards

Unemployment Insurance and Employment Security

Proposals to amend employment security laws were made in the legislatures of Puerto Rico and 45 of the 47 States which met in 1967. California and New York, had the most legislative activity concerning unemployment insurance while Delaware, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Nevada, and North Carolina each had only one proposal to amend their laws. The legislatures of Georgia, Iowa, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, Utah, and Washington adjourned without changing their laws. The Federal Congress made no change this year in the unemployment insurance law of the District of Columbia.

In general, the patterns of the legislation followed that of other recent years—increases in the maximum weekly benefit amount, higher or more restrictive qualifying requirements, and increases in the taxable wage base. One significant development was extension of coverage in three States to employees of small firms.

Coverage

Unlike recent legislative sessions, substantial improvements were made in extending the protection of the program to employees previously excluded. Beginning in 1968, Connecticut will cover employers of one worker or more in 13 weeks. New Jersey is scheduled in 1969 to change from coverage of employers of four or more in 20 weeks in a calendar year to coverage of employers regardless of their size whose payroll for at least one quarter in the year is \$1000 or more. Puerto Rico extended coverage to employers of three or more in 1968, two or more in 1969, and one or more in 1970.

While the above three States extended coverage, it should be noted that this figure almost equaled the total number of States which passed such legislation during the past 22 years. Thus, 24 States now provide unemployment insurance protection to workers regardless of the size of the establishment in which they work, and more than half the States cover smaller firms than are covered under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act.

Unlike those who liberalized their size-of-firm coverage, Idaho narrowed its provision by increasing from \$150 to \$300 the quarterly payroll an em-

ployer must have before becoming subject to the law. Three States modified existing provisions for the coverage of State and local government employees. Nebraska amended its provision to permit any State administrative department, commission, or board to elect coverage. North Dakota, which already permitted State and local government units to do so, changed its method of financing benefits by allowing such units to reimburse the North Dakota fund instead of being required to pay contributions on the same basis as other covered employees for any benefits paid to their employees. Rhode Island designated Transit Authority employees as State employees solely for the purpose of covering them under the unemployment insurance program.

Connecticut enacted standby legislation that would extend coverage to any nonprofit organization that pays wages of at least \$1000 in any calendar quarter. Benefits payable under this provision would be financed by requiring employers to reimburse the fund only for benefits actually paid to their workers and otherwise exempting them from State unemployment insurance taxes. The provision becomes operative only upon certification by the Secretary of Labor that it conforms to the requirements of the Federal Unemployment Tax Act. The Secretary has not yet certified similar standby provisions in the California and New

Three States restricted coverage somewhat by excluding services performed on a commission basis by real estate agents (Maine and Wyoming) and by securities salesmen (Arizona). Part-time services of marketing research interviewers were excluded in Maryland.

Benefits

York laws.

As was the case in 1965, the last "heavy" legislative year, 21 States increased their maximum weekly benefit amounts. Four of these States also increased their minimum weekly benefit amounts. The increase in maximum and minimum weekly benefit amounts enacted in 1967 are shown in table 1.

Viewed as a ratio to the average weekly wage, maximum weekly benefits were improved by this year's amendments. Twenty States, with 28.6 percent of all covered workers, now have maximums

¹ See Monthly Labor Review, November 1965, p. 1325.

TABLE 1. 1967 INCREASES IN WEEKLY UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

State	minimur	nge in n weekly efit ¹	Chan maximur bene	n weekly	Old and new maximums as percent of State's 1966 average weekly covered wage ¹		
	From	То	From	То	Old	New	
Alabama Connecticut Florida	\$10-\$15	\$15-\$22	\$38 \$50-75 33	² \$42 ³ 60 40	39 41-62 33	43 60 40	
Indiana Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota	10–16	2 11–17	40-43 50 43-72 47	\$40-52 ² 54 46-76 50	34-36 46 32-53 43	34-44 49 34-56 45	
Missouri Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico Ohio			45 40 41-61 49 50 36 42-53	² 53 44 43-63 5 4 ³ 50 40 47-66	40 41 33–50 50 40 36 34–42	47 45 35–51 56 50 40 38–53	
Oklahoma_ Oregon_ Puerto Rico_ South Dakota_ Tennessee_ Texas West Virginia_	12 10	14 15	32 44 20 36 38 37 35	38 49 3 50 39 42 45 3 40	31 39 33 41 40 36 31	3 7 44 50 44 45 43 40	

¹ When 2 amounts are given, higher includes dependents' allowances.

² Amounts shown do not include the second step of a 2-stage increase. In 1968 minimum weekly benefit will be increased to \$12 and maximum weekly benefit will be increased to \$57 in Massachusetts, and maximum weekly benefit will be increased to \$44 in Alabama. Maximum benefit will be increased to \$57 in Missouri in 1970.

³ Percent of average weekly wage in covered employment in the preceding calendar year (New Jersey, Puerto Rico, and West Virginia). Percent of average weekly wage of production and related workers in 12 months ending June 30, but not more than \$60 prior to October 5, 1968 and \$70 prior to October 5, 1969; any subsequent annual increases in maximum weekly benefit not to exceed \$16 (Connecticut).

amounting to 50 percent or more of the State's 1966 average weekly wage in covered employment. In 20 other States, with 46.2 percent of all covered workers, the maximums range from 40 to 49 percent of the State's average weekly wage, and in 12 States, with 25.2 percent of covered workers, the maximums amount to less than 40 percent of the State's average weekly wage in covered employment.

Increases in the maximum weekly benefit amount were effected in Connecticut, New Jersey, Puerto Rico, and West Virginia as a result of the adoption by those States of "flexible maximum" benefit provisions, which require that the maximum weekly benefit be a percent of the State's average weekly wage, or, in Connecticut, a percentage of the State's average weekly wage for production and related workers. The use of flexible maximums, adopted in previous years, resulted in increasing the maximum weekly benefit amount by \$4 in Hawaii; \$3 in Iowa, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin; \$2 in Arkansas, the District of Columbia, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, and South

Carolina; and \$1 in Colorado, Idaho, North Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming.

Twenty States 2 now have provisions for automatically adjusting the maximum weekly benefit in accordance with changes in Statewide average wages. Every heavy legislative session since 1955 has seen additional States adopting this principle. This trend is encouraging in that it insures that fewer workers will receive an inadequate proportion of their lost wages, particularly during periods of generally rising wage levels.

Base Period and Benefit Year. Four States changed the period used in determining an individual's rights to benefits. Idaho changed its base period from a uniform calendar year to the first four of the last five completed calendar quarters immediately preceding the beginning of a benefit year. Only New Hampshire and Washington now have base periods that are the same for all workers. Minnesota, which had defined the base period as the first four of the last five completed calendar quarters, and Ohio, which used the last four completed calendar quarters, adopted base periods consisting of the 52 weeks immediately preceding the individual's benefit year. Wyoming changed its base period from the first four of the last five completed calendar quarters to the last four calendar quarters. In all four States the effect of the amendments was to shorten the lag between the end of the base period and the beginning of the benefit year.

Amendments to the definition of benefit year were made in Idaho and Minnesota—in the former by changing from a uniform benefit year to an individual 52-week period beginning the first day of the week in which a valid claim is filed and in the latter by changing from a 1-year period to 52 calendar weeks.

Waiting Period. Connecticut became the fourth State (joining Delaware, Maryland, and Nevada) to abolish the waiting period. The Governor of Michigan, who last year vetoed a bill that would have eliminated the waiting week, approved this year a bill providing an additional weekly benefit amount for the last compensable week of unemployment if the claimant has been laid off for at least 3 weeks and becomes reemployed within 13 weeks after the layoff week. In making this change,

² This excludes Mississippi which set a ceiling of \$30 on its provision. As a result of this restriction, there has been no increase in the maximum benefit since 1952.

Michigan deleted its provision for making the waiting week compensable if the individual was laid off indefinitely or for more than 4 weeks and, within 13 weeks, became reemployed with another employer.

Partial Earnings Allowance. The partial earnings allowance, which is the amount of earnings disregarded in computing the benefit for a week of partial unemployment, was changed in three States. Connecticut, which formerly disregarded the first \$3 in earnings in computing weekly benefits for partial unemployment, now disregards one-third of the claimant's earnings. Indiana changed from \$3 to the larger of \$3 or 20 percent of the claimant's weekly benefit the amount excluded from an individual's earnings in computing his partial benefit. New Hampshire now reduces the weekly benefit amount by all earnings in excess of 20 percent of the claimant's weekly benefit amount, instead of \$3.

Allowances for Dependents. Indiana and Ohio established variable maximum benefit schedules under which the higher benefit rates are payable only to claimants with sufficient dependents and higher average weekly wages than those required for the basic maximum. The provisions adopted are similar to those in existence for some time in Illinois and Michigan. Under the Indiana and Ohio laws a claimant with sufficient earnings could qualify for the following maximum benefit:

Number of dependents	Indiana	Ohio
0	\$40	\$47
1	43	53
2	46	57
3	49	61
4	52	66

In expanding the scope of its provision, Indiana now includes as dependents not only a claimant's spouse but also his children under 18. Connecticut increased from 17 to 18 the age beyond which it will not consider a child a dependent, and provided for the payment of an allowance for a claimant's nonworking spouse living in the same household.

Qualifying Requirements. Five States now require higher earnings, or earnings over a longer period, before claimants may be eligible for any benefits. In Massachusetts the change resulted from an increase to \$800 from \$700 in the flat minimum

base-period qualifying amount. Minnesota added an additional week of work, now 18, to qualify for any benefits. The amount of wages necessary to qualify for the minimum benefit was increased to \$500 from \$300 in Oklahoma and to \$500 from \$375 in Texas. Texas also added a requirement of base-period wages equal to 1½ times the high-quarter wage and deleted two alternative methods of qualifying for benefits. An increase to \$504 from \$432 in Tennessee's base-period wage requirement resulted automatically from an increase in the minimum weekly benefit amount.

Connecticut changed its qualifying requirement from \$750 and wages in two quarters to 30 times the individual's weekly benefit amount. As a result, claimants may now qualify for the minimum benefit with earnings of \$450, instead of \$750. Idaho reduced its minimum base-period qualifying requirement by \$24.50 by providing that individuals could qualify for benefits with earnings of at least 11/2 times their high-quarter wages, but less than the base-period wages required for their wage class. Wyoming decreased the number of weeks of work needed to qualify from 26 to 20 and the number of hours of work needed in each week from 24 to 20. Wyoming also deleted the requirement that an individual must earn \$18 in each week of work. However, the minimum qualifying wage requirement was increased from \$468 to \$800. New Jersey, while retaining its basic qualifying requirement, added a flat alternative of \$1,350 in the base period.

Two States added provisions to prevent entitlement to benefits in 2 successive benefit years following a single separation from work and one State amended a similar existing provision. In Texas, a claimant is now required to earn \$250 subsequent to the beginning of the prior benefit year in order to establish a new benefit year. West Virginia specifies that a claimant must earn at least eight times his weekly benefit amount in covered work to be eligible for a second round of benefits. Connecticut, which has had a requalifying requirement in its law since 1953, provided that this additional requirement will be suspended during periods of substantial unemployment, as defined by the Connecticut law.

Duration. With almost all States providing maximum potential benefits of 26 weeks or more, at least for some claimants, there has been little interest in

the past few years in amending duration provisions. Only South Dakota increased maximum benefit entitlement for claimants at all benefit levels. A South Dakota claimant may now receive as much as 26 weeks of benefits, instead of 24, if he has earned \$3,700 in his base period or a lesser amount that is equal to four times his high-quarter wages. Only Puerto Rico and South Carolina, with less than 2 percent of the workers covered by unemployment insurance laws, now provide a maximum potential duration of less than 26 weeks.

Maine increased maximum duration for claimants in the two lowest wage brackets by enacting a provision giving all eligible claimants minimum potential benefits of \$300. New Jersey amended its law by providing for maximum duration of 26 times the claimant's weekly benefit amount. Previously, a New Jersey claimant exhausted his benefit rights upon receipt of 26 payments, even though some were only for partial unemployment.

Connecticut increased from one-third to three-fourths the percentage of total earnings, up to 26 times his weekly benefit, that will be payable to an individual in his benefit year. Unlike the prior provision, the new fraction includes dependents' allowances. New Jersey modified its duration provision for claimants not qualifying for the maximum entitlement by making potential benefits the higher of (1) three-fourths of the weeks of employment or (2) one-third of the base-period wages. Formerly, only the first condition was applicable.

Although no State enacted a permanent provision for temporary extension of duration during periods of high unemployment, Alaska added a temporary provision to be effective for weeks of unemployment occurring between October 1, 1967 and August 17, 1968. Under the Alaska program, a claimant's maximum duration will be increased by one-half of his normal benefit entitlement if he exhausted his benefits after July 1, 1967 and files a claim for extended benefits within the State. Idaho's program now commences when the insured unemployment rate for the preceding 13-week period equals or exceeds 120 percent of the average rate for the same periods in each of the 2 preceding years. Formerly, the program would begin when the insured unemployment rate in Idaho was over 6 percent and the monthly ratio of exhaustions to first payments was more than 10 percent above the average exhaustion rate of a comparable period for each of the 7 preceding years.

Under the new provision the payment of benefits begins 3 weeks after the "trigger point" is reached and ends 3 weeks after the percentage falls below 120 percent.

Other Benefit Amendments. Ohio repealed its restriction on benefit payments to interstate claimants enacted in 1963 and established uniform criteria by classifying an industry seasonal if it operates less than 40 weeks in a year. Formerly, the 40-week provision applied to vessels on the Great Lakes, but all other industries were considered seasonal only if their annual operating period was less than 36 weeks. New Jersey, which previously used a weighted schedule in computing benefits, now uses a uniform two-thirds fraction at all levels below the maximum. Puerto Rico, which has a separate benefit schedule for agricultural workers, increased the maximum benefit paid to such workers from \$15 to \$20 and the minimum from \$6 to \$7.

Availability for Work

Maine and New Hampshire amended their availability-for-work provisions to permit the payment of benefits to claimants enrolled in approved vocational training or retraining courses. Maine permits an individual to refuse suitable work if acceptance of such work would have prevented him from successfully completing the training course. The New Hampshire provision permits payment of benefits to individuals attending a vocational training program under the auspices of the State department of education, provided they are in good standing in the program, have attended all scheduled sessions, and are not receiving payments supplemental to unemployment benefits. Twenty-six States now have such statutory requirements.

Oregon amended its availability provision by specifying that individuals participating in community work and training programs shall not be deemed unavailable for work solely because of their participation in the program.

Disqualification from Benefits

Although bills providing more restrictive disqualifications were introduced in many of the State legislatures, comparatively few were enacted. Only eight States made changes in periods of disqualification for at least 1 of the 3 major causes—voluntary leaving, discharge for misconduct, and refusal of suitable work. The disqualification for voluntary leaving in Arkansas was changed from 8 weeks of unemployment to the duration of unemployment. California changed its disqualification for voluntary leaving and discharge for misconduct by holding the claimant ineligible to receive benefits for the week in which the disqualifying act occurs and until he has, subsequent to the disqualification and registration for work, received remuneration in excess of five times his weekly benefit amount. (Under the old law, the earnings needed to terminate the disqualification were determined by multiplying the number of disqualifications imposed by five times the weekly benefit amount.) Connecticut exempted from disqualification a claimant who guit his parttime work to accept full-time employment, but added a provision denying benefits to an individual who voluntarily retires from his work until he is again employed and has been paid sufficient wages since his retirement to meet the qualifying requirement. Although an involuntary retiree will not be subject to this provision, his weekly benefit amount will continue to be reduced by the amount of retirement pay as under the prior law.

Disqualifications for voluntary leaving and discharge for misconduct were changed in Indiana by providing for cancellation of benefit wage credits except to establish eligibility for benefits. Indiana also restricted good cause for voluntary leaving to that attributable to the employment, but provided exceptions for separations resulting from the claimant's illness or for the purpose of accepting a better job. New Hampshire amended its disqualification for refusal of suitable work (1) by spelling out how far available work might be from the claimant's residence and still be considered suitable, and (2) by changing the period of disqualification from the duration of the unemployment and until the claimant again secures work for a specified period to a fixed 3 weeks immediately following the week in which the refusal occurred. The New Jersey law was amended by providing that a disqualification will not apply if a discharge for misconduct is rescinded by the employer. If the individual is returned to his job with back pay, however, he must return any benefits he received. Ohio changed the period of disqualification for all three of the major causes by denying benefits to a claimant until he has worked 6 weeks and earned wages equal to three

times his average weekly wage or \$360, whichever is less. Previously, the disqualification was lifted only after the individual had worked 6 weeks and earned six times his weekly benefit amount. Wyoming modified its disqualifications for voluntary leaving and discharge for misconduct by applying these disqualifications to all separations in the base period and not just the most recent one.

Minnesota deleted its provision for canceling wage credits of a woman employee who, in accordance with a company rule, was separated from employment as a result of her marriage. Ohio changed its disqualification for individuals leaving work because of marital obligations from 1 week of work and earnings equal to the weekly benefit amount to 6 weeks of work and wages equal to one-half the claimant's average weekly wage or \$60, whichever is less.

Maternity Leave. Disqualification provisions relating to pregnancy were amended in six States. Connecticut provided that a woman will be ineligible for benefits during the remaining period of her pregnancy if she leaves work because of pregnancy or is separated from her employment in accordance with a reasonable company rule. However, if her separation was involuntary, she will continue to be eligible for benefits until 2 months before childbirth. Connecticut also specified that a woman will be ineligible for benefits after childbirth until she has applied for reemployment in the same job or other suitable work with her former employer. Indiana expanded the scope of its voluntary leaving provision by specifically including work separations due to pregnancy. New Hampshire decreased its period of disqualification from 3 weeks to 1 week of employment with earnings of at least more than the claimant's weekly benefit amount, and deleted the alternative condition for terminating a disqualification 8 weeks after childbirth if the claimant had not worked at least 3 weeks following childbirth. Ohio provided that the disqualification of a woman, who made a bona fide change in residence during an absence caused by pregnancy, which makes a return to her former work unreasonable because of distance be lifted after she has obtained employment and been paid wages equal to the lesser of one-half of her average weekly wage or \$60. Oregon amended its law so that no woman will be disqualified unless her separation from work results from pregnancy. The Tennessee law

Table 2. 1967 Changes in UI Tax Rates and Tax $\stackrel{}{\rm Base}$

		Ta	Tax base					
State	Minimum		Maximum		Standard		Old	New
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New		
Connecticut Indiana New Jersey North Dakota	3.0 3.2		\$3,000 3,000 3,000	1 \$3,600 3,600 2 3,300				
Ohio Oregon Vermont West Virginia Wyoming	1, 2	0.8	4. 5 2. 7	4.4 3.3	4.0	3.0	3,000	3,600

 $^{^1}$ May be increased to \$3,900 i fratio of fund balance to 3-year payroll is 3.5 percent or more. 2 To be increased to \$3,400 in 1969, and thereafter to 70 percent of the State

average annual wage.

was amended making a woman who is forced to leave work because of pregnancy ineligible for benefits for 21 days after she returns to her former employer and gives evidence that she has returned as soon as she is able to perform her usual work.

Three States amended their labor dispute provision by either limiting the scope of the disqualification or by allowing its termination earlier. Connecticut limited its disqualification to disputes taking place at the establishment where the claimant is or was last employed, instead of any establishment operated in the State. Connecticut also expanded its definition of lockout by deleting the requirement that a dispute would not be considered a lockout if it resulted from the employees' demands. New Jersey amended its law so that, like those of New York and Rhode Island, it calls for a specific period of disqualification for unemployment caused by a labor dispute. Disqualifications terminate after 42 days plus the waiting period. Benefits paid after the termination of the disqualification are to be financed from the workers' unemployment insurance contributions and are payable only if the workers or their representatives have not refused to arbitrate, have not refused services of a mediation agency, and are bargaining or prepared to bargain in good faith. New Jersey also exempted lockouts from the labor dispute disqualification. West Virginia amended its law by making the presumption that a stoppage of work which continues longer than 4 weeks after the termination of a labor dispute is not caused by the dispute unless the employer or other interested party can show the contrary.

Deductible Income. Only seven States amended their provisions for reducing the weekly benefit amount for receipt of pension payments, and no State added such a provision. Connecticut, which added a new disqualification for voluntary retirees, limited to involuntary retirees its existing provision for reducing benefits by the amount of retirement pay received. Maine excluded pension payments from disqualifying income when the claimant's qualifying wages are earned in employment other than that from which he retired. Marvland limited its provision to pension payments provided by a base-period employer. Deductible income provisions were amended in Idaho, Missouri, Nebraska, and South Dakota to exempt retirement payments based on service in the Armed Forces, and in Maryland, which already had such a provision, to include an ex-serviceman's surviving spouse if she remains unmarried.

Other Disqualifications. Indiana amended its provision for fraudulent misrepresentation by specifying a fine of not less than \$20 or more than \$500 or by imprisonment for not more than 6 months. Prior to this change, the maximum penalty was \$100 and 60 days. Colorado provided for the repayment of all benefits erroneously received or, if not collected, for deduction of the sum from future benefits. Formerly, benefits received erroneously could be recouped only through deductions from future benefits; those received through fraud could be either repaid or offset against future benefits. New Jersey repealed its 2-week disqualification following termination of any maritime service performed under shipping articles.

Financing

Approximately one-fourth of the States altered their financing provisions. Table 2 shows the principal changes in maximum and minimum tax rates, the standard rate, and taxable wage base. The changes in the wage base this year bring to 22 the number of States with a base higher than the \$3,000 provided in the Federal Unemployment Tax Act.

In addition to the tax rate changes listed in the table, Wyoming decreased its maximum rate from 3.2 to 2.7 percent; however, adjustment to the maximum rate for noncharged or ineffectively charged benefits or for an inadequate fund balance could

result in an increase that equals or exceeds the old rate.

The experience-rating formula in Texas was changed from benefit wage ratio to benefit ratio. Under the new system rates will be assigned in accordance with the employer's benefit ratio and a State replenishment ratio.

Changes in the number of tax rate schedules or in the structure of the schedules were made in six States. California and Ohio now make it possible for an employer to qualify for a given rate with a less favorable account balance than under the old law. Under these new provisions, an employer can qualify for the minimum rate with a reserve balance of 17 percent, instead of 19 percent, in California and 12.5 percent, instead of 15 percent, in Ohio. Oregon doubled the number of tax schedules to eight; Vermont added a seventh schedule of reduced rates; and Wyoming reduced the number of schedules from four to one, but provided for a positive adjustment factor when the fund balance falls below 4 percent of total payrolls and a negative adjustment factor when the fund balance is over 5 percent. Indiana and West Virginia provided additional tax rates to employers whose account reflects a negative balance. These rates can go as high as 3.2 percent in Indiana and 3.3 percent in West Virginia.

West Virginia also raised the fund balance requirement which automatically suspends reduced rates when the balance falls to \$50 million, and continues this suspension until the fund balance reaches \$55 million. Formerly, reduced rates were suspended when the fund balance reached \$40 million and remained so until the fund balance again reached \$45 million.

Missouri now permits an employer to qualify for a reduced rate after 1 year, instead of 3 years, of experience. Ohio changed the basis for computing the fund's "minimum safe level." Previously, the fund was compared with benefit payments in the 7 years preceding the computation date. Under the amended law, the period used is the highest 12-month cost rate since the beginning of the program.

Other amendments include a change in the computation date in Idaho and revision of the non-charging provisions in Minnesota, New Hampshire, Ohio, and Oregon. Minnesota increased the fund balance requirement and North Dakota and Vermont lowered their requirements for signaling lower rate schedules.

Other Amendments

New positions of claims representative and assistant claims representatives were established in New Hampshire to advise claimants in presenting their cases for redetermination or before the appeal tribunal. California increased the size of its appeals board from three to five, becoming only the second State (New York is the other) to go beyond a membership of three for a full-time unemployment insurance appeals review board. Maine, Minnesota, Ohio, Oregon, Texas, Vermont, and Wyoming either added or amended existing penalties on employers who fail to file wage or contribution reports. California, Hawaii, and Vermont enacted provisions to enforce liabilities for contributions, penalties, and interest on behalf of other States which extend like comity to them. Ohio changed the name of the agency administering the unemployment insurance program to the Bureau of Employment Services; duties and responsibilities, however, remain unchanged. Vermont increased the interest rate on delinquent contributions. Wyoming repealed its provision that all first notices of claims to employers be made either by personal service or by registered or certified mail. Funds for legislative studies on unemployment insurance were appropriated by California, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New York.

> —Joseph A. Hickey Bureau of Employment Security

Differences in Pay Between Men and Women Workers

DONALD J. MCNULTY*

OCCUPATIONAL EARNINGS SURVEYS conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics almost invariably report substantially higher average rates of pay for men than for women performing the same general type of work. Users of BLS surveys often assume that these relationships are largely the result of pay differences within individual establishments. They fail to take into account that the reported averages for the two groups of workers may in many instances relate to substantially different groups of establishments with widely different pay levels. As this article shows, variations in occupational pay for the sexes are considerably larger when the comparisons are based on published averages relating to a large number of establishments than when the comparisons are made within individual establishments.

The study is based on information obtained from surveys of occupational earnings and related practices conducted in 84 metropolitan areas by BLS from July 1965 to June 1966. Eight office and three plant occupations, with substantial numbers of both men and women, were selected for comparison purposes. Differences in the averages for men and women were examined by region and major industry division, by establishments grouped according to whether they employed both or only one sex in the occupation, and, finally, by individual establishments.

Differences Among Establishments

At the all-establishment level, men's earnings averaged more than women's in each of the 11 occupations by amounts ranging from 35 percent for order clerks to 5 percent for office boys and

girls. (See table 1.) There was no consistency between the level of earnings for an occupation and the difference in the averages between men and women. For example, earnings of class A accounting clerks and class A tabulating machine operators averaged about the same, but the amounts by which men's earnings exceeded those for women were 19 and 8 percent respectively.

Although the level of earnings in specific occupations varied considerably by region,² regional differences in the averages for men and women were frequently as large as those reported for the entire country. As indicated below, the West was the only region in which the differences were usually smaller than those recorded for the Nation:

Percent by which men's earnings in selected occupations exceeded the average for women in the same job and region

Occupation Office	Northeast	South	North Central	West
Clerks, accounting:				
Class A	20	23	21	14
Class B	22	26	26	18
Clerks, order	35	29	43	27
Clerks, payroll	29	30	26	18
Office boys and girls	3	6	7	6
Tabulating machine operators:				
Class A	7	13	6	5
Class B	10	12	8	12
Class C	2	6	9	17
Elevator operators	26	3	53	6
Janitors	12	20	25	14
Packers, shipping	26	14	21	24

The largest difference recorded was for elevator operators in the North Central region, where the average for men exceeded the average for women by 53 percent. This large difference was due partly to the disproportionate distribution of the sexes among industries with widely varying pay levels. Nearly two-fifths of the women elevator operators in the region were employed in retail establishments and nearly one-third in hotels, both of which

² For definition of regions, see footnote 2, table 2.

 $^{{}^*}$ Of the Division of Occupational Pay, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

¹ The 84 areas were selected as a sample designed to provide detailed data for each of the individual areas and to permit projection of these data to all 221 Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas in the United States as established by the Bureau of the Budget through March 1965. Area survey data were obtained from representative establishments within six broad industry divisions: (1) Manufacturing; (2) transportation, communication, and other public utilities; (3) wholesale trade; (4) retail trade; (5) finance, insurance, and real estate; and (6) selected services. Within each industry division, the surveys covered establishments employing 50 workers or more, except in 12 of the largest areas where the minimum establishment size was 100 employees in manufacturing, public utilities, and retail trade.

reported relatively low wages for this occupation. One-half of the men, on the other hand, were employed in office buildings; fewer than 5 percent were employed in retail establishments and less than 20 percent in hotels. In the North Central region's largest city, Chicago, labor-management agreements covering elevator operators had rate ranges of \$2.52 to \$2.66 an hour for operators in office buildings, and \$1.32 to \$2.16 an hour for operators in retail establishments.

The difference in the earnings of men and women elevator operators in the South, on the other hand, amounted to only 3 percent. Men averaged \$1.04 an hour and women, \$1.01. In the southern region, the employment pattern of women elevator operators was almost the same as in the North Central region. However, only about a fourth of the men were employed in office buildings with more than 18 percent employed in retail establishments and more than 35 percent in hotels.

Differences in the occupational averages for men and women were often as great in the individual industry groups as for all industries combined. The percents by which men's earnings exceeded those of women in four occupational classifications are provided below for each of the six major industry divisions covered by the study:

Percent by which men's earnings exceeded women's in four occupations

	Acce	ounting		
Industry division	Order Clerks	Clerks, Class A	Office boys and girls	Janitors
All industries	36	19	5	17
Manufacturing	39	19	-1	12
Transportation, communication, and other public				
utilities	11	16	8	18
Wholesale trade	27	16	4	20
Retail trade	37	18	3	17
Finance, insurance, and real estate	23	16	6	16
Services	35	14	1	2

Note: Minus sign indicates men's average lower than women's.

The six industry divisions are each comprised of many diverse industries which have widely different pay levels. The unequal manner in which these industries contribute to the employment of men and women in the selected occupations does, of course, affect the averages for men and women in the major industry division.

The occupational wage advantages for men were usually much smaller among establishments employing both sexes in the same job than among all establishments, including those employing men or women only in an occupation (see table 1). For example, in establishments employing both sexes in an occupation, men class A accounting clerks earned 12 percent more than women, compared

Table 1. Average Earnings 1 of Men and Women in Eleven Occupational Classifications in All Metro-POLITAN AREAS 2 AND SIX MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS COMBINED, 3 FEBRUARY 1966

	A	ll establishm	nents	Establishn	nents employ and wome	ying both men	Establishments employing only men or women			
Occupation	Occupation Average weekly or hourly earnings		Percent by which men's earnings	Average weekly or hourly earnings		Percent by which men's earnings	Average weekly or hourly earnings		Percent by which men's earnings	
	Men	Women	exceeded women's	Men	Women	exceeded women's	Men	Women	exceeded women's	
Office										
Clerks, accounting class AClerks, accounting class BClerks, orderClerks, payroll. Office boys or girlsTabulating machine operators:	\$120, 00 97, 00 108, 50 113, 00 68, 50	\$100. 50 79. 00 80. 00 89. 50 65. 50	19 23 36 26 5	\$120. 50 97. 00 110. 50 116. 00 70. 50	\$107. 50 85. 00 88. 00 107. 50 67. 50	12 14 26 8 4	\$120, 00 97, 50 108, 00 111, 00 68, 00	\$97. 50 77. 00 78. 00 88. 00 64. 00	23 27 38 26 6	
Tabulating machine operators: Class A Class B Class C	121. 50 103. 00 83. 00	112, 50 93, 50 78, 00	8 10 6	121. 00 103. 00 84. 50	114. 50 99. 00 81. 50	6 4 4	121, 50 103, 00 83, 00	110, 00 91, 00 76, 50	10 13 8	
PLANT										
Elevator operators, passenger Janitors, porters, and cleaners Packers, shipping	1. 93 2. 04 2. 36	1. 34 1. 74 1. 94	44 17 22	1, 66 2, 06 2, 38	1. 46 1. 75 2. 01	14 18 18	2, 00 2, 03 2, 36	1, 30 1, 48 1, 89	54 37 28	

¹ Earnings of office workers relate to regular straight-time salaries that are paid for standard workweeks. Earnings of plant workers relate to hourly earnings, excluding premium pay for overtime and work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

² 221 Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas in the United States as established by the Bureau of the Budget through March 1965.

³ The 1957 revised edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual and the 1963 Supplement were used in classifying establishments by industry divisions. The industry divisions combined are manufacturing; transporta-

tion, communication, and other public utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance and real estate; and selected services. The scope of the study includes all establishments with total employment at or above the minimum limitation (50 employees). In 12 of the largest areas the minimum size was 100 employees or more in manufacturing, public utilities and retail trade firms.

⁴ Average month of reference. Data were collected during the period July

1965 through June 1966.

with 19 percent in all establishments. The corresponding figures for elevator operators were 14 percent in establishments employing both sexes in an occupation and 44 percent in all establishments. These relationships usually prevailed in each region and industry division.

In nearly all instances, occupational earnings for men were about the same among establishments employing both sexes as among those employing men only. In contrast, occupational averages for women were consistently higher among establishments employing both men and women in the same job than in establishments employing women only. Establishments employing women only in an occupation were frequently found to be in the lower paying industry segments of nonmanufacturing. Thus, wage differences were also affected by variation in the proportions of workers in an occupation who were in establishments employing both

sexes or only one sex in the job. The tabulation below shows the percent of all men (or women) in given occupations who were working in establishments employing both sexes in that occupation.

Percent of all men (or women) in given occupations working in establishments employing both series in that occupation

	both sexes in that occupation				
Occupation	Men	Women			
Office					
Clerks, accounting:					
Class A	53	31			
Class B	70	24			
Clerks, order	29	22			
Clerks, payroll	43	9			
Office boys and girls	26	44			
Tabulating machine operators:					
Class A.	25	59			
Class B	26	34			
Class C	24	33			
Plant					
Elevator operators	21	25			
Janitors	48	96			
Packers, shipping	20	42			

Table 2. Median and Middle Ranges of Individual Establishment Percent Differences ¹ Between the Average Earnings of Men and Women, All Metropolitan Areas By Region ² and Industry Group, February 1966

	Unite	ed States	Non	theast	S	outh	North	Central	V	Vest		
Occupation	Me- dian	Middle range	Me- dian	Middle range	Me- dian	Middle range	Me- dian	Middle range	Me- dian	Middle range		
Office												
Clerks, accounting class A Clerks, accounting class B Clerks, order Clerks, payroll Office boys. Tabulating machine operators, class A Tabulating machine operators, class B Tabulating machine operators, class C	3 15 3	-2 to 10 -3 to 11 -3 to 26 -1 to 11 -4 to 6 -3 to 3 -7 to 3 -8 to 2	4 3 16 3 1 1 7	0 to 11 -3 to 10 6 to 26 3 to 13 5 to 6 4 to 3 9 to 3 11 to 0	3 3 13 1 1 2	1 to 25 -1 to 17 -2 to 3 -1 to 4	3 15 5 1 -1	0 to 11	$-1 \\ -2$	-2 to 7 -5 to 5 0 to 19 -1 to 6 -2 to 1 -3 to 0		
PLANT												
Elevator operators anitors, porters, cleaners Packers, shipping	5 1	0 to 0 0 to 15 0 to 8	12 4	0 to 0 2 to 12 0 to 11	3	0 to 8 0 to 3	7	0 to 5 0 to 16 0 to 8	1	0 to 8		
	Manuf	acturing	Public	Utilities	Wholes	sale trade	Reta	il trade	Fir	nance	Se	rvices
	Me- dian	Middle range	Me- dian	Middle range	Me- dian	Middle range	Me- dian	Middle range	Me- dian	Middle range	Me- dian	Middle range
Office												
Clerks, accounting class A	3 4 19	-2 to 8 -1 to 11 6 to 26		-1 to 8 -2 to 9	2 15	-2 to 12 -4 to 14 1 to 21			7 2	-1 to 12 -5 to 11	1 -1	-4 to 2 -7 to 7
Clerks, payroll	4 1	0 to 12 -6 to 3 -3 to 1	1	-2 to 10 -1 to 3					3	-2 to 9		-20 to 1
Pabulating machine operators, class B Pabulating machine operators, class C	$-2 \\ -3$	-3 to 1 -7 to 2 -8 to 1							$-\frac{2}{3}$ -6	-4 to 7 -9 to 3 -7 to 3		
PLANT												
Elevator operators anitors, porters, cleaners Packers, shipping	2	0 to 8 0 to 6	11	4 to 17	6 6	0 to 18 2 to 14	9	1 to 17 1 to 11	19	4 to 29	6	0 to 0 1 to 1

¹ Figures shown are the percent by which men's earnings exceed women's. A minus sign indicates that men's earnings were lower than women's. ² The regions are defined as follows: Northeast—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; South—Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Missispipi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia,

and West Virginia; North Central—Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; West—Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

 $^{{\}tt Note:}$ Dashes indicate no date reported or data insufficient to warrant publication.

For example, 9 percent of all women who were employed as payroll clerks worked in establishments which hired both sexes in the same occupation. The rest of the female payroll clerks worked in establishments that employed women only.

Individual Establishment Differences

The differences in average earnings of men and women performing similar tasks were much smaller within individual establishments than the differences recorded for groups of establishments. As indicated in table 2, the median establishment difference in the average earnings of men and women was 5 percent or less for all but 1 of the 11 occupations studied. The median establishments for 3 of the occupations reported identical averages for men and women. For the two lower classes (B and C) of tabulating machine operators, women averaged slightly more than men in the median establishment. The largest difference was recorded for order clerks. In this job men averaged 15 percent more than women; in the middle onehalf of the comparisons the wage advantage of men ranged from 3 to 26 percent. Although there were some variations, these relationships were generally similar in each region and in the different industry divisions covered by the study. As indicated by the middle range of differences, women

frequently averaged more than men performing

similar tasks in the same establishments.

The question arises as to why in individual establishments there are differences in the average earnings of men and women performing similar tasks, particularly, since the enactment of the Equal Pay Act of 1963.3 Differences in average earnings of men and women performing similar tasks in the same establishment may be due to factors other than discriminatory pay practices of the employer. One such factor is the practice of paying office workers according to established rate ranges determined by the employee's length of service in the job. In such situations, longer average service results in higher average earnings. Most frequently, the average length of service for men is greater than for women. A recent study 4 points out that average job tenure of men clerical workers was nearly twice as long as for women. This, however, varies somewhat by occupation. Another factor influencing the differences in average earnings is the descriptions used to classify workers in the BLS occupational classifications. These classifications are usually more general than those used in individual establishments because their definitions must be broad enough to allow for minor differences among establishments in specific duties performed. Consequently, the occupational classifications may include workers with different duties. In janitorial work, for example, individual establishments may have men performing the heavier tasks and working in unpleasant surroundings, at one rate of pay, and women doing the lighter, less difficult work, at a lower rate.

Although the study did not develop information specifically relating to discriminatory practices in the payment of wages to the sexes, the available evidence suggests that this is not a major factor contributing to the wage differences noted.

³ Briefly stated, the act requires that employers must pay employees of one sex the same rates as those paid the employees of the opposite sex for equal work on jobs requiring equal skill, effort, and responsibility. Exception from paying identical wages is provided, when it can be shown that wage differentials are the result of rate policies reflecting seniority, merit, or quality and quantity of work performed. See Equal Pay for Equal Work Under the Fair Labor Standards Act: Interpretative Bulletin of the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 29, Part 800 (U.S. Department of Labor, Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions, 1966), WHPC Publication 1157.

^{4 &}quot;Job Tenure of Workers, January 1966," Monthly Labor Review, January 1967, pp. 31-37.

Foreign Labor Briefs*

Unemployment is arousing concern in some foreign countries. Recently France took action to promote employment in depressed areas. In addition, French business firms are now required not only to inform the plant committee about employment prospects but also to consult with them on any anticipated dismissals. In Greece, for the first time in several years, more workers returned home from Germany in the January–June period than left the country. In Indonesia, the dismissal of 7,000 workers in State-owned enterprises was attacked in a strong statement by the Indonesian Workers' Joint Action Front. In Seville, Spain, some 500 workers who had lost their jobs in a merger staged a sit-in demonstration.

Latin America—Teachers' Unions

In several Latin American countries, teachers' unions have become more active. In Bolivia, the National Urban Teachers' Federation promoted a number of work stoppages of 2 or 3 days' duration in September and maintained a call for a nationwide teachers' strike while carrying on negotiations with the Government. Grievances included pay reduction, delays in meeting experienced teachers' payrolls, and a failure to pay nearly 400 new teachers for 4 months. Salary demands included a 90-percent raise in the beginning pay, increases in pay increments for seniority, and an extra month's pay (the so-called 14th month bonus) in addition to the traditional year-end bonus equal to a month's salary.

In El Salvador, the teachers' union voted for a 3-day work stoppage beginning October 2, and the Government announced a 2-day suspension of classes for October 2 and 3. Subsequently, the Government announced the termination of the primary school year, which normally would have ended several weeks later. (The school year in Latin America varies from country to country, but it usually begins in January or February and ends in October or November.) The teachers' union demanded continuance of the present retirement pension plan (100 percent of the highest salary

received, after 30 years' service, without age restriction). The Government proposed pensions of 80 percent of the highest salary received, after 40 years' service, at the minimum age of 60; health, life, and accident insurance; construction of an oceanside recreation center for teachers; and creation of a Department of Teachers' Welfare in the Ministry of Education.

In Uruguay, secondary school teachers held three work stoppages of 1 or 2 days' duration because of a month's delay in meeting their payroll beyond the usual 30-day lag. Students demonstrated to emphasize their demand for a larger appropriation for the national university.

Argentina-Social Welfare

The Government, while continuing the wage freeze which has been in effect since March, recently announced an increase in benefits under two social welfare laws. First, the maximum severance allowances for all workers under the 1934 law on dismissals was increased from 5,000 to 20,000 pesos (\$14.30 to \$57.20) for each year of service; and the scope of the law was expanded to include all commercial employees in private banks, insurance companies, and savings and loan associations. Second, monthly family allowances to workers (except those in industrial and state enterprises) were increased from 2,250 to 2,700 pesos (\$6.44 to \$7.82) for each dependent. Employers of workers benefiting from this increase will have their rate of mandatory monthly contributions to the family allowance fund reduced from 12 to 11 percent of the worker's pay.

Brazil-Workmen's Compensation

Industrial accident insurance, which has been mandatory since 1944, for all workers, including domestic and farm workers, was made a monopoly of the social security system by a bill passed by the Congress on August 21. Heretofore, this type of insurance for all except transportation, cargo, and merchant marine workers could be underwritten in any of three ways—through social security, by cooperatives, or by private companies. The bill also increased permanent disability pensions by 20 per-

^{*}Prepared in the Office of Foreign Labor and Trade, Bureau of Labor Statistics, on the basis of material available in early October.

cent and substituted monthly for lump-sum payments in cases of temporary disability.

South Vietnam-Minimum Wages

An estimated 20,000 workers—mostly women—in the textile, handicrafts, and other industries are to receive increases, retroactively to July 1, in minimum wage rates amounting to 25 percent in Saigon, 85 percent or more in other areas, and 150 percent in major northern cities such as Hue, Da-Nang, and Cam-Ranh. The new rates are designed to provide adjustment for the rising cost of living, particularly in the northern cities, and to raise the wages of the workers involved to the levels of those in other occupations.

The highest new minimum rate for men is 130 piasters (\$1.10) a day for Da-Nang, Cam-Rahn, and the province of Khanh Hoa, which adjoins Cam-Ranh; women in the same areas will receive 114.40 piasters (\$0.96) a day. In Saigon, the new minimum is 100 piasters (\$0.84) for men and 88 piasters (\$0.74) for women. The lowest minimum—92 piasters (\$0.78) a day for men and 80.90 piasters (\$0.68) for women—apply to outlying provinces.

U.S.S.R.—Living Conditions

In an attempt to improve living and working conditions, the Government and the Communist Party adopted two significant decisions in mid-September. One provides for the expansion of services to the public by the establishment of more laundries, repair shops, public baths, and other consumer service facilities, and for the training of the required personnel for these services. The other directs members of Government, party, trade union, and other public bodies to carry on a regular check on whether workers' complaints addressed (by letter or in person) to managements of enterprises and establishments receive prompt and careful consideration.

United Kingdom—Dock Labor

Decasualization—regular employment instead of daily hiring—was established at Britain's docks

effective September 18. This reform, agreed upon by Government, employer, and trade union representatives, allows employers flexibility in assigning tasks to stevedores and dockers and closer control over their worktime. It terminates casual hiring, restrictive practices, and jurisdictional rivalries. Workers will get not only employment security but also higher wages, sick pay, and pensions. Earnings under the new system will average about \$70 per week, with guaranteed minimums of \$47.60 for the London area and \$42 for the provinces. Certain problems will result—for the employers from the pledge of regular employment, for the workers from modernization.

France—Development Areas

In September, the Government issued a set of ordonnances increasing the cash incentives offered earlier in the year to industrial employers willing to move their plants to, or set up new facilities in, regions with heavy unemployment or otherwise economically underdeveloped. The incentives were increased by 25 percent, and the maximum amounts a single firm may receive were raised. In addition, to encourage decentralization, the Government offered incentives to service industries to move outside the Paris zone. The areas which will benefit most are the North, Lorraine, the Loire region, and the west coast from Britanny to the Vendée area.

Italy—Labor Force

The labor force in mid-1967 was composed of only 38 percent of the population as compared with 43.8 percent in 1959. Italian officials ascribe this downward trend to several factors. First, young people are remaining in school longer, as seems to have been the case in the year ending in June 1967, when the number of persons seeking their first job decreased from the previous year by 15 percent. The second factor is continuing technological change, which affects older workers causing them to retire early (in many cases with the encouragement of their employers), women who returned to the role of homemaker, emigrants, and those who cease looking for work.

Summaries of Recent Studies

Following are highlights of some recently completed studies. Dates of publication are given where available.

Work Experience in 1966

Data from the annual survey of work experience of the population indicates that the number of individuals who worked at some time during the year rose to 86.3 million in 1966 from 83.9 million in 1965. The number of persons working all year at full-time jobs increased by 1.7 million to 50 million. As in other years, a much smaller proportion of nonwhite than white workers were employed at full-time jobs all year in 1966. The number of persons working at part-time jobs increased by 600,000 to 16 million, one-third of whom were employed year round.

Unemployment of at least 1 week's duration dropped by 750,000, to 11.4 million in 1966. The proportion of nonwhites reporting unemployment (22 percent) was about twice the proportion of whites (12 percent). Of the workers under age 25, about 21 percent reported they had been unemployed at some time during 1966 compared with about 11 percent of those over 25. Among young workers (under 25), nearly one-third of the nonwhites and one-fifth of the whites were out of work for 1 week or more. Although the number of women reporting unemployment remained close to the 1965 mark, the number of men dropped by 11 percent. The decline among men is due largely to a growing demand for full-time, year-round workers. These greater manpower requirements, however, did not similarly reduce the total number of women who were jobless, but rather drew significant numbers of women into the labor force.

A full report will appear in the January Monthly Labor Review.

Training Low-Skill Workers

As part of a Manpower Administration experimental and demonstration program, a project conducted by Skill Advancement, Inc., upgraded

about 1,800 low-skill, low-wage workers of 65 New York City employers (mainly hospitals and plastics and electric components industries). Trainees were guaranteed an 8- to 10-percent wage increase and promotions upon completion of a 40-hour course over a 5-week period. Company training personnel were also trained so that upgrading activities could continue. The project has been extended for another year and an attempt will be made to expand to other areas including shoe manufacturing, investment houses, and insurance firms.

Reports on the first year's experience are available from the Manpower Administration's Office of Special Manpower Programs.

Wages of Communications Workers

The latest annual BLS report on wages of employees of the Nation's principal communications carriers, expected to be available in January, indicates that the basic wage rates of the 724,000 employees (excluding officials and managerial assistants) covered by the study averaged \$3.13 an hour in late 1966—an increase of 3.3 percent from the previous year. The study was based on annual reports submitted to the Federal Communications Commission and included 53 telephone carriers with annual operating revenues exceeding \$1 million and engaged in interstate or foreign communication service, the Western Union Telegraph Co., and six international telegraph carriers engaged in nonvocal communications and having annual operating revenues exceeding \$50,000.

Ninety-six percent of the workers covered by the study were employees of telephone carriers, who averaged \$3.14 an hour in December 1966, or 3.3 percent higher than in December 1965. Employment during the 1-year period increased nearly 7 percent.

Regionally, average wages in 1966 ranged from \$2.73 an hour in the Southeast to \$3.37 in the Middle Atlantic. Averages in the other regions were South Central \$2.78, North Central \$2.94, Mountain \$3.02, Chesapeake \$3.08, New England \$3.15, Great Lakes \$3.20, and Pacific \$3.31.

Women constituted nearly three-fifths of the telephone-carrier work force and were employed largely as telephone operators and in clerical jobs. Experienced switchboard operators, virtually all women, averaged \$2.27 an hour, and nonsupervisory clerical employees (129,519 women and 9,417 men) \$2.44. Averages for some of the numerically important jobs predominantly staffed by men were: Exchange repairmen, \$3.66; cable splicers, \$3.45; PBX and station installers, \$3.36; and central office repairmen, \$3.34.

Employees of the Western Union Telegraph Co. accounted for nearly all of the remaining workers covered by the study. Straight-time rates of pay of the company's nonmessenger employees averaged \$3.06 an hour in October 1966, an increase of 5.9 percent since October 1965. During the year, the average rates of pay for motor messengers increased from \$2.12 to \$2.22 an hour, whereas the average for foot and bicycle messengers, many of whom were part-time employees, remained unchanged at \$1.30. Employment was up 4 percent between October 1965 and October 1966.

Men made up nearly three-fifths of the work force and tended to be concentrated in different jobs than women. Among the job categories in which men predominated, average rates in 1966 were \$3.47 an hour for traffic testing and regulating employees, \$3.38 for subscribers' equipment maintainers, and \$3.09 for linemen and cablemen. Nonsupervisory clerical employees and experienced telegraph operators (except Morse operators), two numerically important categories largely staffed by women, averaged \$2.71 and \$2.40.

Flour Milling and Cigar Manufacturing

Separate surveys of wages and supplementary benefits in the flour-milling and eigar-manufacturing industries were conducted by BLS in early 1967. Although the products differ greatly, the two industries have some common characteristics. They are both highly mechanized; each has a relatively small work force; and both have had an

almost uninterrupted employment decline for a number of years, while output has increased largely as the result of new and improved manufacturing methods.

The industries differ, however, in a number of respects. Flour mills are located in nearly all sections of the country, being most heavily concentrated in the Great Lakes and Middle West region. while cigar plants are located almost entirely in the Middle Atlantic and Southeast regions, with heavy concentrations in Florida and Pennsylvania. Men constitute nearly all of the work force in flour mills: three-fourths of the workers in cigar plants are women. Almost all flour-milling workers were paid time rates, whereas about three-fifths of the cigar workers were paid according to the number of units produced. Four-fifths of the workers in flour mills were in establishments having agreements with labor organizations, compared with slightly one-half of those in cigar plants. Finally, the average hourly wage of flour-milling workers was substantially higher than the average wage of cigar workers.

	Number of produc- tion workers	Average hourly earnings 1
Flour mills, February 1967	12, 565	\$2, 56
Great Lakes	4, 047	2.77
Middle West	2, 514	2, 60
Buffalo, N.Y.	1,023	3, 16
Kansas City, KansMo	500	2, 79
Cigar plants, March 1967	16, 552	1.72
Middle Atlantic	7, 595	1.74
Southeast	6, 645	1.67
Scranton and Wilkes-Barre-		
Hazleton, Pa	3, 657	1.79
York County, Pa	928	1.64
Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla	3, 137	1.68

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

Flour Mills. The February 1967 average for production workers in flour mills (\$2.56) was 15 percent above the average recorded in November 1961 (\$2.22), when a similar survey was conducted.² Individual earnings of all but about 2 percent of the 12,565 workers covered by the 1967 survey were within a range of \$1.40 to \$3.50 an hour; earnings of the middle half of the workers ranged from \$2.28 to \$2.95. Average earnings for production workers were higher in metropolitan areas than in smaller communities (\$2.68 compared with \$2.32) and higher in mills with 100 employees or more than in smaller mills (\$2.77 compared with \$2.28). For jobs studied separately, hourly earnings averages ranged from \$3.39 for millwrights

¹Reports for selected areas of industry concentration have been issued and are available upon request. (Buffalo and Kansas City for flour milling; Scranton and Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton, Pa., York County, Pa., and Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla., for cigar manufacturing.) Final reports, providing national and regional tabulations, are expected to be available by early 1968.

²The survey included establishments with 8 workers or more. See *Monthly Labor Review*, September 1962, pp. 1024–25.

³ The survey included establishments employing 20 workers or more and primarily engaged in milling flour or meal from gain, except rice, i.e., industry 2041 as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, U.S. Bureau of the Budget (1957).

to \$2.33 for feed packers. Material handling laborers and janitors—two numerically important jobs—averaged \$2.39 and \$2.53 an hour, respectively. Virtually all production workers were in mills providing paid holidays, usually 8 or 9 annually, and paid vacations, most commonly 1 week's pay after 1 year of service, 2 weeks' after 2 years, 3 weeks' after 10 years, and 4 or 5 weeks' after 20 years. Life, sickness and accident, hospitalization, surgical, and medical insurance, and retirement pension benefits (other than social security) were provided by mills employing three-fourths or more of the industry's production workers.

Cigar Plants. Average hourly earnings for production workers in cigar plants in March 1967 (\$1.72) were 12 percent higher than in April-May 1964 (\$1.54), the date of a similar study. All but 4 percent of the 16,552 production workers covered by the March 1967 survey 5 earned between \$1.40 and \$2.50 an hour, with the middle half of the workers earning from \$1.51 to \$1.84. At the lower end of the array, nearly a fourth of the workers earned less than \$1.50 and two-fifths earned less than \$1.60.6 Workers in metropolitan areas averaged slightly more than those in other areas—\$1.72 and \$1.69, respectively. The average for workers in plants with collective bargaining agreements was \$1.76, compared with \$1.68 for workers in plants without such agreements. Averages also varied by plant size: \$1.55 for plants with 8-99 workers, \$1.72 for plants with 100-499 workers, and \$1.74 for plants with 500 workers or more. Averages for

⁴ For an account of the earlier survey, see *Monthly Labor Review*, March 1965, pp. 312-14.

jobs studied separately ranged from \$2.60 for maintenance machinists to \$1.52 for janitors. Cigarmaking-machine operators on one-position machines, numerically the largest of the jobs studied separately, averaged \$1.68 an hour. A large majority of the workers were in plants providing paid holidays, usually 6 or 7 a year, and paid vacations, typically 1 week's pay after 1 year of service, 2 weeks' after 5 years, and 3 weeks' after 15 years or more. Life, hospitalization, and surgical insurance was provided to at least seventenths of the workers, but slightly less than half of the workers were in plants providing private pension benefits.

Early Retirement

Beginning with the December 1967 issue, the Social Security Bulletin will publish an expanded series of data on monthly cash benefit awards under the old age, survivors, disability and health insurance (OASDHI) program. This data will permit more significant comparisons between awards reduced for early retirement and those not reduced.

The purpose of the new series is to reflect more realistically the extent of early retirement. Up to this time, the data on retirement benefit awards have shown reduced benefits as a proportion of the total. With the substantial rise in the total number of retirement benefit awards as a result of the health insurance program and the growing number of conversions and transitional (age 72) benefits, the relationship to total awards is no longer meaningful. The new series will relate the number of early retirements only to those benefit awards that are currently payable and presumably awarded for actual retirement. The adjusted figures will therefore exclude conversions, transitional awards, and conditional and deferred awards.

 $^{^5}$ The survey included establishments with 8 workers or more and primarily engaged in manufacturing cigars, industry 2121 as defined in the 1957 $SIC\ Manual$.

⁶ The Federal minimum wage for manufacturing establishments engaged in interstate commerce was raised from \$1.25 to \$1.40 an hour, effective February 1, 1967, and will go to \$1.60 an hour, effective February 1, 1968.

Significant Decisions in Labor Cases*

Strikes by Public Employees

A New York State court ruled ¹ that mass resignations by teachers constituted a strike in violation of a State law prohibiting strikes by public employees. Holding the teachers' local union and its president in criminal contempt for violation of an injunction, the court fined the local \$150,000, and sentenced the president to serve 15 days in jail and pay a \$250 fine.

Pursuant to New York's Taylor Act which prohibits strikes by State employees and directs the head of the agency involved to seek judicial relief, the New York City Board of Education sought and obtained an order to enjoin the United Federation of Teachers from striking, after a "purported 40,000" of the city's teachers had "resigned."

In answer to the union's contention that its members were not striking, the court stated that the "resignations" had been neither individually executed nor delivered to the Board of Education but to the union. It found that the "defendants in contending that a strike is not the same as the so-called resignations, are urging a distinction without a difference."

Regarding the issue of antigovernment strike, the court said: "From time immemorial, it has been a fundamental principle that a government employee may not strike. In this sensitive area, neither labor—the public employee—nor management—the government agency—in their mutual interdependence can afford the indulgence of arbitrary self-interest at the expense of the public."

Labor Relations

Conflict of Interest. In a case remanded by an appeals court, the National Labor Relations Board held ² that loans by an international union's trust fund to a company in competition with one whose employees were represented by a local affiliate of the international did not create a conflict of in-

terest. The local was not disqualified as the representative of the second company's employees. The Board, however, refused to establish "general standards" of propriety in union actions of this nature.

The employer refused to bargain with a certified local, alleging that a conflict of interest had arisen when the pension fund of the international union with which the local was affiliated made sizable loans to the employer's competitor. The employer claimed that the union's interest in protecting its loan conflicted with its duty to his employees.

The Board ruled that there was no disqualifying connection between the local and the granting of the loans by the pension fund. A U.S. court of appeals, however, held that the mere absence of a connection between the local and the granting of the loans did not necessarily preclude the possibility of a conflict of interest. Returning the case to the NLRB for further consideration, the court held that the Board should examine the facts to determine whether there existed an "innate" or "proximate" danger that the international might, through its constitutional powers, subject the local to control that would affect the conduct of its bargaining activities.

Upon reconsideration, the Board found that the international union's constitution granted it some powers which could conceivably be used to influence the bargaining activity of the local, but that these powers were generally of a limited nature. The local, it said, constitutes the "initiating and pervasive force" in dealings with employers. It further found no evidence that the international had ever attempted to use its limited constitutional powers over the local. The Board concluded that the possibility of the international intervening and submerging the interests of the local to those

^{*}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.

¹Board of Education of City of New York v. Shanker and United Federation of Teachers, Local 2 (N.Y. Sup. Ct., October 4, 1967).

² David Buttrick Co. and Local 380, International Brotherhood of Teamsters (167 NLRB No. 58, September 19, 1967).

^{3 154} NLRB 1468.

⁴ NLRB v. David Buttrick Co., 361 F. 2d 300 (1966).

of the fund was too remote to disqualify the local as a bargaining representative.

The Board shared the appeals court's concern over the possibility that the conflict between protection of union fund investments and employee representation may in the future arise with increasing frequency, particularly in the area of pension funds. But it held that at present no general standards can be set to govern such situations since "data necessary to devise broad guidelines are not yet available."

Supreme Court

Labor Cases Accepted for Review. Beginning its new term, the U.S. Supreme Court recently accepted two labor relations cases for review, while rejecting 27 others. The cases to be reviewed are briefly summarized below.

In United States Insurance Co. of America v. NLRB,⁵ the company categorized certain agents as "independent contractors" and refused to bargain with their union. However, the Board found the agents to be employees, and said the company was in violation of section 8(a)(5) of the Labor Management Relations Act because it had refused to bargain. The court of appeals set aside the Board's order as not supported by substantial evidence. Whether or not the court exceeded the bounds of judicial review, and whether the agents are "employees" or "independent contractors," are the issues before the Supreme Court.

In Avco Corp. v. Aero Lodge 735, IAM, a State court issued a temporary injunction against a union on strike in violation of a no-strike clause. The union obtained removal of the suit to a Federal district court, where the injunction was dissolved as being barred by the Norris-LaGuardia Act. The company sought remand to the State court on the basis that its claim for relief did not arise under Federal law within the meaning of the Removal Act, but rather was founded on breach of contract

under State law. An identical question had been presented to the court of appeals (C.A. 3) in American Dredging Co. v. Local 25, Marine Division, IUOE, and the case was remanded to the State court on the same grounds urged here by the Avco Corp. In the present case, the appeals court (C.A. 6) declined to follow the American Dredging holding that the dispute was preempted by Federal law (LMRA) and that the Norris-La-Guardia Act did not deny the Federal courts' jurisdiction; but it did deny both State or Federal courts the authority to issue an injunction in this situation. In short, the issues presented are whether a suit in a State court for an injunction to prohibit violation of a no-strike clause may be removed to a Federal court as a case arising under the laws of the United States, and whether a Federal court may void a prior injunction by a State court enforcing a no-strike clause.

Civil Rights Action

Parties Defendant. In a recent case, a Federal district court held ⁸ that only an employer, employment agency, or labor organization which had been named a respondent in charges filed with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) could be made a party defendant in a class action under the equal employment opportunity provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

The plaintiffs, four Negro job applicants, charged discrimination by an employer and a local union; they further contended that the local acted as the agent of the international union with which it was affiliated. They had previously filed charges with the EEOC against the local and the employer, but not against the international.

The court dismissed the complaint against the international union, but not against the employer or the local union, on the basis of section 706(e) of the act. It noted the holding of a U.S. court of appeals (C.A. 4) that, in a case in which the evidence showed one party to be the agent of another, charging the agent before the EEOC might be sufficient to allow the principal to be named as a party defendant. However, the court held, the evidence produced in the present case indicated that the local was not an agent of the international union.

⁵ 371 F. 2d 316 (C.A. 7, 1966).

⁶ 376 F. 2d 337 (C.A. 6, 1967); see Monthly Labor Review, August 1967, p. 60.

⁷338 F. 2d 837 (C.A. 3, 1964), cert. den. 380 U.S. 935 (1965).

⁸ Moody v. Albemarle Paper Co. (D.C.—E.D.N.C., July 6, 1967).

⁹ Mickel v. South Carolina State Employment Service (C.A. 4, May 3, 1967).

Chronology of Recent Labor Events

October 2, 1967

A VOLUNTARY ARBITRATION AWARD between a majority of the Nation's railroads and five unions representing about 60,000 nonoperating railroad workers provided a maximum of \$7 a day for meals and lodging expenses. (See p. 56, this issue.)

October 7

In the first such affiliation involving privately employed physicians, ship's surgeons on the Grace Lines voted 6 to 3 to designate the National Maritime Union as their collective bargaining agent.

October 8

THE UNITED AUTO WORKERS voted to raise strike dues in support of strikes then in being at Ford Motor Co., Caterpillar Tractor Co., and other companies. A special convention voted an immediate increase to \$25 from \$5 a month for workers in plants where the average hourly straight-time rate is \$3 or more and to \$15 a month where the average is less than \$3, with certain exceptions for some low-wage workers. The convention also voted to institute a new permanent formula after the emergency is declared over by UAW board members.

October 9

NEARLY 2,000 nonacademic employees voted to accept a contract negotiated earlier by AFSCME Local 138 and Ohio State University. The contract provides for a revision of the grievance procedure and improved benefits. While no improvement in pay was specified, the union and the University agreed to conduct a joint wage and salary study for future adjustments. The agreement ended a 5-day strike actively supported by some students and faculty. (See p. 58, this issue.)

October 11

Functions of the Missile Sites Labor Commission, created in 1961 by E.O. 10946, were transferred to the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.

October 13

AN AGREEMENT reached earlier by the Prudential Insurance Co. and the Insurance Workers, ending a 5-day strike,

was ratified by 17,000 company agents. The 2-year contract specified a \$6-a-week pay increase and improved fringe benefits. (See p. 58, this issue.)

October 19

PIMA MINING Co. and local unions reached agreement on a 3-year contract retroactive to August 31 and covering about 650 workers. The settlement provides a 13.7-cent-anhour wage increase for each of the 3 years. Unlike the major copper producers—still on strike—Pima had continued operations beyond the August 31 contract expiration date, while negotiations were carried on with a group of unions led by the Steelworkers. (See p. 58, this issue.)

October 22

NEW YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION 6 and the Printers Section of the Printing Industries of Metropolitan New York, representing about 380 commercial printing concerns, agreed on a 3-year contract covering 6,700 workers. Provided are wage increases of 8½ percent the first year and 6½ percent during each of the second and third years. The settlement went into effect immediately upon ratification, thus superseding the previous agreement which was to expire November 14. (See p. 56, this issue.)

October 23

INDEPENDENT STEEL HAULERS voted to accept a settlement recommended by an interstate mediation panel, affecting about 20,000 owner-operator Teamsters in seven States. The accord, to which a group of about 150 trucking companies also agreed, calls for a payment of \$13.70 for each hour after four of waiting time, of which \$10 would go to the haulers and \$3.70 to the trucking companies. The settlement ended a wildcat strike, often marked by violence, which began September 12. (See p. 55, this issue.)

October 25

THE UNITED AUTO WORKERS and the Ford Motor Co. reached agreement on a 3-year contract affecting about 160,000 skilled and production workers. Skilled workers will receive a wage increase of 50 cents an hour and production workers 20 cents an hour, plus a 3-percent annual wage increase in the second and third years. The settlement ended a strike beginning September 6. (See p. 53, this issue.)

October 26

A 3-YEAR CONTRACT providing a 6-percent wage increase this year and 3 percent during each of the next 2 years was negotiated between the Caterpillar Tractor Co. and the United Auto Workers covering about 25,000 workers at 7 of 8 plants. The agreement ended a strike which began October 1. (See p. 54, this issue.)

Major Agreements Expiring in January

This is a listing of collective bargaining agreements ending during the month and includes almost all agreements $^{\rm 1}$ covering 1,000 workers or more.

Company and location	Industry	Union ²	Number of workers
Allied Chemical Corp., Nitrogen Division (Hopewell, Va.) American Can Co. (Interstate)	ChemicalsFabricated metal products.	Mine Workers, District 50 (Ind.)Steelworkers	1, 00 14, 88
American Machine & Foundry Co. (Brooklyn, N.Y.)	Machinery Miscellaneous	Auto Workers	1, 10 1, 75
Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., Seattle Northwest. Tacoma and Mountain Pacific Chapters (Washington).	Services. Construction	Carpenters	15, 00
Auto Specialities Manufacturing Co. (Michigan)	Communication	Electrical Workers (IBEW)	1, 20
fornia). Caterpillar Tractor Co. (Joliet, Ill.) Lentral Foundry Co. (Holt, Ala.) Champion Spark Plug Co. (Interstate) Chicago Newspaper Publishers Assn. (Chicago, Ill.)	Machinery Primary metals Electrical products Printing and pub-	Machinists Molders Auto Workers Typographical Union	4, 20 1, 70 3, 30 1, 20
Continental Can Co. (Interstate)	lishing. Fabricated metal	Steelworkers	13, 50
Continental Motors Corp. (Muskegon, Mich.)	products. Machinery	Auto Workers	3, 80
Federal Department Stores (Detroit, Mich.)	Retail tradeFood products	Clothing Workers Meat Cutters	2, 50 1, 80
General Aniline and Film Corp., Dyestuff and Chemical Division (Linden, N.J.).	Chemicals	Distillery Workers	1, 2
den, N.3.). Alass Container Manufacturers Institute, Inc., production and maintenance workers (Interstate).	Stony, clay, and glass products.	Glass Bottle Blowers	26, 0
Harbor District Tavern and Restaurant Assn. (San Pedro, Calif.)	Restaurants	Hotel and Restaurant Employees	1, 2
-A ³ Bakeries (New York area) -A ³ Hotel and restaurant industry (California) -A ³ Pineapple companies (Honolulu, Hawaii, area) -A ³ Retail and wholesale bakeries, production and office employees (Greater New York area)	Food products Food products Food products	Bakery and Confectionery Workers (Ind.)	5, 00 3, 00 6, 00 2, 00
nternational Nickel Co. (Huntington, W. Va.)	Primary metals	Steelworkers	1, 9
Kaiser Jeep Corp. (Toledo, Ohio)	Transportation equipment. Machinery	Auto Workers	6, 50
Xorvette, E. J., Inc. (New York) Los Angeles Markets Arbitration Association (Los Angeles, Calif.) Lear Siegler, Inc. Instrument Div. (Wyoming)	Retail trade Wholesale trade Controlling instru-	Retail Clerks Teamsters (Ind.) Auto Workers	3, 8, 1, 50 1, 50
Long Beach and Orange County Restaurant Assn. (California)	ments. Restaurants	Hotel and Restaurant Employees	4,0
Macy, R. H. and Company, 5 Stores (New York)deInerney Spring and Wire (Grand Rapids, Mich.)	Retail trade Fabricated metal	Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union_ Auto Workers	8, 5 1, 0
Mead Corporation (Kingsport, Tenn.) Metropolitan Body Co. (Bridgeport, Conn.)	products. Paper Transportation	Mine Workers, District 50 (Ind.)Auto Workers	1, 0 1, 0
fetropolitan Garage Board of Trade, Inc. (Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx, N.Y.).	equipment. Automobile services	Teamsters (Ind.)	3, 5
National Lock Co. (Rockford, Ill.)	Fabricated metal products.	Auto Workers	2, 9
Northern Illinois Gas Co., production and maintenance (Illinois)	Utilities	Electrical Workers (IBEW)	1,5
outboard Marine Corp., Gale Products Div. (Galesburg, Ill.)	Machinery	Machinists	1, 2
hilip Morris, Inc. (Louisville, Ky.)	Tobacco manu- factures.	Tobacco Workers	1, 2
Philip Morris, Inc., year-round employees (Richmond, Va.)	Tobacco manu- factures.	Tobacco Workers	1, 9
rinting Industries of Philadelphia, Inc., Allied Printing Employers Assn. (Philadelphia, Pa.).	Printing and publishing.	Bookbinders.	1, 2
Remington Arms Co. (Ilion, N.Y.)	Ordnance and accessories.	Employes' Mutual Assn., Ilion, N.Y. (Ind.)	1, 2
Revlon, Inc. (New Jersey)	Chemicals.	Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union.	1,6
hulton, Inc. (Clifton, N.J.) pecialty Bakery Owners of America, Inc. (New York, N.Y.) pecialty Bakery Owners of America, Inc. (New York, N.Y.) tandard Brands, Inc., Planters Peanuts Div. (Suffolk, Va.) unstrand Corporation (Rockford & Belvidere, Ill.)	Chemicals Retail trade Retail trade Food products Machinery	Teamsters (Ind.) Retail Clerks Retail Clerks Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union Auto Workers	1, 0 1, 0 1, 2 1, 2 1, 9
Utah Power and Light Co. (Interstate)	Utilities	Electrical Workers (IBEW)	1,5
Wisconsin Motor Corp. (West Allis, Wis.)	Machinery	Auto Workers	1,0

 $^{^1}$ Excludes government, airlines, and railroads. 2 Unions affiliated with AFL–CIO except where noted as independent (Ind.).

 $[\]ensuremath{^3}$ Industry area (group of companies signing same contract).

Developments in Industrial Relations*

LATE IN OCTOBER the Ford Motor Co. agreed with the Auto Workers on a 3-year contract ending a 7-week strike by 160,000 employees. The agreement increased wages, modified cost-of-living wage escalator provisions, and liberalized the supplemental unemployment benefits (SUB) plan in the direction of the Auto Workers' goal of a guaranteed annual wage. Following the Ford lead, Caterpillar Tractor Co. opened the 1967 round of agricultural implement bargaining with a 3-year settlement which ended a strike by 25,000 Auto Workers that began October 1. Transportation agreements also highlighted developments in the late September-October period. In trucking, nearly 44,000 Teamsters in the Eastern Conference were covered by agreements similar to the National Master Freight agreement reached earlier in the year. An arbitration awarded benefited some 60,-000 nonoperating railroad employees represented by five unions. In the maritime industry, the American Radio Association rejected a \$1.67-aday arbitration award granted under the "me too" clause of its contracts, with the union stating that continued use of the clause "will not serve the industry."

The strike against Ford Motor Co., walkouts by teachers in various parts of the Nation, and the continued strike against major copper producers were among the major factors contributing to the sharp increase in September strike activity over September 1966 and 1965 levels. Strike idleness amounted to 6,320,000 ¹ man-days, compared with 1,780,000 the previous September and 2,110,000 in September 1965. Idleness was 0.57 percent of the estimated total working time, compared with 0.16 percent in September 1966 and 0.20 percent in September 1965.

Automobiles

A 7-week strike by 160,000 automobile workers against the Ford Motor Co. ended on October 25 with ratification of a 3-year contract that provided substantial wage increases, including extra in-

creases for skilled workers and liberalized supplementary unemployment provisions, in such a way that, according to the union, "a guaranteed annual income" was achieved. Resumption of fullscale production was delayed by bargaining on local issues.

Wages were increased 20 cents an hour effective immediately, with a 3-percent increase (9.5 to 17 cents) in November 1968, and another 3 percent (10 to 17.5 cents) effective in November 1969. Skilled workers, who at the union's 1966 convention won the right to veto a proposed contract, received an additional 30 cents an hour in the first year. The spread between the minimum and the maximum rates for skilled trades jobs was set at a uniform 20 cents with the maximum attainable in 5-cent steps. The cost-of-living escalator clause was substantially modified, by providing annual, instead of quarterly reviews, and by instituting minimum and maximum limits on the size of the adjustments. Reviews will be made in September of both 1968 and 1969, and adjustment will be based on a comparison of the Consumer Price Index average for May, June, and July with the average for the same months of the prior year. Each will be for a minimum of 3 cents and a maximum of 8 cents.2 In return for the conversion to annual reviews and for the maximum limits, the company agreed that any additional amounts that would have resulted from a continued use of the previous clause will be reflected in the contract to be negotiated in 1970. Eighteen cents of the previous 23-cent allowance was incorporated into base rates and it was agreed that cost-of-living payments will now be paid by separate quarterly checks beginning in December 1968.

The liberalized SUB plan raised benefits to 95 percent of an employee's weekly take-home pay, minus a \$7.50 deduction for job-related expenses that would not be incurred by laid-off employees. The plan previously provided weekly benefits, which, when combined with State unemployment payments, equaled 62 percent of earnings, with a maximum subbenefit of \$50 plus \$1.50 for each of up to four dependents, for not more than 52 weeks. Under the revised plan, the duration of

^{*}Prepared in the Division of Wage Economics, Bureau of Labor Statistics, on the basis of published material available in late October.

¹ 1967 figures are preliminary.

² Ford employees received a total of 18 cents under the previous agreements, compared with 16 cents possible under the new contract.

SUB payments would range up to 52 weeks, with the number of weeks to be determined by combining the individual employee's credit units available under existing provisions with those available under the new Guaranteed Annual Income Credit Plan, which provides for credit units based on length of service.3 GAIC determinations will be made in December 1968 and annually thereafter. The plan would continue to be financed by company contributions of 5 cents an hour, with payments ceasing after the SUB fund reaches its specified maximum level. If the fund shrinks below the maximum level, company payments would resume at 6 or 7 cents an hour, depending on the fund's level. Previously, the 5-cent contribution continued after the fund reached its maximum, with the "spillover" used to finance Christmas bonuses ranging from \$25 to \$100 (the last such bonus will be paid in 1967). Scheduled and unscheduled short-week benefits (payable for hours short of 40 a week) were increased to 80 percent of hourly pay, including cost-of-living (instead of 50 percent for unscheduled short workweeks and 75 percent when scheduled).

Featuring an improved pension plan was the introduction of a provision relating pension scales to hourly rates of pay. A \$1 increase in benefit payments to \$5.25 a month for each year of service was effective the first year, and, on January 1, 1969, pensions were to be increased to \$5.50, \$5.75, and \$6 a month, depending on pay rates. In 1968 pensions for those already retired were to increase by \$1 a month for each year of service, and retirees were given the option of using the \$1 to provide survivor benefits. Future retirees will have their pension reduced by 5 percent, instead of 10 percent, if they choose to provide a survivor benefit. Another pension improvement provided service credit for periods of illness or layoff. Disability provisions were also liberalized with a new extended disability plan added.

Other terms included the addition of a 10th paid holiday beginning in 1968, to provide a long weekend during the Christmas season. An 11th paid holiday will become effective in 1970, if the union agrees to waive 1 cent of any increase in the cost-of-living adjustment if the allowance has increased in excess of 6 cents. Three new brackets were added to the life insurance plan reflecting the higher rates for top-rated jobs, resulting in \$13,000 instead of \$11,500 maximum life insurance coverage;

the hospital-medical-surgical plan was improved and made uniform across the country by the adoption of a "National Account Plan" providing the same coverage as the Michigan Blue Cross-Blue Shield plan; and a prescription drug plan was established. "Transition benefits" for survivors of employees dying while covered by life insurance were increased to \$150 a month (from \$100) for 24 months. If the widow is 50 years of age or older at the time of her husband's death, "bridge benefits" will provide \$150 (instead of \$100) until she is eligible for social security, for a maximum of 10 years. Ford also agreed to assume the \$3-amonth cost of part B of medicare, and the cost of hospital-surgical-medical for the surviving spouse of a retiree or an employee who was eligible for retirement. Daily relief time for employees on certain operations in the car, truck, and tractor assembly plants was increased to 48 minutes (from 36).

Employees with less than 1 year's service became eligible for paid vacations for the first time—receiving 20 to 40 hours of pay depending on length of service. "Seniority" employees entering the Armed Forces would receive a prorated share of their following year's vacation and short-term "make-up" military duty pay was provided. Relocation allowances were increased and funeral leave pay (3 days) was extended to include the employee's stepparent, stepparent of current spouse, stepchild, and stepbrother or stepsister.

Farm Implements

The Caterpillar Tractor Co. followed the Ford breakthrough in the automobile industry by becoming the first farm implement company to reach agreement in the 1967 round of bargaining. A 3-year agreement covering 25,000 Automobile Workers was ratified on October 25, ending a strike that began October 1. Wage increases were similar to those at Ford, with a 17- to 51-cent-an-hour increase effective the first year and 3-percent increases effective the second and third years. A feature of the new contract was a new "income security" provision guaranteeing workers their

³ Regular credit units, each of which is worth 1 weekly SUB payment, are accrued at the rate of ½ unit for each week in which an employee receives work pay from Ford. The maximum accrual is 52 units. The GAIC entitlement is determined by applying the appropriate percentage (ranging from 25 percent for employees with 1 to 2 years of service to 100 percent for those with 7 years or more) to the difference between the employee's regular units and 52 GAIC units.

previous rate of pay in the event of a downgrade in job classification.

Following the Ford-UAW move toward a "guaranteed annual wage," workers laid off after being scheduled to work the first Monday of a month were guaranteed full pay for the rest of the month. In the event of a prolonged layoff, workers were guaranteed SUB benefits equal to their full take-home pay for from 3 to 7 weeks following the monthly guarantee. Afterwards, they would be entitled to SUB benefits providing 85 percent of takehome pay (instead of the previous 62 percent). Pensions were increased to \$7 a month for each year of credited service (instead of \$6), with the rate to be increased by a further amount up to \$1, depending on the employee's hourly rate, effective October 1, 1968. Present retirees received a \$1-amonth increase in their pensions for each year of credited service. The agreement was the company's first master contract with the Automobile Workers-covering six Caterpillar plants and the Ohio Gear Works Division of Towmotor Corp., a subsidiary of the company.

Other Metalworking

Annual 4.25-percent wage increases were provided in a 3-year agreement negotiated in September by Bucyrus-Erie, Inc., and the Steelworkers. The settlement, which affected 2,300 workers in Erie, Pa., Evansville, Ind., and South Milwaukee, Wis., also improved holiday, vacation, pension, and insurance provisions. Bucyrus-Erie manufactures earthmoving equipment.

A 100-day strike by 3,500 employees of 200 steel fabricating shops in New York City ended on October 8 when members of Iron Workers Local 455 ratified a contract with the Allied Building Metal Industries. The 3-year agreement provided hourly wage increases of 26 cents effective immediately, 24 cents in 1968, and 25 cents in 1969, and increased the employer contributions to health and welfare and pension funds. The previous hourly wage scale was \$3.60.

A 36-day strike against the Magnavox Co. of Fort Wayne, Ind., ended in early October when members of the Allied Industrial Workers ratified a 33-month contract (2,000 salaried employees continued work during the walkout). The settlement, which affected 1,400 workers, provided two

10-cent-an-hour wage increases, one effective immediately and the other effective June 1, 1968, an 8-cent increase effective June 1, 1969, an additional paid half holiday (bringing the total to 8), a fourth week of vacation after 20 years of service, improved pension and insurance plans, and 3 days of paid funeral leave, instead of 1 day.

Food

In late August, after 3 weeks of negotiations. the American Bakery and Confectionery Workers (AFL-CIO) reached agreement with National Biscuit Co. on a 2-year contract covering 9,000 employees in 13 plants in nine States. The contract provided a 15-cent-an-hour wage increase on September 1 and a 12-cent increase effective September 1, 1968. Employees in some plants also received classification or geographic wage adjustments. The settlement also specified a fifth week of vacation after 25 years of service effective in 1969; a 19-cent-an-hour, instead of 16, employer contribution to the pension fund effective September 1, 1968 to finance an increase in the normal pension to \$175 a month from \$150; a \$3.15-amonth increase in the employer's welfare fund contribution; and improved insurance benefits.

In the meatpacking industry, the Schluderberg-Kurdle Co., Inc. (Esskay products) of Baltimore, Md., agreed in September, after a 12-day strike, on similar agreements with two unions, the Meat Cutters, representing 1,200 workers, and the Teamsters, representing 200. Departing from the industry pattern set at Armour and Co. last March,4 the agreements provided wage increases totaling 30 cents an hour, in 5-cent semiannual increments. The cost-of-living escalator clause was continued with employees guaranteed at least 15 cents an hour by September 30, 1970. Other terms included a fifth week of vacation after 25 years, with the service requirement reduced to 24 years in 1969, and to 23 years in 1970; an additional 4 hours of holiday pay beginning in 1968; and improved pension and insurance benefits. The Meat Cutters local also gained joint administration of welfare and pension funds, one of the chief points of dispute.

Two thousand employees of meatpacking companies in southern California were affected by an October settlement between the Meat Cutters and the Food Employers' Council. The 3-year agreement provided hourly wage increases of 17 cents

⁴ See Monthly Laber Review, May 1967, pp. 66-67.

effective October 1, 1967, 2 cents on April 1, 1968, 10 cents October 1, 1968, 2 cents April 1, 1969, and 10 cents October 1, 1969. Increments between job grades were increased by ½ cent effective October 1, 1968. The cost-of-living escalator clause was continued, subject to a maximum increase of 5 cents over the contract term. Improvements were made in pension, health and welfare, funeral leave, holiday, and vacation provisions.

Printing

About 6,700 employees of 380 commercial printing shops were affected by an October 13 settlement between the Printers League Section of the Printing Industries of Metropolitan New York and Local 6 of the Typographical Union. The 3-year agreement, negotiated a month before the expiration date of the previous contract, raised wages by 8½, 6½, and 6½ percent in the respective years. For day shift employees, this amounted to \$37.75 a week over the term.

The settlement also increased second- and third-shift differentials to 7 and 9 percent, respectively, from 5 percent; reduced the workweek for first-and second-shift employees to 34½ hours, from 35; established a displacement and relocation benefits plan in the second year, financed by an employer contribution of ½ of 1 percent of employee earnings; and established a research fund to finance a study of automation, to provide for training and retraining workers, and to promote the interests of the industry and its employees. Employer contributions were set at \$1 a week for each worker whenever the fund drops below \$100,000, continuing until a \$200,000 ceiling is reached.

Transportation

In late September, Teamsters in two areas agreed to contracts that were similar to the "National" agreement the union negotiated in May.⁵ Affected were 40,000 drivers and related employees in New York City-northern New Jersey, and 3,500 in Maine-New Hampshire-Vermont. In addition to the annual increases provided by the national settlement the latter agreement provided a 1-centwage increase an hour effective September 8, 1969, and 2 cents effective January 4, 1970, to reduce wage differentials in Southern New England.

With these two settlements the union's goal of national bargaining was brought close to realization, since both contracts expire March 31, 1970, the same date as the "National" contract. Chicago and Seattle are the major areas left where Teamster locals bargain more or less independently.

About 60,000 railroad nonoperating employees gained increased expense payments for work away from home as a result of an arbitration award announced in early October. Most of the major railroads and five unions 6 had resorted to arbitration in 1966, when they were unable to agree on changes in the expense payments. Provisions of the award included meal and lodging allowances of up to \$7 for each day that employees were unable to return to their home base, payment for the time and cost of traveling between work points, and standards of cleanliness and comfort for camp cars used for lodging workers.

The unions estimated that the award would raise costs by \$60 million a year; a carrier member of the panel disputed the figure, noting that the cost increase would vary from one railroad to another because previous practices differed.

Negotiating under a wage reopening provision, the Seafarers and 130 Atlantic and gulf coast shipping companies on September 26 agreed to extend their contract by 1 year to June 15, 1969, and to provide for wage bargaining in 1968. Terms of the pact, which was effective October 1, included a \$40-a-month increase for rated unlicensed seamen in oceangoing vessels, a 25-cent-an-hour increase in the base overtime rate for all seamen above the entry rating level, and a \$250, instead of \$175, normal monthly pension.

The American Radio Association in early October renounced the so-called "me too" clause ⁷ in its contracts with shipping associations and individual companies and offered to delete the clauses. William Steinberg, president of the union, said that a deletion proposal was being prepared for consideration by management because continued use of the clauses "will not serve the industry." The union's decision was based on the recent in-

⁵ See Monthly Labor Review, July 1967, pp. 59-60.

⁶The Railway Clerks, Signalmen, Maintenance of Way Employees, Hotel and Restaurant Employees, and Transportation-Communication Employees.

⁷See Monthly Labor Review, October 1967, pp. 60 and 61, September 1967, p. 60, and August 1967, p. 69, for earlier developments under "me too" clauses, which obligate employers to grant increases equal to any amount in excess of 3.2 percent a year gained by other seagoing unions.

creases in maritime labor costs resulting from the seemingly endless round of arbitration awards under the clauses.

In line with its decision, the union also announced that it would not accept the \$1.67-a-day increase awarded earlier to some of its members. The award, by arbitrator Herman A. Gray, applied to radio operators employed by nine steamship lines.

In August, arbitrator Israel Ben Scheiber had denied a "me too" increase sought for 800 radio operators employed by members of three associations.⁸

A 9-week violence-ridden wildcat strike by 15,000 owner-operators of steel hauling trucks ended in late October, when the workers ratified a settlement with the trucking firms for which they drive under contract. The stoppage reportedly grew out of dissatisfaction with provisions of the Teamsters National Master Freight agreement negotiated in May.⁹ (About 60 percent of the steel haulers are Teamsters members.)

Under the settlement, the trucking firms were required to seek the 5-percent rate boost that the Interstate Commerce Commission had already approved for some firms, and all firms were to seek another 5-percent boost early in 1968. This would increase driver earnings, since the men received 73 percent of the hauling fees paid to the trucking firms by steel companies.

In addition, the trucking companies agreed to charge steel companies \$13.70 an hour for time in excess of 4 hours spent by drivers waiting at mills for loading or unloading. Of this amount, \$10 (73 percent) would go to the owner-operators. Previously, there were no payments for waiting time, which was a key issue in the walkout. Drivers blamed the mills for the long waits, and the mills, in turn, blamed the drivers for not adhering to loading schedules.

Another important gain for the drivers was a formal assurance from the Teamsters that grievance procedures would be established.

In late September, the Air Line Pilots Association reached agreement with United Air Lines, Inc., on a 2-year contract for 3,900 stewardesses. Effective October 1, base pay ¹⁰ was increased \$10

to \$50 a month for domestic stewardesses, and \$6.60 to \$41.40 for stewardesses working Hawaiian routes and effective October 1, 1968, \$10 to \$30 a month for all stewardesses. The stewardesses also received lump-sum payments equal to 5 percent of gross earnings for the period from January 31, 1967 to October 31, 1967.

Incentive pay rates, which apply to flying hours in excess of 70 a month, were also increased as follows:

	Previous	Hourly rate effective			
	hourly rates	October 1, 1967	October 1, 1968		
Domestic operations:					
Piston planes	\$5.75	\$7.00	\$8.00		
Turbine planes	7.75	9.00	10.00		
Hawaiian operations:					
Piston planes	6. 45	8.00	9.00		
Turbine planes	8.75	10.00	11.00		

In addition, first stewardess pay, international stewardess pay, and stewards' station allowances were increased; vacations were improved by reducing the eligibility requirement for 23 days' vacation to 8 years, from 10, effective January 1, 1968, and by reducing the requirement for 30 days' time off to 15 years, from 20, effective January 1, 1967; and the company assumed the full cost of the sickness and accident insurance plan.

Trade

The San Francisco Retailers Council, representing 16 stores, and the Retail Clerks agreed during September on a 5-year contract covering 4,000 employees. The agreement provided a 10-cent-anhour wage increase retroactive to June 1, and wage increases of 7½ to 10 cents in January of both 1968 and 1969. Night and holiday pay were raised, vacations, pensions, and health and welfare were improved, and a reopening provision was included.

A 5-year agreement covering 2,000 workers concluded in mid-September between White Front Stores and the Retail Clerks ended a 49-day strike in southern California. The contract provided a 22½-cents-an-hour wage increase retroactive to July 1, and additional increases of 10 cents an hour in each of the next 4 years. The annual limit on cost-of-living escalator increases was lowered from 5 to 3 cents. Other terms included improvements in vacation, pension, and health and welfare benefits and, for 5-year employees, adoption of a provision for cash payments for unused portions of the existing 6 days' annual paid sick leave.

⁸ See Monthly Labor Review, November 1967, p. 59.

⁹ See Monthly Labor Review, July 1967, p. 59.

¹⁰ Base pay is the rate for stewardesses who fly 70 hours a month or are available for duty during the entire month.

About 2,800 Retail Clerks in southeastern Michigan were affected by an early October settlement with the Kroger Co. The settlement was preceded by 11- or 12-day strikes at 72 of the 104 company stores in the area. Terms of the 3-year contract included a 12- to 20-cent hourly wage increase, retroactive to April 15, and additional 10- to 14-cent increases in both 1968 and 1969, a seventh paid holiday, increased company contributions to the pension and health and welfare funds, establishment of a dental care plan, effective in 1968, and a sick benefits program, and improvements in the funeral leave provisions. The settlement was reported to be identical, except in sick leave provisions, to the one the union negotiated with the Independent Supermarket Association of Michigan in June.11

In the San Francisco Bay area, three Meat Cutters' locals representing 2,000 workers signed a 3-year agreement with the Pacific Coast Meat Jobbers Association. Wages were increased by 17 cents an hour effective October 1, with additional 12-cent increases in 1968 and 1969. The wage escalator clause was continued and fringe benefits were improved. The settlement was expected to set the pattern for a new contract involving 8,000 meatcutters in San Francisco Bay area retail stores.

Insurance

A 2-day strike by 17,000 agents of the Prudential Insurance Co. ended in late September when the company reached tentative agreement with the Insurance Workers International Union. The 2-year pact which was ratified October 13, provided a \$6 weekly wage increase and improvements in fringe benefits. Prior to the settlement, weekly earnings averaged \$166.

Mining

The first settlement in the 1967 round of copper bargaining was reached on October 13, but industry spokesmen disagreed on whether it would influence negotiations by major producers, where 42,000 workers represented by 20 unions have been on strike since mid-July. The disagreement resulted from the fact that the labor costs of the firm involved in the settlement, the Pima Mining Co. of Tucson, Ariz., are said to be not typical of the

industry. Pima open-pit mines copper, concentrates the ore, and sells it to refiners, unlike the major firms, which handle all the mining and processing steps.

The 3-year settlement with the Steelworkers and four other unions, which was valued at 75 cents an hour by the company, included 12- to 16-cent annual wage increases and improvements in pension and insurance benefits for 650 workers.

Pima was not struck when its contract expired on August 31 because the parties had agreed on full retroactivity of all the terms of the eventual settlement. In their talks with the major producers, the Steelworkers and about 19 other unions were reportedly seeking a 98-cent, 3-year package and the companies were offering 50 cents.

Government

In Columbus, Ohio, a 5-day strike by 1,900 Ohio State University blue-collar workers ended on October 9 when members of Local 138 of the State. County and Municipal Employees ratified a settlement. Although the agreement did not provide for an immediate wage increase, it did provide for an evaluation of wage scales and required the University to recommend approval by the State legislature of any wage increase found to be necessary. Other terms included group life and major medical insurance for all of the University's nonacademic employees, and basic hospital-medical coverage at no cost to employees earning less than \$5,000 a year. A grievance procedure including binding arbitration was established, as was a duescheckoff provision.

On September 12, the Wayne County (Michigan) Labor Relations Board and Local 23 of the State, County and Municipal Employees signed an agreement covering 1,400 Road Commission employees. The contract was expected to set the pattern for settlements affecting more than 6,000 other county employees. The agreement provided a 7-percent increase with a minimum increase of \$420 a year. Other provisions included an 11th paid holiday, increased longevity pay, and changes in overtime provisions. The contract also contained a no-strike clause, reportedly the first in a municipal contract in the State. Michigan law prohibits strikes by public employees.

¹¹ See Monthly Labor Review, September 1967, p. 75.

In California, the State Industrial Welfare Commission voted to increase the State minimum wage for women and minors to \$1.65 from \$1.30, and to reduce the maximum workweek for which employees can be paid at straight-time rates to 40, from 48 hours, effective February 1, 1968. The new minimum wage applied to nearly all industries, including farms employing five workers or more, although the workweek reduction did not apply to farming. Domestic workers were not covered by the new standard, but the Commission voted to set up machinery to establish a minimum wage for them. The special rate for working students was raised from \$1.05 and \$1.10 to \$1.35 an hour.

Construction

A September settlement between the Bricklayers and Cement Masons and the Michigan Road Builders Association provided a 3-year package worth about \$1.90.

A late September settlement between the Pipefitters in Houston, Tex., and the Mechanical Contractors Association, the Construction Employers Association, and the Gulf Coast Construction Contractors provided a 3-year, \$1.50 package for about 4,500 workers.

Also in the Houston area, the Bricklayers settled with the Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., the Contractor Employers Association, and the Masonry Contractors Association. The 3-year contract affecting 1,000 workers provided a \$1.45 package.

Recent construction settlements included 5-year agreements between the General Contractors Labor Association and the Carpenters and Laborers unions in Honolulu, Hawaii. The Carpenters' settlement, which was preceded by a 2-week strike, provided a \$2.25 package for 1,100 workers. The Laborers' settlement, coming after a 10-day strike, provided a \$2.08 package for 1,000 workers.

Other Developments

The Ford Motor Co. also created news in another area. The company announced plans to hire

up to 6,500 of Detroit's "hard-core" unemployed in riot-torn areas of the inner city. The new hirings were slated to fill openings created by the loss of newly hired or low-seniority workers who took other permanent jobs during the strike. Other openings were expected as a result of increased production following the strike and also from normal attrition. A principal feature of the new hiring program would be the elimination of written and oral examinations for prospective employees. Under the new procedure, employees would be hired on the spot at neighborhood centers, with interviews and physical examinations conducted at the center. Previously, candidates at similar centers received referral slips to Ford plants where they could be hired. This procedure often led the men involved to believe they were getting a "runaround," and they sometimes lacked the carfare or transportation to follow through on the referrals. Ford President Arjay Miller said that the company had added 10 special employment interviewers to conduct the program, and would offer those hired under the program special orientation to adjust to plant life.

In a related development, the Michigan Bell Telephone Co. adopted a high school near Detroit's July riot area. The company stated it would make its manpower resources, training facilities, and technical skills available to Northern High School. A \$1,500 annual contribution was designated to a college fund for students at the high school. A 12-week course to acquaint students with job application forms, employment tests, and other job-seeking skills was already in effect.

Some 46,000 retired members of the Ladies' Garment Workers are to receive a \$5 increase in monthly pensions, effective in January 1968, as a result of a decision by the National Retirement Fund's board of trustees announced September 27. The increase also applied to future retirees. The resulting monthly benefits were \$70 for New York cloakmakers and \$65 for other classifications. In January 1966, monthly pensions were raised \$5 for New York cloakmakers and \$10 for other classifications.

Erratum

A \$1.10 minimum wage became effective May 19, 1967, in Wyoming rather than in North Carolina, as was indicated in the *Monthly Labor Review* for August 1967, p. 71.

Book Reviews and **Notes**

Job Control

The Negro and Apprenticeship. By F. Ray Marshall and Vernon M. Briggs, Jr. Baltimore, John Hopkins Press, 1967. 283 pp. \$8.

Until the results of the study upon which this volume is based appeared, there was little reliable information on the extent of Negro participation in skilled trades, primarily in construction, but also in manufacturing and service. Using tabular material and narrative accounts, the authors establish that relatively few Negroes are in skilled crafts outside the venerable trowel trades, carpentry, or painting; and that comparatively large numbers are employed as laborers.

The main thrust of the book, however, is to shed light on an area clouded by the clash of civil rights forces on one side, and craft unions on the other. This, the authors have succeeded in doing, enlivening the discussion with narratives of running conflicts in the 11 cities which form the core of the findings: Atlanta, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Houston, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, San Francisco-Oakland, Washington, D.C.

There is censure, and rightly, for both parties. The authors found that civil rights groups sometimes behaved as if the only bar to Negroes entering the skilled trades was discrimination. Contrarily, they found that unions emphasized the lack of application by qualified Negroes, and higher dropout rates and lack of interest as the primary reason for low Negro participation in apprenticeships, and consequently in apprenticeable or skilled trades.

The authors found the truth to be somewhere between these positions. Past and continuing discrimination and failures to apprise Negroes of opportunities for high-paying craft jobs have made it difficult for them to get into these jobs without special recruiting and tutorial efforts. Several recruiting failures are cited, demonstrating that few qualified Negroes apply for or are interested in

apprenticeships, either because they were uncounseled, or when counseled they were encouraged to go to college or accept lower paying white-collar jobs. Moreover, much of what is facilely called racial discrimination represents attempts to protect and control rather scarce job opportunities.

The authors estimate there are 50,000 apprenticeships available annually. Even if Negroes shared proportionately, they would have only a little over 5,000 jobs. However, despite the fact that Negroes cannot improve their general economic position significantly by more apprenticeships alone, the authors argue that apprenticeships, being a symbol of skill and standing in the community, are too important to be reserved for whites only.

According to the authors, efforts should be made to improve the education received by disadvantaged youth, particularly Negroes. Also needed is a policy that would keep the economy humming at high levels since apprenticeships, like many other jobs, dry up in the slack season, while tight labor markets ease the way for Negroes and others into apprenticeships. Unions, civil rights organizations, employers and city governments are considered to be most important in improving Negro apprenticeship participation. The authors do not denigrate Federal and State efforts—indeed they argue that formal sanctions are needed—but recognize that too much pressure from above results in excessive defensiveness, formalization of admission procedures, and, worst of all, tokenism from below.

-Robert W. Fisher
Office of Publications
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Endless Search

The Negro in Federal Employment: The Quest for Equal Opportunity. By Samuel Krislov. Minneapolis, University of Minnesota Press, 1967. 157 pp. \$5.

Congress is considering manpower training with antipoverty programs to provide greater opportunities for Negroes in the Federal civil service. Professor Krislov's study, therefore, is quite timely. It is divided into seven chapters with the first two providing the reader with a historical synopsis of the Negro in the Federal service. Chapters 3 and 4 deal with representative bureauc-

racy and merit and the remaining three chapters provide a description of the equal employment program and its achievements.

Since the establishment of the Nation it was taken for granted that Federal service was limited to whites. In the bureaucracy which was established under the Articles of Confederation and the slightly more efficient one which took form under the Constitution there seems to have been an assumption that no appointments of Negroes would be made except as messengers and laborers. As Professor Krislov points out, the Post Office, which today is the largest Federal employer of Negroes, was closed to nonwhite employment. In fact, Negro public service except as messenger or laborer was nonexistent before the Civil War.

It wasn't until President Hayes chose to end reconstruction that significant Negro appointments were made in the Federal service. During reconstruction, Negroes occupied local offices in Southern States in reasonable numbers, although by no means with strong control.

The President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity created by President Kennedy had as a major area of activity the contract compliance program, which provides for a new era for the Negro. Government agencies have made great strides in the development of effective equal opportunity programs. The Internal Revenue Service reportedly has one of the most effective programs.

—CLAUDE URY
Coordinator Manpower Training
Oakland Schools
Oakland, California

Getting the Business

Presidential Seizures in Labor Disputes. By John L. Blackman, Jr. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1967. 351 pp. \$10.

In public and scholarly discussions of so-called "emergency" labor-management disputes the problem that has always to be resolved, either as a matter of theory or as a matter of practical necessity, is how we may insure that a necessary flow of goods and services to the public be maintained and simultaneously maintain our national commitment to voluntarism in setting the terms of labor-management contracts? One of the techniques that almost inevitably is suggested in such discussions is seizure, thought by some to be a possible solution to the basic dilemma.

Dr. Blackman presents the first detailed and factual study of Presidential seizure in major disputes in the 71 cases when it has been used over the last 100 years. His study proves many of the conventional assumptions regarding seizure to be inaccurate or misleading. Seizure is commonly assumed to be a war-time weapon, but almost onethird of the Presidential seizures have occurred in peacetime. Seizure is normally assumed to be a device that assures continued production, but in at least two-thirds of the seizures, either labor or management rejected the President's authority for at least part of the dispute, in fact interrupting production. Seizure, therefore, commonly assumed to be a kind token or symbolic taking over by the Government, has often had to be considerably more. In practice, the Government has in many situations been forced physically to occupy and operate seized facilities.

Seizure is commonly assumed to do little or nothing to settle the underlying dispute, but Dr. Blackman shows that in nearly half of the seizure examples a mediated settlement proved possible during the period of Government ownership. Moreover, Government has often had to make wage changes in the seized facilities, and has had to institute settlements of grievances and undertake other fundamental managerial decisions, which has resulted in the development of a kind of common body of administrative practices.

Dr. Blackman's final conclusion is significant. Seizure, as a means for effective control, must include: (1) The ability of the President to change or forbid change in terms of employment; (2) the ability of the President unilaterally to determine when the property should be returned to private operation; and (3) the right of the President to obtain injunctive relief against any resistance to his directives on the operation of seized property. If any one or more of these requirements are denied by Congress or the courts, the author believes that seizure will not be an instrument of unbiased public control and will result in a situation where it is impossible to settle labor disputes in seized plants on terms consistent with the public interest.

This volume is a thorough and authoritative source of information on Presidential seizures in

the industrial disputes where it has been used thus far in our history. As such, it will be of significance and value to those in labor organizations, managements, Government or the academic community who are concerned with protecting the interests of the public and the parties in critical labor-management disputes.

—CHARLES M. REHMUS

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Chance and History

Railroad Labor Disputes. By Gerald G. Eggert. Ann Arbor, University of Michigan Press, 1967. 313 pp. \$6.95.

This study of the origins of Federal strike policy provides a historical reminder and well-documented microanalysis of the role of the Federal Government in crushing strikes on the Nation's railroads in the 20-year period beginning in 1877.

The book is a refreshing example of exhaustive scholarship (there are 40 pages of footnotes, most of which are from original sources) and microinquiry that results in an undisputed contribution to the literature. Unlike too much of the contemporary dialogue and study committee reports of current railroad crises, the author does not hesitate to analyze the motivations, backgrounds, and personalities of the key figures responsible for Federal action or inaction in meeting actual or threatened rail strikes. Nor is the author at all hesitant in assessing blame and responsibility for regressive, punitive, or egoistic actions by any of the parties; only occasionally does he attempt to soften his castigations—and not too successfully, even then.

Beginning with the July 16, 1877 strike against the Baltimore & Ohio in Martinsburg, W. Va. and concluding with the Pullman debacle in 1894, Eggert's study reemphasizes three points that are as profound and in some respects as characteristic of contemporary Federal railway strike policy as in the period studied:

The first was that chance and accident played as large a part in the Government's handling of railway labor disputes as did careful deliberation, planning, or forethought. Policy often was made during crisis, at times axiomatically unsuited for handing down decisions of far-reaching consequence. [Secondly], . . . although policymakers spoke and acted through

such institutions as courts, laws and legislation, in the end it was the men themselves, not the institutions, that decided what would be done and how . . . Finally, public officials, when making decisions, were influenced to a significant degree by their own pasts, their positions in private life, their continuing ties with the past, and their personal ambitions and economic interests.

Obviously, these three points are not startling even to the casual observer much less to the social scientist active in the study of political processes and judicial decisionmaking. The importance of Eggert's work, however, is that these three points are the central theme of his analysis rather than peripheral observations.

Although the author does a creditable job in reproducing a historical chronology, the major contribution of the book is its documentation and interrelated analysis of the personalities, backgrounds, motivations, vested interests, and social and economic orientations of the principal actors in the drama that shaped early Federal policy toward strikes on the railroads. The men included State and Federal judges, Presidents and advisors, Congressmen and railroad executives, Governors and generals, and an Attorney General of the United States (Olney) who, without question, is characterized as the "Master Villain" among a band of "knaves."

My only criticism is with regard to Dr. Eggert's rather brief conclusions. He attempts to place his analysis of early policy toward railroad strikes into the broader scope of general Federal policy toward all strikes. This transition would not have been disturbing (although the brevity is far from satisfactory) if he had limited the analogy to the same period of time. However, he chose to expand the analogy and suggest that governmental labor policy as applied to the railroads portends policy that has and will later be applied to the entire private sector. His justification for this conclusion is completely inadequate and is certainly inferior to the high standards that he maintains throughout the previous 225 pages of the volume.

Fortunately, the conclusion can be easily omitted without destroying the significant value of this work.

—CHARLES T. SCHMIDT, Jr. School of Labor and Industrial Relations Michigan State University

Summaries of Recent Books

The Politics of Personnel Research. By Dean F. Berry. Ann Arbor, University of Michigan, Bureau of Industrial Relations, 1967. 283 pp., bibliography. \$6.

"The hope for a fruitful interlocking of work and theories about work is emerging." Here, the author analyzes questionnaires and interviews from 50 corporate personnel units to arrive at some optimistic judgments about the future of behavioral research within the firm.

Research in Labor Problems in the United States. By Milton Derber. New York, Random House, Inc., 1967. 184 pp. \$2.45.

University scholars, to almost as great an extent as corporate research workers, have addressed themselves to practical issues, and like them have been influenced by the availability of funds. According to this review of the status of academic research, fashions in research questions in the field have shifted numerous times. The author strongly endorses and expounds the view that "facts have outrun ideas" in tracing the history, foundations, concepts, and future of the field. The book contains an outline for an introductory course in research methods.

Other Recent Publications

Education and Training

- Industry and Vocational-Technical Education. By Samuel M. Burt. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1967. xx, 520 pp. \$12.50.
- Trends in Engineering Technician Enrollments and Graduates. New York, Engineering Manpower Commission of Engineers Joint Council, 1967. 66 pp., bibliography. \$2.
- Education for the Disadvantaged—Current Issues and Research. By Harry I. Miller. New York, Free Press, 1967. 290 pp. \$3.
- The Negro and Higher Education in the South. Statement by Commission on Higher Educational Opportunity in the South. Atlanta, Ga., Southern Regional Education Board, 1967. 48 pp.
- Survey of Attitudes of Male School Leavers Towards Apprenticeship [in Australia]. By D. J. Fraser. (In

- Personnel Practice Bulletin, Commonwealth of Australia, Department of Labor and National Service, Melbourne, June 1967, pp. 115–120. 50 cents.)
- An Evaluation of Apprenticeship: Growth or Stagnation?

 By Lawrence F. Doyle. (In Training and Development Journal, American Society for Training and Development, Madison, Wis., October 1967, pp. 2-12. \$1.75.)
- Dollars and Sense About Rehabilitation. By Miles C. Stanley. (In Labor Today, Detroit, Mich., August–September 1967, pp. 6–9. 50 cents.)
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- Guidance Services. By J. Anthony Humphreys, Arthur E. Traxler, Robert D. North. Chicago, Science Research Associates, Inc., 1967. xiv, 434 pp. 3d ed. \$8.
- Counseling Services for Unemployed Youth. By William C. Bingham. New York, New York University, Graduate School of Social Work, Center for the Study of Unemployed Youth, 1967. 66 pp. (Manpower Monographs.) \$1.

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- Work Injuries and Work Injury Rates in the Heavy Construction Industry. By William E. Tarrants. Washington, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1967. 68 pp. (BLS Report 318.)
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- Occupational Safety Aid: Accident Causes. Washington, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards, 1967. 6 pp. 10 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington. This series also includes: Conducting a Job Hazard Analysis; Elements of a Safety Program; Good Housekeeping for a Successful Safety Program; How to Investigate Accidents; Inspecting for Safety; Recording Employee Injuries; Safety Committee Activities; Safety Training Techniques in the Classroom; Supervisory Responsibility for safety; The Development of the Safety Movement. (OSA-LS Series.) Various pages.

Industrial Relations

Economics of Collective Bargaining by Nurses. By Karen Sue Hawley. Ames, Iowa State University, Industrial Relations Center, 1967. 180 pp.

- Extension of National Labor Relations Act to Agricultural Employees. Hearings before the Special Subcommittee on Labor of the Committee on Education and Labor, House of Representatives, 90th Congress, 1st session, on H.R. 4769. Washington, 1967. 294 pp.
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- Farm Labor Organizing, 1905-1967—A Brief History.
 New York, National Advisory Committee on Farm Labor, 1967. 68 pp.
- The Collective Agreement in Canada: The Study of Its Contents and of Its Role in a Changing Industrial Environment. By Felix Quinet. Ottawa, Canada Department of Labor, Economics and Research Branch, 1967. 116 pp.
- The Liability of Strikers in the Law of Tort: A Comparative Study of the Law in England and Canada. By I. M. Christie. Kingston, Ontario, Queen's University, Industrial Relations Center, 1967. 198 pp., bibliography. \$8, cloth; \$6, paperbound.
- A Strike of Self-Employed Professionals: Belgian Doctors in 1964. By John V. Craven. (In Industrial and Labor Relations Review, Ithaca, N.Y., October 1967, pp. 18– 30. \$1.75.)
- Value Judgments in the Decisions of Labor Arbitrators. By James A. Gross. (In Industrial and Labor Relations Review, Ithaca, N.Y., October 1967, pp. 55-72. \$175.)

Labor Force

- Policy Conference on Highly Qualified Manpower, Paris, September 26–28, 1966. Paris, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, 1967. 361 pp. \$4.50. Distributed in United States by OECD Publications Center, Washington.
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- The Manpower Prophets: Improving Employment Projections. By Dael Wolfle. (In Employment Service

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- Rural Youth-Work Programs: Problems of Size and Scope. By Michael Munk. New York, New York University, Graduate School of Social Work, Center for the Study of Unemployed Youth, 1967. 57 pp. (Manpower Monographs.) \$1.
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- Work Measurement: A Guide for Local Union Bargaining Committees and Stewards. Milwaukee, Wis., International Union Allied Industrial Workers of America, AFL-CIO, 1967. 90 pp.
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- Urban America: Goals and Problems. Prepared for Subcommittee on Urban Affairs of the [Congressional] Joint Economic Committee. Washington, 1967. 303 pp. (Joint Committee Print, 90th Cong., 1st sess.) 75 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.
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- A Program for the Cities. By Andrew J. Biemiller. (In American Federationist, AFL-CIO, Washington, September, 1967, pp. 3-8.)
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- Wage Structure in an Expanding Labor Market: The Electronics Industry in San Jose. By Charles T. Stewart, Jr. (In Industrial and Labor Relations Review, Ithaca, N.Y., October 1967, pp. 73-91. \$1.75.)
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- Cost-Effectiveness Analysis: New Approaches in Decision-Making. Edited by Thomas A. Goldman. New York, Frederick A. Praeger, Publishers, 1967. 231 pp. (Praeger Special Studies in United States Economic and Social Development.)
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- Doing Business in Japan. By Robert J. Ballon. Tokyo, Sophia University (In cooperation with Charles E. Tuttle Co.), 1967. 215 pp. \$5, Charles E. Tuttle Co., Inc., Rutland, Vt.
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Current Labor Statistics

TABLES

A.—Labor Force and Employment

- 69 A-1. Summary employment and unemployment estimates, by age and sex, seasonally adjusted
 - 69 A-2. Seasonally adjusted rates of unemployment
- 70 A-3. Rates of unemployment, by age and sex, seasonally adjusted
- 70 A-4. Employed persons, by age and sex, seasonally adjusted
- 71 A-5. Unemployed persons, by duration of unemployment, seasonally adjusted
- 71 A-6. Full- and part-time status of the civilian labor force, not seasonally adjusted
 - A-7. Employment status, by color, sex, and age, seasonally adjusted 1
 - A-8. Total employment and unemployment rates, by occupation, seasonally adjusted 1
- 72 A-9. Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry
- 76 A-10. Production or nonsupervisory workers in nonagricultural establishments, by industry
- 80 A-11. Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and selected groups, seasonally adjusted
- 81 A-12. Production workers in manufacturing industries, by major industry group, seasonally adjusted
- 82 A-13. Unemployment insurance and employment service program operations

B.—Labor Turnover

83 B-1. Labor turnover rates, by major industry group

C.—Earnings and Hours

- 86 C-1. Gross hours and earnings of production workers, by industry
- 99 C-2. Gross and spendable average weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls in current and 1957-59 dollars
- 99 C-3. Average weekly hours, seasonally adjusted, of production workers in selected industries
- 100 C-4. Average hourly earnings excluding overtime of production workers in manufacturing, by major industry group
- 101 C-5. Average weekly overtime hours of production workers in manufacturing, by industry
- 103 C-6. Indexes of aggregate weekly man-hours and payrolls in industrial and construction activities

D.—Consumer and Wholesale Prices

- 104 D-1. Consumer Price Index—U.S. city average for urban wage earners and clerical workers, all items, groups, subgroups, and special groups of items
- 105 D-2. Consumer Price Index—U.S. city average for urban wage earners and clerical workers, selected groups, subgroups, and special groups of items, seasonally adjusted
- 106 D-3. Consumer Price Index—U.S. and selected areas for urban wage earners and clerical workers
- 107 D-4. Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities
- 109 D-5. Indexes of wholesale prices for special commodity groupings
- 110 D-6. Indexes of wholesale prices, by stage of processing and durability of product

E.—Work Stoppages

111 E-1. Work stoppages resulting from labor-management disputes

¹ Tables A-7 and A-8 appear quarterly in the February, May, August, and November issues of the *Review*.

Note: With the exceptions noted, the statistical series here from the Bureau of Labor Statistics are described in *BLS Handbook of Methods for Surveys and Studies* (BLS Bulletin 1458, 1966).

A.—Labor Force and Employment

Table A-1. Summary employment and unemployment estimates, by age and sex, seasonally adjusted [In thousands]

Employment status, age, and sex					19	967						1966			nual rage
, 0,	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1966	1965
TOTAL															
Potal labor force Civilian labor force Employed. Agriculture. Nonagricultural industries. Unemployed. MEN, 20 YEARS AND OVER	81, 460 77, 997 74, 630 3, 707 70, 923 3, 367	81, 259 77, 803 74, 625 3, 676 70, 949 3, 178	81, 160 77, 701 74, 718 3, 992 70, 726 2, 983	80, 954 77, 505 74, 489 3, 856 70, 633 3, 016	77, 237 74, 147 3, 727	79, 645 76, 189 73, 289 3, 652 69, 637 2, 900	76, 740 73, 910 3, 890	79, 959 76, 523 73, 747 3, 855 69, 892 2, 776	80, 443 77, 025 74, 137 3, 890 70, 247 2, 888	80, 473 77, 087 74, 255 4, 015 70, 240 2, 832	80, 154 76, 764 73, 893 4, 011 69, 882 2, 871	79, 934 76, 612 73, 897 3, 892 70, 005 2, 715	79, 360 76, 081 73, 199 3, 779 69, 420 2, 882	78, 893 75, 770 72, 895 3, 979 68, 915 2, 875	77, 178 74, 453 71, 088 4, 363 66, 726 3, 366
Fotal labor force	48, 280 45, 513 44, 375 2, 791 41, 584 1, 138	48, 238 45, 476 44, 435 2, 806 41, 629 1, 041	48, 365 45, 559 44, 479 2, 835 41, 644 1, 080	48, 273 45, 433 44, 338 2, 791 41, 547 1, 095	45, 314	45, 021	44,092	45,047	48, 081 45, 222 44, 236 2, 875 41, 361 986	48, 591 45, 239 44, 227 2, 861 41, 366 1, 012	47, 842 44, 987 43, 898 2, 884 41, 014 1, 089	47, 604 44, 797 43, 711 2, 807 40, 904 1, 086	47, 493 44, 723 43, 654 2, 800 40, 854 1, 069	44, 787	47, 118 44, 857 43, 429 3, 174 40, 246 1, 438
WOMEN, 20 YEARS AND OVER Divilian labor force Employed Agriculture Nonagricultural industries Unemployed	24, 827 567 24, 260	26, 051 24, 781 512 24, 269 1, 270	25, 557 24, 558 705 23, 853 999	25, 516 24, 421 624 23, 797 1, 095	25, 177 24, 094 581 23, 513 1, 083	24, 730 23, 773 537 23, 236 957	25, 023 24, 002 625 23, 377 1, 021	24, 862 23, 834 628 23, 206 1, 028	25, 071 24, 057 636 23, 421 1, 014	25, 221 24, 128 702 23, 426 1, 093	25, 139 24, 167 729 23, 438 972	25, 145 24, 278 663 23, 615 867	24, 884 23, 891 593 23, 298 993	24, 427 23, 507 675 22, 832 919	23, 683 22, 630 748 21, 882 1, 056
BOTH SEXES, 16-19 YEARS Civilian labor force Employed Agriculture Nonagricultural industries Unemployed	5, 428	6, 276 5, 409 358 5, 051 867	6, 585 5, 681 452 5, 229 904	6, 556 5, 730 441 5, 289 826	6, 746 5, 897 420 5, 477 849	6, 438 5, 594 362 5, 232 844	6, 577 5, 816 395 5, 421 761	6, 614 5, 903 432 5, 471 711	6, 732 5, 844 379 5, 465 888	6, 627 5, 900 452 5, 448 727	6, 638 5, 828 398 5, 430 810	6, 670 5, 908 422 5, 486 762	6, 474 5, 654 386 5, 268 820	6, 557 5, 721 410 5, 310 836	5, 910 5, 036 439 4, 598 874

Table A-2. Seasonally adjusted rates of unemployment

Selected unemployment rates					19	967						1966			nual rage
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1966	1965
Total (all civilian workers)	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.8	3.8	4.
Men, 20 years and over Women, 20 years and over	2.5	2.3	2. 4 3. 9	2.4	2.6 4.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	3. 4.
Both sexes, 16–19 years	15.1	13.8	13.7	12.6	12,6	13.1	11.6	10.7	13. 2	11.0	12. 2	11.4	12.7	12.7	14.
White workers	3.8	3.6	3. 5	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.4	3.3	4.
Nonwhite workers	8.8	7.9	6.9	7.2	7.8	7.8	7.3	7.4	7.1	6.6	7.6	6.9	7.4	7.3	8.
Married men	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.
Full-time workers	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.9	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.
Blue-collar workers	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.3	5.
Experienced wage and salary workers	4.1	4.0	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.5	4.
Labor force time lost 1	4.7	4.6	4.3	4.3	4.5	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.2	5.

¹ Man-hours lost by the unemployed and persons on part time for economic reasons as a percent of potentially available labor force man-hours.

Beginning in the March issue, the 1965 and 1966 statistics on the labor force were revised to take account of the lower age limit change from 14 to 16 years of age. The 1967 data reflect all the definitional changes which became effective in January 1967. (See the February 1967 Employment and Earnings and Monthly Report on the Labor Force, Vol. 13, No. 8.) Although these data are not strictly comparable with those published prior to January 1967, they may be treated by most users as continuing the previous series.

Table A-3. Rates of unemployment, by age and sex, seasonally adjusted

Age and sex					196	67						1966			nual
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1966	1965
TOTAL															
16 years and over	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.8	3.8	4.
16 to 19 years 16 and 17 years. 18 and 19 years. 20 to 24 years 25 years and over 25 to 54 years. 55 years and over.	15. 1 16. 5 13. 9 6. 5 2. 9 3. 0 2. 5	13.8 15.6 12.6 6.6 2.7 2.8 2.3	13. 7 15. 3 12. 7 5. 5 2. 5 2. 6 2. 5	12. 6 14. 4 11. 4 6. 2 2. 6 2. 7 2. 3	12. 6 14. 0 13. 1 5. 8 2. 8 2. 9 2. 3	13. 1 13. 7 12. 8 5. 2 2. 6 2. 7 2. 7	11. 6 14. 8 10. 9 5. 1 2. 6 2. 7 2. 5	10. 7 12. 0 9. 8 5. 4 2. 6 2. 6 2. 5	13. 2 16. 4 11. 0 5. 2 2. 5 2. 6 2. 2	11. 0 13. 1 9. 5 5. 6 2. 6 2. 6 2. 9	12. 2 13. 8 10. 8 5. 6 2. 6 2. 5 2. 5	11. 4 12. 9 10. 6 5. 0 2. 5 2. 5 2. 4	12. 7 14. 7 11. 4 5. 4 2. 6 2. 7 2. 5	12. 7 14. 8 11. 3 5. 3 2. 6 2. 6 2. 6	14.3 16.4 13.4 6.3 3.5 3.5 3.5
MALE															
16 years and over	3. 4 15. 0 17. 3 12. 9 5. 3 2. 1 2. 0 2. 5	3. 0 12. 4 13. 2 11. 4 4. 9 1. 9 1. 9 2. 0	3. 1 12. 4 15. 3 10. 2 5. 0 2. 0 2. 0 2. 4	3. 1 11. 6 14. 5 9. 2 5. 0 2. 1 2. 0 2. 3	3.3 12.3 14.2 10.3 5.1 2.2 2.1 2.5	3. 2 12. 9 14. 5 11. 8 4. 9 2. 1 2. 0 2. 8	3. 0 11. 8 16. 8 10. 8 4. 0 2. 1 2. 0 2. 6	2. 9 10. 1 11. 3 9. 0 4. 2 2. 1 2. 0 2. 4	3. 0 12. 6 14. 8 10. 3 3. 6 2. 0 1. 9 2. 2	2.9 11.1 13.9 8.8 4.2 2.0 1.8 2.8	3. 2 12. 2 13. 8 10. 8 5. 3 2. 1 2. 0 2. 3	3. 0 10. 5 11. 5 9. 7 4. 9 2. 2 2. 1 2. 4	3. 1 11. 7 14. 1 9. 9 4. 3 2. 1 2. 1 2. 1	3. 2 11. 7 13. 7 10. 2 4. 6 2. 2 2. 1 2. 7	4. 0 14. 1 16. 1 12. 6 6. 3 2. 8 2. 3
FEMALE															
16 years and over	5. 8 15. 1 15. 3 15. 1 8. 0 4. 3 5. 0 2. 6	5.9 15.6 19.3 13.8 8.8 4.1 4.5 2.9	5. 1 15. 4 15. 4 15. 4 6. 1 3. 5 3. 7 2. 7	5.3 13.8 14.3 13.8 7.6 3.7 4.1 2.2	5, 2 13, 0 13, 8 12, 4 6, 8 3, 9 4, 5 1, 7	4.8 13.4 12.4 13.8 5.5 3.4 4.0 2.6	4.9 11.3 12.0 11.0 6.6 3.6 3.9 2.4	4. 9 11. 6 13. 1 10. 7 6. 9 3. 6 3. 9 2. 8	5. 1 13. 9 18. 7 11. 7 7. 3 3. 5 3. 7 2. 1	5. 0 10. 8 11. 9 10. 2 7. 4 3. 8 4. 0 3. 3	4.7 12.2 13.7 10.7 6.1 3.5 3.6 3.0	4. 4 12. 6 14. 9 11. 5 5. 2 3. 1 3. 4 2. 3	5. 0 13. 9 15. 7 13. 0 6. 9 3. 5 3. 8 3. 1	4.8 14.1 16.6 12.6 6.3 3.3 3.6 2.4	5. 4 15. 17. 14. 8 7. 3 4. 0 4. 3 2. 8

Table A-4. Employed persons, by age and sex, seasonally adjusted

Age and sex					19	067						1966			nual
Age and sex	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1966	1965
TOTAL															
16 years and over 16 to 19 years 16 and 17 years 18 and 19 years 20 to 24 years 25 years and over 25 to 54 years 55 years and over	74, 630 5, 428 2, 288 3, 106 8, 514 60, 718 46, 876 13, 712	74, 625 5, 409 2, 246 3, 148 8, 522 60, 724 46, 768 13, 698	74, 718 5, 681 2, 341 3, 331 8, 612 60, 393 46, 709 13, 632	74, 489 5, 730 2, 322 3, 402 8, 604 60, 128 46, 471 13, 563	74, 147 5, 897 2, 363 3, 491 8, 571 59, 678 46, 062 13, 627	73, 289 5, 594 2, 201 3, 358 8, 420 59, 300 46, 044 13, 244	73, 910 4, 816 2, 346 3, 470 8, 418 59, 650 46, 295 13, 360	73, 747 5, 903 2, 478 3, 465 8, 348 59, 516 46, 391 13, 224	74, 137 5, 844 2, 399 3, 465 8, 355 60, 000 46, 616 13, 450	74, 255 5, 900 2, 389 3, 516 8, 228 60, 125 46, 742 13, 468	73, 893 5, 828 2, 427 3, 487 8, 126 59, 886 46, 541 13, 405	73, 987 5, 908 2, 362 3, 537 8, 062 59, 925 46, 399 13, 544	73, 199 5, 654 2, 233 3, 386 7, 977 59, 593 46, 146 13, 332	72, 895 5, 721 2, 269 3, 452 7, 963 59, 212 45, 944 13, 268	71, 08 5, 03 2, 07 2, 96 7, 70 58, 35 45, 31 13, 03
MALE 16 years and over 16 to 19 years 16 and 17 years 18 and 19 years 20 to 24 years 25 years and over 25 to 54 years 55 years and over FEMALE	3, 050 1, 400 1, 639 4, 806 39, 588	47, 479 3, 044 1, 409 1, 653 4, 849 39, 589 30, 648 8, 898	47, 712 3, 233 1, 436 1, 786 4, 891 39, 566 30, 638 8, 889	47, 555 3, 217 1, 399 1, 810 4, 856 39, 468 30, 584 8, 860	47, 448 3, 292 1, 403 1, 856 4, 881 29, 266 30, 425 8, 870	47, 050 3, 128 1, 324 1, 766 4, 750 39, 177 30, 402 8, 738	47, 273 3, 176 1, 351 1, 825 4, 771 39, 306 30, 558 8, 717	47, 358 3, 348 1, 512 1, 854 4, 762 39, 276 30, 645 8, 670	47, 475 3, 239 1, 444 1, 852 4, 812 39, 474 30, 697 8, 777	47, 533 3, 306 1, 453 1, 867 4, 721 39, 493 30, 776 8, 758	47, 116 3, 218 1, 463 1, 802 4, 588 39, 259 30, 519 8, 767	47, 011 3, 300 1, 451 1, 858 4, 594 39, 098 30, 331 8, 805	46, 824 3, 170 1, 369 1, 790 4, 586 39, 085 30, 313 8, 741	46, 919 3, 252 1, 380 1, 862 4, 599 39, 069 30, 378 8, 691	46, 340 2, 918 1, 284 1, 634 4, 583 38, 839 30, 240 8, 599
16 years and over 16 to 19 years. 16 and 17 years. 18 and 19 years. 20 to 24 years. 25 years and over. 25 to 54 years. 55 years and over.	2,378 888 1,467 3,708 21,130 16,239	27, 146 2, 365 837 1, 495 3, 673 21, 135 16, 120 4, 800	27, 006 2, 448 905 1, 545 3, 721 20, 827 16, 071 4, 743	26, 934 2, 513 923 1, 592 3, 748 20, 660 15, 887 4, 703	26, 699 2, 605 960 1, 635 3, 690 20, 412 15, 638 4, 757	26, 239 2, 466 877 1, 592 3, 670 20, 123 15, 642 4, 506	26, 637 2, 640 995 1, 645 3, 647 20, 344 15, 737 4, 643	26, 389 2, 555 966 1, 611 3, 586 20, 240 15, 746 4, 554	26, 662 2, 605 955 1, 643 3, 543 20, 526 15, 919 4, 673	26, 722 2, 594 936 1, 649 3, 507 20, 632 159, 66 4, 710	26, 777 2, 610 964 1, 685 3, 538 20, 627 16, 022 4, 638	26, 887 2, 608 911 1, 679 3, 68 8 20, 827 16, 068 4, 739	26, 375 2, 484 864 1, 596 3, 391 20, 508 15, 833 4, 591	25, 976 2, 469 879 1, 590 3, 364 20, 143 15, 566 4, 577	24, 741 2, 112 790 1, 320 3, 119 19, 512 15, 073 4, 43

Table A-5. Unemployed persons, by duration of unemployment, seasonally adjusted

Duration of unemployment					1966		Annave	nual rage							
Datasion of dichiploymone	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1966	1965
Less than 5 weeks 5 to 14 weeks 15 weeks and over 16 to 26 weeks 27 weeks and over 15 to weeks and over as a percent of civilian	1, 847 1, 153 489 313 176	1, 889 945 437 278 159	1, 660 945 441 231 210	1,805 876 435 265 170	1, 649 919 444 298 146	1, 371 877 414 271 143	1, 468 900 436 251 185	1,408 986 560 354 206	1, 678 771 439 249 190	1, 542 787 485 282 203	1, 562 760 496 269 227	1, 397 789 484 287 197	1, 493 900 517 293 224	1, 535 804 536 245 241	1, 628 983 755 404 351
labor force	. 6	. 6	, 6	. 6	. 6	. 5	. 6	. 6	. 6	. 6	. 6	. 6	.7	.7	1

Table A-6. Full- and part-time status of the civilian labor force, not seasonally adjusted [In thousands]

Full- and part-time employment					1967					1966	Anr	rage
status	October	September	August	July	June	May	April	March	February	December	1966	1965
FULL TIME												
Civilian labor force	67, 309	67, 950	71, 134	71,058	70, 195	65, 538	65, 640	65, 425	65, 445	66, 205	66, 943	66, 14
Employed: Full-time schedules 1 Part time for economic reasons Unemployed, looking for full-time	63, 267 1, 934	63, 747 2, 117	66, 264 2, 486	65, 909 2, 499	64, 688 2, 507	61, 978 1, 573	61, 447 2, 079	60, 916 2, 209	60, 793 2, 283	62, 285 1, 875	62, 734 1, 894	61, 14 2, 20
workUnemployment rate	2, 108 3. 1	2, 086 3. 1	2, 384 3. 4	2, 650 3. 7	3,000 4.3	1,987 3.0	2, 114 3. 2	2,300 3.5	2, 369 3. 6	2, 045 3. 1	2, 315 3. 5	2, 79 4.
PART TIME												
Civilian labor force Employed (voluntary part time) Unemployed, looking for part-time	10, 823 9, 980 843	9, 576 8, 767 809	7, 978 7, 421	8, 413 7, 813	8, 825 8, 197	10, 557 10, 086	10, 471 9, 920	10, 088 9, 433	10, 246 9, 432	10, 047 9, 439	8, 830 8, 279	8, 31 7, 73
work Unemployment rate	7.8	8.4	557 7.0	600 7.1	628 7. 1	471 4.5	551 5. 3	655 6. 5	814 7. 9	608 6. 1	560 6. 2	57 6.

¹ Employed persons with a job but not at work are distributed proportionately among the full- and part-time employed categories.

Table A-9. Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry ¹ [In thousands]

Industry					19	67						1966		Annaver	nual
Industry	Oct.2	Sept.2	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1966	1965
Total employees	66, 831	66, 665	66, 408	66, 129	66, 514	65, 594	65, 215	64, 843	64, 491	64, 531	66, 087	65, 559	65, 351	63, 982	60, 83
Mining. Metal mining Iron ores Copper ores. Coal mining Bituminous coal and lignite mining Oil and gas extraction Crude petroleum and natural gas fields. Oil and gas field services. Nonmetallie minerals, except fuels. Crushed and broken stone. Sand and gravel.		607 65. 5 27. 9 10. 4 143. 6 136. 8 270. 6 151. 5 119. 1 127. 5 44. 3 42. 6	620 70. 2 28. 4 13. 8 142. 7 135. 8 278. 2 154. 4 123. 8 128. 5 44. 6 43. 2	28, 5 33, 0 140, 0 133, 2 277, 5 154, 5 123, 0 127, 6 44, 1 42, 7	633 90. 6 28. 8 33. 0 142. 4 135. 4 273. 6 152. 4 121. 2 126. 0 43. 2 42. 2	27. 9 32. 2 140. 2 133. 2 267. 9 148. 6 119. 3 121. 8 43. 0	614 87. 4 27. 1 32. 2 139. 0 131. 8 269. 1 148. 8 120. 3 118. 4 41. 3 37. 3	27. 2 32. 3 140. 2 132. 9 266. 1 148. 7 117. 4 112. 5 38. 4	606 86. 9 26. 9 32. 1 141. 4 133. 8 267. 3 148. 5 118. 8 110. 1 37. 2 33. 5	26. 1 31. 9 141. 5 134. 1 272. 1 148. 6 123. 5 111. 6 37. 7	134. 6 275. 8 148. 7 127. 1 117. 9 40. 9	86. 4 26. 8 31. 8 141. 5 134. 1 274. 3 149. 4 124. 9 122. 1 42. 2	135. 0 274. 5 150. 0	26. 3 31. 7 137. 7 129. 9 279. 8 152. 4 127. 4 120. 8 41. 6	30. 141. 131. 287. 156. 130. 119.
Contract construction General building contractors. Heavy construction contractors. Highway and street construction Heavy construction, nec. Special trade contractors. Plumbing, heating, air conditioning Painting, paperhanging, decorating. Electrical work. Masonry, stonework, and plastering Roofing and sheet metal work.	3,450	3,510 1,091.8 770.3 401.5 368.8 1,647.4 384.8 148.8 273.3 231.2 122.2	3,594 1,119.4 793.5 414.3 379.2 1,681.5 387.7 155.5 275.0 241.9 125.8	3,548 1,095.9 782.8 405.3 377.5 1,668.8 383.2 152.0 273.3 241.6 122.4	744. 9 380. 2 364. 7 1, 605. 0 372. 0	677. 5 335. 6 341. 9 1, 543. 7 358. 4 136. 5 254. 9 227. 1	328. 5 1, 511. 8 358. 0 127. 3 252. 9 218. 5	942. 4 538. 2 224. 8 313. 4 1, 441. 0 357. 7 115. 6 248. 5 207. 9	931. 3 518. 9 211. 7 307. 2 1, 413. 1 360. 6 109. 7 248. 5 196. 2	962. 9 530. 9 216. 2 314. 7 1, 452. 7 366. 7 111. 6 251. 9 200. 0	1, 028. 0 593. 3 262. 4 330. 9 1, 525. 0 371. 3 128. 5 255. 9 213. 1	1, 066. 6 696. 2 339. 4 356. 8 1, 565. 1 376. 6 138. 8 257. 1 221. 2	1, 095. 7 762. 8 390. 4 372. 4 1, 607. 2 379. 7 150. 8 257. 3 234. 6	1, 047. 3 673. 9 326. 8 347. 1 1, 570. 9 373. 1 141. 0 250. 4 235. 0	648. 324. 324. 1, 543. 366. 143. 233. 238.
Manufacturing Durable goods Nondurable goods	19, 382 11, 228 8, 154	19, 455 11, 262 8, 193	19, 435 11, 266 8, 169	19, 156 11, 213 7, 943	19, 382 11, 383 7, 999	11, 282	19, 181 11, 298 7, 883	11, 359	11, 389	11, 413	19, 534 11, 516 8, 018	11, 549	11, 538	11, 256	10,40
Durable goods							,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	.,			.,			,,,,,,	,,
Ordnance and accessories Ammunition, except for small arms. Sighting and fire control equipment. Other ordnance and accessories. Lumber and wood products Logging camps & logging contractors Sawmills and planning mills Millwork, plywood, & related products. Wooden containers Miscellaneous wood products Furniture and fixtures Household furniture Office furniture Partitions and fixtures Stone, clay, and glass products. Flat glass Glass and glassware, pressed or blown Cement, hydraulic Structural clay products Pottery and related products. Concrete, gypsum, and plaster prod-	228. 4 56. 8 596. 8 85. 9 230. 9 166. 0 35. 0 79. 0 458. 0 321. 6 51. 9 637. 7 124. 2 37. 1 65. 6	37. 6 65. 8 42. 0	296. 1 222. 9 16. 4 56. 8 89. 0 236. 8 170. 4 35. 6 80. 0 456. 2 318. 6 37. 0 49. 8 50. 8 646. 9 30. 1 123. 5 38. 0 67. 6	16. 0 55. 6 610. 1 91. 4 237. 5 166. 9 36. 5 77. 8 442. 5 307. 5 35. 8 48. 8 50. 4 643. 9 30. 3 123. 3 36. 9 67. 7 41. 1	288. 7 215. 9 15. 7 57. 1 613. 5 91. 9 239. 1 166. 9 37. 1 78. 5 451. 6 313. 9 35. 8 48. 8 53. 1 641. 9 29. 7 124. 5 37. 7 68. 3 41. 7	15, 5 56, 5 584, 8 78, 0 233, 4 160, 4 36, 3 76, 7 448, 3 313, 2 36, 4 47, 3 51, 4 628, 4 30, 4 122, 0 36, 7 66, 6 41, 4	36. 5 65. 4 42. 0	213. 2 15. 0 57. 1 577. 6 74. 0 231. 4 157. 3 35. 9 79. 0 455. 8 319. 8 37. 2 47. 5 51. 3 617. 7 32. 3 122. 1 45. 4 45. 4 46.	211. 5 14. 6 57. 11 576. 8 76. 4 230. 8 154. 9 35. 9 78. 8 459. 4 323. 3 37. 4 47. 4 51. 3 612. 6 34. 9 63. 0 42. 5	207. 9 14. 3 57. 0 577. 1 77. 0 230. 4 155. 2 36. 1 78. 4 462. 4 824. 8 37. 5 48. 1 52. 0 616. 5 32. 5 122. 3 35. 4 63. 1 42. 2	201. 9 14. 2 56. 6 584. 3 78. 0 232. 1 159. 2 35. 6 79. 4 471. 6 332. 6 37. 4 48. 3 53. 3 629. 4 32. 7 123. 4 36. 5 66. 0 42. 7	202. 5 14. 0 55. 1 598. 4 83. 4 236. 7 162. 7 35. 2 80. 4 474. 2 335. 4 37. 0 48. 4 53. 4 642. 6 32. 7 124. 7 38. 1 67. 8 43. 7	199, 5 14, 0 53, 7 607, 8 84, 8 240, 4 167, 3 35, 3 80, 0 472, 8 334, 5 36, 4 48, 2 53, 7 647, 9 32, 3 124, 2 38, 6 69, 1 43, 9	192.6 13.4 50.0 612.6 81.3 244.9 171.3 35.5 79.6 461.7 328.1 34.8 47.2 51.6 644.6 32.7 122.6 38.0 70.3 43.3	173. 12. 40. 606. 84. 249. 164. 34. 430. 309. 30. 43. 47. 628. 32. 115. 38. 69.
Other stone & nonmetallic mineral	181.6		186. 0		181. 2	1000	171.8		162.1	164.1	170. 2		180. 0		
products. Primary metal industries Blast furnace and basic steel products. Iron and steel foundries Nonferrous rolling and drawing. Nonferrous rolling and drawing. Nonferrous rolling and drawing. Miscellaneous primary metal products. Fabricated metal products. Metal cans. Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware. Plumbing and heating, except electric. Fabricated structural metal products. Screw machine products, bolts, etc. Metal stampings. Metal stampings. Metal services, nec. Misc. fabricated wire products. Misc. fabricated wire products. Machinery, except electrical. Engines and turbines Farm machinery. Construction and related machinery Metal working machinery. Special industry machinery General industrial machinery Office and computing machines Service industry machines. Miscellaneous machinery, except electrical.	611. 7 212. 7 67. 0 200. 5 87. 8 70. 0 1, 339. 5 66. 3 162. 4 79. 8 401. 6 111. 9 212. 7 86. 4 66. 8 151. 6	1, 269.1 624.8 215.8 67.8 201.5 88.7 70.5 1, 340.7 79.4 403.9 111.7 213.3 85.8 66.1 152.0 1, 955.8 141.4 271.6 342.3 200.0 292.2 239.9 130.1	632.7 224.7 69.8 200.4 89.2 71.8 1,356.3 68.7 156.9 78.5 406.8 112.1 229.4 85.6 65.9	1, 297. 0 635. 3 212. 5 82. 3 207. 6 87. 5 71. 8 1, 340. 9 68. 2 153. 6 77. 7 406. 9 111. 4 221. 4 84. 2 65. 7 151. 8 1, 973. 4 103. 4 146. 8 276. 7 346. 2 203. 5 292. 4 333. 2	634. 6 228. 8 81. 9 210. 4 90. 5 73. 7 1, 369. 1 159. 2 79. 1 407. 7 113. 3 236. 6 85. 9 66. 3 1, 988. 1 104. 5 152. 0 278. 1 349. 5	1, 310. 2 628. 5 227. 4 80. 9 211. 2 89. 2 73. 0 1, 345. 6 66. 5 156. 2 77. 3 396. 8 112. 7 234. 9 84. 1 1, 977. 6 103. 1 1, 977. 6 103. 1 1, 24. 8 292. 1 234. 3 348. 1 204. 8 292. 1 234. 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 8	630. 1 227. 8 81. 1 212. 1 89. 4 73. 6	1, 330. 9 636. 0 232. 3 81. 2 215. 5 91. 5 91. 5 74. 4 1, 350. 2 64. 9 158. 4 77. 3 3115. 2 235. 9 86. 1 168. 4 152. 7 1, 994. 0 105. 1 158. 8 279. 3 351. 6 208. 7 290. 4 233. 6 132. 6	635. 6 237. 2 80. 7 217. 4 92. 7 74. 6	1, 348, 2 639, 6 241, 4 80, 6 93, 0 75, 0 1, 364, 6 62, 9 163, 4 115, 0 243, 2 85, 2 68, 5 153, 9 1, 985, 8 104, 9 154, 6	1, 347. 4 640. 1 239. 2 80. 0 219. 9 93. 3 74. 9 1, 379. 5 63. 5 165. 2 79. 4 400. 2 114. 6 247. 3 86. 3 68. 8 154. 2 1, 975. 8 98. 4 151. 9 282. 4 347. 7 209. 0 294. 2 229. 8 131. 4	1, 348. 9 645. 4 239. 3 79. 2 218. 8 92. 0 74. 2 1, 384. 7 63. 7 165. 4 80. 0 403. 1 112. 8 248. 5 87. 4 68. 7 155. 1 1, 948. 2 92. 5 147. 7 280. 9 291. 6 227. 1 129. 0	1, 352. 4 651. 7 239. 0 78. 4 218. 9 91. 4 73. 0 63. 9 164. 4 80. 4 404. 1 110. 9 245. 6 87. 1 67. 6 152. 6 1, 943. 6	1, 345. 4 651. 3 238. 5 78. 1 215. 0 90. 5 72. 1 1, 349. 1 64. 8 161. 3 80. 2 397. 7 107. 9 235. 9 85. 0 66. 2 1, 911. 1 99. 1 148. 0 277. 8 335. 5 205. 5 224. 7 217. 1 126. 2	1, 301. 657. 227. 73. 196. 81. 64. 1, 269. 61. 155. 79. 375. 97. 220. 77. 61. 139. 1, 735. 256. 304. 193. 261. 190. 114.

Table A-9. Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry ¹—Continued [In thousands]

Industry					19	967						1966			nual rage
•	Oct.2	Sept.2	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1966	1965
Manufacturing—Continued															
Durable goods—Continued															
Electrical equipment and supplies Electric test & distributing equipment Electrical industrial apparatus. Household appliances Electric lighting and wiring equipment. Radio and TV receiving equipment. Communication equipment. Electronic components and accessories Misc. electrical equipment & supplies Transportation equipment. Motor vehicles and equipment. Aircraft and parts Ship and boat building and repairing Raircad equipment. Other transportation equipment. Instruments and related products. Engineering & scientific instruments. Mechanical measuring & control devices Optical and ophthalmic goods Ophthalmic goods. Medical instruments and supplies Photographic equipment and supplies Watches, clocks, and watchcases Miscellaneous manufacturing industries. Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware. Toys and sporting goods Pens, pencils, office and art supplies Costume jewelry and notions. Other manufacturing industries. Musical instruments and parts.	197. 7 216. 1 183. 4 192. 3 156. 6 509. 2 353. 5 107. 6 1, 905. 8 836. 1 166. 8 106. 0 50. 4	199. 6 217. 8 170. 7 192. 3 154. 3 502. 2 351. 3 199. 3 4, 896. 4 772. 8 832. 5 167. 6 52. 7 70. 8 455. 4 106. 5 50. 2 31. 3 65. 5 103. 6 42. 2	200. 4 220. 6 174. 8 191. 1 148. 6 503. 9 351. 5 116. 6 717. 2 823. 4 165. 8 55. 2 73. 0 457. 9 88. 1 107. 6 50. 2 31. 2 65. 8 105. 3 40. 9 440. 6 50. 8 124. 5 34. 2 60. 4 170. 7	199. 7 218. 6 169. 8 188. 4 138. 2 500. 5 342. 4 111. 9 824. 1 161. 4 58. 1 72. 9 454. 8 87. 2 108. 2 49. 9 31. 1 64. 8 104. 1 40. 6 421. 3 47. 6 116. 4 55. 7	200. 7 221. 0 177. 9 192. 3 117. 9 499. 0 344. 4 114. 9 1, 952. 6 820. 3 172. 5 57. 4 72. 6 456. 0 102. 9 40. 9 40. 9 43. 5 51. 4 117. 5 35. 1 58. 2 171. 3	198. 0 220. 3 174. 4 191. 9 134. 8 497. 0 354. 9 113. 7 1, 988. 1 826. 9 167. 5 50. 5 31. 7 65. 2 101. 0 40. 9 428. 1 51. 0 114. 5 34. 9 57. 7 170. 0	198. 6 221. 6 221. 6 174. 8 193. 4 138. 5 497. 1 365. 3 113. 6 1, 927. 6 813. 3 812. 8 176. 4 59. 1 66. 0 453. 2 85. 7 108. 6 41. 0 424. 2 51. 5 109. 5 35. 0 57. 4 170. 8	197. 0 224. 6 178. 3 192. 1 154. 1 494. 6 378. 0 114. 7 1, 941. 2 837. 2 810. 1 171. 1 3 63. 5 453. 8 85. 3 109. 4 51. 0 32. 1 65. 2 101. 6 41. 3 419. 3 51. 4 103. 4 9. 57. 5 172. 1	196. 6 226. 0 181. 6 194. 3 162. 7 491. 7 385. 8 116. 0 1, 947. 7 845. 4 805. 2 175. 6 60. 8 452. 8 85. 0 109. 7 50. 8 32. 1 641. 3 417. 0 51. 0 100. 4 34. 8 58. 2 172. 6	194. 3 226. 6 184. 5 196. 7 170. 2 478. 7 393. 2 117. 8 54. 7 854. 7 805. 2 174. 6 62. 1 54. 8 451. 2 10. 5 50. 8 32. 0 64. 0 101. 2 40. 5 414. 5 50. 8 98. 2 34. 6 57. 5 57. 5	196. 9 220. 6 192. 2 197. 3 174. 9 476. 9 395. 9 119. 5 1, 995. 9 887. 9 887. 9 810. 0 175. 4 63. 8 452. 3 30. 9 111. 5 50. 8 32. 0 64. 3 101. 9 39. 9 432. 9 51. 4 111. 6 35. 1 59. 3	195. 4 217. 8 189. 3 196. 1 178. 8 486. 0 395. 9 118. 5 1, 994. 2 894. 2 803. 2 170. 1 63. 7 63. 0 447. 9 83. 1 111. 3 51. 0 32. 3 63. 9 101. 2 37. 4 460. 1 51. 6 133. 5 35. 3 61. 1 178. 6	196. 9 221. 7 191. 9 198. 0 176. 4 481. 3 396. 3 117. 4 1,980. 0 887. 7 789. 2 175. 5 62. 9 64. 7 446. 2 31. 8 63. 4 100. 6 38. 9 463. 3 50. 9 136. 8 35. 3 61. 1 179. 2	189. 8 214. 3 181. 3 193. 1 159. 8 465. 5 381. 5 111. 3 1,911. 5 859. 2 750. 5 176. 4 61. 6 63. 8 433. 1 108. 5 49. 1 31. 6 61. 6 61. 6 96. 8 37. 0 49. 2 117. 9 34. 6 58. 9	170. 192. 165. 173. 133. 416. 307. 101. 1, 740. 842. 624. 160. 56. 57. 389. 71. 99. 45. 30. 56. 84. 11. 99. 45. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11. 1
Nondurable goods			24. 4	24. 6	25. 4		25. 7	26.8	27.5		28.0				24.
Food and kindred products	1,869.3	1,921.3	1,880.6	1,830.8	1, 792. 9	1, 731. 8	1, 713. 8	1, 713.0	1, 708. 3	1, 725. 4	1,779.2	1,820.0	1,857.0	1, 778. 9	1, 756
Food and kindred products. Meat products Canned, cured, and frozen foods Grain mill products Bakery products. Sugar Confectionery and related products Beverages Misc. foods and kindred products Tobacco manufactures Cigarettes Cigarettes Cigarettes Weaving mills, cotton Weaving mills, synthetics. Weaving mills, synthetics. Weaving and finishing mills, wool. Narrow fabric mills Knitting mills Textile finishing, except wool Floor covering mills Yarn and thread mills Miscellaneous textile goods. Apparel and other textile products. Men's and boys' suits and coats Men's and boys' furnishings Women's and children's undergar-	958. 6 236. 8 145. 5 100. 6 958. 6 236. 3 95. 9 44. 2 31. 9 232. 6 80. 8 113. 2 76. 8 119. 7 366. 2 431. 6	238. 6 144. 5 96. 3 41. 2 21. 9 956. 3 236. 2 95. 3 45. 1 31. 7 231. 3 80. 5 46. 5 112. 6 77. 1 1, 396. 2 120. 6 366. 6 425. 4	244. 0 144. 5 90. 5 41. 3 21. 8 955. 4 232. 9 95. 4 44. 9 31. 7 233. 9 81. 0 46. 0 112. 9 7 1, 405. 5 121. 1 370. 5 430. 1	245. 3 144. 4 77. 3 41. 2 21. 2 21. 2 933. 5 234. 7 92. 7 44. 8 30. 0 225. 9 79. 6 43. 2 111. 0 71. 6 1, 338. 9 116. 6 357. 2 409. 2	242. 7 143. 0 76. 2 41. 1 21. 7 957. 0 237. 8 95. 0 45. 9 31. 9 232. 9 81. 7 44. 3 113. 9 7 44. 3 123. 9 369. 8 424. 6	232.1 142.3 74.9 40.1 21.2 941.0 235.9 94.4 44.9 31.6 227.5 77.3 43.2 112.3 1,382.2 123.1 365.7 423.0	230. 3 143. 3 75. 3 40. 0 21. 6 944. 1 236. 4 94. 4 44. 8 31. 8 226. 1 79. 9 43. 2 112. 6 74. 9 1, 376. 2	225.9 142.8 77.0 39.8 21.8 948.1 238.1 95.2 44.6 31.9 224.9 80.3 43.4 113.5 76.2 1,396.3 122.8 366.9	223. 0 142. 8 81. 5 39. 6 21. 8 945. 2 237. 2 95. 9 44. 5 32. 1 220. 9 80. 0 43. 8 114. 3 76. 5 1, 407. 5	223.9 143.5 88.6 39.6 240.0 96.8 44.2 32.3 219.9 80.3 44.3 115.8 77.2 1,392.4 123.3 369.1	228. 4 146. 6 92. 6 39. 7 21. 8 960. 0 240. 5 97. 5 43. 5 32. 6 226. 2 80. 8 44. 9 116. 4 77. 6 1, 405. 0	230. 9 147. 1 92. 0 39. 6 21. 9 966. 6 240. 0 97. 3 43. 4 32. 4 233. 8 80. 5 44. 9 116. 3 78. 0 1, 421. 9 122. 9	233. 2 146. 2 95. 4 39. 4 22. 0 969. 4 238. 9 97. 4 43. 9 32. 1 237. 7 79. 7 45. 0 116. 9 77. 8 1, 422. 7 122. 3 373. 5	229. 3 144. 1 83. 9 39. 0 22. 0 961. 5 237. 2 97. 0 45. 4 31. 4 234. 4 79. 6 43. 5 115. 9 77. 2 1, 398. 8 122. 9 370. 6 423. 5	221. 143. 86. 38. 24. 925. 229. 92. 45. 29. 76. 41. 109. 72. 1,354. 119. 351.
ments and millinery children's outerwar. Hats, caps, and millinery. Children's outerwear. Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel Misc. fabricated textile products. Paper and allied products. Paper board mills. Misc. converted paper products Paperboard containers and boxes. Printing and publishing. Newspapers. Periodicals. Books Commercial printing Blankbooks and bookbinding. Other publishing & printing industries	121, 5 76, 8 175, 6 687, 5 219, 0 73, 5 180, 4 214, 6 1, 070, 2 362, 8 343, 7 55, 8	24. 7 76. 4 83. 4	25, 9 78, 2 82, 7 174, 6 694, 6 224, 5 75, 0 181, 7 213, 4 1, 067, 9 363, 7 76, 2 96, 7 335, 9 59, 0	23. 9 78. 5 74. 6 160. 7 689. 4 223. 5 74. 3 179. 4 212. 2 1, 066. 0 364. 3 75. 4 97. 2 334. 4 58. 4	23. 8 81. 7 79. 0 170. 2 693. 6 223. 9 75. 1 180. 3 214. 3 1, 067. 3 365. 7 74. 9 97. 1 335. 3 57. 6	22, 6 79, 9 76, 6 168, 2 674, 2 215, 6 73, 6 176, 0 209, 0 1, 059, 3 363, 4 74, 4 97, 0 332, 5 56, 7	78. 0 77. 0 166. 4 675. 6 216. 9 73. 6 177. 0 208. 1 1, 060. 8 361. 7 74. 7 97. 5 334. 7	27. 7 77. 4 77. 4 167. 4 676. 8 216. 2 73. 9 176. 7 210. 0 1, 060. 4 361. 0 74. 1 97. 4 335. 8 56. 7	215. 8 74. 0 175. 3 209. 2 1, 052. 9 359. 1 73. 7 96. 2 331. 8 56. 2	28. 9 79. 1 75. 8 167. 6 674. 3 215. 3 74. 2 174. 6 210. 2 1, 047. 3 357. 5 94. 4 331. 5 55. 8	360. 5 73. 3 93. 1 331. 8 56. 3	27. 1 80. 1 83. 8 178. 2 681. 0 216. 4 72. 9 177. 1 214. 6 1, 043. 6 358. 8 72. 9 91. 0 330. 0 56. 2	28. 1 80. 1 84. 88 176. 7 675. 9 215. 3 72. 1 175. 8 212. 7 1, 040. 0 357. 7 72. 8 90. 7 329. 4 55. 9	208. 8 1, 021. 8 353. 1 71. 7 89. 3 322. 8 54. 9	29 78 76 161 639 211 68 159 199 979 345 69 81 309 51

Table A-9. Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry ¹—Continued [In thousands]

				[In	thousa	nds]									
Industry					1967							1966		Anr	
industry	Oct.2	Sept.2	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1966	1965
Manufacturing—Continued Nondurable goods—Continued															
Chemicals and allied products Industrial chemicals Plastics materials and synthetics. Drugs. Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods. Paints and allied products Agricultural chemicals. Other chemical products. Petroleum and coal products. Petroleum refining. Other petroleum and coal products. Rubber and plastics products, nec. Tires and inner tubes. Other rubber products. Miscellaneous plastics products Leather and leather products. Leather tanning and finishing. Footwear, except rubber Other leather products. Handbags and personal leather goods.	994. 7 308. 1 205. 9 136. 8 114. 6 68. 8 53. 1 107. 4 192. 0 153. 1 179. 8 242. 1 349. 2 30. 4 223. 3 95. 5	307. 5 205. 6 137. 3 116. 1 69. 2 52. 3 106. 8 193. 5 154. 4 39. 1 528. 7 108. 8 180. 3 239. 6 349. 8 30. 6 225. 3	1, 003. 5 312. 0 205. 4 138. 0 117. 1 71. 0 51. 9 108. 1 195. 2 156. 2 39. 0 522. 1 106. 5 177. 2 238. 4 354. 0 30. 5 230. 1 93. 4	312, 6 203, 7 137, 3 114, 1 70, 8 51, 9 108, 6 194, 5 155, 9 38, 6 471, 7 79, 8 161, 5 230, 4	311. 9 202. 3 135. 6 113. 0 70. 2 55. 2 105. 4	307. 7 200. 1 134. 2	988. 6 308. 5 201. 8 133. 3 110. 7 68. 0 64. 4 101. 9 185. 9 150. 4 35. 5 517. 0 109. 2 177. 6 130. 2 346. 1 30. 1 89. 9	307. 7 199. 4 132. 2 111. 1 67. 8 61. 0 100. 9 182. 8 149. 0 33. 8 518. 4 109. 6	976. 3 307. 1 203. 1 131. 6 109. 8 67. 4 57. 1 100. 2 183. 0 149. 4 33. 6 521. 4 109. 2 181. 7 230. 5 357. 8 30. 7 92. 4	973. 9 306. 5 205. 3 131. 7 110. 2 66. 9 54. 5 98. 8 182. 5 149. 1 33. 4 526. 8 109. 4 185. 2 232. 2 357. 5 31. 0 235. 4 91. 1	972. 5 305. 6 206. 6 130. 5 112. 3 67. 0 52. 8 97. 7 184. 2 149. 7 34. 5 531. 4 110. 0 185. 2 236. 2 362. 3 31. 5 239. 0 91. 8	305. 0 206. 6 129. 9 113. 0 67. 3 52. 3 97. 3 185. 8 149. 8 36. 0 529. 7 109. 7 183. 0	968. 7 302. 4 206. 6 128. 8 114. 3 67. 5 52. 7 96. 4 186. 5 149. 8 36. 7 524. 6 108. 7 181. 3 234. 6 361. 7 30. 9 236. 8 94. 0	205. 4 126. 9 109. 7 67. 6 54. 7 92. 1 186. 0 149. 6 36. 4	907. 8 290. 193. 118. 1 105. 6 66. 3 80. 8 182. 9 148. 1 34. 8 470. 8 171. 6 234. 8 86. 8
	4, 286		4, 330	4, 335	4, 304	4, 250	4, 174	4, 191	4, 175	4, 183	4, 222	4, 229	4, 219	4, 151	4, 03
, arean, a contract y cyclestic		000. 1 278. 1 82. 9 109. 5 44. 8 1, 060. 4 89. 6 300. 7 270. 8 19. 0 352. 0 971. 5 808. 2 33. 4 120. 1 649. 5 265. 8 155. 0 183. 2 45. 5	702. 4 612. 7 255. 6 81. 0 108. 3 45. 1 1, 055. 4 89. 9 300. 8 270. 7 19. 3 357. 6 983. 2 821. 1 33. 9 118. 5 655. 9 266. 0 158. 2 185. 1 46. 6	706. 5	706.9 616.6 269.1 82.2 108.5 44.2 1, 041.5 84.3 293.3 293.3 812.5 34.1 117.2 644.2 263.8 179.7 45.3	697. 2 606. 7 277. 3 82. 2 110. 1 43. 2	695.3 603.6 275.4 80.7 111.0 42.5 959.6 80.5 285.2 257.5 18.1 352.6 959.4 802.2 33.7 114.2 628.0 257.8 110.9 110.9	693. 4 602. 0 276. 8 82. 2 111. 7 41. 7 9 281. 1 83. 9 281. 1 335. 8 958. 1 800. 7 33. 5 14. 7 627. 2 257. 4 150. 1 176. 8 42. 9	695. 7 603. 6 276. 2 82. 1 111. 7 41. 5 994. 1 86. 3 276. 4 250. 0 18. 1 334. 2 953. 9 796. 9 33. 6 114. 3 625. 9 257. 1 149. 8 176. 5 42. 5	699. 4 608. 0 276. 6 82. 2 111. 7 42. 1 998. 9 272. 9 246. 6 18. 2 341. 2 950. 1 793. 6 33. 3 114. 2 625. 7 257. 1 149. 8 176. 3 42. 5	714.9 619.1 275.6 82.1 110.8 42.2 1, 030.4 91.3 268.1 241.9 18.3 341.3 341.3 341.3 547.4 790.8 33.66 114.1 625.9 256.5 150.7 176.5	713. 0 620. 6 872. 8 81. 9 108. 6 41. 9 1, 045. 0 94. 9 264. 9 238. 9 18. 4 343. 1 1946. 5 790. 5 30. 4 31. 8 625. 0 256. 5 150. 6 176. 4	716. 2 623. 6 272. 2 82. 8 107. 0 42. 5 1, 044. 7 92. 1 263. 3 237. 7 18. 5 341. 0 785. 1 33. 3 113. 9 626. 2 256. 7 150. 8 176. 6 42. 1	718. 5 624. 9 268. 7 82. 0 108. 7 41. 8 1, 007. 5 246. 9 221. 9 18. 8 335. 1 927. 0 773. 4 33. 0 112. 2 628. 2 256. 7 152. 2 177. 4 41. 9	735.4 640. 268.8 82.4 109.4 41.8 963.4 82.0 229.0 205.5 19.4 315.4 880.8 735.2 31.8 106.9 623.4 253.0 176.5 40.4
Wholesale and retail trade Wholesale trade Motor vehicles, & automotive equip-	13, 780 3, 594	13, 676 3, 579	13, 622 3, 608	13, 629 3, 587	13, 675 3, 562	13, 503 3, 503	13, 412 3, 499	13, 332 3, 486	13, 218 3, 479	13, 334 3, 491	14, 248 3, 534	13, 603 3, 512	13, 385 3, 500	13, 211 3, 438	12, 716 3, 312
ment. Drugs, chemicals, and allied products. Dry goods and apparel. Groceries and related products. Electrical goods.		269. 7 216. 0 152. 3 516. 3 284. 7	274. 7 216. 5 153. 7 520. 5 289. 3		271. 9 213. 5 149. 9 520. 5 288. 4	265. 2 211. 8 147. 7 506. 0 285. 1	265. 4 211. 7 147. 9 503. 0 285. 4	264. 5 211. 4 149. 0 501. 5 283. 5	264. 9 209. 9 147. 3 499. 7 281. 8	263. 4 210. 4 147. 0 505. 7 279. 2	264. 1 212. 2 146. 3 522. 7 280. 1	264. 1 212. 5 147. 0 520. 2 277. 9	261. 4 210. 7 145. 7 525. 1 275. 3	261. 1 206. 9 142. 8 511. 6 272. 0	255. 3 198. 0 139. 4 510. 7 256. 0
ment. Machinery, equipment, and supplies. Miscellaneous wholesalers. Retail trade. Retail general merchandise. Department stores. Mail order houses. Variety stores. Food stores. Grocery, meat, and vegetable stores. Apparel and accessory stores. Men's & boys' clothing & furnishings. Women's ready-to-wear stores. Family clothing stores. Shoe stores. Furniture and home furnishings stores. Furniture and home furnishings. Eating and drinking places. Other retail trade. Building materials and farm equipment. Automotive dealers & service stations. Motor vehicle dealers. Other automotive & accessory	10, 186	1, 579. 9 1, 399. 3 677. 9 112. 3 245. 4 110. 2 139. 3 431. 3 277. 3 2, 197. 8 3, 219. 5 543. 4 1, 537. 2 748. 1	1, 562. 3 1, 383. 9 655. 0 111. 0 238. 7 109. 1 130. 2 428. 8 276. 3 2, 198. 4 3, 231. 8 553. 3 1, 542. 1 748. 3	1, 568. 5 1, 389. 1 656. 3 111. 4 239. 3 110. 6 129. 5 429. 4 275. 5 2, 205. 5 3, 238. 3 554. 6 1, 548. 2	1, 370. 0 1, 392. 9 682. 3 114. 9 246. 2 114. 5 135. 6 431. 1 275. 2 2, 226. 8 3, 238. 4 549. 5 1, 533. 3 747. 0	1, 381. 4 1, 397. 2 675. 8 111. 4 247. 7 112. 1 134. 1 425. 6 272. 1 2, 183. 4 3, 191. 8 529. 6 1, 510. 0 740. 1	1, 397. 1 1, 397. 0 667. 7 110. 8 244. 8 110. 6 132. 8 427. 1 272. 3 2, 150. 4 3, 168. 3 524. 8 1, 504. 3 740. 5	1, 395. 1 1, 395. 1 682. 7 111. 8 245. 3 112. 9 140. 0 427. 5 273. 3 2, 097. 7 3, 137. 2 513. 4 1, 486. 7 739. 6	1, 395. 7 650. 4 110. 9 235. 1 110. 8 125. 9 427. 5 272. 9 2, 064. 7 3, 132. 4 509. 2 1, 481. 0	1, 395. 9 676. 8 118. 1 244. 1 116. 8 129. 3 426. 9 273. 4 2, 045. 8 3, 138. 0 511. 8 1, 487. 8 741. 7	1, 415. 4 807. 4 143. 0 291. 9 144. 6 148. 7 442. 4 284. 3 2, 085. 7 3, 247. 3 529. 2 1, 500. 9 744. 5	1, 394. 0 1, 394. 0 694. 9 114. 7 256. 1 115. 9 134. 1 432. 5 278. 6 2, 092. 0 3, 147. 4 529. 8 1, 489. 0 742. 2	1, 388. 2 672. 0 110. 3 250. 4 109. 6 130. 1 426. 0 273. 6 2, 104. 7 3, 117. 8 536. 3 1, 478. 1 737. 1	1, 365. 2 665. 5 111. 2 246. 6 109. 6 129. 3 421. 8 272. 0 2, 063. 8 3, 115. 3 539. 9 1, 470. 0 737. 8	1, 296. 1 640. 2 104. 9 237. 7 104. 4 123. 9 409. 6 265. 0 1, 987. 9 3, 023. 7 539. 3 1, 424. 2 723. 0
dealers Gasoline service stations Miscellaneous retail stores Drug stores and proprietory stores Farm and garden supply stores Fuel and ice dealers		207. 1 582. 0 1, 138. 9 435. 8 96. 1 104. 4	210. 7 583. 1 1, 136. 4 431. 7 95. 2 102. 8	211. 6 585. 8 1, 135. 5 431. 6 95. 8 102. 9	208. 5 577. 8 1, 155. 6 440. 3 99. 4 104. 8	204. 9 565. 0 1, 152. 2 437. 4 102. 0 104. 5	201. 7 562. 1 1, 139. 2 437. 2 105. 2 107. 6	195. 7 551. 4 1, 137. 1 436. 7 100. 9 113. 5	192. 6 548. 7 1, 142. 2 440. 5 97. 2 115. 9	195. 4 550. 7 1, 138. 4 442. 5 94. 7 116. 5	206. 3 550. 1 1, 217. 2 463. 9 94. 3 115. 8	201. 2 545. 6 1, 128. 6 430. 2 93. 6 112. 5	197. 8 543. 2 1, 103. 4 425. 2 94. 4 108. 4	193. 3 538. 9 1, 105. 4 420. 1 95. 7 109. 0	179. 521. 1, 060. 401. 95. 108.

Table A-9. Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry '—Continued [In thousands]

Industry					19	67						1966		Anraver	
•	Oct.2	Sept. ²	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oet.	1966	1965
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3, 267	3, 273	3, 305	3, 289	3, 253	3, 202	3, 181	3,157	3, 133	3, 114	3,125	3, 116	3, 117	3, 102	3, 02
Banking		872.6	882.0	877.6	865. 6		848.0		843.6	838. 2	838.3	835.4	833. 2	823.1	792.
Credit agencies other than banks		347.5	348, 4	349. 5	345. 9		340.4	339.3	337. 0	336.0		334.4	334. 3	335.0	326.
Savings and loan associations		100.1	100.7	101. 2	98.9	97.0	96.7	95.8	94.9	95.8	94.6	94.2	94.9	96.3	97.
Personal credit institutions		187.3	187. 5	187.9	187.5	185. 6	184.9	185. 2	184. 2	182.6	183.4	182.3	181.3	180.0	171.8
Security, commodity brokers, & services		159. 5	160.6	158.0	153.1	149. 2	147.9	146.3	143.8	141.8	142.6	142. 2	142.6	140.7	129.
Insurance carriers		904. 9	971.8	962.3	952.6	943.0	939. 2	936.1	931.4	923. 2	923. 2	917.9	915.9	909.8	893.
Life insurance		507.8	510.0	503.4	500.9		496.3		491.8	489.5	490.2	487.6			481.
Accident and health insurance		75. 3	76. 2	75. 6	74. 0	72.3	71.8	71.3	69. 7	67.1	66. 1	65. 0	64. 0		54.
Fire, marine, and casualty insurance		342.0	345. 4	343. 4	338. 7	334. 9	333. 0		331. 6	328. 1	327.9	326. 2		322. 2	315.
Insurance agents, brokers, and service		252. 6	255, 8	254. 4	252. 0	247. 0	246. 2		244. 2	241.1	243. 6	242.0		239. 2	232.
Real estate		593. 4	603.3	605. 0	601. 4	588.5	578. 2			552. 6	559.8	563.1	570.1	573. 2	568.
Operative builders		42.3	43.3	42.0	41.1	38.8	37.3		33. 6	33. 4	34.5	35. 6	38. 0		45.
Other finance, insurance, & real estate		82.1	83.1	81.9	82.1	81.6	81.5		80. 2	80. 6	80.9				79.
J , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,						0-1,0						3.51			
Services	10, 208	10,218	10,262	10, 265	10, 196	10,057	9,963	9,817	9,725	9,643	9,693	9,695	9,704	9,545	9, 08
Hotels and other lodging places	675.0	718.3	817.4	817.3	733.5	687.8	671.9	647.0	635.9	625.3	629.7	641.4	665.9	684. 6	659.
Hotels, tourist courts, and motels		643.3	681.7	683. 3	656. 2	621.6	611.0	590.8	580.5	570.1	572.5	583.1	604.1	610.1	584.
Hotels and other lodging places Hotels, tourist courts, and motels Personal services Laundries and drycleaning plants Miscellaneous business services	1, 031, 0	1,027.0	1.026.1	1,030,5	1,030.5	1,022.1	1,020,7	1,016,2	1,010.5	1, 010, 1	1,016.9	1,022.7	1,024,2	1,012.9	985.
Laundries and drycleaning plants		554. 4	557. 0	563. 6	564.0	556. 5	556.0	552.8	548.9	550.5	555.7	559.5	562.9	559.1	548.
Miscellaneous business services		1.348.8	1, 352, 1	1, 340, 3	1.331.6	1, 306, 4	1, 300, 3	1, 284, 1	1.271.8	1, 268, 6	1, 271, 6	1, 260, 7	1, 254, 0	1, 220, 2	1, 109.
Advertising Credit reporting and collection		112.7	112.8	113. 5	113.1	112.9	112.5	112.9	112.1	111.5	111.5	111.8	112.7	111.9	112.
Credit reporting and collection		70.3	70.6	71.0	70.9	70.1	69. 6	69.1	68. 5			69.4	69.0	68.4	65.
Motion pictures		194.3	203. 9	202.9	196.8	190. 5	183.4	173.9	178. 2	180.3	187.8	189.7	191.9	190.2	185.
Motion picture filming & distributing		53. 1	56.8	55, 4	53, 5	49.3	47.3	47.3	52.8	55, 2	59. 5	58.7	56. 6	54.0	48.
Motion picture theaters and services.		141. 2	147.1	147.5	143.3	141.2	136.1	126.6	125.4	125.1	128.3	131.0	135. 3	136. 2	136.
Credit reporting and collection. Motion pictures. Motion picture filming & distributing. Motion picture theaters and services. Medical and other health services. Hospitals. Legal services. Educational services. Educational services.	2, 493. 5	2, 483, 8	2, 485. 6	2, 476. 4	2, 453, 5	2,400.5	2, 383, 5	2, 367. 1	2, 343, 3	2, 312, 1	2, 290, 2	2, 278.1	2, 259. 5	2, 206. 5	2,079.
Hospitals		1, 565. 3	1, 572. 3	1,569.5	1,549.7	1, 525. 3	1,516.1	1, 506, 6	1, 493, 3	1, 475, 5	1, 465, 1	1,460.6	1,449.9	1,418.5	1, 356.
Legal services		204. 4	209.0	208.1	203.8	195.1	195.0	194.7	194. 2	193.5	196. 2	195.1	194, 5	190.3	181.
Educational services	1, 108.8	1,033.9	914.0	928.6	1,000.4	1,068.5	1,066.1	1,065.4	1,057.0	1,046.9	1,048.7	1,049.5	1,029.5	968.1	924.
Elementary and secondary schools		000.0	200. 2	296. 6	335.3	346. 9	346. 4	345.8	345.1	344.5	346.7	346.6	339. 5	325.9	OTO!
Colleges and universities		618.8	546.0	557. 6	588.7	614. 9	642.9	643.4	636.1	626.1		626.5			544.
Miscellaneous services		516.4	526. 5	523. 3	515.8		500.6		500.7	496. 2					449.
Engineering and architectural services_		278.9	286.0	284.7	282.7				268.0	266. 5	266.8		264. 5		
Nonprofit research agencies		75. 1	75.0	75. 4	74.6	73.4	73.5	73.6	73.7	73.6	73.7	73. 5	73.3	73.4	68.
			** **		44 004	44 004	44 804	** ***		11 000	11 400	11 000	11 100	10 071	10 00
Government	11,859	11,605	11, 240	11, 271	11,664	11,604	11,584	11,554	11,474	11, 366	11, 497	11, 339	11, 193 2, 612	10,871 2,564	10,09
Federal Government	2,699	2,707	2,784	2,798	2,766	2,690	2, 683	2, 669	2,652	2, 643	2,769	2, 641	2, 012	2,004	2,31
Federal Government 4 Executive Department of Defense		2, 673. 0	2,749.0	2, 763. 4	2, 731. 8	2, 657. 2	2, 650. 3	2, 635. 7	2, 619. 7	2, 609. 3	2, 736. 4	2, 608. 2	2, 579. 3	2, 551. 9	2, 340.
Department of Defense		1, 104. 7	1, 135. 5	1, 144. 1	1, 135. 3	1, 103. 0	1, 100. 4	1, 098. 1	1, 092. 7	1, 084. 3	1, 076. 3	1, 071. 7	1, 057. 4	1, 023. 0	938.
Post Office DepartmentOther agencies		701. 4	715. 2			0 0 0 4	0 80 0	011 "		00-0	000 0	000 0	000 0	DOM O	200
Other agencies		866. 9	898. 6	905. 6	882.1	856. 4	853. 0	844. 5	837. 6	827.8	822.3	830. 2	832.3	827.3	793.
Legislative		27.6	28. 5	28.5	28. 1	26. 9	26. 7	26. 5	26. 4	27.0	26. 0	20.4	20. 2	20.0	20.
Judicial		6.3	6.3	6. 3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6, 2	0. 2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	7 71
State and local government	9, 160	8,898	8, 456	8,473	0 247 5	9 249 0	2 240 0	9 222 4	9 212 4	0,723	9 989 0	9 970 9	2 250 6	2 161 0	1 905
State government		2, 291. 0	2, 200. 7	2, 205. 0	2, 347. 0	2, 342. 0	2, 040. 8	010 0	2, 013. 4	2, 289. 8	2, 202. 0	2, 219. 8	2, 200. 0	789 6	670
State education.		1 407 0	1 502 0	1 407 0	1 470 2	1 400 0	1 410 0	1 414 0	1 407 0	1 200 0	1 200 0	1 296 0	1 284 4	1 370 2	1 316
Uther State government.		0, 000 1	0,000. 5	0, 200	6 550 0	6 570 4	6 560 0	6 551 1	6 500 1	6 422 0	6 445 7	6 419 6	6 220 2	6 145 0	5 717
Local government		0, 000. 1	2 106 0	2 208 2	0, 550. 2	2 769 9	0, 000. 0	0, 001. 1	9 747 0	2 602 7	2 704 5	2 696 0	2 612 0	3 410 1	3 110
Other agencies Legislative Judicial. State and local government ⁵ . State government. State education. Other State government Local government Local education. Other local government.		0,089.3	3, 190. 9	0, 208. 3	0, 027. 0	9, 702. 2	0, 771.4	0, 110. 1	0, 741.8	0, 093. 7	0, 704. 0	9 721 7	9 717 5	9 796 0	2 507

² Preliminary.

³ Beginning January 1965, data relate to railroads with operating revenues of \$5,000,000 or more.

⁴ Data relate to civilian employees who worked on, or received pay for the last day of the month.

⁵ State and local government data exclude, as nominal employees, elected officials of small local units and paid volunteer firemen.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics for all series except those for the Federal Government, which is prepared by the U.S. Civil Service Commission, and that for Class I railroads, which is prepared by the U.S. Interstate Commerce Commission.

¹ Beginning with the October 1967 issue, figures differ from those previously published. The industry series have been adjusted to March 1966 benchmarks (comprehensive counts of employment). For comparable back data, see Employment and Earnings Statistics for the United States, 1909–67 (BLS Bulletin 1312–5). Statistics from April 1966 forward are subject to further revision when new benchmarks become available.

These series are based upon establishment reports which cover all full-and part-time employees in nonagricultural establishments who worked during, or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Therefore, persons who worked in more than 1 establishment during the reporting period are counted more than once. Proprietors, self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestic servants are excluded.

Table A-10. Production or nonsupervisory workers in nonagricultural establishments, by industry ¹ [In thousands]

Industry					19	67						1966		Annaver	
Industry	Oct.2	Sept. 2	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1966	1965
Total private	45, 609	45, 713	45, 785	45. 4	45, 545	44, 782	44, 440	44, 136	43, 895	44, 079	45, 517	45, 167	45, 157	44, 234	42, 30
Mining Metal mining Iron ores Copper ores Coal mining Bituminous coal and lignite mining Oil and gas extraction Crude petroleum and natural gas fields Oil and gas field services Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels Crushed and broken stone		105, 3 37, 6	473 54, 5 23, 8 7, 9 123, 9 117, 9 188, 4 83, 6 104, 8 106, 5 37, 9	23. 8 26. 9 121. 6 115. 5 188. 6 84. 4 104. 2 105. 3	117.3	23. 3 26. 5 121. 8 115. 6 180. 5 80. 2 100. 3 100. 3	114. 3 181. 8 80. 5	72. 5 22. 6 26. 6 121. 8 115. 4 179. 0 80. 4 98. 6 91. 3	22. 6 26. 5 123. 2 116. 5 180. 1 80. 4 99. 7 89. 0	471 71. 1 21. 8 26. 3 123. 5 116. 9 185. 7 80. 6 105. 1 90. 3 31. 2	117. 1 190. 1 81. 3 108. 8 96. 6	22. 5 25. 6 123. 5 116. 8 188. 4 81. 5 106. 9 100. 9	22. 5 25. 9 123. 3 116. 7 188. 8 82. 0 106. 8	26. 1 119. 7 112. 7 194. 1 84. 5 109. 6 99. 8	22. 0 24. 1 123. 1 115. 2 201. 8 88. 4 113. 4
Contract construction. General building contractors. Heavy construction contractors. Highway and street construction. Heavy construction, nec. Special trade contractors. Plumbing, heating, air conditioning. Painting, paperhanging, decorating. Electrical work. Masonry, stonework, and plastering. Roofing and sheet metal work.		3,001 941.6 677.0 363.2 313.8 1,382.8 313.4 133.9 219.9 208.6 100.1	3, 081 968. 7 698. 4 375. 5 322. 9 1, 413. 8 314. 5 140. 4 221. 7 219. 5 103. 3		2,893 907.3 647.3 340.5 306.8 1,338.8 298.7 129.4 211.5 211.1 95.9	2,724 859. 4 583. 4 296. 9 286. 5 1, 281. 0 287. 1 121. 6 202. 8 204. 0 90. 8	2,603 832.4 522.9 249.1 273.8 1,248.1 286.1 112.3 201.0 196.2 89.0	796. 2 447. 3 188. 6 258. 7 1, 181. 2 285. 9 101. 0 196. 8 186. 1	1/1.0	2, 451 817. 5 440. 3 180. 6 259. 7 1, 193. 0 294. 5 96. 5 201. 2 178. 6 84. 6	191.0	2,828 919,9 602,4 302,5 299,9 1,305,3 304,4 123,4 206,4 199,9 95,9	210.0	210.0	411.
Manufacturing Durable goods Nondurable goods	14, 243 8, 167 6, 076	14, 314 8, 205 6, 109	14, 261 8, 193 6, 068	8, 141	14, 249 8, 332 5, 917	14, 059 8, 261 5, 798	14, 104 8, 271 5, 833	8,340	8,380	14, 304 8, 417 5, 887	14, 513 8, 528 5, 985	8.572	8,574	8,349	7, 71
Durable goods															
Ordnance and accessories Ammunition, except for small arms Sighting and fire control equipment Other ordnance and accessories Lumber and wood products Sawmills and planing mills Millwork, plywood, & related prod-	40.2	107. 2 6. 9 40. 5	153. 1 105. 7 7. 0 40. 4 533. 2 215. 6	149. 1 102. 5 6. 8 39. 8 531. 0 216. 5	148. 0 100. 6 6. 7 40. 7 534. 2 217. 7	145. 6 98. 4 6. 7 40. 5 507. 4 212. 2	145, 6 98, 5 6, 6 40, 5 502, 5 209, 9	145. 6 98. 0 6. 4 41. 2 501. 5 209. 9	144. 4 96. 9 6. 2 41. 3 500. 3 209. 2	141. 2 94. 1 6. 0 41. 1 501. 2 209. 1	90. 6 6. 0 40. 9	134, 9 89, 3 6, 0 39, 6 521, 8 215, 5	5.9	121. 8 80. 9 5. 6 35. 3 535. 0 223. 4	96. 1 64. 0 4. 9 27. 2 532. 4 228. 0
ucts, py wooden containers Miscellaneous wood products. Furniture and fixtures. Household furniture Office furniture. Partitions and fixtures. Stone, clay, and glass products. Flat glass. Glass and glassware, pressed or blown. Cement, hydraulic. Structural clay products. Pottery and related products. Concrete, gypsum, and plaster prod-		376. 3 269. 5 29. 1 36. 5 41. 2 509. 7 19. 8	143, 3 32, 0 67, 5 374, 6 268, 6 28, 8 37, 1 516, 5 22, 8 107, 5 29, 4 56, 2 35, 2	139. 6 32. 8 65. 4 361. 8 257. 9 27. 8 36. 4 39. 7 513. 8 23. 1 107. 1 28. 3 56. 5 34. 4	140. 0 33. 3 66. 1 371. 3 264. 7 27. 7 36. 7 42. 2 512. 4 22. 8 107. 9 29. 1 56. 9 35. 2	134. 2 32. 6 64. 6 369. 0 264. 5 28. 4 35. 3 40. 8 499. 0 23. 4 105. 2 34. 6	133.4 32.1 66.9 370.5 267.4 28.6 35.5 39.0 495.3 23.9 105.9 28.0 54.2 35.1	131. 4 32. 3 67. 5 375. 4 270. 9 29. 0 35. 5 40. 0 489. 6 25. 2 105. 8 26. 9 52. 6 35. 6	128. 8 32. 3 67. 3 378. 9 274. 2 29. 2 35. 4 40. 1 483. 8 24. 7 105. 4 25. 9 51. 3 35. 7	129. 2 32. 4 67. 0 381. 4 275. 5 29. 3 36. 1 40. 5 489. 1 25. 5 106. 1 26. 7 51. 8 35. 5	132. 6 32. 1 67. 9 391. 1 283. 3 29. 3 36. 4 42. 1 502. 6 25. 9 107. 1 27. 7 55. 0 36. 2	135. 8 31. 6 68. 9 394. 1 286. 3 29. 2 36. 3 42. 3 515. 1 25. 9 108. 5 29. 3 56. 7 37. 1	140. 3 31. 8 68. 4 392. 5 285. 5 28. 5 36. 0 42. 5 520. 1 25. 5 108. 2 29. 8 58. 0 37. 2		138.8 31.0 63.5 357.4 264.6 23.6 32.4 36.8 504.6 26.1 100.7 29.4 59.0 36.9
other stone & nonmetallic mineral	140.6	142.5	144.3	143.8	140.1	134. 3	130. 9	125. 2	122, 4	124. 4	129.9	135. 5	139. 0	137.8	137.
products. Primary metal industries Blast furnace and basic steel products. Iron and steel foundries Nonferrous metals. Nonferrous rolling and drawing Nonferrous foundries Miscellaneous primary metal products. Fabricated metal products. Metal cans. Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware. Plumbing and heating, except electric. Fabricated structural metal products. Screw machine products, bolts, etc. Metal stampings. Metal stampings. Metal services, nec. Misc. fabricated wire products. Machinery, except electrical. Engines and turbines. Farm machinery. Construction and related machinery Metal working machinery Special industry machinery General industrial machinery Office and computing machines Service industry machines Misc. machinery, except electrical	486. 0 177. 2 48. 8 149. 8 72. 4 55. 2 1, 031. 4 56. 5 129. 7 58. 8 289. 1 1 87. 9 170. 3 53. 8 113. 0 1, 318. 9 70. 9	1, 010. 3 499. 9 180. 6 49. 3 151. 3 73. 4 55. 8 1, 033. 6 56. 9 128. 5 291. 7 82. 5 291. 7 113. 5 252. 9 171. 3 10. 5 10. 7 256. 5 10. 7 266. 5 266. 5	506. 4 189. 7 50. 7	1, 036. 3 509. 6 177. 4 63. 1 156. 9 72. 1 57. 2 1, 029. 9 58. 4 119. 6 57. 4 293. 5 88. 0 176. 6 70. 5 52. 5 113. 4	509. 6 193. 6 62. 8	505. 5 192. 4 62. 3 161. 5 74. 2 58. 7 1, 039. 5 57. 0 123. 0 57. 5 285. 4 89. 6 190. 8 70. 3 52. 9 113. 0	507. 1 192. 6 62. 4	1, 073. 4 511. 2 197. 0 62. 6 165. 7 76. 9 60. 0 1, 044. 7 55. 2 124. 9 57. 5 281. 2 92. 3 191. 2 72. 1 55. 3 115. 0	514. 4 201. 8 62. 6	517. 4 205. 9 62. 5 169. 0 78. 2 60. 7 1, 060. 3 53. 3 129. 8 58. 2 284. 6 92. 2 198. 3 71. 6 55. 6 116. 7	517. 5 204. 1 61. 9	523. 4 204. 0 61. 1 170. 0 77. 4 60. 0 11, 081. 3 54. 0 131. 4 60. 2 292. 7 90. 3 204. 4 74. 2 56. 1 1118. 0	529. 3 203. 9 60. 3	530. 4 203. 8 60. 3	538. 4 194. 6 57. 4 151. 1 68. 3 52. 2 982. 7 51. 2 122. 5 60. 0 270. 9 77. 4 180. 5 64. 8 50. 1 105. 2

Table A–10. Production or nonsupervisory workers in nonagricultural establishments, by industry ${}^{\scriptscriptstyle 1}$ —Continued

					19	67						1966			nual
Industry	Oct.2	Sept.2	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1966	1965
Manufacturing—Continued Durable goods—Continued															
Electrical equipment and supplies. Electrical industrial apparatus Household appliances. Electric lighting and wiring equipment. Radio and TV receiving equipment. Communication equipment equipment. Electronic components and accessories. Misc. electrical equipment & supplies. Transportation equipment. Motor vehicles and equipment. Aircraft and parts. Ship and boat building and repairing. Railroad equipment. Other transportation equipment. Instruments and related products. Engineering & scientific instruments. Mechanical measuring & control devices. Optical and ophthalmic goods. Optical and ophthalmic goods. Medical instruments and supplies. Photographic equipment and supplies. Watches, clocks, and watcheases. Miscellaneous manufacturing industries. Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware. Toys and sporting goods. Pens, pencils, office and art supplies. Costume jewelry and notions. Other manufacturing industries.	130. 5 149. 7 142. 6 146. 8 123. 3 254. 7 255. 4 81. 0 1, 329. 4 136. 2 284. 5 	152.7 147.0 120.8 253.9 82.9 1,320.1 584.8 499.6 137.3 40.0 58.4 4284.4 45.4 67.8 35.6.6 34.7 357.3 36.6 49.9 49.9 134.0 109.4 49.9	136. 7 155. 2 137. 9 146. 0 115. 0 249. 0 253. 9 90. 1 1, 258. 5 490. 9 136. 4 42. 5 60. 3 285. 5 45. 6 68. 7 35. 5 23. 6 44. 4 57. 5 23. 6 45. 2 33. 8 349.	153. 5 130. 7 143. 4 104. 7 245. 2 85. 4 1, 293. 6 45. 2 45. 2 45. 2 61. 1 282. 6 45. 2 45. 2 45. 2 45. 3 45. 2 45. 3 45. 3 45. 2 45. 3 45. 3 45	185. 0 135. 0 137. 2 84. 6 247. 4 245. 5 88. 4 1, 383. 0 643. 5 492. 6 141. 7 44. 6 60. 6 286. 1 45. 6 68. 8 35. 8 23. 8 45. 1 57. 3 33. 5 342. 8 39. 4 97. 3 25. 8 47. 6	136. 6 136. 6 137. 0 100. 6 248. 1 255. 3 87. 5 1, 374. 1 640. 7 490. 5 143. 4 44. 3 55. 2 284. 4 45. 2 69. 0 35. 9 24. 0 44. 5 56. 3 33. 5 56. 3 33. 3 39. 4 94. 7 25. 6 47. 3 131. 3 131. 3	136. 6 136. 4 148. 7 103. 4 248. 3 267. 0 87. 3 1, 360. 8 625. 7 489. 5 145. 4 46. 1 286. 8 45. 1 70. 4 36. 2 24. 2 24. 2 44. 8 56. 7 33. 6 33. 7 39. 8 90. 1 25. 7 47. 0 125. 7 47. 0 125. 7 125. 7 1	159. 6 139. 6 147. 3 118. 0 247. 9 280. 0 88. 5 1, 375. 7 488. 9 140. 6 46. 3 51. 8 288. 0 45. 0 71. 0 36. 5 24. 6 44. 8 56. 7 34. 0 329. 6 39. 7 83. 7 93. 7 94. 8 95. 7 96. 8 97. 8 97. 98. 7 98. 7	161. 3 142. 6 149. 6 125. 6 246. 9 288. 3 89. 9 1, 382. 2 484. 9 1144. 2 47. 6 49. 3 287. 2 44. 5 71. 1 36. 1 24. 4 44. 3 35. 7 2 34. 0 32. 3 32. 3 3 32. 3 32. 3 3 32. 3 32.	162. 4 145. 7 152. 4 134. 1 235. 7 296. 2 91. 6 1, 386. 8 665. 7 484. 5 143. 9 287. 5 24. 3 43. 9 57. 3 33. 4 43. 2 24. 3 35. 4 43. 2 43. 2 43. 3 43. 3 43. 9 5 5 7. 4 84. 5 14. 5 1	156. 7 152. 7 153. 5 140. 1 234. 6 300. 4 1, 430. 3 488. 5 50. 7 47. 6 287. 8 44. 0 72. 7 36. 0 24. 2 44. 3 58. 0 40. 3 90. 9 92. 8 48. 8 137. 2 48. 8	154. 7 149. 2 152. 9 144. 0 245. 2 301. 9 9.2. 5 1, 429. 8 139. 2 50. 6 51. 5 285. 6 43. 7 72. 9 36. 3 24. 5 44. 1 57. 371. 0 40. 5 113. 4 25. 5 113. 4 25. 5 113. 4 25. 5 113. 4 25. 5 113. 4 26. 5 113. 4 26. 5 113. 4 27. 5 27.	158. 4 152. 5 155. 2 141. 4 242. 6 303. 2 92. 0 1, 419. 9 2. 0 49. 7 53. 1 284. 4 43. 3 72. 7 35. 6 24. 3 43. 9 57. 0 31. 9 57. 0 373. 2 39. 5 116. 1 25. 9 50. 8	152. 6 142. 8 150. 8 127. 1 234. 5 292. 4 86. 0 1, 361. 0 668. 4 444. 7 146. 8 52. 5 276. 6 41. 7 71. 0 35. 0 24. 2 42. 7 53. 3 8. 3 8. 3 8. 3 8. 3 8. 3 8. 3 8. 3	134. 134. 129. 134. 105. 209. 232. 78. 1, 240. 658. 36. 134. 44. 36. 36. 36. 37. 38. 38. 38. 38. 38. 38. 38. 38
Musical instruments and parts Nondurable goods		20.7	19. 4	19. 2	20. 2	21. 2	20. 5	21.8	22, 4	22, 3	23, 2	23,0	20.1	22.0	20.
Food and kindred products Meat products Dairy products Canned, cured, and frozen foods Grain mill products Bakery products Sugar Confectionery and related products Beverages Misc. foods and kindred products Tobacco manufactures Cigarettes Cigarettes Cigarette mill products Weaving mills, cotton Weaving mills, cotton Weaving and finishing mills, wool Narrow fabric mills Knitting mills Textile finishing, except wool Floor covering mills Yarn and thread mills Miscellaneous textile goods Apparel and other textile products Men's and boys' suits and coats Men's and boys' suits and coats Men's and boys' suits misses' outerwear	268. 1 122. 5 91. 1 171. 2 71. 0 122. 9 94. 9 87. 9 850. 5 86. 6 38. 2 28. 4 207. 1 68. 1	268. 6 126. 2 345. 9 91. 7 173. 0 24. 8 68. 1 123. 4 93. 4 83. 5 34. 3 20. 4 849. 0 216. 4 6 86. 1 28. 3 206. 1 67. 8 37. 6 104. 2 2 63. 4 4 1, 236. 5 106. 5	271. 1 131. 5 288. 6 94. 3 173. 9 22. 8 65. 1 125. 4 92. 9 78. 1 34. 4 20. 1 847. 0 212. 9 86. 0 38. 9 28. 2 208. 6 68. 2 37. 0 104. 2 63. 0 1,245. 2 107. 1 333. 4	268. 5 132. 3 247. 9 94. 3 173. 3 21. 2 59. 0 127. 0 93. 2 65. 1 34. 0 19. 6 826. 6 214. 9 83. 5 38. 7 26. 5 201. 0 66. 9 34. 7 102. 5 57. 9 1, 183. 0 103. 1	20. 4 132.0 219.8 93.6 172.6 23.3 60.4 126.6 92.1 64.1 33.8 20.2 218.2 2218.2 218.2 25.5 39.8 28.4 20.7.5 68.7 105.3 60.1 101.3 33.8	290. 3 126. 5 197. 9 90. 1 167. 6 22. 6 59. 9 119. 3 92. 2 62. 9 32. 9 19. 7 835. 0 216. 6 84. 8 34. 8 34. 8 103. 6 61. 8 223. 6 61. 8 329. 6 108. 9 108. 9	20. 4 192. 8 88. 7 165. 1 20. 5 60. 0 117. 8 92. 9 63. 3 32. 8 20. 1 837. 5 217. 0 84. 8 38. 9 28. 3 201. 0 67. 1 34. 9 103. 9 61. 6 1, 218. 8 107. 5 329. 4	122. 3 189. 7 89. 2 166. 1 22. 1 62. 8 114. 8 92. 9 65. 0 32. 6 20. 4 841. 7 218. 7 85. 6 28. 5 199. 9 67. 5 35. 2 104. 8 62. 9 67. 5 9 67. 5 9 68. 8 104. 8 105. 1 105. 1	200. 7 120. 8 186. 1 88. 4 165. 3 25. 4 64. 7 112. 4 93. 4 69. 5 32. 6 20. 4 839. 7 218. 2 86. 4 38. 5 28. 5 28. 5 28. 5 195. 9 67. 6 31. 2 50. 3 10. 8 11. 2 10. 3 10.	200. 2 191. 0 89. 2 164. 7 31. 9 66. 0 113. 5 94. 1 76. 2 32. 7 20. 1 844. 7 220. 4 87. 2 38. 8 195. 2 67. 7 36. 1 107. 2 63. 8 1, 235. 2 109. 9 333. 1	122.5	122. 2 240. 4 87. 8 168. 2 42. 7 74. 3 120. 2 96. 9 79. 4 860. 9 220. 8 8 20. 8 8 20. 8 9 220. 8 9 220. 8 9 220. 8 9 220. 8 9 6 9 220. 8 9	124. 0 279. 4 90. 4 166. 1 40. 3 71. 2 122. 4 96. 1 82. 6 32. 3 20. 5 863. 5 87. 9 6 219. 5 86. 219. 5 6 8. 219. 5 6 8. 3 10. 5 6 10. 5 10. 5 10	127. 3 233. 3 89. 6 165. 0 28. 7 66. 1 118. 4 93. 8 67. 1 218. 7 20. 4 857. 1 218. 6 20. 9 87. 5 63. 8 67. 3 63. 8 67. 3 63. 8 71. 243. 0 109. 3 109.	3 131. 3 219. 3 89. 166. 29. 1 62. 4 113. 94. 74. 1 32. 4 22. 4 826. 5 39. 6 205. 6 34. 7 101. 1 205. 7 107. 1 205. 7 107. 8 89. 8 89. 8 166. 8 13. 8 13. 8 13. 8 13. 8 14. 8 15. 8 15. 8 16. 8 16.
Women's and children's undergar- ments. Hats, caps, and millinery. Children's outerwear. Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel.	106, 6	22.1	107. 6 23. 1 69. 7 72. 5	21. 2 70. 1	21. 0 73. 0	20. 1 71. 6	20, 0 69, 9	24.8	26. 4 72. 6	26. 0 70. 9	25. 4 70. 0	24. 2	25. 1 71. 5	24. 9 71. 8	9 25. 8 70.
Miscellaneous fabricated textile prod- ucts Paper and allied products Paper and pulp mills Paperboard mills	149. 8 533. 8 171. 9 57. 3	534.7 174.6	540. 3 176. 9	534. 3 175. 6	539. 5 176. 7	521. 6 169. 0	522. 5 170. 1	524. 1 169. 8	522. 2 169. 7	522. 7 169. 2	528. 5	530. 1	525. 2 169. 1	519. (170. ($0 497 \\ 0 168$
Miscellaneous converted paper products. Paperboard containers and boxes. Printing and publishing. Newspapers. Periodicals. Books. Commercial printing. Blankbooks and bookbinding. Other publishing & printing industries	45.	6 169. 6 672. 3 181. 0 25. 9 56. 3 2 266. 0 46. 3	170. 5 672. 0 180. 3 25. 8 57. 9 262. 9 48. 7	169. 0 670. 9 180. 8 25. 5 58. 4 261. 2 48. 3	171. 1 673. 1 182. 6 25. 4 58. 6 2 262. 1 47. 7	166. 0 670. 1 182. 7 25. 3 59. 1 260. 8 46. 8	165. 0 671. 7 181. 4 25. 8 60. 0 262. 5 46. 8	166. 9 672. 4 181. 2 26. 0 59. 9 5 263. 3 46. 9	166. 2 667. 3 179. 8 25. 8 59. 2 260. 1 46. 4	167. 6 663. 0 178. 8 25. 7 57. 9 259. 6 46. 1	171. 0 667. 9 182. 4 25. 8 56. 9 46. 3	172. 2 663. 3 181. 2 55. 6 55. 6 258. 9 46. 5	2 170.3 661.3 180.8 25.5 55.3 258.9 46.2	166.8 649.8 178.4 25.4 55.3 253.4 45.3	8 158. 620. 4 175. 4 25. 3 50. 4 241. 3 41.

Table A–10. Production or nonsupervisory workers in nonagricultural establishments, by industry ${}^{\rm i}$ —Continued

Industry					1	967						1966			nual
	Oct.2	Sept.2	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1966	1965
Manufacturing—Continued															
Nondurable goods—Continued															
Chemicals and allied products Industrial chemicals Plastics materials and synthetics Drugs. Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods Paints and allied products. Agricultural chemicals Other chemical products. Petroleum and coal products Petroleum refining Other petroleum and coal products. Rubber and plastics products, nec Tires and inner tubes	169. 7 134. 9 71. 7 69. 6 37. 4 33. 6 70. 6 120. 1 91. 8 28. 3	169. 2 134. 4 71. 5 70. 6 37. 7 32. 9 69. 6 121. 4 928. 5 408. 1 75. 8	171. 9 133. 4 71. 0 71. 4 39. 5 32. 1 70. 9 122. 2 93. 8 28. 4 401. 1 73. 2	173. 0 131. 9 71. 0 68. 5 39. 2 32. 2 71. 5 121. 8 93. 9 27. 9 353. 5 47. 8	174. 0 130. 9 70. 8 68. 3 38. 8 35. 3 68. 8 120. 8 93. 2 27. 6 360. 5 47. 5	172. 5 129. 9 70. 1 66. 3 37. 5 41. 7 66. 8 117. 2 91. 4 25. 8 351. 5 45. 5	173. 9 131. 0 69. 6 66. 6 37. 0 45. 2 66. 3 116. 2 91. 3 24. 9 399. 5 77. 2	173. 0 128. 5 68. 7 67. 0 37. 1 42. 0 64. 9 113. 6 90. 2 23. 4 401. 3 77. 6	173. 1 132. 7 68. 5 66. 0 36. 9 38. 1 64. 7 113. 9 90. 8 23. 1 405. 2 77. 5	172. 9 134. 6 68. 6 66. 5 36. 8 35. 6 63. 4 113. 4 90. 6 22. 8 410. 9 77. 8	172. 0 136. 5 68. 2 68. 4 37. 0 33. 9 62. 4 115. 3 91. 2 24. 1 415. 5 78. 2	172. 0 136. 8 67. 7 69. 5 37. 3 33. 3 62. 3 116. 6 91. 6 414. 6 78. 0	169.7 136.7 67.1 70.9 37.3 33.8 61.5 117.0 90.5 26.5 410.7 77.1	170.8 136.4 66.7 67.6 37.7 35.8 58.7 115.8 90.1 25.7 397.2	5 166.7 130.8 61.6 64.8 37.1 34.7 50.5 112.9 88.7 24.3 365.9 72.7
Tires and inner tubes. Other rubber products. Miscellaneous plastics products. Leather and leather products. Leather tanning and finishing. Footwear, except rubber Other leather products. Handbags and personal leather goods	194. 4 301. 0 26. 4 194. 7 79. 9	191, 1 302, 0 26, 6 197, 0	137. 9 190. 0 306. 1 26. 9 201. 4 77. 8	182, 6 295, 4 25, 8 195, 7	125. 6 187. 4 304. 0 26. 7 200. 1 77. 2	181. 7 298. 5 26. 1 198. 4	183. 0 299. 1 26. 2 198. 3	183. 5 304. 6 26. 4 201. 9	184.0	185. 8 310. 4 27. 0 207. 3	190. 0 316. 0 27. 6	191. 4 317. 8 27. 2 210. 5	189. 5 316. 1 27. 0 209. 3	179. 6 318. 4 27. 6 213. 4	157. 5 310. 0 27. 5 208. 8
goods		32, 8	32. 9	30. 5	32. 5	30. 4	31.3	32. 5	33. 9	33. 2	33.8	35. 8	35. 6	33. 6	31.4
Transportation and public utilities: Local and interurban passenger transit: Local and suburban transportation Intercity highway transportation Trucking and warehousing		78, 5 41, 2 962, 4	76. 8 41. 5 957. 8		78. 0 40. 6 946. 0	39.5	76. 4 38. 8 862. 4	77. 9 38. 2 905. 4	77. 8 37. 8 900. 5	78. 0 38. 7 905. 6	77. 7 38. 7 937. 7	77. 6 38. 6 953. 4	38.9		38.5
Local and interurban passenger transit: Local and suburban transportation Intercity highway transportation Trucking and warehousing Public warehousing Pipe line transportation Communication Telephone communication Telegraph communications Telegraph communications Radio and television broadcasting Electric, gas, and sanitary services Electric companies and systems Gas companies and systems Combination companies and systems Water, steam, & sanitary systems		78. 4 15. 8 765. 7 642. 5 22. 8 97. 0 562. 1 227. 1 133. 1 161. 9 40. 0	78. 6 16. 2 777. 5 655. 5 23. 0 95. 6 568. 4 227. 2 136. 3 163. 7 41. 2	77. 4 16. 2 778. 8 656. 2 23. 3	73. 8 16. 0 769. 2 647. 7 23. 2 95. 1 556. 9 224. 9 133. 9 158. 1 40. 0	75. 0 15. 1 758. 1 638. 7 23. 1 93. 2 543. 1 219. 0 129. 4 156. 2	69. 6 15. 1 756. 3 638. 0 23. 0 92. 1 541. 7 219. 2 129. 0	72. 9 15. 1 755. 9 637. 2 22. 9 92. 7 540. 9 219. 0	75. 2 15. 1 752. 1 634. 3 22. 9 91. 8 539. 8 218. 5 128. 9 155. 5 36. 9	76. 2 15. 2 748. 9	80. 3 15. 2 748. 0 630. 1 23. 0 91. 9 540. 8 218. 3 129. 6 156. 1 36. 8	84. 0 15. 3 747. 5 629. 7	81. 4 15. 4 742. 8 624. 9 23. 1 91. 9 541. 4 218. 5	74. 1 15. 8 732. 5 616. 5 22. 8 90. 5 544. 9	72. 0 16. 3 698. 1 587. 2 22. 2 86. 7
Wholesale and retail trade. Wholesale trade. Motor vehicles & automotive equipment	0 004	12, 167 3, 012	12, 124 3, 044	12, 132 3, 024 229. 3	12, 184 3, 004 227. 3	12, 019 2, 947	2, 948	2, 940	11,750 2,935	2, 947	2, 992	2, 974	11, 941 2, 963	11,786 2,911	2,814
Motor vehicles & automotive equipment. Drugs, chemicals, and allied products. Dry goods and apparel. Groceries and related products. Electrical goods Hardware, plumbing & heating equip-		223. 5 179. 0 123. 4 450. 2 232. 4	229. 7 179. 6 124. 8 454. 7 236. 9	178. 5 123. 1 450. 7 238. 2	176. 7 121. 5 454. 7 235. 6		221. 7 175. 6 120. 4 437. 7 232. 7	221. 2 175. 2 121. 6 437. 0 232. 5	221. 6 173. 5 120. 1 435. 7 231. 6	220. 7 173. 8 119. 7 441. 7 229. 7	221. 5 175. 9 118. 8 458. 8 229. 6	221. 2 176. 4 119. 5 457. 3 228. 5	218. 3 174. 5 118. 3 461. 2 225. 7	218. 8 171. 1 116. 0 449. 1 224. 0	214. 3 164. 0 112. 9 450. 2 213. 1
Machinery, equipment, and supplies Machinery, equipment, and supplies Miscellaneous wholesalers. Retail trade Retail general merchandise Department stores. Mail order houses. Variety stores Food stores Grocery, meat, and vegetable stores. Apparel and accessory stores. Men's & boys' clothing & furnish-	9, 239	134. 5 567. 6 1, 017. 2 9, 155 1, 830. 7 1, 156. 9 112. 1 309. 1 1, 462. 4 1, 293. 9 608. 5	135. 1 572. 0 1, 027. 2 9, 080 1, 780. 1 1, 125. 0 106. 6 297. 7 1, 445. 7 1, 279. 5 586. 7	134. 1 571. 7 1, 023. 2 9, 108 1, 786. 7 1, 135. 1 104. 2 296. 7 1, 451. 5 1, 284. 1 587. 9	133. 9 566. 6 1, 017. 7 9, 180 1, 800. 9 1, 145. 6 104. 8 300. 6 1, 459. 2 1, 288. 2 613. 0	131. 8 556. 2 999. 5 9, 072 1, 782. 8 1, 127. 7 105. 0 302. 9 1, 466. 7 1, 294. 2 606. 9	131. 6 554. 5 1, 000. 7 8, 989 1, 763. 1 1, 117. 6 105. 9 300. 3 1, 463. 6 1, 295. 4 598. 1	131. 7 543. 2 1, 001. 4 8, 918 1, 765. 0 1, 115. 8 107. 5 303. 3 1, 462. 0 1, 291. 7 613. 4	131. 1 542. 6 996. 4 8, 815 1, 728. 4 1, 095. 6 111. 4 289. 9 1, 462. 8 1, 293. 2 582. 1	131. 4 545. 8 994. 9 8, 927 1, 825. 8 1, 164. 4 123. 0 299. 3 1, 458. 1 1, 294. 4 607. 6	132. 2 545. 0 1, 011. 6 9, 788 2, 365. 1 1, 540. 0 148. 2 386. 8 1, 487. 2 1, 314. 9 738. 3	132. 5 541. 0 1, 005. 8 9, 173 1, 992. 4 1, 275. 3 139. 2 325. 7 1, 458. 4 1, 293. 8 626. 5	133. 1 537. 9 1, 002. 3 8, 978 1, 842. 8 1, 169. 1 123. 3 305. 8 1, 452. 9 1, 290. 0 604. 5	131. 2 529. 1 986. 6 8, 876 1, 810. 7 1, 149. 6 117. 3 299. 3 1, 428. 9 1, 267. 1 598. 9	127. 8 490. 8 954. 0 8, 544 1, 719. 6 112. 3 292. 1 1, 364. 3 1, 201. 7 577. 1
ings. Women's ready-to-wear stores. Family clothing stores. Shoe stores. Furniture and home furnishings stores. Furniture and home furnishings. Eating and drinking places. Other retail trade. Building materials and farm equip-		100. 7 220. 7 102. 2 122. 8 378. 4 242. 7	99, 6 214, 9 100, 8 113, 8 375, 9 242, 0 2, 056, 3 2, 834, 8	215. 5 102. 4 112. 9 376. 7 241. 5	103. 2 222. 2 106. 3 118. 6 377. 2 241. 5 2, 083. 2 2, 846. 9	99. 9 223. 6 104. 0 117. 4 373. 0 238. 2 2, 039. 1 2, 803. 1	99. 2 220. 4 102. 2 116. 3 375. 3 238. 6 2, 006. 6 2, 782. 4	99. 6 221. 5 104. 9 123. 7 375. 5 239. 7 1, 958. 1 1 2, 743. 8	99. 4 211. 6 102. 8 109. 5 376. 1 239. 4 1, 926. 3 2, 739. 3	220. 6 108. 0 112. 5 376. 1 240. 5	132. 1 268. 2 136. 3 131. 5 390. 7 250. 9 1, 944. 0 2, 862. 9	232. 4 107. 7 117. 0 380. 7 245. 3	100. 0 227. 1 101. 6 113. 2 374. 7 240. 7 1, 966. 5 2, 736. 5	223. 5 101. 6 112. 6 371. 0 239. 0	94. 6 215. 6 97. 2 108. 2 362. 3 234. 2 1, 852. 9 2, 668. 0
Motor vehicle dealers Other automotive & accessory dealers		466. 1 633. 6 178. 2	477. 1 634. 4	477. 6 637. 1	472. 4 633. 9	453. 2 627. 5	448. 5 628. 7	437. 6 627. 3	431. 9 628. 1	435. 5 631. 6	452. 9 635. 0	454. 7 632. 9	460. 9 628. 8	464. 5 631. 1	464. 9 623. 5
dealers. Drug stores and proprietory stores. Fuel and ice dealers. See footnotes at end of table.		395. 4 90. 0	181, 6 392, 0 88, 3	182. 8 391. 4 88. 3	179. 8 401. 3 90. 5	176. 2 398. 6 90. 1	172. 9 398. 9 93. 2	167. 4 398. 7 99. 0	165. 0 402. 8 101. 6	168. 0 405. 7 102. 2	179. 6 426. 4 101. 4	174. 5 393. 6 97. 9	170. 9 388. 0 94. 2	167. 6 382. 7 94. 8	155. 8 366. 3 95. 6

Table A-10. Production or nonsupervisory workers in nonagricultural establishments, by industry ¹—Continued

Industry					19	67						1966		Ann	
inquou y	Oct. 2	Sept.2	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1966	1965
Finance, insurance, and real estate 4 Banking Credit agencies other than banks Savings and loan associations Security, commodity brokers & services. Insurance carriers Life insurance Accident and health insurance. Fire, marine, and casualty insurance.	2,595	2, 603 726. 4 275. 4 80. 2 139. 7 677. 4 294. 4 65. 6 284. 6	2, 640 736.3 276.7 80.8 141.2 685.3 296.8 66.5 288.9	2, 624 732. 0 277. 9 81. 2 139. 0 676. 5 290. 4 66. 1 287. 1	2, 589 720. 1 274. 1 79. 1 134. 0 668. 1 288. 0 64. 7 283. 3	2,544 706.8 271.3 77.4 130.2 660.9 286.1 63.3 279.9	2, 527 704. 1 269. 9 77. 1 129. 0 659. 5 286. 8 62. 8 278. 6	2, 507 702. 7 268. 8 76. 3 127. 7 656. 9 285. 0 62. 2 278. 5	2, 487 700. 5 266. 8 75. 5 125. 5 654. 5 283. 7 60. 9 278. 4	2, 472 696. 6 266. 2 76. 6 123. 4 647. 8 282. 8 58. 3 274. 9	2, 490 699. 0 267. 0 75. 7 125. 1 649. 9 284. 2 57. 8 275. 5	2, 485 696. 9 265. 5 75. 4 125. 0 645. 1 282. 5 56. 6 273. 7	2, 486 694. 4 265. 4 76. 1 125. 7 643. 2 282. 3 55. 7 272. 4	2, 478 686. 4 267. 1 77. 8 123. 8 640. 7 282. 9 51. 9 271. 7	2, 426 663. 5 263. 4 79. 7 113. 9 634. 0 282. 9 46. 3 269. 2
Services: Hotels and other lodging places: Hotels, tourist courts, and motels Personal services: Laundries and drycleaning plants Motion pictures: Motion picture filming & distributing.		598.8 503.3	505. 7	511.9	511.7	504.8	570. 0 503. 7 29. 8	499.9	540, 9 496, 8 31, 6	498. 0	534. 7 503. 1 37. 2	546. 1 506. 3 36. 5	565. 7 509. 5 35. 4	571. 1 505. 2 33. 5	546. 8 492. 0 30. 4

¹ For comparability of data with those published in issues prior to October

1667, and coverage of these series, see footnote 1, table A-9.

For mining and manufacturing, data refer to production and related workers; for contract construction, to construction workers; and for all other industries, to nonsupervisory workers. Transportation and public utilities, and services are included in total private but are not shown separately in this

table. 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, and watchmen services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., powerplant), and recordkeeping and other services closely associated with the above production operations.

Construction workers include working foremen, journeymen, mechanics, apprentices, laborers, etc., engaged in new work, alterations, demolition, repair, and maintenance, etc., at the site of construction or working in shop or yards at jobs (such as precutting and preassembling) ordinarily performed by members of the construction trades.

Nonsupervisory workers include employees (not above the working supervisory level) such as office and clerical workers, repairmen, salespersons, operators, drivers, attendants, service employees, linemen, laborers, janitors, watchmen, and similar occupational levels, and other employees whose services are closely associated with those of the employees listed. services are closely associated with those of the employees listed.

² Preliminary.

 Preliminary.
 Data relate to nonsupervisory employees except messengers.
 Nonoffice salesmen excluded from nonsupervisory count for all series in this division.

CAUTION

The series on employment, hours, earnings, and labor turnover in nonagricultural establishments have been adjusted to March 1966 benchmarks and are not comparable with those published in the Monthly Labor Review prior to the October 1967 issue, nor with those for periods after April 1965 appearing in the *Handbook of Labor Statistics*, 1967. (See footnote 1, table A-9, and "BLS Establishment Employment Estimates Revised to March 1966 Benchmark Levels" appearing in the September 1967 issue of Employment and Earnings and Monthly Report on the Labor Force.) Moreover, when the figures are again adjusted to new benchmarks, the data presented in this issue should not be compared with those in later issues which reflect the adjustments. Comparable historical data appear in Employment and Earnings Statistics for the United States, 1909-67 (BLS Bulletin 1312-5).

Beginning with the October 1967 issue of the Monthly Lapor Review, industry titles have been changed, as necessary, to conform to the Bureau of the Budget's Standard list of short SIC titles-

definitions are unchanged.

Table A–11. Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and selected groups, seasonally adjusted $^{\scriptscriptstyle 1}$

Industry division and group					19	067						1966	
	Oct.2	Sept.2	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.
Total employees	66, 165	66, 047	66, 190	65, 939	65, 903	65, 639	65, 653	65, 749	65, 692	65, 564	65, 251	65, 014	4 64, 694
Mining	595	599	606	623	619	617	620	624	624	625	623	621	623
Contract construction.	3,224	3, 235	3, 223	3, 231	3, 187	3, 192	3, 276	3, 313	3, 352	3, 311	3, 291	3, 241	3, 239
Manufacturing	19,166	19, 153	19, 318	19, 169	19, 285	19, 238	19, 331	19, 445	19, 507	19, 558	19, 526		19, 422
Durable goods. Ordnance and accessories. Lumber and wood products. Furniture and fixtures. Stone, clay, and glass products. Primary metal industries. Fabricated metal products. Machinery, except electrical. Electrical equipment and supplies. Transportation equipment Instruments and related products. Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.	301 589 452 630 1,266 1,328 1,932 1,893 1,882 453 425	11, 163 299 586 451 622 1, 265 1, 329 1, 962 1, 883 1, 887 452 427	11, 351 297 585 451 626 1, 281 1, 356 1, 976 1, 916 1, 980 456 427	11, 218 292 585 447 625 1, 280 1, 350 1, 969 1, 889 1, 896 455 430	11, 285 290 590 452 626 1, 295 1, 357 1, 972 1, 872 1, 947 454 430	11, 283 286 584 453 624 1, 299 1, 348 1, 972 1, 904 1, 927 454 432	11, 322 288 592 455 628 1, 305 1, 354 1, 979 1, 916 1, 916 456 433	11, 434 286 602 459 638 1, 332 1, 364 1, 984 1, 947 1, 932 456 434	11, 482 283 603 465 640 1, 348 1, 372 1, 984 1, 959 1, 938 454 436	11, 507 277 607 466 642 1, 362 1, 374 1, 988 1, 958 1, 938 453 442	11, 496 272 596 469 640 1, 364 1, 374 1, 978 1, 955 1, 959 451 438	11, 485 270 598 469 640 1, 369 1, 372 1, 968 1, 956 1, 959 446 438	11, 457 267 599 466 640 1, 370 1, 364 1, 959 1, 956 1, 955 445
Nondurable goods. Food and kindred products. Tobacco manufactures. Textile mill products. Apparel and other textile products. Paper and allied products. Printing and publishing. Chemicals and allied products. Petroleum and coal products. Rubber and plastics products, nec. Leather and leather products.	1,780 83 952 1,382 685 1,067 999	7,990 1,780 81 949 1,375 681 1,065 992 191 527 349	7,967 1,751 85 946 1,381 687 1,067 992 190 521 347	7, 951 1, 790 89 940 1, 376 689 1, 066 989 191 479 342	8,000 1,806 87 948 1,396 688 1,066 990 189 479 351	7, 955 1, 797 86 941 1, 395 679 1, 064 982 187 472 352	8,009 1,800 86 945 1,390 680 1,063 984 187 520 354	8, 011 1, 803 84 952 1, 384 684 1, 065 981 186 521 351	8, 025 1, 798 85 954 1, 401 681 1, 056 984 187 523 356	8, 051 1, 795 89 963 1, 414 680 1, 053 983 187 527 360	8, 030 1, 795 86 962 1, 411 679 1, 044 978 187 527 361	8, 013 1, 793 84 962 1, 408 678 1, 041 976 187 523 361	7, 965 1, 769 79 963 1, 404 673 1, 037 973 186 519 362
Transportation and public utilities.	4, 256	4, 266	4, 283	4, 292	4, 266	4, 267	4, 212	4, 246	4, 247	4, 242	4, 218	4, 212	4, 190
Wholesale and retail trade Wholesale trade Retail trade	13, 748 3, 562 10, 186	13, 706 3, 558 10, 148	13, 664 3, 569 10, 095	13, 647 3, 555 10, 092	13, 648 3, 555 10, 093	13, 609 3, 549 10, 060		13, 557 3, 535 10, 022	13, 541 3, 521	13, 515 3, 512 10, 003		13, 406 3, 484 9, 922	13, 354 3, 469 9, 885
Finance, insurance, and real estate		3, 263	3, 253	3, 234	3, 227	3, 205	3, 194	3, 179	3, 165	3, 152	3, 144	3, 132	3, 120
Services	The second	10, 167		10,074	10, 035	9, 987	9, 973	9, 946	9, 883	9, 840	9, 781	9, 744	9, 675
Government Federal State and local	11,729					11, 524 2, 698 8, 826	11, 475 2, 688 8, 787	11, 439 2, 685 8, 754		11, 321 2, 667 8, 654	1	11, 160 2, 616 8, 544	11, 071 2, 617 8, 454

 $^{^{1}}$ For coverage of the series, see footnote 1, table A–9. 2 Preliminary.

Note: The seasonal adjustment method used is described in appendix A, BLS Handbook of Methods for Surveys and Studies (BLS Bulletin 1458, 1966).

Table A-12. Production workers in manufacturing industries, by major industry group, seasonally adjusted ¹

Revised series; see box, p. 79.

		LTI	1 thousa	iidoj									
Major industry group					19	967						1966	
Major Musself Scoap	Oct.2	Sept.2	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.
Manufacturing Durable goods Ordnance and accessories Lumber and wood products Furniture and fixtures Stone, clay, and glass products Primary metal industries Fabricated metal products Machinery, except electrical Electrical equipment and supplies Transportation equipment Instruments and related products Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	510 372 500 1,005	14, 025 8, 113 154 509 370 494 1, 007 1, 023 1, 363 1, 264 1, 312 281 336	14, 191 8, 299 155 509 369 497 1, 024 1, 048 1, 375 1, 290 1, 410 285 337	14, 056 8, 170 151 508 366 498 1, 023 1, 041 1, 368 1, 265 1, 326 285 339	14, 170 8, 240 149 512 371 498 1, 037 1, 048 1, 372 1, 251 1, 377 285 340	14, 147 8, 254 147 507 375 495 1, 042 1, 041 1, 373 1, 284 1, 361 287 342	14, 233 8, 286 147 514 374 499 1, 049 1, 046 1, 380 1, 298 1, 347 289 343	14, 358 8, 407 146 525 379 509 1, 073 1, 059 1, 388 1, 388 1, 363 289 344	14, 436 8, 459 143 524 384 509 1, 091 1, 065 1, 392 1, 345 1, 371 288 347	14, 506 8, 502 140 530 385 512 1, 106 1, 068 1, 398 1, 348 1, 373 289 353	14, 495 8, 501 136 519 389 513 1, 109 1, 390 1, 394 1, 394 286 349	14, 490 8, 505 133 521 389 512 1, 116 1, 069 1, 384 1, 352 1, 396 284 349	14, 434 8, 488 130 522 386 512 1, 117 1, 362 1, 386 1, 393 283 347
Nondurable goods Food and kindred products Tobacco manufactures Textile mill products Apparel and other textile products. Paper and allied products. Printing and publishing Chemicals and allied products Petroleum and coal products Rubber and plastics products, nec. Leather and leather products.	1, 223 530 672 592 119	5, 912 1, 178 69 842 1, 218 528 669 584 119 405 300	5, 892 1, 148 72 839 1, 223 534 673 585 118 401 299	5,886 1,185 76 834 1,220 536 674 585 119 362 295	5,930 1,201 75 841 1,239 535 673 583 119 362 302	5, 893 1, 196 74 835 1, 235 525 672 580 117 354 305	5, 947 1, 195 73 838 1, 232 526 673 583 118 402 307	5, 951 1, 200 72 845 1, 226 531 674 580 116 403 304	5, 977 1, 197 73 848 1, 243 529 670 585 117 406 309	6,004 1,196 77 856 1,254 527 668 585 117 411 313	5, 994 1, 195 74 856° 1, 252 527 663 584 118 411 314	5, 985 1, 195 72 856 1, 252 526 660 584 117 408 315	5, 946 1, 174 67 858 1, 248 522 658 581 116 406 316

 $^{^{1}}$ For definition of production workers, see footnote 1, table A–10. 2 Preliminary.

Note: The seasonal adjustment method used is described in appendix A, BLS Handbook of Methods for Surveys and Studies (BLS Bulletin 1458, 1966).

Table A-13. Unemployment insurance and employment service program operations ¹ [All items except average benefit amounts are in thousands]

Item					1967						19	66	
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.
Employment service: 2													
New applications for work Nonfarm placements	820 558	881 552	967 487	1,335 537	974 507	859 476	887 460	853 407	966 440		794 513	819 592	
State unemployment insurance programs: Initial claims ³ ⁴													
Insured unemployment 5 (average weekly	663				848				1,346	1,280	915	709	626
Rate of insured unemployment 7	894 1.8	2.2	2.4	2.1	1, 142 2. 4	2.9	1,532 3.3	1, 582 3, 4	1,558	1,254 2,7	903 1.9		
Weeks of unemployment compensated Average weekly benefit amount for total	3, 186		3, 808		4, 663			5, 398	5, 615	3, 971	2, 960	2, 476	2,817
Average weekly benefit amount for total unemployment. Total benefits paid.	\$40.10 \$122,614	\$41.08 \$172,807	\$40.10 \$147,307	\$39.99 \$156,083	\$40.99 \$183,645	\$41.81 \$200,588	\$42.07 \$257,488	\$41.97 \$219,480	\$41.73 \$224.787	\$41.39 \$157.566	\$40.57 \$114.814	\$39. 84 \$93. 697	\$39.68
Unemployment compensation for ex-service-									1	4201,000	4, 022	φου, συτ	φ100, 010
men: 8 9 Initial claims 3 6	18	21	22	17	14	14	16	15	19	17	15	13	12
Insured unemployment 6 (average weekly volume)	99	25	24		19		24	-				10	-
volume) Weeks of unemployment compensated Total benefits paid	22 88 \$3, 715	106 \$4, 443	75	82	81	85	101	93	96	72	16 59 \$2, 450	51	63
Unemployment compensation for Federal civilian employees: 9 10													1.00
Initial claims *	9	9	12	9	9	8	8	9	15	10	9	9	7
volume)	18 73	19	20	18	18	19	22		23		17	16	16
Weeks of unemployment compensated Total benefits paid	\$3, 043	\$3, 581	\$2, 752	\$3,370	78 \$3,237	\$3, 354	103 \$4, 192				\$2,752	\$2, 466	
Railroad unemployment insurance: Applications 11		10	01										
Insured unemployment (average weekly	15	33		15	3	4	5	6	11		6	6	7
volume)	21 46	18 45			17 42	20 44	23 57	24 53				16 34	
Average amount of benefit payment 13 Total benefits paid 14	\$66.68 \$2,910	\$74.31	\$73.45	\$73.44	\$71.29 \$2,812	\$74.10	\$77.16	\$75, 54	\$72.95	\$76, 70	\$73.80	\$71.99	\$72.07
All programs: 15											4-, -50	42, 220	,-, 122
Insured unemployment 6	955	1, 122	1, 246	1,070	1, 196	1, 422	1,602	1,654	1,631	1, 313	955	799	802

¹ Includes data for Puerto Rico beginning January 1961 when the Commonwealth's program became part of the Federal-State UI system.

² Includes Guam and the Virgin Islands.

³ Initial claims are notices filed by workers to indicate they are starting periods of unemployment. Excludes transitions claims under State programs.

⁴ Includes interstate claims for the Virgin Islands.

⁵ Number of workers reporting the completion of at least 1 week of unemployment.

Number of workers reporting the completion of at least 1 week of talking ployment.
 Initial claims and State insured unemployment include data under the program for Puerto Rican sugarcane workers.
 The rate is the number of insured unemployed expressed as a percent of the average covered employment in a 12-month period.
 Excludes data on claims and payments made jointly with other programs.
 Includes the Virgin Islands.
 Excludes data on claims and payments made jointly with State programs.

¹¹ 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.

12 Payments are for unemployment in 14-day registration periods.

13 The average amount is an average for all compensable periods, not adjusted for recovery of overpayments or settlement of underpayments.

14 Adjusted for recovery of overpayments and settlement of underpayments.

15 Represents an unduplicated count of insured unemployment under the State, Ex-servicemen and UCFE programs and the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act. Insurance Act.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security for all items except railroad unemployment insurance which is prepared by the U.S. Railroad Retirement Board.

B.—Labor Turnover

TABLE B-1. Labor turnover rates, by major industry group ¹

[Per 100 employees]

					1967						19	66		Anrave	
Major industry group	Sept.2	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1966	1965
							Acce	ssions: '	Total						
Manufacturing Seasonally adjusted	5. 1 4. 2	5. 4 4. 3	4.6	5.9 4.6	4.6 4.6	3.9 4.2	3.9	3.6 4.3	4.3	2.9 4.6	3.9 4.8	5. 1 5. 1	6. 0 4. 9	5.0	4. 3
Ourable goods Ordnance and accessories Lumber and wood products Furniture and fixtures Stone, clay, and glass products. Primary metal industries Fabricated metal products Machinery, except electrical Electrical equipment and supplies Transportation equipment. Instruments and related products. Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	4. 4 3. 7 6. 9 7. 3 4. 4 3. 3 5. 2 3. 1 4. 1 4. 7 3. 3 7. 2	4.8 4.3 6.5 7.7 5.1 3.3 5.7 3.0 4.5 5.7 3.5 7.4	4. 1 3. 5 6. 0 6. 7 4. 7 2. 9 5. 0 2. 9 3. 8 4. 1 3. 0 6. 3	5. 5 5. 0 9. 2 6. 4 6. 9 4. 6 6. 1 4. 3 4. 7 5. 5 4. 9 7. 2	4. 3 3. 1 8. 3 5. 3 5. 4 3. 2 5. 1 3. 0 3. 3 4. 9 2. 9 6. 3	3.7 2.8 7.0 4.5 5.0 2.6 4.5 2.7 2.9 3.7 2.9 6.0	3.7 2.7 6.5 4.9 4.7 2.7 4.4 2.9 3.0 3.9 3.0 5.8	3. 4 2. 9 5. 4 4. 5 3. 7 2. 6 4. 0 3. 0 3. 1 3. 3 2. 9 5. 1	4. 1 3. 8 6. 4 5. 3 3. 7 3. 2 4. 7 3. 6 3. 8 4. 0 3. 5 6. 2	2. 7 2. 2 3. 6 3. 4 2. 3 2. 3 3. 2 2. 6 2. 6 2. 5 2. 3 3. 0	3.8 3.7 4.5 5.6 3.1 2.8 4.4 3.2 3.7 3.8 3.0 5.5	4.8 4.7 5.9 7.4 3.9 3.3 5.4 3.9 5.1 5.1 3.9	5. 9 4. 4 6. 8 8. 5 4. 5 3. 8 6. 2 4. 2 5. 5 8. 4 4. 1 9. 2	4.8 3.8 6.7 6.6 4.5 3.7 5.3 3.9 4.7 5.3 3.8 6.9	4. 1 2. 6 6. 6 4. 6 2. 8 4. 6 3. 3 4. 6 8. 6. 8
Nondurable goods Foods and kindred products. Tobacco manufactures Textile mill products Apparel and other textile products. Paper and allied products. Printing and publishing Chemicals and allied products. Petroleum and coal products. Rubber and plastics products, nec Leather and leather products	5.1 5.6 5.7 4.0 3.8 2.7 2.3 5.4	6. 2 9. 7 15. 0 6. 0 6. 8 4. 1 3. 7 2. 4 2. 8 6. 1 6. 2	5. 5 7. 7 9. 6 5. 3 6. 8 3. 6 2. 6 2. 3 5. 7 7. 7	6. 5 9. 5 5. 9 5. 7 6. 2 6. 1 5. 1 4. 5 4. 6 7. 1 6. 4	5. 1 7. 0 5. 4 5. 9 3. 9 3. 6 2. 8 2. 7 5. 3 5. 7	4.3 5.6 2.9 4.8 5.1 3.3 3.1 2.5 2.6 4.3 5.0	4. 2 5. 1 2. 8 4. 7 5. 0 3. 3 3. 5 2. 7 2. 0 4. 3 4. 8	3.8 4.3 3.2 4.1 5.0 2.9 3.3 2.4 1.6 4.1 4.7	4.5 5.0 3.7 4.7 6.3 3.4 3.7 2.4 1.5 4.6 7.0	3.1 4.1 7.0 2.9 3.4 2.5 2.7 1.8 1.1 3.2 4.1	4. 2 5. 3 5. 9 4. 2 4. 9 3. 4 3. 3 2. 2 1. 4 4. 9 5. 3	5.4 7.6 6.2 5.2 5.8 4.4 4.1 2.7 1.9 6.0 6.2	6.3 9.2 7.2 5.9 6.7 4.8 4.8 3.0 2.0 6.9 6.6	5. 2 6. 9 6. 4 5. 1 6. 1 4. 0 3. 8 2. 9 2. 1 5. 5 6. 3	4. 6. 1 6. 1 4. 3 5. 3 3. 4 2. 4 5. 4
Nonmanufacturing: Metal mining Coal mining	3. 6 1. 7	2.9 2.1	2. 8 1. 7	6. 5 1. 7	4. 0 1. 6	4.7 1.8	3. 4 1. 4	3. 0 1. 5	4. 6 2. 3	3.0 1.4	2.8 1.7	3. 0 2. 0	3.0 1.8	3. 5 1. 7	3. 3. 1.
							Access	ions: No	w hires						
Manufacturing Seasonally adjusted	4.0	4. 0 3. 1	3. 3 3. 0	4. 5 3. 2	3.3	2.8 3.1	2.8 3.2	2.7 3.4.	3. 0 3. 6	2.1 3.6	3.1 3.7	4.1 3.9	4.7	3.8	3.
Ourable goods Ordnance and accessories Lumber and wood products Furniture and fixtures. Stone, clay, and glass products Primary metal industries Fabricated metal products Machinery, except electrical. Electrical equipment and supplies Transportation equipment Industries and related products Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.	3.5 3.2 5.7 6.3 3.6 2.3 4.3 2.5 3.1 3.4 2.8	3.5 3.5 5.7 6.3 4.0 2.3 4.5 2.3 3.0 3.6 3.0 6.2	2.9 2.9 5.3 5.1 3.6 1.7 3.4 2.1 2.4 2.7 2.6 4.2	4.1 4.3 7.8 5.3 5.4 3.1 4.9 3.4 3.3 3.7 4.2 5.6	3.0 2.6 6.5 4.3 4.0 1.9 3.8 2.4 2.1 2.7 2.4 4.7	2.6 2.3 5.5 3.8 3.3 1.5 3.3 2.2 2.0 2.3 2.4 4.1	2.7 2.2 4.8 4.2 2.9 1.7 3.4 2.4 2.2 2.3 2.6 4.0	2.5 2.5 3.9 3.8 2.2 1.7 3.1 2.6 2.3 2.1 2.6 3.8	2.9 3.1 4.2 4.5 2.3 2.0 3.5 3.0 2.8 2.1 3.0 3.9	2.1 1.8 2.9 3.0 1.6 1.5 2.5 2.1 2.0 1.7 2.0 2.5	3.1 3.8 5.1 2.5 2.1 3.7 2.7 3.1 2.8 2.7 4.9	4.1 4.1 5.2 6.8 3.3 2.7 4.6 3.3 4.3 3.9 3.5 7.5	4.5 3.8 6.1 7.6 3.8 3.2 5.4 3.7 4.7 4.1 3.7 8.2	3.8 3.2 5.7 5.9 3.5 2.7 4.3 3.8 3.4 5.5	3. 4. 4. 2. 2. 3. 2. 2. 2. 2. 4.
Nondurable goods Food and kindred products Tobacco manufacturing. Textile mill products Apparel and other textile products Paper and allied products. Printing and publishing Chemicals and allied products Petroleum and coal products Rubber and plastics products, nec Leather and leather products	4.6 7.6 3.1 4.6 4.2	4.7 7.4 11.1 4.7 4.6 3.6 3.1 1.9 2.6 5.0 4.7	3.9 5.9 5.1 3.7 3.9 3.0 2.8 2.1 2.1 4.0 4.6	5. 1 7. 4 3. 8 4. 6 4. 2 5. 1 4. 2 3. 7 3. 9 6. 0 4. 9	3.7 5.1 2.8 4.2 3.6 3.3 2.9 2.2 2.4 4.0 3.9	3. 2 4. 0 1. 9 3. 7 3. 3 2. 8 2. 7 2. 1 2. 0 3. 3 3. 1	3. 1 3. 4 1. 7 3. 5 2. 8 2. 8 2. 1 1. 5 3. 3	2.8 2.9 2.3 3.1 3.4 2.4 2.7 1.9 1.3 3.2 3.3	3. 2 3. 4 2. 6 3. 5 4. 0 2. 8 3. 0 1. 9 1. 1 3. 5 4. 8	2.3 2.8 3.4 2.2 2.1 2.1 2.2 1.4 .9 2.6 3.1	3.3 3.9 4.6 3.3 3.5 3.0 2.8 1.8 1.2 4.1	4. 2 5. 5 4. 4 4. 1 4. 3 4. 0 3. 5 2. 3 1. 7 5. 3 4. 8	4.9 4.9 5.0 4.4 4.1 2.6 1.8 6.1	4. 0 5. 0 3. 7 4. 1 4. 2 3. 5 3. 2 2. 4 1. 7 4. 6 4. 8	3. 4. 3. 3. 2. 2. 1. 1. 3. 3.
Nonmanufacturing: Metal mining Coal mining		2.1 1.3	2, 1 1, 1	5. 1 1. 2	2.7 1.1	2.4 1.1	2.3	2.1 1.0	2.7 1.2	2. 0 1. 0	2. 0 1. 1	2.3 1.3		2. 5 1. 1	2.

Table B-1. Labor turnover rates, by major industry group ¹—Continued [Per 100 employees]

Major industry group					1967						19	966			nual rage
	Sept.2	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1966	1965
							Separa	tions: T	otal						
Manufacturing	6. 2 4. 7	5.3 4.3	4.8	4.3	4. 2 4. 6	4.3	4. 6 5. 2	4.0	4.5	4.2	4.3 4.6	4.8 4.6	6. 6 5. 0	4.6	4.
Durable goods. Ordnance and accessories. Lumber and wood products Furniture and fixtures. Stone, clay, and glass products. Primary metal industries. Fabricated metal products. Machinery, except electrical. Electrical equipment and supplies. Transportation equipment. Instruments and related products. Miscellaneous manufacturing in-	5. 6 4. 2 8. 5 7. 6 6. 1 5. 1 6. 4 4. 2 5. 0 5. 6 4. 3	4.9 3.6 8.2 7.0 5.5 3.9 5.8 3.8 4.3 5.1 3.7	4.7 2.8 5.9 5.8 4.3 3.1 5.2 3.4 3.3 8.1 2.7	4. 1 2. 9 5. 9 5. 6 4. 6 3. 2 5. 3 3. 5 3. 4 4. 3 3. 0	3. 9 2. 8 6. 5 5. 8 4. 2 3. 1 4. 5 3. 1 3. 7 3. 8 2. 9	4. 1 3. 3 6. 4 5. 8 4. 2 3. 3 4. 8 3. 3 4. 1 2. 9	4. 4 3. 0 6. 8 6. 4 4. 5 3. 6 5. 0 3. 5 4. 8 4. 3	3. 9 2. 4 5. 3 5. 2 4. 2 3. 0 4. 9 2. 8 4. 0 4. 5 2. 7	4. 4 2. 6 6. 3 6. 2 5. 2 3. 6 4. 9 3. 1 4. 2 5. 1 2. 9	3. 9 1. 7 6. 4 4. 9 4. 8 2. 9 4. 3 2. 5 3. 2 3. 8 2. 4	3.9 2.1 7.3 5.7 4.5 3.1 4.7 2.6 3.4 3.7 2.4	4. 5 2. 8 7. 4 6. 8 4. 7 3. 6 5. 3 3. 3 4. 0 4. 4 3. 5	6.1 4.1 9.4 8.3 6.8 5.6 7.1 5.2 5.8 5.3 4.9	4. 4 2. 6 7. 1 6. 3 4. 6 3. 2 5. 1 3. 4 3. 8 4. 9 3. 1	3. 2. 6. 6. 5. 3. 4. 2. 3. 2. 4. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2.
dustries	7.9	6.4	6.0	5, 3	5.4	5.1	5. 4	5.0	5.7	12.2	8. 6	6.8	8.6	6. 9	5. 9
Nondurable goods. Food and kindred products. Tobacco manufactures. Textile mill products. Apparel and other textile products. Paper and allied products. Printing and publishing. Chemicals and allied products. Petroleum and coal products. Rubber and plastics products, nec. Leather and leather products.	7. 1 11. 5 3. 4 6. 2 6. 4 6. 2 4. 8 4. 2 3. 9 6. 9 7. 4	5.8 7.6 7.7 6.2 6.5 4.8 4.2 3.1 2.7 6.2 6.9	5. 0 6. 1 3. 8 5. 4 7. 4 3. 5 3. 2 2. 2 1. 8 5. 3 8. 1	4. 5 5. 4 3. 6 4. 8 5. 9 3. 5 3. 6 2. 7 1. 8 5. 0 5. 0	4. 5 5. 6 4. 2 4. 8 5. 8 3. 5 3. 3 2. 5 1. 9 5. 0 5. 7	4. 6 5. 6 4. 8 5. 0 6. 2 3. 6 3. 1 2. 3 1. 8 4. 9 6. 1	4. 7 5. 5 7. 7 5. 2 6. 4 3. 5 3. 3 2. 4 1. 7 5. 1 6. 2	4.1 5.0 7.2 4.6 5.0 3.0 2.1 1.5 5.1 5.6	4. 8 6. 0 8. 1 5. 2 5. 7 3. 5 2. 4 2. 0 5. 3 6. 2	4. 6 7. 1 6. 0 4. 2 5. 5 3. 0 2. 1 1. 8 4. 2 6. 4	4. 7 7. 2 6. 5 4. 8 5. 4 3. 5 3. 0 2. 0 1. 9 4. 5 5. 2	5. 4 8. 4 4. 9 5. 3 5. 8 4. 1 3. 5 2. 5 2. 1 5. 5 5. 9	7. 3 10. 9 5. 6 6. 7 7. 2 6. 6 5. 1 4. 6 3. 9 7. 2 8. 4	5. 0 6. 8 6. 0 5. 1 6. 1 3. 8 3. 4 2. 5 2. 1 5. 0 6. 4	4. 4 6. 1 6. 4 4. 1 5. 8 3. 1 3. 1 2. 2 4. 2
Nonmanufacturing: Metal mining Coal mining	7.7 2.4	3.9 2.1	3. 1 1. 9	3.1 1.6	3. 5 1. 9	4. 0 2. 2	3. 5 2. 1	2.9 1.6	3. 8 2. 3	3.3 1.4	3.4 1.6	4. 0 1. 8	6.0 1.9	3. 5 1. 8	3.1
							Separ	rations:	Quits						
Manufacturing	4.0	3. 2 2. 3	2. 1 2. 1	2.3 2.4	2. 2	2. 2 2. 3	2. 1 2. 4	1.9 2.5	2.1 2.5	1.7	2.1 2.6	2.8 2.6	4.5	2. 6	1.9
Ourable goods. Ordnance and accessories Lumber and wood products Furniture and fixtures. Stone, clay, and glass products. Primary metal industries. Fabricated metal products. Machinery, except electrical. Electrical equipment and supplies. Transportation equipment. Instruments and related products. Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.	3.5 2.8 6.4 5.5 4.1 2.8 4.1 2.7 3.2 2.9 2.9	2.9 2.2 5.4 5.0 3.5 2.1 3.6 2.2 2.5 2.3 2.4	1.8 1.5 3.8 3.4 2.2 1.2 2.2 1.5 1.5	2.1 1.6 4.1 3.3 2.4 1.4 2.4 1.7 1.8	2. 0 1. 4 4. 5 3. 5 2. 2 1. 3 2. 4 1. 7 1. 8 1. 6	2.0 1.6 4.1 3.7 2.0 1.3 2.4 1.7 1.9 1.5	2.0 1.5 3.7 3.8 1.9 1.3 2.4 1.7 1.9 1.6 1.7	1.7 1.3 2.9 3.1 1.6 1.1 2.1 1.5 1.8 1.4	1.9 1.2 3.1 3.5 1.8 1.4 2.3 1.7 2.0 1.5 1.7	1.5 .9 2.6 2.7 1.4 1.1 1.8 1.3 1.6 1.1	1.9 1.1 3.4 3.6 1.9 1.3 2.4 1.5 1.5 1.5	2. 6 1. 6 4. 6 4. 8 2. 6 1. 8 3. 0 1. 9 2. 5 2. 0 2. 4	4. 2 2. 7 6. 8 6. 5 4. 5 3. 8 4. 8 3. 5 4. 2 3. 1 3. 7	2. 4 1. 5 4. 5 4. 3 2. 4 1. 7 2. 8 1. 9 2. 3 1. 9 2. 0	1. 7 1. 1 3. 4 3. 1 1. 7 1. 2 1. 9 1. 6 1. 3 1. 4
	15015	4.3	2.8	3.0	3.0	2.9	2, 8	2. 5	2.7	2.6	3.9	4.6	6. 5	3. 6	2, 6
Nondurable goods Food and kindred products Tobacco manufactures Textile mill products Apparel and other textile products Paper and allied products Printing and publishing Chemicals and allied products Petroleum and coal products Rubber and plastics products, nec Leather and leather products.	4.6 7.0 2.5 4.6 3.8 4.4 3.3 2.8 2.6 4.6 5.1	3.7 4.5 3.1 4.6 3.9 3.2 2.8 1.9 1.5 4.1 4.8	2.5 3.0 1.6 3.2 3.0 1.9 1.9 1.1 .8 2.6 3.6	2.6 2.9 1.7 3.3 2.8 2.2 2.2 1.3 .9 3.1 3.3	2.5 2.8 1.7 3.4 3.0 2.1 2.0 1.3 .9 2.9 3.4	2.4 2.5 1.6 3.4 2.8 2.1 1.9 1.2 .7 2.7 3.3	2. 4 2. 5 1. 7 3. 3 2. 8 2. 1 2. 0 1. 2 . 7 2. 7 3. 2	2.1 2.2 1.7 2.8 2.5 1.7 1.8 1.0 .7 2.4 3.0	2. 4 2. 5 1. 9 3. 1 2. 9 2. 0 2. 0 1. 1 . 7 2. 5 3. 6	1.9 2.2 1.6 2.3 2.1 1.6 1.6 .9 .6 2.0 2.9	2.4 2.9 1.8 2.9 2.8 2.1 1.8 1.0 .6 2.7 3.4	3.1 3.9 2.3 3.6 3.4 2.7 2.2 1.4 .9 3.5 4.3	5. 0 6. 7 3. 4 5. 1 4. 7 5. 1 3. 7 3. 3 2. 3 5. 3 6. 3	2.8 3.2 1.9 3.5 3.3 2.4 2.2 1.4 .9 3.1 4.1	2.1 2.4 1.5 2.5 2.6 1.7 1.7 1.0 .7 2.1 3.0
Nonmanufacturing: Metal mining Coal mining	6. 2 1. 0	2.8 1.0	1.7	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.4	1.7	1.1	1.3	1.7	4.8	2.0	1.7

TABLE B-1. Labor turnover rates, by major industry group ¹—Continued

[Per 100 employees]

Major industry group					1967						19	66			nual rage
Major industry group	Sept.2	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1966	1965
							Separa	tions: I	Layoffs						
Manufacturing Seasonally adjusted	1.3	1.1	1.9	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.
Durable goodsOrdnance and accessories		1.0	2.0	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.1	.8	.8	1.1	1.
Lumber and wood products	1.0	1.8	1. 2 1. 5	1.2	1.2	1.4	2.1	1.6 1.1	2.3 1.5	3.1 1.2	3. 0 1. 0	1.7	1.4	1.6 .8 1.3	1. 1.
Stone, clay, and glass products Primary metal industries Fabricated metal products	1.0 1.3 1.2	.9 .9 1.0	1.3 1.0 2.1	1. 2 . 9 1. 8	1.2 .9 1.0	1.3 1.2 1.4	1.7 1.3 1.6	1.7 1.0 1.9	2.6 1.0 1.6	2.7 1.0 1.5	1.8 .8 1.3	1.1 .7 1.1	1.1 .6 1.0	1.3	1.
Machinery, except electrical	.7	.8	1.1	.9	1.1	1.4	1.9	1.2	1.2	.5	.4	.4 .4 1.3	.6 .4 1.2	.5 .5 2.1	2.
Transportation equipment. Instruments and related products. Miscellaneous manufacturing indus-	1.8	1.8	5.8	1.7	1.4	1.8	1.9	2.4	2.7	1.9	1.3	1.3	. 4	.4	
tries	1, 2	1.0	2.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.6	2.0	8.6	3. 5	.8	.8	2.1	2.
Nondurable goods Food and kindred products	3.4	1. 2 2. 3	1.8 2.4	1.2	1.3 2.0	1.4 2.3	1.5 2.3	1.3 2.1	1.6 2.7	2.1 4.2	1.6 3.5	1.5 3.5	1.4 3.2	1.4 2.8	1. 2.
Tobacco manufactures Textile mill products Apparel and other textile products	. 4	3.6	1.5	1.1	2.0	2.5	5. 2	4.9	5. 6 1. 2 1. 9	3. 6 1. 2	4.0 1.1 1.8	1.8 .8 1.5	1.5 .6 1.6	3. 5 . 7 2. 1	4.
Paper and allied products Printing and publishing	1.8 .7 .8	1.6 .6 .7	3.5 .7 .8	2.3 .4 .7	2.1	2.6	2.8	1.7	1.9	2.8 .7 .9	.6	.4	.5	.5	2.
Petroleum and coal products	. 6	. 5	.6	.8	.7	.5	.6	.5	. 6	.7	. 5	.5	.6	.6	
Rubber and plastics products, nec Leather and leather products	1. 0 1. 2	1, 2	1. 5 3. 6	.8	1. 0 1. 5	1.1	1.3 2.0	1.7 1.7	1.5 1.7	1.3 2.7	1.0	.7	1.1	1.4	1.
Nonmanufacturing: Metal mining Coal mining	.5	.3	.7	.5	.7	1.0	.6	.7	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.3	.2	.7	

¹ For comparability of data with those published in issues prior to October 1967, see footnote 1, table A-9.

Month-to-month changes in total employment in manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries as indicated by labor turnover rates are not comparable with the changes shown by the Bureau's employment series for the following reasons: (1) the labor turnover series measures changes

during the calendar month, while the employment series measures changes from midmonth to midmonth and (2) the turnover series excludes personnel changes caused by strikes, but the employment series reflects the influence of such stoppages.

2 Preliminary.

C.—Earnings and Hours

TABLE C-1. Gross hours and earnings of production workers,1 by industry

* 1					19	67						1966		Anr	
Industry	Oct.2	Sept. 2	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1966	1965
						A	verage	weekly	earning	S					
Total private	160. 40	\$103. 79 139. 32 137. 19 142. 71 130. 79 151. 47 153. 44 132. 99 137. 76 129. 50 136. 36 136. 57 162. 60 150. 26 166. 75 166. 94 166. 38 168. 72 177. 30	\$103. 45 138. 24 135. 20 139. 86 131. 24 151. 74 153. 71 131. 15 133. 32 129. 44 136. 30 148. 08 164. 16 164. 72 163. 86 164. 72 163. 86 163. 94 172. 38	133. 17 132. 96 157. 90 146. 17 161. 30 163. 10 159. 80 164. 00	131. 96 131. 04	128. 03 127. 84 149. 54 141. 12 144. 32 139. 88 148. 52 157. 81 165. 46	\$99. 41 134. 51 137. 05 137. 67 142. 35 148. 45 150. 78 129. 63 135. 71 124. 65 122. 89 147. 23 139. 32 139. 48 131. 60 146. 28 155. 86 164. 74	132, 09 137, 60 139, 40 143, 55 145, 39 147, 68 127, 75 131, 78 123, 52 119, 03 115, 84 146, 83 139, 26 138, 90 126, 86 147, 75 154, 64 164, 35	131. 14 136. 00 136. 31 142. 46 146. 10 148. 40 126. 42 133. 42 121. 26 116. 72 110. 16 143. 60 135. 84 139. 26 127. 40 147. 45 150. 73 162. 26	134. 09 136. 00 138. 65 142. 79 153. 38 155. 77 127. 50 135. 62 120. 96 119. 30 115. 14 141. 21 142. 56 130. 28 150. 88 157. 14 166. 53	133, 45 136, 53 136, 86 144, 21 155, 91 124, 91 129, 65 121, 39 120, 94 120, 19 148, 83 141, 21 142, 04 129, 75 151, 62 156, 09 165, 36	131. 66 135. 24 136. 29 143. 11 146. 20 148. 13 124. 95 129. 34 121. 33 124. 48 125. 76 144. 14 136. 96 138. 55 131. 14 145. 91 151. 56 159. 14	136, 29 142, 46 156, 98 159, 80 124, 10 129, 74 119, 30 129, 91 130, 95 152, 46 142, 07 155, 55 154, 34 157, 73 158, 34 166, 63	130, 66 133, 77 138, 09 140, 07 145, 95 148, 44 122, 69 128, 11 118, 63 123, 45 145, 89 136, 49 142, 80 147, 97 153, 22 161, 44	123. 5 127. 3 129. 2 136. 7 137. 5 140. 2 116. 1 123. 6 110. 3 117. 4 116. 5 138. 3 128. 1 137. 9 136. 3 140. 0 145. 3 152. 4
Electrical work Masonry, stonework, and plastering Roofing and sheet metal work		195. 71 154. 08 140. 84	189, 73 148, 61 136, 44	149.03	188. 46 147. 74	187. 50 144. 01	141.45	138.58	127.00	138.43	140, 22	134. 39	143.72	138, 75	133. 2
							Averag	e weekl	y hours						
Total private Mining Metal mining Iron ores Copper ores Coll mining Bituminous coal and lignite mining Oil and gas extraction Crude petroleum and natural gas fields Oil and gas field services. Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels Crushed and broken stone Contract construction General building contractors Heavy construction contractors Highway and street construction Heavy construction, nec. Special trade contractors. Plumbing, heating, air conditioning Plumbing, paperhanging, and decorating Electrical work	38. 1	43.0 41.7 42.6 40.5 40.7 42.7 41.0 44.5 46.7 48.6 38.9 37.1 43.2 44.4 41.7 38.0 39.4 36.5 39.3	38. 6 43. 2 41. 6 42. 0 41. 4 40. 9 41. 1 43. 0 45. 1 47. 0 48. 5 38. 8 37. 3 43. 2 44. 4 41. 8 37. 6 39. 0	42. 1 42. 6 42. 9 43. 4 41. 4 45. 0 46. 4 48. 0 38. 7 37. 1 42. 9 41. 4 37. 7 38. 9	42.3 41.1 43.7 41.4 41.7 42.1 40.5 43.4 46.3 38.2 36.7 42.0 42.9 41.0 37.3 38.6 36.3	42. 3 42. 1 41. 6 43. 4 40. 1 40. 5 42. 3 40. 4 43. 9 45. 4 47. 0 37. 2 36. 0 40. 2 40. 9 39. 5 36. 7 38. 3 35. 9	37. 8 42. 3 42. 3 42. 1 43. 4 39. 8 40. 1 42. 5 41. 0 46. 2 36. 9 39. 4 40. 0 38. 8 36. 5 38. 4 35. 6	42. 6 42. 5 43. 9 39. 4 39. 7 42. 3 40. 3 43. 6 44. 9 36. 8 35. 8 39. 8 40. 4 36. 8 39. 8 40. 4 36. 8 39. 8 40. 3 40. 3 40. 3 40. 3 40. 3 40. 4 40. 3 40. 4 40. 4	37. 9 41. 5 42. 2 43. 7 39. 7 40. 0 42. 6 43. 2 35. 9 35. 1 38. 9 39. 2 38. 7 35. 3 38. 0 34. 7 38. 2	42. 5 42. 4 43. 8 40. 9 41. 1 42. 5 41. 6 43. 2 43. 7 44. 8 37. 1 36. 3 39. 6 39. 6 39. 6 39. 0 39. 0	42. 4 41. 6 44. 1 41. 8 42. 1 42. 2 40. 9 43. 2 44. 3 7 37. 3 36. 3 39. 9 39. 8 39. 9 39. 0 35. 4	42. 0 41. 3 43. 9 39. 3 39. 5 42. 5 40. 8 43. 8 45. 1 36. 4 35. 3 38. 6 36. 6 36. 0 37. 8	42. 0, 41. 3 43. 7 42. 2 5 42. 5 40. 8 43. 7 46. 9 48. 5 36. 9 42. 5 43. 6 41. 4 7 39. 3 35. 9 5 5 9. 5	42. 2 42. 1 43. 5 40. 3 40. 6 42. 6 40. 8 44. 1 45. 7 47. 3 37. 6 36. 3 41. 0 40. 1 37. 1 38. 9	40. 43. 39. 40. 42. 40. 43. 45. 47. 36. 40. 41. 40. 36. 38.
Masonry, stonework, and plastering Roofing and sheet metal work		36. 0 36. 3	35. 3 36. 0	35. 4 36. 1	35. 6 35. 4		34, 5 33, 3		30. 9 31. 6	33, 6 33, 4	34. 2 33. 3			34. 6 34. 4	
						A	verage	hourly	earnings	3					
Total private. Mining. Metal mining. Iron ores. Copper ores. Coal mining. Bituminous coal and lignite mining. Oil and gas extraction. Crude petroleum and natural gas fields. Oil and gas field services. Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels. Crushed and broken stone. Contract construction. General building contractors. Heavy construction contractors. Heavy construction, nec. Special trade contractors. Plumbing, heating, air conditioning. Painting, paperhanging, and decorating. Electrical work. Masonry, stonework, and plastering. Roofing and sheet metal work.	4. 21	3. 24 3. 29 3. 35 3. 19 3. 74 3. 77 3. 10 3. 36 2. 91 2. 92 2. 81 4. 05 3. 86 3. 76 3. 99 4. 44 4. 50 4. 90 4. 98	\$2. 68 3. 20 3. 25 3. 33 3. 17 3. 71 3. 74 3. 05 3. 30 2. 87 2. 90 2. 79 4. 10 3. 97 3. 80 3. 71 3. 92 4. 36 4. 42 4. 12 4. 82 4. 82 4. 3. 79	3. 24 3. 28 3. 28 3. 35 2. 88 2. 87 2. 77 4. 08 3. 94 3. 76 3. 69 4. 35 4. 39 4. 10 4. 83 4. 21	3. 19 3. 25 3. 27 3. 32 3. 72 3. 73 3. 03 3. 29 2. 85 2. 73 4. 02 4. 30 4. 34 4. 04 4. 82 4. 15	3. 17 3. 23 3. 23 3. 28 3. 70 3. 73 3. 02 3. 28 2. 82 2. 72 4. 02 3. 59 3. 42 4. 30 4. 30 4. 32	3. 97 4. 79	3. 16 3. 23 3. 28 3. 27 3. 69 3. 72 2. 23 2. 27 2. 25 3. 39 3. 49 3. 44 3. 75 4. 26 4. 28	3. 16 3. 20 3. 23 3. 26 3. 68 3. 71 3. 01 3. 27 2. 82 2. 74 4. 00 3. 87 4. 27 4. 27 4. 00 4. 75	3. 17 3. 20 3. 27 3. 26 3. 75 3. 79 3. 00 3. 26 2. 73 2. 57 4. 02 3. 89 3. 89 3. 81 4. 27 4. 72 4. 74 4. 12	3. 29 3. 27 3. 73 3. 76 2. 96 3. 17 2. 63 3. 29 3. 89 3. 56 3. 26 3. 80 4. 23 4. 24 4. 00 4. 72 4. 10	3. 12 3. 22 3. 30 3. 26 3. 72 3. 75 2. 94 3. 17 2. 77 2. 76 3. 96 3. 88 3. 58 3. 38 4. 21 4. 21 4. 00 4. 74 4. 04	3. 12 3. 21 3. 30 3. 26 3. 72 3. 76 2. 92 3. 18 2. 77 2. 70 3. 96 3. 85 3. 66 3. 84 4. 20 4. 24 4. 00 4. 71 4. 71	3. 06 3. 17 3. 28 3. 22 3. 65 2. 88 3. 14 2. 60 2. 70 2. 61 3. 88 3. 76 3. 54 4. 13 4. 15 3. 91 4. 01	2.99 3.10 3.11 3.44 2.75 3.09 2.55 2.54 2.55 3.39 3.99 3.97 4.43.8

TABLE C-1. Gross hours and earnings of production workers, by industry—Continued

Industry					19	67						1966		Ann	
Industry	Oct.2	Sept.2	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1966	1965
						A	verage	weekly	earnings	3					
Manufacturing	\$116. 28 125. 75 103. 88	\$116. 57 125. 75 104. 66	\$114. 77 123. 30 102. 80	\$113. 65 122. 40 102. 03	\$114. 49 123. 19 101. 63	\$113. 52 122. 89 100. 73	\$112, 56 121, 18 100, 22	\$112.44 121.36 100.08	\$111. 88 120. 77 99. 18	\$113. 42 122. 84 99. 65	\$114, 40 124, 62 100, 25	\$113. 99 123. 77 100. 10	\$113. 85 124. 07 99. 94	\$112. 34 122. 09 98. 49	117. 18
Ordnance and accessories_ Ammunition, except for small arms_ Sightling and fire control equipment Other ordnance and accessories			135. 11 135. 29	134. 05 134. 64 137. 15	132, 25 131, 46 134, 96	134. 08 133. 72 135. 98	132, 48 131, 46 140, 51		133. 22 134. 23		138. 02 135. 38 135. 46	136. 75 134. 88 133. 35	136, 21 134, 72 121, 60	134. 94 134. 55	
Lumber and wood products Sawmills and planing mills Millwork, plywood, & related products. Wooden containers. Miscellaneous wood products	09 49	98. 82 94. 89 106. 55 83. 82	96. 88 93. 61 106. 40 81. 80 91. 76	96. 64 91. 37 103. 68 80. 60 90. 85	97. 27 91. 98 103. 63 81. 60 91. 88	95. 18 89. 02 102. 41 80. 36 90. 20	94. 77 88. 84 103. 41 79. 56 89. 35	93. 09 88. 22 101. 09 77. 76 88. 56	91. 08 86. 24 99. 70 76. 00 86. 83	90. 80 85. 75 99. 38 75. 44 86. 88	90. 80 84. 53 99. 47 76. 36 88. 37	91. 43 85. 17 98. 00 76. 04 88. 78	75.44	91. 80 86. 07 99. 70 75. 53 87. 34	88. 78 82. 42 96. 93 72. 92 84. 67
Furniture and fixtures Household furniture Office furniture Partitions and fixtures Other furniture and fixtures	97. 64 92. 48 104. 30	97. 41 91. 62 114. 44 120. 80 103. 22	95. 06 88. 88 110. 56 121. 82 100. 60	92. 40 85. 89 113. 01 114. 74 98. 57	93. 09 86. 76 108. 94 118. 28 101. 09	91, 25 84, 41 110, 12 116, 69 100, 45	90. 46 84. 24 110. 24 113. 65 99. 14	113. 12	90. 12 83. 89 110. 51 113. 55 97. 10	90, 63 83, 95 114, 01 114, 95 95, 75	93. 79 87. 76 115. 61 117. 04 101. 10		117.74		112, 86
							Average	e weekl	hours						
Manufacturing Durable goods Nondurable goods	40. 8 41. 5 39. 8	41.5	40. 7 41. 1 40. 0	40. 3 40. 8 39. 7	40. 6 41. 2 39. 7	40. 4 41. 1 39. 5	40. 2 40. 8 39. 3	40. 3 41. 0 39. 4	40. 1 40. 8 39. 2	40. 8 41. 5 39. 7	41. 3 42. 1 40. 1	41. 3 42. 1 40. 2	41. 4 42. 2 40. 3	41. 3 42. 1 40. 2	41. 2 42. 0 40. 1
Ordnance and accessories Ammunition, except for small arms. Sighting and fire control equipment. Other ordnance and accessories.	42. 3 42. 1	42. 3 42. 0 41. 8 43. 1	41.7 41.5 41.0 42.1	41.5 41.3 42.2 41.9	41, 2 40, 7 41, 4 42, 4	41. 9 41. 4 42. 1 43. 0	41. 4 40. 7 43. 1 42. 7	41. 6 41. 4 42. 6 42. 0	41. 5 41. 3 42. 5 41. 8	42. 3 41. 5 42. 9 44. 1	42. 6 41. 4 42. 2 45. 2	42. 6 41. 5 42. 2 45. 2	42. 3 41. 2 39. 1 45. 2	42. 3 41. 4 41. 8 44. 2	41. 0 42. 0 40. 6 41. 9
Lumber and wood products Sawmills and planing mills Millwork, plywood, & related products. Wooden containers Miscellaneous wood products		40. 5 40. 9 41. 3	40. 2 40. 7 41. 4 40. 1 40. 6	40, 1 39, 9 40, 5 40, 3 40, 2	40. 7 40. 7 40. 8 40. 8 41. 2	40. 5 40. 1 40. 8 41. 0 41. 0	40. 5 40. 2 41. 2 40. 8 40. 8	40. 3 40. 1 40. 6 40. 5 41. 0	39. 6 39. 2 40. 2 40. 0 40. 2	40. 0 39. 7 40. 4 41. 0 40. 6	40. 0 39. 5 40. 6 41. 5 41. 1	40. 1 39. 8 40. 0 41. 1 41. 1	40. 7 40. 5 40. 7 41. 0 41. 2	40. 8 40. 6 41. 2 41. 5 41. 2	41.6
Furniture and fixtures Household furniture Office furniture Partitions and fixtures Other furniture and fixtures	41.1	40. 9 42. 7	40. 8 40. 4 42. 2 42. 3 41. 4	40. 0 39. 4 43. 3 40. 4 40. 9	40. 3 39. 8 41. 9 41. 5 41. 6	39. 5 38. 9 41. 4 40. 8 41. 0	39. 5 39. 0 41. 6 40. 3 40. 8	39. 8 39. 4 41. 6 40. 4 40. 7	39. 7 39. 2 41. 7 40. 7 40. 8	40. 1 39. 6 42. 7 41. 2 40. 4	41. 5 41. 2 43. 3 41. 8 42. 3	41. 4 41. 1 43. 0 41. 3 42. 1	41. 9 41. 7 43. 4 42. 2 42. 5	41. 5 41. 1 43. 2 42. 0 42. 2	41. 4 42. 3 41. 8
						A	verage	hourly	earning	3					
Manufacturing . Durable goods Nondurable goods	\$2.85 3.03 2.61	\$2. 85 3. 03 2. 61	\$2.82 3.00 2.57	\$2.82 3.00 2.57	\$2.82 2.99 2.56	\$2.81 2.99 2.55	\$2.80 2.97 2.55	\$2.79 2.96 2.54	\$2. 79 2. 96 2. 53	\$2.78 2.96 2.51	\$2.77 2.96 2.50	\$2.76 2.94 2.49	\$2.75 2.94 2.48	\$2.72 2.90 2.45	\$2. 61 2. 79 2. 36
Ordnance and accessories. Ammunition, except for small arms. Sighting and fire control equipment. Other ordnance and accessories.	3. 29 3. 32	3. 28 3. 31 3. 26 3. 19	3. 24 3. 26 3. 25 3. 17	3. 23 3. 26 3. 25 3. 15	3. 21 3. 23 3. 26 3. 15	3. 20 3. 23 3. 23 3. 11	3. 20 3. 23 3. 26 3. 12	3. 21 3. 25 3. 23 3. 10	3. 21 3. 25 3. 24 3. 10	3. 23 3. 27 3. 25 3. 13	3. 24 3. 27 3. 21 3. 17	3. 21 3. 25 3. 16 3. 13	3.11	3. 19 3. 25 3. 13 3. 06	3. 13 3. 23 3. 13 2. 91
Lumber and wood products Sawmills and planing mills Millwork, plywood, & related products. Wooden containers. Miscellaneous wood products	2. 43 2. 29 2. 57 2. 07 2. 29	2, 32 2, 58 2, 08	2. 41 2. 30 2. 57 2. 04 2. 26	2. 41 2. 29 2. 56 2. 00 2. 26	2. 39 2. 26 2. 54 2. 00 2. 23	2. 35 2. 22 2. 51 1. 96 2. 20	2. 34 2. 21 2. 51 1. 95 2. 19	2. 31 2. 20 2. 49 1. 92 2. 16	2. 30 2. 20 2. 48 1. 90 2. 16	2. 27 2. 16 2. 46 1. 84 2. 14	2. 27 2. 14 2. 45 1. 84 2. 15	2. 28 2. 14 2. 45 1. 85 2. 16	2. 46 1. 84	1.82	2. 33 1. 77
Furniture and fixtures. Household furniture Office furniture Partitions and fixtures Other furniture and fixtures	2. 37 2. 25 2. 55	2. 24 2. 68	2, 33 2, 20 2, 62 2, 88 2, 43	2. 31 2. 18 2, 61 2. 84 2. 41	2. 31 2. 18 2. 60 2. 85 2. 43	2. 31 2. 17 2. 66 2. 86 2. 45	2. 29 2. 16 2. 65 2. 82 2. 43	2. 28 2. 15 2. 64 2. 80 2. 40	2. 27 2. 14 2. 65 2. 79 2. 38	2. 26 2. 12 2. 67 2. 79 2. 37	2. 26 2. 13 2. 67 2. 80 2. 39	2. 25 2. 12 2. 66 2. 78 2. 36	2. 12 2. 65 2. 79	2, 60 2, 76	2. 46

Table C-1. Gross hours and earnings of production workers, by industry—Continued

Industry					19	967		1				1966			nual rage
	Oct. 2	Sept.2	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1966	1965
							Average	weekly	earning	gs					
Manufacturing—Continued								1							
Durable goods—Continued															
Stone, clay, and glass products	\$121.11	\$121.11	\$119.99	\$118.01	\$117.46	\$116.62	\$115. 23	\$113.70	\$112.19	\$113.71	\$115.23	\$116. 20	\$116.89	\$114. 24	\$110.0
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	114.86	154. 45 114. 57	151, 79 113, 20	147. 33 114. 45	152. 46 113. 93	149. 56 113. 93	150. 33 113. 24	149. 24 115. 34	150. 28 112. 59	152. 64 114. 26	155.06 114.68	160. 60 114. 12	159. 87 111. 38	153. 36 111. 93	149.6
Cement, hydraulic Structural clay products Pottery and related products	137. 37 101. 76	104. 14	100. 10	100.04	100. 40	130. 41 99. 72	132. 70 99. 55	129. 02 97. 77	128. 70 96. 07	130.79 95.92	131. 65 96. 48	138. 22 97. 44	132. 39 98. 16	132. 61 97. 00	124. 4: 94. 0:
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster prod-		103. 49	102.83	99. 46	102. 57	102. 31	99, 55 103, 22	97. 77 101. 26	96. 07 100. 22	101.12	96. 48 101. 75	102. 36	100.15	98. 85	95. 1
other stone & nonmetallic mineral	131. 21	132. 24	130.87	127.80	124.60	121.05	116. 57	113. 40	111.38	112.44	114.90	116. 42	121.83	117. 65	113.0
products	120.80	120. 22	119.81	117.67	117.99	117.71	116.60	114.93	113.65	115. 36	116.76	116. 20	118.86	115. 64	110. 6
Primary metal industries Blast furnace and basic steel products	135. 01 138. 45	138. 58 145. 48	137. 50	136. 27 143. 47	136.12	134. 64 141. 20	133. 57	135. 38	134.97	138. 69	137. 61	139.02	139.02		133. 88
Iron and steel foundries	198 34	197 51	198 54	195 44	190 74					144. 02 129. 20	101 00	142. 97 130. 42	130.90	128, 57	125. 75
Nonferrous metals_ Nonferrous rolling and drawing	135. 15	135. 36	135. 98	133. 54 132. 51	134. 20 132. 71	131.88	132. 51 130. 40	131. 15 131. 24	130. 21 133. 65	132, 60 136, 66	131.86 138.03	139.42	136, 47	129. 98 136. 27	124. 44
Nonferrous foundries Miscellaneous primary metal products_	119. 99 143. 16	119. 36 146. 20	120. 66 146. 62	117. 41 143. 15	119. 95 143. 85	120. 95 144. 14	117. 68 142. 27	117. 27 147. 70	119, 25 148, 12	129. 20 132. 60 136. 66 121. 30 150. 66	123.77 152.14	122, 93	122. 38 153. 56	120. 56 150. 25	
								e weekl							
Stone clay and glass maderate	40.0	10.0	10.1												
Stone, clay, and glass products Flat glass Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	42. 2	42. 2 42. 2	42. 1 41. 7	41.7 40.7	41.8 42.0	41. 5 41. 2	41.3 41.3	40.9 41.0	40. 5 41. 4	41. 2 42. 4	41. 6 42. 6	41.8 44.0	42. 2 43. 8	42. 0 42. 6	42. 0 42. 8
Cement, hydraulic	41.5	40. 2 41. 4	40. 0 41. 0	40.3 41.4	40. 4 41. 1	40. 4 41. 4	40. 3 41. 6	40. 9 40. 7	40. 5 40. 6	41.4	41.4	41. 2 42. 4	40.8	41.0 41.7	40.4
Structural clay products Pottery and related products	41. 2	41. 3 39. 5	41. 0 39. 4	41. 0 38. 4	41. 0 39. 3	40. 7 39. 5	40. 8 39. 7	40. 4 39. 4	39. 7 39. 3	39. 8 39. 5	40. 2 39. 9	40. 6 40. 3	40. 9 39. 9	41. 1 39. 7	41.6
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster prod-	45. 4	45. 6	45. 6	45.0	44. 5	43. 7	42.7	42. 0	41.1	41.8	42. 4	42.8	44. 3	43. 9	44. 0
Other stone & nonmetallic mineral products	41.8	41. 6	41. 6	41.0	41.4	41.3	41. 2	40. 9	40. 3	41. 2	41.7	41.5	42. 3	41.9	41. 9
Primary metal industries	40. 3	41.0	40.8	40.8	41.0	40.8	40. 6	40. 9	40. 9	41.9	41.7	42. 0	42. 0	42.1	42.1
Blast furnace and basic steel products Iron and steel foundries	39. 0 41. 4	40.3	40. 0 41. 6	40.3	40.1	40.0	39. 7 40. 9	40.2	40.0	40.8	39.9	40.5	40.8	41.0	41.2
Nonferrous metals Nonferrous rolling and drawing	42. 7 42. 5	42.5	42.1	41.6	42.2	42.0	42.2	41.3 41.9	41. 4 41. 6	42.5	43. 3 42. 4	42. 9 42. 5	43. 2 42. 6	43. 0 42. 2	43. 5
Nonferrous foundries. Miscellaneous primary metal products.	40.4	42. 7 40. 6	42. 0 40. 9	42.2 39.8	42. 4 40. 8	42.1 41.0	42. 2 40. 3	42. 2 40. 3	42. 7 40. 7	43.8 41.4	44. 1 42. 1	44. 4 42. 1	43. 6 42. 2	44. 1 42. 3	43. 5
Miscenaneous primary metal products.	40. 1	41. 3	41.3	40.9	41.1	41. 3	41.0	42. 2	42. 2	42.8	43.1	43.7	43. 5	43. 3	43. 1
						A	verage	hourly	earnings						
Stone, clay, and glass products	\$2.87	\$2.87	\$2.85	\$2.83	\$2, 81	\$2.81	\$2.79	\$2.78	\$2.77	\$2.76	\$2.77	\$2.78	\$2.77	\$2.72	\$2.62
Flat glass Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	2.85	3. 66 2. 85	3. 64 2. 83	3. 62 2. 84	3. 63 2. 82	3. 63 2. 82	3. 64 2. 81	3. 64 2. 82	3. 63 2. 78	3. 60 2. 76	3. 64 2. 77	3. 65 2. 77	3. 65 2. 73	3. 60 2. 73	3. 52 2. 63
Structural clay products	3. 31 2. 47	3. 30 2. 48	3. 21 2. 45	3.19	3.18	3.15	3. 19 2. 44	3.17	3.17	3.19	3.18 2.40	2. 77 3. 26 2. 40	2. 73 3. 19 2. 40	3, 18	3. 02 2. 26
Pottery and related products Concrete, gypsum, and plaster prod-		2. 62	2. 61	2. 44 2. 59	2. 45 2. 61	2. 45 2. 59	2. 60	2. 42 2. 57	2. 42 2. 55	2. 41 2. 56	2. 55	2. 54	2. 51	2. 36 2. 49	2. 39
Other stone & nonmetallic mineral	2.89	2. 90	2.87	2.84	2, 80	2.77	2.73	2.70	2.71	2. 69	2.71	2.72	2.75	2. 68	2. 57
products	2.89	2.89	2. 88	2.87	2.85	2, 85	2.83	2.81	2.82	2, 80	2, 80	2, 80	2. 81	2.76	2. 64
Primary metal industries	3. 35	3. 38	3. 37	3.34	3. 32	3. 30	3. 29	3. 31	3. 30	3. 31	3. 30	3. 31	3. 31	3. 28	3.18
Blast furnace and basic steel products Iron and steel foundries	3, 55	3. 61	3. 60	3, 56 3, 03	3. 53 3. 08	3. 53 3. 04	3. 51 3. 01	3. 54 3. 02	3. 52 3. 03	3. 53 3. 04	3. 52 3. 04	3. 53 3. 04	3. 54 3. 03	3. 53 2. 99	2. 42 2. 89
Nonferrous metals Nonferrous rolling and drawing	3. 25 3. 18	3. 25 3. 17	3. 23 3. 13	3. 21 3. 14	3.18	3. 14 3. 09	3. 14 3. 09	3.13	3. 13 3. 13	3. 12 3. 12	3.11 3.13	3. 12 3. 14	3. 03 3. 12 3. 13	3. 08 3. 09	2. 97 2. 99
Nonferrous foundries Miscellaneous primary metal products_	2. 97 3. 57	2. 94 3. 54	2. 95 3. 55	2.95 3.50	2. 94 3. 50	2. 95 3. 49	2. 92 3. 47	2. 91	2. 93 3. 51	2. 93 3. 52	2. 94	2. 92 3. 55	2. 90 3. 53	2. 85 3. 47	2. 72 3. 33

TABLE C-1. Gross hours and earnings of production workers, by industry—Continued

Industry					190	67						1966			nual rage
muusu y	Oct. 2	Sept. 2	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1966	1965
						A	verage	weekly	earning	S					
Manufacturing—Continued															
Durable goods—Continued															
Fabricated metal products Metal cans. Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware. Plumbing and heating, except electric. Fabricated structural metal products. Screw machine products, bolts, etc. Metal stampings. Metal services, nec. Misc. fabricated wire products. Misc. fabricated metal products.	125, 28	120. 42 129. 17 135. 04 109. 47 112. 20	124, 15 125, 67 133, 12 109, 20 110, 16	121. 84 123. 52 133. 63 106. 80	122. 43 125. 83 134. 72 109. 06 111. 25	122. 13 125. 24 136. 31	121. 25 125. 27 131. 02 107. 98	122. 13 128. 33 125. 02	121. 42 129. 95 127. 08	131. 26 131. 25 108. 21 111. 10	133. 18 133. 76	131. 98 135. 65	130. 79 138. 21 108. 78 112. 59	\$121. 69 140. 40 114. 54 110. 16 120. 83 128. 13 133. 61 107. 26 110. 88 119. 43	120. 73 129. 03 100. 43 104. 93
Machinery, except electrical. Engines and turbines Farm machinery Construction and related machinery Metal working machinery. Special industry machinery. General industrial machinery Office and computing machines Service industry machines Misc. machinery, except electrical.	145. 74	147. 20 126. 48 132. 61	125. 06 130. 82	139. 26 123. 80 129. 56	126. 32 129. 78	141. 93 128. 30 130. 73	142. 27 130. 38 130. 52 156. 07 128. 14 132. 29 130. 20	131. 57 156. 29 128. 01 133. 65 130. 51	136. 21 130. 83 156. 52 127. 41 131. 66 129. 58	136. 40 131. 35 157. 42 129. 65 136. 47 131. 75	138. 60 154. 51 132. 29 134. 08 157. 17 132. 61 138. 92 133. 85 119. 81	135. 45 155. 69 130. 10 137. 09 132. 18	130, 29 135, 14 153, 77 128, 92 137, 90 132, 49	129. 89 133. 92 153. 72 127. 16 135. 21 131. 33	133. 44 121. 72 126. 39 144. 37 120. 22 126. 56 127. 20
Misc. machinery, except electrical	133, 80	132. 62	130, 42	129. 08	130.90	118. 24 129. 60	115. 83 129. 17	129. 47	116. 52 130. 80		132. 46	132.76	132, 02	128. 91	121. 21
			1			1	Average	WCCKI,	y nours						
Fabricated metal products Metal cans. Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware. Plumbing and heating, except electric. Fabricated structural metal products. Screw machine products, bolts, etc. Metal stampings. Metal services, nec. Misc. fabricated wire products. Misc. fabricated metal products.	41. 8 42. 9 41. 4 41. 3 41. 9 43. 2 42. 7 40. 5 40. 3 41. 0	42. 0 43. 7 41. 5 41. 1 42. 0 43. 2 42. 6 41. 0 40. 8 41. 5	41. 6 43. 9 41. 1 40. 4 41. 8 42. 6 41. 6 40. 9 40. 5 41. 0	41. 1 44. 6 40. 0 39. 9 41. 3 42. 3 41. 5 40. 0 40. 2 40. 6	41.5 44.0 40.5 40.5 41.5 42.8 42.1 41.0 40.9 40.9	41. 5 43. 9 40. 9 39. 7 41. 4 42. 6 42. 2 40. 7 40. 6 41. 3	41. 2 42. 8 40. 6 39. 6 41. 1 42. 9 41. 2 40. 9 40. 5 41. 2	41. 2 42. 9 40. 8 39. 4 41. 4 43. 8 40. 2 40. 9 40. 8 41. 5	41. 1 41. 3 40. 4 39. 1 41. 3 44. 2 40. 6 40. 5 40. 4 41. 1	41.8 41.9 41.2 39.5 41.8 44.8 41.3 41.3	42. 5 42. 5 41. 5 40. 2 42. 8 45. 3 42. 6 42. 0 41. 9 41. 9	42. 4 42. 0 41. 5 40. 2 42. 3 45. 2 43. 2 41. 5 42. 0 41. 9	41. 6 41. 2 42. 6 45. 1	42. 4 43. 2 41. 5 40. 5 42. 1 44. 8 43. 1 41. 9 42. 0 42. 2	41. 8 40. 1 41. 7 43. 9 43. 8 41. 8
Machinery, except electrical. Engines and turbines. Farm machinery. Construction and related machinery. Metal working machinery. Special industry machinery. General industrial machinery. Office and computing machines. Service industry machines. Misc. machinery, except electrical.	42.0	42. 4 42. 3 39. 9 41. 7 44. 2 42. 2 42. 0 41. 8 41. 4 43. 2	41. 9 41. 0 39. 7 41. 4 43. 7 41. 6 41. 9 41. 5 40. 7 42. 9	41. 9 40. 6 39. 3 41. 0 44. 0 41. 7 41. 8 41. 3 41. 1 42. 6	42.3 41.1 40.1 41.2 44.5 42.3 42.2 41.2 41.2	42.5 41.5 40.6 41.5 45.0 42.4 42.5 41.4 41.2 43.2	42.8 41.6 41.0 41.7 45.5 43.0 42.4 42.0 40.5 43.2	43. 1 42. 5 42. 1 41. 9 45. 7 43. 1 42. 7 42. 1 41. 2 43. 3	43. 0 41. 9 42. 3 41. 8 45. 9 42. 9 42. 2 41. 8 40. 6 43. 6	43. 5 42. 2 42. 1 42. 1 46. 3 43. 8 43. 6 42. 5 40. 3 44. 4	44. 0 44. 4 41. 6 42. 7 46. 5 44. 8 44. 1 42. 9 41. 6 44. 6	43.7 42.8 40.6 43.0 46.2 44.1 43.8 42.5 41.7 44.7	43.7 41.4 41.1 42.9 45.9 44.0 44.2 42.6 41.7 44.6	43.8 42.8 41.9 43.2 46.3 44.0 43.9 42.5 41.7 44.3	45. 4 43. 4 42. 9 42. 4 41. 4
						A	verage	hourly	earnings	S					
Fabricated metal products Metal cans. Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware. Plumbing and heating, except electric. Fabricated structural metal products Screw machine products, bolts, etc. Metal stampings Metal services, nec. Misc. fabricated wire products. Misc. fabricated metal products	\$2, 99 3, 36 2, 94 2, 81 2, 99 2, 98 3, 18 2, 68 2, 71 2, 96	\$3.00 3.40 2.94 2.84 3.01 2.99 3.17 2.67 2.75 2.96	\$2.97 3.36 2.87 2.82 2.97 2.95 3.20 2.67 2.72 2.92	\$2. 96 3. 38 2. 83 2. 80 2. 95 2. 92 3. 22 2. 67 2. 71 2. 91	\$2.96 3.36 2.83 2.81 2.95 2.94 3.20 2.66 2.72 2.89	\$2.97 3.37 2.84 2.81 2.95 2.94 3.23 2.66 2.71 2.90	\$2.95 3.35 2.84 2.80 2.95 2.92 3.18 2.64 2.68 2.89	\$2.93 3.33 2.83 2.77 2.95 2.93 3.11 2.65 2.69 2.90	\$2.94 3.32 2.84 2.77 2.94 2.94 3.13 2.64 2.68 2.89	\$2. 94 3. 29 2. 83 2. 76 2. 95 2. 93 3. 14 2. 62 2. 69 2. 90	\$2.93 3.28 2.82 2.77 2.94 2.94 3.14 2.60 2.69 2.89	\$2. 92 3. 26 2. 81 2. 76 2. 91 2. 92 3. 14 2. 60 2. 69 2. 86	\$2. 91 3. 24 2. 81 2. 75 2. 91 2. 90 3. 17 2. 59 2. 70 2. 86	\$2. 87 3. 25 2. 76 2. 72 2. 87 2. 86 3. 10 2. 56 2. 64 2. 83	2. 98
Machinery, except electrical. Engines and turbines Farm machinery. Construction and related machinery. Metal working machinery. Special industry machinery. General industrial machinery Office and computing machines Service industry machines. Misc. machinery, except electrical.	3. 21 3. 47 3. 47 3. 04 3. 17 3. 17 2. 94	3. 20 3. 48 3. 17 3. 18 3. 46 3. 03 3. 17 3. 17 2. 95	3. 17 3. 46 3. 15 3. 16 3. 44 3. 00 3. 16 3. 13 2. 89	3. 18 3. 43 3. 15 3. 16 3. 45 3. 00 3. 16 3. 15 2. 90	3. 17 3. 41 3. 15 3. 15 3. 45 3. 00 3. 15 3. 15 2. 87	3. 16 3. 42 3. 16 3. 15 3. 43 2. 99 3. 15 3. 10 2. 87	3. 15 3. 42 3. 18 3. 13 3. 43 2. 98 3. 12 3. 10 2. 86	3. 16 3. 44 3. 21 3. 14 3. 42 2. 97 3. 13 3. 10 2. 86	3. 16 3. 43 3. 22 3. 13 3. 41 2. 97 3. 12 3. 10 2. 87	3. 15 3. 40 3. 24 3. 12 3. 40 2. 96 3. 13 3. 10 2. 86	3. 15 3. 48 3. 18 3. 14 3. 38 2. 96 3. 15 3. 12 2. 88	3. 13 3. 38 3. 15 3. 15 3. 37 2. 95 3. 13 3. 11 2. 87	3. 12 3. 35 3. 17 3. 15 3. 35 2. 93 3. 12 3. 11 2. 85	3. 08 3. 34 3. 10 3. 10 3. 32 2. 89 3. 08 3. 09 2. 81 2. 91	2.96 3.18

TABLE C-1. Gross hours and earnings of production workers, by industry—Continued

Industry					19	967						1966		Anraver	nual rage
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	Oct.2	Sept.2	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1966	1965
						1	Average	weekly	earning	gs					
Manufacturing—Continued Durable goods—Continued															
Electrical equipment and supplies. Electric test & distributing equipment. Electrical industrial apparatus. Household appliances. Electric lighting and wiring equipment. Radio and TV receiving equipment. Communication equipment. Electronic components and accessories. Misc. Electrical equipment & supplies.	122. 72 118. 15 123. 52 103. 39 98. 82 126. 98 95. 01	121. 30 119. 31 120. 36 104. 01	119. 19 117. 05 120. 30	119. 14 118. 73 121. 50	119. 48 116. 76 119. 39 104. 26 92. 20 126. 48 93. 60	119. 19 116. 93 118. 70 104. 00 91. 37 124. 03	119. 36 117. 62 111. 93 100. 74 86. 76	120. 10 117. 26 115. 15 102. 56 89. 21 124. 12 91. 42	118.82 116.85 114.76	118. 43 118. 85 115. 63 103. 97 92. 97 124. 56 91. 41	123. 69 119. 71 116. 80 104. 70 94. 80 125. 63 92. 86	120, 69 118, 02 121, 01 104, 45 96, 88 123, 02 92, 00	118. 02 118. 44 119. 65 104. 14 96. 72 122. 18 92. 40	117. 46 118. 72 118. 82 102. 41 94. 33 120. 93 92. 11	113. 02 113. 70 114. 54 99. 58 91. 54 116. 47 89. 28
Transportation equipment. Motor vehicles and equipment. Aircraft and parts Ship and boat building and repairing. Railroad equipment. Other transportation equipment.	136. 12	147. 48 155. 37 147. 90 134. 72 131. 48 105. 88	146. 70 131. 34	144. 67 127. 26	145, 14 144, 24 130, 90	141. 78 144. 96 145. 09 133. 09 138. 23 102. 97	145. 18 132. 93	133.86 145.09 132.60	143.06 127.59	141. 02 143. 50 144. 24 133. 63 141. 66 93. 07	144. 14 136. 21	151.71 145.92 130.60	154. 86 144. 05 134. 18	147. 23 143. 32 130. 41	147. 63 131. 88 121. 50
							Average	weekly	hours						
Electrical equipment and supplies. Electric test & distributing equipment. Electrical industrial apparatus. Household appliances. Electric lighting and wiring equipment. Radio and TV receiving equipment. Communication equipment. Electronic components and accessories. Misc. electrical equipment & supplies.	41. 6 40. 6 40. 9 39. 5 40. 5 20. 7 39. 1	40. 4 41. 4 41. 0 40. 8 39. 7 39. 9 40. 9 39. 4 40. 3	40. 2 41. 1 40. 5 40. 1 40. 1 39. 7 40. 7 39. 1 40. 4	39. 9 40. 8 40. 8 40. 5 39. 4 38. 5 40. 3 39. 0 40. 0	40. 1 41. 2 40. 4 40. 2 40. 1 38. 1 41. 2 39. 0 40. 0	39. 9 41. 1 40. 6 40. 1 40. 0 37. 6 40. 8 38. 9 39. 7	39. 4 41. 3 40. 7 38. 2 39. 2 36. 0 40. 8 38. 6 39. 5	39. 9 41. 7 41. 0 39. 3 39. 6 37. 8 41. 1 38. 9 39. 6	39. 7 41. 4 41. 0 39. 3 38. 8 38. 0 41. 0 38. 7 39. 3	40. 5 41. 7 41. 7 39. 6 40. 3 38. 9 41. 8 39. 4 40. 8	41. 2 42. 8 42. 3 40. 0 40. 9 39. 5 42. 3 40. 2 41. 8	41. 1 42. 2 42. 0 41. 3 40. 8 40. 2 41. 7 40. 0 42. 3	41. 1 42. 0 42. 0 41. 4 41. 0 40. 3 41. 7 40. 0 42. 0	41. 2 42. 1 42. 4 41. 4 40. 8 39. 8 41. 7 40. 4 41. 2	41. 4 41. 4 41. 8 41. 2 40. 8 39. 8 41. 3 40. 4 41. 2
Transportation equipment Motor vehicles and equipment Aircraft and parts Ship and boat building and repairing Railroad equipment Other transportation equipment	41.0	42. 5 43. 4 42. 5 40. 7 38. 9 41. 2	41. 6 41. 5 42. 4 39. 8 39. 3 41. 2	40. 9 40. 4 42. 3 38. 8 40. 1 40. 0	41. 4 41. 0 42. 3 40. 4 39. 8 41. 6	41. 7 41. 3 42. 8 40. 7 40. 3 40. 7	40. 5 38. 9 42. 7 40. 9 40. 2 39. 6	40. 5 38. 8 42. 8 40. 8 40. 0 39. 4	40. 3 39. 2 42. 2 39. 5 40. 7 37. 9	41. 6 41. 0 42. 8 41. 5 41. 3 38. 3	42. 5 42. 6 42. 9 42. 3 40. 9 38. 9	42.7 43.1 43.3 41.2 41.1 39.1	42. 9 43. 5 43. 0 41. 8 40. 9 40. 0	42. 6 42. 8 43. 3 41. 4 40. 8 39. 8	42. 9 44. 2 42. 0 40. 5 40. 2 40. 3
						A	verage	hourly	earning	3					
Electrical equipment and supplies	2, 95 2, 91 3, 02 2, 63 2, 44 3, 12 2, 43 2, 93	\$2. 78 2. 93 2. 91 2. 95 2. 62 2. 42 3. 10 2. 42 2. 92	\$2.78 2.90 2.89 3.00 2.61 2.41 3.08 2.42 2.97	\$2.79 2.92 2.91 3.00 2.59 2.42 3.08 2.42 3.00	\$2. 79 2. 90 2. 89 2. 97 2. 60 2. 42 3. 07 2. 40 2. 97	\$2.76 2.90 2.88 2.96 2.60 2.43 3.04 2.37 2.97	\$2.75 2.89 2.89 2.93 2.57 2.41 3.03 2.37 2.94	\$2, 73 2, 88 2, 86 2, 93 2, 59 2, 36 3, 02 2, 35 2, 95	\$2. 72 2. 87 2. 85 2. 92 2. 58 2. 39 3. 02 2. 34 2. 95	\$2.70 2.84 2.85 2.92 2.58 2.39 2.98 2.32 2.97	\$2, 70 2, 89 2, 83 2, 92 2, 56 2, 40 2, 97 2, 31 3, 00	\$2. 69 2. 86 2. 81 2. 93 2. 56 2. 41 2. 95 2. 30 3. 01	\$2. 67 2. 81 2. 82 2. 89 2. 54 2. 40 2. 93 2. 31 2. 95	\$2, 65 2, 79 2, 80 2, 87 2, 51 2, 37 2, 90 2, 28 2, 91	\$2. 58 2. 73 2. 72 2. 78 2. 44 2. 30 2. 82 2. 21 2. 80
Transportation equipment Motor vehicles and equipment Aircraft and parts Ship and boat building and repairing Railroad equipment Other transportation equipment	3 32	3. 47 3. 58 3. 48 3. 31 3. 38 2. 57	3. 45 3. 57 3. 46 3. 30 3. 39 2. 55	3. 43 3. 57 3. 42 3. 28 3. 43 2. 55	3. 41 3. 54 3. 41 3. 24 3. 40 2. 56	3. 40 3. 51 3. 39 3. 27 3. 43 2. 53	3. 39 3. 49 3. 40 3. 25 3. 46 2. 49	3. 37 3. 45 3. 39 3. 25 3. 40 2. 51	3. 38 3. 46 3. 39 3. 23 3. 42 2. 50	3. 39 3. 50 3. 37 3. 22 3. 43 2. 43	3. 41 3. 54 3. 36 3. 22 3. 47 2. 44	3. 40 3. 52 3. 37 3. 17 3. 45 2. 43	3. 41 3. 56 3. 35 3. 21 3. 44 2. 44	3. 33 3. 44 3. 31 3. 15 3. 36 2. 40	3. 21 3. 34 3. 14 3. 00 3. 22 2. 31

Table C-1. Gross hours and earnings of production workers, by industry—Continued

Industry					1	967						1966			nual rage
TAX COOL	Oct.2	Sept.2	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1966	1965
						1	Average	weekly	earning	gs					
Manufacturing—Continued		3,													
Durable goods—Continued															
Instruments and related products Engineering & scientific instruments Mechanical measuring & control de-		143.86	134. 41	136.00	137.90	137. 14	138. 85	\$115. 51 137. 85	133. 65	133. 30	136. 97	134. 23	134. 23	133. 18	125. 3
vices. Optical and ophthalmic goods. Ophthalmic goods. Medical instruments and supplies. Photographic equipment and supplies.	116. 28 108. 65 101. 09	108.39 95.68	108. 09 95. 20 99. 05	107. 04 94. 96 98. 46	94. 80 98. 40	105. 82 94. 09 98. 74	105. 67 94. 09 98. 33	104. 86 93. 06 97. 44	92. 59 97. 69	105. 22 93. 20 96. 64		117. 18 105. 41 94. 60 97. 51 134. 59	103.75 93.20 97.17	103. 66 92. 84 95. 24	99. 8 89. 4 90. 6
Watches, clocks, and watchcases		93.90	94. 00		93. 06	90.87	91.77	91. 43	90. 23	92.06	92. 11	91. 69		91. 39	87.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware Toys, and sporting goods Pens, pencils, office and art supplies Costume jewelry and notions	106.63	82. 71 90. 68 83. 85	92. 04 106. 23 82. 71 91. 64 83. 64	90. 79 103. 22 81. 96 90. 16 81. 75	92. 20 104. 26 83. 10 90. 68 85. 36	91. 57 105. 30 82. 11 90. 06 84. 07	82.71 89.33 84.46	92. 20 104. 52 83. 10 89. 04 83. 42	90. 17 100. 47 81. 79 87. 58 81. 32	91.87 103.38 82.53 88.31 82.47	91. 20 108. 03 79. 17 90. 17 82. 35	90. 45 109. 23 79. 60 90. 45 80. 13	108, 20 79, 60 89, 38 81, 37	88. 80 102. 26 78. 80 86. 65 81. 39	76. 4 82. 8 77. 6
Other manufacturing industries Musical instruments and parts	99. 79	99. 65 102. 51	98. 36 100. 84	96. 47 99. 79	97. 86 98. 39	96. 97 96. 75	96. 58 99. 15	97. 71 99. 43	96. 08 98. 89	97. 66 100. 85	97. 84 103. 91	97. 84 104. 75		95. 68 100. 53	92. 4 97. 7
		,					Averag	ge weekl	y hours						
Instruments and related products Engineering & scientific instruments Mechanical measuring & control de-	41.7	41.6 44.4	41. 1 42. 4	40. 8 42. 5	41. 2 43. 5	41. 1 43. 4	41. 2 43. 8	41. 4 43. 9	40.9 42.7	41. 6 43. 0	42. 2 43. 9	42. 1 43. 3	42. 2 43. 3	42. 1 43. 1	41. 41.
vices. Optical and ophthalmic goods Ophthalmic goods Medical instruments and supplies	40. 8 41. 0	40.9 40.9 39.7 40.2	40. 2 41. 1 40. 0 40. 1	39. 8 40. 7 39. 9 39. 7	39.9 41.2 40.0 40.0	40. 3 40. 7 39. 7 40. 3	40. 0 40. 8 39. 7	40. 4 40. 8 39. 6 40. 1	39.9 40.5 39.4 40.2	41. 6 41. 1 40. 0 40. 1	42.1 41.8 40.7 40.7	42. 0 41. 5 40. 6 40. 8	42. 1 41. 5 40. 7 41. 0	42.1 41.8 40.9 40.7	41. 41. 41. 40.
Photographic equipment and supplies	40.0	42. 5 40. 3	42. 5 40. 0	42. 2 39. 8	42.8 39.6	42. 3 39. 0	40.3 42.1 39.9	42. 7 40. 1	42. 4 39. 4	42. 7 40. 2	43. 4	43. 0 41. 3	43. 7 41. 1	43. 4	43. 40.
Costume lewelry and notions		39. 5 40. 7 39. 2 39. 6 39. 0	39. 5 40. 7 39. 2 39. 5 38. 9	38. 8 39. 7 38. 3 39. 2 38. 2	39. 4 40. 1 39. 2 39. 6 39. 7	39. 3 40. 5 39. 1 39. 5 39. 1	39. 3 40. 3 39. 2 39. 7 39. 1	39. 4 40. 2 39. 2 39. 4 38. 8	38. 7 39. 4 38. 4 39. 1 38. 0	39. 6 40. 7 39. 3 39. 6 38. 9	40. 0 42. 2 39. 0 40. 8 39. 4	40. 2 42. 5 40. 0 41. 3 38. 9	40. 4 42. 6 40. 0 41. 0 39. 5	40. 0 41. 4 39. 4 40. 3 39. 7	39. 41. 39. 40. 39.
Other manufacturing industries Musical instruments and parts	39. 6	39. 7 40. 2	39. 5 39. 7	38. 9 39. 6	39. 3 39. 2	39. 1 38. 7	39. 1 39. 5	39. 4 39. 3	38. 9 39. 4	39. 7 40. 5	40. 1 41. 9	40.1	40. 2 41. 7	40. 2 41. 2	40.
						A	verage	hourly	earnings						
Instruments and related products Engineering & scientific instruments Mechanical measuring & control de-	\$2.87	\$2.87 3.24	\$2.85 3.17	\$2.85 3.20	\$2.84 3.17	\$2.82 3.16	\$2.81 3.17	\$2.79 3.14	\$2.79 3.13	\$2.78 3.10	\$2.77 3.12	\$2.76 3.10	\$2.75 3.10	\$2.73 3.09	\$2.65 3.05
vices. Optical and ophthalmic goods Ophthalmic goods Medical instruments and supplies. Photographic equipment and supplies Watches, clocks, and watchcases	2.85 2.65 2.49	2.83 2.65 2.41 2.50 3.34 2.33	2. 79 2. 63 2. 38 2. 47 3. 33 2. 35	2. 77 2. 63 2. 38 2. 48 3. 32 2. 35	2. 78 2. 62 2. 37 2. 46 3. 31 2. 35	2.81 2.60 2.37 2.45 3.25 2.33	2. 78 2. 59 2. 37 2. 44 3. 23 2. 30	2. 79 2. 57 2. 35 2. 43 3. 22 2. 28	2. 78 2. 56 2. 35 2. 43 3. 22 2. 29	2. 79 2. 56 2. 33 2. 41 3. 19 2. 29	2.80 2.55 2.32 2.40 3.14 2.28	2. 79 2. 54 2. 33 2. 39 3. 13 2. 22	2. 78 2. 50 2. 29 2. 37 3. 15 2. 23	2.75 2.48 2.27 2.34 3.10 2.24	2. 6 2. 3 2. 1 2. 2 2. 9 2. 1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware Toys and sporting goods. Pens, pencils, office and art supplies. Costume jewelry and notions. Other manufacturing industries Musical instruments and parts.	2. 34 2. 62 2. 52	2. 34 2. 67 2. 11 2. 29 2. 15 2. 51 2. 55	2. 33 2. 61 2. 11 2. 32 2. 15 2. 49 2. 54	2. 34 2. 60 2. 14 2. 30 2. 14 2. 48 2. 52	2. 34 2. 60 2. 12 2. 29 2. 15 2. 49 2. 51	2. 33 2. 60 2. 10 2. 28 2. 15 2. 48 2. 50	2. 33 2. 61 2. 11 2. 25 2. 16 2. 47 2. 51	2. 34 2. 60 2. 12 2. 26 2. 15 2. 48 2. 53	2. 33 2. 55 2. 13 2. 24 2. 14 2. 47 2. 51	2. 32 2. 54 2. 10 2. 23 2. 12 2. 46 2. 49	2. 28 2. 56 2. 03 2. 21 2. 09 2. 44 2. 48	2. 25 2. 57 1. 99 2. 19 2. 06 2. 44 2. 50	2. 23 2. 54 1. 99 2. 18 2. 06 2. 42 2. 48	2. 22 2. 47 2. 00 2. 15 2. 05 2. 38 2. 44	2. 1 2. 3 1. 9 2. 0 1. 9 2. 3 2. 3

TABLE C-1. Gross hours and earnings of production workers, by industry—Continued

Industry					19	067						1966			nual
	Oct.2	Sept.2	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1966	1965
Manufacturing—Continued						A	verage	weekly	earning	S					
Nondurable goods															
Food and kindred products Meat products Dairy products Canned, cured, and frozen foods Grain mill products Bakery products Sugar Confectionery and related products Beverages Misc. foods and kindred products	\$107. 71 117. 88 113. 70 127. 42 109. 07 93. 84 124. 03 109. 04	93. 61 124. 54	94. 76 125. 93	\$108. 62 116. 06 116. 15 82. 84 126. 40 110. 16 124. 53 92. 34 127. 44 108. 26	\$108. 50 115. 09 114. 38 83. 76 120. 50 108. 68 122. 06 92. 86 127. 26 107. 78	91. 94 123. 42	87. 85 123. 93	91. 66 122. 91	90. 45 119. 20	88. 80 117. 89	87. 85 122. 36	88. 22 121. 99	89. 06 120. 07	87.34 119.60	83.53
Tobacco manufactures. Cigarettes. Cigars	85, 63	86. 72 105. 36 73. 12	87. 75 109. 69 68. 82	91. 44 113. 24 63. 89	94. 41 113. 98 68. 81	90. 30 107. 48 68. 08	91. 33 110. 25 66. 97		82. 08 98. 19 64. 78	103.95	112.47	81. 24 100. 77 68. 24	82. 14 105. 72 66. 41	105.45	79. 21 97. 27 63. 95
Textile mill products. Weaving mills, cotton Weaving mills, synthetics. Weaving and finishing mills, wool. Narrow fabric mills. Knitting mills. Textile finishing, except wool. Floor covering mills. Yarn and thread mills. Miscellaneous textile goods.	87. 98 89. 46 92. 88 93. 28 84. 04 77. 00 99. 82 82. 37 100. 15	91. 38 93. 73 83. 03 77. 21 96. 67 95. 26 80. 73	93. 09 82. 42 76. 64 91. 10 93. 72 76. 92	81. 41 81. 40 84. 46 91. 81 80. 80 74. 69 88. 94 90. 09 74. 64 93. 07	82. 82 83. 42 83. 43 91. 16 81. 81 74. 88 94. 81 75. 39 94. 62	90. 10 81. 40 73. 72 94. 38 87. 15 74. 24	83. 43 87. 99 79. 40 72. 75 93. 94 83. 43 72. 93	84. 64 82. 62 86. 73 78. 21 72. 56 92. 43 82. 42 72. 91	80. 60 85. 04 82. 62 86. 11 77. 82 71. 80 90. 91 79. 39 72. 73 90. 98	86. 28 83. 84 87. 57 80. 15 70. 68 90. 27 82. 01 74. 37	82. 40 87. 29 84. 84 87. 78 81. 34 70. 88 93. 31 83. 82 75. 48 93. 66	87. 11 85. 68 81. 16 72. 58 92. 66 86. 88 77. 42	86. 46 86. 70 86. 53 82. 15 73. 51 92. 66 86. 88 78. 35	85. 54 87. 03 87. 54 80. 26 71. 60 91. 58 83. 36 77. 59	78. 17 80. 28 83. 90 83. 69 68. 29 85. 85 81. 51 73. 70 88. 83
							Averag	e weekl	y hours					1	
Food and kindred products Meat products. Dairy products. Canned, cured, and frozen foods. Grain mill products Bakery products. Sugar Confectionery and related products Beverages. Misc. foods and kindred products.	40.8 42.1 41.8 46.0 40.1 40.8 40.4 40.4	41. 7 42. 7 42. 5 40. 7 46. 1 40. 5 39. 4 40. 7 40. 7	38.7 46.4	41. 3 41. 9 43. 5 38. 0 46. 3 40. 8 40. 3 39. 8 42. 2 41. 8	41. 1 41. 4 43. 0 37. 9 44. 3 40. 4 39. 5 40. 2 42. 0 42. 1	37. 9 44. 1 40. 1 41. 0 39. 8	41. 9 36. 8 43. 1 39. 5 41. 1 38. 7 40. 9	41. 9 38. 3 43. 8 39. 8 41. 6 40. 2 40. 7	39. 7 42. 0 38. 3 43. 8 39. 8 39. 7 40. 2 40. 0	41.3 42.0 38.6 44.8 39.5 40.1 40.0 40.1	41. 3 42. 2 42. 2 38. 8 45. 1 39. 7 42. 8 40. 3 41. 2 42. 9	38.8 45.2 39.9 44.4 40.1 40.8	40. 3 39. 3 40. 3 40. 7	41. 1 42. 3 39. 5 45. 1 40. 3 42. 2 39. 7 41. 1	41. 1 41. 1 42. 2 39. 3 45. 0 40. 4 42. 6 39. 4 40. 6
Tobacco manufactures Cigarettes Cigars	40. 2	39. 6 37. 9 39. 1	39. 0 39. 6 37. 4	38. 1 40. 3 35. 3	39. 5 41. 0 37. 6	38. 1 38. 8	38.7 39.8	37. 4 38. 3	36. 0 36. 1 35. 4	37. 8 38. 5 35. 9	40. 6 41. 5 38. 0	38. 5 37. 6 37. 7	39. 3 39. 3 37. 1	39.2	37. 9 37. 7 37. 4
Textile mill products Weaving mills, cotton Weaving mills, synthetics Weaving and finishing mills, wool Narrow fabrics mills Knitting mills Textile finishing, except wool Floor covering mills Yarn and thread mills Miscellaneous textile goods.	41. 5 42. 0 43. 0 42. 4 40. 6 38. 5 43. 4 41. 6 42. 8	41. 3 41. 8 42. 5 42. 8 40. 5 38. 8 42. 4 44. 1 41. 4 43. 0	41. 1 41. 5 42. 1 43. 5 40. 8 39. 1 41. 6 44. 0 40. 7	40. 3 40. 7 41. 4 42. 9 40. 4 38. 5 40. 8 42. 9 39. 7 41. 0	40.8 41.5 41.1 42.8 40.7 38.6 42.9 42.4 40.1 41.5	40. 5 41. 6 41. 3 42. 5 40. 7 38. 0 42. 9 41. 9 39. 7	40. 2 41. 7	40, 2 41, 9 40, 7 41, 3 39, 5 37, 4 42, 4 40, 4 39, 2	40. 1 42. 1 40. 7 41. 2 39. 5 37. 2 41. 7 49. 3 39. 1 40. 8	41. 7 41. 1 37. 2 41. 6 40. 4 40. 2	41. 2 43. 0 42. 0 41. 5 37. 7 43. 0 41. 7 40. 8 42. 0	42.7 40.8 41.2 38.4 42.7 42.8 41.4	41. 7 42. 8 42. 5 41. 4 41. 7 39. 1 42. 9 42. 8 41. 9 43. 1	43.3 42.7 41.8 38.7 43.2 42.1 42.4	41. 8 42. 7 43. 7 42. 7 41. 3 38. 8 42. 5 42. 9 42. 6
						1	Average	hourly	earning	S					
Food and kindred products. Meat products. Dairy products Canned, cured, and frozen foods. Grain mill products. Bakery products. Sugar Confectionery and related products. Beverages Misc. foods and kindred products.	2.72 2.77 2.72	2. 82 2. 72 2. 26 2. 78 2. 71 3. 10 2. 30 3. 06	9 91	2. 63 2. 77 2. 67 2. 18 2. 73 2. 70 3. 09 2. 32 3. 02 2. 59	2. 78 2. 66 2. 21	2.79	\$2. 64 2. 80 2. 64 2. 23 2. 75 2. 64 3. 08 2. 27 3. 03 2. 54	2. 79 2. 64 2. 20 2. 74 2. 63 3. 06 2. 28	\$2. 61 2. 79 2. 64 2. 17 2. 72 2. 63 2. 91 2. 25 2. 98 2. 51	\$2, 60 2, 80 2, 63 2, 14 2, 73 2, 62 2, 76 2, 22 2, 94 2, 48	\$2.57 2.75 2.62 2.11 2.73 2.62 2.60 2.18 2.97 2.45	2.72 2.62 2.48	2 60	2. 67 2. 58 2. 11 2. 63 2. 59 2. 72 2. 20 2. 91	\$2. 43 2. 61 2. 49 2. 01 2. 52 2. 51 2. 59 2. 12 2. 81 2. 33
Tobacco manufactures_ Cigarettes_ Cigars_		2. 19 2. 78 1. 87	2. 25 2. 77 1. 84	2. 40 2. 81 1. 81	2.39 2.78 1.83	2.37 2.77 1.83	2.36 2.77 1.81	2.34 2.76 1.81	2. 28 2. 72 1. 83	2. 20 2. 70 1. 81	2. 17 2. 71 1. 79	2. 11 2. 68 1. 81	2. 09 2. 69 1. 79	2.69	2. 09 2. 58 1. 71
Textile mill products Weaving mills, cotton Weaving mills, synthetics Weaving and finishing mills, wool Narrow fabric mills. Knitting mills. Textile finishing, except wool. Floor covering mills. Yarn and thread mills. Miscellaneous textile goods	2. 13 2. 16 2. 20 2. 07 2. 00	2. 12 2. 15 2. 19 2. 05 1. 99 2. 28 2. 16 1. 95	1, 96 2, 19 2, 13 1, 89	2. 02 2. 00 2. 04 2. 14 2. 00 1. 94 2. 18 2. 10 1. 88 2. 27	2. 03 2. 01 2. 03 2. 13 2. 01 1. 94 2. 21 2. 08 1. 88 2. 28	2. 03 2. 02 2. 04 2. 12 2. 00 1. 94 2. 20 2. 08 1. 87 2. 26	2, 02 2, 02 2, 03 2, 10 1, 98 1, 94 2, 20 2, 06 1, 87 2, 26	2. 03 2. 10 1. 98 1. 94 2. 18 2. 04 1. 86	2. 01 2. 02 2. 03 2. 09 1. 97 1. 93 2. 18 2. 02 1. 86 2. 23	2. 01 2. 03 2. 03 2. 10 1. 95 1. 90 2. 17 2. 03 1. 85 2. 23	2. 00 2. 03 2. 02 2. 09 1. 96 1. 88 2. 17 2. 01 1. 85 2. 23	2. 01 2. 03 2. 04 2. 10 1. 97 1. 89 2. 17 2. 03 1. 87 2. 25	2. 00 2. 02 2. 04 2. 09 1. 97 1. 88 2. 16 2. 03 1. 87 2. 24	1. 98 2. 01 2. 05 1. 92 1. 85 2. 12 1. 98 1. 83	1. 87 1. 88 1. 92 1. 96 1. 84 1. 76 2. 02 1. 90 1. 73 2. 10

Table C-1. Gross hours and earnings of production workers, by industry—Continued

Industry					19	67						1966			nual
	Oct. 2	Sept. 2	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1966	1965
						A	verage	weekly	earning	S					
$\label{lem:manufacturing-Continued} Manufacturing-Continued \\ Nondurable \ goods-Continued$															
Apparel and other textile products Men's and boys' suits and coats. Men's and boys' furnishings. Women's and children's undergarments. Hats, caps, and millinery. Children's outerwear. Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel. Misc. fabricated textile products.	66. 34	73, 75 66, 53 82, 29	\$74.05 87.97 64.18 77.97 67.52 75.65 66.36 79.35 82.43	\$72. 16 85. 18 63. 49 76. 81 65. 88 74. 98 66. 74 77. 96 75. 11	\$72. 52 88. 67 63. 66 74. 58 65. 88 72. 62 67. 49 77. 83 78. 00	\$71.80 88.22 62.78 74.43 65.70 68.75 66.01 78.12 78.83	\$72. 16 87. 75 62. 97 75. 99 65. 51 69. 58 65. 08 76. 96 76. 84	87. 00 62. 80 75. 77 65. 70 71. 75 64. 40	\$71. 04 85. 70 63. 15 74. 21 64. 98 75. 90 65. 14 75. 18 75. 85	\$70. 40 88. 09 61. 42 72. 08 63. 89 74. 16 64. 62 74. 57 77. 29	\$69. 87 87. 78 61. 34 71. 02 63. 70 72. 27 62. 66 76. 34 79. 15	\$70. 25 86. 94 60. 64 71. 32 65. 98 70. 62 62. 48 77. 91 79. 54	87. 17 59. 68 72. 42 66. 12	\$68. 80 85. 79 59. 15 71. 34 63. 10 71. 18 62. 99 74. 70 76. 02	81. 86 57. 90 68. 68 60. 19 70. 08 60. 79 71. 18
Paper and allied products Paper and pulp mills Paperboard mills Misc. converted paper products Paperboard containers and boxes	125. 56 141. 68 148. 13 109. 52 114. 63	125. 56 142, 44 147. 35 108. 73 114. 48	124. 41 141. 44 144. 38 108. 32 112. 41	123. 69 141. 96 144. 13 107. 38 110. 12	139. 67 141. 88 106. 30	137. 64 136. 22 104. 86	136. 40 137. 28 103. 38	136, 89 139, 78 105, 22	119. 14 136. 75 137. 90 104. 55 105. 41	137. 20	120, 81 138, 12 138, 57 105, 84 109, 65	121. 80 139. 05 140. 43 105. 84 110. 33	138. 43 139. 05 104. 75	119. 35 135. 30 138. 62 104. 16 108. 63	128.16
Printing and publishing Newspapers Periodicals Books Commercial printing Blankbooks and bookbinding Other publishing & printing ind	127, 21	127. 82 131. 41 144. 67	126. 28 129. 24 139. 47	124. 91 128. 52 138. 23	129.95 133.12	129. 60 130. 42 115. 65 127. 59 98. 16	130. 02 114. 26 127. 47 97. 78	126. 71 130. 87 115. 51 129. 17 96. 75	123. 33 125. 65 129. 81 113. 71 126. 75 93. 99 128. 43	123. 97 124. 95 129. 63 115. 09 127. 26 96. 36 128. 64	125. 90 131. 33 132. 20 114. 54 128. 08 96. 72 127. 14	124. 87 129. 55 133. 72 115. 08 128. 16 96. 33 125. 32	136. 78 115. 93	122. 61 125. 24 130. 65 114. 53 126. 56 95. 16 124. 94	110.68
							Average	e weekly	hours						
Apparel and other textile products. Men's and boys' suits and coats. Men's and boys' furnishings. Women's and misses' outerwear. Women's and children's undergarments. Hats, caps, and millinery. Children's outerwear. Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel Misc. fabricated textile products	35. 8 36. 4 36. 4 33. 5 36. 6		36. 3 36. 5 37. 1 34. 5 37. 1 36. 9 35. 3 36. 4 38. 7	35. 9 36. 4 36. 7 34. 6 36. 2 36. 4 35. 5 35. 6 37. 0	35. 9 37. 1 36. 8 33. 9 36. 2 35. 6 35. 9 35. 7 37. 5	35. 9 37. 7 36. 5 34. 3 35. 9 34. 9 35. 3 36. 0 37. 9	35. 9 37. 5 36. 4 34. 7 35. 8 35. 5 34. 8 36. 3 37. 3	35. 9 37. 5 36. 3 34. 6 36. 1 35. 0 35. 0 35. 9 37. 5	35. 7 37. 1 36. 5 34. 2 35. 9 35. 8 35. 4 35. 8 37. 0	36. 1 38. 3 37. 0 34. 0 36. 3 36. 0 36. 1 36. 2 37. 7	36. 2 38. 5 37. 4 33. 5 36. 4 36. 5 35. 4 36. 7 38. 8	36. 4 38. 3 37. 2 33. 8 37. 7 36. 4 35. 7 37. 1 38. 8	36. 6 38. 4 37. 3 34. 0 38. 0 36. 9 35. 7 37. 6 39. 4	36. 4 38. 3 37. 2 34. 3 36. 9 36. 5 36. 2 36. 8 38. 2	36. 4 37. 9 37. 6 34. 0 36. 7 36. 5 36. 4 36. 5 38. 4
Paper and allied products Paper and pulp mills Paperboard mills Misc. converted paper products Paperboard containers and boxes	43.0	43. 0 44. 1 45. 2 41. 5 42. 4	42.9 44.2 44.7 41.5 42.1	42.8 44.5 44.9 41.3 41.4	42.8 44.2 44.9 41.2 42.0	42.5 44.4 43.8 40.8 41.4	42. 2 44. 0 44. 0 40. 7 41. 0	42. 6 44. 3 44. 8 41. 1 41. 3	42. 4 44. 4 44. 2 41. 0 40. 7	42.8 44.4 44.4 41.6 41.5	43.3 44.7 44.7 42.0 42.5	43. 5 45. 0 45. 3 42. 0 42. 6	43.5 44.8 45.0 41.9 42.9	43. 4 44. 8 45. 3 42. 0 42. 6	43. 1 44. 5 45. 1 41. 6 42. 2
Printing and publishing Newspapers Periodicals Books Commercial printing Blankbooks and bookbinding Other publishing & printing ind		38. 5 36. 3 41. 1 39. 1 39. 7 38. 8 38. 3	38. 5 36. 1 40. 9 40. 5 39. 4 38. 6 38. 6	38. 2 36. 0 40. 3 39. 8 39. 2 37. 9 38. 2	38. 3 36. 3 39. 5 40. 2 39. 2 38. 5 38. 5	38. 3 36. 2 38. 7 41. 6 38. 9 38. 8 38. 4	38. 4 36. 0 39. 4 41. 4 39. 1 38. 8 38. 4	38. 6 36. 1 39. 3 41. 7 39. 5 38. 7 38. 7	38. 3 35. 9 39. 1 41. 2 39. 0 37. 9 38. 8	38. 5 35. 7 39. 4 41. 4 39. 4 38. 7 39. 1	39. 1 37. 1 39. 7 41. 2 39. 9 39. 0 39. 0	38. 9 36. 7 40. 4 41. 1 39. 8 39. 0 38. 8	39. 1 36. 6 41. 2 41. 7 40. 1 39. 4 38. 8	38.8 36.3 40.2 41.8 39.8 39.0 38.8	38. 6 36. 1 40. 2 41. 3 39. 4 38. 8 39. 0
						A	verage	hourly	earnings						
Apparel and other textile products. Men's and boys' suits and coats. Men's and boys' furnishings. Women's and children's undergarments. Hats, caps, and millinery. Children's outerwear. Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel. Misc. fabricated textile products.	1. 75	\$2.07 2.43 1.75 2.29 1.86 2.06 1.89 2.23 2.15	\$2.04 2.41 1.73 2.26 1.82 2.05 1.88 2.18 2.13	\$2.01 2.34 1.73 2.22 1.82 2.06 1.88 2.19 2.03	\$2. 02 2. 39 1. 73 2. 20 1. 82 2. 04 1. 88 2. 18 2. 08	\$2.00 2.34 1.72 2.17 1.83 1.97 1.87 2.17 2.08	\$2. 01 2. 34 1. 73 2. 19 1. 83 1. 96 1. 87 2. 12 2. 06	\$2.00 2.32 1.73 2.19 1.82 2.05 1.84 2.11 2.06	\$1.99 2.31 1.73 2.17 1.81 2.12 1.84 2.10 2.05	\$1.95 2.30 1.66 2.12 1.76 2.06 1.79 2.06 2.05	\$1.93 2.28 1.64 2.12 1.75 1.98 1.77 2.08 2.04	\$1.93 2.27 1.63 2.11 1.75 1.94 1.75 2.10 2.05	\$1. 93 2. 27 1. 60 2. 13 1. 74 1. 97 1. 75 2. 09 2. 07	\$1.89 2.24 1.59 2.08 1.71 1.95 1.74 2.03 1.99	\$1.83 2.16 1.54 2.02 1.64 1.92 1.67 1.95 1.93
Paper and allied products Paper and pulp mills Paperboard mills Misc. converted paper products Paperboard containers and boxes	2, 92 3, 22 3, 27 2, 62 2, 71	2, 92 3, 23 3, 26 2, 62 2, 70	2. 90 3. 20 3. 23 2. 61 2. 67	2. 89 3. 19 3. 21 2. 60 2. 66	2.86 3.16 3.16 2.58 2.64	2. 83 3. 10 3. 11 2. 57 2. 62	2. 82 3. 10 3. 12 2. 54 2. 61	2. 81 3. 09 3. 12 2. 56 2. 60	2.81 3.08 3.12 2.55 2.59	2.80 3.09 3.11 2.55 2.58	2. 79 3. 09 3. 10 2. 52 2. 58	2.80 3.09 3.10 2.52 2.59	2, 79 3, 09 3, 09 2, 50 2, 59	2. 75 3. 02 3. 06 2. 48 2. 55	2. 65 2. 88 2. 93 2. 39 2. 47
Printing and publishing Newspapers Periodicals Books Commercial printing Blankbooks and bookbinding Other publishing & printing ind	3. 33 3. 35 2. 57 3, 34	3. 32 3. 62 3. 52 2. 84 3. 35 2. 54 3. 35	3, 28 3, 58 3, 41 2, 82 3, 31 2, 51 3, 32	3. 27 3. 57 3. 43 2. 81 3. 28 2. 50 3. 29	3. 26 3. 58 3. 37 2. 79 3. 28 2. 51 3. 29	3. 26 3. 58 3. 37 2. 78 3. 28 2. 53 3. 29	3. 23 3. 54 3. 30 2. 76 3. 26 2. 52 3. 26	3. 24 3. 51 3. 33 2. 77 3. 27 2. 50 3. 30	3. 22 3. 50 3. 32 2. 76 3. 25 2. 48 3. 31	3. 22 3. 50 3. 29 2. 78 3. 23 2. 49 3. 29	3. 22 3. 54 3. 33 2. 78 3. 21 2. 48 3. 26	3. 21 3. 53 3. 31 2. 80 3. 22 2. 47 3. 23	3. 21 3. 51 3. 32 2. 78 3. 23 2. 46 3. 25	3. 16 3. 45 3. 25 2. 74 3. 18 2. 44 3. 22	3. 06 3. 32 3. 14 2. 68 3. 07 2. 36 3. 10

TABLE C-1. Gross hours and earnings of production workers, by industry—Continued

Industry					19	67						1966			nual rage
inqustry	Oct. 2	Sept.2	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1966	1965
						A	verage	weekly	earning	S					
Manufacturing—Continued Nondurable goods—Continued															
Chemicals and allied products Industrial chemicals Plastics materials and synthetics Drugs Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods Paints and allied products Agricultural chemicals Other chemical products	\$131, 04 147, 00 130, 62 119, 36 123, 22 124, 61 109, 72 125, 14	\$130.00 145.81 128.34 117.27 123.93 124.68 110.30 125.33	\$129. 17 143. 59 130. 62 115. 54 123. 53 122. 25 108. 00 123. 07	\$129, 48 145, 74 129, 89 114, 86 125, 26 121, 18 110, 08 123, 30	101.10	\$127. 10 142. 12 126. 46 115. 26 125. 05 120. 60 105. 40 121. 13	112.10			\$126. 16 141. 20 123. 07 117. 55 122. 29 116. 81 107. 75 120. 30				\$125. 16 140. 86 125. 08 113. 02 119. 94 118. 01 105. 27 119. 97	
Petroleum and coal products Petroleum refining Other petroleum and coal products	154.80 159.18	157.04	153.79 157.88	156. 67 163. 07 134. 98	152. 72 159. 47 131. 24	153. 58 161. 41 126. 58	161.36	159.38	156. 19	144. 90 151. 94 116. 05	152.82	146. 70 154. 34 119. 85	145. 01 150. 12 127. 84		145. 0
Rubber and plastics products, nec Tires and inner tubes. Other rubber products. Miscellaneous plastics products.	119.85 180.96 116.90 97.68	120. 13 185. 42 115. 09 98. 16	116. 89 177. 25 112. 47 96. 76	105. 73 145. 89 104. 54 95. 75	109. 03 164. 94 107. 30 96. 29	107. 57 162. 50 105. 18 94. 94		154.76	154.03	108.09	165. 10	165.17	110.62		158.06 103.82
Leather and leather products. Leather tanning and finishing. Footwear, except rubber Other leather products. Handbags and personal leather goods.	80. 22 111. 10 77. 52	80. 26 109. 06 77. 93	80.11	79. 75 103. 22 77. 42 77. 14 74. 47	79. 28 107. 45 76. 20 76. 73 72. 89	74. 00 74. 57	71. 64 73. 77	103. 20 72. 44 75. 35	101. 65 73. 68 73. 80	102. 66 75. 08 74. 86	76. 63 104. 19 73. 92 74. 87 69. 19	76. 03 104. 23 72. 39 76. 05 72. 20	74. 68 103. 53 70. 88 75. 08 71. 82	74. 88 101. 75 71. 81 73. 15 69. 38	
							Averag	e weekl	y hours						
Chemicals and allied products. Industrial chemicals. Plastics materials and synthetics. Drugs. Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods. Paints and allied products. Agricultural chemicals. Other chemical products.	42. 0 42. 0 40. 6 40. 8 41. 4 42. 2		41. 4 41. 5 42. 0 40. 4 40. 5 41. 3 41. 7 41. 3	41. 5 42. 0 41. 9 40. 3 40. 8 41. 5 42. 5 41. 1	41. 5 41. 9 41. 9 40. 2 40. 9 41. 8 42. 2 41. 4	41. 4 41. 8 41. 6 40. 3 41. 0 41. 3 42. 5 41. 2	41. 8 42. 0 41. 5 41. 0 40. 7 40. 8 46. 0 41. 5	41. 6 41. 9 41. 5 41. 2 40. 6 40. 8 44. 8 41. 3	41. 2 41. 6 41. 2 41. 1 40. 7 40. 3 42. 5 40. 8	41. 5 41. 9 41. 3 41. 1 40. 9 40. 7 43. 1 41. 2	42. 0 42. 5 42. 4 41. 2 41. 1 41. 2 42. 7 42. 1	42.1 42.8 42.3 41.2 41.8 41.4 42.3 41.8	42. 1 42. 5 42. 1 41. 1 41. 9 41. 2 43. 2 42. 0	42. 0 42. 3 42. 4 40. 8 41. 5 41. 7 43. 5 41. 8	42. 0 42. 5 40. 7 40. 7 41. 6 43. 4
Petroleum and coal products Petroleum refining Other petroleum and coal products	43.0	43. 5 42. 4 46. 9	43. 2 42. 1 46. 6	43. 4 42. 8 45. 6	42. 9 42. 3 45. 1	42, 9 42, 7 43, 8	42. 9 42. 8 43. 3	42. 4 42. 5 41. 8	41.8 42.1 40.6	41. 4 41. 4 41. 3	42. 1 42. 1 42. 0	42. 4 42. 4 42. 5	42. 4 41. 7 44. 7	42. 4 42. 1 43. 4	42. 2 41. 8 43. 9
Rubber and plastics products, nec	46. 4 41. 9	42.3 47.3 41.7 40.9	42. 2 46. 4 41. 5 41. 0	40. 2 40. 3 39. 9 40. 4	41.3 44.7 40.8 40.8	40. 9 44. 4 40. 3 40. 4	40. 7 42. 2 40. 4 40. 3	40. 8 42. 4 40. 5 40. 4	40. 5 42. 2 40. 2 40. 1	41. 4 43. 8 41. 1 40. 5	41. 9 44. 5 41. 7 41. 0	42. 1 44. 4 41. 9 41. 2	42. 2 44. 8 41. 9 41. 5	42. 0 44. 4 41. 6 41. 4	41.2
Leather and leather products Leather tanning and finishing Footwear, except rubber Other leather products Handbags and personal leather goods	38. 2 41. 3 38. 0 37. 8		38. 7 40. 3 38. 6 38. 5 37. 5	38. 9 39. 7 39. 1 38. 0 37. 8	38. 3 40. 7 38. 1 37. 8 37. 0	37. 4 40. 9 37. 0 37. 1 36. 3	36. 5 40. 1 36. 0 36. 7 36. 1	36. 9 40. 0 36. 4 37. 3 35. 9	37. 5 39. 4 37. 4 36. 9 36. 2	38. 6 40. 1 38. 7 38. 0 37. 2	38. 7 40. 7 38. 7 38. 2 37. 0	38. 4 40. 4 37. 9 39. 0 38. 0	38. 1 40. 6 37. 5 38. 7 37. 8	38. 6 40. 7 38. 4 38. 3 37. 5	41. 0 37. 8 38. 1
						1	Average	hourly	earning	3					
Chemicals and allied products. Industrial chemicals. Plastics materials and synthetics. Drugs. Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods. Paints and allied products. Agricultural chemicals. Other chemical products.	3. 50 3. 11 2. 94 3. 02 3. 01 2. 60	3. 48 3. 10 2. 91	\$3. 12 3. 46 3. 11 2. 86 3. 05 2. 96 2. 59 2. 98	\$3. 12 3. 47 3. 10 2. 85 3. 07 2. 92 2. 59 3. 00	\$3. 10 3. 43 3. 07 2. 86 3. 04 2. 93 2. 54 2. 98	\$3. 07 3. 40 3. 04 2. 86 3. 05 2. 92 2. 48 2. 94	\$3. 05 3. 40 3. 02 2. 88 3. 03 2. 89 2. 45 2. 95	\$3. 05 3. 39 3. 02 2. 87 3. 02 2. 88 2. 44 2. 95	\$3. 04 3. 37 2. 99 2. 87 3. 00 2. 87 2. 48 2. 94	\$3. 04 3. 37 2. 98 2. 86 2. 99 2. 87 2. 50 2. 92	\$3. 04 3. 38 2. 99 2. 84 2. 94 2. 87 2. 49 2. 94	\$3. 04 3. 39 2. 99 2. 82 2. 92 2. 86 2. 48 2. 93	\$3.03 3.38 2.99 2.81 2.92 2.87 2.47 2.91	\$2. 98 3. 33 2. 95 2. 77 2. 89 2. 83 2. 42 2. 87	\$ 2. 89 3. 24 2. 84 2. 63 2. 78 2. 72 2. 32 2. 78
Petroleum and coal products Petroleum refining Other petroleum and coal products	3. 60 3. 79 3. 02	3. 61 3. 80 3. 04	3. 56 3. 75 2. 98	3. 61 3. 81 2. 96	3. 56 3. 77 2. 91	3. 58 3. 78 2. 89	3. 57 3. 77 2. 85	3. 56 3. 75 2. 80	3. 54 3. 71 2. 83	3. 50 3. 67 2. 81	3. 46 3. 63 2. 81	3. 46 3. 64 2. 82	3. 42 3. 60 2. 86	3. 41 3. 60 2. 77	3. 28 3. 47 2. 64
Rubber and plastics products, nec Tires and inner tubes. Other rubber products. Miscellaneous plastics products.	3. 90 2. 79	2.84 3.92 2.76 2.40	2.77 3.82 2.71 2.36	2. 63 3. 62 2. 62 2. 37	2. 64 3. 69 2. 63 2. 36	2. 63 3. 66 2. 61 2. 35	2. 71 3. 66 2. 64 2. 35	2. 70 3. 65 2. 63 2. 34	2. 70 3. 65 2. 63 2. 33	2. 71 3. 69 2. 63 2. 33	2. 70 3. 71 2. 64 2. 30	2. 70 3. 72 2. 64 2. 29	2. 70 3. 72 2. 64 2. 30	2. 67 3. 68 2. 59 2. 28	2. 61 3. 56 2. 52 2. 23
Leather and leather products Leather tanning and finishing	2. 10 2. 69 2. 04 2. 02	2. 09 2. 66 2. 04 2. 01 1. 97	2. 07 2. 63 2. 02 2. 00 1. 96	2. 05 2. 60 1. 98 2. 03 1. 97	2. 07 2. 64 2. 00 2. 03 1. 97	2. 06 2. 63 2. 00 2. 01 1. 95	2. 06 2. 61 1. 99 2. 01 1. 95	2. 05 2. 58 1. 99 2. 02 1. 96	2. 03 2. 58 1. 97 2. 00 1. 95	2. 00 2. 56 1. 94 1. 97 1. 91	1. 98 2. 56 1. 91 1. 96 1. 87	1. 98 2. 58 1. 91 1. 95 1. 90	1. 96 2. 55 1. 89 1. 94 1. 90	1. 94 2. 50 1. 87 1. 91 1. 85	1. 88 2. 39 1. 82 1. 85 1. 80

TABLE C-1. Gross hours and earnings of production workers, by industry—Continued

Industry					1	967						1966			nual
	Oct.2	Sept.2	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1966	1965
						1	verage	weekly	earning	S					
Transportation and public utilities: Railroad transportation: Class I railroads ³ Local and suburban transportation.		\$140. 29 117. 18	\$140. 80 120. 40	\$119.13	\$117.32	\$117.73	\$114.11	\$138. 53 113. 70	\$143.77 112.88	\$137.49 112.74	\$137. 22 112. 71	\$137, 90 114, 33	\$132, 99 115, 13	\$135, 65 112, 36	\$130.80 108.20
Class I railroads 3 Local and suburban transportation Intercity highway transportation Trucking and warehousing Public warehousing Pipe line transportation Communication Telephone communication Teleparah communication		153, 20 144, 33 104, 23	157. 18 142. 52 102. 62	153.72 141.53 102.62	150. 34 141. 34 101. 66	146. 03 136. 27 99. 15	144. 57 121. 86 101. 81	136, 12 135, 11 97, 71	142, 43 134, 60 98, 40	145, 29 132, 80 97, 61	143. 22 137. 82 99. 12	145. 53 136. 85 98. 18	142. 46 138. 14 96. 82	144, 95 135, 15 96, 80	133, 72 130, 48 93, 50
Communication Telephone communication Telegraph communication		162, 54 121, 39 115, 13 135, 02	100. 02	100.00	100. 14	159, 08 117, 69 112, 03 133, 90	166, 53 117, 90 112, 22 128, 23	155. 80 117. 00 111. 36 128. 35	157. 38 120. 10 114. 62 131. 07	161, 66 118, 01 112, 97 128, 35	154. 34 120. 40 115. 31 128. 53	152, 31 122, 54 117, 03 127, 62	152. 25 119. 54 114. 24 130. 16	151, 29 118, 55 113, 27 128, 01	145, 85 114, 62 109, 08 122, 55
Telephone communication Telegraph communication 4 Radio and television broadcasting Electric, gas, and sanitary services Electric companies and systems Gas companies and systems Combination companies and systems Water, steam, & sanitary systems		159. 60 143. 66 146. 26 135. 11	141. 25	142.35 146.72	154, 81 142, 00 145, 95 128, 88	140. 49 144. 07	154. 01 140. 83 143. 59 129. 20	139. 59 143. 24	141.86 143.87	152, 05 139, 18 141, 52	154. 41 140. 11 142. 20	158. 36 140. 53 142. 96	154, 77 141, 20 142, 54	151, 24 136, 95 139, 70	131. 24 133. 31
Combination companies and systems Water, steam, & sanitary systems		153. 97 115. 54	153, 04 113, 24	152.99	153.77	151. 89 113. 12	152.94	151, 37	156. 14	150.75		152, 52	131, 36 154, 40 111, 52	149.70	143. 79
						1	verage	weekly	hours						
Transportation and public utilities: Railroad transportation: Class I railroads ³		43, 3	44. 0					43.7	44. 1	43. 1	43. 7	44. 2	42.9	43. 9	43. 6
Local and suburban transportation Intercity highway transportation Trucking and warehousing		41. 7 43. 4 42. 7 40. 4	43. 0 44. 4 42. 8 40. 4	42.7 43.3 42.5	42. 2 43. 2 42. 7	42.7 41.8	41. 8 42. 9 38. 2	41. 8 41. 0 41. 7	41. 5 42. 9 41. 8	41. 6 43. 5 41. 5	41. 9 43. 4 42. 8	42. 5 44. 1 42. 5	42.8 43.3 42.9	42. 4 44. 6 42. 5	42. 1 43. 7 42. 5
Pipeline transportation Communication. Telephone communication		42. 0 39. 8 39. 7	41. 3 39. 3 39. 0	40. 4 41. 5 39. 8 39. 6	40. 5 41. 1 39. 6 39. 4	41.0	40. 4 42. 7 39. 3 39. 1	41.0	40. 0 41. 2 39. 9 39. 8	40. 5 42. 1 39. 6 39. 5	41. 3 41. 6 40. 0 39. 9	41. 6 41. 5 41. 4 41. 5	41. 2 40. 6 40. 8 40. 8	40. 5 41. 0 40. 6 40. 6	
Telegraph communication 4 Radio and television broadcasting Electric, gas, and sanitary services		43. 0 40. 0 41. 4	43. 0 40. 1 41. 3	43.3 40.0 41.5	42. 9 39. 9 41. 4	43. 9 39. 5 41. 2	42. 6 39. 9 41. 3	42. 5 39. 6 41. 3	43. 4 39. 8 41. 6	42. 5 39. 7 41. 3	42.7 39.9 41.7	42. 4 40. 5 41. 7	43. 1 40. 2 41. 9	43. 1 39. 8 41. 5	43. 0 39. 9 41. 4
Raifroad transportation: Class I railroads ³ Local and suburban transportation Intercity highway transportation Trucking and warehousing. Public warehousing. Pipeline transportation Communication. Telephone communication Telegraph communication Radio and television broadcasting. Electric, gas, and sanitary services. Electric companies and systems Gas companies and systems Combination companies and systems. Water, steam, & sanitary systems		41. 2 41. 7 41. 5 40. 4	41. 5 40. 9 41. 7 40. 3	41.8 40.8 41.8 40.5	41. 7 40. 4 41. 9 40. 4	41. 4 40. 7 41. 5 40. 4	41. 5 40. 5 41. 9 40. 6	40. 9 41. 7	41. 7 40. 8 42. 2 40. 8	41. 5 41. 2 41. 3 40. 6	41. 7 41. 0 42. 5 40. 8	41. 8 41. 5 41. 9 41. 2	41. 8 41. 7 42. 3 41. 0	41. 7 41. 1 41. 7 41. 2	41. 4 41. 1 41. 8 41. 4
						1	verage	hourly	earnings	3					
Transportation and public utilities: Railroad transportation: Class I railroads 3		\$3, 24	\$3, 20					d9 17	49.00	49.10	an 14	AD 10	45 10	an 00	49.00
Local and suburban transportation Intercity highway transportation Trucking and warehousing		2. 81 3. 53 3. 38	2. 80 3. 54 3. 33	\$2,79 3,55 3,33	\$2.78 3.48 3.31	\$2.77 3.42 3.26	\$2.73 3.37 3.19	\$3. 17 2. 72 3. 32 3. 24	\$3. 26 2. 72 3. 32 3. 22	\$3. 19 2. 71 3. 34 3. 20	\$3. 14 2. 69 3. 30 3. 22	\$3. 12 2. 69 3. 30 3. 22	\$3, 10 2, 69 3, 29 3, 22 2, 35	\$3. 09 2. 65 3. 25 3. 18	\$3.00 2.57 3.06 3.07
Public warehousing		2. 58 3. 87 3. 05 2. 90	2. 54 3. 78 3. 01 2. 87	2.54 3.86 3.02 2.88	2. 51 3. 79 3. 02	2. 51 3. 88 3. 01	2. 52 3. 90 3. 00	3. 24 2. 48 3. 80 3. 00	2. 46 3. 82 3. 01	3. 20 2. 41 3. 84 2. 98	2. 40 3. 71 3. 01	2. 36 3. 67 2. 96	3.75 2.93	2. 39 3. 69 2. 92	2. 32 3. 54 2. 83
Telegraph communication 4 Radio and television broadcasting Electric, gas, and sanitary services		3. 14 3. 99 3. 47	3. 14 3. 89 3. 42	3. 14 3. 93 3. 43	2.89 3.15 3.88 3.43	2. 88 3. 05 3. 91 3. 41	2.87 3.01 3.86 3.41	2. 87 3. 02 3. 88 3. 38	2. 88 3. 02 3. 88 3. 41	2. 86 3. 02 3. 83 3. 37	2. 89 3. 01 3. 87 3. 36	2.82 3.01 3.91 3.37	2.80 3.02 3.85 3.37	2. 79 2. 97 3. 80 3. 30	2. 70 2. 85 3. 70 3. 17
Railroad transportation: Class I railroads 3 Local and suburban transportation Intercity highway transportation Trucking and warehousing Public warehousing Pipeline transportation Communication Telephone communication Telepraph communication 4 Radio and television broadcasting Electric, gas, and sanitary services Electric companies and systems Gas companies and systems Combination companies and systems Water, steam, & sanitary systems		3. 55 3. 24 3. 71 2. 86	3. 49 3. 17 3. 67 2. 81	3.51 3.21 3.66 2.83	3. 50 3. 19 3. 67 2. 81	3. 48 3. 18 3. 66 2. 80	3. 46 3. 19 3. 65 2, 79	3. 46 3. 13 3. 63 2. 77	3. 45 3. 15 3. 70 2. 78	3. 41 3. 15 3. 65 2. 76	3. 41 3. 13 3. 63 2. 74	3. 42 3. 13 3. 64 2. 74	3. 41 3. 15 3. 65 2. 72	3. 35 3. 06 3. 59 2. 68	3. 22 2. 94 3. 44 2. 54

TABLE C-1. Gross hours and earnings of production workers, by industry—Continued

Industry					19	67						1966		Ann	
Industry	Oct. 2	Sept.2	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1966	1965
						A	verage	weekly	earnings	3					
Wholesale and retail trade	117.79	117.97	108.00	117. 62 107. 23 120. 99	117. 90 112. 48	115. 66 106. 97 117. 51 112. 05	107. 23 118. 59 112. 48	114. 74 105. 32 117. 51 111. 81	\$80. 22 114. 05 104. 65 118. 50 110. 58	114. 09 105. 41	\$79. 92 114. 52 106. 17 117. 27 109. 16	113, 27 105, 66 115, 60	112.74	111. 38 104. 08 114. 17	106. 49 100. 14 109. 08
ment Drugs, chemicals, and allied products. Dry goods and apparel. Groceries and related products. Electrical goods. Hardware, plumbing & heating equip-		111. 65 130. 42	110. 27 126. 07	111.76 129.86	108. 79 129. 63	106. 92 129. 20 110. 02	106. 25	105. 73 132. 98	105. 59 130. 85	105. 26 132. 98	104. 39 136. 95	104. 04 126. 65	103. 48 128. 87	102. 09 126. 98	97. 00 122. 84
Hardware, plumbing & heating equipment. Machinery, equipment, and supplies. Miscellaneous wholesalers. Retail trade. Betail general merchandise. Department stores. Mail order houses. Variety stores. Food stores. Gocerty, meat, and vegetable stores. Apparel and accessory stores. Men's & boys' clothing & furnishings. Women's ready-to-wear stores. Family clothing stores. Shoe stores.	70. 99	114, 33 130, 73 115, 82 71, 66 64, 81 68, 76 77, 33 49, 55 75, 38 76, 27	129. 34 114. 91 72. 96 66. 05 69. 47 77. 47 51. 68 77. 48 78. 98	111. 78 129. 02 115. 89 72. 96 65. 86 69. 89 77. 17 51. 51 77. 70 79. 20	129. 51 114. 80 71. 56 64. 35 68. 31 76. 38 49. 57 75. 70 76. 83	128. 30 113. 43 69. 80 62. 99 66. 65 75. 26 48. 00 73. 14 73. 80	127. 80 113. 83 69. 80 62. 34 65. 81 74. 48 48. 16 72. 37 73. 25	126. 27 113. 60 69. 30 61. 88 65. 04 75. 39 48. 34 72. 49 73. 47	108. 14 125. 05 112. 92 69. 10 61. 18 64. 52 72. 24 47. 70 72. 27 73. 47	69. 15 61. 05 64. 92 69. 42 46. 35 72. 27 73. 15	108. 81 125. 97 114. 05 69. 65 62. 24 64. 70 83. 83 48. 77 72. 14 72. 81	125. 46 112. 40 68. 64 60. 26 63. 36 73. 08 46. 97 72. 59 73. 81	68. 87 61. 01 65. 27 70. 04 46. 66 71. 81 72. 81	121. 66 110. 95 68. 57 60. 94 64. 55 71. 51 46. 19 72. 21 73. 22	101. 9: 115. 2: 107. 2: 66. 6: 59. 1: 62. 9: 71. 0: 44. 1: 70. 6: 71. 6:
Apparel and accessory stores. Men's & boys' clothing & furnishings. Women's ready-to-wear stores. Family clothing stores. Shoe stores.		62. 73 73. 75 57. 35 61. 24 63. 96	63. 17 75. 40 57. 25 61. 57 64. 70	63. 65 76. 46 58. 10 61. 90 64. 35	62. 59 76. 47 56. 72 60. 78 62. 51	60. 80 73. 01 56. 00 60. 35 59. 69	60. 86 73. 22 55. 53 60. 40 58. 98	59. 52	60. 03 72. 91 55. 01 58. 06 58. 53	60. 35 75. 15 55. 38 57. 22 59. 03	61. 15 74. 13 55. 78 59. 43 60. 03	72. 12 52. 95 57. 14	58. 97 72. 03 53. 13 58. 50 58. 02	58. 89 71. 96 52. 97 58. 21 58. 40	57. 46 69. 84 51. 46 56. 26 56. 64
							Average	e weekly	hours						
Wholesale and retail trade Wholesale trade Motor vehicles & automotive equip-	40.2	36. 5 40. 4	37. 4 40. 5	37. 4 40. 7	36, 8 40, 5	36. 2 40. 3	36. 2 40. 3	36. 3 40. 4	36. 3 40. 3	36. 5 40. 6	37. 0 40. 9		36. 8 40. 7	37. 1 40. 8	37. 7 40. 8
ment Drugs, chemicals, and allied products Dry goods and apparel Groceries and related products Electrical goods.		41. 3 39. 9 37. 9 41. 2 41. 8	41.7 40.0 38.3 41.3 41.2	41. 4 39. 8 38. 3 41. 7 42. 3	41. 3 39. 3 38. 0 40. 9 42. 5	41. 3 39. 3 37. 6 40. 5 42. 5	41. 4 39. 4 38. 0 40. 4 42. 5	40. 2 43. 6	41. 2 39. 9 38. 0 40. 3 42. 9	41. 5 40. 1 37. 9 40. 8 43. 6	41. 8 40. 3 38. 3 41. 1 44. 9	37. 9 40. 8 42. 5	41. 5 40. 1 38. 2 40. 9 43. 1	41. 8 40. 2 37. 9 41. 0 42. 9	41.9 40.4 37.8 41.4 42.8
Hardware, plumbing & heating equipment Machinery, equipment, and supplies Miscellaneous wholesalers. Retail trade. Retail general merchandise. Department stores. Mail order houses. Variety stores. Food stores. Grocery, meat, and vegetable stores. Apparel and accessory stores. Men's & boys' clothing & furnishings. Women's ready-to-wear stores. Family clothing stores. Shoe stores.	34.8	40. 6 39. 8 35. 3 32. 9 32. 9 35. 8 30. 4 33. 5	40. 4 40. 8 39. 9 36. 3 33. 7 31. 9 34. 9 35. 1 33. 4 32. 9 33. 1 33. 7	40. 5 40. 7 40. 1 36. 3 33. 6 35. 4 31. 6 35. 2 33. 5 35. 2 33. 5 35. 2 33. 5	40. 4 40. 6 40. 0 35. 6 33. 0 35. 2 30. 6 34. 1 32. 6 32. 6 32. 5 31. 1	40. 3 40. 6 39. 8 34. 9 32. 3 32. 2 35. 5 30. 0 32. 8 32. 8 32. 0 33. 8 32. 0 32. 1 30. 3	40. 2 40. 7 39. 8 34. 9 32. 1 35. 3 30. 1 32. 6 32. 7 32. 2 33. 9 32. 1 32. 3 30. 4	40. 6 40. 0 35. 0 32. 4 32. 2 35. 9 30. 4 32. 8 32. 8 32. 1 33. 8 32. 1	40. 2 40. 6 39. 9 32. 2 32. 1 34. 4 30. 0 32. 7 32. 8 32. 1 33. 6 31. 8 31. 9 31. 3	40. 4 40. 6 40. 1 35. 1 32. 3 32. 3 33. 7 30. 1 33. 0 33. 1 32. 1 32. 1 33. 2 31. 1	40. 6 40. 9 40. 3 35. 9 34. 2 33. 7 41. 5 32. 3 33. 4 33. 4 35. 3 35. 3 36. 3 37. 3 38. 4 38. 4 38. 6 38. 2 38. 2	41. 0 40. 0 35. 2 32. 4 32. 0 36. 0 30. 9 33. 3 33. 4 32. 0 33. 7 31. 9	40. 5 41. 1 40. 0 35. 5 32. 8 32. 8 34. 5 30. 7 33. 4 32. 4 34. 3 32. 2 32. 5 30. 7	40. 8 41. 1 40. 2 35. 9 33. 3 33. 1 35. 4 31. 0 33. 9 32. 9 35. 1 32. 7 32. 7 31. 4	40. 6 41. 3 40. 3 36. 6 33. 8 36. 6 31. 3 34. 3 36. 6 31. 3 33. 8 34. 3 35. 3 36. 6 31. 3 36. 6 37. 3 38. 3 3 38. 3 38. 3 3 38. 3 38. 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
						A	verage	hourly	earnings	3					
Wholesale and retail trade Wholesale trade Motor vehicles & automotive equip-	\$2. 29 2. 93	\$2. 27 2. 92	\$2. 25 2. 88	\$2, 25 2, 89	\$2, 25 2, 88	\$2, 24 2, 87	\$2. 23 2. 86	\$2. 22 2. 84	\$2. 21 2. 83	\$2. 20 2. 81	\$2.16 2.80	\$2. 18 2. 79	\$2. 17 2. 77	\$2. 13 2. 73	\$2. 03 2. 6
ment. Drugs, chemicals, and allied products- Dry goods and apparel. Groceries and related products. Electrical goods. Hardware, plumbing & heating equip-		2. 58 3. 06 3. 02 2. 71 3. 12	2. 59 3. 01 2. 98 2. 67 3. 06	2, 59 3, 04 3, 00 2, 68 3, 07	2. 60 3. 00 2. 96 2. 66 3. 05		2. 59 3. 01 2. 96 2. 63 3. 04	2. 96 2. 95 2. 63 3. 05	2. 54 2. 97 2. 91 2. 62 3. 05		2. 54 2. 91 2. 85 2. 54 3. 05	2. 89 2. 88 2. 55 2. 98	2. 54 2. 88 2. 90 2. 53 2. 99	2. 49 2. 84 2. 83 2. 49 2. 96	2. 30 2. 70 2. 73 2. 30 2. 85
ment Machinery, equipment, and supplies Miscellaneous wholesalers Retail trade Retail general merchandise Department stores Mail order houses Variety stores Food stores Grocery, meat, and vegetable stores Apparel and accessory stores Men's & boys' clothing & furnishings Women's ready-to-wear stores Family clothing stores Shoe stores	2.04	2. 83 3. 22 2. 91 2. 03 1. 97 2. 09 2. 16 1. 63 2. 25 2. 27 1. 93 2. 15 1. 77 1. 89 2. 05	2. 74 3. 17 2. 88 2. 01 1. 96 2. 08 2. 17 1. 62 2. 22 2. 25 1. 88 2. 13 1. 74 1. 86 1. 96	1. 90 2. 16 1. 75 1. 87	1. 92 2. 21 1. 74 1. 87	2. 07 2. 12 1. 60 2. 23 2. 25	2. 72 3. 14 2. 86 2. 00 1. 93 2. 05 2. 11 1. 60 2. 22 2. 24 1. 89 2. 16 1. 73 1. 87	3. 11 2. 84 1. 98 1. 91 2. 02 2. 10 1. 59 2. 21 2. 24 1. 87 2. 13 1. 72 1. 86	2. 69 3. 08 2. 83 1. 98 1. 90 2. 01 1. 59 2. 21 2. 24 1. 87 2. 17 1. 73 1. 82 1. 87	2. 69 3. 06 2. 82 1. 97 1. 89 2. 01 2. 06 1. 54 2. 19 2. 21 1. 88 2. 23 1. 72 1. 84	2. 68 3. 08 2. 83 1. 94 1. 82 2. 02 2. 02 1. 51 2. 16 2. 18 1. 82 2. 10 1. 66 1. 79 1. 87	3. 06 2. 81 1. 95 1. 86 1. 98 2. 03 1. 52 2. 18 2. 21 1. 82 2. 14 1. 66 1. 78	2. 69 3. 03 2. 79 1. 94 1. 86 1. 99 2. 03 1. 52 2. 15 2. 18 1. 82 2. 10 1. 65 1. 89	2. 63 2. 96 2. 76 1. 91 1. 83 1. 95 2. 02 1. 49 2. 13 2. 16 1. 79 2. 05 1. 62 1. 86	2. 5. 7. 2. 66 1. 8. 1. 7. 1. 88 1. 94 1. 44 2. 00 2. 09 1. 7. 1. 94 1. 55 1. 66 1. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7.

TABLE C-1. Gross hours and earnings of production workers, by industry—Continued

Industry					19	67						1966			nual
	Oct.2	Sept.2	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1966	1965
						A	verage	weekly	earning	S					
Wholesale and retail trade—Continued															
Retail trade—Continued Furniture and home furnishings stores Furniture and home furnishings Eating and drinking places 5 Other retail trade Building materials and farm equip-		\$95. 34 95. 31 50. 13 88. 65	\$94.53 93.36 51.70 89.65	\$95. 16 93. 60 51. 21 90. 27	\$93. 27 92. 58 50. 06 88. 93	\$91. 30 90. 48 49. 32 87. 02	\$90, 92 90, 09 48, 84 87, 25	89. 01 48. 80	\$89. 54 89. 24 48. 33 85. 67	\$91. 33 89. 63 48. 62 86. 33	\$95. 28 93. 60 48. 72 86. 62	90. 55 48. 10	\$91. 34 90. 39 47. 91 86. 80	\$90. 46 89. 27 47. 60 85. 63	\$88. 18 86. 58 45. 76 83. 23
ment		98. 05 111. 19 95. 02 65. 77 104. 14	97. 48 113. 10 95. 91 67. 94 100. 85	97. 06 115. 48 95. 04 67. 55 103. 22	96. 41 114. 48 94. 61 65. 43 102. 50	94. 39 111. 57 92. 44 63. 22 101. 71	93. 56 110. 99 92. 66 63. 22 105. 32	108. 45 92. 44 62. 75	92. 03 107. 02 91. 37 62. 89 111. 71	92. 10 108. 12 90. 48 62. 79 107. 43	92. 99 110. 59 90. 05 63. 83 106. 07	91. 91 110. 76 90. 29 63. 02 105. 15	90. 48 63. 58	91. 54 108. 97 89. 38 63. 14 101. 28	88. 41 105. 78 85. 70 61. 60 96. 08
Finance, insurance, and real estate Banking. Credit agencies other than banks Savings and loan associations. Security, commodity brokers & services Insurance carriers Life insurance Accident and health insurance Fire, marine, and casualty insurance	\$98, 58	97. 31 86. 35 90. 51 90. 53 149. 97 102. 77 103. 66 89. 17 105. 08	96. 83 86. 44 90. 24 89. 78 149. 65 102. 67 104. 94 88. 70 104. 60	97. 20 86. 30 90. 62 92. 12 154. 22 103. 04 104. 03 89. 92 104. 71	96. 20 85. 47 88. 40 88. 56 152. 76 102. 77 103. 66 88. 45 104. 43	89. 30	95. 83 85. 93 89. 25 90. 38 148. 58 102. 58 103. 09 89. 67 104, 63	90, 65	94. 98 85. 19 88. 60 89. 89 138. 76 102. 67 103. 49 90. 27 104. 71	94, 61 85, 04 89, 44 91, 96 137, 63 100, 74 100, 08 90, 27 103, 57	93. 62 84. 15 87. 00 87. 08 132. 47 101. 08 101. 02 90. 13 103. 47	90. 27	100. 07 100. 19 89. 30	92. 50 82. 21 85. 96 87. 05 138. 38 99. 32 99. 19 89. 41 101. 68	88. 91 79. 24 84. 29 84. 67 127. 43 95. 86 95. 27 85. 38 97. 92
							Average	e weekly	hours						
Furniture and home furnishings stores. Furniture and home furnishings. Eating and drinking places ⁵ Other retail trade. Building materials and farm equip-		38. 6 38. 9 33. 2 39. 4	38. 9 38. 9 34. 7 40. 2	39. 0 39. 0 34. 6 40. 3	38. 7 38. 9 33. 6 39. 7	38. 2 38. 5 33. 1 39. 2	38. 2 38. 5 33. 0 39. 3	38. 1 38. 2 33. 2 39. 3	38. 1 38. 3 33. 1 39. 3	38. 7 38. 8 33. 3 39. 6	39. 7 40. 0 33. 6 40. 1	39. 0 39. 2 33. 4 39. 8	39. 2 39. 3 33. 5 40. 0	39. 5 39. 5 34. 0 40, 2	39. 9 39. 9 35. 2 40. 8
Building materials and farm equip- ment		41. 9 41. 8 42. 8 33. 9 41. 0	42. 2 42. 2 43. 4 35. 2 40. 5	42. 2 42. 3 43. 2 35. 0 40. 8	42. 1 42. 4 43. 2 33. 9 41. 0	41, 4 42, 1 42, 6 33, 1 40, 2	41. 4 42. 2 42. 9 33. 1 41. 3	41. 3 42. 2 43. 4 33. 2 41. 3	40. 9 42. 3 43. 1 33. 1 43. 3	41. 3 42. 4 43. 5 33. 4 42. 8	41. 7 42. 7 43. 5 34. 5 42. 6	41, 4 42, 6 43, 2 33, 7 42, 4	41. 8 42. 6 43. 5 34. 0 42. 4	41. 8 42. 9 43. 6 34. 5 42. 2	42, 1 43, 7 43, 5 35, 4 42, 5
Finance, insurance, and real estate Banking Credit agencies other than banks Savings and loan associations. Security, commodity brokers & services Insurance carriers Life insurance Accident and health insurance Fire, marine, and casualty insurance	37. 2	37. 0 36. 9 37. 4 36. 8 37. 4 37. 1 36. 5 37. 0 37. 8	37. 1 37. 1 37. 6 37. 1 37. 6 37. 2 36. 6 36. 5 37. 9	37. 1 37. 2 37. 6 37. 6 37. 8 37. 2 36. 5 36. 7 37. 8	37. 0 37. 3 36. 9 38. 0 37. 1 36. 5 36. 7 37. 7	37. 0 37. 0 37. 4 37. 2 37. 9 37. 0 36. 5 36. 9 37. 5	37. 0 37. 2 37. 5 37. 5 38. 0 36. 9 36. 3 36. 9 37. 5	37. 1 37. 2 37. 5 37. 1 37. 8 37. 0 36. 7 37. 0 37. 4	37. 1 37. 2 37. 7 37. 3 37. 3 37. 2 36. 7 37. 3 37. 8	37. 1 37. 3 37. 9 38. 0 36. 8 36. 9 36. 0 37. 3 37. 8	37. 3 37. 4 37. 5 36. 9 36. 9 37. 3 36. 6 37. 4 37. 9	37. 2 37. 1 37. 4 36. 8 36. 9 37. 2 36. 7 37. 3 37. 8	37. 3 37. 3 37. 7 37. 0 37. 0 37. 2 36. 7 36. 9 37. 9	37. 3 37. 2 37. 7 37. 2 37. 3 37. 2 36. 6 37. 1 37. 8	37. 2 37. 8 37. 3 37. 7 37. 3 36. 5 36. 8 38. 1
						A	verage :	hourly 6	arnings						
Furniture and home furnishings stores. Furniture and home furnishings. Eating and drinking places 5 Other retail trade. Building materials and farm equipment. Motor vehicle dealers		\$2. 47 2. 45 1. 51 2. 25	\$2. 43 2. 40 1. 49 2. 23	\$2.44 2.40 1.48 2.24	\$2.41 2.38 1.49 2.24	\$2. 39 2. 35 1. 49 2. 22	\$2, 38 2, 34 1, 48 2, 22	\$2. 38 2. 33 1. 47 2. 19	\$2.35 2.33 1.46 2.18	\$2. 36 2. 31 1. 46 2. 18	\$2, 40 2, 34 1, 45 2, 16	\$2. 35 2. 31 1. 44 2. 17	\$2. 33 2. 30 1. 43 2. 17	\$2. 29 2. 26 1. 40 2. 13	\$2. 21 2. 17 1. 30 2. 04
Building materials and farm equip- ment		2. 34 2. 26 2. 22 1. 94 2. 54	2. 31 2. 68 2. 21 1. 93 2. 49	2.30 2.73 2.20 1.93 2.53	2. 29 2. 70 2. 19 1. 93 2. 50	2. 28 2. 65 2. 17 1. 91 2. 53	2. 26 2. 63 2. 16 1. 91 2. 55	2. 24 2. 57 2. 13 1. 89 2. 53	2, 25 2, 53 2, 12 1, 90 2, 58	2. 23 2. 55 2. 08 1. 88 2. 51	2. 23 2. 59 2. 07 1. 85 2. 49	2. 22 2. 60 2. 09 1. 87 2. 48	2. 24 2. 59 2. 08 1. 87 2. 43	2. 19 2. 54 2. 05 1. 83 2. 40	2. 10 2. 42 1. 97 1. 74 2. 26
Finance, insurance, and real estate Banking. Credit agencies other than banks. Savings and loan associations. Security, commodity brokers & services Insurance carriers. Life insurance Accident and health insurance Fire, marine, and casualty insurance	\$2.65	2. 63 2. 34 2. 42 2. 46 4. 01 2. 77 2. 84 2. 41 2. 78	2. 61 2. 33 2. 40 2. 42 3. 98 2. 76 2. 84 2. 43 2. 76	2. 62 2. 32 2. 41 2. 45 4. 08 2. 77 2. 85 2. 45 2. 77	2, 60 2, 31 2, 37 2, 40 4, 02 2, 77 2, 84 2, 41 2, 77	2. 60 2. 31 2. 37 2. 40 3. 95 2. 77 2. 84 2. 42 2. 77	2. 59 2. 31 2. 38 2. 41 3. 91 2. 78 2. 84 2. 43 2. 79	2. 57 2. 28 2. 36 2. 38 3. 80 2. 76 2. 82 2. 45 2. 77	2. 56 2. 29 2. 35 2. 41 3. 72 2. 76 2. 82 2. 42 2. 77	2. 55 2. 28 2. 36 2. 42 3. 74 2. 73 2. 78 2. 42 2. 74	2. 51 2. 25 2. 32 2. 36 3. 59 2. 71 2. 76 2. 41 2. 73	2. 50 2. 24 2. 30 2. 36 3. 57 2. 71 2. 74 2. 42 2. 73	2. 50 2. 23 2. 30 2. 36 3. 56 2. 69 2. 73 2. 42 2. 71	2. 48 2. 21 2. 28 2. 34 3. 71 2. 67 2. 71 2. 41 2. 69	2. 39 2. 13 2. 23 2. 27 3. 38 2. 57 2. 61 2. 32 2. 57

TABLE C-1. Gross hours and earnings of production workers, by industry—Continued

Industry					196	37						1966		Anraver	
	Oct. 2	Sept.2	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1966	1965
						A	verage	weekly	earning	s					
Services: Hotels and other lodging places: Hotels, tourist courts, and motels 5		\$57.15	\$57.22	\$56.92	\$56.36	\$56.42	\$55.85	\$56. 15	\$56.00	\$55.05	\$55.72	\$54.83	\$55.06	\$53.34	\$51.54
Personal services: Laundries and drycleaning plants		66.00	65. 25	65. 42	65. 77	64. 53	64. 13	63. 24	62, 02	62.79	62.87	61.99	62.65	61.12	58.98
Motion pictures: Motion picture filming & distributing		159.96	163. 18	163. 96	162.38	155. 16	154. 77	150. 91	160. 24	162.89	166.96	159.83	164. 55	157. 77	148.08
	Average weekly hours														
Services: Hotels and other lodging places: Hotels, tourist courts, and motels 5		36.4	37.4	37.2	36. 6	36. 4	36. 5	36.7	36. 6	36.7	36.9	36.8	37. 2	37.3	37.9
Personal services: Laundries and drycleaning plants		37.5	37.5	37.6	37.8	37.3	37.5	37.2	36.7	37.6	38.1	37.8	38.2	38. 2	38.8
Motion pictures: Motion picture filming & distributing.		40.6	41.0	41.3	40.8	40.3	40.2	39.3	41.3	42. 2	42.7	41.3	42.3	41.3	39.7
							Average	hourly	earning	S					
Services: Hotels and other lodging places: Hotels, tourist courts, and motels 5 Personal services:		\$1.57	\$1.53	\$1.53	\$1.54	\$1.55	\$1.53	\$1.53	\$1.53		\$1.51	\$1.49	\$1.48	\$1.43	\$1.36
Laundries and drycleaning plants Motion pictures: Motion picture filming & distributing		1. 76 3. 94	1.74 3.98	1.74 3.97	1.74 3.98	1. 73 3. 85	1. 71 3. 85	1.70 3.84	1. 69 3. 88	1. 67 3. 86	1. 65 3. 91	1. 64 3. 87	1. 64 3. 89	1. 60 3. 82	1. 52 3. 73

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics for all series except that for Class I railroads. (See footnote 3.)

¹ For comparability of data with those published in issues prior to October 1967 see footnote 1, table A-9. For employees covered, see footnote 1, table A-10.

² Preliminary.

³ Based upon monthly data summarized in the M-300 report by the Interstate Commerce Commission, which relate to all employees who received pay during the month, except executives, officials, and staff assistants (ICC Group I). Beginning January 1965, data relate to railroads with operating revenues of \$5,000,000 or more.

Data relate to nonsupervisory employees except messengers.
 Money payments only, tips not included.
 Data for nonoffice salesmen excluded from all series in this division.

Gross and spendable average weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls in current and 1957-59 dollars 1

Item					1967						19	66		Anr	
	Sept.2	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1966	1965
Total private															
Gross average weekly earnings: Current dollars. 1957-59 dollars. Spendable average weekly earnings: Worker with no dependents:	\$103, 79 88, 63	\$103. 45 88. 49											\$100, 88 88, 41	\$98. 69 87. 26	
Current dollars	84. 86 72. 47	84. 61 72. 38		83, 42 71, 91		81, 54 70, 72				82. 17 71. 64		82, 66 72, 19			
Current dollars	92. 42 78. 92						89. 05 77. 43		89. 16 77. 73			90. 09 78. 68		88. 55 78. 29	
Manufacturing															
Gross average weekly earnings: Current dollars. 1957-59 dollars. Spendable average weekly earnings: Worker with no dependents:	116. 57 99. 55			114. 49 98. 70				111.88 97.46		114.40 99.74	113.99 99.47	113. 85 99. 43			
Current dollars 1957–59 dollars	94. 55 80. 74					91. 51 79. 37	91.42 79.50		92.16 80.35	93. 13 81. 19	92. 82 80. 99			91. 57 80. 96	
Worker with 3 dependents: Current dollars	102, 61 87, 63			100. 93 87. 01		99. 40 86. 21	99.30 86.35	98. 86 86. 11	100, 08 87, 25	101. 09 88. 13	100. 76 87. 92	100. 65 87. 90		99. 45 87. 93	

¹ For comparability of data with those published in issues prior to October 1967, see footnote 1, table A-9. For employees covered, see footnote 1, table A-10.

Spendable average weekly earnings are based on gross average weekly earnings as published in table C-1 less the estimated amount of the workers' Federal social security and income tax liability. Since the amount of tax liability depends on the number of dependents supported by the worker as well as on the level of his gross income, spendable earnings have been com-

puted for 2 types of income receivers: (1) A worker with no dependents and (2) a married worker with 3 dependents.

The earnings expressed in 1957-59 dollars have been adjusted for changes in purchasing power as measured by the Bureau's Consumer Price Index.

Preliminary.

Note: These series are described in "The Calculation and Uses of Spendable Earnings Series," Monthly Labor Review, April 1966, pp. 406–410.

Table C-3. Average weekly hours, seasonally adjusted, of production workers in selected industries ¹

Industry division and group					19	967						1966	
madely arrana and group	Oct.2	Sept.2	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.
Mining	42, 2	42,8	42.8	43.2	42.2	42.0	42.7	42.4	42.2	42.6	42.5	42.7	42.7
Contract construction	37.1	38, 3	37.5	37. 5	37.4	36. 4	37.4	37.4	37. 6	38.2	38.1	37.4	37.5
Manufacturing	40.7	40.8	40.7	40, 4	40, 3	40.3	40.5	40.4	40.3	41.0	41.0	41.3	41.3
Ourable goods Ordnance and accessofies Lumber and wood products Furniture and fixtures Stone, clay, and glass products Primary metal industries Fabricated metal products Machinery, except electrical Electrical equipment and supplies Transportation equipment Instruments and related products Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	40. 2 40. 5 41. 9 40. 8 41. 6	41. 5 42. 3 40. 3 40. 7 42. 0 41. 8 42. 7 40. 2 42. 7 41. 5 39. 4	41. 3 41. 9 39. 7 40. 2 41. 6 41. 0 41. 5 42. 2 40. 4 42. 5 41. 2 39. 4	41. 0 41. 8 39. 9 40. 2 41. 3 40. 9 41. 3 42. 1 40. 3 41. 4 41. 0 39. 2	40.9 41.2 40.1 40.3 41.3 40.6 41.2 42.0 40.0 41.2 41.0 39.4	41. 0 42. 0 40. 1 40. 1 41. 1 40. 6 41. 3 42. 3 39. 9 41. 7 41. 1 39. 5	41. 0 41. 6 40. 6 40. 3 41. 3 40. 2 41. 5 42. 8 39. 6 40. 9 41. 5 39. 7	41. 1 41. 9 40. 7 40. 2 41. 5 40. 8 41. 5 42. 9 40. 0 40. 7 41. 5 39. 2	41. 0 41. 7 40. 3 40. 2 41. 5 40. 9 41. 4 43. 0 49. 7 40. 7 40. 9 38. 7	41. 7 42. 0 40. 4 40. 7 41. 9 41. 8 42. 2 43. 5 40. 7 41. 6 41. 8 40. 0	41. 7 42. 0 40. 3 40. 6 41. 7 41. 7 42. 1 43. 6 40. 6 41. 6 41. 9 39. 7	42.1 42.4 40.5 41.0 41.7 42.3 42.3 43.8 40.9 41.9 39.9	42.1 42.1 40.4 41.2 41.9 42.5 42.4 43.8 41.0 42.2 42.0 40.0
Nondurable goods Food and kindred products Tobacco manufactures Textile mill products Apparel and other textile products Paper and allied products Printing and publishing Chemicals and allied products Petroleum and coal products Rubber and plastics products, nec Leather and leather products	38.8	39. 9 41. 0 38. 0 41. 4 36. 3 42. 7 38. 3 41. 4 42. 6 41. 9 38. 9	39, 7 40, 8 38, 9 41, 0 35, 8 42, 6 38, 3 41, 5 43, 1 42, 0 38, 3	39. 6 40. 6 38. 4 40. 6 35. 9 42. 7 38. 3 41. 5 42. 8 40. 6 38. 4	39. 5 41. 0 39. 0 40. 4 35. 7 42. 6 38. 3 41. 3 42. 6 41. 2 37. 9	39. 5 40. 6 38. 3 40. 5 35. 9 42. 5 38. 3 41. 2 42. 6 40. 9 37. 7	39.8 40.8 39.4 40.8 36.2 42.5 38.6 41.5 42.6 41.1 37.7	39. 5 41. 1 38. 2 40. 2 35. 5 42. 8 38. 5 41. 6 43. 0 41. 0 37. 0	39. 5 41. 0 38. 2 40. 2 35. 6 42. 8 38. 6 41. 4 42. 6 40. 9 37. 1	40. 0 41. 1 38. 7 40. 9 36. 6 43. 2 38. 8 41. 8 42. 0 41. 5 38. 3	39, 9 41, 0 39, 0 40, 9 36, 4 43, 1 38, 6 41, 9 42, 4 41, 4 38, 0	40. 2 41. 1 38. 5 41. 2 36. 5 43. 3 39. 0 42. 1 42. 5 41. 9 38. 6	40. 1 41. 1 38. 0 41. 4 36. 6 43. 2 39. 0 42. 1 42. 4 42. 0 38. 5
Wholesale and retail trade Wholesale trade Retail trade	40.2	36. 6 40. 4 35. 4	36, 7 40, 5 35, 5	36. 7 40. 5 35. 4	36. 7 40. 5 35. 4	36.3 40.3 35.2	36. 4 40. 4 35. 1	36. 6 40. 5 35. 3	36. 6 40. 5 35. 3	36. 8 40. 7 35. 5	36. 7 40. 6 35. 6	36. 9 40. 6 35. 6	36. 9 40. 7 35. 7

 $^{^{\}rm 1}$ For employees covered, see footnote 1, table A–10. $^{\rm 2}$ Preliminary.

Note: The seasonal adjustment method used is described in appendix A. $BLS\ Handbook\ of\ Methods\ for\ Surveys\ and\ Studies\ (BLS\ Bulletin\ 1458,\ 1966).$

Table C-4. Average hourly earnings excluding overtime of production workers in manufacturing, by major industry group $^{\scriptscriptstyle 1}$

Major industry group					19	167						1966			nual rage
	Oct.2	Sept.2	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1966	1965
Manufacturing	\$2. 73	\$2. 73	\$2.71	\$2,71	\$2.71	\$2.70	\$2.70	\$2.69	\$2.68	\$2.67	\$2.65	\$2.64	\$2.62	\$2.59	\$2.51
Durable goods Ordnance and accessories. Lumber and wood products. Furniture and fixtures. Stone, clay, and glass products. Primary metal industries. Fabricated metal products. Machinery, except electrical. Electrical equipment and supplies. Transportation equipment. Instruments and related products. Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.		2. 89 3. 12 2. 33 2. 27 2. 72 3. 25 2. 85 2. 69 3. 29 2. 77 2. 26	2. 88 3. 10 2. 30 2. 24 2. 70 3. 25 2. 84 3. 03 2. 70 3. 28 2. 75 2. 26	2. 88 3. 10 2. 30 2. 23 2. 69 3. 22 2. 84 3. 03 2. 71 3. 28 2. 75 2. 28	2. 88 3. 09 2. 29 2. 23 2. 68 3. 20 2. 83 3. 02 2. 71 3. 27 2. 74 2. 27	2.87 3.07 2.25 2.24 2.68 3.19 2.84 3.01 2.69 3.27 2.73 2.26	2.86 3.08 2.24 2.22 2.67 3.18 2.83 3.00 2.67 3.26 2.71 2.26	2. 85 3. 08 2. 21 2. 66 3. 18 2. 81 2. 99 2. 65 3. 26 2. 69 2. 27	2.84 3.08 2.21 2.19 2.66 3.16 2.81 2.98 2.64 3.25 2.69 2.26	2.84 3.08 2.18 2.65 3.16 2.80 2.98 2.61 3.26 2.67 2.25	2. 82 3. 08 2. 18 2. 16 2. 64 3. 15 2. 79 2. 96 2. 60 3. 25 2. 66 2. 21	2.80 3.06 2.19 2.15 2.64 3.16 2.77 2.95 2.58 3.22 2.64 2.17	2. 79 3. 07 2. 20 2. 14 2. 62 3. 15 2. 76 2. 94 2. 57 3. 22 2. 62 2. 14	2. 76 3. 05 2. 15 2. 11 2. 59 3. 13 2. 73 2. 90 2. 54 3. 15 2. 61 2. 14	2. 67 3. 03 2. 07 2. 08 2. 49 3. 04 2. 66 2. 83 2. 49 3. 04 2. 55 2. 07
Nondurable goods Food and kindred products Tobacco manufactures Textile mill products Apparel and other textile products Paper and allied products Printing and publishing Chemicals and allied products Petroleum and coal products Rubber and plastics products, nec Leather and leather products	2.51	2. 50 2. 49 2. 14 2. 01 2. 03 2. 75 (3) 3. 03 3. 44 2. 69 2. 04	2. 47 2. 49 2. 20 1. 95 2. 00 2. 74 (3) 3. 01 3. 41 2. 63 2. 02	2. 47 2. 50 2. 33 1. 94 1. 98 2. 73 (3) 3. 01 3. 45 2. 52 2. 00	2. 46 2. 51 2. 32 1. 94 1. 98 2. 70 (3) 2. 99 3. 42 2. 52 2. 02	2. 46 2. 52 2. 32 1. 94 1. 97 2. 68 (3) 2. 97 3. 44 2. 52 2. 02	2. 46 2. 53 2. 31 1. 94 1. 97 2. 67 (3) 2. 94 3. 43 2. 61 2. 02	2. 45 2. 51 2. 30 1. 94 1. 97 2. 66 (3) 2. 94 3. 43 2. 60 2. 01	2. 44 2. 50 2. 25 1. 93 1. 96 2. 66 (3) 2. 94 3. 41 2. 59 1. 98	2. 42 2. 48 2. 17 1. 93 1. 91 2. 65 (*) 2. 94 3. 38 2. 59 1. 95	2. 40 2. 45 2. 12 1. 91 1. 90 2. 64 (3) 2. 93 3. 34 2. 57 1. 93	2. 39 2. 42 2. 08 1. 91 1. 89 2. 63 (3) 2. 92 3. 33 2. 56 1. 93	2. 37 2. 40 2. 05 1. 91 1. 88 2. 62 (3) 2. 91 3. 30 2. 56 1. 91	2. 35 2. 40 2. 15 1. 87 1. 85 2. 59 (3) 2. 87 3. 29 2. 54 1. 89	2. 2' 2. 3' 2. 00 1. 78 1. 80 2. 50 (3) 2. 79 3. 18 2. 49 1. 86

¹ For comparability of data with those published in issues prior to October 1967, see footnote 1, table A-9. For employees covered, see footnote 1, table A-10. Average hourly earnings excluding overtime are derived by assuming that overtime hours are paid for at the rate of time and one-half.

 $^{^2}$ Preliminary. 3 Not available because average overtime rates are significantly above time and one-half. Inclusion of data for the group in the nondurable goods total has little effect.

Table C-5. Average weekly overtime hours of production workers in manufacturing, by industry ¹

Industry		1967											1966		
	Oct.2	Sept.2	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1966	1965
Manufacturing Durable goods Nondurable goods Durable goods		3.7 3.8 3.6	3. 4 3. 5 3. 3	3. 2 3. 3 3. 1	3.3 3.4 3.1	3. 2 3. 3 3. 0	3.1 3.2 2.9	3. 2 3. 4 3. 0	3. 2 3. 4 2. 9	3.4 3.7 3.0	3.7 4.1 3.3	3. 9 4. 3 3. 4	4.1 4.5 3.6	3.9 4.3 3.4	3.6 3.9 3.2
Ordnance and accessories Ammunition, except for small arms. Sighting and fire control equipment. Other ordnance and accessories Lumber and wood products Sawmills and planing mills Millwork, plywood, & related products. Wooden containers Miscellaneous wood products Furniture and fixtures Household furniture Office furniture Partitions and fixtures Other furniture and fixtures Stone, clay, and glass products Flat glass Glass and glassware, pressed or blown. Cement, hydraulic. Structural clay products. Pottery and related products. Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products Other stone & nonmetallic mineral products Primary metal industries Blast furnace and basic steel products. Iron and steel foundries Nonferrous rolling and drawing Nonferrous foundries. Miscellaneous primary metal products Fabricated metal products Metal cans. Cutlery, handtools, and hardware.		4.4 4 4.2 0 5.0 0 4.0 3 3.8 4 3.4 7 3.6 6 4.3 3 4.3 3 8 4.3 3 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	3.8 3.6 3.7 4.2 3.8 4.1 4.0 3.6 3.1 2.9 3.6 4.6 3.4 6 3.4 6 3.6 4.2 4.3 4.6 4.6 4.6 4.6 4.6 4.6 4.6 4.6 4.6 4.6	3. 4 0 8 7 7 6 4 4 5 6 6 2 1 3 3 5 5 8 4 4 6 6 3 6 6 2 1 3 3 5 5 8 6 6 2 4 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	3. 2 2. 9 3. 5 3. 6 3. 7 3. 4 3. 5 3. 6 2. 9 2. 5 3. 2 4. 0 3. 1 4. 3 2. 4 3. 6	3. 4 3. 1 3. 9 4. 2 3. 5 3. 3 3. 3 3. 3 4. 1 2. 4 4. 2 3. 3 4. 2 3. 3 4. 2 3. 3 4. 2 3. 3 4. 2 3. 3 4. 2 3. 3 4. 4 4. 2 4. 4 4. 4 4. 4 4. 4 4. 4 4. 4	3. 2 2. 7 4. 9 4. 1 3. 6 3. 4 3. 5 2. 5 2. 2 3. 9 3. 2 3. 2 3. 2 3. 2 3. 3 3. 3 3. 3 3. 3	3. 4 3. 2 4. 3 3. 7 3. 3 3. 4 3. 2 3. 1 3. 4 2. 4 3. 3 3. 2 4. 0 2. 2 4. 0 2. 2 3. 0	3. 6 4 4 4. 6 3. 7 2 3. 2 2 3. 3 1 1 3. 3 7 2 2 4 4 2 2 3. 3 5 1 3. 7 2 2 6	4. 3 3 4. 5 4 5 5 3 3 3 3 0 7 7 3 5 8 6 4 2 7 3 3 5 8 6 3 2 6	4.3 3.4 3.0 6.3 3.4 3.3 3.2 3.9 3.5 3.8 3.5 4.3 3.9 4.1 2.3 2.8	4. 2 4 4 3. 9 3 4 4 3 3 3 8 8 9 7 7 9 5 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 3 5 4 5 4	4.1 3.3 2.2 6.2 3.9 3.7 4.0 4.3 4.1 4.7 4.6 4.7 4.8 4.1 2.8 3.7	3.9 3.2 3.4 5.4 4.0 4.0 3.9 4.1 3.8 3.8 4.7 4.2 4.2 4.3 4.2 3.6	3.0 3.1 1.6 2.5 3.6 3.6 3.6 3.6 3.6 4.1 4.1 4.1 4.1 4.1 4.1 4.1 4.1 4.1 4.1
Pottery and related products		2.4 7.7	2. 2 7. 5	1.9 7.1	2. 0 6. 8	2.1 6.2	2.3 5.7	2.2 5.1	2.2 4.9	2.3 4.6	2.6 4.9	3.1 5.3	2.8	2.5 6.3	2. 2 6. 2
Plumbing and heating, except electric. Fabricated structural metal products. Screw machine products, bolts, etc. Metal stampings. Metal services, nec. Miscellaneous fabricated wire products. Miscellaneous fabricated metal products. Machinery, except electrical. Engines and turbines. Farm machinery. Construction and related machinery. Metal working machinery. General industry machinery. General industrial machinery. Office and computing machines. Service industry machines. Miscellaneous machinery, except electrical Electrical equipment and supplies.		3. 2 4. 2 1 4. 4 4 3. 8 5 4. 2 4 4. 3 3. 6 0 4. 0 8 3. 8 8 6 6 5 5 6	3.60944.674.3873.34.3873.34.003.34.003.34.6983.34.003.34.6983.34.003.34.6983.34.003.003	3.0287091634355343620061307762222 2.3.4.3.3.3.4.3.6.3.3.7.762222	3.1.9612458777705942276144213154 3.4.3.4.3.4.3.4.3.2.3.6.4.4.2.3.5.2.3.6.4.4.2.2.3.5.2.2.3.6.4.2.2.3.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2	3.8.8.7.0.8.5.8.7.0.8.1.6.9.5.8.2.3.3.1.1.2.5.3.2.3.3.5.2.2.3.4.4.3.3.6.4.4.2.3.5.2.2.3.4.4.3.3.6.4.4.3.3.3.6.4.4.3.3.4.4.3.3.6.4.4.3.3.4.4.3.3.6.4.4.3.3.4.4.3.3.4.4.3.3.4.4.3.3.4.4.3.3.4.4.4.3.3.4.4.4.3.3.4.4.4.3.3.4.4.4.3.3.4.4.4.3.3.4.4.4.3.3.4.4.4.3.3.4.4.4.3.3.4.4.4.3.3.4.4.4.3.3.4.4.4.3.3.4.4.4.3.3.4.4.4.3.3.4.4.4.3.3.4.4.4.3.3.4.4.4.3.3.4.4.4.3.3.4.4.4.4.3.3.4	3.388831022133434208821534420883344404222531	3.333097222711125594266811143.30554.3355.3445.4443.7554.33552	3.4443.263.751066.55066.266.33.075.44.33.23.66.354.33.54.33.66.254.354.354.354.354.354.354.354.354.354.3	3.2.4.4.5.3.3.2.2.1.8.7.9.4.9.7.2.5.2.6.7.5.5.3.2.2.3.6.3.4.3.5.4.4.6.7.5.5.3.2.6.8.4.3.3.2.3.2.3.6.9.2.2.3.2.3.2.3.2.3.2.3.2.3.2.3.2.3.2.3	3.781 2.115.408 4.084.55.408 4.565.409 4.094.09 5.676.366 4.296.569 4.296.366 4.308.366 4.308.3666	3.04442195557564423755149176858653 4.2442375544445549176858653	32844395866351815269796780565 4.2546.4664.33.34.7.554.4.54.3.965.863.	4.07533.60795.544.554.8986.53.9986.554.44.554.88986.33	3. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5.
Household and liances Electric lighting and wiring equipment. Radio and TV receiving equipment. Communication equipment. Electronic components and accessories. Misc. electrical equipment & supplies. Transportation equipment. Motor vehicles and equipment. Aircraft and parts. Ship and boat building and repairing. Railroad equipment. Other transportation equipment. Instruments and related products Engineering & scientific instruments		2.8 2.4 2.7 3.0 1.9 2.6 4.6 5.4 4.4 3.2 1.8 3.8 3.8	2. 9 2. 7 2. 5 2. 4 2. 3 2. 5 1. 7 2. 6 4. 2 4. 4 4. 7 3. 9 2. 7 3. 6	3.0 2.7 2.9 1.6 2.3 1.8 2.3 3.7 4.4 3.2 2.9 4.1	2.9 2.7 2.1 1.6 2.7 1.3 3.5 3.4 3.8 3.2 2.7 3.0 4.7	2.9 2.8 2.21 1.0 2.6 1.7 3.6 3.2 4.2 3.3 3.2 4.5 4.5	3.1 1.7 2.5 1.7 1.8 3.1 2.2 4.2 3.6 2.8 3.0 4.9	3.63 3.82 1.39 1.29 1.29 1.74 4.63 2.33 4.9	3.4 3.5 1.2 2.2 2.3 2.3 2.3 3.6 3.1 3.6 3.1 4.3	3.57 1.97 2.17 3.26 3.59 4.4 3.97 6.33 1.33 4.1	4.2 4.0 2.5 2.7 3.7 2.9 3.8 4.1 4.5 4.2 3.8 4.7	3.9 4.0 3.3 3.1 3.3 2.7 4.1 4.8 5.0 5.1 3.9 4.3	3.4.5.6.4.7.8.2.9.9.5.2.8.0.7.3.2.3.3.2.4.4.7.8.2.9.9.5.2.8.0.7	3.8 4.4 3.3 0.8 3.3 7.3 4.9 9.0 3.3 7.7 3.4.3	3. 0 3. 5 3. 0 2. 4 2. 7 2. 4 3. 2 4. 2 3. 3 3. 4 2. 9 3. 0 3. 4 2. 9 3. 0 3. 0 3. 0 3. 0 3. 0 3. 0 3. 0 3. 0
Mechanical measuring & control devices Optical and ophthalmic goods Ophthalmic goods Medical instruments and supplies Photographic equipment and supplies Watches, clocks, and watchcases Miscellaneous manufacturing industries. Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware Toys and sporting goods. Pens, pencils, office and art supplies. Costume Jewelry and notions. Other manufacturing industries Musical instruments and parts. See footnotes at end of table.		3. 2 2. 8 2. 1 2. 3 3. 7 2. 3 2. 8 4. 2 2. 8 2. 4 2. 6 2. 0	2. 5 2. 7 1. 9 2. 2 3. 3 1. 8 2. 6 3. 4 2. 8 2. 5 2. 3 1. 5	2. 5 2. 6 2. 0 2. 5 3. 5 2. 0 2. 5 2. 2 2. 0 1. 6 1. 9 1. 4	2.4 2.9 2.1 2.4 3.5 1.8 2.4 3.2 2.5 1.7 2.6 2.3 1.7	2. 7 2. 6 1. 9 2. 4 3. 4 1. 6 2. 3 2. 0 2. 4 2. 2 1. 7	2.3 2.8 2.1 2.3 3.7 1.6 2.4 3.6 2.4 1.9 2.4 2.1	2.9 2.9 2.1 2.2 4.0 2.3 2.6 3.7 2.5 2.3 2.1 2.5 2.4	2.6 3.0 2.3 2.3 4.1 2.2 2.5 3.1 2.4 2.2 2.5 2.3 2.3	3.4 3.0 2.2 2.2 4.0 2.5 2.5 3.4 2.3 2.2 2.5 2.4 2.3	4. 1 3. 1 2. 4 2. 6 4. 4 2. 8 2. 9 4. 8 2. 4 3. 1 2. 7 2. 6 3. 5	4.1 3.1 2.7 2.8 4.5 2.8 3.1 4.9 2.8 3.2 2.9 2.9 3.9	4.4 3.4 2.8 2.8 5.1 2.9 3.4 5.3 3.2 2.8 3.2 3.2 3.2	4.1 3.2 2.7 2.7 4.6 2.6 3.0 4.3 2.7 2.5 2.9 2.9	2. 9 2. 8 2. 4 2. 1 4. 1 2. 4 2. 7 3. 6 2. 6 2. 3 2. 5 2. 7 3. 0

Table C–5. Average weekly overtime hours of production workers in manufacturing, by industry 1 —Continued

Industry	1967											1966			Annual average	
	Oct.2	Sept.2	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1966	1965	
Nondurable goods																
Food and kindred products. Meat products. Dairy products. Canned, cured, and frozen foods. Grain mill products. Bakery products. Sugar. Confectionery and related products. Beverages. Misc. foods and kindred products. Pobacco manufacturers. Cigarettes.		4.7	4.2	4.3 4.7	4.2	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.0	3.	
Meat products		5.6	4.6		4.4	4.2	4.0	3.7	3.7	4.8	5.1	5.1	4.8	4.3	4.	
Dairy products		4.2	4.2	4.7	4.7	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.4	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.	
Grain mill products		4. 2 7. 8	3. 4 7. 9	3. 2	3.2	3.0	2.3	2.7 6.0	2.8 5.8	2.9 7.0 2.9	2.9	2.9	3.2 7.8	3.1	2. 6.	
Bakery products		4.0	3.6	7.6	6.1	6. 0 3. 8	5.7	3.1	3.2	7.0	6.7	6.6	3.6	6.8	6.	
Sugar		4.2	3.8	4.0	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.7	3.8	3.9	3. 4.	
Confectionery and related products		3.4	3.4	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.2	2.8	3.1	2.6	3.2	3. 2	3.1	2.7	2.	
Beverages		3.5	3.9	4.4	4.9	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.1	3.0	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.	
Misc. foods and kindred products		4.7	4.5	4.5	4.8	4.5	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.7	4.9	4.8	4.4	4.	
Ciaco manufacturers		2.1	1.7	2.4	2.2	1.7	1.8	1.3	. 9	1.1	1.9	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.	
Circors		1 0	1.8	3.9	3.3	2.2	2.5	1.8	1.0	1.1	2.2	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.	
Pextile mill products Weaving mills, cotton Weaving mills, synthetics Weaving and finishing mills, wool. Narrow fabric mills		4.1	3.9	3.3	1.1 3.5	1.1 3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	. 6 3. 5	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.1		
Weaving mills cotton		4.3	4.2	3.5	3.9	4.1	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.6	3.8 5.0	4. 2 5. 3	4. 2 5. 0	4.4 5.3	4.	
Weaving mills, synthetics		4.8	4.3	3.6	3.2	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.5	3.9	4.5	4.3	5.0	5.	
Weaving and finishing mills, wool		4.7	5.0	4.9	4.5	4.4	3.9	3.5	3.6	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.7	4.	
Narrow fabric mills		2.9	3.1	2.7	3.0	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.5	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.	
Knitting mills		2.7	2.7	2. 2	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.	
Narrow labric films Knitting mills Textile finishing, except wool Floor covering mills. Yarn and thread mills Miscellaneous textile goods. Lyparel and other textile products. Men's and boys' suits and coats. Men's and boys' suits and coats.		5.4	4.3	3.8	5.5	5.2	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.4	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.3	4.	
Vorn and thread mills		5.8	6. 0 3. 6	5.0	4.9	4.3	3.3	3.3	2.9	3.5	4.3	5.1	5.3	4.5	5.	
Miscellaneous textile goods		4.1	4.2	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.8 3.6	3.3	3.5 4.2	4.0	4.4	4.8	4.	
pparel and other textile products		1.5	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	5. 0 1. 5	5. 2 1. 7	4.9 1.5	4.	
Men's and boys' suits and coats		1.5	1.4	.8	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.7	2.0	1.6	1.	
		1.4	1.2	. 9	1.0	.9	.9	.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.	
Women's and misses' outerwear Women's and children's undergarments		1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.	
Women's and children's undergarments.		1.6	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.9	2.2	1.6	1.	
Hats, caps, and millinery		1.3 1.2	1.5	1.3	1.0	.8	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.	
Children's outerwear. Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel			1. 4	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.2 1.1	1.3 1.0	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4 2.1	1.6	1.	
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel. Misc. fabricated textile products. Paper and allied products. Paper and pulp mills. Paper and pulp mills. Misc. converted paper products. Paperboard omills. Paperboard containers and boxes. Printing and publishing. Newspapers. Periodicals. Books. Commercial printing		2.9	2.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.0 1.5	1.6 2.2	1.8 2.5	3.1	1.5 2.1	1. 2.	
Paper and allied products		5.5	5.0	5. 1	4.9	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.8	5.0	5. 2	5.5	5.7	5.5	5.	
Paper and pulp mills		6.4	6.0	6.5	5.9	5.8	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.6	6.3	6.	
Paperboard mills		7.5	7.2	7.0	7.1	6.1	6.6	6.9	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.5	7.2	7.5	7.	
Misc. converted paper products		4.0	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.9	4.3	4.3	4.1	3.	
Paperboard containers and boxes.		5. 0 3. 4	4. 5 3. 1	4. 2 3. 0	4.2	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.6	5.0	5.5	4.9	4.	
Newspapers		2.9	2.5	2.4	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.0	3.1	3.7	3.6	3.9	3.5	3.	
Periodicals		5.3	4.4	4.2	3.3	3.0	3.5	3.8	2. 1 3. 4	2.0	3.4	3. 2 4. 5	5.8	2.8 4.2	2.	
Books		2.4	3.5	3. 2	3.0	4.4	4.6	4.9	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.1	4.8	4.9	4.	
Commercial printing		4.1	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.4	3.8	3.4	3.5	4.0	3.9	4.3	3.9	3.	
Blankbooks and bookbinding		2.6	2.6	2.0	2.1	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.7	2.7	3.2	3.9 2.9	2.	
Commercial printing Blankbooks and bookbinding Other publishing & printing ind Demicals and allied products		2.9	3.1 2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.	
Industrial chamicals		3.0	3.1	3.0	2.9 3.0	2.9	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.	
Industrial chemicals Plastics materials and synthetics Drugs		2.5	2.9	2.8	2.8	2. 6	3.0	3.1	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.	
Drugs.			2.1	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.6	2. 4	2.3	2.3	2.9	2.9	3. 2 2. 9	3. 2 2. 8	2. 2.	
Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods		3.2	3.1	3.1	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.8	3.6	3.9	3.3	2.	
Paints and allied products		3.7	3.1	2.9	3.2	3.1	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.7	2.9	3.0	2.	
Drugs Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods Paints and allied products Agricultural chemicals Other chemicals products etroleum and coal products Petroleum refining		3.9	3.4 2.9	2.9 3.7	3.6	4.8	8.2	6.6	4.8	4.6	4.2	3.9	4.6	5.2	4.	
Other chemicals products		3.0	2.9	3.0	3.4	2.8	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.8	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.3	3.	
Potroleum and coal products		4.3	3.8	4.0	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.1	3.0	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.2	2.	
Other petroleum and seel products		3.0	2. 5 8. 1	3. 0 7. 3	6.8	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.3	2.5	2.	
Rubber and plastics products noc		8.7 4.8	4.5	3. 2	3.9	5.4	5.5	4.2	3.6	3.7	4.4	4.8	6.6	5.4	5.	
Tires and inner tubes		8.7	7.6	4.6	6.7	6.6	3. 2 4. 3	3.4	3.4	3.9 6.1	4. 2 6. 6	4. 5 6. 4	4.7 6.4	6.2	4. 6.	
Petroleum and coal products. Petroleum refining. Other petroleum and coal products. tubber and plastics products, nec. Tires and inner tubes. Other rubber products Miscellaneous plastics products. eather and leather products.		4.0	3.9	2.8	3.3	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.6	4.1	4.2	3.8	3.	
Miscellaneous plastics products		3.8	3.7	3.2	3.7	3.3	3.0	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.6	4.0	4.4	4.1	4.	
			2.1	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.	
Leather tanning and finishing		3.8	3.3	3.0	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.	
Footwear, except rubber		1.7	2.0	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.	
Other leather products Handbags and personal leather goods_		2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.7	2.1	2.8	2.8	2.3	2.	
mandbags and personal leather goods.		2.1	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	2.9	2.8	2.2	1.	

either the straight-time workday or workweek or (2) they occurred on week ends or holidays or outside regularly scheduled hours. Hours for which only shift differential, hazard, incentive, or other similar types of premiums were paid are excluded.

2 Preliminary.

¹ For comparability of data with those published in issues prior to October 1967, see footnote 1, table A-9. For employees covered, see footnote 1, table A-10.

These series cover premium overtime hours of production and related workers during the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Overtime hours are those paid for at premium rates because (1) they exceeded

Table C-6. Indexes of aggregate weekly man-hours and payrolls in industrial and construction activities $^{\scriptscriptstyle 1}$

[1957-59=100]

				[I.	001-09-	100]									
Activity					196	37						1966			nual rage
Activity	Oct.2	Sept. ²	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1966	1965
							M	an-hour	S						
Total. Mining Contract construction. Manufacturing Durable goods Ordnance and accessories Lumber and wood products Furniture and fixtures Stone, clay, and glass products Primary metal industries Fabricated metal products Machinery, except electrical Electrical equipment and supplies Transportation equipment Instruments and related products Misc. manufacturing industries	115. 3 77. 0 122. 2 116. 0 119. 6 187. 1 93. 6 125. 3 109. 7 101. 0 122. 2 131. 6 139. 8 115. 0 130. 0	78. 9 127. 0 117. 0 120. 3 184. 0 94. 9 124. 5 110. 1 105. 1 123. 0 135. 5 138. 9 113. 0 129. 6	116. 5-81. 1 130. 1 115. 7 118. 9 179. 5 95. 7 123. 0 111. 2 106. 3 123. 2 134. 9 138. 7 105. 4 128. 5 112. 7	113. 8 84. 3 127. 8 112. 7 117. 3 174. 1 95. 0 116. 3 109. 7 107. 3 120. 0 134. 9 133. 8 106. 5 126. 4 104. 6	114. 8 83. 0 120. 2 115. 4 121. 0 171. 5 97. 1 120. 5 109. 6 110. 2 124. 8 138. 2 134. 6 115. 0 129. 1 110. 4	111. 7 80. 0 110. 4 113. 5 119. 9 171. 6 91. 6 117. 3 106. 0 109. 1 122. 3 138. 5 136. 1 115. 3 128. 0 108. 6	110. 5 79. 2 104. 7 113. 2 119. 1 169. 5 90. 8 117. 7 104. 5 108. 7 121. 3 140. 4 136. 4 111. 0 129. 4 107. 5	110. 2 77. 1 97. 1 114. 3 120. 6 170. 4 90. 1 120. 1 102. 5 111. 3 122. 0 142. 2 141. 4 112. 1 130. 6	109. 4 76. 7 92. 5 114. 1 120. 5 168. 6 88. 4 121. 1 100. 1 112. 5 122. 5 141. 6 143. 2 112. 1 128. 7 103. 7	112.3 79.1 99.1 116.4 123.4 168.1 89.4 123.1 103.0 116.0 125.6 143.5 147.3 116.0 131.0 105.2	116. 2 81. 4 107. 4 119. 6 126. 6 164. 8 90. 7 130. 6 106. 9 115. 4 129. 4 144. 6 151. 3 122. 3 133. 1 112. 1	117. 6 81. 1 111. 9 120. 5 127. 3 161. 9 93. 3 131. 3 110. 1 116. 5 129. 7 141. 1 152. 1 123. 0 131. 7 121. 9	120. 1 83. 6 124. 3 121. 2 127. 8 156. 1 96. 3 132. 4 112. 2 117. 0 129. 9 140. 7 152. 9 122. 6 131. 7 123. 0	115. 9 82. 2 114. 7 117. 8 124. 2 144. 9 97. 4 127. 7 111. 2 116. 9 126. 1 139. 0 145. 8 116. 7 127. 7 113. 4	109. 83. 110. 110. 114. 113. 97. 119. 108. 113. 123. 125. 107. 112. 109.
Nondurable goods. Food and kindred products. Tobacco manufactures. Textile mill products. Apparel and other textile products. Paper and allied products. Printing and publishing. Chemicals and allied products. Petroleum and coal products. Rubber and plastics products, nec. Leather and leather products.	111. 3 102. 4 107. 8 104. 2 116. 3 117. 3 118. 4 117. 7 85. 3 153. 1 94. 2	108. 5 100. 7 103. 6 117. 1 117. 4 119. 0 116. 9 87. 1 151. 9	111. 6 103. 4 92. 8 102. 8 118. 5 118. 4 117. 6 87. 1 148. 7 97. 0	106. 8 99. 6 75. 7 98. 4 111. 3 116. 6 117. 9 117. 3 87. 4 125. 0 94. 0	108. 0 96. 2 77. 1 102. 2 116. 2 118. 0 118. 6 117. 4 85. 7 130. 9 95. 2	105. 2 91. 0 73. 0 100. 0 115. 3 113. 1 118. 0 116. 7 83. 1 126. 3 91. 3	105. 4 88. 6 74. 6 99. 5 114. 7 112. 7 118. 5 118. 7 82. 3 143. 1 89. 4	106. 1 89. 5 74. 2 99. 9 116. 6 114. 0 119. 3 116. 6 79. 5 144. 1 92. 0	105. 7 88. 8 76. 2 99. 4 117. 1 112. 9 117. 4 115. 2 78. 6 144. 5 95. 0	107. 3 91. 4 87. 8 101. 3 116. 9 114. 1 117. 2 115. 5 77. 5 149. 4 98. 2	110. 4 96. 6 98. 9 103. 9 118. 6 116. 9 119. 9 117. 1 80. 1 153. 2 100. 2	111. 7 99. 9 93. 3 105. 4 120. 5 117. 8 118. 6 117. 5 81. 7 153. 4 99. 8	112. 6 102. 9 98. 9 106. 3 121. 6 116. 6 118. 7 117. 0 81. 9 152. 6 98. 5	109. 5 96. 2 84. 6 106. 0 118. 7 115. 0 115. 8 115. 9 81. 0 146. 8 100. 6	105. 94. 86. 102. 115. 109. 110. 78. 135. 96.
							F	Payrolls							
Mining . Contract construction . Manufacturing .	100. 4 182. 5 156. 5	188.0	104. 1 188. 9 154. 5	108. 9 184. 7 150. 5	106. 2 171. 1 153. 8	101.8 157.3 150.9	101, 0 147, 9 149, 9	97. 7 137. 2 151. 1	97. 1 131. 3 150. 4	100. 4 141. 0 153. 1	102. 6 151. 7 156. 9	101. 6 157. 0 157. 4	104. 7 174. 3 157. 9	100. 8 157. 6 151. 4	97. 1 144. 6 136. 6

 $^{^1}$ For comparability of data with those published in issues prior to October 1967, see footnote 1, table A-9. For mining and manufacturing, data refer to production and related

workers and for contract construction, to construction workers, as defined in footnote 1, table A–10. $\,^{\rm 2}$ Preliminary.

D.—Consumer and Wholesale Prices

Table D-1. Consumer Price Index 1—U.S. city average for urban wage earners and clerical workers, all items, groups, subgroups, and special groups of items

[1957-59=100 unless otherwise specified]

Group					196	7						1966			nual rage
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1966	1965
All items	117.5	117. 1	116. 9	116. 5	116. 0	115. 6	115.3	115. 0	114.8	114. 7	114. 7	114. 6	114. 5	113. 1	109. 9
All items (1947-49=100)	144.2	143. 7	143. 4	142. 9	142. 3	141. 8,	141.5	141. 1	140.9	140. 7	140. 7	140. 6	140. 5	138. 8	134. 8
Food at home Cereals and bakery products Meats, poultry, and fish Dairy products Fruits and vegetables Other foods at home ² . Food away from home	115.7	115. 9	116. 6	116. 0	115. 1	113.9	113. 7	114. 2	114. 2	114. 7	114. 8	114. 8	115. 6	114. 2	108. 8
	112.6	112. 9	113. 9	113. 3	112. 3	110.9	110. 8	111. 5	111. 7	112. 3	112. 6	112. 8	113. 8	112. 6	107. 2
	118.2	118. 4	118. 4	118. 2	118. 3	118.8	118. 5	118. 6	118. 5	118. 8	118. 8	118. 6	118. 3	115. 8	111. 2
	112.3	113. 4	113. 1	112. 3	111. 6	108.5	109. 0	110. 0	110. 7	110. 3	110. 9	111. 8	113. 8	114. 1	105. 1
	117.9	117. 3	116. 6	116. 4	116. 3	115.9	115. 7	115. 7	116. 1	116. 4	116. 5	116. 7	117. 1	111. 8	105. 0
	115.3	115. 6	122. 7	124. 4	119. 9	116.4	114. 2	115. 2	114. 2	115. 3	114. 3	114. 9	115. 3	117. 6	115. 2
	102.3	102. 4	102. 6	100. 2	100. 0	100.7	101. 4	102. 3	102. 5	104. 9	105. 7	104. 8	106. 0	103. 9	101. 8
	131.4	130. 8	130. 3	129. 7	129. 1	128.7	128. 3	127. 7	127. 4	127. 0	126. 3	125. 7	125. 2	123. 2	117. 8
Housing. Shelter ³ Rent. Rent. Homeownership ⁴ Fuel and utilities ⁵ Fuel oil and coal. Gas and electricity Household furnishings and operation ⁶	119. 0 113. 0 121. 5 109. 4 112. 5	115. 0 118. 7 112. 8 121. 1 109. 4 112. 3 108. 9 108. 8	114. 7 118. 4 112. 6 120. 8 109. 1 111. 7 108. 5 108. 3	114. 3 117. 9 112. 4 120. 2 108. 9 111. 4 108. 3 108. 2	114. 1 117. 7 112. 2 119. 9 108. 6 110. 5 108. 2 108. 1	113. 9 117. 5 112. 1 119. 7 108. 7 110. 8 108. 3 107. 9	113.6 116.9 111.9 119.0 108.8 111.0 108.4 107.7	113, 3 116, 6 111, 8 118, 6 108, 7 111, 1 108, 3 107, 3	113.3 116.8 111.7 118.9 108.7 111.1 108.3 107.0	113. 1 116. 5 111. 4 118. 7 108. 6 110. 5 108. 3 106. 7	113. 0 116. 4 111. 3 118. 6 108. 4 110. 2 107. 9 106. 7	112. 6 115. 8 111. 2 117. 8 108. 3 108. 9 108. 1 106. 5	112. 2 115. 5 111. 0 117. 4 108. 1 108. 3 108. 0 106. 1	111. 1 114. 1 110. 4 115. 7 107. 7 108. 3 108. 1 105. 0	108. 5 110. 6 108. 9 111. 4 107. 2 105. 6 107. 8 103. 1
Apparel and upkeep ⁷ . Men's and boys'. Women's and girls'. Footwear	116. 0	115. 1	113.8	113. 7	113.9	113. 8	113. 0	112. 6	111.9	111. 3	112. 3	112. 0	111. 5	109. 6	106. 8
	116. 1	115. 5	114.5	113. 9	114.1	114. 0	113. 5	112. 7	111.8	111. 6	112. 6	112. 4	111. 5	110. 3	107. 4
	112. 7	111. 1	108.8	109. 2	109.7	109. 6	108. 4	108. 2	107.3	106. 4	108. 1	107. 8	107. 5	105. 1	103. 1
	127. 1	126. 4	126.0	125. 4	125.4	125. 2	124. 9	124. 2	123.4	122. 9	122. 9	122. 8	122. 2	119. 6	112, 9
Transportation	117. 7	116. 8	116. 4	116. 2	115. 7	115. 5	115. 1	114. 2	113.8	113. 4	113. 8	114. 5	114. 3	112.7	111. 1
Private	115. 7	114. 8	114. 4	114. 1	113. 7	113. 6	113. 2	112. 2	111.8	111. 4	111. 7	112. 6	112. 3	111.0	109. 7
Public	133. 0	133. 0	132. 8	132. 7	132. 2	130. 9	130. 6	130. 5	130.0	129. 8	129. 8	129. 6	129. 6	125.8	121. 4
Health and recreation	139.0	124. 9 138. 5 116. 4 120. 5 119. 7	124. 2 137. 5 116. 1 120. 0 118. 8	123. 6 136. 9 115. 5 119. 8 117. 8	123. 2 136. 3 115. 3 119. 7 116. 9	122. 8 135. 7 115. 0 119. 6 116. 7	122. 6 135. 1 114. 9 119. 4 116. 6	122, 2 134, 6 114, 4 118, 9 116, 4	121.8 133.6 114.1 118.6 116.3	121. 4 132. 9 113. 8 118. 5 116. 2	121. 0 131. 9 113. 7 118. 4 115. 9	120. 8 131. 3 113. 4 118. 3 116. 0	120. 4 130. 4 113. 3 118. 0 115. 9	119. 0 127. 7 112. 2 117. 1 114. 9	115.6 122.3 109.9 115.2 111.4
Special groups: All items less shelter. All items less food. All items less medical care.	117.1	116. 7	116. 5	116. 1	115. 6	115. 1	114.8	114. 6	114.3	114. 2	114. 3	114. 4	114. 3	112. 9	109. 6
	118.2	117. 7	117. 1	116. 8	116. 5	116. 3	115.9	115. 4	115.2	114. 8	114. 9	114. 8	114. 4	113. 0	110. 4
	116.2	115. 8	115. 6	115. 2	114. 8	114. 4	114.1	113. 8	113.7	113. 6	113. 7	113. 6	113. 6	112. 3	109. 1
Commodities	112. 4	112. 0	111. 9	111. 5	111. 0	110. 5	110. 2	110. 0	109.9	109. 9	110. 1	110. 2	110. 3	109. 2	106. 4
Nondurables ⁹	115. 1	114. 9	114. 8	114. 3	113. 8	113. 2	113. 0	112. 9	112.7	112. 7	113. 0	112. 9	113. 1	111. 8	107. 9
Durables ¹⁰	105. 7	104. 8	104. 7	104. 4	104. 1	103. 9	103. 4	102. 9	102.8	102. 7	103. 1	103. 5	103. 5	102. 7	102. 6
Services ^{11 12}	129. 1	128. 7	128. 2	127. 7	127. 4	127. 0	126. 6	126. 3	125.9	125. 5	125. 2	124. 7	124. 1	122. 3	117. 8
Commodities less food Nondurables less food Apparel commodities Apparel commodities less footwear Nondurables less food and apparel. New cars Used cars Household durables ¹⁸ Housefurnishings.	110. 6	110. 0	109. 4	109. 1	108. 9	108. 7	108. 4	107. 8	107.6	107. 3	107. 7	107. 8	107. 6	106. 5	105. 1
	114. 5	114. 1	113. 2	112. 8	112. 7	112. 7	112. 4	111. 8	111.5	111. 0	111. 4	111. 3	110. 9	109. 7	107. 2
	115. 1	114. 1	112. 7	112. 6	112. 8	112. 7	111. 9	111. 5	110.7	110. 1	111. 2	110. 9	110. 4	108. 5	105. 8
	112. 7	111. 7	110. 0	110. 0	110. 3	110. 2	109. 4	109. 0	108.2	107. 6	108. 8	108. 6	108. 1	106. 3	104. 4
	114. 2	114. 1	113. 4	113. 0	112. 7	112. 6	112. 7	112. 0	111.9	111. 6	111. 6	111. 5	111. 2	110. 3	108. 0
	101. 1	96. 1	96. 9	97. 0	96. 8	96. 9	97. 0	97. 2	97.3	97. 6	98. 6	99. 3	98. 4	97. 2	99. 0
	126. 0	126. 2	125. 2	124. 8	122. 4	121. 4	118. 8	115. 9	114.0	113. 0	114. 2	119. 3	120. 8	117. 8	120. 8
	98. 7	98. 4	98. 2	98. 1	98. 0	98. 1	98. 0	97. 8	97.7	97. 6	97. 7	97. 6	97. 4	96. 8	96. 9
	101. 5	101. 2	100. 8	100. 8	100. 7	100. 6	100. 6	100. 3	100.0	99. 7	100. 0	99. 9	99. 5	98. 8	97. 9
Services less rent ¹¹ . Household services less rent. Transportation services. Medical care services. Other services ¹⁴	132. 7	132. 3	131. 7	131. 2	130. 8	130. 4	130. 0	129. 5	129. 2	128. 8	128. 3	127. 7	127. 1	125. 0	120. 0
	128. 4	128. 1	127. 5	127. 0	126. 7	126. 5	126. 0	125. 6	125. 5	125. 1	124. 9	124. 2	123. 5	121. 5	117. 0
	129. 2	128. 9	128. 8	128. 3	128. 1	127. 7	127. 6	127. 4	127. 2	126. 9	126. 5	126. 1	125. 9	124. 3	119. 3
	148. 7	148. 0	146. 7	146. 0	145. 2	144. 4	143. 6	142. 9	141. 6	140. 6	139. 4	138. 6	137. 4	133. 9	127. 1
	133. 1	132. 4	131. 9	131. 6	131. 3	130. 8	130. 3	129. 7	129. 4	129. 1	128. 9	128. 5	128. 2	126. 5	121. 8

¹ The CPI measures the average change in prices of goods and services purchased by urban wage-earner and clerical-worker families. Beginning January 1964, the index structure was revised to reflect buying patterns of wage earners and clerical workers in the 1960's. The indexes shown here are based on expenditures of all urban wage-earner and clerical-worker consumers, including single workers living alone, as well as families of two or more

9 Includes foods, paint, furnace filters, shrubbery, fuel oil, coal, household textiles, housekeeping supplies, apparel, gasoline and motor oil, drugs and

prior to 1964.

12 Includes rent, mortgage interest, taxes and insurance on real property, 12 Includes rent, mortgage interest, taxes and insurance on real property, nome maintenance and repair services, gas, electricity, telephone, water, sewerage service, household help, postage, laundry and dry cleaning, furniture and apparel repair and upkeep, moving, auto repairs, auto insurance, registration and license fees, parking and garage rent, local transit, taxicab, airplane, train, and bus fares, professional medical services, hospital services, health insurance, barber and beauty shop services, movies, fees for sports, television repairs, and funeral, bank, and legal services.

13 Does not include auto parts, durable toys, and sports equipment.

14 Includes the services components of apparel, personal care, reading and recreation, and other goods and services.

persons.

2 Includes eggs, fats and oils, sugar and sweets, nonalcoholic beverages, and prepared and partially prepared foods.

3 Also includes hotel and motel room rates not shown separately.

4 Includes home purchase, mortgage interest, taxes, insurance, and maintenance and spairs.

⁴ Includes home purchase, mortgage interest, taxes, insurance, and maintenance and repairs.

⁵ Also includes telephone, water, and sewerage service not shown separately.

⁶ Includes housefurnishings and housekeeping supplies and services.

⁷ Includes dry cleaning and laundry of apparel, infants' wear, sewing materials, jewelry, and miscellaneous apparel, not shown separately.

⁸ Includes tobacco, alcoholic beverages, and funeral, legal, and bank service charges.

⁹ Includes foods, paint, furnace filters, shrubbery, fuel oil, cool, bousehold.

pharmaceuticals, toilet goods, nondurable recreational goods, newspapers, magazines, books, tobacco, and alcoholic beverages.

10 Includes home purchase, which was classified under services prior to 1964, building materials, furniture and bedding, floor coverings, household appliances, dinnerware, tableware, cleaning equipment, power tools, lamps, venetian blinds, hardware, automobiles, tires, radios, television sets, tape recorders, durable toys, and sports equipment.

11 Excludes home purchase costs which were classified under this heading prior to 1964

TABLE D-2. Consumer Price Index 1-U.S. city average for urban wage earners and clerical workers, selected groups, subgroups, and special groups of items, seasonally adjusted 2

[1957-59=100 unless otherwise specified]

Group					19	67						1966	
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.
Food Food at home Meats, poultry, and fish Dairy products Fruits and vegetables. Other foods at home	115.8 112.7 111.2 117.3 120.5 101.1	115. 6 112. 5 111. 1 117. 1 119. 7 101. 3	115. 8 112. 9 112. 1 116. 6 120. 6 102. 5	115. 0 112. 0 112. 2 117. 0 116. 0 101. 1	115. 3 112. 6 113. 1 117. 4 115. 1 101. 6	114. 5 111. 5 110. 3 116. 6 113. 5 101. 7	113. 9 110. 9 110. 0 116. 3 112. 1 101. 9	114, 3 111, 6 110, 4 115, 6 114, 7 102, 8	114. 0 111. 4 110. 4 115. 9 114. 4 102. 3	114.9 112.5 110.4 115.8 118.5 104.4	115.3 113.1 111.3 115.9 117.6 104.9	115.3 113.4 111.5 116.1 119.6 104.1	115. 8 114. 0 112. 8 116. 8 120. 9 104. 8
Fuel and utilities ³ Fuel oil and coal ⁴	109. 4 112. 8	109. 5 113. 8	109. 5 113. 9	109. 3 113. 7	108.8 112.4	108. 8 112. 4	108.7 110.3	108. 4 109. 4	108. 7 108. 9	108. 2 108. 3	108. 0 108. 3	108, 1 108, 3	108.0
Apparel and upkeep ⁵ Men's and boys' Women's and girls' Footwear	115. 4 115. 6 111. 5 126. 8	114. 9 115. 3 110. 7 126. 5	114. 3 115. 0 109. 6 126. 3	114. 2 114. 4 109. 7 125. 8	113.9 114.2 109.8 125.3	113. 7 114. 0 109. 6 125. 2	113. 1 113. 6 108. 7 124. 8	112, 9 113, 2 108, 6 124, 3	112. 3 112. 2 107. 9 123. 5	111.9 111.9 107.5 123.0	111.7 111.9 107.1 122.5	111.3 111.7 107.5 122.3	110.8 111.1 106.3 122.0
TransportationPrivate	117.3 115.4	117. 0 115. 1	116. 3 114. 3	116. 0 113. 9	115.9 113.8	115. 6 113. 7	115.3 113.4	114.5 112.7	114.3 112.2	113. 2 111. 3	113.3 111.4	114. 0 112. 0	114. 1 112. 0
Special groups: Commodities ⁶ Nondurables Durables ⁶ ⁷	112.3 115.0 105.5	112. 0 114. 7 105. 1	111, 8 114, 6 104, 9	111. 3 113. 7 104. 4	111. 1 113. 9 104. 1	110. 6 113. 4 103. 9	110.3 113.1 103.4	110. 1 113. 0 103. 0	110. 0 112. 7 103. 0	110.1 112.9 102.7	110. 1 113. 1 102. 9	110.1 112.9 103.1	110. 2 113. 0 103. 3
Commodities less food 6 Nondurables less food Apparel commodities Apparel commodities less footwear New cars Used cars Housefurnishings	111.9 100.4 124.8	110. 1 114. 0 113. 9 111. 4 97. 9 125. 1 101. 2	109. 6 113. 4 113. 2 110. 6 98. 2 123. 3 101. 1	109. 2 113. 0 113. 2 110. 6 98. 0 123. 1 100. 9	108. 9 112. 8 112. 9 110. 4 97. 2 120. 9 100. 6	108. 8 112. 8 112. 6 110. 2 97. 1 121. 9 100. 5	108. 4 112. 5 112. 1 109. 6 96. 8 119. 4 100. 4	108. 0 112. 0 111. 9 109. 4 97. 1 117. 9 100. 2	107. 9 111. 8 111. 3 108. 9 96. 9 117. 2 100. 2	107. 4 111. 1 110. 8 108. 4 96. 9 115. 1 100. 0	107. 4 111. 1 110. 5 108. 0 97. 5 114. 0 100. 0	107. 4 111. 0 110. 0 107. 6 97. 7 118. 0 99. 8	107. 3 110. 6 109. 5 107. 2 97. 9 119. 6 99. 5

Seasonal Factor Method using data for 1956–66. These factors will be updated at the end of each calendar year. A detailed description of the BLS Seasonal Factor Method is provided in appendix A, BLS Handbook of Methods for Surveys and Studies (BLS Bulletin 1458, 1966).

See footnote 6, table D-1.
See footnote 6, table D-1.
See footnote 10, table D-1.
See footnote 10, table D-1.
See footnote 12, table D-1.

¹ See footnote 1, table D-1.
² Beginning January 1966, seasonally adjusted national indexes were computed for selected groups, subgroups, and special groups where there is a significant seasonal pattern of price change. Previously published indexes for the year 1965 have been adjusted. No seasonally adjusted indexes will be shown for any of the individual metropolitan areas for which separate indexes are published. Previously, the Bureau of Labor Statistics has made available only seasonal factors, rather than seasonally adjusted indexes (e.g., Department of Labor Bulletin 1366, Seasonal Factors, Consumer Price Index: Selected Series). The factors currently used were derived by the BLS

Table D-3. Consumer Price Index-U.S. and selected areas for urban wage earners and clerical workers 1

[1957-59=100 unless otherwise specified]

Area ²					196	37						1966		Anravei	nual rage	1947- 49=100
Alea-	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1966	1965	Oct. 1967
							A	All item	S							
U.S. city average 3	117. 5	117.1	116.9	116. 5	116. 0	115.6	115.3	115. 0	114.8	114.7	114.7	114.6	114.5	113.1	109.9	144. 2
Atlanta, Ga. Baltimore, Md. Boston, Mass. Buffalo, N.Y. (Nov. 1963=100) Chicago, IllNorthwestern Ind Cincinnati, Ohio-Kentucky	(4) (4) 120, 8 (4) 115, 1 (4)	115. 6 117. 6 (4) (4) 115. 0 114. 7	(4) (4) (4) 110. 4 114. 5 (4)	(4) (4) 119. 9 (4) 113. 7 (4)	114. 8 115. 7 (4) (4) 112. 9 113. 1	(4) (4) (4) 109. 5 112. 6 (4)	(4) (4) 118. 8 (4) 112. 2 (4)	114. 0 114. 8 (4) (4) 112. 3 111. 6	(4) (4) (4) 108.5 112.2 (4)	(4) (4) 118. 6 (4) 111. 8 (4)	113. 3 114. 5 (4) (4) 112. 2 111. 2	(4) (4) (4) 108. 0 111. 9 (4)	(4) (4) 118. 5 (4) 112. 0 (4)	111.5 113.4 117.0 107.0 110.7 110.3	108. 1 109. 6 113. 2 103. 5 107. 6 107. 2	
Cleveland, Ohio Dallas, Tex. (Nov. 1963=100) Detroit, Mich. Honolulu, Hawaii (Dec. 1963=100) Houston, Tex. Kansas City, MoKansas	(4) (4) 115, 5 (4) 115, 6 (4)	(4) (4) 115. 3 108. 7 (4) 120. 1	113. 2 108. 9 115. 3 (4) (4) (4)	(4) (4) 115. 0 (4) 114. 3 (4)	(4) (4) 114. 7 107. 9 (4) 117. 4	111.8 107.5 114.5 (4) (4) (4)	(4) (4) 114. 6 (4) 113. 6 (4)	(4) (4) 114. 3 106. 7 (4) 117. 9	111.5 107.0 113.5 (4) (4) (4)	(4) (4) 113. 3 (4) 113. 0 (4)	(4) (4) 113. 3 106. 6 (4) 117. 3	110. 9 106. 5 112. 7 (4) (4) (4)	(4) (4) 112. 6 (4) 112. 4 (4)	109.7 105.0 111.1 105.1 111.5 116.3	106, 9 101, 4 106, 4 102, 1 108, 5 113, 3	(4) 142. 4 (4)
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif Milwaukee, Wis Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn New York, N. YNortheastern N.J. Philadelphia, PaN.J Pittsburgh, Pa. Portland, OregWash	118. 9 (4) 118. 4 120. 2 118. 3 115. 5 119. 4	119. 1 (4) (4) 119. 7 117. 9 (4) (4)	118.3 113.6 (4) 119.4 117.4 (4) (4)	117. 5 (4) 115. 6 119. 1 116. 7 115. 0 118. 2	117. 3 (4) (4) 118. 7 116. 6 (4) (4)	116. 9 112. 2 (4) 118. 4 116. 0 (4) (4)	116.3 (4) 114.2 118.2 115.8 114.2 117.4	115. 4 (4) (4) 118. 2 115. 5 (4) (4)	115.7 111.4 (4) 118.0 115.3 (4) (4)	115. 8 (4) 113. 4 117. 5 115. 0 114. 0 117. 1	116. 3 (4) (4) 117. 6 115. 3 (4) (4)	116. 3 111. 6 (4) 117. 7 115. 0 (4) (4)	115. 9 (4) 113. 4 117. 8 115. 0 114. 1 116. 6	114.7 110.6 112.2 116.0 113.7 113.0 115.3	112. 5 108. 2 109. 5 112. 2 110. 6 110. 2 111. 8	145. 8
St. Louis, MoIll. San Diego, Calif. (Feb. 1965=100) San Francisco-Oakland, Calif Scranton, Pa Seattle, Wash Washington, D.CMdVa	(4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4)	117. 7 (4) 120. 4 (4) (4) (4) (4)	(4) 105. 9 (4) 118. 7 118. 2 117. 3	(4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4)	116. 5 (4) 118. 4 (4) (4) (4) (4)	(4) 104.1 (4) 117.1 116.8 115.7	(4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4)	115. 5 (4) 117. 1 (4) (4) (4)	(4) 103. 7 (4) 116. 3 115. 9 115. 1	(4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4)	114. 9 (4) 117. 2 (4) (4) (4) (4)	(4) 103. 5 (4) 116. 2 115. 6 114. 6	(4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4)	113.5 102.1 115.6 114.9 114.1 113.3	109. 9 100. 1 112. 7 111. 0 111. 0 109. 6	(4)
								Food								
U.S. city average 3	115. 7	115.9	116.6	116.0	115.1	113.9	113.7	114. 2	114.2	114.7	114.8	114.8	115.6	114. 2	108.8	
Atlanta, Ga Baltimore, Md Boston, Mass Buffalo, N.Y. (Nov. 1963=100) Chicago, IllNorthwestern Ind Cincinnati, Ohio-Kentucky	115. 0 117. 6 120. 5 109. 9 116. 7 112. 2	115. 1 118. 1 121. 3 110. 4 116. 6 112. 4	115. 4 118. 3 121. 1 111. 3 117. 7 114. 4	114. 4 117. 6 120. 1 111. 1 116. 4 115. 2	114. 3 115. 5 119. 0 110. 6 114. 5 113. 7	113.6 114.9 118.3 108.9 113.9 111.9	112. 9 114. 8 117. 7 108. 9 113. 1 111. 3	113. 6 114. 9 118. 4 109. 4 114. 1 111. 4	113. 5 115. 2 118. 2 109. 3 114. 7 111. 2	114. 1 115. 3 119. 0 109. 7 114. 1 111. 5	113. 8 116. 0 118. 8 109. 3 114. 7 111. 7	114. 0 115. 9 118. 5 109. 7 114. 7 112. 4	114. 7 116. 7 119. 3 109. 7 115. 4 113. 6	112. 9 115. 9 117. 0 108. 8 114. 6 111. 8	107. 4 109. 3 112. 5 104. 1 108. 8 106. 2	
Cleveland, Ohio Dallas, Tex. (Nov. 1963=100) Detroit, Mich Honolulu, Hawaii (Dec. 1963=100) Houston, Tex Kansas City, MoKansas	112. 1 110. 2 114. 7 111. 1 116. 1 118. 6	112. 4 110. 0 114. 5 110. 3 116. 2 118. 5	113. 0 110. 8 116. 3 110. 1 116. 1 119. 1	112. 2 110. 2 115. 1 109. 9 115. 9 118. 4	111. 5 109. 4 113. 5 109. 5 115. 0 117. 8	109. 9 108. 4 113. 0 108. 4 114. 2 116. 1	109. 6 107. 9 112. 6 108. 0 115. 5 116. 0	110. 3 108. 9 113. 2 108. 3 115. 7 116. 6	110. 0 109. 8 112. 7 107. 7 116. 0 117. 2	110. 9 110. 5 113. 0 108. 1 116. 6 118. 0	111. 5 110. 9 113. 1 108. 0 116. 9 117. 8	111. 8 111. 0 113. 1 108. 7 116. 6 117. 5	112. 1 111. 0 113. 5 108. 4 117. 0 118. 7	110.9 110.0 112.2 107.0 115.4 117.2	104. 8 103. 9 105. 0 103. 5 109. 2 111. 3	
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif	115. 2 115. 2 113. 4 116. 1 115. 3 111. 8	115. 1 114. 9 113. 1 116. 2 116. 5 112. 0	114. 6 116. 5 114. 3 117. 2 115. 9 113. 1	114.3 113.1 116.5 114.7 112.9 115.9	113. 6 112. 3 115. 5 114. 5 111. 6	112.4 113.5 111.8 114.3 113.3 109.1	112. 4 112. 2 114. 4 113. 0 109. 5 114. 1	112. 5 112. 5 114. 9 113. 1 109. 7	112.8 112.8 112.5 115.0 113.6 110.2 116.0	113. 7 113. 0 115. 5 113. 7 111. 3 115. 7	114. 0 112. 9 115. 3 114. 0 111. 2 115. 6	113. 7 114. 3 112. 6 115. 7 113. 5 111. 4 116. 0	114. 2 116. 5 114. 5 112. 8 115. 6	113. 3 114. 0 112. 4 115. 1 113. 1 111. 8 114. 7	110. 7 107. 7 107. 1 109. 8 107. 2 107. 5 109. 5	
St. Louis, MoIll. San Diego, Calif. (Feb. 1965=100) San Francisco-Oakland, Calif. Scranton, Pa Seattle, Wash Washington, D.CMdVa	115. 4	119. 0 108. 6 115. 7 115. 2 117. 8	120. 0 109. 1 116. 4 116. 0 115. 2 118. 0	119. 9 116. 1 115. 4 116. 3	118. 8 114. 4 114. 4 115. 7	117. 4 106. 2 112. 8 112. 0 113. 6 114. 4	117. 2 113. 0 113. 1 114. 8	118, 1 113, 2 113, 3 115, 3	118. 5 105. 9 113. 3 112. 1 113. 5 114. 7	119. 3 114. 4 112. 6 114. 0 114. 7	119. 2 114. 4 113. 1 114. 3 114. 7	118. 6 106. 6 115. 1 113. 2 114. 7 113. 5	119. 7 115. 0 113. 8 115. 1 115. 1	117.8 106.5 114.2 112.8 114.1 114.0	111. 5 102. 7 110. 2 107. 7 110. 3 108. 4	

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¹ See footnote 1, table D-1. Indexes measure time-to-time changes in prices. They do not indicate whether it costs more to live in one area than in another.
² The areas listed include not only the central city but the entire urban portion of the Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, as defined for the 1960 Census of Population; except that the Standard Consolidated Area is used for New York and Chicago.

³ Average of 56 "cities" (metropolitan areas and nonmetropolitan urban places) beginning January 1966.
⁴ All items indexes are computed monthly for 5 areas and once every 3 months on a rotating cycle for other areas.

Table D-4. Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities [1957-59=100, unless otherwise specified] ²

Commodity group	1				19	967						1966		Annave	
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1966	196
all commodities	106.		106.1	106. 5	106.3	105. 8	105.3	105.7	106.0	106. 2	105. 9	105. 9	106. 2	105, 9	102
arm products and processed foods and feeds		1 105.3	105. 2	107.3	106.8	105.0	103.4	104.6	105.7	107.0	106.7	107.1	108.8	108.9	102
arm products	97.					100.7		99.6	101.0	102.6	101.8			105.6	
Fresh and dried fruits and vegetables	91.								104.5	101.8	101.3		97.9	102.5	101
Grains	86. 0					98.0	98.3	99. 9 97. 4	95. 8 99. 5	100.7 101.4	101.5		98. 9 106. 5	97.3 110.0	
Livestock	73.8		77.3			102. 6 85. 6	94.0 89.0	90.8	97.1	88.1	97. 9 77. 2	85. 1	83.1	91.4	100
Live poultry Plant and animal fibers Fluid milk	72.		71.4	70. 9	70.9	69. 9	69.9	70.3	70. 2	70.8	71. 0		71. 4	82.3	
Fluid milk	123.		120.9			120.9	119.1			123. 4	124. 0		125.8	117.6	10
Fluid milk. Eggs Hay, hayseeds, and oilseeds Other farm products ocessed foods and feeds. Cereal and bakery products Meats, poultry, and fish Dairy products Processed fruits and vegetables. Sugar and confectionery Beverages and beverage materials. Animal fats and oils. Crude vegetable oils.	76.								84.0	100.0	109.0		114.7	107.9	9
Hay, hayseeds, and oilseeds	108.	5 109.0					118.4		120.3	123.5	124, 5		121.5	122.9	11
Other farm products	97.	4 97.7	99.3	99.7	100.2	99.9	99.2	99.5	100.5	99.6	100.5	98.7	100.8	101.5	9
ocessed foods and feeds	111.	7 112.7			112.6			110.6	111.7	112.8	112.8		113.9	113.0	
Cereal and bakery products	116.8	3 116.6					117.2	117.5	117.3	117.6	118.0		118.7	115. 4	10
Meats, poultry, and fish	104.								104.7	105.4	104, 4	104. 2	108.1	110. 2	10
Dairy products	123.0				122. 2 106. 5				121. 2 104. 3	121. 8 105. 9	122.3 105.8		124. 5 105. 7	118.5	10
Sugar and confectionary	113.9				112.7					113. 0	112.6		111.6	104.8 110.5	10
Rayaragas and havaraga materials	107.				106.3				105. 9	105.8	105. 8		105. 6	105.8	10
Animal fats and oils	76.				82. 4	89.8			92. 0	94. 9	97. 5		108. 9	113. 1	11
Crude vegetable oils Refined vegetable oils Vegetable oil end products Miscellaneous processed foods	83.				91.7	93. 9		94. 2	94.1	94.1	98. 1	99. 2	100.1	107. 2	10
Refined vegetable oils	88.	91.3	91.9	88.3	93.5	96.6	96.8	96.9	96.7	93.0	101, 2	102. 2	97.0	108.7	6
Vegetable oil end products	101.8							101.8	103.5	106.3	106.3	106.8	108.2	104.6	10
Miscellaneous processed foods	112.0				112.6	112.4	112.9	112.0	111.5	112.6	113.7	114.6	115.1	114.0	11
Manufactured animal feeds	120.				122.4	118.7	122.9	124.8	125. 9	132. 1	132.0		128.1	126.6	11
l commodities except farm products	107.				106.7	106. 4	106.2	106.3		106.5	106.3		106. 4	105.8	10
Manufactured animal feeds. l commodities except farm products	106.8					106. 0 101. 6	106.0 101.8			105.8 102.0	105. 5 101. 8	105. 5 102. 1	105.3 102.2	104. 7 102. 1	10
extile products and apparel Cotton products	99.				99.7	100.3		101.8 101.3		102. 5	101.8	103. 0	103. 3	102. 1	10
Wool products	102.8				103. 2	100. 3	102.9			104.7	104. 8		105. 6	106. 0	10
Wool products Manmade fiber textile products	86.		85.9		85.8		86.8	86. 9	87.1	87.1	86. 9	87.7	88. 1	89. 5	5
Silk yarns	179.				167.0	167. 0	164.5	164. 1	164. 1	166. 1	163. 2		161. 1	153. 6	13
Apparel	107.				106.7					105.7	105.4	105. 5	105.3	105.0	10
Textile housefurnishings	107.4					105. 5	105. 2		105.3	105.3			105, 2	104.4	10
Miscellaneous textile products	115.9				118.0		119.4		121.0	120.5	119.7	119.1	118.8	122.6	12
ides, skins, leather, and related products	114.8								118.0	117.9	117.3		118.7	119.7	10
Hides and skins	86.8				95.8		88.3			110.1	109.2		120.8	140.8	11
Leather	104.					110.9			116.3 121.6	116. 9 120. 9	116. 2 120. 3		117. 5 120. 1	121. 1 118. 2	10
FootwearOther leather and related products		3 121.8 111.8							114.6	114.5	114. 2	115. 1	115. 6	114. 4	10
rels and related products, and power	103 (104.5							103. 4	102. 6	102. 4	102.7	102. 6	101. 3	6
Coal	103.8					102. 6		102. 2	102.3		102. 4	101. 9	100. 6	98. 6	6
Coke	112.0							112.0	112.0	112.0	112.0	112.0	112.0	109.8	10
Gas fuels (Jan. 1958=100)	132.	132.6	132.0	131.8	134.3	135. 0	134.8	134.6	134.5	134.6	132.0		130.7	129.3	12
Electric power (Jan. 1958=100)	100.8								100.6	100.6	100.8		100.2	100.3	10
Crude petroleum	99, (98.3			98.3	98. 2	98. 2	98.1	98.1	98.1	97.5	5
Crude petroleum Petroleum products, refined Pemicals and allied products	101.0							102.4	101.9	100.3	100. 2 98. 2	101.3	101.3	99. 5 97. 8	6
Traductrial charmicals	98.3	97. 9		98.3 97.2	98. 5 97. 2	98. 8 97. 5		98. 5 97. 0	98. 5 96. 9	98. 4 96. 6	98. 2	98. 0 96. 0	97. 9 95. 9	97.8	9
Industrial chemicals Prepared paint		109.9						108.8	108.7	108.7	108. 5	107.8	107. 3		
Paint materials	91. (90.9	91.0	91.0		90.8	90.8	90.6	90.6		90. 2	90.1	8
Paint materials Drugs and pharmaceuticals Fats and oils, inedible Agricultural chemicals and chemical products	93. (94.1	94.1			94. 2	94.7	94.7	95. 0	95.0	94. 5	9
Fats and oils, inedible	78. 8			77.1	79.5	82. 9			89.1	92.3	95. 1	91.6	94.5	102.8	11
Agricultural chemicals and chemical products	101. 6					105. 2	105. 2		105.4	104.2	103.1	103.3	102.8	102.8	10
Plastic resins and materials	80, .	87.7	89.5	90.0	90.3	90.7	90.4	90.3	90.5	90.3	90.2	90.2	90.2	89.0	8
Other chemicals and allied products	108.8	108.7	108.7	108.7	108.5		108.6	107.8	107.6	107.4	107.0		106. 9	106.6	10
ubber and rubber products Crude rubber	98.8	98.2	97.8	95.8	95.8	95.8	95.9	95. 9	95.8	95.6	95.0	95. 0	94.6	94.8	9
Crude rubber	84.2	83.9	84.8	85.7	86.2	85. 9	86.5	86.5	87.1	87.6	87.6		87.4	89. 2 93. 3	9
Missellaneous with her products	104	98.7	100.0	101 0	101 5	94. 0	101 5	100.0	100 4	94. 9	93. 9 99. 3	93. 9 99. 2	93. 4 98. 9	98.8	9
whor and wood products	104.8	100.7	102.3	101. 0	101.5	101. 5	101.5	100.9	100.4	109.7	102.5	103. 0	104.8	105. 6	10
Lumber	111 6	119 0	100.1	108.3	109.7	104. 2	106.6	106.0	105.0	104.5	104. 5	105. 6	104. 8	108. 5	10
Tries and tubes. Miscellaneous rubber products. Imber and wood products. Lumber. Millwork. Plywood. Other wood products (Dec. 1966=100).	113 4	113 1	112 6	112 1	111 7	111 7	111 6	111 2	111.1	110 3	110.3		110.8	110. 0	10
Plywood	90.5	95. 7	90. 9	89. 4	87.6	87.5	87.9	87.7	89, 2	87. 3	87.4		88.1	92.8	9
Other wood products (Dec 1000 100)	101 1	101 3	101 6	102 0	102 0	100 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	100.0		1		

See footnotes at end of table.

Table D-4. Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities—Continued [1957-59=100, unless otherwise specified] ²

Commodity group					19	067						1966			nual
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1966	1968
industrial Commodities—Continued															
Pulp, paper, and allied products	104.3	104.1	104.0	104.1	103.9	103.9	103.9	103.6	103.3	103.1	103.0	103.0	103.1	102.6	99.
Pulp, paper, and products, excluding building paper	104 0	104.6	104.5	104 6	104 9	104 9	104 9	104 0	100 7	100 5	100 4	100 4	100 =	100 0	100
and board	104. 8 98. 0	98.0	98.0	104. 6 98. 0	104.3 98.0	104.3 98.0		104. 0 98. 0		103. 5 98. 0		103. 4 98. 0			
Wastepaper	76. 6	75. 4	74.6	76. 2	76.7	77.5	79.1	79.7	83. 2		90.5		98.8		
Papar	111. 2	110.9	110.9	110.9	109.6	109.5									
Paperboard	97. 3	97.3	97.3	97.3	97.3	97.3		97.3							96.
Converted paper and paperboard products	104. 9	104.8	104.6	104.7	104.9	104.9							103.0		
Building paper and board	92.1	91.4	91.3	91.5	91.5	91.7	92.2	92.3	92.4		92.7		93.0		
Metals and metal products	109.8	109.6	109.2	109.0		108.9					109.0				
Iron and steel	103.9	104.0	103.5	103.4	103.3	103.2							102.5		
Steel mill products	106. 5	106.3	105.7	105.7	105.7	105.7	105. 6				105. 3		105. 1	104.7	103
Nonferrous metals	120.7	119.4	118.9	118.6	118.7	118.9									
Metal containers	111.7	111.7	111.7	111.7	111.7	111.7	111.5								
Hardware	115.4		115. 2 110. 1	113.8	113. 0 110. 8	112.9									
Plumbing fixtures and brass fittings	110. 2 92. 9	110. 2 92. 7	92.5	110. 0 92. 6	92. 5	110.7 92.0	110. 5 92. 0	110. 5 92. 2			110. 5 93. 4	110. 5 93. 4			
Heating equipmentFabricated structural metal products	105. 7	105. 6	105.5		104.9								93. 3 104. 6		
Miscellaneous metal products	114. 1		114. 2	113.8	113.7	113. 7							112.7		
Machinery and equipment	112. 2	111. 9	111.8	111.6	111.6		111.6		111. 2		110.7				
Agricultural machinery and equipment	122. 3		122.0	121. 9	121.8	121.8			121.7		120.8				
Construction machinery and equipment	124. 3		122.4	122.1	121.9										
Metalworking machinery and equipment	124. 6		124.4	123.9	123.6	123.6		122.6			121.8		121.1	118.8	
General purpose machinery and equipment	114.4	114.0	113.6	113. 2	113.1	113.2	113.0	113.0			112.4	112. 2	111.8		
Special industry machinery and equipment (Jan.															166
1961=100)	118. 2		116.7	116.3		116.1							113.9		
Electrical machinery and equipment	101.5		101.6	101.7	101.8	101.9							99.5		
Miscellaneous machinery	109.9		109.4	109.1	109.1	108.9									
Furniture and household durables	101. 7 113. 4		101. 0 112. 8	100. 9 112. 6											98
Household furniture	112. 0		111.9	111.9							108.7	108.0			100
Commercial furnitureFloor coverings	94.8		92.6	92. 9	93. 1	93. 1	93.1	93.8	93. 9		96. 2				
Household appliances	90. 5	90.3	90.1	90. 1	90.0	89.7		89.8	89.7	89.6					89
Home electronic equipment	82. 1	81. 6	81.8	81. 8	82. 0	82.9	83, 3	83. 3			83. 8		83.8		
Other household durable goods	118. 9	118. 2	117.9	116.6											
Nonmetallic mineral products	104.9	104.7	104.5	104.2		103.8	103.9	103.8	103.7	103.6	103.3				
Flat glass	107.0	106.9	106.9	104.5			103.3	103.3				103.3	102.1		100
Concrete ingredients	106.3	106.1	106.0	106.0		105.9									
Concrete products	105.9	105.9	105.8	105.8	105.7	105.2									
Structural clay products excluding refractories.	110.7	110.7	110.4	109.9		109.7						109.3			106
Refractories	104.9	104.9		104.9		104.9		104.9	104.8						103
Asphalt roofing	95. 1	95. 1	91.8	91. 6 100. 7	88.3 100.9	88.3 102.3		94.8 102.3	94. 8 103. 5		95.7	97.6			
Gypsum products	103. 9 101. 1	100.7 101.1	100.7 101.1	101. 1	100.9	101.0						103. 5 101. 1	102. 7 101. 1	102. 4 99. 9	
Glass containers Other nonmetallic minerals	101. 1	101. 7	101.1	102. 2		102.1	102.0			101.1	101. 3	101.1	102.0		
Cransportation equipment 3	101. 9	101.7	101.0	102. 2	102. 2	102.1	102.0	101.0	101.1	101.1	101.0	101.0	102.0	101.7	101
Motor vehicles and equipment	103. 7	101.5	101.3	101.3	101.4	101.6	101.6	101.6	101.6	101.6	101.7	101.7	101.7	100.8	100
Railroad equipment (Jan. 1961=100)	104. 5	102.9	102.9	102.9								101.0			
Miscellaneous products	110.5	110. 2	110.0	109.7	109.6								107. 2		
Toys, sporting goods, small arms, ammunition	106.3		105.8												
Tobacco products	114.8		114.8	114.8											
Notions	100.8		100.8	100.8	100.8	100.8	100.8	100.8	100.8	100.8	100.8	100.8	100.8	100.5	99
Photographic equipment and supplies	113.6	111.6	111.3	110.1	110.1	110.1	110.2				109.9	109.8	108.4		
Other miscellaneous products	108.7	108.7	108.5	108.3	108.0	107.4	107.4	107.3	107. 2	107. 2	106.1	106.0	105.6	105.3	103

¹ As of January 1967, the indexes incorporated a revised weighting structure reflecting 1963 values of shipments. Changes also were made in the classification structure, and titles and composition of some indexes were changed. Titles and indexes in this table conform with the revised classification structure, and may differ from data previously published. See Wholesale Prices and Price Indexes, January 1967 (final) and February 1967 (final) for a description of the changes.

Note: For a description of the general method of computing the monthly Wholesale Price Index, see BLS Handbook of Methods for Surveys and Studies (BLS Bulletin 1458, October 1966), Chapter 11.

 $^{^2}$ As of January 1962, the indexes were converted from the former base o 1947–49=100 to the new base of 1957–59=100. Technical details and earlier data on the 1957–59 base furnished upon request to the Bureau. 3 Not available.

Table D-5. Indexes of wholesale prices for special commodity groupings 1 [1957-59=100, unless otherwise specified] ²

Commodity group					19	67						1966			nual rage
Commonty group	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1966	1965
All commodities—less farm products	96. 4 91. 6 109. 9 101. 0 104. 3 97. 9 102. 3	109. 3 111. 6 96. 1 91. 6 109. 9 103. 9 104. 3 103. 0	108. 8 111. 1 95. 6 91. 6 109. 7 104. 6 104. 3 103. 0 108. 6 92. 2 98. 8	110.7 112.0 95.5 91.3 109.7 103.3 104.3 103.0 107.0 92.2 95.2	110.3 111.4 95.9 91.3 109.7 103.1 101.6 103.0 107.0 92.1	109. 6 96. 3 91. 7 108. 7 103. 7 101. 6 103. 0 107. 2 95. 6	106. 4 108. 2 96. 7 91. 6 108. 4 101. 7 101. 6 103. 0 102. 5 95. 6 94. 0	107. 3 108. 8 97. 0 91. 6 107. 7 102. 4 101. 6 103. 0 104. 1 95. 6 94. 7	108. 5 109. 9 97. 3 91. 6 107. 5 101. 9 101. 6 100. 9 104. 1 95. 6 93. 4	109. 5 110. 6 97. 5 91. 4 107. 5 100. 3 99. 9 98. 7 102. 5 94. 8 92. 7	109.8 110.6 97.5 91.4 107.1 100.2 99.9 97.9 102.5 94.8 92.7	110. 6 110. 7 98. 0 91. 4 107. 1 101. 3 98. 1 99. 5 105. 1 94. 4	111.3 112.4 98.4 91.4 106.8 101.3 98.1 98.6 105.1 96.4 92.0	110.7 111.5 98.5 92.0 106.8 99.5 97.5 98.6 102.2 90.7 92.7	104. 105. 99. 93. 104. 95. 95. 97. 95. 90.
Lumber and wood products excluding millwork and other wood products * Special metals and metal products * Machinery and motive products Machinery and equipment, except electrical Agricultural machinery, including tractors Metalworking machinery Total tractors Industrial valves Industrial fittings Abrasive grinding wheels Construction materials	106. 5 108. 8 109. 7 119. 0 124. 3 131. 7 125. 4 122. 8 103. 0 94. 6 106. 2	5 108.6 5 107.8 7 108.6 1 118.3 1 124.1 7 131.5 1 123.7 3 122.8 1 101.5 94.6 2 106.3	107. 5 108. 5 118. 2 123. 9 131. 5 123. 7 121. 9 101. 5 94. 6	107. 4 108. 4 117. 8 123. 9 130. 6 123. 4 121. 8 102. 6 94. 6	107. 3 108. 4 117. 6 123. 8 130. 4 123. 3 121. 5 102. 6 94. 6	107. 5 108. 5 117. 6 123. 7 130. 5 123. 3 122. 7 102. 6 94. 7	107. 6 108. 5 117. 3 123. 7 129. 5 123. 0 122. 7 101. 7 94. 7	107. 7 108. 4 117. 2 123. 8 129. 2 123. 1 122. 7 101. 7 94. 7	107. 9 108. 3 117. 0 123. 7 128. 4 123. 1 122. 7 101. 7 94. 7	107.8 108.2 116.8 123.4 128.1 123.0 122.4 101.7 94.7	107. 5 108. 0 116. 4 122. 7 128. 2 122. 7 122. 1 99. 1 94. 7	107. 5 107. 7 116. 1 122. 4 127. 8 122. 3 121. 9 99. 1 94. 7	107. 2 107. 1 115. 5 120. 2 127. 2 120. 7 121. 0 100. 5	106. 7 106. 0 114. 0 120. 3 124. 1 120. 2 116. 3 95. 9 93. 9	104. 103. 110. 116. 117. 116. 105. 90. 94.

 $^{^1}$ See footnote 1, table D–4. 2 See footnote 2, table D–4. 3 Formerly titled "Lumber and wood products, excluding millwork."

 $^{^{\}rm 4}$ Metals and metal products, agricultural machinery and equipment, and motor vehicles and equipment.

Table D-6. Indexes of wholesale prices, by stage of processing and durability of product [1957-59=100] 2

Commodity group					19	067						1966		Annual	averag
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1966	1965
All commodities	106. 1	106. 2	106.1	106. 5	106.3	105.8	105.3	105. 7	106. 0	106. 2	105. 9	105. 9	106. 2	105. 9	102.
Stage of processing	-														
Crude materials for further processing	97. 9 99. 1 94. 2	99. 9 94. 3	101. 4 94. 5	104. 7 94. 6	104. 2 95. 1	103. 1 94. 7	99. 2 94. 6	101.3 95.7	102. 7 96. 5	104. 2 97. 0	97.4	102. 5 97. 6	106. 2	107. 2	98. 98. 99.
manufacturing Crude nonfood materials, except fuel, for	93, 1	93. 3	93. 5	93. 7	94.2	93. 7	93.6	94. 9	95.8	96.3	96, 8	97.0	97.7	101.8	99.
construction Crude fuel Crude fuel for manufacturing Crude fuel for nonmanufacturing	106.6 110.9 110.7 111.3	111.0 110.7	106. 0 110. 3 110. 0 110. 8	110. 2 109. 9	109.8 109.5	110.3	110. 2 109. 9	109. 4 109. 3	109.3 109.2	109.3	104. 3 109. 7 109. 6 109. 9	108. 9 108. 9	108.1 108.1	103. 9 106. 4 106. 3 106. 6	103. 103. 103. 103.
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components Intermediate materials and components for manu-	105.7	105.7	105. 4	105. 4	105. 4	105.3	105. 5	105. 5	105. 5	105.6	105.4	105.3	105.3	104.8	102.
facturing	104. 8 108. 6		104. 5 109. 9					104. 6 108. 7		104. 7 110. 1	104. 5 110. 9		104.3 111.6	104. 0 111. 3	102. 106.
facturing Intermediate materials for durable manu-	98.8	98. 4	98, 4	98. 4	98. 6	98. 9	99.1	99. 1	99.3	99.3	99. 2	99. 2	99. 5	99. 5	98.
facturing Components for manufacturing Materials and components for construction Processed fuels and lubricants Processed fuels and lubricants for manufac-	108. 4 108. 1 106. 2 101. 3	108. 0 106. 3	107.9 105.5	107. 5	107.5 104.9	107. 6 104. 8	107.9	107.9	107. 6 104. 7		107.1 104.3	104.3	105.9	106. 6 104. 9 104. 1 101. 4	104. 101. 101. 99.
turing Processed fuels and lubricants for nonmanu-	103.0	103.0	102.8	102.9	103. 5	103.7	103.6	103.7	103.7	103.6	103, 2	103.4	103. 5	102. 5	101.
facturing. Containers. Supplies. Supplies for manufacturing. Supplies for nonmanufacturing. Manufactured animal feeds. Other supplies.	98. 5 106. 6 111. 3 110. 9 110. 7 113. 2 105. 9	106. 6 111. 2 110. 8 110. 6 114. 2	106. 4 110. 8	106. 4 111. 5	106. 5 111. 3 110. 6 110. 9 115. 2	106. 6 110. 4 110. 4 109. 7 111. 6	111. 4 110. 4 111. 1 115. 9	106. 4 111. 8 110. 1 111. 7 117. 8	106. 0 111. 6 109. 7 111. 7	105. 9 112. 9	112.6 109.2 113.3 124.8	105. 2 111. 6 109. 5 111. 8 121. 2	100. 9 105. 1 111. 5 109. 5 111. 6 120. 9 103. 9	99. 4 104. 9 110. 7 108. 9 110. 7 119. 5 103. 4	97, 102, 106, 106, 105, 109, 100,
Finished goods (goods to users, including raw foods and fuels). Consumer finished goods Consumer crude foods Consumer processed foods Consumer or nondurable goods Consumer durable goods Producer finished goods for manufacturing Producer finished goods for nonmanufacturing.	108. 6 107. 2 108. 8 96. 3 111. 0 107. 8 102. 8 112. 6 116. 7 108. 6	107. 6 110. 5 100. 3 112. 4 108. 0 101. 4 111. 6 115. 9	109. 6 98. 3 111. 7	108. 7 107. 7 111. 5 104. 6 112. 7 107. 4 101. 1 111. 2 115. 4 107. 2	107. 4 110. 9 104. 4 112. 1 107. 2 101. 0 111. 2 115. 3	106. 4 108. 5 99. 9 110. 0	106. 9 97. 8 108. 6 106. 4 101. 3 110. 8 114. 7	106. 0 107. 9 100. 5 109. 2 106. 4 101. 3 110. 7 114. 5	109. 3 103. 1 110. 4 106. 3 101. 3 110. 6 114. 3	106, 6 110, 3 106, 0 111, 0 105, 8 101, 3 110, 5 114, 0	106. 6 110. 5 108. 0 110. 9 105. 5 101. 3	107. 0 111. 3 112. 7 111. 0	112. 2 108. 1 112. 8 105. 5 100. 9	106, 9 106, 4 111, 2 106, 5 112, 0 104, 8 100, 2 108, 0 111, 3 104, 6	103.6 102.8 104.8 100.2 105.2 102.8 99.6 105.4 108.0
Durability of product															
Total durable goods Total nondurable goods Total manufactures. Durable manufactures. Nondurable manufactures. Total raw or slightly processed goods Durable raw or slightly processed goods Nondurable raw or slightly processed goods	108. 7 104. 2 107. 1 109. 0 105. 3 101. 2 100. 5 101. 2	104. 8 107. 1 108. 4 105. 8 101. 9 100. 7	107, 9 104. 8 106. 8 108. 1 105. 6 102. 3 100. 3 102. 4	106. 8 107. 9	105.4	107. 5 104. 6 106. 3 107. 7 105. 0 103. 1 99. 9 103. 3	106. 2 107. 8	104. 2 106. 3 107. 7 104. 8 102. 5 102. 0	106. 4 107. 7 105. 1 103. 6	105. 2 106. 4 107. 5 105. 3 104. 7 104. 1	104. 9 106. 2 107. 2 105. 2 104. 0 103. 9	105. 1 106. 2 107. 0 105. 3 104. 7	105. 8 106. 3 106. 7 105. 8 106. 0 105. 6	106. 0 105. 6 105. 7 106. 0 105. 3 106. 5 109. 0 106. 4	103. 7 101. 5 102. 8 103. 7 101. 9 100. 7 104. 7 100. 5

¹ See footnote 1, table D-4. ² See footnote 2, table D-4.

Note: For description of the series by stage of processing, see Wholesale Prices and Price Indexes, January 1967 (final) and February 1967 (final); and by durability of product and data beginning with 1947, see Wholesale Prices and Price Indexes, 1967 (BLS Bulletin 1235, 1958).

E.—Work Stoppages

Table E-1. Work stoppages resulting from labor-management disputes ¹

	Number of	fstoppages	Workers involv	red in stoppages	Man-days idle or y	
Month and year	Beginning in month or year	In effect dur- ing month	Beginning in month or year	In effect dur- ing month	Number	Percent of estimated working time
5	4,750		3, 470, 000		38, 000, 000	0.
6	4, 985		3, 470, 000 4, 600, 000		116, 000, 000	1.
0 7	3, 693		2, 170, 000		34,600,000	
8	3,419		1,960,000		34, 100, 000	
9	3,606		3, 030, 000		50, 500, 000 38, 800, 000	
0	4,843		2,410,000		38,800,000	
1	4,737		2, 220, 000		22,900,000	
2	5, 117		3, 540, 000		59, 100, 000	
3	5, 091		2,400,000		28, 300, 000	
4	3, 468		1, 530, 000		22,600,000	
5	4, 320		2, 650, 000		28, 200, 000	
6	3,825		1,900,000		33, 100, 000	
7	3, 673		1,390,000		16, 500, 000 23, 900, 000	
8	3,694		2, 060, 000		23, 900, 000	
9	3,708		1,880,000		69, 000, 000	
0	3, 333		1, 320, 000		19, 100, 000	
1	3, 367 3, 614		1, 450, 000 1, 230, 000		16, 300, 000 18, 600, 000	
2	3, 614				16, 100, 000	
3	3, 362		941,000 1,640,000		22, 900, 000	
1 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	3, 655		1, 550, 000		23, 300, 000	
5	3, 963 4, 405		1, 960, 000		25, 400, 000	
8	4, 400		1, 900, 000		20, 100, 000	
E. Tonnony	244	404	98, 800	183,000	1,740,000	
5: JanuaryFebruary	208	393	45, 100	149, 000	1, 440, 000	
March	329	511	180,000	274, 000	1, 770, 000	
April	390	603	141,000	194, 000	1,840,000	
May	450	669	127,000	201,000	1,850,000	
June	425	677	268, 000	354, 000	2, 590, 000	
July	416	702	156, 000	334, 000	3, 670, 000	
August	388	685	109,000	229, 000	2, 230, 000	
September	345	631	155, 000	250, 000	2, 110, 000 1, 770, 000	
October	321	570	101,000	209, 000	1,770,000	
November	289	505	140,000	192, 000	1, 380, 000	
December	158	371	24, 300	75, 800	907, 000	
	238	389	113,000	140,000	1,090,000	
6: January	252	421	101,000	138,000	928, 000	
February	336	536	217 000	265, 000	1,410,000	
March April	403	614	217, 000 227, 000	392, 000	2 600 000	
May	494	720	240,000	340,000	2, 870, 000 2, 220, 000	
June	499	759	161,000	265, 000	2, 220, 000	
July	448	704	286, 000	347,000	3, 100, 000	
August	442	718	117,000	310,000	3, 370, 000	
September	422	676	132,000	226,000	1,780,000	
October	410	651	191,000	255,000	2, 190, 000	
November	288	533	126,000	234, 000	2, 150, 000	
December	173	389	49,000	158,000	1, 670, 000	
	075	440	00 000	190,000	1 270 000	
7: January ² February ²	275 325	440 465	98, 000 106, 000	151,000	1, 270, 000 1, 280, 000	
Month 2	430	575	141,000	202,000	1, 490, 000	
March 2	440	600	409,000	443, 000	2, 170, 000	
April ² May ²	535	695	255, 000	402,000	3, 900, 000	
June 2	430	670	177, 000	350, 000	4, 360, 000	
July 2	375	630	804, 000	1, 010, 000	4, 360, 000 4, 710, 000	
August 2	385	655	86,000	231, 000	2,840,000	
September 2	7.00	670	375, 000	484, 000	6, 320, 000	

¹ The data include all known strikes or lockouts involving 6 workers or more 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 1 shift in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect

or secondary effect on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

² Preliminary.

Index to Volume 90

January to December 1967

[Issues and page numbers in italics]

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Minimum Wage, The: A Preliminary Look. Sept. 26-29.

Collective Bargaining on the Farm. June iii-iv. Today's Farm Jobs and Farm Workers. Apr. 1–5.

ALGERIA

Vocational Training. Sept. 62. Unemployment. Nov. 51.

AMERICAN Federation of Teachers. The AFT in Caucus and Convention: New Style for 1967. Nov. 19-20.

AMERICAN Management Association

Personnel Conference. Papers from. Apr. 41–47. Role of Business in Society's Perfectability, The. Apr. 41–43.

What's Ahead for Labor-Management Relations. Apr. 44-47.

APPALACHIA. Opportunity and Action in Appalachia. Jan. iii-iv.

ARBITRATION

Dismissal for Off-the-Job Criminal Behavior. Nov. 21-26.

How Garnisheed Workers Fare Under Arbitration. May 1-6.

ARGENTINA

Social Security. Apr. 58. Social Welfare. Dec. 44. Wage Policy. June 63.

AUSTRALIA. Wages. Oct. 51.

AUTOMATION. (See Technological change.)

AUTOMOBILES

Seasonal Demand and Used Car Prices. Oct. 12–16. Some Factors Affecting Housing Density and Auto Ownership. Mar. 45–46.

AUTOWORKERS. UAW's Special Prebargaining Convention. July 33-35.

BARGAINING

Collective Bargaining on the Farm. June iii-iv.

112

Manpower Facts in Labor-Management Negotiations. Jan. 914.

Other Employees in the School, The: Nonteacher Bargaining. Sept. 42-44.

San Francisco Bay Area 1966 Nurses' Negotiations, The. June 8-12.

Trade Union's Response to Multinational Enterprises, The. $Dec.\ iii-iv.$

Trend to Autonomy in Collective Bargaining, The. Feb. 24-25.

Wage Changes Under 1966 Major Agreements. June 13-20.

BOTSWANA. Establishment of Advisory Board. May 50.

BRAZIL

Fringe Benefit. July 52. Scholarships. Sept. 62. Workmen's Compensation. Dec. 44–45.

BUDGET. New City Worker's Family Budget, A. Nov. 1-8.

BULGARIA. Labor Discipline. Nov. 50.

CANADA

Canadian Economy and Incomes Policy, The. Apr. 55-57. Comparative Unemployment Rates, 1964–66. Apr. 18-20. Portable Pensions. Aug. 57. Reflections on Professional Organization. Sept. 22-25. Social Security. Apr. 58.

CENTRAL America. (See also individual countries.) Labor Organizations. Nov. 50-51.

CEYLON. Land Army. June 63.

CHILE. Siesta. Feb. 57.

CHINA. Communist China-Mobilization. Jan. 58.

CIGAR manufacturing, wages in, early 1967. Dec. 47-48.

CIVIL rights. (See Minority groups.)

CIVIL servants. (See Public employment.)

COLLECTIVE bargaining. (See Bargaining.)

COLOMBIA. Social Security. Aug. 57.

COMMUNICATIONS workers wages of, late 1966. Dec. 46-47.

jitized for FRASER ps://fraser.stlouisfed.org deral Reserve Bank of St. Louis

COMPENSATION. (See Earnings.)

COMPUTER manufacturing. Skill Requirements for Computer Manufacturing. Sept. 52-54.

CONFERENCES and conventions

American Federation of Teachers. Convention, August 1967. The AFT in Caucus and Convention: New Style for 1967. Nov. 19–20.

American Management Association. Personnel conference, February 1967. Papers from. Apr. 41–47.

Farm Labor Conference, January 1967. Apr. 1–5. Industrial Relations Research Association:

—... Annual meeting, December 1966. Papers from. Feb. 23-31, Mar. 25-37.

—. Spring meeting, May 1967. Papers from. July 36-43.

International Labor Organization. The 1967 International Labor Conference, June 1967. Oct. 6–11.

McGill Conference on Human Values and Technology. 17th annual convention. Papers from. Sept. 21–25. National Education Association, July 1967. Breezes and

National Education Association, July 1967. Breezes and Freshets in the NEA. Sept. iii—iv.
United Automobile Workers. Special Prebargaining Con-

vention. July 33–35.

CONSTRUCTION

Manpower Facts in Labor-Management Negotiations. Jan. 9-14.
Seasonality and Construction. Sept. 1-8.

COST of living. (See also Indexes.)

Living Costs, Wages, and Wage Policy. June 1–17. New City Worker's Family Budget, R. Nov. 1–8.

DECISIONS, Arbitration

Dismissal for Off-the-Job Criminal Behavior. Nov. 21–26. How Garnisheed Workers Fare Under Arbitration. May 1-6.

DECISIONS, Court

General

Development of Labor Law in 1966. Feb. 12-17.

Antitrust Laws

Carrol v. American Federation of Musicians (U.S. Ct. of App.). May 55-56.

Civil Rights Act of 1964

Dent v. St. Louis–San Francisco Railway Co. (U.S. Dist. Ct.). June 67.

Evenson v. Northwest Airlines, Inc. (U.S. Dist. Ct.). July 54.

Jenkins v. United Gas Corp. (U.S. Dist. Ct.). Nov. 54. Moody v. Albemarle Paper Co. (U.S. Dist. Ct.). Dec.—Quarles v. Philip Morris, Inc. (U.S. Dist. Ct.). July 54. United States v. Local 53, International Association of Asbestos Workers (U.S. Dist. Ct.). Oct. 54–55.

Fair Labor Standards Act

State of Maryland v. Wirtz. (U.S. Dist. Ct.). Sept. 63-64.

Labor Management Relations Act

Garment Workers' Union, Local 57 v. NLRB (U.S. Ct. of App.). Apr. 60-61.
Gartner v. Soloner. (U.S. Ct. of App.). Nov. 53-54.

Harvey Aluminum, Inc. v. United Steelworkers (U.S. Dist. Ct.). June 66-67.

Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, Local 22 v. NLRB (U.S. Ct. of App.). Sept. 64–65. NLRB v. Acme Industrial Co. (U.S. Sup. Ct.). Mar.

NLRB v. Acme Industrial Co. (U.S. Sup. Ct.). Mar 53–54.

NLRB v. Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co. (U.S. Sup. Ct.). Aug. 58.

NLRB v. C. & C. Plywood Corp. (U.S. Sup. Ct.). Mar. 53.

NLRB v. Fleetwood Trailer Co., Inc. (U.S. Ct. of App.). Jan. 61.

NLRB v. Great Dane Trailers, Inc. (U.S. Sup. Ct.).

Aug. 59-60.

NLRB v. S. & H. Grossinger's, Inc. (U.S. Ct. of App.). *Apr.* 61–62.

National Woodwork Manufacturers Association v. NLRB (U.S. Sup. Ct.). June 65-66.

Overnite Transportation Co. v. NLRB. (U.S. Ct. of App.).

May 55.
Manuel Vaca v. Niles Sipes (U.S. Sup. Ct.). May 54.

Manuel Vaca v. Niles Sipes (U.S. Sup. Ct.). May 54. United Rubber Workers, Local 12 v. NLRB. (U.S. Ct. of App.). Feb. 61.

Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act

Nicholas Yanity v. Clinton Benware and International Association of Machinists (U.S. Ct. of App.). July 54-55.

National Apprenticeship Act

Gregory Electric Co., Inc. v. U.S. Department of Labor (U.S. Dist. Ct.). Oct. 53.

Railway Labor Act

Atlantic Coast Line Co. v. Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen (U.S. Dist. Ct.). Apr. 60.

Hanson v. Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Co. (U.S. Ct. of App.). Jan. 62–63.

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen v. Atlantic Coast Line Railroad (U.S. Ct. of App.). Nov. 53.

Transportation-Communication Employees Union v. Union Pacific Railroad Co. (U.S. Sup. Ct.). Feb. 59-60.

Walker v. Southern Railway Co. (U.S. Sup. Ct.). Feb. 60.

Other

Atomic Energy Commission and Idaho Nuclear Corp. (Wage Appeals Board, No. 67–6). July 55.

Avco Corp. v. Aero Lodge No. 735, International Association of Machinists (U.S. Ct. of App.). Aug. 60.
 Barceloneta Shoe Corp. v. Raymond J. Compton (U.S.

Barceloneta Shoe Corp. v. Raymond J. Compton (U.S. Dist. Ct.). Oct. 54.
George C. Cypress v. Newport News Hospital Association

(U.S. Ct. of App.). June 67-68. William Ethridge v. James A. Rhodes (U.S. Dist. Ct.).

July 53.

Illinois State Pay Association a United Mine Workers of

Illinois State Bar Association v. United Mine Workers of America (Ill. Sup. Ct.). Mar. 54-55.

New York, Board of Education of City v. Shanker and United Federation of Teachers, Local 2 (N.Y. Sup. Ct.). Dec. 49.

DECISIONS, National Labor Relations Board

Association of Western Pulp and Paper Workers, Local 171 and Donald R. Fagerness (165 NLRB No. 97). Sept. 65.

Athens TV Cable, Inc. and Communications Workers of America (160 NLRB No. 95). Feb. 60-61.

Baltimore Luggage Co., The and International Leather Goods Workers' Union (162 NLRB No. 113). Apr. 62. David Buttrick Co. and Local 380, International Brotherhood of Teamsters (167 NLRB No. 58). Dec. 49-50. Laundry, Dry Cleaning & Dye House Workers, Local 259

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Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Uranium Division and International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 1 (162 NLRB No. 48). Mar. 52–53.

Ozark Trailer, Inc. and Allied Industrial Workers, Local 770 (161 NLRB No. 48). Jan. 60-61.

Retail Clerks International Association, Local 899 and Ted R. Frame (166 NLRB No. 92). Nov. 52-53.

J. P. Stevens & Co., and Industrial Union Department,

AFL-CIO (163 NLRB No. 24). May 55. Struksnes Construction Co., Inc. and International Union of Operating Engineers, Local 49 (165 NLRB No. 102).

Thriftown, Inc. and Astra Shoe Co. (161 NLRB No. 42). Jan. 61-62.

DENMARK. Wage and Price Restraint. Jan. 58.

DISABILITY. Work Limitations and Chronic Health Problems. *Jan.* 38–41.

DISCHARGE. Garnishment as grounds for. May 1-6.

DOMINICAN Republic. Manpower. Apr. 58.

EARNINGS

General

Composition of Wages and Supplements: U.S.-Japan Comparisons. May 30-34.

Difference in Pay Between Men and Women Workers. Dec. 40-43.

Economic Effects of the 1966 Changes in the FLSA. June 21-25.

Hourly Earnings Differentials by Region and Size of City. Jan. 22–26.

Living Costs, Wages, and Wage Policy. June 1-7.

Low Earners and Their Incomes. May 35-40. New Direction and Growth in Profit Sharing, A. July

New Direction and Growth in Profit Sharing, A. July 1-8.

Overtime Hours and Premium Pay. . May 41-45.

Wage Changes Under 1966 Major Agreements. June 13-20.

Wages and Supplementary Benefits in Metropolitan Areas, 1965–66. June 48–54.

Wages in Japan and the United States. Apr. 25-28.

Specified Industries and Occupations

Earnings in Laundry and Cleaning Services, Mid-1966. Apr. 52-54.

Earnings in Motion Picture Theater Industry, April 1966. Apr. 48-51.

Earnings in the Machinery Industries, Mid-1966. Aug. 52–55.

Earnings in Wool Yarn and Broadwoven Fabric Mills, 1966. June 59-62.

Earnings of Hospital Nurses, July 1966. June 55–58. Employment and Wage Trends in Bell System Companies,

1945-65. Mar. 38-41. Salaries in Life Insurance Offices, Late 1966. Sept. 59-60.

Wage Developments in Manufacturing, 1966. Aug. 31–38. Wages in cigar manufacturing, early 1967. Dec. 47–48. Wages in Fertilizer Plants, March-April 1966. Mar. 42–44.

Wages of Communications workers, late 1966. Dec. 46-47.

Wages in Flour Mills, early 1967. Dec. 47-48.

ECONOMIC planning. (See also Guideposts.)

Beyond the Guidelines: Wage-Price Policy for 1967. Mar. 47-49. Canadian Economy and Incomes Policy, The. Apr. 55–57. Economic Effects of the 1966 Changes in the FLSA. June 21–25.

Economy in 1966, The : I. The Economic Setting. Feb. 1-4.

Education and the Wealth of Nations—A Review Essay. Mar. 21–24.

Employment Effect of Defense Expenditures, The. Sept. 9-16.

Employment Effect of State and Local Government Spending. Aug. 15-17.

Evolution of an Economist, The—A Review Essay. Feb. 18–22.

Income Guarantees: A Spectrum of Opinion. Feb. iii-iv.

Living Costs, Wages, and Wage Policy. June 1-7.

National Wage Policies in Europe and the U.S. Mar. 36-37.

Rates of Population Growth and Standards of Living. Sept. 55-58.

Trade Union Approaches to Income and Price Policy. Jan. 52-57.

EDUCATION and training

Career Expectations of Negro Women Graduates. Nov. 36-42.

Critique of Cost-Benefit Analyses of Training, A. Sept. 45-51.

Education and the Wealth of Nations—A Review Essay. Mar. 21–24.

Educational Attainment of Workers, March 1966. June 39-47.

Full Employment and Workers' Education. May 21–25. Labor Standards and Job Training in Foreign Countries. Sept. 36–41.

Oak Glen—A Training Camp for Youth. Jan. 27–30. Operational Problems of the Job Corps. Feb. 27. Opportunity and Action in Appalachia. Jan. iii–iv. Out of Uniform. II. Feb. 39–47.

EMPLOYMENT. (See also Labor force; Manpower; Unemployment.)

Decentralization of Jobs, The. May 7-13. Domestic Jobs Attributable to U.S. Exports. Dec. 12-20. Employment Effect of Defense Expenditures, The. Sept. 9-16.

Employment Effect of State and Local Government

Spending. Aug. 15-17.
Employment of High School Graduates and Dropouts in 1966. July 15-21.

Employment of School Age Youth, October 1966. Aug. 20-26.

Expanding Functions of State and Local Governments, 1965–70. July 9–14.

Factors Affecting Changes in Industry Employment. Apr. 6-12.

Full Employment and Workers' Education. May 21–25. New Evidence on Problems of Reemployment. Aug. 12–14. Short Workweeks and Underemployment. Sept 30–35. State and Local Government Manpower in 1975. Apr. 13–

17. Worker Skills in Current Defense Employment. Sept. 17-

ENGINEERS

20.

Organization of. In A Primer for a Theory of White-Collar Unionization. May 46-49.

Unionization of Engineers and Technicians. Oct. 29-35.

EQUAL employment opportunity

Discriminatory Promotion Systems. Mar. 27-28; May 53. Equal Employment Opportunity: Probing and Problems. Oct. iii-iv.

Hiring and Promotion Policies Under FEP Legislation. Feb. 53-56.

Mediation in Civil Rights Disputes. July 44-46.

Processing Employment Discrimination Cases. Mar. 25-26.

Racial Policies of American Industry, The. July 41–43. Sex and Equal Employment Rights. Aug. iii–iv.

ETHIOPIA. Technical Training. July 52.

EUROPE. (See also specific countries.)

European Economic Community. Common Market—Social Development. Jan. 58.

EEC. Economic Plan. May 50.

EFTA. Labor Problems. May 50.

Labor Standards and Job Training in Foreign Countries. Sept. 36-41.

National Wage Policies in Europe and the U.S. Mar. 36-37.

Union Action. July 51.

EXPORTS, U.S. Employment. Domestic Jobs Attributable to U.S. Exports. Dec. 12–20.

FAIR employment practices. (See Equal employment opportunity.)

FAIR labor standard.

Agricultural Minimum Wage, The: A Preliminary Look. Sept. 26–29.

Basic Provisions of the 1966 FLSA Amendments. Mar. 1-4.

Economic Effects of the 1966 Changes in the FLSA. June~21-25.

Extent of Coverage Under FLSA as Amended in 1966. Apr. 21–24. Fair Labor Standards for World Trade. Nov. 27–31.

FARMING. (See Agriculture.)

FEDERAL service. (See Public employment.)

FERTILIZER. Wages in Fertilizer Plants, March–April 1966. Mar. 42–44.

FLOUR mills, wages in, early 1967 Dec. 47-48.

FLSA. (See Fair labor standards.)

FRANCE

Adjusting Manpower Requirements to Constant Change. Oct. 36-41.

Comparative Unemployment Rates, 1964–66. Apr. 18–20. Development Areas. Dec.~45.

Manpower Adjustment. Oct. 51.

Profit Sharing. Nov. 49.

FRINGE benefits. (See Supplemental benefits.)

GARNISHMENT. How Garnisheed Workers Fare Under Arbitration. May 1-6.

GERMANY

Federal Republic

Codetermination. Aug. 56. Comparative Unemployment Rates, 1964–66. Apr. 18–20. Foreign Workers. July 51. Fringe Benefits. Nov. 49-50. Trade Union Visit. Sept. 61. Unemployment. Mar. 50; May 50. Wage Guidelines. Apr. 58-59. Wages. Aug. 56.

German Democratic Republic

Financial Aid. Jan. 58-59. Development Plan. Sept. 61.

GHANA

Employment Service. Nov. 51. Labor College. Apr. 59. Labor Legislation. July 52.

GOVERNMENT workers. (See Public employment.)

GREAT Britain. (See United Kingdom.)

GROWTH. Expanding Functions of State and Local Governments, 1965–70. July 9-14.

GUATEMALA

Labor Association. June 63. Workers' Recreation. Aug. 57.

GUIDEPOSTS. (See also Economic Planning.) Beyond the Guidelines: Wage-Price Policy for 1967. Mar. 47-49.

HEALTH

Technological Developments and Their Effects Upon Health Manpower, Jan. 1–8.
Work Limitations and Chronic Health Problems. Jan. 38–11

HONDURAS. Collective Agreement. Mar. 50.

HOSPITALS

Earnings of Hospital Nurses, July 1966. June 55–58. San Francisco Bay Area 1966 Nurses' Negotiations, The. June 8–13.

Technological Developments and Their Effects Upon Health Manpower. Jan. 1–8.

HOURS of work

New Five-Day Workweek in the Soviet Union, The. Aug. 18–19.

Overtime Hours and Premium Pay. May 41-45. Short Workweeks and Underemployment. Sept. 30-35.

HOUSING. Some Factors Affecting Housing Density and Auto Ownership. *Mar.* 45–46.

HUNGARY. Hours of Work. Oct. 52.

IMMIGRATION. Early Dimensions of the New Immigration. Apr. iii-iv.

INCOME. (See Earnings; Economic planning.)

INDEXES

Measurements of Sampling Error in the CPI. Nov. 47–48. Quality and a Pure Price Index. Mar. 16–20. Seasonal Behavior of Components in the CPI. May 14–20.

Seasonal Demand and Used Car Prices. Oct. 12–16. Shifts in the Effect of Taxes on the CPI. July 47–50.

INDIA

Commission on Labor. Apr. 59. Growth of Modern Sector. Oct. 51–52. Incomes Policy. May 50. Labor Unrest. Feb. 57.

INDONESIA

Civil Service Salaries. Oct. 52. Economic Stabilization. May 51. Government Employment. Aug. 56-57.

INDUSTRIAL growth. (See Growth.)

INDUSTRIAL Relations Research Association: Papers From Meetings.

Annual Meeting, December 1966

Defense Expenditures in Depressed Areas. Mar. 34–35. Discriminatory Promotion Systems. Mar. 27–28; May 53. Effect of Economic Change on the Michigan Labor Force, The. Mar. 29.

Means of Adjustment to Technological Displacement. Mar. 32-33.

National Wage Policies in Europe and the U.S. Mar. 36-37

Operational Problems of the Job Corps. Feb. 27.
Poverty in the Ghetto—The View From Watts. Feb. 26.
Processing Employment Discrimination Cases. Mar.

Processing Employment Discrimination Cases. Mar. 25-26.

Recent Influences on the Supply of Labor. Feb. 30-31

Recent Influences on the Supply of Labor. Feb. 30-31. Technological Displacement as a Micro Phenomenon. Mar.~30-31.

Trends in Employer Manpower Policies. Feb. 28–29. Trend to Autonomy in Collective Bargaining, The. Feb. 24–25.

Spring Meeting, May 1967

Comparison of Industrial and Race Conflict, A. July 39-40.

Maturation of the Two Movements, The. (Unionism and civil rights). July 36-38.

Racial Policies of American Industry, The. July 41-43.

INDUSTRY. (See also specific industries, by name.) Factors Affecting Changes in Industry Employment. Apr. 6-12.

INSURANCE

Organizing Gains Among Insurance Agents. May iii-iv. Salaries in Life Insurance Offices, Late 1966. Sept. 59-60.

INTERNATIONAL Labor Organization (ILO). Internanational Labor Conference of 1967. Oct 6-11.

ISRAEL

Israel-Japan: Manpower Similarities. Feb. 58. Trade Union Visit (to West Germany). Sept. 61. Unemployment. June 63.

ITALY

Agricultural Workers. Feb. 57.

Collective Bargaining Agreements. Mar. 50–51. Comparative Unemployment Rates, 1964–66. Apr. 18–20. Labor Force. Dec. 45.

JAPAN

Comparative Unemployment Rates, 1964–66. Apr. 18–20. Composition of Wages and Supplements: U.S.-Japan Comparisons. May 30–34. Government Employees. Nov. 51. Israel–Japan: Manpower Similarities. Feb. 58. Shuntō: Japanese Labor's Spring Wage Offensive. Oct. 23–28. Textile Workers. June 63–64. Trade Unions. July 51–Oct. 52.

JOB redesign. Job Redesign for Older Workers: Case Studies. Jan.~47-51.

Wages in Japan and the United States. Apr. 25-28.

JOB tenure. Job Tenure of Workers, January 1966. Jan. 31-37.

KENYA

Cooperatives. May 51. International Labor Relations. Sept. 62.

LABOR force

General

Economy in 1966, The. II. The Labor Force. Feb. 5-8. Effect of Economic Change on the Michigan Labor Force, The. Mar. 29.

Recent influences on the Supply of Labor. Feb. 30-31.

Characteristics

Adult Men Not in the Labor Force. Mar. 5–15.
Changes in Occupational Employment Over the Past Decade. Aug. 27–30.
Defense Expenditures in Depressed Areas. Mar. 34–35.
Educational Attainment of Workers, March 1966. June

39-47. Low Earners and Their Incomes. May 35-40.

Marital and Family Characteristics of Workers, March 1966. Apr. 29-36.

Reasons for Nonparticipation in the Labor Force. July

22-27.

Short Workweeks and Underemployment. Sept. 30–35. Skill Requirements for Computer Manufacturing. Sept. 52–54.

Today's Farm Jobs and Farm Workers. Apr. 1-5. Work Limitations and Chronic Health Problems. Jan. 38-41. Worker Skills in Current Defense Employment. Sept.

17-20.

Education

Educational Attainment of Workers, March 1966. June 39-47.
Employment of High School Graduates and Dropouts in 1966. July 15-21.
Employment of School Age Youth, October 1966. Aug.

20-26.

Full Employment and Workers' Education. May 21-25.

Jobseeking Behavior

Out of Uniform. I. Jan. 15-21; II. Feb. 39-47. Why the Unemployed Look for Work. Feb. 32-38.

Mobility

Multiple Jobholders

Moonlighting—An Economic Phenomenon. Oct. 17-22.

Older Workers

Job Redesign for Older Workers: Case Studies. Jan. 47–51.
Out of Uniform. I. Jan. 15–21; II. Feb. 39–47.

Youth

Employment of High School Graduates and Dropouts in 1966. July 15-21.

Employment of School Age Youth, October 1966. Aug. 20-26.

Oak Glen—A Training Camp for Youth. Jan. 27-30.

LABOR in the Economy of 1967. Dec. 1-11.

LABOR law. Development of Labor Law in 1966. Feb. 12–17.

LABOR-management relations

Development of Labor Law in 1966. Feb. 12–17. Labor-Management Relations in the Public Service. July

Manpower Facts in Labor-Management Negotiations. Jan. 9-14.

What's Ahead in Labor-Management Relations. Apr. 44-47.

LABOR organizations

Auto Workers. UAW's Special Prebargaining Convention. $July\ 33-35$.

Common Paradox: White-Collar Organization in Britain. Oct. 42–47.

Insurance Workers International Union, Organizing Gains Among Insurance Agents. May iii-iv.

Maturation of the Two Movements, The (unionism and civil rights). July 36-38.

1967 International Labor Conference. The. Oct. 6-11.
Organizing Gains Among Insurance Agents. May iii-iv.
Primer for a Theory of White-Collar Unionization, A.
May 46-49.

Steps Toward Union Mergers. Mar. iii-iv.

Teachers. The AFT in Caucus and Convention: New Style for 1967. Nov. 19-20.

Trade Union Approaches to Income and Price Policy. Jan. 52-67.

Trade Union's Response to Multinational Enterprises, The. Dec. iii-iv.

Union in Trade, A: The Retail Clerks. Nov. iii-iv.
Unionization of Engineers and Technicians. Oct. 29–35.

United Farm Workers Organizing Committee. Collective Bargaining on the Farm. June iii-iv.

LAOS. Skilled Development. Aug. 57.

LATIN America. (See also individual countries.)

Ibero-America—Manpower. Sept. 62. Labor Standards and Job Training in Foreign Countries. Sept. 36-41. Maritime Workers. Jan. 59.

Teachers Unions. Dec. 44.

LAUNDRY. Earnings in Laundry and Cleaning Services, Mid-1966. Apr. 52-54.

LEGISLATION, State

An Overview of State Labor Legislation. Dec. 21–28. Unemployment Insurance and Employment Security. Dec. 33–39. Workmen's Compensation: Administration and Provi-

sion. Dec. 29-32.

LOCKOUT. Lockout—The Other Dimension. Aug. 1-7.

LONGSHORE. (See Maritime.)

MACHINERY. Earnings in the Machinery Industries, Mid-1966. Aug. 52-55.

MALAYSIA. Industrial Relations. Nov. 51.

MANPOWER

Manpower Facts in Labor-Management Negotiations. Jan. 9-14.

Recent Influences on the Supply of Labor. Feb. 30-31. State and Local Government Manpower Needs in 1975. Apr. 13-17.

Technological Developments and Their Effects on Health Manpower. Jan. 1–8.

Trends in Employer Manpower Policies. Feb. 28-29.

MANUFACTURING

Productivity in Manufacturing. Oct. 1–5. Wage Developments in Manufacturing, 1966. Aug. 31–38.

MARITIME. Manpower Facts in Labor-Management Negotiations. Jan. 9–14.

McGILL University, Industrial Relations Centre. McGill Conference on Human Values and Technology. Sept. 21–25.

MEDIATION. Mediation in Civil Rights Disputes. July 44–46.

MEDICARE. (See Health.)

METROPOLITAN development

Decentralization of Jobs, The. May 7-13. Some Factors Affecting Housing Density and Auto Ownership. Mar. 45-46.

MILITARY

Defense Expenditures in Depressed Areas. Mar. 34–35. Out of Uniform. I. Jan. 15–21; II. Feb. 39–47.

MINIMUM wage. (See also Fair Labor Standards.)

Agricultural Minimum Wage. The: A Preliminary Look. Sept. 26–29.

Basic Provisions of the 1966 FLSA Amendments. Mar. 1-4.

Economic Effects of the 1966 Changes in the FLSA. June 21–25.

Extent of Coverage Under FLSA as Amended in 1966. Apr. 21–24.

MINORITY groups

Adjustment to Plant Closure: Planning for Transfer of Negro Workers Into a White Community. Jan. 42-46. Career Expectations of Negro Women Graduates. Nov. 36-42.

Comparison of Industrial and Race Conflict, A. July 39-40.

Discriminatory Promotion Systems. Mar. 27-28; May 53.

Equal Employment Opportunity: Probing and Problems. Oct. iii-iv.

Hiring and Promotion Policies Under FEP Legislation. Feb. 53-56.

Maturation of the Two Movements, The (unionism and civil rights). July 36–38.

Mediation in Civil Rights Disputes. July 44-46.

Poverty in the Ghetto—The View From Watts. Feb. 26. Processing Employment Discrimination Cases. Mar. 25—26.

Racial Policies of American Industry, The. July 41-43.

MOBILITY

Job Tenure of Workers, January 1966. Jan. 31–37. Occupational Mobility of Employed Workers. June 31–38.

MOONLIGHTING. (See Multiple jobholders).

MOROCCO

Societes Mutualistes. July 51–52. Statistical Training. Sept. 62.

MOTION pictures. Earnings in Motion Picture Theater Industry, April 1966. Apr. 48-51.

MULTIPLE jobholders. Moonlighting—An Economic Phenomenon. Oct. 17–22.

NATIONAL Education Association. Annual representative assembly, July 1967. Sept. iii-iv.

NEGATIVE income tax. (See Taxes.)

NEGROES. (See Minority groups.)

NEPAL. Underemployment. Nov. 51.

NETHERLANDS. Wage Policy. Mar 51.

NEW ZEALAND. Wages. Feb. 57.

NIGERIA. Trade Unions. Apr. 59.

NONWHITES. (See Minority groups.)

NURSES

Earnings of Hospital Nurses, July 1966. June 55–58. San Francisco Bay Area 1966 Nurses' Negotiations, The. June 8–12.

OCCUPATIONS

Changes in Occupational Employment Over the Past Decade. Aug. 27–30.

Occupational Classification: An Economic Approach. Feb. 48-52.

Occupational Mobility of Employed Workers. June 31–38. Skill Requirements for Computer Manufacturing. Sept. 52–54.

Variability by Skill in Cyclical Unemployment. Aug. 8-11.

OLDER workers. (See also Labor force.)

Job Redesign for Older Workers: Case Studies. Jan. 47–51.

Out of Uniform. I. Jan. 15-21; II. Feb. 39-47.

Private Pension Plan Coverage of Older Workers. Aug. 47-51.

OPERATING engineers. Manpower Facts in Labor-Management Negotiations. Jan. 9-14.

PANAMA. Vocational Training. May 51.

PENSIONS

Administration of Large Pension Plans, The. Oct. 48-50. Private Pension Plan Coverage of Older Workers. Aug. 47-51.

Terminations of Pension Plans: 11 Years' Experience. June 26-30.

POPULATION. Rates of Population Growth and Standards of Living. Sept. 55-58.

POVERTY

Decentralization of Jobs, The. May 7-13. Low Earners and Their Incomes. May 35-40. Opportunity and Action in Appalachia. Jan. iii-iv. Poverty in the Ghetto—The View From Watts. Feb. 26.

PRICES

Economy in 1966: III. Price Developments. Feb. 9–11. Seasonal Behavior of Components in the CPI. May 14–20. Seasonal Demand and Used Car Prices. Oct. 12–16.

PRODUCTIVITY

Productivity in Manufacturing. Oct. 1–5. Recent Developments in Productivity and Unit Labor Costs. May 26–29.

PROFIT sharing. New Direction and Growth in Profit Sharing, A. July 1–8.

PUBLIC employment

AFT in Caucus and Convention, The: New Style for 1967. Nov. 19–20.

Breezes and Freshets in the NEA. Sept. iii-iv.

Employment Effect of State and Local Government Spending. Aug. 15–17.

Expanding Functions of State and Local Governments, 1965-70. July 9-14.

Labor-Management Relations in the Public Service. July iii-iv.

Other Employees in the School, The: Nonteacher Bargaining. Sept. 42-44.

Reflections on Professional Organization. Sept. 22–25. State and Local Government Manpower in 1975. Apr. 13–17.

Work Stoppage and Teachers: History and Prospect. Aug. 43-46.

QUALITY change. Quality and a Pure Price Index. Mar. 16-20.

RAILROADS

Manpower Facts in Labor-Management Negotiations. Jan. 9–14.

Railroad Unemployment Insurance. Nov. 9–18.

Report of the Special Railroad Board. Nov. 43–46.

REGIONAL planning. Opportunity and Action in Appalachia. Jan. iii-iv.

REPRESENTATION. (See Bargaining.)

RETAIL Clerks. Union in Trade, A: The Retail Clerks. Nov. iii-iv.

RETIREMENT. (See Pensions.)

RUMANIA. Worktime. Sept. 61-62.

RUSSIA. (See U.S.S.R.)

SALARIES. (See Earnings.)

SEASONALITY

Seasonal Behavior of Components in the CPI. May 14-20. Seasonal Demand and Used Car Prices. Oct. 12-16. Seasonality and Construction. Sept. 1-8.

SKILLS. (See Occupations.)

SOMALE Republic. Scholarships. Aug. 56.

SOUTH Africa. Artisan Training. Oct. 52.

SOVIET Union. (See U.S.S.R.)

SPAIN

Decline in Emigration. Jan. 59. Ibero-America—Manpower. Sept. 62.

SPECIAL Labor Force Reports

Adult Men Not in the Labor Force. Mar. 5-15.

Changes in Occupational Employment Over the Past Decade. Aug. 27–30.

Educational Attainment of Workers, March 1966. June 39-47.

Employment of High School Graduates and Dropouts in 1966. July 15-21.

Employment of School Age Youth, October 1966. Aug. 20-26.

Job Tenure of Workers, January 1966. Jan. 31-37.

Low Earners and Their Incomes. May 35-40.

Marital and Family Characteristics of Workers, March 1966. Apr. 29-36.

Moonlighting—An Economic Phenomenon. Oct. 17-22. Occupational Mobility of Employed Workers. June 31-38

Overtime Hours and Premium Pay. May 41-45.

Reasons for Nonparticipation in the Labor Force. July 22–27.

Short Workweeks and Underemployment. Sept. 30-35. Why the Unemployed Look for Work. Feb. 32-38.

STATE and local governments. (See also Public employment.)

An Overview of State Labor Legislation. Dec. 21–28. Employment Effect of State and Local Government Spending. Aug. 15–17.

Expanding Functions of State and Local Governments, 1965–70. July 9–14.

State and Local Government Manpower in 1975. Apr. 13-17.

STRIKES. (See Work stoppages.)

SUPPLEMENTAL benefits

Composition of Wages and Supplements: U.S.-Japan Comparisons. May 30-34.

New Direction and Growth in Profit Sharing, A. July 1-8.

Wage Developments in Manufacturing, 1966. *Aug. 31–38*. Wages and Supplementary Benefits in Metropolitan Areas, 1965–66. *June 48–54*.

SWEDEN

Comparative Unemployment Rates, 1964–66. Apr. 18–20.

Teachers Lockout. Feb. 57–58. Wage Policy. Nov. 50.

SWITZERLAND. Foreign Workers. June 64.

TAXES

Negative Income Tax. Income Guarantees: A Spectrum of Opinion. Feb. iii-iv. Shifts in the Effect of Taxes on the CPI. July 47-50.

TEACHERS

AFT in Caucus and Convention, The: New Style for 1967. Nov. 19-20.

Breezes and Freshets in the NEA. Sept. iii-iv.

Other Employees in the School, The: Nonteacher Bargaining. Sept. 42-44.

Reflections on Professional Organization. Sept. 22–25. Work Stoppages and Teachers: History and Prospect. Aug. 43–46.

TECHNOLOGICAL change

Adjusting Manpower Requirements to Constant Change. Oct. 36-41.

Adjustment to Plant Closure. Jan. 42-46.

Impact of Change on Work and Leisure. Sept. 21–22. Means of Adjustment to Technological Displacement. Mar. 32–33.

Technological Developments and Their Effects Upon Health Manpower. Jan. 1–8.

Technological Displacement as a Micro Phenomenon. Mar. 30-31.

TELEPHONE. Employment and Wage Trends in Bell System Companies, 1945–65. Mar. 38–41.

TEXTILES. Earnings in Wool Yarn and Broadwoven Fabric Mills, 1966. *June 59–62*.

TRADE. Fair Labor Standards for World Trade. Nov. 27-31.

TRAINING. (See Education.)

TRANSPORTATION. (See also Railroads.)

Decentralization of Jobs, The. May 7–13. Factors Affecting Housing Density and Auto Ownership. Mar. 45–46.

TUNISIA. Seminar on Cooperatives. Oct. 52.

UNDEREMPLOYMENT. (See Employment; Unemployment.)

UNEMPLOYMENT

Comparative Unemployment Rates, 1964–66. Apr. 18–20. Defense Expenditures in Depressed Areas. Mar. 34–36. Full Employment and Workers' Education. May 21–25. New Evidence on Problems of Reemployment. Aug. 12–14. Short Workweeks and Underemployment. Sept. 30–35. Variability by Skill in Cyclical Unemployment. Aug. 8–11.

Why the Unemployed Look for Work. Feb. 32-38.

UNEMPLOYMENT insurance

Lockout—The Other Dimension. Aug. 1-7.
Railroad Unemployment Insurance. Nov. 9-18.
Unemployment Insurance and Employment Security.
Dec. 33-39.

UNIONS. (See Labor organizations; specific unions.)

UNIT labor cost

Productivity in Manufacturing. Oct. 1-5.

Recent Developments in Productivity and Unit Labor Costs. May 26-29.

UNITED Kingdom

Brain Drain. Mar. 51.

Codetermination. Feb. 58. Common Paradox: White-Collar Organization in Britain. Oct. 42-47.

Comparative Unemployment Rates, 1964-66. Anril 18-20.

Dock Labor, Dec. 49.

Freeze Extended. Feb. 58. Productivity. Apr. 59; Nov. 45. Retraining. Mar. 51.

Social Benefits. Sept. 61.

U.S.S.R.

Economic Statistics. May 51. Living Conditions. Dec. 45.

New Five-Day Workweek in the Soviet Union, The. Aug. 18-19.

Wage Gap. Mar. 51.

Western Influences on the U.S.S.R.'s New Incentives Systems. Apr. 37-40.

VIETNAM

South Viet Nam Allowances. June 64.

South Viet Nam-Minimum Wages. Dec. 45.

Trade Unions. Sept. 62.

Vietnamese Labor Force in Transition, The. Nov. 32-35.

WAGE policy. (See Economic planning.)

WAGES. (See Earnings.)

WHITE-COLLAR

Common Paradox: White-Collar Organization in Britain. Oct. 42-47.

Primer for a Theory of White-Collar Unionization, A. May 46-49.

WOMEN

Career Expectations of Negro Women Graduates. Nov.

Difference in Pay Between Men and Women Workers. Dec. 40-43.

Sex and Equal Employment Rights. Aug. iii-iv. Women College Graduates 7 Years Later. July 28-32.

WOOL. Earnings in Wool Yarn and Broadwoven Fabric Mills, 1966. June 59-62.

WORK stoppages

Aug. 43-46.

Lockout—The Other Dimension. Aug. 1-17. Review of Work Stoppages During 1966, A. Aug. 39-42. Work Stoppages and Teachers: History and Prospect.

WORKMEN'S Compensation. Workmen's Compensation: Administration and Provision. Dec. 29-32.

WORKWEEKS. (See Hours of work.)

YOUTH

Employment of High School Graduates and Dropouts in 1966. July 15-21.

Employment of School Age Youth, October 1966. Aug.

Oak Glen-A Training Camp for Youth. Jan. 27-30.

DEPARTMENTS (regular features)

Book Reviews and Notes. Each issue. See list of Book Reviews, by author, pp. 121-122 of this index.

Chronology of Recent Labor Events. Each issue except January.

Communications. March and May.

Decisions in Labor Cases, Significant. Each issue. See list of case citations under Decisions, Court and Decisions, National Labor Relations Board, p. 113-114 of this index.

Foreign Labor Briefs. Each issue. Industrial Relations, Developments in. Each issue.

Issue in Brief. Each issue except March, September.

Labor Month in Review. Each issue.

Major Agreements Expiring in (following month). May through December.

Statistics, Current Labor. Each issue.

STATISTICAL SERIES

(Most recent 13 months and two annual averages. Each issue except where otherwise stated.)

Consumer and wholesale prices:

Consumer Price Index, U.S. City average for urban wage earners and clerical workers (including single workers) all items, groups, subgroups, and special groups of items. Table D-1.

U.S. and selected areas for urban wage earners and clerical workers (including single workers).

Table D-3.

U.S. city average for urban wage earners and clerical workers, selected groups, subgroups, and special groups of items, seasonally adjusted. Table

Indexes of wholesale prices. By group and subgroup

of commodities. Table D-4.

—. For special commodity groupings. Table D-5. By stage of processing and durability of product. Table D-6

Earnings and hours:

Average hourly earnings excluding overtime of production workers in manufacturing, by major industry group. Table C-3, Jan.-May. Table C-4, June-Dec.

Average weekly hours, seasonally adjusted, of production workers in selected industries. Table C-2,

Jan.-May. Table C-3, June-Dec.

Average weekly overtime hours of production workers in manufacturing, by industry. Table C-4,

Jan.-May. Table C-5, June-Dec.

Gross and spendable average weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls in current and 1957-59 dollars. Table C-2, June -Dec.

Gross and spendable average weekly earnings of production workers in manufacturing. Table C-6.

Jan.-May.

Gross hours and earnings of production workers, by industry. Table C-1.

Indexes of aggregate weekly man-hours and payrolls in industrial and construction activities. Table C-5, Jan.-May. Table C-6, June-Dec.

Employment:

Employed persons, by age and sex, seasonally adjusted. Table A-4.

Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry. Table A-9.

Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and selected groups, seasonally adjusted. Table A-11.

Employment status, by color, sex, and age, seasonally adjusted. Table A-7, Jan., Feb., May, Aug., Nov. Full- and part-time status of the civilian labor force,

not seasonally adjusted. Table A-6.

Production or nonsupervisory workers in nonagricultural establishments, by industry. Table A-10.

Production workers in manufacturing industries, by major industry group, seasonally adjusted. Table

Rates of unemployment, by age and sex, seasonally adjusted. Table A-3.

Seasonally adjusted rates of unemployment. Table

Summary employment and unemployment estimates, by age and sex, seasonally adjusted. Table A-1.

Total employment and unemployment rates, by occupation, seasonally adjusted. Table A-8, Jan., Feb., May, Aug., Nov.

Unemployed persons, by duration of employment, seasonally adjusted. Table A-5.

Unemployment insurance and employment service program operations. Table A-13.

Labor turnover rates, by major industry group. Table B-1.

Work stoppages resulting from labor-management disputes. Table E-1.

BOOK REVIEWS (listed by author of book)

Almon, Clopper, Jr. The American Economy to 1975. June 80-81.

Baitsell, John M. Airline Industrial Relations: Pilots and Flight Engineers. Mar. 67-86.

Barlow, Robin, Harvey E. Brazer, James N. Morgan. Economic Behavior of the Affluent. May 71.

Bauer, Raymond A., ed. Social Indicators. Apr. 72-73. Baumol, William J. and William G. Bowen. Performing Arts: The Economic Dilemma. Mar. 68-69.

Beeby, C. E. The Quality of Education in Developing Countries. Mar. 21-24.

Belitsky, A. Harvey and Harold L. Sheppard. The Job Hunt. Mar. 67.

Bell, Carolyn S. Consumer Choice in the American Economy. Oct. 67-68. Bennis, Warren G. Changing Organizations. May 71.

Bergson, Abram. Essays in Normative Economics. Jan.

Blackman, John L., Jr. Presidential Seizures in Labor Disputes. Dec. 61-62.

Bowen, Howard R., and Garth L. Mangum, eds. Automation and Economic Progress. Oct. 66-67.

Bowen, William G., and William J. Baumol. Performing The Economic Dilemma. Mar. 68-69. Arts:

Brazer, Harvey E., Robin Barlow, James N. Morgan. Economic Behavior of the Affluent. May 17.

Brembeck, Cole S., and John W. Hanson, eds. Education and the Development of Nations. Feb. 75-76.

Briggs, Vernon M., Jr. and F. Ray Marshall. The Negro and Apprenticeship. Dec. 60.

Britt, Steuart Henderson. Consumer Behavior and the Behavioral Sciences. Jan. 76.

Burke, John G., ed. The New Technology and Human Values. Jan. 70-71.

Cohen, Eli E., and Louise Kapp. Manpower Policies for Youth. Apr. 73.

Crispo, John. International Unionism. May 70.

Crispo, John H. G., ed. Industrial Relations: Challenges and Responses. Jan. 72-73.

Dickson, William J., and F. J. Roethlisberger. Counseling in an Organization: A Sequel to the Hawthorne Researches. Apr. 71.

Douglas, Paul. America in the Market Place. Jan. 72. Drachkovitch, Milorad M., ed. Marxist Ideology in the Con-

temporary World-Its Appeals and Paradoxes. Jan. 74. Eggert, Gerald G. Railroad Labor Disputes. Dec. 62.

Galbraith, John Kenneth. The New Industrial State. Nov. 66-67.

Golde, Roger A. Thinking With Figures in Business: Techniques for Improving Your "Number Sense." Feb. 74.

Goodman, Leonard H., ed. Economic Progress and Social Welfare. Mar. 66.

Gottheil, Fred M. Marx's Economic Predictions. Sept. 78-

Green, Christopher. Negative Taxes and the Poverty Prob-

lem. Nov. 64-65. Hanson, John W., and Cole S. Brembeck, eds. Education and the Development of Nations. Feb. 75-76.

Heilbroner, Robert L. The Limits of American Capitalism. Jan. 74-75.

Heller, Walter W. New Dimensions of Political Economy. Feb. 73-74.

Herzberg, Frederick. Work and the Nature of Man. Jan. 73.

Holland, Daniel M. Private Pension Funds: Projected Growth. Feb. 73.

Hoos, Ida R. Retraining the Work Force: An Analysis of Current Experience, Sept. 77

Johnson, Harry G. Economic Policies Toward Less Developed Countries. July 66-67.

Kalachek, Edward D., Richard P. Nelson, Merton J. Peck. Technology, Economic Growth and Public Policy. Oct. 66-67.

Kapp, Louise, and Eli E. Cohen. Manpower Policies for Youth. Apr. 73.

Kindleberger, Charles P. Europe's Postwar Growth-The Role of Labor Supply. Aug. 74.

Korman, Gerd. Industrialization, Immigrants, and Americanizers: The View From Milwaukee, 1866-1921. Aug. 72-73.

Krislov, Samuel. The Negro in Federal Employment: The Quest for Equal Opportunity. Dec. 60-61.

Krupp, Sherman Roy, ed. The Structure of Economic Science. Jan. 71.

Lekachman, Robert. The Age of Keynes. Jan. 69.

Leontief, Wassily. Essays in Economics: Theories and Theorizing. Apr. 71-72.

Levinson, Harold M. Determining Forces in Collective

Wage Bargaining. May 69.
Lieberman, Myron, and Michael H. Moskow. Collective Negotiations for Teachers: An Approach to School Administration. Aug. 74-75.

Mangum, Garth L., and Howard R. Bowen, eds. Automation and Economic Progress. Oct. 66-67.

Marshall, F. Ray, and Vernon M. Briggs, Jr. The Negro and Apprenticeship. Dec. 60.

Marshall, Howard D. The Great Economists: A History of Economic Thought. Sept. 79-80.

McLaughlin, John. Information Technology and Survival of the Firm. July 68.

Moley, Raymond and Eliot A. Rosen. The First New Deal. June 82.

Moore, John R., ed. The Economic Impact of TVA. Sept. 77-78.

Morgan, James N., Robin Barlow, Harvey E. Brazer. Economic Behavior of the Affluent. May 71.

Moskow, Michael H., and Myron Lieberman. Collective Negotiations for Teachers: An Approach to School Administration. Aug. 74-75.

Munts, Raymond. Bargaining for Health: Labor Unions, Health Insurance, and Medical Care. Oct. 65-66.

Musgrave, P. W. Technical Change, the Labour Force, and Education: A Study of the British and German Iron and Steel Industries, 1860–1964. Nov. 65–66.

Myers, Charles A., ed. The Impact of Computers on Management. Oct. 68-69.

Nelson, Richard P., Merton J. Peck, Edward D. Kalachek. Technology, Economic Growth and Public Policy. Oct. 66-67.

North, Douglass C. Growth and Welfare in the American Past. Mar. 66.

Pechman, Joseph A. Federal Tax Policy. Feb. 75.

Peck, Merton J., Richard P. Nelson. Edward D. Kalachek. Technology, Economic Growth and Public Policy. Oct.

Rico, Leonard. The Advance Against Paperwork: Computers, Systems, and Personnel. Oct. 68-69.

Roberts, Harold. Roberts Dictionary of Industrial Relations. July 65-66.

Robbins, Lord. The University in the Modern World. Mar. 21-24.

Robinson, E. A. G., and J. E. Vaizey. The Economics of Education: Proceedings of a Conference Held by the International Economic Association. Mar. 21-24.

Roethlisberger, F. J. and William J. Dickson. Counseling in an Organization: A Sequel to the Hawthorne Researches. Apr. 71.

Rosen, Eliot A., and Raymond Moley. The First New Deal. June 82.

Rostow, W. W. The Dynamics of Soviet Society. Nov. 68. Sheppard, Harold L., and A. Harvey Belitsky. The Job Hunt. Mar. 67.

Sloane, Arthur A., and Fred Witney. Labor Relations. Oct 66.

Stiglitz, Joseph E. The Collected Scientific Papers of Paul A. Samuelson. Feb. 18-22

Thompson, James D. Organizations in Action: Social Science Bases of Administrative Theory. Sept. 79.

Trimm, John H., W. Lloyd Warner, Darah B. Unwalla, eds. The Emergent American Society: Large Scale Organizations. Nov. 67-68.

Tyler, Gus. The Labor Revolution. July 67-68.

Ulman, Lloyd. Challenges to Collective Bargaining-The American Assembly, *June 81–82*. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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ganizations. Nov. 67-68. Vaizey, J. E., and E. A. G. Robinson. The Economics of Education: Proceedings of a Conference Held by the International Economic Association, Mar. 21-24

Warner, Kenneth O. Collective Bargaining in the Public Service: Theory and Practice. July 65.

Warner, W. Lloyd, Darah B. Unwalla, John H. Trimm, eds. The Emergent American Society; Large-Scale Organizations. Nov. 67-68.

Witney, Fred, and Arthur A. Sloane. Labor Relations.

Oct. 66. Wolfbein, Seymour L. Education and Training for Full Employment. Nov. 64.

Wolfson, Murray. A Reappraisal of Marxian Economics. Jan. 74.

Woodruff, William. Impact of Western Man: A Study of Europe's Role in the World Economy, 1750-1960. Aug.

Wooton, Graham. Workers, Unions and the State. Aug. 72.

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Abersold, John R. Book review. June 81-82. Allen, Russell. Book review. Aug. 74-75. Ambre, Ago. Book review. Feb. 74.

Bain, George S. Common Paradox: White-Collar Organization in Britain. Oct. 42-47.

Barbash, Jack. Book review. May 71. Barkin, Solomon. Book review. Oct. 66-67.

Barrett, Jerome T. Mediation in Civil Rights Disputes. July 44-46.

Barth, Peter S. The Effect of Economic Change on the Michigan Labor Force. Mar. 29.

Bauer, Frederick L. Earnings in the Machinery Industries, Mid-1966. Aug. 52-55.

Becker, Walter G. Book review. Jan. 71.

Beier, Emerson H. Terminations of Pension Plans: 11 Years' Experience. June 26-30.

Bernstein, Irving. A Comparison of Industrial and Race Conflict. July 39-40.

Biderman, Albert D., and Laure M. Sharpe, Out of Uniform: I, Jan. 15-21; II, Feb. 39-47.

Blum, Albert A. Book review. July 67-68.

Blumrosen, Alfred W. Processing Employment Discrimination Cases. Mar. 25–26.

Bond, Deborah T. An Overview of State Legislation. Dec. 21-28.

Briant, Peter C. Reflections on Professional Organization. Sept. 22-25.

Brooks, George W. Book review. July 65-66.

Bullock, Paul. Poverty in the Ghetto-The View From Watts. Feb. 26: book review. Nov. 64.

Bush, Joseph C. Earnings in Laundry and Cleaning Services, Mid-1966. Apr. 52-54.

and L. Earl Lewis. Employment and Wage Trends in Bell System Companies. Mar. 38-41.

Cain, Glen, W. Lee Hansen, Burton A. Weisbrod. Occupational Classification: An Economic Approach. Feb. 48-52.

Caramela, Edward J. Earnings in Wool Yarn and Broadwoven Fabric Mills, 1966. June 59-62.

Chamberlain, Neil W. The Role of Business in Society's Perfectability. Apr. 41-43. Chapman, Jane R. Oak Glen—A Training Camp for

Youth. Jan. 27-30.

Cohen, Malcolm S., and William H. Gruber. Variability by Skill in Cyclical Unemployment. Aug. 8-11.

Day, Virgil B. What's Ahead for Labor-Management Relations: The Management Point of View. Apr. 45-46. Derber, Milton. Book review. Apr. 71.

Dix, Keith. Book review. May 69.

Doeringer, Peter B. Discriminatory Promotion Systems. Mar. 27-28; May 53.

Doody, Francis S. Book review. Sept. 77-78.
Douty, H. M. Living Costs, Wages, and Wage Policy.

June 1-7; The 1967 International Labor Conference. Oct. 6-11; book review, Jan. 69.

Douty, Kenneth. Book review. May 70. Drotning, John T. Book review. Oct. 68-69.

Enarson, Harold L. Education and the Wealth of Nations. Mar. 21-24.

Engen, Gunnar. A New Direction and Growth in Profit Sharing. July 1-8.

Evans, Robert, Jr. Shuntō: Japanese Labor's Spring Wage Offensive. Oct. 23-28.

Falleder, Arnold. Book review. Aug. 72-73.

Fisher, Robert W. How Garnisheed Workers Fare Under Arbitration. May 1-6; book review. Dec. 60. Labor in the Economy of 1967. Dec. 1-11. Folk, Hugh. Book review. Aug. 74.

Fuchs, Victor R. Hourly Earnings Differentials by Region and Size of City. Jan. 22-26.

Fullerton, Howard N. A Review of Work Stoppages During 1966. Aug. 39-42.

Gavett, Thomas A. Quality and a Pure Price Index. Mar. 16-20.

Gekker, Paul. Book review. Nov. 68.

Glass, Ronald W. Work Stoppages and Teachers: History and Prospect. Aug. 43-46.

Goode, Bill. Book review. Jan. 72-73; Nov. 67-68.

Goodman, Elsie K. The Administration of Large Pension Plans. Oct. 48-50.

Gottlieb, Bertram. Book review. Jan. 73.

Gray, Irwin. Defense Expenditures in Depressed Areas. Mar. 34-35.

123

Greenspan, Harry. Skill Requirements for Computer Manufacturing. Sept. 52-54.

Grimes, Andrew J., and Vincent Lombardi. A primer for a Theory of White-Collar Unionization. May 46-49.

Groom, Phyllis. Today's Farm Jobs and Farmworkers, April 1–5; A New City Worker's Family Budget. Nov.

Gruber, William H., and Malcolm S. Cohen. Variability by Skill in Cyclical Unemployment. Aug. 8–11.

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Hansen, W. Lee, Glen Cain, Burton D. Weisbrod. Occupational Classification: An Economic Approach. Feb. 48-

Hardin, Einar. Full Employment and Workers' Education. May 21-25.

Harvey, Curtis E. Book review. Sept. 79-80.

Henle, Peter. Book reviews. Feb. 73-74; Nov. 66-67.

Hickey, Joseph A. Unemployment Insurance and Employment Security. Dec. 33-39. Hilaski, Harvey. Labor Standards and Job Training in

Foreign Countries. Sept. 36-41.

Hodge, Claire C., and James R. Wetzel. Short Workweeks and Underemployment. Sept. 30-35.

Hoffman, Kenneth J. Wages and Supplementary Benefits in Metropolitan Areas. June 48-54

Holland, Rosa A., and Arthur F. Neef. Comparative Unemployment Rates, 1944-66. Apr. 18-20.

Holland, Susan S. Adult Men Not in the Labor Force. Mar. 5-15.

Hoyle, Kathryn D. Why the Unemployed Look for Work. Feb. 32-38

Jacobs, Eva E., and Ronald E. Kutscher. Factors Affecting Changes in Industry Employment. Apr. 6-12.

Jaffe, A. J. Book review. Feb. 75-76.

Johnson, Florence C. Workmen's Compensation: Administration and Provisions. Dec. 29-32.

Julian, Bernadette S. The AFT in Caucus and Convention: New Style for 1967. Nov. 19-20.

Kain, John F. Some Factors Affecting Housing Density and Auto Ownership, Mar. 45-46.

Karlin, Jack I. Economic Effects of the 1966 Changes in the FLSA. June 21-25.

Kassalow, E. M. National Wage Policies in Europe and the U.S. Mar. 36-37.

Kelly, Matthew A. The Trend to Autonomy in Collective Bargaining. Feb. 24-25.

Kleingartner, Archie. Unionization of Engineers and Technicians. Oct. 29-35.

Kocin, Susan. Basic Provisions of the 1966 FESA Amendments. Mar. 1-4

Koplin, H. T. Book review. Apr. 71-72.

Kossoris, Max D. The San Francisco Bay Area 1966 Nurses' Negotiations. June 8-12.

Koziara, Karen Shallcross. The Agricultural Minimum Wage: A Preliminary Look. Sept. 26-29.

Kutscher, Ronald, and Eva E. Jacobs. Factors Affecting Changes in Industry Employment. Apr. 6-12.

Landay, Donald M. Private Pension Plan Coverage of Older Workers. Aug. 47-51.

Leiter, Robert D. Book review, Jan. 70-71.

Leonard, John W. Dismissal for Off-the-Job Criminal Behavior. Nov. 21-26.

Levine, Solomon B. Book review. July 66-67.

Levitan, Sar A. Operational Problems of the Job Corps. Feb. 27.

Lewis, Hyman L. The Economy in 1966: I. The Economic Setting. Feb. 1-4.

Lewis, L. Earl, and Joseph C. Bush. Employment and Wage Trends in Bell System Companies. Mar. 38-41.

Lewis, Willard A. Lockout-The Other Dimension. Aug. 1-7.

Lieberman, Myron. Book review. July 65.

Lipsky, David. Book review. May 71.

Livernash, E. Robert. Trends in Employer Manpower Policies. Feb. 28-29.

Lombardi, Vincent, and Andrew J. Grimes. A Primer for a Theory of White-Collar Unionization. May 46-49.

Lunden, Leon E. Book review. Mar. 68-69.

Madden, Carl H. Book review. Mar. 66.

Mark, Jerome A., and Martin Ziegler. Recent Developments in Productivity and Unit Labor Costs. May 26-29. Martin, Edward C. Extent of Coverage Under FLSA as Amended in 1966. Apr. 21-24.

McClurg, Donald J. Book review. Oct. 66.

McKersie, Robert B. The Maturation of the Two Movements (unionism and civil rights). July 36-38.

McNally, Gertrude Bancroft. The Economy in 1966: II. The Labor Force. Feb. 5-8.

Mcnulty, Donald J. Differences in Pay Between Men and Women Workers. Dec. 40-43.

Meade, J. E. Rates of Population Growth and Standards of Living. Sept. 55-58.

Miernyk, William H. Book review. June 80-81.

Miller, Glenn W. Book reviews. Jan. 72; Oct. 65-66.

Miller, Richard U. Book review. Apr. 73.

Mincer, Jacob. Recent Influences on the Supply of Labor. Feb. 30-31.

Moore, John R. Book review. Apr. 72-73. Myers, Robert J. Book review. Feb. 73.

Myers, Robert J., and Sol Swerdloff. Seasonality and Construction. Sept. 1-8.

Nash, Edmund. Western Influences on the USSR's New Incentives System. Apr. 37-40; The New Five-Day Workweek in the Soviet Union. Aug. 18-19.

Neef, Arthur F., and Rosa A. Holland. Comparative Unemployment Rates, 1964-66. Apr. 18-20.

Newman, Dorothy K. The Decentralization of Jobs. May 7-13.

Northrup, Herbert R. The Racial Policies of American Industry. July 41-43.

Norwood, Janet L. Wages in Japan and the United States, Apr. 25-28; Composition of Wages and Supplements: U.S.-Japan Comparison, May 30-34. Nove, A. Book review. Jan. 69-70.

O'Connor, Charles M. Earnings in Motion Picture Theatre

Industry, April 1966. Apr. 48-51. Oliver, Richard P. The Employment Effect of Defense Expenditures. Sept. 9-16.

Papier, William, Book review, Mar. 67.

Perrella, Vera C. Low Earners and Their Incomes. May 35-40; Employment of School Age Youth, October 1966. Aug. 20-26.

Pichler, Joseph A. Means of Adjustment to Technological Displacement. Mar. 32-33.

Raskin, A. H. What's Ahead for Labor-Management Relations: The Public Point of View. Apr. 47.

Ravner, Pearl C. The Economy in 1966: III. Price Developments. Feb. 9-12.

Rehmus, Charles M. Book reviews, Jan. 74-75; Aug. 72; Dec. 61-62.

Riche, Martha F. Railroad Unemployment Insurance, Nov. 9-18.

Robinson, Jerald F. Book review. Nov. 64-65.

Rosenfeld, Carl, and Elizabeth Waldman. Work Limitations and Chronic Health Problems. Jan. 38-41.

Ross, Philip. Book review. Mar. 67-68.

Rothberg, Herman J. Job Redesign for Older Workers: Case Studies. Jan. 47-51.

Routh, Guy. The Evolution of an Economist. Feb. 18-22. Roxon, Daniel. Domestic Jobs Attributable to U.S. Exports. Dec. 12-20.

Royse, John A. Shifts in the Effect of Taxes on the CPI. July 47-50.

Ruben, George. Wage Developments in Manufacturing, 1966. Aug. 31-38.

Rutzick, Max A. Worker Skills in Current Defense Employment. Sept. 17-20.

Ryscavage, Paul M. Changes in Occupational Employment Over the Past Decade. Aug. 27-30.

Saben, Samuel. Occupational Mobility of Employed Workers. June 31-38.

Schmidt, Charles T., Jr. Book review. Dec. 62. Schweitzer, S. O. New Evidence on Problems of Reemployment. Aug. 12-14. Schwenger, Robert B. Fair Labor Standards for World

Trade. Nov. 27-31.

Scott, Charles E., Jr. Wages in Fertilizer Plants, March-April 1966, Mar. 42-44; Salaries in Life Insurance Offices, Late 1966. Sept. 59-60.

Seligman, Ben B. Book review. Sept. 77.

Sewell, David O. A Critique of Cost-Benefit Analyses of Training. Sept. 45-51. Sharpe, Laure M., and Albert D. Biderman. Out of Uni-

form: I, Jan. 15-21; II, Feb. 39-47.

Sherman, Louis. What's Ahead for Labor-Management Relations: The Labor Point of View, Apr. 44-45.

Shils, Edward B., and C. Taylor Whittier. The Other Employees in the School: Nonteacher Bargaining. Sept.

Skotzko, Eugene. Book review. Jan. 74. Smelker, Mary W. Book review. Feb. 75.

Smith, Gresham C. Development of Labor Law in 1966. Feb. 12-17.

Stambler, Howard V. State and Local Government Manpower in 1975. Apr. 13-17.

Stein, Robert L. Reasons for Nonparticipation in the Labor Force. July 22-27.

Stelluto, George L. Earnings of Hospital Nurses, July 1966. June 55-58.

Stern, James L. Adjustment to Plant Closure. Jan. 42-

Striner, Herbert S. Technological Displacement as a Micro

Phenomenon. *Mar. 30–31*. Sturm, Herman M. Technological Developments and their Effects Upon Health Manpower. Jan. 1-8.

Sturmthal, Adolf. Book review. Aug. 73-74. Sultan, Paul. Book review. Sept. 78-79.

Swerdloff, Sol. Manpower Facts in Labor-Management Negotiations. Jan. 9-14.

Swerdloff, Sol and Robert J. Myers, Seasonality and Construction, Sept. 1-8.

Talbot, Joseph E., Jr. Wage Changes Under 1966 Major Agreements. June 13-20.

Tillery, Winston, L. UAW's Special Prebargaining Convention. July 33-35.

Unger, Edward D. Book review. June 82. Ury, Claude. Book review. Dec. 60-61.

Van Auken, Kenneth G., Jr. Book review, Sept. 79.

Wakefield, Joseph C. Expanding Functions of State and Local Governments, 1965-70. July 9-14; Employment Effect of State and Local Government Spending, Aug. 15-17.

Waldman, Elizabeth. Marital and Family Characteristics of Workers, March 1966. Apr. 29-36; Employment of High School Graduates and Dropouts in 1966. July 15-21.

and Carl Rosenfeld. Work Limitations and Chronic Health Problems. Jan. 38-41.

Weiner, Herbert E. Book review. Nov. 65-66.

Weisbrod, Burton A., Glen Cain, W. Lee Hansen. Occupational Classification: An Economic Approach. Feb.

Wells, Jean A. Women College Graduates 7 Years Later. July 28-32.

Wetzel, James R. Overtime Hours and Premium Pay. May 41-45.

-and Claire C. Hodge. Short Workweeks and Under-

employment. Sept. 30-35.

Whittier, C. Taylor, and Edward B. Shils. The Other Employees in the School: Nonteacher Bargaining. Sept. 42-44.

Wilensky, Harold L. Impact of Change on Work and Leisure. Sept. 21-22.

Wilkerson, Marvin. Problems of Sampling Error in the

CPI. Nov. 47-48.
Wood, W. Donald. Book review. July 68. Wotruba, Thomas R. Book review. Jan. 75.

Ziegler, Martin. Productivity in Manufacturing. Oct. 1-5.
——and Jerome A. Mark. Recent Developments in Productivity and Unit Labor Costs. May 26-29.

Zaremba, Joseph. Book review. Oct. 67-68.

Zuzik, Michael B. The Vietnamese Labor Force in Transition. Nov. 32-35.

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