## SURUVEY ©T

## CURRENT

## BUSINTSS



## U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE office of business economics

## SURVEY DF CURRENT BUSINESS

## Vol. 32

MAY 1952

## Contents

THE BUSINESS SITUATION
PAGEReview of National Income and Product in the FirstQuarter of 19523
SPECIAL ARTICLES
Labor Income in the Postwar Period ..... 7
Foreign Aid in 1951 ..... 14
International Exchange of ServicesA \$3-Billion Two-Way United States Market18
MONTHLY BUSINESS STATISTICS ..... S-1 to S-40
Statistical Index Inside Back Cover

Published by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Charles Sanfer, Secretary. Office of Business Economics, M. Joseph Meeran, Director. Subscription price, including weelly statistical supplement, is $\$ 3.25$ a year; Foreign, $\$ 4.25$ Single copy, 30 cents. Send remittances to any Department of Commerce Field Office or to the Superintendent of Docu. ments, United States Government Printing Office, $\boldsymbol{F}^{\boldsymbol{F}}$ ashington 25, D. C. Special subscription arrangements, including changes of address, should be made directly with the Superintendent of Dociements. Make checks payable to Treasurer of the United States.

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE FIELD SERVICE

| Albaquerque, N. Mex, 203 W. Gold Aro. | Momphis 3, Tena. 229 Federal Bldg. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Atlanta 3, Ga, 86 Forsyth St. NW. | Miarai 32, Fla. <br> 36 NE . First St. |
| Baltizore 2, Md. 200 E. Lexington St. | Milwaukee 2, Wis. 207 E. Michigan St. |
| Boston 9, Mase. 40 Broad St. | Minneapolis 2, Minn. 607 Marquette Ave. |
| Buffalo 3, N. Y. <br> 117 Ellicott St. | Mobile 10, Ala. 109-13 St. Joseph St. |
| Butte, Mont. 306 Federal Bldg. | New Orleans 12, La. 333 St . Charlea Ave. |
| Charleston 4, S. C. Area 2, <br> Sergeant Jasper Bidg. | New Yors $36, \mathrm{~N} . \mathrm{Y}$. 2 West 43 d St. |
| Cheyenne, Wyo. 308 Federal Office Blds. | Olahoma City 2, Okla, 114 N. Broadway |
| Chieago 1, III. 221 N. LaSalle St. | Omaha, Nebr. $403 \text { So. } 15 \mathrm{th} \mathrm{St}$ |
| Cincinnati 2, Ohio 105 W. Fourth St; | Philadelphia 7, Pa. 1015 Chestnut St. |
| Cleveland 14, Ohio 925 Euclid Avo: | Phoenix, Ariz. 311 N, Central Ave. |
| Dallas 2, Tex. <br> 1114 Commerce St. | Pittsburgh 22, Pa. 717 Liberty Ave. |
| Denver 2, Colo. <br> 142 New Custom Honse | Portland 4, Oreg. 520 St. Mortison Ss. |
| Detroit 26, Mich. 1214 Griswold St. | Providence 3, R. I. <br> 327 Pose Ofaca Anmex |
| El Paso, Tex. <br> Chamber of Commerce Bidg. | Reno, Nev. $1479 \text { Wells Ave. }$ |
| Hartford 1, Conn. 135 High St. | Richmond, Va , 400 East Main St. |
| Houston 2, Tex, 1018 Preston Ave. | St. Louis 1, Mo. 1114 Market $\mathrm{Si}_{\text {. }}$. |
| Jarkeonville 1, Fla. 311 W. Monroe St. | Salt Lake City 1, Utah 109 W. Second St., So. |
| Kansas City 6, Mo. 903 McGee St. | San Framoisco 2, Calif. 870 Market Si. |
| Los Angeles 15, Calif. 112 West 9th Sto | Savannah, Ga. 125-29 Bull St. |
| Lonisville 2, Ky. 6.31 Federal Blds. | Seattlo 4, Warh. <br> 123 U. S. Court Honse |

For local telephone listing, consult section detoted to U.S. Government

BY THE OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS

BBUSINESS activity in the March-April period was little changed except for a further rise in the Government sector. National defense expenditures in April were one-eighth above the first quarter monthly rate. As a result, the moderately rising trend in total national output has been extended into the second quarter. Civilian employment increased by the usual seasonal amount from March to April-to a total of 60 million.

Retail trade did not extend the modest gains made in the preceding 6 months, on a seasonally adjusted basis. Dollar sales of durable goods continued relatively low in March-13 percent below a year ago. In contrast, the nondurables groups reported sales only 2 percent lower. Persistent cautious buying by consumers was reflected in less than a seasonal increase in orders placed with manufacturers, particularly for consumer durables, and in moderate declines in sales and output for a number of civilian industries. This asing in orders was accompanied by further modest inventory liquidation by retailers and, on the other hand, by additions to stocks of many consumer durables held by manufacturers. For many of these items the stocks-sales ratios have continued to be unusually high in March.

## Durables output more important

Throughout the past 2 years, the economic situation has been characterized by the unevenness of developments in various sectors of the economy. One aspect of this is indicated by the accompanying chart which shows the great expansion in the durable goods industries. This segment now accounts for an musually large share of the national output-34 percent-as a result of defense requirements and the vast expansion underway in investment facilities.

This chart throws some light on what many individual businessmen regard as a puzzling situation; namely, continued expansion of total output as depicted in the chart on page 3 of this issue, and, at the same time, the occurrence of widespread declines in particular lines of business. Expansion in the past year has taken the form of military equipment and new business plant and equipment, while goods which move through normal chamels of retail distribution, such as the consumer durable goods, are down in volume from a year ago. In some lines, the declines have been large, in others only moderate, and in the important food segment accounting for a third of total consumers' expenditures. the volume has been sustained.

National defense expenditures were at an amual rate of $\$ 45$ billion in the first quarter of 1952. Nore than half of this total consists of purchases of hard goods, such as airplanes, combat and noncombat vehicles, ammunition, and electrical equipment, and expenditures for military construction. Purchases of soft goods, including food and clothing, represents about $\$ 4$ billion of the total, and the
remaining $\$ 15$ billion consists of Armed Forees pay and purchases of other services.

In recent months, pay and subsistcuce of the Armed Forces have tended to level off as personnel approached its projected peak, with the result that the increases in total defense expenditures have beea largely in military hard goods and construction. A year ago these items comprised

## Durable Goods Production

Durable goods now 34 percent of total output


Munitions and plant and equipment expenditures account for the increase in total durable goods and construction

only one-fourth of the much smaller total of defense expenditures.

The rise in purchases of military hard goods and construction was from an annual rate of $\$ 7.5$ billion in the first quarter of last year to about $\$ 25$ billion in the first quarter of 1952.

## Pattern of military expenditures

In view of the very slow rate at which the size of the Armed Forces is scheduled to increase from the current position, expenditures for pay and subsistence are likely to remain relatively stable so that further increases in defense expenditures in the remainder of this year will reflect increasing deliveries of munitions. By the year-end, munitions and military construction will thus comprise a much larger proportion of total national security expenditures than at the present time.

The existing pattern of purchases is reflected in the greater strength shown by production and prices of durable goods for defense and capital use than in many soft-goods industries. Merchandising efforts in most lines of consumer goods are being intensified.

Wholesale and consumer prices remain stable, on the average, with supplies increasingly adequate and buying conservative. Food prices have drifted downward, and some other commodities have been reduced, but a wide range of commodities remain at peak prices, with some ceilings being advanced.

Lower prices prevailed for certain types of raw materials while most finished industrial products remained firm. Major cost elements other than purchased materials moved sideways or edged upward. With respect to one such cost, the Interstate Commerce Commission on April 11 authorized increases in railroad freight rates amounting to 6.8 percent, on a weighted average basis, over rates currently in effect.

## Credit restrictions eased further

In recognition of the waning inflationary pressures, a number of Government agencies have taken steps to relax existing controls. The Federal Reserve Board on May 7 suspended the regulation on consumer installment credit. Following the reinstatement of Regulation W in September 1950, the rise in installment credit was checked and has remained fairly stable since March of 1951. A few days earlier the Board suspended the Voluntary Credit Restraint program.

Price controls were suspended for additional commodities in April and early May, chiefly raw materials which have fallen substantially below their recent peak levels. Controls were also relaxed on additional materials by the National Production Authority to liberalize their consumption by producers. Thus, we have a mixed picture of price changes within an over-all average which, as indicated above, continues to move sideways.

## Manufacturers' backlogs remain large

Business buying showed a somewhat smaller-than-seasonal increase from February to March. New order volume has been fairly steady since the middle of last year, about onefifth below the buying climax of March 1951. The only major industry group, electrical machinery and equipment, which received new orders in March in heavier volume than a year ago is closely tied in with the current great expansion of industiral capacity and also with matériel destined for the Armed Forces.

The fact that the unfilled orders backlog has remained at the peak level of roughly $\$ 63$ billion for the last 3 months, plus the fact that the military authorities will shortly have the 1953 funds for further placements, points to the broad foundation of current industrial activity. The bulk of the unfilled orders is, of course, for durable goods and especially for machinery, both electrical and nonelectrical, and transportation equipment including motor vehicles and parts. For the durable-goods industries as a whole, they represent 5 months' sales. Backlogs in the nondurable-goods industries appear to have leveled out in February and March at a volume somewhat less than half that of the 1951 peak amount.

Industrial output in April, aside from modest losses of production in the steel industry, was maintained around the high first-quarter rate. In the case of steel, operations have been interrrupted for short periods as a result of the labor dispute in the industry. Steel output in April, as a whole, was about 10 percent below the record March volume, and there has been some further loss of tonnage in May. Decreases in output also occurred in other industries for various reasons, but these were of small proportions and largely offset by increases elsewhere.

## Mixed industrial trends

In general, output of producers' durable goods was in large volume, particularly in the metalworking plants turning out defense orders. Shipments of machine tools, which were at a postwar peak in March, apparently experienced some further gain in April.

Automobile plants increased their activity as material supplies eased and in anticipation of the spring selling season. Assemblies in April totaled 525,000 units-415,000 passenger cars and 110,000 trucks- the best month's volume since July 1951. It should be pointed out, too, that the industry is heavily engaged in the production of defense matériel. In the fourth quarter of 1951, shipments against rated orders accounted for approximately 20 percent of total shipments of the industry.

Output of other consumer durables, on the basis of preliminary information, declined from March to April. The number of television sets produced dropped nearly onefourth on a daily average basis although radio production held steady. Plants producing such important consumer durable goods as refrigerators, farm and home freezers, electric ranges, and washing machines curtailed operations in April and again in May for inventory adjustments with consequent layoffs in production workers. Stocks of most of these household appliances in manufacturers' warehouses and in the hands of distributors at the end of March were the highest in the postwar period.

Among the nondurable goods industries, decreases occurred in the output of textiles, paperboard, leather and products, and some nonindustrial chemicals. Textile output, which had moved up in the early months of the year following a steady decline throughout most of 1951, again declined in March and early April. As a result, mill activity returned to the low point reached last December. A similar though less pronounced pattern developed in the paperboard industry. New orders in this industry have been generally below production for nearly a year and backlogs have been reduced by close to one-half from year-ago levels.

For most other nondurables, including food, newsprint, motor fuel, and industrial chemicals, production expanded somewhat or was generally maintained at the first-quarter rate.

# Review of National Income and Product 

In the First Quarter of 1952

THE economic position in the first quarter of the year was one of over-all gradual expansion. In the various fegments of the economy, however, rates of change continued to differ widely.
As a result of sustained demand and a somewhat easier supply situation, the market value of the Nation's output of goods and services, as measured by the gross national

## Gross National Product

Final Purchases rise steadily but Inventory

## Accumulation is sharply reduced

## Billions of Dollars



Government Purchases and Fixed Investment rise as Personal Consumption remains sluggish


[^0]product, increased at seasonally adjusted annual rates from $\$ 334 \frac{1}{2}$ billion in the final quarter of last year to $\$ 3391 / 2$ billion in the first quarter of 1952. This moderate increase represented in the main a larger physical volume of production.

An estimate of total income arising in production is not yet available because of the lack of adequate corporate profits data for the first quarter. However, the sum of other types of production incomes shows a gradual uptrend similar to that of the gross national product.

With respect to corporate profits, company reports published to date indicate first quarter figures, both before and after taxes, substantially below those of the corresponding period of last year. The large declines, it should be noted, are attributable to the fact that inventory profits were at an annual rate of $\$ 9$ billion in the initial quarter of 1951, when inventory cost prices were rising, but were negligible in the current period of relative price stability.

Personal income-the sum of income receipts of persons from all sources-was at an annual rate of $\$ 258$ billion, only $\$ 1$ billion higher than in the preceding quarter. The smaller increase in this series than in the measures of national output is attributable in part to a drop in the ratio of corporate earnings disbursed to stockholders. Fourth-quarter 1951 dividend payments had included an appreciable volume of extra and special disbursements made at the year-end.

In addition, two other factors were operative. Fourthquarter 1951 personal income had been raised by sizable retroactive payments to Federal civilian employees which were absent in the first. Deduction in the first quarter of the initial payments of social-security contributions by selfemployed persons under the extended coverage of the Social Security Act served further to lower personal income in relation to the final quarter of last year.

## Final demand firm

The pattern of first quarter economic developments, particularly when viewed as a continuation of tendencies that were in evidence during the second half of 1951, suggests a gradual and orderly build-up in the pace of economic activity. The chart shows the continued potency of total final demand, that is, aggregate demand other than the net draft on current production by the business community for inventory purposes. Aside from the two post-Korean buying splurges, this demand, in the aggregate, has displayed a remarkably even pattern of growth since early 1950. This is so despite substantial changes in the composition of final demand. Over the past year, for example, personal consumption has not shown the expansion manifest in fixed capital investment and government procurement, and in some consumption lines there have been sharp contractions.

In contrast to the even trend of aggregate final demand, gross national product has shown a marked shift in tempo. It advanced much more rapidly than final demand during the first year of the mobilization program, under the added pressure of the tremendous wave of forward buying. Since mid1951, it has increased at a less rapid pace, as the rate of inventory accumulation steadily subsided.

The significance of the shift in the inventory position is readily seen in the fact that for the past three quarters the growth in final purchases has been met by declines in the
rates of inventory accumulation as much as by the increases in national output. The average quarterly increase in final purchases since mid-1951 has amounted to $\$ 9$ billion, at annual rates, whereas the average increase in national output has amounted to only $\$ 4$ billion, the balance being made up
by a $\$ 5$ billion average decline in the rate of inventory accumulation. By the end of the first quarter of the year, the curves of output and final purchases had nearly converged, as the rate of inventory accumulation dwindled to negligible proportions.

Table 1.-National Income and Product, 1951 and First Quarter $1952{ }^{1}$
[Billions of dollars]

${ }^{1}$ Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.
in the February issue of the
SURVEY except that an actual estimate of fourth-quarter corporate profits has been introduced.
${ }^{3}$ Not available.
4 Includes noncorporate inventory valuation adjustment.
Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

## Demand for Gross National Product

Government purchases of goods and services-Federal, State, and local combined-in the first three months of 1952 rose to an annual rate of $\$ 74 \frac{1}{2}$ billion, as compared with $\$ 701 / 2$ billion in the preceding quarter and $\$ 53$ billion in the opening quarter of 1951. The most dynamic element in this total continued to be the purchases of the Federal Government for national defense purposes. These constituted 13 percent of total national output, as contrasted with 8 percent a year ago, and accounted for practically all of the firstquarter increase in the government sector, the remaining components showing only small, offsetting changes.

## Rise in defense expenditures

National defense expenditures have risen steadily, although their growth was slowed in the past two quarters. The average quarterly increase during the first nine months of 1951 amounted to $\$ 6$ billion, at annual rates, falling to $\$ 3$ billion in the next six months.

This change in tempo is mainly attributable to the approach of the Armed Forces to their currently scheduled strength, and it reflects the tapering of increases in military and civilian defense-connected payrolls and in defense purchases of the related "soft goods" such as food, clothing, and equipage. A reduction in net stockpile acquisitions since September had a similar but less important influence in retarding the rise in total defense outlays. Most of the fourthand first-quarter increases in national defense expenditures, accordingly, were concentrated in hard goods and in military construction.

## Advance in private fixed investment

At an annual rate of $\$ 53 \frac{1}{2}$ billion, gross private domestic investment in the first quarter was slightly less than in the preceding quarter. Its major components, however, displayed sharply divergent movements. On the onehand, new private construction and producers' durable equipment, which taken together were virtually stable at $\$ 49$ - $\$ 50$ billion at annual rates throughout 1951 , increased to $\$ 53$ billion in the first quarter. Construction showed the more rapid expansion of the two.

Business inventory accumulation, on the other hand, continued a decline that has reduced net inventory investment from the peak annual rate of $\$ 16$ billion in the second quarter of 1951 to less than $\$ 1 / 2$ billion in the first quarter of this year. Approximately $\$ 4 \frac{1}{2}$ billion of this decline occurred in the March quarter and more than offset the increase in fixed capital outlays, so that total domestic investment registered a net decline of $\$ 1$ billion from the preceding quarter.

## Construction shows broad advance

The value of new private construction put in place in the first three months of 1952 was at an annual rate of $\$ 221 / 2$ billion, $\$ 2$ billion higher than the preceding quarter. This marked a considerable reversal of a downward trend that had continued since the first quarter of last year. Almost all of the major components of private new construction shared in the first-quarter upturn. Exceptions were public utility and farm construction, which were down slightly after registering increases throughout 1951.

Private residential construction, which had been leveling off in the second half of last year, showed a brisk 8 percent advance in the first quarter. Moreover, the increase in the number of new housing starts points to the further expansion of residential construction in the coming quarter.

Among other factors, the step-up in home-building activity in the March quarter reflected the smaller down-payment requirements and lengthened mortgage maturities provided for certain categories of moderately priced housing, an easing of mortgage funds, and greater availability of materials.
Sizable first-quarter increases in commercial and institutional building after more than a year of steady decline also reflected the eased supply situation. Industrial construction, the most vigorous of the major construction components in the post-Korean expansion, more than recovered its fourth-quarter setback.
Expenditures for producers' durable equipment advanced $\$ 1 \frac{1}{2}$ billion in the first quarter to an annual rate of $\$ 301 / 2$ billion-17 percent higher than in the corresponding period last year. The upward movement in capital expenditures for equipment, as well as for the related industrial plant, has been concentrated in industries that are being expanded under the long-range programs of defense mobilization, notably in manufacturing and public utilities. Within manufacturing, impressive gains were made in the metals group as well as in petroleum, chemicals, and rubber.

## Nonfarm inventories decline moderately

In the predominant nonfarm sector net inventory accumulation turned into moderate liquidation in the first quarter of the year, despite a further small increase in the stocks of manufacturers in the metals and machinery industries supporting defense and capital goods demand. The extraordinary surge of buying for inventory account that has been one of the most dynamic factors in the economy since the last quarter of 1950 thus appears to have run its course.
The general outline of the inventory readjustment pattern of the past several quarters is now more clearly discernible. In the main, this readjustment represented a reaction to the excessive stock build-up that had occurred as a result of two main factors: anticipations of rising cost prices and of commodity shortages which, on the whole, did not materialize; and over-optimism with respect to consumer demand, generated among other causes by the two post-Korean buying splurges and the rising level of income.

However, two other elements doubtless had a role: the Government program of controls including the inventory control program of the National Production Authority; and the tightening of credit manifested both in higher carrying charges on inventory investment and in qualitative controls.
The initial and sharpest break in the general wave of inventory accumulation occurred in retail trade, where the rate of accumulation started to drop markedly in the second quarter of last year and, continuing to move sharply downward, turned into substantial liquidation in the third quarter. Although the decline in retail stocks continued in the last quarter of 1951 and in the opening quarter of this year, the rate of decline has steadily diminished. The liquidation eliminated the substantial additions to stocks that had been made in the first half of 1951.

Wholesale trade inventories, in contrast, showed only slight liquidation in the second half of 1951 and in the first quarter of this year, following only minor accumulations in the first half of last year.

## Military and civilian goods patterns

In manufacturing, there was a noteworthy difference in the inventory readjustment patterns of industries heavily engaged in defense work as distinguished from those primarily engaged in the production of civilian goods. In the case of the latter, the rate of inventory accumulation started to drop sharply in the third quarter of last year (concurrently with the heavy liquidation of retail stocks) and, con-
tinuing downward, passed over into net inventory liquidation of moderate proportions in the following quarter. While this decline continued into the first quarter of this year, it appears to be tapering off. On balance the aggregate liquidation of these stocks has been far less than that experienced at the retail level, so that most of the earlier accumulation is still retained.

The rate of inventory accumulation in the defense-supporting industries did not start to decline until the fourth quarter of last year. The drop in that quarter, however, was quite substantial and was followed by a decline of similar proportion in the first three months of this year. With accumulation taking place throughout the past year and a half, defense-industry inventories have reached a high plane.

The tapering off in defense inventory accumulation may be due in part to the recent (stretch-out) revisions in the military production schedules. It also reflects the operation of the Controlled Materials Plan, which has undertaken to prevent excessive stocking of key materials. But in large measure it is attributable simply to the fact that inventories in many lines have about reached the levels required to support the defense production schedules.

## Decline in export surplus

Net foreign investment, which measures the excess of exports over imports (other than those financed by -unilateral transfers) dropped in the first quarter, by about $\$ 1 / 2$ billion at annual rates. The decline from the unusually high fourthquarter export surplus appears to have stemmed almost entirely from the increase in United States imports from abroad, exports continuing to maintain the high level of the preceding quarter.
The import advance marks a reversal of the decline experienced in the second half of 1951. To a considerable degree, the latter decline had reflected the reduced rate of buying by businesses seeking to readjust their greatly expanded inventory positions. This was part of the general pattern of inventory readjustment discussed above. As these stocks have been reduced the rate of United States buying from abroad has been stepped up to levels more nearly in line with current needs.

## Consumer purchases edge upward

Personal consumption expenditures were at an annual rate of $\$ 2091 / 2$ billion in the opening quarter of the year compared to $\$ 2061 / 2$ billion in the prior quarter. Most of the $\$ 3$ billion change represented an increase in physical volume as average consumer prices showed little change from the fourth to the first quarter. This real increase appears to have exceeded that of the preceding two quarters combined.

## Consumer durables stabilizing

Consumer purchases of durables were at an annual rate of $\$ 25$ billion in the first quarter, virtually unchanged from the previous three-months period. This stability followed a decline during previous quarters which in part was a reaction to earlier anticipatory buying.

Over the course of the past year, the quarterly movements of the automotive group and of other durables have displayed markedly different patterns. The latter-furniture, household equipment, and other non-automotive durable goodshave been firm at an annual rate of about $\$ 15 \frac{1}{2}$ billion since the third quarter of 1951, following a drop to $\$ 15$ billion from the $\$ 19$ billion rate in the high first quarter of that year. By contrast, automotive expenditures declined throughout 1951 to an annual rate of $\$ 9 \frac{1}{2}$ billion in the final quarter, which was maintained in the opening quarter of
this year. This compares with $\$ 121 / 2$ billion in the first quarter of last year and with the high point of $\$ 14 \frac{1}{2}$ billion in the third quarter of 1950 .

Consumer purchases of nondurables advanced by $\$ 2$ billion to an annual rate of $\$ 1151 / 2$ billion in the first quarter, continuing to show the same gradual and persistent rise that has characterized the movement of this series since the second quarter of last year. Increases have been widely distributed among the separate lines of expenditures comprising the group.

Consumer expenditures for services also continued to increase at about the rate which prevailed last year. The advance of $\$ 1$ billion to an annual rate of $\$ 69$ billion in the opening quarter of this year was primarily attributable to gradually rising rents.

## The Flow of Income

Personal income in the first quarter of 1952, while rising to a new high annual rate of $\$ 258$ billion, showed a smaller increase than in any quarter of 1951. The fortuitous elements contributing to this retardation have been enumerated earlier in this review.

The increase of $\$ 1$ billion in the total was less than half of that registered by wage and salary receipts alone. Declines in the farm component of proprietors' income and in dividend payments were partial offsets. The other components of personal income-rents, interest, and transfer pay-ments-showed little change.

## Private-industry payrolls advance

The first-quarter 1952 increase in total wage and salary receipts, which brought the aggregate to an annual rate of $\$ 173$ billion, was somewhat dampened by the fact that fourthquarter 1951 receipts had included retroactive payments to Federal employees covering services rendered in the third.

When allowance is made for this factor by measuring wages and salaries on an accrual basis, as in the national income, the first-quarter advance is seen to have amounted to $\$ 31 / 2$ billion at annual rate, as compared with $\$ 1 \frac{1}{2}$ billion in the preceding quarter.
Most of the advance- $\$ 3$ billion-was in private-industry payrolls. This is in marked contrast to the past year, when the Armed Forces were expanding and Government payrolls accounted for over two-fifths of the average quarterly rise in total wages and salaries. The first-quarter increase in private wages and salaries exceeded substantially the average quarterly increase in the latter half of 1951, and was about three-fourths that in the previous two quarters.

Higher average hourly earnings were the primary factor in the increase of private-industry payrolls in the first quarter. Employment showed only small changes in most industries, while average hours worked per week remained virtually the same as in the fourth quarter 1951.
Industrially, the moderate increase in private payroll was widely spread. In manufacturing, wages and salaries of non-durable-goods industries showed a somewhat larger increase than that of the durables group. A number of industries in the nondurable group, notably apparel, leather, and textiles, which had been drifting downward in the latter half of last year, showed increasing firmness.
In the durables group, the building materials industrieslumber and stone, clay, and glass-were off, paralleling the declining rate of new construction last year. However, these industries will be helped by the renewed upsurge of building activity described above. The declines in the building ma-
(Continued on p. 24)

# Labor Income 

In the Postwar Period

COMPENSATION of employees in the first quarter of 1952 was at an annual rate of $\$ 186$ billion, $\$ 3 \frac{1}{2}$ billion higher than in the previous quarter. This rise continued the unbroken advance begun in early 1950 and brought compensation of employees 25 percent above the total just prior to the Korean outbreak.

The major growth in employees' compensation after mid1950 took place in the first year following the aggression, as the economy quickly took up the remaining slack in the labor force and production expanded sharply under the direct and indirect influences of the national defense program. Since the second quarter of 1951, when the economy entered a period of relative stability in over-all production and prices, the increase has slowed appreciably. Thus, by the second quarter of 1951 employees' income had risen by $\$ 29$ billion, at annual rates, from the total of a year earlier, but the rise since then has been $\$ 8$ billion. Of this latter amount, $\$ 3.5$ billion is accounted for by the further advance of government (including military) payrolls.

Compensation of employees is the largest component of the national income, forming about two-thirds of the total in the postwar years. It measures the income accruing to persons in an employee status as wages and salaries and supplementary labor income for their participation in current production. Viewed from the employers' standpoint, it is the direct cost of employing labor.

## Post-Korean Developments

The impact of the mobilization program and other related factors in the period subsequent to the Korean invasion has had a markedly uneven effect on the industrial composition of wages and salaries. The largest expansions have occurred in government and in the commodity producing industries.

## Defense needs expand government payrolls

Government payrolls have advanced steadily since mid1950 as a result of the continuous expansion of the Armed Forces and of civilian personnel in defense activities. From the second quarter of 1950 to the first quarter of this year, government payrolls rose from $\$ 21$ billion to $\$ 32$ billion, at annual rates, or about 50 percent. More than one-half of the $\$ 11$ billion increase occurred in military payrolls, and reflected primarily the sizable build-up in strength. Federal civilian activities accounted for about three-fifths of the remaining payroll expansion, under the impetus of both augmented personnel and a pay raise effective in the latter half of 1951. Increased State and local government payrolls stemmed largely from upward wage-rate adjustments.

## Commodity producing payrolls up sharply

The private industry payroll rise since the onset of the Korean conflict- $\$ 24 \frac{1}{2}$ billion at an annual rate-has been largely concentrated in the commodity producing area, which initially was the chief beneficiary of the heightened
NOTE.-MR. GROSE IS A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL INCOME DIVISION, OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS.
demand from consumers, business, and government. Payrolls in these industries, which comprise manufacturing, construction, mining, and agriculture, have risen 26 percent since the second quarter of 1950 , compared with the 15 percent rise in all other private industries combined. As in the case of total employees' compensation, virtually all of the payroll rise in the commodity producing sector had occurred by the second quarter of 1951, with the growth since then of only minor proportions.

## PAYROLL INCREASES

since mid-1950 have been largest relatively in Government and in commodity-producing industries


In this sector, the post-Korean increase in wages and salaries through the second quarter of 1951 was especially pronounced in the durable-goods manufacturing and contract construction industries. In these industries, employment, wage rates, and hours worked all showed significant increases. Since mid-1951, declines have occurred in total wage payments in some consumer durable-goods industries, but in contract construction and those manufacturing industries closely related to defense production wages in the first quarter of 1952 exceeded second quarter 1951 totals.

For nondurable-goods manufacturing as a whole, the wage advance from the second quarter of 1950 to the first quarter of 1952 amounted to 17 percent-only half as large as in durable-goods manufacturing and in construction. In most types of nondurable-goods manufactures, wages in the first quarter of this year were below the high points reached early in 1951.

## Other private industry changes

Wages and salaries in the other sectors of the private economy have advanced since the middle of 1950 in much the same pattern as in the government and commodity producing areas, but the increases have been markedly smaller. In the distributive sector-comprising industries within trade, transportation, and communications and public utilitiesthey have clustered about 15 percent, while in the service and finance group the increase averaged 12 percent.

## COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES

rose from $\$ 117$ billion in 1946 to
$\$ 178$ billion in 1951 . . .


## Higher hourly earnings spur rise

Initially, the large gains in private industry payrolls stemmed from the combined effects of increased employment, higher hourly earnings, and a longer average workweek. Hourly earnings were the most important factor, as they had been in the earlier postwar period. Employment was a
lesser, though considerable, element in the payroll growth. whereas the slightly lengthened workweek was of minor significance. However, with both employment and hours receding slightly from their mid-1951 levels, the total payroll advance since that time has stemmed from a further, though slackened, upward movement of average hourly earnings.

## Summary Postwar Changes

It is useful to view these recent changes in employee compensation against the background of developments over the post-World War II period. Along with other national income and product series for the years 1929-50 and descriptions of concepts and sources and methods, estimates of the compensation of employees have been presented in the volume National Income-1951 Edition, a supplement to the Survey of Current Business. Much of the discussion which follows is based on the detailed industry data on employee compensation published in that report.

Compensation of employees covers the earnings of all persons in an employee status, and is therefore heterogeneous in character. It encompasses a wide range of incomes, with the earnings of corporate officials and the wages of domestic servants both represented in its totals. The data on employee compensation available from national income statistics are presently limited to an industrial distribution, although for some purposes alternative distributions, such as by occupation of recipient or by size of income, would be desirable.

## Employees' share of national income stable

Despite its sizable increase-from $\$ 117$ billion to $\$ 178$ billion-compensation of employees represented a virtually stable proportion of national income from 1946 to 1951. Except for 1948, when it dipped lower, in every postwar year it amounted to almost 65 percent of the national income total. This percentage, moreover, corresponds closely to the average proportion of national income constituted by employee income in years just preceding the war. Similar generalizations are applicable to the private sector of the economy, where compensation of employees accounted for three-fifths of private national income both in the postwar and immediate prewar years.

Wages and salaries averaged about 95 percent of employee compensation in the years 1946-51, with the remainder consisting chiefly of employer contributions under government social insurance and private pension plans.

As defined for national income purposes, wages and salaries include not only cash payments commonly classified in this category, but also tips, bonuses, commissions, and the value of income in kind furnished employees.

## Wages and Salaries in Private Industry

After the initial dislocations following the war's end, pri-vate-industry wages and salaries moved up rapidly. From an annual rate of $\$ 82$ billion in the first quarter of 1946 , they rose quarter by quarter to a rate of $\$ 118$ billion at the end of 1948 , as employment and production expanded to meet the heavy demand from consumer, business, and foreign sources.

In the mild recession of 1949 , private payrolls were reduced slightly, but with the business upturn in early 1950 they recovered and in the second quarter of that year exceeded the high year-end 1948 totals. Following the invasion in Korea, payrolls and employment, under the stimulus of accelerated demand from every sector of the economy, spurted sharply into the first half of 1951, reaching a rate of $\$ 141$ billion in the second quarter. Since then, the payroll
total for private industry has been quite stable, as the expansionary effects of the rearmament program have been largely offset by curtailed consumer and business purchasing. For private industry as a whole, wages and salaries in 1951 amounted to $\$ 140$ billion, 55 percent more than the $\$ 91$ billion aggregate of 1946 .

## Hourly earning main factor

As table 1 indicates, advances in hourly earnings have been the most important factor in the postwar growth of private industry payrolls, with the increase in man-hours stemming from higher employment partially offset by reduced hours of work. The steady rise in hourly earnings-which encompasses the effects of wage-rate changes, shifts in the industrial composition of employment, upgrading, and other related factors-amounted to 45 percent from 1946 to 1951, and accounted by far for the major part of the total payroll change.
Among the factors contributing to the expansion of hourly earnings in the postwar period have been a relatively tight labor supply and employee pressure to maintain real earnings in a period of rising prices. Except for 1949, the economy has absorbed the growth of the labor force, and the number of unemployed-averaging 4 percent of the civilian labor force, close to the minimum in a fluid economy-has represented no great problem on a national scale.

## Patterns set in organized industries

Wage rate patterns in the postwar period have been dominated by a series of settlements (the so-called "rounds") which were negotiated in the large mass-production industries and gradually extended throughout the economy. The first of these settlements occurred early in 1946 and was occasioned by the effort to buttress earnings against the sharp curtailment in hours of work, particularly in manufacturing, after the end of the war.

The pressure for further increases resulted from the sharp price advance following the lifting of price controls in the
summer of 1946. In most cases, the second round increasesnegotiated between mid-1946 and mid-1947-were of lesser proportions than the first.

A period of relative wage-rate stability then ensued, as the price rise slowed at the close of 1947 and came to a halt in early 1948. However, this spell was short lived. As prices renewed their ascent, negotiations took place which by mid-1948 led to the wage increases of round three for a large number of industries. These increases, in general, were smaller than the two preceding. The mild recession of 1949, with the accompanying decline in commodity prices, took the pressure off rising money wages, and in the new unionmanagement contracts negotiated the main issues centered on the supplementary benefits of insurance and pensions.

Table 1.-Components of Changes from 1946 to 1951 in Private Industry Wages and Salaries ${ }^{1}$
[Billions of dollars]

|  | 1946-47 | 1947-48 | 1948-43 | 1949-50 | 1950-51 | 1946-51 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Change in private-industry wages and salaries. | 14.2 | 10.9 | -2.6 | 10.5 | 16.8 | 49.8 |
| Amount of change attributable to: Hourly earnings and related factors. | 10.8 | 10.3 | 4.7 | 6.9 | 9.6 | 42.3 |
| Employment. | 4.9 | 2.3 | -4.8 | 4.2 | 6.2 | 12.8 |
| Hours worked. | $-1.5$ | -1.7 | $-2.4$ | -. 6 | . 9 | $-5.3$ |

${ }^{1}$ Detail will not necessarily add to total because of rounding.
Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics
As business conditions improved in early 1950 some wage contracts were negotiated, but it remained for the impact of Korea, with the spurt in demand and prices and the anticipation of wage controls, to hasten the spread of wage increases. Particularly noteworthy in this later period was the increasing acceptance, both by labor and management, of the practice of tieing wage rates to the consumers' price index. With the enactment of wage-price controls in early 1951, this general principle was recognized by the Wage Stabilization

Table 2.-Wages and Salaries, Number of Full-Time Equivalent Employees, and Average Annual Earnings per Full-Time Employee, by Industry Divisions, 1946-51 ${ }^{1}$

|  | Wages and salaries (millions of dollars) |  |  |  |  |  | Number of full-time equivalent employees(thousands) |  |  |  |  |  | Average annual earnings per full-time employee (dohars) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 |
| All industries, total. | 111, 227 | 122,059 | 134, 357 | 133, 432 | 145, 844 | 169,455 | 46,962 | 46,977 | 47,836 | 46, 563 | 48, 236 | 52,086 | 2,368 | 2,598 | 2,809 | 2,866 | 3,024 | 3,253 |
| Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries. | 2, 798 | 3,102 | 3,354 | 3,223 | 3,109 | 3, 345 | 2,288 | 2,366 | 2,440 | 2,390 | 2,277 | 2,199 | 1,223 | 1,311 | 1,375 | 1,349 | 1,365 | 1,521 |
| Mining--.-.-.----------....-- | 2,368 | 2,920 | 3,340 | 2,931 | 3,158 | 3, 513 | , 871 | ${ }^{938}$ | , 986 | 915 | 919 | 924 | ${ }^{\text {2, }} 719$ | 3,113 | 3,387 | 3,203 | 3,436 | 3,802 |
| Contract construction | 4,412 36,476 | -5, 82 | 7,093 46,455 | 6,887 | $\begin{array}{r}7,859 \\ 49 \\ \hline 886\end{array}$ | -9,637 | 14, 1438 | 2, 15,215 | 2, ${ }^{2}, 274$ | 2, 14.172 | 14,951 | 16, 094 | $\stackrel{2,537}{2,517}$ | 2, 2793 | 3,199 3,039 | 333093 | 3,356 3,303 | 3,698 3,601 |
| Durable goods industries | 18,935 | 22,607 | 24,757 | 22,665 | 26, 277 | 32,733 | 7,206 | 7,797 | 7,779 | 6,973 | 7,524 | 8,498 | 2,628 | 2,899 | 3. 183 | 3,250 | 3,492 | 3,852 |
| tries....---.......... | 17,541 | 19,893 | 21,698 | 21, 163 | 23, 109 | 25, 223 | 7,287 | 7,418 | 7,506 | 7,199 | 7,427 | 7,596 | 2,407 | 2,682 | 2,891 | 2,940 | 3,111 | 3,321 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 19,529 | 22,818 | 25,318 | 25,618 | 27,442 | 30,030 | 8,127 | 8, 574 | 8,832 | 8,725 | 8,904 | 9, 162 | 2,403 | 2, 661 | 2,867 | 2,936 | 3,082 | 3,278 |
| Finance, insurance, and re | 3,925 | 4,292 | 4,759 | 5,003 | 5,539 | 6,054 | 1,511 | 1,553 | 1,609 | 1,623 | 1,689 | 1.770 | 2,598 | 2, 764 | 2,958 | 3,083 | 3, 279 | 3,420 |
| Transportation | 8,478 | 9,045 | 9,664 | 9,285 | 9,760 | 10,946 | 2,876 | 2,874 | 2,808 | 2,610 | 2,649 | 2,759 | 2,948 | 3, 147 | 3,442 | 3, 557 | 3,684 | 3,967 |
| Communications and purlic utilities. | 2,824 | 3,286 | 3,809 | 4,036 | 4.212 | 4, 673 | 1,100 | 1,177 | 1. 269 | 1,281 | 1,269 | 1,306 | 2. 567 | 2,792 | 3,002 | 3,151 | 3,319 | 3,578 |
| Services.. | 9,767 | 11,015 | 11,867 | 12, 236 | 13, 128 | 14, 196 | 5,223 | 5, 503 | 5. 621 | 5,645 | 5,930 | 6,101 | 1,870 | 2,002 | 2,111 | 2,168 | 2,214 | 2,327 |
| Government and government enterprises ${ }^{2}$ | 20,650 | 17,256 | 18,698 | 20,385 | 22, 251 | 29,105 | 8,734 | 6,717 | 6,712 | 7,073 | 7,306 | 9,165 | 2,364 | 2,569 | 2,786 | 2,882 | 3,046 | 3,176 |
| Civilian. | 12,671 | 13, 171 | 14,713 | 16, 122 | 17, 133 | 20,030 | 5,295 | 5,113 | 5,239 | 5,464 | 5,597 | 5,968 | 2, 393 | 2,576 | 2,808 | 2,951 | 3,061 | 3,356 |
| Federal | 6,439 | 5,735 | 6,026 | 6,531 |  | 8,847 | 2, 358 | 1,966 | 1,921 | 1,994 | 1,993 | 2,348 | 2, 331 | 2,917 | 3,137 | 3,275 | 3,456 | 3,768 |
| State and local | 6,232 | 7,436 | 8,687 | 9,591 | 10,245 | 11, 183 | 2,937 | 3, 147 | 3,318 | 3,470 | 3,604 | 3,620 | 2, 122 | 2,363 | 2,618 | 2,764 | 2,843 | 3,089 |
| Military. | 7,962 | 4,068 | 3,970 | 4,248 | 5,101 | 9, 056 | 3.434 | 1,599 | 1,468 | 1,604 | 1,704 | 3,192 | 2,319 | 2,544 | 2,704 | 2,648 | 2,994 | 2,837 |
| Addendum: All private industries. | 90, 577 | 104, 803 | 115, 659 | 113,047 | 123, 593 | 140, 350 | 38, 228 | 40, 260 | 41, 124 | 39,490 | 40.930 | 42.921 | 2,369 | 2,603 | 2,812 | 2,863 | 3,020 | 3,270 |

1 Individual industry detail for years $1929-50$ is presented in Office of Business Economics report National Income-1951 Edition, a supplement to the Survey of Current Business.
residents employed in the United States by foreign governments and international organizations.
Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics

Board, and wage rates in many industries drifted upward in 1951 to meet the increased cost of living.

## Workweek gradually declines

The workweek in private industry, which averaged 43 hours for all workers in 1946, gradually drifted lower in the postwar years. This decline, which was halted in 1951, brought the average workweek down to 41 hours last year$4 \frac{1}{2}$ percent below 1946 and about the same as in 1940. Except for railroads and coal mining, where the workweek has declined since 1946 by 11 percent and 15 percent, respectively, the hours reductions that have occurred have been moderate. In durable goods manufacturing, hours in 1951 averaged slightly higher than in 1946, as they had during most of the earlier postwar period.

## Changes in average annual earnings

The average annual earnings data presented in table 2 summarize the combined effects of changes noted above in the length of the workweek and in average hourly earnings. These data, it may be noted, refer to the earnings of all fulltime employees-the average wage-and-salary income per man year of full-time work-and are a useful measure for comparisons of inter-industry earnings levels and changes over time.

## ANNUAL EARNINGS

in industries employing seven-tenths of all private
workers increased more than 35 percent
from 1946 to 1951


Increases in employees' average earnings among the major industry groups from 1946 to 1951 were far from uniform, varying from 24 percent in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries to almost twice that in contract construction. The largest advances occurred in contract construction, durable goods manufacturing, and mining, while those in the distributive sector of the economy and in nondurable goods manufacturing were about average. The increases shown by the service, finance, and agricultural industry divisions, ranging from 24 percent to 32 percent, lagged considerably behind the 38 percent rise for the private industry sector as a whole.

Among the 64 individual private industries for which separate estimates are prepared, the rise in average annual earnings per full-time employee from 1946 to 1951 varied from 3 percent in the motion picture industry to 55 percent in automobile manufacturing. However, in industries employing one half of all private wage and salary workers, the increases fell between 35 percent and 45 percent. (See the accompanying chart.) In industries accounting for threefourths of total private employment, the range was from 30 percent to 50 percent.

## Changes in hourly earnings

Because the effects of changes in hours are reflected in the average annual earnings data, industry differentials in hourly earnings changes are obscured. For most industries this is not important, since the change in the length of the workweek was small. However, the substantial decline in hours worked in coal mining and in the railroads accounts for the fact that in the transportation and mining divisions as a whole, employees' average annual earnings experience was less favorable than that in average hourly earnings. Hourly earnings gains in these organized groups were the sharpest, while gains in manufacturing and contract construction approximated the 45 percent over-all private industry rise. The remaining industry divisions, generally those in which there is a lesser degree of unionization, showed considerably smaller advances.

## Employment expands one-eighth

A lesser factor than hourly earnings in the growth of private industry payrolls-responsible for only about one-third as much of the increase since 1946-has been the rise in employment. From 1946 to 1951 average full-time equivalent employment in all private industries increased from 38.2 million to 42.9 million, or about one-eighth. Full-time equivalent employment measures man-years of full-time employment of wage and salary earners and its equivalent in work performed by part-time workers. Full-time employment is defined in terms of the number of hours which is customary at a particular time and place.

Unlike the advance in hourly earnings, the postwar expansion in employment was not accomplished in steady fashion. As table 2 indicates, it reflected sizable increases in the immediate postwar years, when virtually full employment was attained, a decline during 1949, and further advances after the Korean outbreak.

The termination of World War II resulted in an immediate and sharp curtailment of employment in the durable-goods manufacturing industries. The transitional employment problem which this and the rapid military demobilization created was solved in part by the voluntary withdrawal of a large part of the abnormally high wartime labor force. The more positive solution came, however, from prompt employment opportunities in contract construction, trade, and nondurable goods manufacturing-industries which had been restricted in wartime but which expanded swiftly under the buoyancy of postwar demand. By the start of 1947 , almost all available manpower was already employed, and further growth was limited by the slow increase in the labor force. This expansionary phase of employment persisted through the latter half of 1948.

With the business downturn in 1949, private employment averaged 4 percent less than in the previous year, with about half of the drop occurring in the durable-goods manufacturing industries, which were particularly affected by the changing business policies in respect to inventories. This decline was made up in the latter half of 1950 . From July to December 1950, private employment rose by $1,250,000$, one of the
largest increases on record for a six-month period, and then advanced further in the first half of 1951. In the latter half of the year, private employment stabilized at a level about 5 percent above that of 1950 .

## Employment pattern differs from prewar

The expansion in employment over the last decade has been accompanied by significant shifts in the industrial composition of workers. Compared with the year 1940, larger proportions of private postwar workers have been engaged in manufacturing, contract construction, trade, communications, and public utilities, while proportionately fewer workers have been employed in agriculture, mining, finance, and the service industries. (See table 3.) Some of these changes are in keeping with longer term trends--such as the declines in agriculture and mining and the increases in manufacturing and trade.

It is significant that, as compared to prewar, the postwar distribution of private employment is somewhat more concentrated in the higher paying industries. In 1946, the prewar distribution of employment would have yielded a payroll about $3 \frac{1}{2}$ percent lower than that which actually obtained. Private employment continued to move in the direction of higher paying industries in the postwar years, although this factor has been relatively unimportant in the overall payroll growth. From 1946 to 1951 the employment shift was responsible for about $1 \frac{1}{2}$ percent of the $\$ 50$ billion payroll increase in private industry as a whole.

Table 3.-Percent Distribution of Private Industry Full-Time Equivalent Employment, by Industry Division, 1929, 1940, 1946-51

|  | 1929 | 1940 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Private industries, total | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries $\qquad$ | 9.69 | 8.41 | 5. 99 | 5.88 | 5.93 | 6.05 | 5. 56 | 5.12 |
| Mining | 3. 09 | 2.92 | 2.28 | 2. 33 | 2. 40 | 2.32 | 2.25 | 2.15 |
| Contract construction | 4.62 | 4.05 | 4.55 | 5. 12 | 5.53 | 5. 39 | 5. 72 | 6. 07 |
| Manufacturing -- | 32.49 | 34.32 | 37.91 | 37.79 | 37.17 | 35.89 | 36. 53 | 37. 50 |
| Durable goods industries. | 15. 43 | 15.84 | 18.85 | 19.37 | 18.92 | 17.66 | 18.38 | 19.80 |
| Nondurable goods industries. | 17.06 | 18. 48 | 19.06 | 18.43 | 18. 25 | 18. 23 | 18.15 | 17.70 |
| Wholesale and retail trade. Finance, insurance, and | 18.13 | 20.43 | 21. 26 | 21.30 | 21.48 | 22.09 | 21. 75 | 21.35 |
| real estate-.----.-------- | 4.17 | 4.24 | 3.95 | 3.86 | 3.91 | 4.11 | 4.13 | 4. 12 |
| Transportation .-....-... | 8.95 | 6.53 | 7.52 | 7.14 | 6.83 | 6.61 | 6. 47 | 6. 43 |
| Communications and public utilities. | 3.21 | 2.83 | 2.88 | 2.92 | 3.09 | 3.24 | 3.10 | 3.04 |
| Services---- | 15.65 | 16.26 | 13.66 | 13.67 | 13.67 | 14.29 | 14.49 | 14. 21 |

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.
The following discussion of postwar shifts in the industrial distribution of private wages and salaries will be limited to the changes since 1947. By that time most of the wartime control measures had been swept away, production reorganized for civilian demand, and the Nation's resources fully employed.

## Construction rise largest

Among the major industries, the largest relative payroll gain was scored in contract construction, where wages and salaries expanded from $\$ 5.8$ billion in 1947 to $\$ 9.6$ billion in 1951. This 65 percent rise increased the proportion of the private industry total originating in contract construction from 5.6 percent to 6.9 percent. (See table 4.) Spurred by the heavy demand for housing and the large business outlays for new plants, the contract construction industry has increased its share of the private-industry payroll total in almost every year since the close of the war. Larger than

Table 4.-Percent Distribution of Private Industry Wages and Salaries, by Industry Divisions, 1929, 1940, 1946-51


Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.
average gains in both employment and average earnings have both been responsible for the growth in payrolls since 1947 with the latter factor the more important.

## Manufacturing payroll gain small

The share of private payrolls accounted for by the manufacturing industries has varied considerably in the postwar period. From 1947 to 1950 the proportion of payroll constituted by manufacturing declined, both in the durable and nondurable goods groups. This decline-from 40.6 percent in 1947 to 40.0 percent in 1950 -stemmed solely from reduced employment, as the average annual earnings experience of factory employees was better than average.

Post-Korean developments, particularly those relating to the rearmament program, resulted in a rise in the proportion of payroll constituted by manufacturing to 41.3 percent in 1951 as both employment and average earnings in the durable goods sector rose more than average. The payroll share of the nondurable goods industries declined from 1950 to 1951 under the adverse effects of lagging consumer spending, and constituted a smaller proportion of the private aggregate than in 1947.

## Communications and public utilities expand

Although the share of total private payrolls accounted for by the communications and public utilities division is somewhat smaller than before the war, it increased moderately over the postwar period, from 3.1 percent in 1947 to 3.3 percent in 1951. This increase centered in the electric and gas utilities industry, and stemmed from slightly larger than average increases in both employment and average annual earnings.

## Trade share higher in most years

Payrolls in retail and wholesale trade constituted a slightly smaller proportion of the private total in 1951 than in 1947. Until 1951, however, the proportion of payroll originating in trade in the postwar years had expanded slightly, as employment increased to handle the larger volume of consumer purchases and annual earnings kept pace with the all-industry movement. Last year, with consumer spending lagging, both employment and employee average earnings in trade increased at a slower pace than for all private industries generally, and payrolls fell back to about the 1947 proportion.

## Transportation decline related to war

The share of private industry payrolls originating in the transportation industry declined steadily in the postwar
years, from 8.6 percent in 1947 to 7.8 percent in 1951. This decrease is almost all attributable to below average payroll advances in the railroads and in water transportation. In both cases, actual employment declines have been responsible for the payroll lag, and are traceable to the special circumstances affecting each industry during wartime.

Railroad employment in wartime was stimulated not only by the large traffic and passenger requirements, but by the restrictions imposed upon competing forms of operation and by the sharp curtailment of private automobile use. With the reestablishment of more normal relationships as the postwar period lengthened, payrolls originating in the railroads declined from 4.7 percent to 4.1 percent from 1947 to 1951. Water transportation payrolls have gradually diminished to but two-thirds the total constituted in 1946 because of declining doep-sea operations as world trade resumed more customary channels and other nations rebuilt and expanded their merchant flects.

For the transportation industry as a whole, the postwar movement of annual earnings has approximated that of all private industries.

## Employees' earnings in services lag

The payroll experience of the service industry has been generally similar to that of trade. The services constituted an increased proportion of the private payroll total in several postwar years, chiefly because of greater than average employment gains, but last year sustained a relative payroll decline as employment and employees' carnings rose at a less than average rate. The proportion of private employees in the services was larger in 1951 than in 1947, chiefly in private households (domestic servants) and medical and other health services. However, because this area includes a number of the industries in which the average earnings advance has been smallest the relative payroll growth has been retarded.

## Shares of agriculture and mining reduced

The proportion of payrolls originating in both mining and agriculture has declined since 1947. In each industry the decline is mainly attributable to the unusual circumstance of an absolute decrease in employment, but it reflects also a smaller than average rise in annual earnings.

For both industries, the payroll and employment changes are in line with longer term trends. In mining, the entire relative decline has centered in coal mining, where manpower requirements have been reduced by the growing inroads of competitive fuels for both industrial and household uses. Heavily weighted by developments in coal, the postwar increase in average hourly wages in mining was one of the largest of any industrial division, but because of the sharp reduction in hours worked, from 41 in 1947 to 38.5 in 1951, the rise in average annual earnings in mining was fractionally below the one shown by private industry as a whole.

## Government Wages and Salaries

From 1946 to 1951 , government wages and salariesFederal (including military), State, and local combinedexpanded from $\$ 20.6$ billion to $\$ 29.1$ billion. However, this rise was largely a product of post-Korean developments, since in the second quarter of 1950 government wages and salaries were, at an amnual rate, very little different from the 1946 total.

Table 2 presents a breakdown of total government wages and salaries into broad component parts. Civilian wages
and salaries, it may be seen, have increased steadily in the postwar period, reflecting the movement of State and local government payrolls.

## Sharp rise in State and local payrolls

The total payroll of State and local governments has shown a steadily rising trend in the postwar period, advancing from $\$ 6.2$ billion in 1946 to $\$ 11.2$ billion in 1951 . Increases in the school and nonschool segments were of approximately equal magnitude

The large advance in State and local government payrolls is accounted for in part by increased employment necessitated by the large increase in school enrollment and the reinstatement of many public services which had been severely curtailed during the war. From 1946 to 1951, school employment rose 20 percent, and nonschool employment 25 percent.

Prior to the war, the average annual earnings of State and local government employees exceeded the average for all employees. However, during the war State and local employee earnings lagged considerably behind the over-all average-rising only three-fifths as much-and by the close of the war had fallen below it. Faced with a tight labor supply and the growing need for increased services, State and local government units raised wages sharply, both to attract and retain personnel. As a result, average annual earnings of all State and local employees expanded by 46 percent from 1946 to 1951 -from $\$ 2,122$ to $\$ 3,089$-with the largest relative increases received by teaching staffs. Despite this sizable gain, the average earnings of State and local government employees in 1951 were still below the $\$ 3,253$ average for all-industry emplovees.

## Rearmament raises Federal payrolls

Federal Government payrolls (including military) fell below the 1946 total in the years $1947-50$ but rose above it in 1951 under the impetus of the mobilization effort following the Korean invasion. The 1951 Federal payroll of $\$ 17.9$ billion was 25 percent above 1946 and 50 percent above 1950 .
Federal civilian payrolls declined in the two years following the war with the discharge of large numbers of temporary war service personnel in Government shipyards and arsenalis and in the war agencies. The postwar low in Federal civilian employment was reached in 1948, by which time the number of employees had been reduced by 35 percent from the wartime totals. Despite the decline in employment from 1947 to 1948, Federal civilian payrolls rose in the latter year because of the granting of cost-of-living pay increases.
A sizable expansion in Federal employment during 1951 resulted from the national defense and economic control programs, and lifted employment to the 1946 level. Average monthly employment increased by 18 percent in 1951 over 1950, and payrolls expanded at an even larger rate-28 percent, from $\$ 6.9$ billion to $\$ 8.8$ billion-because of some lengthening of the workweek and a pay increase covering the latter half of the year.

Since average employment in 1951 was about the same as in 1946, practically all of the payroll difference may be ascribed to higher average earnings. Federal civilian employees have been given four general salary increases in the postwar period. These adjustments, together with merit increases and some upgrading in the composition of employment, have resulted in an advance in average annual earnings from $\$ 2,731$ in 1946 to $\$ 3,768$ in 1951. This increase of 38 percent was the same as that experienced by private industry employees in the aggregate. Despite this postwar showing, the average annual earnings of Federal civilian employees have risen by far less than those of private industry workers since 1940.

Like other Federal employment, military strength continued to decline after the war until 1948, and then rose moderately through 1950. The large expansion in 1951 almost doubled the size of the armed forces. As in the case of civilian employment, military strength last year averaged almost as high as in 1946. Because of two rate advances in the postwar period, military payrolls of $\$ 9.1$ billion in 1951 exceeded the 1946 total of $\$ 8.0$ billion by almost 15 percent. The military segment was slightly more than one-half of all Federal Government payrolls last year.

## Earnings increase exceeds price rise

The 38 -percent rise in average annual earnings of all fulltime civilian employees-in government and in private in-dustry-from 1946 to 1951 was somewhat in excess of the 33 percent rise in the consumers' price index over the same interval. In view of the 4 -percent reduction in hours of work in this period, this would indicate a rise of about 8 percent in the purchasing power of the average civilian worker's hourly earnings. However, in many industries, employing one-fifth of all civilian wage and salary workers, the rise in employees' average annual earnings since 1946 has been less than 33 percent. In these industries workers' real wages, on the average, have suffered.

## Supplements to Wages and Salaries

Supplements to wages and salaries in 1951, totaling $\$ 8.7$ billion, were half again as large as in 1946, with all of this growth occurring since 1948.
Supplements consist of the monetary compensation of employees not commonly regarded as wages and salaries. Its components, shown in table 5 for the years 1946-1951, consist of employer contributions for social insurance (including Government life insurance for members of the Armed Forces) and to private pension and welfare funds, compensation for injuries, directors' fees, pay of military reservists, and a few other minor items of labor income.

## Strong growth in private supplements

Unlike wages and salaries, which turned down in 1949, private industry supplements have shown an unbroken rise in the postwar period, from $\$ 3.9$ billion in 1946 to $\$ 7.4$ billion in 1951. As a result, they increased from 4.3 percent to 5.3 percent of private industry payroll. Essentially, two components were responsible for the rising proportion of supplementary benefits: contributions for old age and survivors insurance and employer contributions to private pension and welfare plans. State unemployment insurance contributions rose at about the same rate as private payrolls generally, and the change in the railroads' contributions for retirement and unemployment insurance matched that industry's payroll growth.

After having been postponed for some time by congressional action, the contribution of employers (and employees) under the old age and survivors insurance program was raised from 1 to $1 \frac{1}{2}$ percent of taxable wages, effective January 1, 1950. This factor, together with the large rise in covered payrolls and the amendments to the Social Security Act which last year expanded employee coverage and raised the taxable wage base from $\$ 3,000$ to $\$ 3,600$, served to increase employer contributions from $\$ 0.7$ billion in 1946 to $\$ 1.7$ billion in 1951.

Private pension and welfare plans have gained prominence in the postwar period as they have come to be the subject of union-management bargaining in wage contract negotiations. Contributions in this category relate to the following programs: pensions, health and welfare programs, and group insurance.

Private pension plans burgeoned during wartime when the wage stabilization program limited the wage increases employers could grant but permitted them to make reasonable contributions to employee insurance and pension programs. As a result, employer contributions to private pension and welfare plans, which had amounted to $\$ 200$ million in 1941, spurted to $\$ 900$ million in 1945.

## Postwar trends reflect union activity

Contributions to these plans continued to increase in the postwar period both as a result of the uptrend in payrolls-

Table 5.-Supplements to Wages and Salaries, 1946-51
(Millions of dollars)

|  | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 | Percent change, 1946-51 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All industries, total. | 5,871 | 5,929 | 5,809 | 6,455 | 7,489 | 8,728 | +49 |
| Private industries, total | 3,857 | 4,639 | 4,883 | 5,021 | 6,289 | 7,365 | $+91$ |
| Employer contributions for: Private pensions and welfare funds. | 1,241 | 1,585 | 1,864 | 1,961 | 2,417 | 2,733 | +120 |
| Old age and survivors insurance. | 687 | 780 | 839 | 816 | 1,351 | 1,730 | +152 |
| State unemployment and cash sickness insurance | 1,077 | 1,241 | 1,193 | 1,235 | 1,477 | 1,786 | $+66$ |
| Railroad retirement and unemployment insurance | 302 | 414 | 1,108 308 | 1,230 300 | 1, 306 | 1,785 355 |  |
|  | 550 | 619 | 679 | 709 | 738 | 761 | +38 |
| Government, total | 2,014 | 1,290 | 926 | 1,434 | 1,200 | 1,363 | -32 |
| Employer contributions for: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Government life insurance. | 1,413 | 699 | 98 | 459 | 80 | 143 | -90 |
| Federal civilian employees retirement | 241 | 241 | 244 | 273 | 313 | 320 | +33 |
| State and local employ- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ees retirement..........- | 250 | 290 | 360 224 | 420 282 | 490 317 | 540 360 | +116 +227 |
| Other supplements ${ }^{2}$---------- | 110 | 160 | 224 | 282 | 317 | 360 | +227 |

I Consist of compensation for injuries and directors' fees.
${ }^{2}$ Consist of pay of military reservists, compensation for injuries, compensation of prison inmates, jury and witness fees, Government payments to enemy prisoners of war, marriage fees to justices of the peace, and (in 1951) contributions for old age and survivors insurance.
Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.
which in some cases determine the amount of contributionsand increasing labor pressure for new and expanded coverage. Particularly noteworthy in respect to union-management contracts was the establishment of a jointly managed health and wetfare fund in the coal mining industry in 1946 and of employer financed retirement plans (generally tieing benefits to the social security program) in many important manufacturing areas beginning with the latter half of 1949.

In total, employer contributions under private pension and health and welfare plans expanded from $\$ 1.2$ billion in 1946 to an estimated $\$ 2.7$ billion in 1951, and during the postwar period were almost twice as large as employer contributions under the old age and survivors insurance system. However, current costs of private pension plans are inflated as a measure of the recurrent annual cost of the plans now in operation because of large contributions to cover the past service liability of older workers.

## Industrial differentials in supplements

Table 6 presents data for private industries on the relation between supplementary wage benefits and wages and salaries in each of the postwar years.

The variations among the industry divisions are quite considerable, with supplements as a percent of total payroll ranging from almost twice the 1951 private industry average of $51 / 4$ percent in communications and public utilities to less
(Continued on p. 24)

## Foreign Aid in 1951

GROSS foreign aid of the United States Government in 1951 amounted to $\$ 5$ billion, about one-twelfth above the preceding year. The change from 1950 was more marked in the character of aid than in total amount. Military aid in 1951 reached $\$ 1.6$ billion-a billion dollars more than in 1950 . This increase more than compensated for the 16 -percent decline in economic assistance from $\$ 4.1$ billion to $\$ 3.4$ billion. Several economic-aid programs were curtailed; the the total amount provided by those which were consolidated into the mutual-security program by the October 1951 legislation declined less than one-tenth.

The 1951 aid remained from one-half to one billion dollars less than the annual totals in postwar years through 1949. Gross aid for the postwar period through 1951 totals $\$ 35.6$ billion, exclusive of the Government's investment of $\$ 3.4$ billion in the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund.

## Most aid in grant form

Grants continued to predominate as the basis of United States Government foreign aid last year, while credit utiliza-

NOTE--MR. KERBER IS A MEMBER OF THE CLEARING OFFICE FOR FOREIGN TRANSACTIONS, OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS.
tions declined to a 6-year low. Credit repayments in the last quarter of 1951-when repayment of United Kingdom postwar credits began-outweighed credit utilizations in that period, resulting in a net repayment position. Net foreign aid, taking into account receipts by the United States Government of reverse grants and returns of grants, as well as the credit repayments, was $\$ 4.6$ billion in 1951, bringing the postwar net aid to a total of $\$ 32.7$ billion.

Enactment of the Mutual Security Act consolidated most Government foreign-aid operations into one program. Those operations now included in the mutual-security program represented 86 percent of total aid in 1951, in comparison with 75 percent in the preceding year. As of the last quarter of 1951, the European program for economic and technical assistance still represented the largest individual componentcomprising one-half-of gross foreign aid. However, in the previous year such aid, then identified as the Europeanrecovery program, had been the source of almost half a billion dollars more assistance abroad, and had constituted two-thirds of the aid.

## Foreign Aid

## Mutual-security programs provided 86 percent of aid in 1951


u. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE. OFFICE OF buSINESS ECONOMICS

## Economic aid to United Kingdom declines

The European-recovery program was absorbed into the mutual-security program as a defense supporting constituent, to insure the full effectiveness of North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries' military aid, which comprises over
half of currently programed aid. The recovery program from its inception in April 1948 through 1951 provided $\$ 11.4$ billion in assistance, or 57 percent of gross aid in that period. The countries participating in the European-recovery program as members of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC) also obtained aid from other

Table 1.—Summary of Foreign Aid (Grants and Credits), by Program: July 1, 1945 Through Dec. 31, 1951
[Millions of dollars]


[^1]at the time of disbursement to a United States supplier or to a United States bank (for payment to suppliers) on behalf of a foreigner for procurement made on a letter of credit authorized by a Government agency; or (4) at the time of formal agreement, for obligations assumed by a foreign government, including bulk sales of surplus property under credit agreements. The Government's capital investments in the International Bank ( $\$ 635$ million) and International Monetary Fund ( $\$ 2,750$ million) are not included in gross foreign aid although they recovery. Payments to these international financial institutions do not result in immediate equivalent aid to foreign countries. Use of available dollar funds is largely determined by the managements of the two institutions, subject to certain restraints which can be exercised by the U. S. Government.
${ }_{2}$ Less than $\$ 500,000$.
3 Negative entry of less than $\$ 500,000$ results from refunds of cash aid.
4 Negative entry results from excess of EIB repurchases from agent banks over agent-bank disbursements.
Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

Table 2.-Summary of Foreign Aid (Grants and Credits), by Major Country : July 1, 1945 Through Dec. 31, 1951
[Millions of dollars]

| Major country | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { postwar } \\ \text { period } \end{gathered}\right.$ | BeforeEuro-peanrecoveryprogramperiod | During European recovery program period |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { April } \\ \text { 1948- } \\ \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } 1949 \end{array}$ | 1950 |  |  |  |  | 1951 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Total | January- March | $\begin{aligned} & \text { April- } \\ & \text { June } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July- } \\ & \text { Septem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October- } \\ & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | Total | January- | $\begin{aligned} & \text { April- } \\ & \text { June } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July- } \\ & \text { Septem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October- } \\ & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ |
| Gross foreign aid (grants and credits) ${ }^{1}$ <br> Less: Returns. <br>  | $\begin{array}{r} 35,571 \\ 2,855 \\ +32,716 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 15,526 \\ 14,022 \\ +14,505 \end{array}$ | 20,045 1834 $+18,211$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,379 \\ +903 \\ +9,476 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,636 \\ 476 \\ +4,160 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,171 \\ +1,070 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,253 \\ 162 \\ +1,091 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 104 \\ +871 \\ +871 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,237 \\ +1,129 \\ +108 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,029 \\ +454 \\ +4,575 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,226 \\ +1,129 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,373 \\ 81 \\ +1,292 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,239 \\ +1,112 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,191 \\ 148 \\ +1,042 \end{array}$ |
| OEEC countries and participating dependent areas: Gross foreign aid <br> Less: Returns <br> Equals: Net foreign aid | $\begin{array}{r} 25,236 \\ 1,703 \\ +23,533 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,083 \\ +957 \\ +9,526 \end{array}$ | 15,153 1,146 +14 | 8,022 | $\begin{array}{r}3,545 \\ \hline 315\end{array}$ | 912 79 | 985 70 | 765 72 7 | 883 94 | 3,586 +360 $+3,266$ | $\begin{array}{r} 879 \\ 80 \end{array}$ | 1,022 58 | $\begin{aligned} & 907 \\ & 104 \end{aligned}$ | 118+660 |
|  |  |  | +14,007 | +7,550 | $+3,231$ | +833 | +916 | +693 | +789 | +3,226 | +799 | +864 | +803 |  |
| Gross foreign aid. | 91945+873 | $\begin{gathered} 299 \\ \stackrel{29}{29} \\ +299 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 620 \\ 45 \\ +575 \end{array}$ |  |  |  | 363+33 | 1744 | 19+2+17 | 16114 | 26 <br> 3 <br> +23 | 535+48 | 373 | 454+43 |
| Less: Returns--- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Equals: Net foreign aid |  |  |  | +327 |  | +38 |  | +13 | +17 | +147 | +23 |  | +34 |  |
| Belgium-Luxembourg: | 778+53+726 |  | $\begin{array}{r}555 \\ 48 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 309+20+289 | 19115+175 | 523+49 | 49++43 | $\begin{array}{r}53 \\ 3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 362 | 55 <br> 13 | $\begin{array}{r}27 \\ 4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 102 | $\begin{array}{r}16 \\ 6 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ |
| Less: Returns.-.-. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Equals: Net foreign aid - |  | +219 | +507 | +289 |  |  |  | +50 | +34 | +42 | +23 | $+9$ | $+10$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ |
|  | 6,949+811+6.138 | $\begin{array}{r} 4,179 \\ 456 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,770 \\ 355 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,824 \\ +1,659 \\ +165 \end{array}$ | 71083+628 | 21420+194 | 22820 | 13519+115 | 13423 | 236107+120 | 9414 | 54+16+37 | 3824+14 | 5053 |
| Less: Returns.-. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Equals: Net foreign aid | +6, 138 | +3,723 | +2,415 |  |  |  | +208 |  | +110 | +129 | +80 |  |  | -3 |
| France: <br> Gross foreign aid | $\begin{array}{r} 4,576 \\ +4,308 \\ 267 \end{array}$ | 2,11936 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,466 \\ 104 \\ +1,362 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 514 \\ 51 \\ +463 \end{array}$ | 1531818 | 1408 | 941616 | 1269 | 47677 | 11126 | 1397 | ${ }_{36}^{117}$ | 1098+101 |
| Less: Returns-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Equals: Net foreign ai |  | +2,084 | +2,225 |  |  | +135 | +133 | +79 | +117 | +400 | +85 | +132 | +81 | +101 |
| Germany: ${ }_{\text {Gross }}$ foreign aid. | $\begin{array}{r} 3,659 \\ +3,550 \\ \hline 108 \end{array}$ | 1,026+16$+1,010$ | 2, 633 | $\begin{array}{r}1,763 \\ \hline 53 \\ \hline 1,\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}484 \\ 18 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1394 | 1348 | 1002 | $\begin{array}{r}112 \\ 4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 38621 | 1275 | 1396 | $\begin{array}{r}97 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 234+19 |
| Less: Returns |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Equals: Net foreign aid |  |  | +2,541 | +1,709 | $+466$ | +134 | +126 | +98 | +108 | +365 | +123 | +133 | $+90$ |  |
| Greece: Gross foreign aid. | $\begin{array}{r} 1,447 \\ +1,391 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 583 \\ +577 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 865 \\ 51 \\ +814 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 500 \\ 21 \\ +479 \end{array}$ |  | 523+49 |  | 304+26 | $\begin{array}{r} 34 \\ 4 \\ +29 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 37 \\ 4 \\ +32 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 68 \\ 5 \\ +63 \end{array}$ | 563+53 |
| Less: Returns--- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Equals: Net foreign aid |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Italy: ${ }^{\text {aross foreign aid }}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,436 \\ +2,303 \end{array}$ |  | 1,337115 | 74737+710 | 29036$+\quad 254$ | 7714+64 | 1006+93 | 7511+65 | 385 | $\begin{array}{r} 300 \\ 42 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 83 \\ & 15 \end{aligned}$ |  | 8215+68 | 336+88 |
| Less: Returns.-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Equals: Net foreign aid |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} +1,082 \\ 298 \\ 14 \\ +284 \end{array}\right\|$ | +1,222 |  |  |  |  |  | +32 | +258 | +69 | +94 |  |  |
| Netherlands: ${ }^{4}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,172 \\ 141 \\ +1,031 \end{array}$ |  |  | +710 | +254 | $\begin{array}{r}68 \\ 3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 110+103 | 578+49 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}50 \\ 3 \\ +47 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 4366+37 | 295+25 | 2835-7 |
| Gross foreign aid... |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 874 \\ 117 \\ +747 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 448 \\ 26 \\ +422 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 276 \\ 53 \\ +223 \end{array}$ |  |  |  | 4135+6 | 150 48 |  |  |  |  |
| Less: Returns -------1- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 48 +102 |  |  |  |  |
| Turkey: | $\begin{array}{r} 329 \\ 28 \\ +301 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 29 \\ 6 \\ +23 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 301 \\ +22 \\ +278 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 73 \\ 8 \\ +64 \end{array}$ |  |  | 162+14 | 101+9 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gross foreign aid. |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 165 \\ 7 \\ +158 \end{array}$ |  | 292+26 | 173+15 |  |  |  |  | 11 | 20 | 22 |
| Less: Returns.---- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{2}$ | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Equals: Net foreign aid |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | +10 | +19 | +19 |
| Other OEEC countries: ${ }^{5}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gross foreign aid.-- | 2,971 | 228 | 2,742 | ${ }_{4} 45$ | 740 | 87 | 132 | 187 | 334 | 1,548 | 313 | 424 | 402 | 410 |
| Equals: Net foreign aid. | +2,910 | +227 | +2,683 | 20 +433 | +717 | +80 | +127 | 4 +184 | +326 | +1,533 | +308 | +419 | + +399 | +406 |
| Other Europe: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gross foreign aid.. | 1,748 | 1, 547 | 201 | 35 | ${ }_{18}^{41}$ | 2 | 10 | 9 3 | 16 | ${ }_{20}^{125}$ | ${ }_{2} 2$ | ${ }_{2}^{28}$ | ${ }_{1}^{36}$ |  |
| Less: Returns.--...- | +1,644 | +1, 522 | 79 +121 | $\stackrel{42}{-7}$ | 18 +23 | 2 +5 | -11 | 3 +6 | 1 +14 | 20 +105 | + ${ }^{2}$ | 2 +25 | 1 +35 | 15 +14 |
| American Republics: ${ }^{\text {s }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gross foreign aid.. | 762 | 300 | 463 | 163 | ${ }_{57}^{95}$ | 32 | 19 | ${ }_{25}^{25}$ | 18 | 205 | ${ }^{69}$ | ${ }^{50}$ | 46 | 50 |
| Less: Returns.--.----- | +253 +510 | 72 +227 | 181 +282 | 77 +87 | $\begin{array}{r}57 \\ +38 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 9 +23 | 14 +6 | (2) $^{25}$ | 9 +9 | 47 +158 | 10 +48 | 11 +39 | 15 +31 | 11 +39 |
| China-Taiwan (Formosa): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gross foreign aid... | 1,850 | 1,444 | 406 |  |  |  | 4 |  | 7 |  |  |  | 15 |  |
| Less: Returns---1. | +1.122 | 56 $+1,387$ | 66 +340 | 55 +254 | 6 +19 | ${\stackrel{(2)}{ }{ }^{2}+9}^{+}$ | 2 +2 | 3 +1 | $+\frac{1}{7}$ | 6 +67 | + ${ }^{2}$ | $-\quad 2$ +10 | $\stackrel{(2)}{+14}$ | 1 +31 |
| Japan and Ryukyu Islands: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gross foreign aid... | 2, 543 | 1,027 | 1, 516 | 956 | 307 |  | 111 |  | ${ }^{2} 62$ |  | 70 | ${ }^{119}$ | 51 | 13 |
| Less: Returns-- |  | 136 +891 | 15153 $+1,363$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}69 \\ +238 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 7 +72 | 64 +47 | $\begin{array}{r}1 \\ +57 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\stackrel{(2)}{+62}$ |  | 2 +68 | (2) +119 |  | ${ }^{(2)}+13$ |
| Equals: Net foreign aid. | +2, 254 |  | +1,363 | +874 | +238 | +72 | +47 | +57 | $+62$ | +252 | $+68$ | +119 | +51 | +13 |
| Korea: $\quad$ Gross foreign aid | 561 | 156 | 405 | 185 | 112 | 28 | 20 | 10 | 54 | 108 | 16 | 23 | 34 | 35 |
| Less: Returns.-- |  |  |  |  |  | 5 |  |  |  | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ |  |  |  |
| Equals: Net foreign aid.... | +548 | +156 | +392 | +177 | +107 | $+23$ | +20 | +10 | +54 | +108 | +16 | +23 | +34 | $+35$ |
| Philippines: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gross foreign aid_....... | 786 18 | $\begin{array}{r}243 \\ 13 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 543 6 | 324 | ${ }_{(2)}^{202}$ | ${ }^{(2)}{ }^{40}$ | (2) ${ }^{27}$ | ${ }^{2}{ }^{34}$ | ${ }_{(2)}^{101}$ | 17 | (2) ${ }^{4}$ | 4 4 4 | (2) ${ }^{3}$ | (2) 6 |
| Equals: Net foreign aid | +768 | +231 | +537 | +323 | +201 | +39 | +27 | +34 | +101 | +13 | +4 | +1 | $+2$ | ${ }^{+5}$ |
| All other countries: ${ }^{46}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gross foreign aid. | 2,084 | 727 | 1,358 | ${ }_{189}^{386}$ | 310 7 | ${ }_{6}^{66}$ | ${ }_{2}^{7}$ | 71 1 | ${ }_{3}^{95}$ | ${ }_{662}^{62}$ | ${ }_{(2)}^{152}$ | 114 3 | 148 | 248 3 |
| Equals: Net foreign aid | +1,732 | +563 | +1,169 | +217 | +303 | +65 | +75 | +70 | $+93$ | +649 | +151 | +112 | +141 | +245 |

## 1 See footnote 1 to table 1

2 Less than $\$ 500,000$.
8 Net $(+)$ of less than $\$ 500,000$
4 Gross foreign aid and net foreign aid for Netherlands include $\$ 17.2$ million European reco very program credits to Netherlands on behalf of Indcnesia (\$16.2 in April 1948-December

1949; and $\$ 1.0$ million in January-March 1950). All other aid to Indonesia, including grants ${ }^{5}$ Includes data for international orgranizations and data not allocable to specific countries.
Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.
programs in this period. All told, they had received $\$ 15$ billion of the $\$ 20$ billion in United States Government grants and credits during that time. OEEC countries in 1951 received $\$ 3.6$ billion in foreign aid, the same amount as in the preceding year. Since military aid represented a much larger proportion of the total foreign aid to these OEEC countries, economic assistance declined by almost one-fourth. The most marked decline was in the United Kingdom.

However, economic aid to the United Kingdom rose in the final quarter of 1951 as a result of the special payment of $\$ 40$ million to reimburse the British for a portion of their gold payments to the European Payments Union (EPU). The United States Government had agreed to reimburse the United Kingdom for any net payments of dollars resulting from the use of pre-EPU accumulations of sterling by other participants in the settlement of their deficits with EPU.

Despite this rise, total economic assistance to the United Kingdom was $\$ 491$ million less in 1951 than in 1950. In the earlier year, $\$ 130$ million of the European-recovery aid was provided as conditional aid to the United Kingdom to offset its original credit to EPU; $\$ 20$ million of the assistance in the first quarter of 1951 was also of this type. Direct economic assistance to the United Kingdom not connected with EPU operations thus declined almost three-fourths from 1950 to 1951. Furthermore, the United Kingdom made large payments in servicing its outstanding credit liabilities to the United States, as a result of which its net position for economic aid declined to a net repayment position for the last quarter of 1951

## Patterns in Europe shift

Both gross and net economic aid to Belgium, Netherlands, France, and Germany also displayed marked declines in 1951. Over half of the Belgian 1951 assistance represented conditional aid to offset the original Belgian credit to EPU. The large decline for Germany was largely occasioned by the cessation of civilian-supply shipments to that country in 1951. Furthermore, European-recovery aid to Sweden was suspended in mid-1951. Although some aid was charged to Sweden in the last half of 1951, that country refunded $\$ 31 / 2$ million to the United States Government in February 1952.

On the other hand, economic assistance to Greece and Austria increased in 1951 to a large extent because of the special assistance (direct grants) provided by the United States Government to these two countries to meet their EPU deficits. Similar special assistance was also provided to Turkey and Iceland. While individual OEEC countries, on balance, experienced an aggregate decline of $\$ 870$ million in economic aid from 1950 to 1951, payments of capital contribution to EPU increased $\$ 153$ million to offset partially that decline. At the end of 1951, total United States Government capital contributions to EPU amounted to $\$ 238$ million of the $\$ 350$ million originally committed to enable EPU to make settlements with countries entitled to receive gold and dollars under the intra-European payments arrangement.

## Large increases in other areas

It can be seen, therefore, that last year's increase in gross foreign aid was for the benefit of countries outside of the OEEC group. Most of the 32-percent increase in aid to the rest of the world arose from a sixfold increase in military assistance to the Asia and Pacific and American Republics areas. Economic assistance also increased, particularly as a result of the large credits furnished to India, Argentina, and Israel.

Economic assistance to the Near East and Africa was authorized as an addition to technical assistance in the mutual-security program. As a result of this expanded program, larger amounts of assistance flowed to Israel, Jordan, and to the United Nations for the relief of Palestine refugees in the last quarter of 1951. Significant amounts of aid to Burma, Indochina, Indonesia, and Thailand were provided, and assistance to China-Taiwan tripled in 1951.

Economic assistance to the Philippines was a great deal less last year than the year before, when large payments had been made for war-damage claims under the Philippine-rehabilitation program. Elsewhere in the Asia and Pacific area, the additional expenditures by the United States Armed Forces which were using Japan as a basing point for the antiCommunist operations in Korea had considerably eased the necessity for assistance to Japan by the end of 1951. Korea itself, however, received as much aid in 1951 as in 1950.

## American Republics share military aid

The programs of technical assistance in the American Republics have been models for extension of similar assistance elsewhere. These programs-now almost entirely incorporated into the mutual-security program-were continued in 19 of the Republics last year. The American Republics also shared in the multilateral technical-assistance contributions which the United States made to the United Nations and to the Organization of American States for cooperative projects in 1951.

No military assistance was given the American Republics from appropriated funds last year although such aid was authorized in October as part of the mutual-security program. The mutual-security program also authorized sales of excess military equipment for cash amounts equal to the cost of repair and rehabilitation plus 10 percent of the original cost. The difference between the original cost of such equipment ("standard value") and the amount paid by the foreign government is reported here as a grant. These military grants accounted for a significant part of the 1951 increase in aid to the American Republics.

## Military aid to rise further in 1952

Military aid will become an increasingly larger portion of foreign aid in the coming months. Authorizations for military aid which had yet to be furnished to foreign countries were in excess of $\$ 11$ billion at the end of December. Military equipment requires a long lead time in productionaccentuated because of the United States' own demands on production for Korean operations-and much of the aid represented in the $\$ 11$ billion had been programed and ordered as long as a year ago. The President's March 6 recommendation for new obligational authority for military aid was less than in the preceding year and emphasized the fact that, as the production pipeline filled, the rising actual deliveries of military aid would level off at the rate of recent annual appropriations.
Early in 1952 the economic and technical-assistance grants yet to be provided from funds already appropriated approximated $\$ 2$ billion, an amount sufficient to maintain the supply pipeline-at the current rate-for less than three months beyond the fiscal year end. Amounts available for credit assistance exceeded $\$ 21 / 2$ billion. The latter amount includes $\$ 1$ billion added to the Export-Import Bank lending power in 1951 and that portion (at least 10 percent) which the Congress stipulated should be furnished on a credit basis from the appropriations for economic assistance for fiscal year 1952 .

# International Exchange of Services 

A \$3-Billion Two-Way United States Market

THE magnitude of the interchange of services between the United States and foreign countries is not so generally understood and appreciated as is the similar exchange of goods. Nevertheless, this country provided in 1951 a $\$ 3$ billion market for foreign services of all kinds, and foreign countries in return acquired services from the United States of almost equal value, about $\$ 2.8$ billion. Both totals reflect large increases over the preceding year, and a record peacetime flow in both directions. Not included is the income received or paid on investments.

The exchange of services has increased over the past three decades at a rate exceeding by far the relative gain in the transactions in goods. In the 1920's United States exports of services amounted to only about 10 percent of the export of goods. By the 1930's, the proportion was about 15 percent, and in 1949-51 there was a further increase to more than 18 percent.

This growth may be associated with the apparent tendency for the ratio of exports of services to exports of goods to be larger for highly developed countries than for relatively underdeveloped ones. To illustrate, the comparable ratio for the Netherlands is about two-fifths; for the United Kingdom over a third; for France over a fourth; while for a number of the less-industrialized American Republics it averages between 5 and 10 percent.

## Service imports equal over one-quarter of goods

United States imports of services provide an important source of dollar earnings to foreign countries. The value of services imported by the United States during the 1920's amounted to 22 percent of the value of goods imported in the same period. The ratio rose to almost 30 percent during the 1930's, and has been maintained at about the same level on the average since World War II.

A major portion of all service transactions (imports and exports combined) between the United States and foreign countries takes place with member countries of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC). This area accounted for two-fifths of the services exchanged during 1949-51, as compared with only one-fourth of total United States merchandise trade with these countries. The Latin-American Republics ranked second from the point of view of services with one-fifth of the total. Asia, Africa, and Oceania (except OEEC dependencies in these areas) received or supplied 16 percent of total services, while Canada followed closely with 15 percent.

Of the individual types of services which the United States buys from or sells to foreign countries, transportation and travel were by far the most important in the period between the two world wars. Payments for each of these two items reached about $\$ 500$ million in 1929, the peak interwar year. With receipts, especially from travel, considerably smaller than payments, net payments during the period
NOTE.-THIS ARTICLE WAS PREPARED IN THE BALANCE OF PAYMENTS DIVISION BY FRANCES P. SASSCER, MAX LECHTER, J. E. SMITH, AND JOHN S. SMITH.

1921-39 averaged $\$ 227$ million annually for travel and $\$ 63$ million for transportation.

## Service offsets to goods deficit

The cumulative excess of all service imports over exports from 1921 to 1939 reached about $\$ 6$ billion, and supplied enough dollars to finance almost half the excess of merchan-

## INTERCHANGE OF SERVICES BALANCED <br> in 4 -year period, 1947-51


dise exports, which totaled $\$ 12.6$ billion during the same period.

The outbreak of World War II stimulated the flow of services between the United States and foreign countries. Services provided or received by the Government, which had heretofore been negligible, now became the largest category. These services were almost entirely of a military nature, and included lend-lease and reverse lend-lease transactions, as well as the expenditures of American troops overseas. Transportation receipts also increased sharply during the war, as United States exports expanded and a large part had to be carried in United States ships.

Developments since the end of the war have been in the direction of restoring the prewar pattern of service imports and exports, although the trend was interrupted by the outbreak of the Korean conflict. The readjustment has perhaps proceeded farther in the travel category than in the others, although the rise in travel expenditures was smaller than the prewar relationship to disposable personal incomes would have suggested. The decline in tourist expenditures relative to income was compensated, however, by greatly increased Government payments, principally because of the expenditures of the Armed Forces and of American troops stationed overseas.

## International Transportation

International transportation contributed substantially to the growing United States surplus on all goods and services transactions in 1951. The preliminary data (table 1) indicate net United States receipts on transportation account of $\$ 577$ million. This was almost five times the net receipts balance of $\$ 128$ million in 1950 but only half of the postwar peak of $\$ 1,027$ million net receipts recorded in 1947.

These large net receipts, however, did not altogether constitute a drain on the foreign exchange reserves of foreign countries since large amounts of freight were paid from the various United States aid programs. Thus, in 1951, net "cash" payments by foreign countries to the United States for transportation services amounted to about $\$ 390$ million.

## Sharp rise in export cargoes and earnings

Freight earned on dry cargo vessel exports rose from $\$ 358$ million in 1950 to $\$ 731$ million in 1951, an increase of over 100 percent. Almost three-quarters of this increase resulted from the carriage of increased coal and grain cargoes.

United States receipts had fallen from $\$ 256$ million for carrying 56 percent, or 23 million tons, of the coal exported in 1947, to less than $\$ 1$ million in 1950 . However, as European production became inadequate in the latter part of 1950, large-scale purchases in the United States were resumed. Total United States ocean-borne exports of coal in 1951 to all areas rose to nearly 31 million tons, as compared with the previous year's 2 million tons, and United States earnings rose to $\$ 140$ million for the carriage of over 11 million tons.

A very sizeable expansion also took place in United States exports of grain in 1951. About half this grain was carried by United States ships and earnings amounted to about $\$ 140$ million as compared with $\$ 24$ million in 1950.

The rise in total exports between 1950 and 1951 also included about a 25 percent increase in the tonnage of the other, more usual, types of dry cargo exports carried on United States vessels, earnings on this cargo increasing to $\$ 406$ million from $\$ 282$ million in 1950. In addition, earnings from the "indirect" tanker trade doubled, rising from some $\$ 84$ million in 1950 to $\$ 166$ million in 1951, as European and other consumers were forced to turn to Caribbean and other more distant sources of supply as substitutes for Iranian oil.

## Upswing in freight rates

Freight rates in 1951 were higher than in 1950 and contributed substantially to the increased earnings of the United States vessel operators. Owing to the near disappearance of coal cargoes in 1950, freight rates in the tramp vessel market were considerably reduced. When coal shipments were resumed on a large scale in December 1950, they were superimposed on an already tight shipping market caused chiefly by military demands for the Korean conflict, by United States Government stockpiling, and by an increasing volume of world trade.

Table 1.-International Transportation Account [Millions of dollars]

|  | $\begin{gathered} 1922-39 \\ \text { aver- } \\ \text { age } \end{gathered}$ | 1946 | 1947 | 1950 | 1951 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Receipts, total. | 273 | 1,420 | 1,788 | 926 | 1,494 |
| Ocean shipping, total. | 239 | 1,268 | 1,587 | 728 | 1,274 |
| Freight (United States earnings-exports and inter-foreign country trade) | 92 | 1,065 | 1,257 | 484 | 954 |
| Port expenditures (Foreign operators' expenses in United States) $\qquad$ | 147 | 181 | 311 | 208 | 310 |
| Charter hire (United States ships leased to foreigners) | n.a. | 22 | 19 | 36 | 10 |
| Passenger fares (paid by foreigners to United States carriers): |  |  |  |  |  |
| ocean $\qquad$ | 10 | 28 44 | 39 65 | 26 70 | ${ }_{77}^{24}$ |
| Other air, Great Lakes, rail and pipeline transport, and mail and freight-car rental receipts | ${ }^{2} 24$ | 80 | 97 | 102 | 119 |
| Payments, total. | 348 | 599 | 761 | 798 | 917 |
| Ocean shipping, total | 203 | 461 | 577 | 489 | 629 |
| Freight (foreign operators' earnings on United States imports) $\qquad$ | 142 | 163 | 225 | 268 | 366 |
| Port expenditures (United States operators' expenses abroad) | 61 | 267 | 315 | 138 | 176 |
| Charter hire (foreign ships leased to United States operators) | a.a. | 31 | 37 | 83 | 87 |
| Passenger fares (paid by United States residents to foreign carriers): |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ocean <br> Air. | 109 | 17 6 | $\stackrel{48}{9}$ | 121 26 | 107 29 |
| Other air, Great Lakes, and rail transport and freight car hire. | 36 | 115 | 127 | 162 | 152 |
| Net balance: transportation account (net receipts+, payments-) | -75 | +821 | +1,027 | +128 | +577 |
| Ocean shipping plus ocean fares (net receipts+, pay-ments-) | -63 | +818 | +1,001 | +144 | +562 |
| Other items plus air fares (net receipts+, net pay-ments-) | -12 | +3 | +26 | -16 | +15 |

1 Includes passenger vessel expenses.
2 Small Great Lakes freight included in ocean freight.
n. a. Not available.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.
Private ship operators began to augment their fleets by purchasing or chartering Government-owned vessels, but rates continued to climb. In order to reduce freight costs and thus permit the greater use of aid funds for the purchase of essential materials, the ECA arranged for the release of ships out of the reserve fleet. Over the year, the Maritime Administration released about 470 vessels, which were operated by shipping companies as agents for the National Shipping Authority.

Rates began to drop in April and by June or July reached the NSA ceilings set a month previously for cargoes carried on NSA vessels. From the middle of the year on, virtually all coal shipments were carried at NSA rates.

Conference liner rates, applicable to $30-50$ percent of the grain shipments, and to most other cargoes except coal, fertilizers, and similar commodities generally shipped in bulk in tramp vessels, also increased in 1951 as compared to 1950. As a result of the increase in the demand for shipping after Korea and because of increasing costs, the conferences generally instituted freight rate increases averaging over 10
percent in December 1950. Another general 10 percent increase was placed in effect in December 1951.

## Imports raise foreign operators' earnings

Foreign vessel operators also gained by their participation in the heightened shipping activities of 1951, but the increase in their freight earnings on United States imports from $\$ 268$ million in 1950 to $\$ 366$ million in 1951 was only a little more than one-fourth of the increase in United States operators' export freight earnings.

About $\$ 75$ million of the increase in foreign earnings came from increased imports in foreign tankers. Ordinarily, United States petroleum companies and their foreign affiliates (here counted as foreign operators for balance of payments purposes) can supply sufficient tanker capacity for normal demand. But in periods of peak activity tankers under independent control are utilized at higher rates. Rates

## Shipping Receipts Rise After Steady Decline

## BULK CARGO EXPORTS major factor

in fluctuation


## FOREIGN-FLAG VESSELS carry enlarged

share of trade

in the charter market for independent tankers quadrupled between June 1950 and the first quarter of 1951. Rates fell from the middle of 1951 on, partly due to the setting of ceilings for tanker freight charges reimbursable by ECA, but remained at about twice the June 1950 level for the rest of the year.

These rate increases, together with an increase of about 12 percent in the tonnage of imports carried by foreign tankers, accounted for the sharp rise in foreign operators' earnings. The higher rates were also reflected in increased charter hire payments to foreigners, which averaged about $\$ 85$ million in 1950 and 1951 (for both dry cargo and tanker vessels) as compared with $\$ 52$ million in 1949.

Only about $\$ 25$ million of the increase was earned on dry cargo vessel imports. This appears to have been the result of the decline in United States purchases abroad, after the second quarter of 1951, particularly for those commodities more extensively carried by foreign-flag vessels.

While the tonnage of imports carried in United States-flag vessels remained relatively stable over the year, the tonnage carried in foreign-flag vessels declined rapidly and in the fourth quarter of 1951 was below that of the first quarter of 1950. For 1951 as a whole, import tonnage carried by foreign operators was about 4 percent lower than in 1950 (see chart). Freight rate increases, averaging somewhat higher than the increases in export rates, accounted for the increase in earnings.

## Downtrend in U. S. flag participation

Accompanying a decline in the proportion of United States to total world shipping tonn age after the war, foreign-flag vessels took an increasing share of United States exports until, in 1950 , slightly over 60 percent of the total was carried by them, despite declining tonnages and the requirements in ECA and other foreign aid legislation that United States-flag vessels carry at least half of ECA-financed shipments.

In 1951, the foreign-flag share of the total declined slightly to about 59 percent. It is perhaps most significant in connection with future participation rates and earnings that, over the postwar years, the positions of the United States and foreign fleets have been reversed with regard to the carriage of cargo other than coal and grain, foreign-flag vessels carrying 61 percent in 1951 whereas United States vessels carried slightly over 61 percent in 1947.

This is also true with regard to the carriage of imports. Where United States-flag vessels carried 61 percent of dry cargo imports in 1946, foreign-flag vessels carried this proportion in 1951. Also, foreign-flag tankers now carry over 50 percent of tanker imports where United States-flag vessels had previously carried over 76 percent. Many of the foreignflag tankers, however, are owned by American oil companies.

Foreign-flag vessels reasserted their prewar dominance in the carriage of passengers as early as 1947. For the carriage of United States residents (the balance of payments item), fare payments rose from $\$ 17$ million in 1946 to a peak of $\$ 121$ million in 1950 , and $\$ 107$ million in 1951, as foreign passenger ship capacity was reconstructed and average fare costs rose. Fare payments to foreign ocean carriers exceeded foreign payments to United States carriers by $\$ 83$ million in 1951.

In contrast to ocean transportation, United States receipts of air fares from foreign passengers have outweighed United States fare payments to foreign air carriers. However, net United States receipts on fares plus relatively small export cargo earnings have, in the main, been offset by the United States airlines' expenses abroad, which amounted on the average to about $\$ 80$ million in 1949-51.

## Travel

Total foreign travel expenditures by United States residents in 1951 amounted to $\$ 733$ million, about the same as in 1950, with a slight decline in travel to Europe being offset by larger outlays in Latin America. ${ }^{1}$ Western Hemisphere countries continued to receive about two-thirds of America's foreign travel dollars.

## Expenditures in Europe decline

Travel expenditures in Europe and the Mediterranean area during 1951 dropped $\$ 30$ million below the 1950 total (table 2), due to a decline in the number of travelers visiting the area. Average expenditures per trip apparently increased slightly. In the closing months of 1950, the volume of outbound traffic to Europe dropped below the comparable period in 1949, departures remaining below the corresponding month in the previous year until the late summer of 1951. A portion of this decrease may be attributed to the outbreak of hostilities in Korea, which did not appreciably affect European travel until the end of 1950. A major portion of travelers to Europe had departed by the end of June of that year and most others planning summer tours had already prepaid the cost of their trip.

In addition, the celebration of Holy Year in 1950 increased travel to the area, as indicated by the fact that both the number and proportion of travelers going to Italy in 1950 were higher than in either 1949 or 1951.

## Average traveler spends $\$ 759$ in Europe

Average expenditures in Europe by American travelers have not varied greatly during the period from 1949 to 1951. The slight decrease in length of stay has been offset in part by the increase in per diem expenditures. This increase may

Table 2.-Estimated Expenditures and Numbers of United States Residents Traveling in Foreign Countries in $1951{ }^{1}$

|  | Expenditures (millions of dollars) | Number of travelers (thousands) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All countries | 733 | n. a. |
| Canada | 262 | n. a. |
| Mexico. | 162 | n. a. |
| Total oversea areas | 309 | 689 |
| Europe and Mediterranean. | 195 | 255 |
| West Indies and Central America | 76 | 380 |
| South America. | 25 | 42 |
| Other oversea countries. | 13 | 12 |

${ }^{1}$ Passenger fares and Government travel are excluded; for detailed treatment, see footnotes, table $1, \mathrm{p} .21$, Surver of Current Business, May 1951.
n. a. Not avalable.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, based on questionnaire returns; numbers based on data of U. S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service.
be explained in part by rising prices and greater availability of merchandise. Apparently the currency devaluations which took place in many countries in September 1949 did not decrease average dollar expenditures; in some countries, in fact, the currency devaluations merely reduced the official rate to the effective one.
The arithmetic average for all travelers, $\$ 759$, is significantly higher than the median expenditure, due to the disproportionately large number of travelers in the lower expenditure brackets. Over half of the travelers spent $\$ 525$ or less. Presumably the low expenditure groups include many persons visiting relatives.

[^2]Expenditures of travelers within foreign countries follow the same general pattern as the fares paid by travelers. Persons using high-priced steamship accommodations spent nearly three times as much on the average as tourist-class travelers, 60 percent of whom are foreign-born. The difference in per diem expenditures is even wider. This disparity is partly offset by a shorter average length of stay by firstclass passengers and a longer stay by travelers in cabin and tourist classes.

Geographical Shift in Pattern of
Travel Expenditures


Travelers by air spent on the average considerably more in 1951 than in 1950, the low level of expenditures in 1950 being due to a relatively large proportion of religious pilgrims on low-cost charter flights, whose spending was limited. This factor also accounted for the rise in average air fares, from $\$ 645$ to $\$ 670$ per round trip.
The decline in travel which began in the fall of 1950 was apparently halted late in 1951, producing a smaller-than-usual seasonal decrease in expenditures in the fourth quarter. Average expenditures per trip also rose contra-seasonally, indicating that the pickup was in business or tourist, rather than family, travel.

## Travel to Western Hemisphere rises

Expenditures in nearby areas increased in 1951. These areas received twice as large a share of United States foreign travel expenditures as in 1929, the peak prewar year. This continued the long-term upward trend in travel to nearby countries.

Expenditures in Canada amounted to slightly over onethird of total foreign travel payments in 1950 and 1951. This was a smaller share of United States travel dollars than in any of the preceding ten years. Canada's relatively large share of tourist earnings during and immediately after the war reflected the curtailment of travel to oversea countries. The all-time high of $\$ 267$ million was reached in 1948, and American expenditures have leveled off since that year.

Expenditures in Mexico, on the other hand, hàve increased sharply during the last 3 years. The increase may be attributed to such factors as the devaluation of the peso and the greater accessibility of many Mexican cities because of new highways and extended air service.

A large portion of travel to both contiguous countries consists of short local trips. This type of travel, giving rise to more than half of total travel payments in the case of Mexico, is relatively stable, following closely economic conditions in the border area.

## Foreigners spend more here

Expenditures by foreigners traveling in the United States increased by nearly 20 percent in 1951, to reach $\$ 444$ million, the highest figure ever recorded. Over half of this represented expenditures of Canadian tourists, which have reduced Canada's net receipts on its United States tourist account from over $\$ 100$ million in 1949 to a virtual balance in 1951.

## Size Distribution of Travel Expenditures

More than half the Americans visiting Europe spent $\$ 525$ or less


NOTE. - DATA ARE FOR THIRO QUARTER OF 1951
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE. OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS

Expenditures for travel in the United States by Europeans have not varied greatly over the past few years. Exchange restrictions have curbed expenditures for recreational travel; however, this has been partly offset by increased business travel. Receipts from Latin American travelers during the past few years have continued to increase, reflecting mainly the income rise in these countries.

## Government Services

The expanding role of the United States in world affairs in recent years has resulted in increasing outlays abroad by
the Department of State and other nonmilitary agencies fc administrative and operating costsand the purchase and main tenance of installations and facilities, which are included $\varepsilon$ service expenditures. In addition, expenditures of militar agencies after World War II, although sharply decreased fror the peak reached during the war years, have not fallen belo an annual amount of $\$ 300$ million, the figure recorded fc 1947.

With the outbreak of hostilities in Korea, and in fulfillin United States commitments to the buildup of security force in Western Europe, service expenditures of the Armed Force and their personnel abroad rose to a postwar high of ove $\$ 900$ million in 1951 , and was at an annual rate of $\$ 1.2$ billiol during the last quarter of the year. ${ }^{2}$

## Japanese services support U. N. in Korea

Military expenditures in Japan rose sharply after the Korean outbreak, primarily because of that country's prox imity to the scene of hostilities. Figures from official Japanest sources ${ }^{3}$ indicate that dollar earnings in 1951 from the sale of services-repair, storage, transportation, construction-ir support of United Nations Forces in Korea and the sale of yen to American personnel and official and quasi-official United States agencies, amounted to $\$ 400-\$ 425$ million. This is about equal to total Japanese merchandise exports to the United States in that year, including merchandise procured by the United States in Japan for the logistical support of the Korean operations.

* Despite the magnitude of military operations in Korea, that country's dollar earnings from United States Government expenditures have been relatively small. The virtual destruction of Korea's economy and means of production has precluded all but a minimum of military procurement by the armed services and personal spending by the troops.

Table 3.-Number and Expenditures of United States Residents Traveling in Europe and the Mediterranean Area, 1950 and 1951; Total and Selected Countries ${ }^{1}$

| Country | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Total expendi- } \\ \text { tares (milions } \\ \text { of (ollars) } \end{array}$ |  | Number of travelers (thousands) |  | Average expenditures per trip (dollars) |  | Arerige lengtin of stay (days) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1950 | 1951 | 1950 | 1951 | 1950 | 1951 | 1950 | 1931 |
| Europe and Mediterraman. | 22\%.9 | 145.0 | 302.13 | 255.1 | 742 | 759 | 66 | 63 |
| France | 56.0 | 48.5 | 164.6 | 144.4 | 338 | 337 | 20 | 19 |
| United Kingiom | 37.0 | 36.5 | 137.2 | 123.8 | 262 | 293 | 23 | 27 |
| Italy | 51.0 | 34.0 | 136.4 | 109.7 | 361 | 337 | 36 | 32 |
| Switzorlend | 18.0 | 15.5 | 94.2 | 80.1 | 184 | 193 | $1]$ | 12 |
| Germany | 14.5 | 15.5 | 73.5 | 68.5 | 211 | 230 | 28 | 26 |
| Netherdands. | 6.9 | 4.5 | 56.0 | 44.1 | 112 | 101 | 11 | 8 |
| Sweden. | 5.9 | 4. 5 | 24.7 | 21.1 | 207 | 216 | 31 | 29 |
| Greece. | 4.9 | 4.5 | 10. 2 | 9.5 | 449 | 478 | 62 | 52 |
| Eire. | 6.0 | 4.0 | 25.0 | 18.4 | 246 | 218 | 28 | 36 |
| Spain. | 2.5 | 4.0 | 13.9 | 17.9 | 181 | 21.6 | 31 | 23 |
| Belgiunn | 4.5 | 3.5 | 47.3 | 36.7 | 97 | 102 | 9 | 8 |
| Denmark | 4.0 | 3.5 | 23.1 | 21.7 | 169 | 155 | 19 | 15 |
| Norway | 4.0 | 3.0 | 18.4 | 16. 6 | 228 | 171 | 31 | 26 |
| Anstria | 3.9 | 3.0 | 23.1 | 21.8 | 126 | 134 | 12 | 12 |
| Portugal. | 2.4 | 2.5 | 12.1 | 9.3 | 143 | 243 | 11 | 31 |

[^3][^4]
## Outlook for 1952

In 1952, in recognition of Japan's new status as an independent nation after ratification of the San Francisco peace treaty, the position of United States forces will increasingly shift, continuing a process begun in the second half of 1951. This will mean larger troop expenditures and more

## Type of Travel Expenditures, Distribution by Size

Lower expenditures of air travelers is due to shorter stay


NOTE.- DATA AAE FOR THIRO QUARTER OF 1951
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE. OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS 52-64
dollars for Japan. In addition, the United States Government has, since July 1,1951 , been paying for approximately half of the goods and services formerly supplied by Japan as occupation costs and will continue to do so under terms of the special Security Treaty between the United States and Japan, signed September 8, 1951 (and implementing Administrative Agreement, signed February 28, 1952) ${ }^{4}$. The additional dollar payments to Japan as a result of these developments are expected to compensate for the loss of grant aid formerly provided under the Army civilian supply program (GARIOA).

At the present time, certain arrangements to provide free services to United States occupation personnel in Germany have been, or are being, terminated. Negotiations are currently proceeding for a "contractual peace agreement" with West Germany, expected to be somewhat similar to the United States-Japancse agreements.

## Nonmilitary-agency service payments rise

Expenditures for services by the State Department and other nonmilitary agencies of the Government reached a post-World War II peak of $\$ 237$ million in 1951, as compared with the 1946 low of $\$ 63$ million. The regular peacetime overseas functions of these agencies were supplemented after 1946 by activities connected with the Government's various programs of foreign aid. Some of these expenditures were paid out of counterpart funds furnished by the countries

[^5]receiving grant aid. In the four years ending December, 1951, approximately $\$ 150$ million, or 18 percent of the total amount (dollars and counterpart) spent by all nonmilitary agencies in this period was financed in this way.

Data on Government miscellaneous services include the cost of United States participation in various international organizations, which has averaged over $\$ 26$ million a year for the past five years. ${ }^{5}$ This compares to the aggregate total of $\$ 3$ million contributed to the support of international bodies during the entire twenty-one ycars from 1919 to 1939.

## Donated services dominate "receipts"

The steady rise in the value of Government services provided to foreign countries (principally the OLEC countries) from 1947 to 1951 was characterized by a continually increasing proportion of services provided as grants and represented for the most part the activities of nonmilitary agencies.

Grant services represent the overhead costs of administering the Government's unilateral aid programs, technical aid provided by Government agencies, and other service costs paid out of appropriated foreign-aid funds.

Tolls collected from forcign-flag ships by the Panama Canal, harbor terminal and freight charges of the Panama Railroad, and the Post Office Department settlements with foreign administrations for the carriage and handling of foreign mail represent over 50 percent of the Government's cash receipts on service account. Gold handling charges of the Treasury Department and consular and visa fee collections by the State Department account for most of the remainder. In total, this item has maintained a steady rate of about $\$ 50$ million a year for the past 5 years.

## Other Private Services

Film rentals have been the largest source of the net surplus on private miscellaneous-service transactions which has been characteristic of the past two decades. Slightly more than half of film rentals, including the value of blocked earnings, were obtained from the United Kingdom and other OEEC countries in each of the postwar years. The estimated total of $\$ 129$ million in 1951 was exceeded only in 1946, when rentals reached $\$ 142$ million.

Private sales of services to foreign governments and international organizations and their personnel amounted in 1951 to an estimated $\$ 114$ million, including expenditures of the United Nations and other international organizations of $\$ 5.3$ million. This compares with a total of $\$ 138$ million for 1946 when international agencies (including UNRRA) spent only $\$ 26$ million.
Private miscellaneous services producing significant net surpluses include (1) management fees and home office charges for services rendered by American companies to their foreign branches and subsidiaries, $\$ 115$ million in 1951 and (2) United States engineers and contractors receipts for services rendered under foreign contracts estimated at about $\$ 75$ million in 1951.
Other miscellaneous service items are largely offsetting in amount. The largest, reinsurance transactions, in the three years beginning 1949 has involved net payments to foreign countries-principally the United Kingdom-averaging less than $\$ 50$ million a year, although total reinsurance transactions (receipts and payments) in the same period averaged $\$ 244$ million annually.

[^6]
## Review of National Income and Product in the First Quarter of 1952

(Continued from p. 6)

terial industries dampened the effect of the payroll advances in the defense-supporting industries in the durables group total; however, the latter increases were in any case less than in the prior quarter.

## Farm income off

Proprietors' and rental income, at an annual rate of $\$ 481 / 2$ billion, was down $\$ 1$ billion from the fourth quarter of last year. This decline reflected a drop in farm income, partly offset by an advance in nonfarm entrepreneurial incomes.

Farm income, which is subject to irregular movements on a quarterly basis, dropped from a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $\$ 17 \frac{1}{2}$ billion in the final quarter of 1951 to $\$ 16$ billion in the opening quarter of this year-down somewhat from the first-quarter 1951 rate.

The income of nonfarm proprietors, which has been virtually stable since the beginning of 1951 , advanced $\$ \frac{2}{2}$ billion, at an annual rate, in the first quarter. The improvement was in large measure traceable to the first-quarter pickup in
retail trade, which is a dominating influence in this are Most of this increase is offset in the personal income tot by the deduction-starting in January 1952-of contributior of self-employed persons brought into the Old-Age and Sur vivors Insurance system under the 1950 amendments to th Social Security Act. These contributions, equalling $2 \frac{1 / 4}{}$ peı cent of the first $\$ 3,600$ of income, are estimated at $\$ 40$ millions, at annual rates.

## Year-end extras affect dividends

Aside from farm income, the only other major componen of personal income to drop in the first quarter was dividends Although the decline amounted to about 7 percent of th fourth-quarter figure, the first-quarter level at an annual rat of $\$ 9$ billion was somewhat higher than that of the corre sponding period last year. The decline is in part attributer to the large volume of extra and special disbursements at thi 1951 year-end, and in part to reductions in regular disburse ments.

## Labor Income in the Postwar Period

(Continued from $p$. 13)
than one-fifth in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries. The largest growth in supplementary benefits since 1946 has occurred in the mining industries, where supplementary benefits have risen from 4.4 to 8.6 percent of payrolls, primarily because of the establishment of the health and welfare funds in coal mining.

In most industries, a floor for supplementary benefits is established by compulsory contributions under the old age and survivors insurance and unemployment insurance programs. Except for the areas where coverage is small, such as agriculture and services, the costs of these benefits (as a percent of payroll) do not vary greatly among the industrial divisions. Such variation as does exist centers in contributions for unemployment insurance, where rates may differ because of unemployment experience in the industry. Thus, the relative cost of unemployment insurance contributions is largest in the highly seasonal construction industry (about 2 percent of payroll in 1951) and smallest in the stable finance and utilitics areas (about 1 percent of payroll in 1951).

Table 6.-Supplements to Wages and Salaries as a Percent of Private Industry Payrolls, by Industry Divisions, 1946-51

|  | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All private industries, total | 4.26 | 4.43 | 4.22 | 4. 44 | 5. 09 | 5.25 |
| Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries | 46 | . 45 | 42 | 50 | 55 | 1.02 |
| Mining | 4.35 | 5.17 | 6. 05 | 6.55 | 8.58 | 8. 60 |
| Contract construction | 4.76 | 4. 70 | 4. 47 | 4. 93 | 5.09 | 5.15 |
| Manufacturing | 4. 71 | 4.87 | 4.70 | 4.97 | 5.87 | 5.99 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 3.27 | 3.32 | 3.02 | 3.20 | 3. 66 | 3.81 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate | 5.35 | 5.17 | 5. 99 | 6. 42 | 6.88 | 6. 95 |
| Transportation...- | 5. 94 | 7.09 | 5.76 | 5.99 | 6.09 | 6. 20 |
| Communication and public utilitie | 8.68 | 8.49 | 8.27 | 8.64 | 9.57 | 9. 65 |
| Serviees | 2.21 | 2.11 | 2.06 | 2.18 | 2.44 | 2. 59 |

Source: U. S. Deparment of Commerce, Office of Business Eeonomics.

Another factor contributing to industrial differentials in supplementary wage benefits is the prevalence of work hazards, as reflected in compensation for injury payments. Such payments represent a significant proportion of payrolls in contract construction, transportation, and mining, but are relatively small in the other major industries.
The largest industrial differentials in supplementary wage benefits, however, are found in employer contributions to private pensioa and welfare plans. Such contributions presently range from almost 7 percent of payroll in communications and public utilities, where pension and other employee benefit plans are of long standing, to minor amounts in agriculture and contract construction.

## Government supplements decline

Government supplements to wages and salaries declined from $\$ 2.0$ billion in 1946 to $\$ 1.4$ billion in 1951 as a result of reduced Federal contributions to the Government life insurance funds. These contributions amounted to $\$ 1.4$ billion in 1946, but only one-tenth of that amount in 1951. They represent largely reimbursements to the National Service Life Insurance Fund for death claims it had paid which were adjudged due to the extra hazards of military service.

In contrast, contributions by both the Federal Government and State and local governments to civilian employees' retirement systems, and the pay of military reservists have increased in the postwar period. The pay of military reservists, which is included in "other government supplements" in table 5, is largely responsible for the sharp rise this category of supplementary wage benefits has shown over 1946.

T




 numbers and dollar values refer to adjustment of monthly figures for seasonal variation.

Monthly averages for 1951 are shown in the March 1952 Survey of Current Business. Data subsequent to Mareh 1952 for selected series will be found in the Weekly Supplement to the Survey.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1952 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | Novem- ber | Decem- ber | January | February | March |

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS



[^7]orncludes inventory valuation adjustment. §Personal saring is excess of disposable income over personal consumption expenditures shown as a component of gross national product
above.
 data beginning 1947 for manufacturing, p .20 of the December 1951 issue.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1952 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | Decenber | January | February | March |

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS-Continued


${ }^{*}$ Revised. ${ }^{\circ}$ Preliminary. †Data through 1950 have been revised to incorporate changes in methods of estimation (
$0^{\prime}$ Seasonal factors for a number of industries were fixed at 100 during 1932-42; data for these industries are shown only in the unadjusted series.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1952 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | January | February | March |

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS-Continued



Revised. "p Preliminary. os See note marked "or" on p. S-2. data for term "business" here includes only manufacturing and trade. Business inventories as shown on p. S-1 cover dat fren Treviscd series. All components of business sales, inventories, and orders have been revised; for appropriate explanations of changes and data through 1950 (except figures beginning 1948 for rean sales and begming 1946 for the indicated orders series, which have been further revised and are available upon request), see pp. $15-24$ of the October 1951 Surver. Manuracturers' nitions fortories, and orders (except as noted) have been revised begmning 1948, wholesale trade begiming 1939, and retail trade beginning 1940; morcover, the adoption of revised industry deti9 Data beginning Deceniber 1947 are shown on p. 7 of the March 1952 SURver.

Unless' otherwige stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the


## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS-Continued

| MANUFACTURERS'SALES, INVENTORIES, AND ORDERS $\dagger$ Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Inventorics, end of month-Continued Book value (adjusted)-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nondurable-roods industries, total. mil. of dol. | 17,981 | 18,737 | 19, 145 | 19,412 | 19,605 | 19,650 | 19,719 | 19, 608 | 19,470 | 19,339 | 19,230 | ${ }^{+19,156}$ | 19, 082 |
| Food and kindred products............do...- | 3, 330 | 3, 551 | 3, 580 | 3,542 | 3,554 | 3,619 | 3,546 | 3,545 | 3,465 | 3,386 | 3,376 | r 3,451 | 3,479 |
|  | 1,222 | 1,242 | 1,254 | 1,254 | 1,209 | 1,161 | 1,201 | 1. 200 | 1,204 | 1,193 | 1, 168 | T 1, 224 | 1, 240 |
| Tohncco manufacture | 1,605 | 1,630 | 1,652 | 1,642 | 1,656 | 1,668 | 1,712 | 1,766 | 1,824 | 1,836 | 1,795 | ${ }^{*} 1,780$ | 1,762 |
| Textile-mill products | 2,800 | 3,046 | 3,137 | 3,214 | 3,222 | 3,190 | 3,130 | 3,048 | 2,911 | 2,814 | 2, 774 | ${ }^{+2,670}$ | 2, 564 |
| Apparel and related products........-- do | 1,590 | 1,616 | 1,667 | 1,687 | 1,746 | 1,686 | 1,644 | 1,498 | 1,445 | 1,446 | 1,446 | - 1,384 | 1,318 |
| Leather and leather products...-...... do | ${ }_{8}^{640}$ | 666 | 677 | 691 | 652 | 622 | 637 | 607 | 594 | 567 | ${ }^{+} 573$ | ${ }^{r} 546$ | 547 |
| Paper and allied products | 808 | 840 | 855 | 887 | 917 | 924 | 936 | 942 | 959 | 1,005 | 1. $\mathrm{n} 22^{2}$ | ¢ 1,051 | 1,056 |
| Printing and publishing--....--..... do | 684 | 661 | 681 | $\stackrel{694}{ }$ | 702 | 711 | 711 | 711 | 733 | 757 | 753 | +760 | 76.3 |
| Chemicals and allied products.......-do | 2, 520 | ${ }^{2,626}$ | 2, 699 | 2,771 | 2,850 | 2,906 | 2,970 | 3,004 | 3,030 | 3,000 | 3, 005 | + 2,996 | 3,029 |
| Petroleum and coal product | 2,228 | 2, 294 | 2,360 | 2,420 | 2,481 | 2,523 | 2,574 | 2, 582 | 2,566 | 2,535 | 2, 522 | - 2,500 | 2,520 |
| Rubber products - .-..-------------- do. | 554 | 565 | 583 | 610 | 616 | 640 | 659 | 705 | 「739 | $\stackrel{\text { r }}{ } \times 799$ | 797 | 805 |  |
| New orders, net (unadjusted), totalt ........-do. | 28,490 | 23, 820 | 23,580 | 24, 100 | ${ }^{\text {r 22, }} 482$ | + 22.974 | r 21,314 | 23,916 | r 22,912 | r 20,344 | - 22, 326 | r 22,192 | 22, 948 |
| Durablegoods industries, totalf............. do- | 15.542 | 12,987 | 12,404 | 13, 303 | +12, 161 | ${ }^{\text {r } 11,044}$ | r 10,122 | 11,584 | r 11,316 | -9,889 | -11,048 | + 11,000 | 11,375 |
| Primary metals | $\stackrel{?}{18 \%}$ | 2, 2684 | 2.175 | 1,907 | 2,037 | 2,008 | 1,487 | 2,179 | 1,876 | 1,348 | 2.008 | ${ }^{-1.715}$ | 1,818 |
| Fabricated metal products | 1,441 | 1,282 | 1,147 | 1,091 | 937 | 1, 140 | 1, 074 | 1,1448 | 1.093 | 1,056 | 1,061 | ${ }^{+} 1.252$ | 896 |
| Flectrical machinery and equipment | 1,732 | 1,304 | 1,246 | 1,453 | 1,284 | 1,064 | 1,207 | 1,188 | 1.212 | 1,454 | 1,111 | r 1,341 | 1,836 |
| Machinery, except electrical..-.-.-.-.- do | 2,644 | 2,304 | 2,308 | 2,291 | 2,259 | 2, 180 | 1,745 | 1,966 | 1,981 | 1,906 | 2,180 | г 2, 134 | 1,822 |
| Transportation equipment, including motor vehicles and partst.................. mil. of dol.. | 4, 128 | 3,199 | 3,198 | 4,349 | - 3, 340 | r 2, 328 | 2,396 | 2,612 | - 3, 151 | 2,605 | 2,475 | r 2, 427 |  |
| Other industries, including ordnance $\ddagger$. .....-do.... | 3,009 | 2,634 | 2,331 | 2,143 | 2,305 | 2,380 | 2,213 | 2, 494 | 2.002 | 1,521 | 2, 213 | r2, 132 | 2.299 |
| Nondurable-goods industries, total .......-- do | 12,948 | 10,834 | 11,176 | 10,797 | 10,321 | 11,930 | 11,286 | 12,332 | 11,596 | 10,455 | 11,278 | - 11, 192 | 11, 573 |
| Unfiled orders (unadjusted), totalł......... do | 55,350 | 57,403 | 58,416 | 60,264 | ${ }^{5} 62,675$ | - 63,089 | - 62.859 | ${ }^{+} \mathrm{6}$ 2, 703 | ${ }^{+} 63,374$ | r 62.908 | -63, 195 | + 63, 253 | 63, 208 |
| 1)urable-goods industries, totalt | 47,608 | 50, 049 | 51,662 | 54, 058 | ${ }^{\text {r } 56,929}$ | r 57.704 | - 57,889 | ${ }^{5} 58,022$ | -58, 751 | r 58,701 | r 59,276 | ${ }^{+} 59,516$ | 59, 503 |
| Primary metals - .-.-...----------.-. do | 8, 190 | 8,486 5,858 | 8,589 | 85,518 | 8,822 | 8,877 |  | 8,691 | 8.613 | 8,036 | 8,065 | +7,869 | 7, 697 |
| Fabricated metal products .--...-.-.---do | 5,504 | 5, 5 , 288 | 5,884 <br> 5,541 <br> 10 | $\begin{array}{r}5,868 \\ 6,008 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 5,879 6 650 | 5,849 6,599 | 5,827 <br> 6,776 | 5,676 | 5.597 | 5,598 | 5,531 | ${ }^{\text {r 5, }} \mathbf{7}$ 674 | 5,420 |
| Electrical machinery and equipment ----do. | 5,029 9,276 |  |  |  |  |  | 6,776 11,304 | 6,809 11,242 | 6,898 11,313 | 7,197 | 7,291 | +7,538 | 8,208 |
| Machinery, except electrical--.--......-do- | 9,276 | 9,739 | 10,178 | 10,144 | 10, 803 | 11,251 | 11,304 | 11, 242 | 11,313 | 11, 281 | 11,380 | -11,328 | 10, 909 |
| Transportation equipment, including motor vehicles and parts $\ddagger$........................ | 13, 117 | 14, 118 | 15, 070 | 17, 220 | ${ }^{+18,679}$ | ${ }^{\text {r } 18,916}$ | ${ }^{\text {r 19, } 299}$ | r 19,663 | ${ }^{+20,652}$ | + 21,221 | - 21, 544 | + 21,706 | 21, 889 |
| Other industries including ordnancet | 6,294 | 6,560 | 6, 400 | 6,299 | 6,216 | 6,212 | 6, 127 | 5,941 | 5.687 | 5,368 | 5,464 | r 5, 400 | 5,380 |
| Nondur able-goods industries, total.--------do---- | 7, 741 | 7,354 | 6,755 | 6. 206 | 5, 746 | 5,385 | 4,970 | 4,681 | 4, 624 | 4, 208 | 3,920 | ${ }^{-3,737}$ | 3,705 |

## BUSINESS POPULATION

## operating businesses and business TURN-OVER


New incorporations (48 States)......... .. number. INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL FAILURES ${ }^{\boldsymbol{c}}{ }^{7}$

Failures, total Commercial service................................................ Construction.
Manofacturing and mining
Rotail trade.
Liabilities, total_
tal-.-. $\qquad$
Construction
Manvfacturing and mining
Rntail trade. ade
Wholesale trade

r 7,13

$$
7,002
$$

$$
619
$$

$r$ Revisod. $\quad$ Preliminary. $\quad \dagger$ Revised series. See corresponding note on $\mathrm{p} . \mathrm{S}-3$. $\boldsymbol{o}^{7}$ Data are from Dun \& Bradstrect. Inc.
UUnpublished revisions for the indicated series on new and unfilled orders are available upon request as follows: Grand total and total durable-goods industries, Jume-September 1950 transportation equipment (incl. motor vehices, etc.) and other industries (incl. ordnance), January 1946-September 1950.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1952 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | January | February | March |

COMMODITY PRICES


Prices paid:


All commodities (U. S. Department of Commerce

Consumers' price index (U. S. Dept. of Labor):


## WHOLESALE PRICES ${ }^{\circ}$

U.S. Department of Labor indexes (revised): $\dagger$

Farm products
Fruits and vegetables, fresh and dried do


Foods, processed.
 Dairy products and iee cream.-.-.-.-. Fruits and vegetables, canned and frozen
Meats, poultry, and fish. $1947-49=100$.
Commodities other than farm products and Chemicals and allied products. $1947-49=100$ Chemicals, industrial............-.-. - do--Frugs, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics...do.... Fats and oils, inedibl Paint and paint materials.

Fuel, power, and lighting materials Coal. Flectricity Gas_....................................... Furniture and other household durables Appliances, household $-\quad 1947-49=100$ Appliances, household Furniture, household Radios, television, and phonorraphs.-...............
Hides, skins, and leather products
 Leather.
Lumber and wood products. Lumber. Machinery and motive products Conetruction machinery and equip...-do. Flectrical machinery and equipment Flectrical machinery and equipment. do.
Motor vehicles..................................


끌
m

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and deseriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1952 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | January | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Febru- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | March |

COMMODITY PRICES-Continued


## PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR

| As measured by- |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Wholesale pricest | 1935-39 = 100 |
| Consumers' prices | do. |
| Retail food prices. | do. |


|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 114.8 | 114.8 | 114.8 | 122.7 | 122.3 | 122.2 | 122.1 | 122.4 114.6 | 122.5 |
| 122.9 | 122.9 | 122.9 | 122.9 | 123.0 | 123.1 | 123.1 | 123.1 | 123.1 |
| 125.3 | 125.7 | 125.4 | 123.2 | 121.5 | 121.6 | 122.0 | 124.0 | 124.1 |
| 113.7 | 113.7 | 113.6 | 113.6 | 113.6 | 113.6 | 113.6 | 113.6 | 113.6 |
| 121.4 | 121.4 | 121.4 | 121.4 | 121.4 | 121.4 | 121.4 | 121.4 | 121.4 |
| 112.4 | 112.4 | 112.4 | 112.4 | 112.4 | 112.4 | 112.4 | 112.4 | 112.4 |
| 117.4 | 117.4 | 117.4 | 117.4 | 117.4 | 117.4 | 117.4 | 117.4 | 117.7 |
| 120.3 | 119.7 | 119.8 | 120.2 | 120.2 | 119.5 | 119.4 | 118.8 | 118.4 |
| 117.1 | 117.3 | 117.1 | 117.6 | 118.3 | 119.8 | 121.5 | 122.1 | 122.4 |
| 152.3 | 151.5 | 151.3 | 148.3 | 144.3 | 144.3 | 144. 7 | 144.7 | 144.5 |
| 133.9 | 133.9 | 133.9 | 133.9 | 133.9 | 133.9 | 133.9 | 133.9 | 133.9 |
| 115.9 | 115.5 | 114.8 | 112.9 | 111. 6 | 108.5 | 105.9 | 103.9 | 103.9 |
| 104.3 | 104. 1 | 104.1 | 103.7 | 105.0 | 104. 5 | 104.] | 103.3 | 102.3 |
| 118.9 | 118.8 | 117.8 | 116.0 | 113.0 | 106.9 | 102.5 | 100.8 | 102.3 |
| 146.3 | 138.3 | 124.9 | 133.7 | 116.1 | 112.3 | 117.9 | 122.5 | 123.2 |
| 102.3 | 99.7 | 98.7 | 98.0 | 96.7 | 94.0 | 92.9 | 91.5 | 91.5 |
| 164.7 | 164.5 | 161.8 | 151.7 | 145.5 | 140.0 | 129.8 | 120.8 | 122.0 |
| 108.4 | 108.4 | 108.4 | 108.4 | 107.9 | 107.8 | 107.8 | 107.5 | 107.5 |
| 107.0 | 107. 0 | 107.9 | 107.0 | 106.1 | 105.8 | 105.8 | 105.8 | 105.9 |
| 105.7 | 105.7 | 105.7 | 105.7 | 105.7 | 105.7 | 105. 7 | 105. 7 | 105.0 |
|  | 45.0 | 45.1 | 45.4 | 45.8 | 46.0 | 46.1 | 46.0 | 46.0 |
| 54.2 | 54.2 | 53.9 | 54.0 | 53.9 | 53. 9 | 53.6 | 53.4 | 53.0 |
| 44.2 | 44.3 | 44.0 | 44.1 | 43.9 | 44.1 | 44.0 | 43.6 | 43.2 |


| 122.5 | 122.4 | 122.6 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 114.5 | 114.0 | 114.0 |
| 123.1 | 123.1 | 123.2 |
| 124.2 | 124.2 | ${ }^{r} 125.0$ |
| 112.8 | 112.9 | 112.9 |
| 121.4 | 121.4 | 121.4 |
| 112.4 | 112.4 | 112.4 |
| 117.7 | 117.7 | 117.7 |
| 118.4 | 118.2 | ${ }^{*} 118.3$ |
| 122.4 | 122.8 | 123.7 |
| 144.3 | 144.1 | 143.1 |
| 133.4 | 133.4 | 133.4 |
| 104.0 | 103.3 | 102.1 |
| 102.1 | 101.7 | -101.7 |
| 103.3 | 102.8 | ז101.0 |
| 125.3 | 126.0 | 130.2 |
| 91.7 | 91.4 | 89.9 |
| 120.3 | 118.0 | 114.4 |
| 108.1 | 108.1 | ${ }^{+} 110.8$ |
| 105.9 | 105.9 | ${ }^{-111.2}$ |
| 107.3 | 107.3 | 107.3 |
| 46.0 | $44^{4} .3$ | +46.5 |
| 52.9 | 52.9 | 53.2 |
| 43.1 | 43.0 | 44.0 |



CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE

| CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY <br> New construction, total mil. of do | 2,198 | 2,388 | 2, 584 | 2,737 | 2,797 | 2,843 | 2, 827 | 2,709 | 2,495 | 2.222 | 2124 | + 2,014 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,614 | 1,691 | 1,787 | 1,879 | 1,915 | 1,916 | 1, 899 | 1. 805 | 1,692 | 1,521 | 1,472 | - 1,405 | 1. 571 |
| Residential (nonfarm) ............---..... do | 862 785 | 898 810 | ${ }_{825}^{922}$ | 959 855 | 968 860 | 954 845 | 854 | 945 840 | 915 815 | 809 | 720 | ${ }^{7} 676$ | 799 |
| New dwelling units-.-................-. do-.-- | 785 61 | 810 72 | 825 81 | 855 88 | 860 91 | 845 92 | 845 93 | 840 91 | 815 86 | 715 80 | $\stackrel{650}{57}$ | $\begin{array}{r}600 \\ \hline 63\end{array}$ | 710 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 | ${ }^{5} 6$ |  |
|  | 400 | 409 | 442 | 463 | 465 | 459 | 451 | 393 | 343 | 320 | 404 | 399 | 414 |
|  | 143 | 152 | 168 | 178 | 190 | 198 | 202 | 178 | 155 | 147 | 198 | 207 | 212 |
| Commercial | 128 | 125 | 130 | 131 | 120 | 108 | 100 | 83 | 75 | 69 | 83 | 73 | 79 |
| Farm construction Public utility | $\begin{array}{r}83 \\ 264 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}95 \\ 283 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 113 305 | 126 326 | 134 | 140 | 130 <br> 358 | 108 353 | 92 336 | 818 305 | 80 | 75 | 80 |
| Public utint |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 262 | 250 | 272 |
| Public, total..................................- do | 584 | 697 | 797 | 858 | 882 | 927 | 928 | 904 | 803 | 701 | 652 | 609 | 725 |
| Residential | 37 | ${ }_{283}$ | 45 | 48 | 49 | 55 | 63 | 67 | 69 | 66 | 67 | 66 | 62 |
| Nonresidenthal building--...............-- do | 41 | 56 | 68 | 75 | 88 | 108 | 122 | 137 | 148 | 149 | $2{ }^{265}$ | 115 | 296 |
|  | 110 | 160 | 215 | 250 | 260 | 280 | 275 | 250 | 170 | 95 | 75 | + 70 | 105 |
| Conservation and development - - .-......do | ${ }_{80}^{61}$ | ${ }_{8}^{69}$ | ${ }_{95}^{76}$ | 84 | 82 | 80 | 78 | 77 | 74 | 68 | 59 | ${ }^{-56}$ | 62 |
|  | 80 | 87 | 95 | 96 | 95 | 92 | 88 | 84 | 73 | 63 | 59 | 56 | 68 |
| CONTRACT AWARDS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Construction contracts awarded in 37 States (F. W. Dodge Corp.): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total prolects.-.-.....................number- nous, | 1, $\begin{array}{r}48,376 \\ \hline 18750\end{array}$ | - 49,498 | 52,700 $2,572,961$ | 44,755 $1,408,932$ | r $\begin{array}{r}44,334 \\ 1,379,830\end{array}$ | 46,319 $1,262,811$ | 42,435 $1,082,855$ | ( $\begin{array}{r}42,735 \\ 1.051,49\end{array}$ | 36,323 931,768 | - $\begin{array}{r}28,832 \\ 1,234,339\end{array}$ | 31,842 902 90 | 33,767 88,206 | ${ }^{45}, 041$ |
|  | 1, 418, 457 | 456, 319 | 1. 474,166 | 583, 146 | 615,370 | 486, 452 | -317, 731 | 1,306, 604 | 323, 736 | 502, 416 | 296, 897 | 338,662 | 1,354, 505 |
| Private ownership....-...................... do | 848, 993 | 918, 672 | 1,098, 705 | 825, 786 | 764, 460 | 776,359 | 765, 124 | 744,815 | 608, 032 | 731, 923 | 605, 194 | 546, 544 | 767, 204 |
| Nonresidential buildings: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4, 222 | 4, 259 | 4,421 | 4,463 | 4,496 | 4, 170 | 4,558 | 4,775 | 3,618 | 3,262 | 3,325 | 3,472 | 4,311 |
|  | 43,301 469,254 | 41,473 518,021 | 3, $\begin{array}{r}44,804 \\ 3,808\end{array}$ | 41,162 553,280 | 39, 536, 533 | 36,700 475,957 | 36,273 404,462 | 34,782 418,203 | 27,611 327,706 | 43,016 593,007 | 24,868 357,676 | 24, 941 | 33, 345 |
| Valuation --ib--...-.-.-.-.......thous. of dol |  | 518, 021 | 3, 633, 908 | 553, 280 | 536, 533 | 475,957 | 404, 462 | 418, 203 | 327, 706 | 593, 007 | 357,676 | 301, 404 | 463, 276 |
| Projects .-......................... . number- | 42,497 | 43, 197 | 45,856 | 37, 588 | 37,173 | 39, 864 | 35,789 | 36,152 | 31, 162 | 24, 204 | 27,380 | 29,069 | 38,860 |
| Floor area-.......................thous of sq. ft. . | 65, 761 | 65, 180 | 73, 596 | 60, 496 | 58, 823 | 60,372 | 52, 438 | 52, 454 | 47,248 | 37, 985 | 37, 423 | 45, 380 | 65, 422 |
| Valuation-........................... thous. of dol. | 574, 569 | 590, 848 | 661,094 | 545, 152 | 548, 144 | 567, 566 | 479, 716 | 496, 247 | 443, 884 | 346, 104 | 337, 721 | 396, 438 | 592,717 |
| Public works: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 166, $\begin{array}{r}1,318 \\ \hline 15\end{array}$ | 183, 1,588 | 2,016 186,868 | 183,973 | 2,151 100,884 | 1,927 160,368 | 141, $\begin{array}{r}1,756 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,457 101,903 | 1,233 117,809 | 1,064 138,859 | 840 130.814 | ${ }_{8}^{930}$ | 1, 429 |
| Utilitics: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 124,885 | 193, 714 |
| Projects . . . . . .-...................... number | 339 | 459 | 407 | 500 | 514 | 358 | 332 | 351 | 310 | 302 | 297 | 296 | 441 |
|  | 57, 192 | 83,042 | 91,091 | 126,527 | 104, 269 | 58, 920 | 57,342 | 35, 066 | 42, 369 | 156, 369 | 75,880 | 62, 479 | 71,547 |
| Value of contract awards (F. R. indexes) : $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, unadjusted. .-....-.-.-.-.-1947-49 = 100 | 165 | 228 | 234 | 234 | 177 | 163 | 149 | 134 | 141 | 134 | 132 | 136 | 152 |
| Residential, unadjusted....-........---..-do...- | 186 | 200 | 197 | 192 | 182 | 175 | 169 | 156 | 141 | 124 | 118 | +145 | 171 |
| Total, adjusted ............................ do. | 163 | 199 | 193 | 200 | 162 | 156 | 147 | 140 | 156 | 166 | 161 | 「156 | 150 |
|  | 176 | 170 | 166 | 174 | 179 | 376 | 168 | 160 | 146 | 145 | 142 | '163 | 162 |
| Engineering construction: <br> Contract awards (E. N. R.) \&....... thous. of dol.. | 1,406, 456 | 1, 043, 434 | 1,267, 995 | 1,027,087 | 1, 378, 640 | 1,145, 715 | 917, 158 | 1,026,973 | 1, 024, 775 | 829, 173 | 1,196,798 | 788, 429 | 1,042, 851 |
| Highway concrete pavement contract awards: $\odot$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4,920 690 | 4. 959 | 5,946 <br> 1,278 <br> 18 | $\begin{array}{r}7,562 \\ 2841 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 9,248 4,335 | 4, 714 | 4, ${ }^{458}$ | 2,856 | 3,757 | 14,159 1413 | 3,487 | 3,723 | 5,411 |
| Roads | 2,326 | 1,957 | 2,329 | 1, 939 | 2,840 | 1,436 | 1,681 | 803 | 1,814 | 12,197 | 1,497 | ${ }_{988}^{89}$ | 427 3,289 |
| Streets and alleys...-....................-do...- | 1,904 | 2.036 | 2, 339 | 2.782 | 2,073 | 2,358 | 2, 202 | 1,777 | 1,271 | 11,549 | 1,369 | 1,856 | 1,695 |

- Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Data include some contracts awarded in prior months but not reported.
o'For actual wholesale prices of individual commodities, see respective commodities. tSer note marked " $\dagger$ " on p. 8- $\delta$

§Data for March, May, August, and November 1951 and January 1952 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.
©Data for May, August, and November 1951 and January 1952 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.

| Ulese otherwise stated statistics through | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1952 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- | October | November | December | January | February | March |

## CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE-Continued

| NEW DWELLING UNITS AND URBAN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New permanent nonfarm dwelling units started (U. S. Department of Labor) $\qquad$ number-- | 93,800 | 96, 200 | 101, 000 | 132, 500 | 90, 500 | 89, 100 | 96, 400 | 90,000 | 74, 500 | 60,800 | r 64, 900 | 77,000 | 198,000 |
| Urban building authorized (U.S. Dept. of Labor): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 54,361 <br> 50,738 | 54,137 <br> 50,565 | 57,765 <br> 54,688 | 83,991 <br> 47,134 | 45,684 42,092 | 48,002 47,182 | 51,607 50,491 | 43,180 42,187 | 34,989 <br> 32,681 | 27,807 26,782 | $\begin{array}{r}37,666 \\ 34,547 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 45,670 43,157 | 57.887 49,795 |
| TTnits in 1-family struetures.-...........-. do | 40, 832 | 42,865 | 43,957 | 37,867 | 33, 323 | 38, 036 | 40,370 | 35,580 | 27,781 | 21,224 | 28,374 | 34,972 | 40,111 |
| Units in 2 -family structures.............do | 2.816 | 2,857 | 2,514 | 2,622 | 2,432 | 2,669 | 2,995 | 2,489 | 1,766 | 1,700 | 2,386 | 3,017 | 3,459 |
| Units in multifamily structures........-do | 7,030 | 4, 843 | 8,217 | 6,645 | 6,337 | 6,477 | 7,126 | 4,118 | 3,134 | 3,858 | 3,787 | 5,168 | 6,225 |
| Publicly financed, total --.------.....-do | 3,623 | 3,572 | 3,077 | 36,857 | 3,592 | 820 | 1,116 | 993 | 2,308 | 1,025 | 3,119 | 2,513 | 8,092 |
|  | F119.6 | 117.7 | 121.2 | 179.4 | 98.2 | 106.9 | 114.1 | 94.4 | 76.5 | 61.3 | 82.1 | r100.9 | 126.5 |
| Valuation of building, total.---.-.-......-do. | ${ }^{+148.6}$ | 140.4 | 146.9 | 178.2 | 127.0 | 138.1 | 149.9 | 117.8 | 96.6 | 77.0 | 91.8 | ${ }^{1} 107.5$ | 136.8 |
| New residential building-..............-do. | ${ }^{+151.4}$ | 155.0 | 158.2 | 233.5 | 127.7 | 137.5 | 155.6 | 121.8 | 97.6 | 75.3 | 99.7 | '126. 2 | 161.5 |
| New nonresidential building............do | '157.4 | 129.8 | 132.8 | 112.1 | 124.5 | 143.3 | 153.5 | 110.0 | 100.3 | 80.5 | 80.8 | '81. 4 | 107.6 |
| Additions, alterations, and repairs......do. | ${ }^{1} 117.8$ | 109.9 | 136.8 | 122. 6 | 130.4 | 128.7 | 120.2 | 120.9 | 84.6 | 75.5 | 87.8 | r97.4 | 111.0 |
| CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Department of Commerce composite $\ldots$. $1939=100 \ldots$ | 234.8 | 236.2 | 237.1 | 237.4 | 237.4 | 237.6 | 238.5 | 239.5 | 239.0 | 239.1 | 240.9 | '240.7 | 241.4 |
| Aberthaw (industrial building) .-.-----.-1914=100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 374 |  |  | 374 |
| American Apprasal Co.: Average, 30 cities........................... $1913=100$ | 525 | 527 | 528 | 531 | 535 | 535 | 536 | 538 | 538 | 539 | 542 | 543 | 44 |
| Atlanta | 550 | 556 | 557 | 557 | 557 | 561 | 561 | 562 | 562 | 573 | 581 | 581 | 582 |
| New York | 542 | 544 | 545 | 545 | 545 | 545 | 546 | 548 | 548 | 548 | 549 | 550 | 551 |
| San Francis | 485 | 488 | 490 | 490 | 495 | 495 | 495 | 495 | 494 | 494 | 497 | 497 | 498 |
|  | 512 | 512 | 512 | 529 | 530 | 530 | 532 | 532 | 532 | 533 | 535 | 535 | 537 |
| Associated General Contractors (all types)...-do.... | 376 | 376 | 378 | 379 | 378 | 378 | 377 | 379 | 378 | 380 | 380 | 378 | 378 |
| E. H. Boeckh and Associates, Inc.: A verage, 20 cities: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A partments, hotels, and office buildings: 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brick and concrete_U. S. avg. $1926-29=100$ Brick | ${ }_{232.6}^{230.5}$ | 230.7 2328 | 232.6 <br> 234 | 233.2 334 | ${ }_{234.6}^{233.4}$ | ${ }_{234}^{233.5}$ | ${ }_{235}^{234 .} 2$ | ${ }_{236.4}^{235.1}$ | ${ }_{236.4}^{235.1}$ | 235.9 | ${ }_{237.0}^{237.0}$ | 236.7 | ${ }_{237}^{237} 2$ |
|  | 243.3 | 243.6 | 245.0 | 244.9 | 244.2 | 244.4 | 245.7 | 246.8 | 246.9 | 246.9 | 248.0 | 247.8 | 248.0 |
| Commercial and factory buildings: Brick and concrete. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brick and concrete.....................-do Brick and steel | 232.1 232.6 | 232.2 232.7 | 234.5 234.5 | 235.0 234.9 | ${ }_{235.1}^{235.4}$ | 235.5 235.2 | 236.1 235.8 | ${ }_{236.5}^{236.8}$ | ${ }_{236.5}^{236.9}$ | 237.7 237.0 | 239.2 238.0 | 239.0 237.9 | 239.7 238.3 |
| Brick and wood | 238.7 | 238.9 | 240.4 | 240.5 | 240.2 | 240.4 | 241.5 | 242.5 | 242.5 | 242.7 | 243.8 | 243.7 | 244.0 |
| Frame | 247.7 | 248.0 | 249.0 | 248.7 | 247.7 | 248.0 | 249.7 | 251.1 | 251.1 | 250.5 | 251.9 | 251.5 | 251.5 |
| Steel. | 218.4 | 218.5 | 219.7 | 220.2 | 220.5 | 220.5 | 221.0 | 221.5 | 221.5 | 221.9 | 222.6 | 222.4 | 222.7 |
| Residences: | 243.7 | 243.8 | 245.1 | 245.1 | 244.6 | 244.8 | 246.1 | 2473 | 247.3 | 247.3 | 248.5 | 248.3 |  |
| Frime | 242.3 | 242.5 | 243.6 | 243.4 | 242.5 | 242.8 | 244.3 | 245.6 | 245.7 | 245.4 | 246.5 | 246.2 | 248.5 246.2 |
| Engineering News-Record: ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 398.8 538.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 401.1 \\ & 542.9 \end{aligned}$ | 400.8 542.7 | 400.4 | 400.1 | 399.9 | 403.4 | 404.5 | 405.6 | 405.6 | 406.1 | 407.2 | 407.8 |
|  |  |  |  | 542.4 | 542.8 | 542.6 | 546.5 | 547.2 | 547.7 | 547.8 | 549.3 | 550.6 | 554.1 |
| Composite, standard mile.......--1925-29 = 100 | 159.7 |  |  | 161.8 |  |  | 164.8 |  |  | 166.7 |  |  | 169.1 |
| CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production of selected construction materials, index: <br> Unadjnsted......................................... $1939=100$. <br> Adjusted | 168.6 178.4 | 169.5 170.5 | 180.9 171.0 | 175.4 163.9 | 156.7 | 176.4 | 163.5 | 178.0 | 157.3 | 134.6 | 140.2 | 140.6 |  |
| Real estate |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Home mortgages insured or guaranteed byFed. Hous. Adm.: New premium paying |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Vet. Adm.: Principal amount thous. of dol. |  |  | 164,609 | 146, 237 | 145,738 275,375 |  | 131, 485 | 144, 596 | 140, 528 | 124,701 | 159, 063 | 125,363 | 123, 807 |
| Federal Home Loan Banks, outstanding advances to member institutions. mil. of dol | 283,231 752 | 208 762 | 29,08 774 | 283, 816 816 | 175,375 770 | 124,738 752 | 279,167 747 | 196,748 760 | 108,639 781 | 267.958 806 | 301,276 665 | 242,103 | 235,651 589 |
| New mortgage loans of all savings and loan associations, estimated total thous. of dol. | 440, 210 | 437,967 | 475, 383 | 473, 885 | 439, 615 | 486, 435 | 439, 398 | 486, 999 | 430,482 | 404, 033 | 665 400,443 | 612 427,835 | 589 514,098 |
| By purpose of loan: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 141, 496 | 140, 567 | 153,678 | 149, 225 | 132, 330 | 149, 788 | 139, 951 | 154,763 | 128, 665 | 125, 287 | 115, 168 | 131, 487 | 171,907 |
|  | 190, 539 | 193,359 | 213,666 | 219, 331 | 207, 123 | 224,819 | 200,025 | 220, 506 | 202, 159 | 182, 710 | 183, 733 | 185, 920 | 213, 723 |
|  | 40, 879 | 39,685 | 38,687 | 38,289 | 37, 613 | 42, 184 | 36,551 | 42, 794 | 37,920 | 37, 322 | 37,906 | 43, 397 | 49, 104 |
| Repairs and reconditioning....-........-- do...-- All other purposes. | 16,948 | 16,285 | 18,870 | 18, 107 | 17,831 | 18,917 | 17,571 | 18,558 | 14,785 | 12,895 | 15,033 | 15,567 | 18,959 |
|  | 50,348 | 48,071 | 50,482 | 48,933 | 44,718 | 50, 727 | 45,300 | 50, 378 | 46,953 | 45, 819 | 48,603 | 51,464 | 60,405 |
| New nonfarm mortgages recorded ( $\$ 20,000$ and under), estimated total | 1,369, 284 | 1,370, 848 | 1,443, 538 | 1, 422, 262 | 1, 370, 201 | 1,448,967 | 1, 308,421 | 1,483,786 | 1,366,073 | 1, 308, 151 | 1,298, 254 | 1, 270, 908 | 1,393,317 |
| Nonfarm foreclosures, adjusted index $1935-39=100$ | 12.1 | 11.2 | 11.3 | 11.2 | 11.0 | 12.0 | 11.6 | 10.8 | 11.0 | 11.1 |  |  |  |
| Fire losses....-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.....--thous, of dol.- | 71, 507 | 62,965 | 58,744 | 56,403 | 52,220 | 55,416 | 53,398 | 54,660 | 60,064 | 68,206 | 74, 155 | 69,925 | 72,254 |

DOMESTIC TRADE

| ADVERTISING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Advertising indexes, adjusted: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Printers' Ink, combined index | 377 | 393 | 394 | 385 | 410 | 418 | 411 | 429 | 427 | 435 | 453 | 「447 | 438 |
|  | 343 | 338 | 355 | 350 | 368 | 376 | 379 | 403 | 347 | 357 | 379 | 369 | 371 |
|  | ${ }_{3}^{296}$ | 337 340 | 324 | 303 | 314 | 319 | 304 | 307 | 317 | 304 | 293 | 304 | 300 |
|  | 327 | 340 | 323 | ${ }_{38}^{331}$ | ${ }_{279} 19$ | 340 | 314 | 341 | 347 | 352 | 346 | 401 | 362 |
|  | 280 324.2 | 286 332.9 | 286 328.4 | 283 328.9 | 279 294.7 | 269 318.9 | 239 327.0 | 257 315.2 | 258 316.7 | ${ }_{2725}^{253}$ | 244 | 253 | 248 |
| Radio advertising: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 316.7 | 272.5 | 337.6 | 334.3 |  |
| Cost of facilities, total ............ thous. of dol.- | 16,419 | 15, 906 | 16,577 | 14, 853 | 11,731 | 11,789 | 11,849 | 14,948 | 14,377 | 14,619 | ${ }^{+14,520}$ | 13, 561 | 14,520 |
| Automotive, incl accessories .-...----.- do - | 378 | 385 | 379 | 303 | 227 | 256 | ${ }^{1} 299$ |  | -339 | -464 | , 407 | -276 | -329 |
| Drugs and toiletries .-.-................. do | 4,452 | 4, 535 | 4,829 | 4, 375 | 3,124 | 3,060 | 3, 085 | 3, 991 | 3, 699 | 3,751 | - 3,993 | 3,691 | 3,949 |
| Electric household equipment...........-- do | ${ }_{303}^{144}$ | ${ }_{276}^{139}$ | 147 | 129 | 137 | 143 | ${ }_{278}^{15}$ | ${ }^{266}$ | 274 | 147 | 224 | 204 | 204 |
| Financial Foods, soft drinks, confectionery --.-...........do | 1403 4,669 | 4, 276 4,428 | 1288 4,592 | + 2944 | 269 3,263 | - 2938 | $\begin{array}{r}278 \\ 3,240 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 4, 3170 | + 315 | 326 4,090 | 359 +3017 | 353 | 348 |
| Gasoline and oil-.................-......-do | , 549 | 4, 465 | ${ }_{4}^{4,49}$ | - 454 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { - } \\ \hline 132 \\ \hline 182\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}3,310 \\ \hline 140\end{array}$ | 3, 240 | 4, 1789 | 4, 127 | 4,090 512 | ¢ ${ }^{3,917}{ }^{475}$ | 3,792 447 | 3,862 |
|  | 1,659 | 1,647 | 1,785 | 1,649 | 1,073 | 1,204 | 1,275 | 1,631 | 1,546 | 1,432 | r 1,592 | 1,482 | 1,558 |
| Smoking materials.................-.---- do- | 1,958 | 1,901 | 1,914 | 1,831 | 1,375 | 1,331 | 1,269 | 1,855 | 1,841 | 1,794 | -1,772 | 1,590 | 1,632 |
|  | 2,308 | 2,130 | 2,162 | 1,878 | 1,832 | 1,747 | 1,848 | 1,893 | 1,793 | 2, 102 | r1,781 | 1,726 | 2, 145 |

 $\sigma^{*}$ Data reported at the beginming of each month are shown here for the previous month.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1952 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | November | Decem- ber | January | $\begin{gathered} \text { Fehru- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | March |

## DOMESTIC TRADE-Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline ADVERTISING-Contiaued \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Magazine advertising: \(\ddagger\) \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Cost, total .-.-.-.-----.........-thous. of dol \& \({ }^{\text {r } 52,458}\) \& 55,993 \& 52,737 \& 47, 445 \& 34,694 \& 35, 961 \& 54, 268 \& 61, 987 \& 55. 520 \& 46, 113 \& 31, 904 \& 44,629 \& 60, 247 \\
\hline Apparel and accessories ...-.......------do...- \& \({ }^{+5,341}\) \& 5,007 \& 4,623 \& 3, 187 \& 879 \& 3,484 \& 6.681 \& 5,635 \& 4, 232 \& 3,333 \& 1.673 \& \(\stackrel{9}{ } 108\) \& 5, 420 \\
\hline Antomotive, incl accessories.....-.-....... do \& \(\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ +2,613 \\ r \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 3,956
3,063 \& 3,835 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
3,828 \\
2 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 3,308 \& 3,400 \& 4,154 \& 4,587 \& 3,635 \& 2,985 \& 2. 476 \& 2.878 \& \\
\hline  \& r 6.262 \& 6. 582 \& 5,845 \& 6.217 \& 1.483 \& 1,396 \& \({ }_{6}, 136\) \& ,2,962 \& \({ }_{6}, 934\) \& 5698 \& 1,208 \& 1,919 \& \\
\hline Foods, soft drinks, confectionery---------do. \& r 7,767 \& 7,391 \& 6, 628 \& 6,378 \& 5,838 \& 5,274 \& 6,617 \& 8,929 \& 7.881 \& 6,247 \& 4, 692 \& 1,107
7,147 \& 7,854 \\
\hline Beer, wine, liquors .........................-do....- \& 2,464 \& 2, 752 \& 2,695 \& 2,541 \& 2,354 \& 1,952 \& 2,451 \& 3,118 \& 3,254 \& 4,443 \& \({ }_{1}^{1}, 590\) \& 2,290 \& 2,851 \\
\hline Household equipment and supplies ...... do.... \&  \& 4,072 \& 3,949 \& 3, 652 \& 1,654 \& 1,668 \& 3,952 \& 4,713 \& 3, 839 \& 3,136 \& 762 \& 2,167 \& 3,970 \\
\hline Household furnishings.................... \({ }^{\text {do }}\) \& \(\stackrel{+2,695}{ }\) \& 3. 581 \& 3,477 \& 2, 201 \& 840 \& 1,007 \& 3,368 \& 4,302 \& 3,506 \& 2,099 \& 1,176 \& 1. 521 \& 2,709 \\
\hline Industrial materials....-.-.-............-- do \& + 2,708 \& 3. 150 \& 2,735 \& 3,320 \& 2,234 \& 2.310 \& 3,240 \& 3,704 \& 3,309 \& 2,891 \& 2,372 \& 2,887 \& 3, 69 \\
\hline Soans, cleansers, etc...--...-...-...........d. \({ }^{\text {do }}\) \& -1,289 \& 1,762 \& 1. 525 \& 1,518 \& 942 \& 956 \& 1,185 \& 1,612 \& 1,361 \& 854 \& 736 \& 971 \& 1,356 \\
\hline Smoking materials...-.-.-.-....-........-do. \& \({ }^{5} 1,272\) \& 1.324 \& 1,381 \& 1,661 \& 1,478 \& 1,138 \& 1,341 \& 1,235 \& 1,170 \& 1,532 \& 1,088 \& 1,209 \& 1,357 \\
\hline  \& - 13, 074 \& 13,353 \& 13,111 \& 10,436 \& 8,236 \& 8,808 \& 12,119 \& 14, 229 \& 14, 722 \& 12,028 \& 9,588 \& 12,424 \& \({ }^{1} 20,843\) \\
\hline  \& 4, 464 \& 4.531 \& 3, 926 \& 3,221 \& 3,260 \& 3,934 \& 4,845 \& 4,849 \& 4, 129 \& 3,346 \& 3,466 \& 3,985 \& 4,855 \\
\hline Newspaper advertising: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Linage, total (52 cities) ...--................-do...-- \& 218, 341 \& 226, 647 \& 226, 207 \& 202.047 \& 178,389 \& 192,528 \& 211,499 \& 228,673 \& 230,083 \& 214,041 \& 178,077 \& 184,640 \& 213, 228 \\
\hline  \& 49,358 \& 52, 165 \& 53, 766 \& 49. 861 \& 48,762 \& 50,887 \& 51,465 \& 51,844 \& 47, 780 \& 42, 998 \& 46,345 \& 46, 621 \& 52,943 \\
\hline  \& 168.984 \& 174,482 \& 172, 441 \& 152, 186 \& 129, 627 \& 141, 640 \& 160, 033 \& 176,829 \& 182, 304 \& 171,043 \& 131,731 \& 138.019 \& 160,285 \\
\hline  \& 8,710
2,724 \& r

10, 1527 \& 11,509
2,455 \& 10,814
2,214 \& 9,807 \& 9,574 \& 7,889 \& 9,811 \& 9,519 \& 6,559 \& 8,208 \& 7.889 \& 8. 553 <br>
\hline Financial---------------------------- do \& 33, 886 \& -2,078 \& 2,455 \& 2, 214 \& $\begin{array}{r}2,846 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 1.852 \& $\begin{array}{r}2,234 \\ 30 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ \& 2,732 \& 2,417 \& 2, 526 \& 3,683 \& 2,282 \& 2.756 <br>
\hline  \& 123,664 \& 123, 619 \& 122, 357 \& 108,992 \& -93,284 \& 106.851 \& 119,592 \& 126, 303 \& 135, 858 \& 136, 915 \& 21,020
98,840 \& 102, 100 \& 30,203
118,773 <br>
\hline POSTAL BUSINESS \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Money orders, issued (50 cities): Domestic: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline Number....................................................................... \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
5,536 \\
124,277
\end{array}
$$ \& - $\begin{array}{r}78,183 \\ 128,681\end{array}$ \& 6,756

122,605 \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
7,731 \\
121.273
\end{array}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
6,238 \\
116,606
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
6,485 \\
118.392
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
6,333 \\
114,593
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
7,168 \\
126,545
\end{array}
$$
\] \& 6,878

121,892 \& r $\begin{array}{r}7,271 \\ 124,214\end{array}$ \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
7,268 \\
130,038
\end{array}
$$ \& 6,948

124,086 \& 8,025 <br>
\hline PERSONAL CONSUMPTION
EXPENDITURES \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates: Goods and services, total...................bil. of dol.- \& 208.8 \& \& \& 202.4 \& \& \& 204.0 \& \& \& 206.7 \& \& \& 209.6 <br>
\hline  \& 31.3 \& \& \& 25.9 \& \& \& 25.2 \& \& \& 25.0 \& \& \& 25.0 <br>
\hline Automobiles and parts....-..............do. \& 12.4 \& \& \& 10.8 \& \& \& 9.7 \& \& \& 9.4 \& \& \& 9.5 <br>
\hline Furniture and household equipment ... do.. \& 14. 6 \& \& \& 11.0 \& \& \& 11.4 \& \& \& 11.4 \& \& \& 11.2 <br>
\hline Other durable goods .-.---------.....-do...- \& 4.3 \& \& \& 4.0 \& \& \& 4.1 \& \& \& 4.2 \& \& \& 4.3 <br>
\hline Nondurable goods, total .-................d. ${ }^{\text {do...- }}$ \& 112.1 \& \& \& 110.1 \& \& \& 111.5 \& \& \& 113.6 \& \& \& 115.6 <br>
\hline Clothing and shoes --..................- do. \& 20.4 \& \& \& 19.5 \& \& \& 19.7 \& \& \& 20.2 \& \& \& 20.3 <br>
\hline Food and alcoholic beverages..--------do \& 67.4 \& \& \& 67. \& \& \& 67.9 \& \& \& 69.1 \& \& \& 70.8 <br>
\hline Gasoline and oil......--.........--- do. \& 5.5 \& \& \& 5.5 \& \& \& 5.5 \& \& \& 5.6 \& \& \& 5.7 <br>
\hline Semidurable housefurnishings. ..........do \& 4. 4.6 \& \& \& 2.0 \& \& \& 2.1 \& \& \& 2.0 \& \& \& 2.0 <br>
\hline  \& -11.8 \& \& \& 11.3 \& \& \& 4.7 \& \& \& 4.8 \& \& \& 4.9 <br>
\hline Other nondurable goods...--............do. \& 11.8 \& \& \& 11.3 \& \& \& 11.6 \& \& \& 11.9 \& \& \& 12.0 <br>
\hline Services-...-..................................... ${ }^{\text {do }}$ \& 65.4 \& \& \& 66.5 \& \& \& 67.3 \& \& \& 68.1 \& \& \& 69.0 <br>
\hline Household operation......................-do \& 10.1 \& \& \& 10.2 \& \& \& 10.1 \& \& \& 10.2 \& \& \& 10.4 <br>
\hline  \& 20.9 \& \& \& 21.3 \& \& \& 21.7 \& \& \& 22.2 \& \& \& 22.5 <br>
\hline Personal services..--------------1.--- do \& 3.9 \& \& \& 4.0 \& \& \& 4.0 \& \& \& 4.1 \& \& \& 4.2 <br>
\hline  \& 3.9 \& \& \& 3.9 \& \& \& 4.1 \& \& \& 3.9 \& \& \& 3.9 <br>
\hline Transportation-..-...................-...-. ${ }^{\text {do...- }}$ \& 5.5 \& \& \& 5.7 \& \& \& 5.7 \& \& \& 5.8 \& \& \& 5.9 <br>
\hline Other services.......-............-......-do. \& 21.0 \& \& \& 21.3 \& \& \& 21.6 \& \& \& 21.9 \& \& \& 22.2 <br>
\hline Retall trade \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline All topes of retail stores: $\dagger$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Estimated sales (unadjusted), total _ mil. of dol.. \& 12,932 \& 11,898 \& 12,736 \& 12,660 \& 11,543 \& 12,508 \& 12,410 \& 13, 190 \& 12,702 \& 14,632 \& 11,338 \& - 11, 181 \& 12,133 <br>
\hline  \& 4,599 \& 4,316 \& 4,623 \& 4,520 \& 4,037 \& 4,409 \& 4,190 \& 4, 451 \& 3, 992 \& 4, 106 \& 3, 597 \& - 31.696 \& 3,975 <br>
\hline Automotive group ......................- do \& 2, 487 \& 2,227 \& 2,383 \& 2,343 \& 2,089 \& 2,287 \& 2,121 \& 2,142 \& 1,880 \& 1,765 \& 1, 872 \& $\cdot 1,967$ \& 2,107 <br>
\hline Motor-vehicle dealers. .-............-. - do \& 2,343 \& 2,092 \& 2,245 \& 2, 202 \& 1,956 \& 2, 144 \& 1,988 \& 2, 000 \& 1,742 \& 1,611 \& 1,755 \& ${ }^{\sim} 1,850$ \& 1,981 <br>
\hline Parts and accessories.-..-...........-do \& 144 \& 134 \& 138 \& 140 \& 133 \& 143 \& 133 \& 142 \& 138 \& 154 \& 117 \& 117 \& 126 <br>
\hline Building materials and hardware group mil of $^{\text {g }}$ \& \& 915 \& 1,005 \& 970 \& \& 949 \& 904 \& 1,023 \& 862 \& 791 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Lumber and building materials..--..do. \& 627 \& 673 \& -734 \& 715 \& 674 \& 713 \& 667 \& 1,764 \& 617 \& 492 \& 499 \& + 503 \& 742
523 <br>
\hline  \& 234 \& 242 \& 271 \& 255 \& 226 \& 236 \& 237 \& 259 \& 245 \& 299 \& 194 \& +199 \& 218 <br>
\hline Homefurnishings group.------------- - \& 659 \& 596 \& 617 \& 606 \& 546 \& 642 \& 634 \& 698 \& 707 \& 804 \& 542 \& -548 \& 569 <br>
\hline Furniture and housefurnishings.-.-.-do \& 396 \& 377 \& 408 \& 392 \& 349 \& 406 \& 389 \& 437 \& 443 \& 505 \& 340 \& r 338 \& 367 <br>

\hline | Household appliances and radios.....do. |
| :--- |
| Jewelry stores | \& 263

79 \& $\begin{array}{r}220 \\ 81 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 210 \& ${ }_{96} 21$ \& 197 \& ${ }^{236}$ \& 245 \& 261 \& 264 \& 299 \& 203 \& + 210 \& 202 <br>
\hline  \& 79
512 \& 81
498 \& 90
528 \& 96
505 \& $\begin{array}{r}71 \\ 430 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 79
485 \& 80
451 \& 89
498 \& 109 \& 244 \& 76 \& ${ }^{7} 71$ \& 72 <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Nondurable-goods stores 9 .-. - - - - - - - - - do \& 8,333 \& 7,582 \& 8,114 \& 8, 140 \& 7, 506 \& 8,099 \& 8,220 \& 8,739 \& 8,709 \& 10, 526 \& 7,741 \& -7,485 \& 8,158 <br>
\hline  \& 912 \& 729 \& 814 \& 792 \& 588 \& 648 \& 820 \& 899 \& 945 \& 1,295 \& 728 \& + 639 \& 796 <br>
\hline Men's clothing and furnishings......-do...- \& 188 \& 154 \& 176 \& 193 \& 139 \& 133 \& 163 \& 196 \& 224 \& 331 \& 184 \& 143 \& 164 <br>
\hline Women's apparel and accessories. .-. do \& 358 \& 303 \& 322 \& 290 \& 212 \& 262 \& 336 \& 370 \& 379 \& 479 \& 279 \& 258 \& 328 <br>
\hline Family and other apparel ---------- do.... \& 200 \& 152 \& 172 \& 163 \& 125 \& 138 \& 176 \& 199 \& 216 \& 312 \& 158 \& 137 \& 175 <br>
\hline \& \& \& 144 \& 147 \& 111 \& 114 \& 145 \& 135 \& 127 \& 174 \& 108 \& 101 \& 129 <br>
\hline Drug stores - --------.-.-..........- do \& 380
93 \& 349
909 \& 365
962 \& 369
960 \& 361 \& 367 \& 359 \& 375 \& 361 \& 495 \& 360 \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 366$ \& 376 <br>
\hline Food group $\%$ - \& 3,135 \& 2,846 \& 3.058 \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { 3, } \\ 3,150 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}945 \\ 3,020 \\ \hline 2\end{array}$ \& 1,005 \& 3, 168 \& 1,008 \& -933 \& 968 \& ${ }^{939}$ \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 9003$ \& 3949 <br>
\hline Grocery and combination-.----........do \& 2,549 \& 2, 290 \& 2,458 \& 2,561 \& 2,410 \& 2,584 \& 2, 546 \& 2,516 \& 2, 550 \& 2,831 \& 2,467 \& r ${ }_{2}$, 422 \& 2,601 <br>
\hline Other food 9 -...-....-.-.-------- do \& 385
677 \& 556
678 \& 600
714 \& 594 \& ${ }_{7}^{610}$ \& ${ }_{794}^{628}$ \& 614 \& ${ }_{625}^{625}$ \& 602 \& 630 \& 591 \& 564 \& 600 <br>
\hline Gasoline service stations...-...-...---- do- \& 677 \& 678 \& 714 \& 718 \& 720 \& 734 \& 699 \& 737 \& 713 \& 727 \& 659 \& 635 \& 677 <br>
\hline Qeneral-merchandise group............ do.... \& 1,458 \& 1.323 \& 1,448 \& 1,413 \& 1,181 \& 1,388 \& 1,465 \& 1,620 \& 1,762 \& 2,517 \& 1,168 \& 1,151 \& 1,308 <br>
\hline Department, including mail-order ${ }^{+}$-do-.-- \& 881 \& 807 \& 872 \& 840 \& 680 \& 825 \& 889 \& 1,001. \& 1,123 \& 1,494 \& 713 \& 690 \& 790 <br>
\hline Variety-..--...-....-.........- do --- \& 236 \& 190 \& 211 \& 216 \& 197 \& 216 \& 216 \& 236 \& 246 \& 478 \& 172 \& 187 \& 205 <br>
\hline Other general-merchandise stores.....-do.... \& 341 \& 326 \& 366 \& 358 \& 304 \& 347 \& 361 \& 382 \& 393 \& 546 \& 282 \& 275 \& 313 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

1Data for "automotive, incl. accessories" included with "all other".
"Revised.
$\ddagger$ Unpublished revisions for January, February, March, and October 1950 and January and February 1951 are available upon request.
memped series. Estimates of sales an For data for earlier periods (through 1947 for sales and 1950 for inventories) and mail-order houses have been revised in general back to 1940 ; some components $q$ Revised beginning 1935 .

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1952 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | Novem- <br> ber | December | January | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Febru- }}$ | March |

DOMESTIC TRADE-Continued


Revised.
$\dagger$ Revised series; see note marked " $\dagger$ " on p. S-8.

$\sigma^{2}$ Revisions prior to A ugust 1950 are available upon request.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1952 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septerm- | October | November | December | January | February | March |

DOMESTIC TRADE—Continued

| RETAIL TRADE-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Department stores: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Accounts receivahle, end of month: $\dagger$ <br> Charge accounts.. .................-1947-49=100.. | 120 | 116 | 118 | 115 | 103 | 103 | 113 | 122 | 136 | 177 | 142 | 124 | 118 |
| Instalment accounts....-.-............-.-do...- | 194 | 186 | 178 | 171 | 163 | 162 | 166 | 172 | 182 | 197 | 190 | 182 | 178 |
| Ratio of collections to accounts reccivable: Charge accounts ......................................... | 50 | 47 | 49 | 49 | 46 | 48 | 47 | 50 | 50 | 45 | 47 |  | 48 |
|  | 19 | 18 | 18 | 19 | 18 | 19 | 19 | 21 | 21 | 19 | 19 | 18 | 20 |
| Sales by type of payment: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 48 43 | 48 | 48 | 42 | $4{ }_{41}^{50}$ | 48 | 47 | 46 43 | 47 | 49 42 | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| Instalment sales | 9 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 9 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Sales, unadjusted, total U. S. $\dagger \ldots \ldots$.-. 1947-49=100 | 98 | 99 | 103 | 99 | 84 | 93 | 112 | 112 | 134 | 183 | 83 | 83 | p 92 |
|  | 115 | 101 | 103 | 97 | 89 | 99 | 116 | 116 | 138 | 203 | 90 |  | $\bigcirc 108$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}93 \\ +97 \\ \hline 9\end{array}$ | ${ }_{99}^{95}$ | 101 | 98 | 73 | \$2 | 110 | 105 | 129 | 188 | 81 | $\bigcirc 75$ | ${ }^{8} 8$ |
|  | r 97 99 | -99 | 105 | 99 | 86 | 94 | 114 | 111 | 132 | 175 | 81 | 88 | \% 89 |
|  | 998 | 103 | 106 | 100 | 84 | 94 | 114 | 115 | 140 | 181 | 87 | 83 | ${ }^{p} 95$ |
| Dallas | 108 | 106 100 | 109 | 100 97 | 96 <br> 85 <br> 8 | 104 | 124 | 119 | 144 | 203 | 95 | 93 | 105 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}101 \\ 84 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 100 | 104 | 97 94 | 85 | 102 97 | 119 | 117 118 | 131 | 18.5 | 86 | 85 | $\begin{array}{r}p 93 \\ \hline 80\end{array}$ |
|  | 84 <br> 98 | 100 96 | 101 98 | $\begin{array}{r}94 \\ 105 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 81 74 | 97 80 | 112 | 118 | 120 | 166 179 1 | 72 80 | 88 | 80 86 |
| New York <br> Philadelphia | $\begin{array}{r}95 \\ 105 \\ \hline 109\end{array}$ | 96 99 | $\begin{array}{r}98 \\ 105 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 105 99 | 74 76 | 80 83 8 | 1106 | 108 | 131 144 1 | 179 185 188 | 80 81 | 82 82 8 | 86 97 |
|  | 100 | 100 | 109 | 103 | 86 | 95 | 118 | 121 | 145 | 192 | 80 | 83 |  |
|  | ${ }_{94}^{94}$ | 96 95 | 102 98 | 90 | 85 93 | ${ }^{95}$ | 111 | 111 | 130 | 168 | 81 | 80 | 90 |
|  | 94 | 95 | 98 | 97 | 93 | 101 | 108 | 107 | 125 | 189 | 83 | + 86 | > 90 |
| Sales, adjnsted, total U. S. $\dagger$. ...........--.- do...- | 105 | 104 | 104 | 105 | 105 | 109 | 107 | 108 | 112 | 109 | 108 | +106 | $p 105$ |
|  | 113 | 105 | 107 | 114 | 111 | 110 | 111 | 111 | 121 | 121 | 118 | 111 | p 113 |
|  | 102 | 1988 | 100 | 101 | 106 | 108 | 100 | 103 | 106 | 106 | 102 | ${ }^{+} 100$ | ${ }^{p} 104$ |
|  | 107 | 104 | 105 | 101 | 101 | 107 | 106 | 109 | 110 | 109 | 106 | 105 | $p 104$ |
|  | 104 | 1108 | 1104 | 106 113 | 107 | 108 | 108 | 112 | 114 | 109 | 115 | 108 | $p 106$ |
|  | 112 110 | 112 103 | 111 104 | 113 | 114 | 115 | 115 | 114 | 129 | 122 | 122 | 115 | 115 |
| Kansas City | 110 .94 | 101 | 104 100 | $\begin{array}{r}104 \\ 98 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 104 101 | 111 109 | 112 | 110 104 | 116 | 113 | 115 | +106 | p 105 |
| New York | 103 | 102 | 100 | 108 | 103 | 106 | 101 | 103 | 104 | 103 | 100 | 100 | ${ }_{98}^{94}$ |
|  | 109 | 105 | 104 | 103 | 105 | 111 | 107 | 108 | 109 | 305 | 110 | 110 | 109 |
|  | 105 | 111 | 110 | 110 | 105 | 121 | 109 | 114 | 118 | 109 | 114 | 109 | p 114 |
|  | 99 | -988 | -98 | 98 | 104 | 106 | 105 | 105 | 109 | 107 | 111 | 100 | 100 |
|  | 102 | 102 | 104 | 103 | 108 | 106 | 108 | 106 | 114 | 110 | 105 | ' 103 | p 102 |
| Stocks, total U. S., end of month: $\dagger$ | 139 | 145 | 139 | 129 | 127 | 129 | 132 | 135 | 133 | 107 |  |  |  |
|  | 133 | 138 | 136 | 136 | 138 | 134 | 128 | 121 | 117 | 119 | 118 | 116 | ${ }^{p} 120$ |
| Mail-order and store sales: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total sales, 2 companies---........thous. of dol.. | 310, 175 | 311,771 | 328,424 | 322, 649 | 273,067 | 328, 568 | 338, 278 | 374, 319 | 398.865 | 477, 842 | 248,926 | - 246,182 | 279,095 |
| Montgomery Ward \& Co................-. do...- | 95, 107 | - $\begin{array}{r}95,175 \\ 21656\end{array}$ | 109, 208,08 | - 222,911 | 79.657 193,410 | 98,508 230.060 | 100,873 237,405 | ${ }_{256}^{117,371}$ | 121, 494 | 146, 189 | 63,912 185,014 | -67, 879 | 79, 273 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 256, 949 | 277,371 | 331, 653 | 185,014 | 178,303 | 199,822 |
| Total U. S., unadjusted...........-1935-39-100 | 291.5 | 287.6 | 285.3 | 287.0 | 242.6 | 294.9 | 334.1 | 362.0 | 439.3 | 499.6 | 248.5 | 263.3 | 276.3 |
|  | $2{ }^{279.4}$ | 269.5 | 261.3 | 285.9 | 216.1 | 261.8 | ${ }^{285} .1$ | 325.6 | 445.9 | 453.7 | 228.4 | 242.7 | 271.1 |
|  | 323.5 | 304.0 | 293.3 | 304.2 | 263.3 | 301.7 | 369.0 | 418.0 | 500.6 | 534.4 | 273.8 | 296.1 | $30 \mathrm{f}$. |
|  | 275.8 | 270.9 | ${ }^{236.6}$ | 271.1 | 228.5 | ${ }^{281.3}$ | 316.1 | 340.7 | 411.6 | 468.5 | ${ }^{236.3}$ | 240.0 | 257.9 |
|  | ${ }^{312.0}$ | 325.5 | 317.8 | 349.2 | 307.1 | 366.1 | 394.4 | 403.8 | 456.1 | 606.5 | 276.8 | 284.7 | 301.4 |
|  | 307.8 | 300.5 | 318.1 | 323.6 | 329.2 | 321.6 | 302.1 | 302.7 | 3339.0 | 340.8 | 328.3 | 314.6 | 304.6 |
|  | 279.4 | 271.1 | ${ }_{353}^{291.0}$ | 306.3 | 323.5 | 298.5 | ${ }_{324.9}$ | ${ }_{29}^{27.3}$ | 319.2 | 314.0 | 301.3 | 292.4 | 273.3 |
| South--.-.-......-........................ do. |  |  |  | 371.4 <br> 296.0 |  |  |  | 327.1 290.0 | 365.9 | 386.4 | 342.2 | 340.3 | 324. 9 |
|  | 290.3 346.7 | 2748.1 | 312.2 | 298.0 38.9 | 305.9 376.3 | 303.8 375.5 | 293.8 344.8 | 2959.0 359.3 | 313.2 363.7 | 315.7 386.8 | 315.1 | 300.0 | 276.7 |
|  | 346.7 | 348.1 | 354.7 | 385.9 | 376.3 | 375.5 | 344.8 | 359.3 | 363.7 | 386.8 | 376.1 | 381.1 | 337.1 |
| Wholesale TRADE* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sales, estimated (unadj.), total..........mil. of dol.- | 8,820 | 8,078 | 8,483 | 8,265 | 7,980 | 9,124 | 8,925 | 10,129 | 9,795 | 9, 237 | ' 8,681 | 8,209 | 8,049 |
| Durable-goods establishments--.-.-.........do.... | 3,087 | 2,888 | 2,858 | 2,736 5 5 5129 | 2,508 | 2, 8828 | 2, 8.836 | 3,103 | 2, 81812 | 2,516 | $\begin{array}{r}2,375 \\ +6306 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2,465 | ${ }^{2}, 5358$ |
| Nondurable-goods establishments-.-.-.---do.- | - 10,122 | 10, 187 | 10,235 | 10, 005 | 10,097 | 9,987 | 10,059 | 10, 116 | 10,077 | ${ }_{9,861}^{6,81}$ | - 10,011 | 9.861 | $\stackrel{5,513}{9,942}$ |
| Durable-goods estahlishments...-.-.-.-.-.do-..- | 4, efit | 4, 875 | 5,032 | 5,034 | 5,019 | 4, 867 | ${ }_{5}^{4,792}$ | 4,723 | 4,650 | 4,606 | 4,823 | 4,800 | 4,918 |
| Nondurable-goods establishments...-.--...dido.--- | 5,461 | 5,312 | 5,203 | 4,971 | 5,078 | 5,120 | 5,267 | 5,393 | 5,427 | 5,255 | '5,188 | 5,061 | 5,024 |

## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION

| POPULATION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Population, continental United States: <br> Total, incl. armed forces overseas....-thousands.- | 153, 490 | 153, 609 | 153,900 | 154, 122 | 154, 353 | 154, 595 | 154, 853 | 155, 107 | 1.55, 356 | 155, 575 | 155, 783 | 155, 997 | 156, 197 |
| EMPLOYMENT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Employment status of civilian noninstitutional population: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Estimated number 14 years of age and over, <br>  | 108,964 | 108,879 | 108,832 | 108,836 | 108. 856 | 108, 896 | 108,956 | 109, 064 | 109, 122 | 109, 200 | 109, 260 | 109, 274 | 109, 274 |
|  | 52, 108 | ${ }^{51,980}$ | 51,883 | 51,834 | ${ }^{51,798}$ | ${ }^{51,778}$ | ${ }^{51,780}$ | 51,826 | 51, 824 | 51, 844 | 51, 852 | 51,810 | 51, 758 |
|  | 56,856 | 56,899 | 56,949 | 57,002 | 57. 058 | 57, 118 | 57,176 | 57, 238 | 57, 298 | 57,356 | 57, 408 | 57, 464 | 57,516 |
| Civilian labor force, total..................-do. | 62.325 | 61,789 | 62, 803 | 63,783 | 64, 382 | 64, 208 | 63,186 | 63, 4.52 | 63, 164 | 62,688 | 61,780 | 61,838 | 61, 518 |
|  | 43,379 | 43, 182 | 43, 508 | 44, 316 | 44, 602 | 44,720 | 43,672 | 43, 522 | 43, 346 | 43, 114 | 42,864 | 42, 8.58 | 42, 810 |
|  | 18,946 | 18,607 | 19,294 | 19,467 | 19,780 | 19,488 | 19,514 | 18,930 | 19,818 | 19, 574 | 18,916 | 18,980 | 18, 708 |
|  | 60, 179 | 60, 044 | 61, 193 | 61, 803 | 62, 526 | 62, 630 | 61,580 | 61, 836 | 61, 336 | 61, 014 | 59,726 | 59, 752 | 59,714 |
|  | 42.102 | 42, 154 | 42,558 | 43, 149 | 43,504 | 43,764 | 42,830 | 42, 632 | 42, 344 | 42, 106 | 41, 480 | 41,482 | 41,586 |
|  | 18,077 | 17,890 | 18,635 | 18,654 | 19,022 | 18,866 | 18,750 | 19, 204 | 18,992 | 18,908 | 18,246 | 18,270 | 18,128 |
| Agricultural employment.-..........do ${ }_{\text {do }}$ | 6,393 | 6.645 | 7,440 | 8.035 | 7,908 | 7,688 | 7,526 | 7,668 | 7,022 | 6, 378 | 6, 186 | 6,064 | 6.012 |
| Nonagricultural employment-........-do. | 53,785 | 53,400 | 53,753 | 53,768 | 54, 618 | 54, 942 | 54,054 | 54, 168 | 54, 314 | 54, 636 | 53,540 | 53, 688 | 53, 702 |
|  | 2,147 | 1,744 | 1,609 | 1,980 | 1,856 | 1,578 | 1,606 | 1,616 | 1,828 | 1,674 | 2, 054 | 2,086 | 1,804 |
|  | 46,638 | 47,092 | 46,029 | 45,053 | 44,474 | 44,688 | 45,770 | 45,612 | 45,958 | 46,512 | 47, 480 | 47, 436 | 47, 756 |

- Revised. p Preliminary.
$\dagger$ Revised series. Data have been revised to reflect use of new base period and to incorporate other major changes. Revisions back to 1941 for accounts receivable and back to 1919 for sales
by districts and for stocks will be shown later; revisions (1919-50) for total U. S. Saies are shown on p. 32 of the February 1952 SURVEY.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1952 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | A pril | May | June | July | August | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Septem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | October | $\begin{gathered} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Deeem- } \\ & \text { ber }- \end{aligned}$ | January | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru-u- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | March |

## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION-Continued


r Revised. Preliminary.
$\ddagger$ Figures for 1939-46 on the revised basis for the indicated series, available since publication of the 1951 Statistical Supplement, will be shown later.

| Unless otherwise stated，statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1952 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septern－ | October | Novem－ ber | Decem－ ber | January | Febru－ ary | March |

## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION－Continued

| EMPLOYMENT－Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Production workers in mfg．industries－Continued <br> Total（U．S．Dept．of Labor）－Continued Nondurable－goods industries－－Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cbemicals and allied products．．．．thousands．． | 539 | 538 | 531 | 528 | 526 | 531 | 543 | 544 | 542 | 538 | 536 | $\bigcirc 537$ | － 539 |
| Industrial organic chemicals．．．．．．．．．－do．．－． | 167 | 168 | 170 | 172 | 172 | 174 | 175 | 172 | 173 | 171 | 170 | 168 |  |
| Products of petroleum and coal－．－．．．．－do．．．－ | 192 | 194 | 194 | 198 | 198 | 198 | 197 | 197 | 197 | 196 | 193 | 193 | － 194 |
|  | 220 | 219 | 220 | 220 | ${ }_{217}$ | ${ }_{218}$ | ${ }_{218}^{154}$ | 215 | 1219 | 159 | 1219 | 1216 | ${ }^{p} 213$ |
| Tires and inner tubes－－．．．－．－．．．．．－．－do－ | 88 | 87 | 88 | 90 | 90 | 92 | 92 | 90 | 95 | ＋ 95 | －95 | 95 |  |
| Leather and leather products．．．．．．．．．．．－do．．．－ | 371 | ${ }_{3} 35$ | ${ }_{3}^{331}$ | 344 | 336 | 343 | 327 | 320 | 317 | 323 | r 330 | 342 | －345 |
| Footwear（except rubber）．．．－．．．．．．．．d．do．．．－ | 237 | 225 | 210 | 222 | 215 | 221 | 208 | 201 | 198 | 205 | － 213 | 221 |  |
| Manufacturing production－worker employment index，unadjusted（U．S．Dept．of Labor）$\dagger$ | 106.6 | 106.0 | 105.0 | 105.6 | 104.2 | 105.7 | 105.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing production－worker employment |  |  |  |  | 104． 2 | 105.7 | 105.8 | 105.1 | 104.3 | 104.4 | 103.3 | 103.5 | －103．1 |
| index，adjusted（Federal Reserve）$\dagger$－1947－49＝100．－ | 106.9 | 107.1 | 106.8 | 106.8 | 106.0 | 104.8 | 103.9 | 103.4 | 103.3 | 103.5 | 103.7 | 103.7 | ${ }^{p} 103.3$ |
| Miscellaneous employment data： <br> Federal and State highways，total\＄．．．．．number．－ | 233， 036 | 258， 291 | 286， 236 | 315， 230 | 323，393 | 326， 930 | 314， 679 | 303， 304 |  | 246， 185 | －230， 985 | p 223， 657 |  |
| Construction（Federal and State）．．．．．．．．．do．．．． | 67， 538 | 92，164 | 115，462 | 130， 395 | 138，673 | 140， 248 | 135，562 | 128， 757 | 279．528 | 246， 78.05 | ＋ 59,281 | p 55，660 |  |
| Maintenance（State）－－．．－．－．．．．－．－．－．－－－do．．－－ | 114， 118 | 114， 672 | 118，484 | 128，859 | 128， 024 | 129， 429 | 124， 067 | 121， 524 | 120， 521 | 118， 551 | 118， 621 | p 115， 126 |  |
| Federal civilian employees： <br> United States． $\qquad$ thousands． | 2，196 | 2，240 | 2， 273 | 2， 313 | 2， 334 | 2，341 | 2，330 | 2，335 | 2， 342 | 2，344 | 2，359 | 2，370 | 2，381 |
| Washington，D．C．，metropolitan area．do．．－ | 244 | 247 | 248 | 256 | 258 | 254 | 250 | 249 | 249 | 248 | 249 | 248 | 249 |
| Railway employees（class I steam railways）： <br> Total ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－thousands．． | 1，309 | 1，321 | 1，324 | 1，330 | 1，330 | 1，332 | 1，321 | 1，305 | 1，293 | 1，285 | r 1，257 | 1，252 | p 1,255 |
| Indexes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 124.9 \\ 128.0 \end{array}$ | 126.1 $1: 8.1$ | 126.4 126.9 | 127.0 125.2 | 127.0 124.3 | 127.1 | 126.1 | 124.6 120.5 | 123.3 | 122.2 | p 119.7 $\sim 124.5$ | p 119.4 $\gg 122.4$ | p 119.6 $p 122.6$ |
| PAYROLLS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing production－worker payroll index， unadjusted（U．S．Dept．of Labor）$\dagger .1947-49=100$ ． | 130.0 | 129.5 | 128.1 | 129.8 | 126.4 | 128.4 | 130.9 | 129.8 | 129.8 | 132.9 | ${ }^{2} 130.7$ | 131.1 |  |
| LABOR CONDITIONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average weekly hours per worker（U．S．Dept．of Labor）： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 41.1 | 41.0 | 40.7 | 40.7 41.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 40． 9 | 40.8 | $p 40.7$ |
|  | 41.9 43.1 | 42.0 42.7 | 41.8 43.2 | 41.8 42.4 | 40.9 43.1 | 41.3 43.9 | 41.6 44.2 | 41.7 44.0 | 41.5 43.9 | 42.2 | 41.9 44 | 41.8 +44.6 | p 41.6 |
| Ordnance and accessories | 43.1 | 42.7 | 43.2 | 42.4 | 43.1 | 43.9 | 44.2 |  |  | 45.1 | 44.3 | r 44.6 | p 44.3 |
| ture）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．hours－ | 40.6 | 41.4 | 41.5 | 41.9 | 39.8 | 40.9 | 40.6 | 41.3 | 40.6 | $\stackrel{40.8}{ }$ | ${ }^{+} 40.2$ | r 40.7 | － 40.2 |
| Sawmills and planing mills－．－－．．－－．．．－do－－ | ${ }_{42.3}^{40.1}$ | 41.1 | 41.3 40.4 | 41.5 40.4 | ${ }_{39}^{39.6}$ |  | 40.2 | 40.8 | 40.4 | 「40．4 | －39．5 | －40． 1 |  |
| Furniture and fixtures．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－do．．．－ | 42.3 41.9 | ${ }_{42}^{41.1}$ | 40.4 41.9 | 40.4 41.8 | 39.7 41 | 40.8 | 41.1 | 41.4 | 41.1 | 42.0 | $\stackrel{41.5}{5}$ | $\stackrel{41.5}{ }$ | $p 41.2$ |
| Stone，clay，and glass products．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． Glass and glass products．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 41.9 41.0 | $\stackrel{42.1}{41.3}$ | 41.9 40.4 | 41.8 40.4 | 41.4 40.4 | 41.5 39.2 | 41.5 39.3 | 41.7 398 | 40.9 39 | $\begin{array}{r}41.2 \\ \hline 40.0\end{array}$ | $\bigcirc 40.7$ | ${ }^{+} 41.0$ | p 40.8 |
| Primary metal industries ．－．．．．．．．．．－－－－．－do－ | 41.8 | 42.1 | 41.7 | 41.8 | 41.1 | 40.9 | 41.3 | 41.2 | 41.2 | 42.2 | 39.6 +41.6 | 40.3 +41.6 | ¢ 41.5 |
| Blast furnaces，steel works，and rolling millst | 41.3 | 41.6 | 41.1 | 41.4 | 40.8 | 40.2 | 41.0 | 40.4 | 41.0 | 41.9 | 41.2 | 41.7 |  |
| Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 41.3 | 41.9 | 41.8 | 41.9 | 40.9 | 41.4 | 40.4 | 41.6 | 41.1 | r 41.4 | ${ }^{+} 41.4$ | 41.4 |  |
| Fabricated metal prod．（except ordnance，ma－ chinery，transportation equipment）hours． | 42.1 | 42.0 | 41.8 | 41.8 | 41.0 | 41.3 | 41.7 | 41. | 41.4 | ¢ 42.3 | 「41．9 | －41．9 | p 41.8 |
| Heating apparatus（except electrical）and plumbers＇supplies hours | 41.9 | 41.5 | 41.2 | 41.2 |  | 39.9 | 40.8 | 41.1 |  | 41.3 |  |  |  |
| Machinery（except electrical）－－－－－－－－－－do－－ | 43.8 | 43.9 | 43.6 | 43.5 | 43.0 | 43.0 | 43.2 | 43.4 | 43.2 | 44.1 | 40.7 43.9 | ＋43．5 | 9 43.3 |
|  | 41.3 | 41.3 | 41.5 | 41.5 | 40.4 | 40.8 | 41.5 | 41.5 | 41.8 | r 42.0 | $\bigcirc 42.0$ | － 41.7 | －41．5 |
| Transportation equipment．．．．．．．．．．．．．－do．． | 41.2 | 40.9 | 40.9 | 40.4 | 39.9 | 40.9 | 41.1 | 40.9 | 40.7 | \％41． 7 | ＋ 41.7 | T 41.2 | p41．2 |
|  | 40.3 | 39.7 | 39.8 | 38.9 | 37.9 | 39.5 | 39.8 | 39.7 | 39.1 | － 40.4 | $\bigcirc 40.8$ | 40． 2 |  |
| Aircraft and parts－．．．．．．．．．－－．－．－do | 43.9 40.2 | 44.0 39.9 | 43.9 | 43.8 40.1 | 43.7 | 43.6 | 43.9 | 43.3 | 43.9 | ＇44． 1 | ¢ 43.2 | 42.8 |  |
| Ship and boat building and repairs．－．－do－ Railroad equipment． | 40.2 |  |  | 40.1 40.3 | 40.4 | 40.2 40 | 40.0 | 40.2 | 39.1 40.6 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ +40.5 \\ \hline 40.8\end{array}$ | ${ }^{+40.9}$ | 40.3 |  |
| Railroad equipment Instruments and related products．．．．－．－．${ }^{\text {do }}$ do | 41.13 | 41.5 | 41.2 42.3 | 40.3 42.6 | 40.7 41.8 | 40.7 41.9 | 40.7 42.2 | 40.9 42.3 | 40.6 42.5 | $\begin{array}{r} \\ \\ \hline\end{array} 40.8$ | $\begin{array}{r}+41.7 \\ +42.3 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 42.1 42.1 | ${ }^{p} 41.7$ |
| Miscellaneous mfg．industries．．．．．－．．．－．do．－．－－ | 41.5 | 41.3 | 40.7 | 40.8 | 39.9 | 40.1 | 40.4 | 40.6 | 40.6 | 41.4 | － 40.9 | 40.9 | ${ }^{2} 40.8$ |
| Nondurable－goods industries．．．．－．．．．．．．．．do． | 40.0 | 39.7 | 39.3 | 39.4 | 39.3 | 39.1 | 39.4 | 38.9 | 39.2 | 39.9 | r 39.6 | 39.5 | p 39.4 |
| Food and kindred products．．．－．．．．．．．．．．do． | 41.0 | 41．2 | 41.6 | 41.9 | 42.2 | 42.0 | 42.8 | 42.0 | 42.0 | 42.3 | － 41.7 | －41． 4 | p 41.1 |
|  | 40.6 | 41.2 | 41． 6 | 41.8 | 41.8 | 41.3 | 41.9 | 41.5 | 44.1 | ＋ 44.2 | 42.3 | 41.5 |  |
| Dairy products．．．－．－．－．－－－－－－－－－－－do | 44.4 | 44.3 | 45.1 | 45.4 | 45.4 | 44.9 | 45.0 | 44.3 | 43.8 | 44.1 | 44.2 | 43.7 |  |
|  | 37.5 | 38.7 | 38.1 | 38.6 | 40.8 | 41.7 | 43.5 | 42.5 | 37.0 | $\bigcirc 38.3$ | ${ }^{5} 38.1$ | 38.5 |  |
|  | 41.5 | 41.6 | 41.9 | 42.1 | 42.2 | 41.9 | 42.1 | 41.7 | 41.5 | r 41.5 | ${ }^{+41.4}$ | 41.5 |  |
|  | 40.9 | 40.5 | ${ }^{41.2}$ | 41.9 | 42.0 | 41.9 | 41.8 | 40.8 | 40.6 | － 40.8 | 40.3 | 40.7 |  |
|  | 40.5 41.2 | 39.9 40.9 | 38.8 39.9 | 38.6 <br> 39.5 | 37.7 38.3 3 | 36.7 37.1 | 36.9 37.1 | 37.2 37.0 | 37．8 | 39.3 | ＋38．9 | 「38．9 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 38.4$ |
| Broad－woven fabric mills．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． Knitting mills | $\stackrel{41.2}{38.1}$ | 40.9 36.7 | 39.9 35.3 | 39.5 35.6 | 38.3 35.4 | 37.1 35.3 | 37.1 35.5 | 37.0 36.3 | 37.6 37.3 | 39.3 -37.8 | 39.0 37.2 | 38.4 37.9 |  |
| Apparel and other finished textile products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Men＇s and boys＇suits and coats hours．． | 37.4 38.6 | 36.5 375 | 35.3 | 35.3 36.0 | 35.4 | 35.8 | 35.6 | 34.6 | 35． 5 | 36． 2 | 36.1 | 36.7 | ${ }^{p} 36.7$ |
| Men＇s and boys＇suits and coats ．．．．do．．． Men＇s and boys＇furnishings and work | 38.6 | 37.5 | 36.3 | 36.0 | 36.2 | 35.0 | 35.1 | 32.5 | 32.2 | ＇33．7 | ${ }^{*} 33.1$ | 34.3 |  |
| clothing ．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－－－．．．．．－hours | 37.9 | 37.0 | 35.5 | 35.0 | 34.4 | 35.3 | 35.5 | 35.0 | 35.6 | ז35．8 | －36．0 | 36.7 |  |
| Women＇s nuterwear－．．．．．．．．．．．．．－－－do．．． | 35． 9 | 35． 1 | 34． 3 | 33.8 | 34.9 | 35.4 | 34.4 | 32.8 | 34.6 | － 35.8 | 36.0 | 36.4 |  |
| Paper and allied products－．．．．．．－．－．．．－do．．． | 43.7 | 43.7 | 43.4 | 43.1 | 42.8 | 42.6 | 42.8 | 42.5 | 42.4 | 42.8 | 42.7 | 42.5 | p 42.6 |
| Pulp，paner，and paperboard mills．．．do．．． | 44.7 | 44.8 | 44.6 | 44.3 | 44.5 | 44.1 | 44.2 | 44.0 | 43.8 | ${ }^{+44.2}$ | 44.0 | 44.0 |  |
| Printing，publishing，and allied industries $\begin{gathered}\text { hours }\end{gathered}$ | 38.9 | 38.9 | 38.7 | 38.8 | 38.6 | 38.7 | 39.2 | 38.6 | 38.7 | －39．4 | r38． 6 | r 38.4 | \＄38．8 |
|  | 36． 6 | 36.8 | 36.7 | 36.7 | 36.3 | 36.3 | 36.9 | 36.7 | 36.7 | r 37.5 | $\bigcirc 35.7$ | 35.9 | \＄ 38.8 |
| Commercial printing．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．－ | 40.3 | 40.0 | 39.7 | 39.8 | 39.8 | 39.9 | 40.5 | 39.5 | 39.9 | 40.7 | 40.4 | 39.7 |  |
| Chemicals and allied products．．．．．．－－－do．．． | 41．9 | 41.8 | 41.7 | 41.7 | 41.6 | 41.5 | 41.7 | 41.8 | 41.8 | 41.8 | － 41.5 | r 41.3 | p 41.1 |
| Industrial organic chemicals－－．－．．．－do | 41.2 | 41.3 | 41.3 | 41.3 | 41.3 | 41.0 | 40.8 | 40.3 | 40．4 | $\bigcirc 40.7$ | 40.2 | 40.2 |  |
| Products of petroleum and coal．－．．．．．－do | 40.6 | 41.2 | 40.9 | 40.7 | 41.8 | 40.6 | 41.4 | 40.9 | 40.7 | ¢41．2 | － 40.9 | r 40.8 | 40.7 |
| Petroleum refining－．．．．．．．．．－．．．－－－－－do． | 40.2 40.0 | 40.9 40 | 40.5 41.3 | 40.4 41.9 4 | 41.6 | 40.2 | 41.1 | 40.4 | 40.6 | ¢ 41.3 | ${ }^{5} 41.1$ | 40.7 | － 1 |
|  | 40.0 37.6 | 40.0 37.0 | 41.3 39.4 | 41.9 41.7 | 41.0 <br> 41.4 | 40.7 <br> 41.2 | 40.9 40.9 | 40.3 <br> 39.9 | 40.5 40.5 |  | ${ }^{+}{ }^{41.2}$ | r 40.8 41.0 | p 41.1 |
| Leather and leather produc | 38.4 | 36． 5 | 35.4 | 36.7 | 37.1 | 36.4 | 35.9 | 35.4 | 35.6 | －37．8 | r 38.5 | 38.8 | P 39.0 |
| Footwear（except rubber）．．．．－．．．．－．－．do．．．－ | 37.9 | 35.4 | 33.9 | 35.6 | 36.3 | 35.4 | 34.6 | 33.9 | 33.9 | r 36.9 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 38.1$ | 38.5 |  |

＂Revised．p Preliminary．tSee note marked＂$\ddagger$＂on p．S－11
thevised series．Indexes have been shifted to new base period；monthly data beginning 1939 will be shown later． § Total includes State engineering，supervisory，and administrative employees not shown separately．

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1952 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | January | February | March |

EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION-Continued

| LABOR CONDITIONS-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A verage weekly hours per worker, ete.-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonmanul |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 43.3 | 44.0 | 44.2 | 41.8 | 42.0 | 44.5 | 44.1 | 44.4 | 43.4 | $\stackrel{44.4}{ }$ | -44. 1 | 44.2 |  |
|  | ${ }_{33.6}^{23.1}$ | 21.6 33.9 | 30.1 | 31.0 34.8 | 35.3 32.7 | 26.3 34.9 | 27.2 36.5 | 35.1 36.3 | 36.8 36.2 | 31.1 +38.4 | 32.5 +38.5 | 35.9 |  |
| Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production: Petroleum and natural-gas production |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | + 40.5 |  |
| Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.-.--do...- | 40.6 43.6 | 41.2 45.0 | 40.4 45.7 | 40.4 45.7 | 42.18 | 40.2 46.3 | 41.8 46.1 | 40.5 47.0 | 40.4 <br> 44.5 | $\ulcorner$ +41.8 +44.0 | +41.6 +43.8 + | 40.5 45.1 |  |
|  | 36.3 | 37.4 | 38.3 | 38.4 | 39.0 | 39.1 | 38.9 | 39.3 | 36.8 | + 37.9 | + 37.7 | 38.1 |  |
| Nonbuilding construction...------------ ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 38.5 | 40.3 | 41.8 | 41.3 | 42.9 | 42.7 | 41.9 | 42.6 | 38.7 | 38 38 | - 39.6 | 40. 0 |  |
| Building construction ....-.............do | 35.8 | 36.8 | 37.5 | 37.7 | 38.1 | 38.2 | 38.2 | 38.5 | 36.4 | ז 37.7 | r 37.3 | 37.7 |  |
| Transportation and public utilities: <br> Local railways and bus lines $\qquad$ | 45.7 | 45.9 | 46.5 | 46.8 | 46.5 | 46. 2 | 46.1 | 46.2 | 46.3 | ¢47.6 | ¢ 46.3 | 46. 4 |  |
|  | 38.9 | 38.7 | 39.0 | 39.4 | 39.8 | 39.2 | 39.4 | 39.1 | 39.2 | 38.8 | 38.7 | 38.5 |  |
|  | 44.6 | 44.6 | 45.4 | 45. 1 | 44.8 | 44.6 | 44.4 | 44.3 | 44.2 | 44.3 | ${ }^{1} 43.9$ | 43.9 |  |
|  | 41.5 | 41.5 | 41.5 | 41.7 | 42.0 | 41.9 | 42.2 | 42.1 | 42.0 | ¢ 42.1 | -42.0 | 41.5 |  |
|  | 40.6 | 40.6 | 40.6 | 40.7 | 40.7 | 40.7 | 40.9 | 40.8 | 40.8 | $\stackrel{41.1}{ }$ | r 40.9 | 40.6 |  |
| Retail trade (except eating and drinking places)*-................................ | 39.7 | 39.9 | 39.8 | 40. 4 | 40.8 | 40.8 | 40.0 | 39.8 | 39.4 | 40. 1 | - 39.8 | 39.9 |  |
| General-merchandise stores-.......-.-. - do-. | 35.8 | 35.9 | 35.5 | 3 36. 5 | 37.1 | 36.9 | 35.9 | 35.6 | 35.1 | 37.0 40 | +36.0 | 36.0 |  |
| Food and liguor stores ---.-.-.--- do | 39.3 | 39.6 | 39.7 | 40.5 | 41.1 | 41.0 | 40.0 | 39.6 | 39.7 | 40.0 | $\bigcirc 39.3$ | 39.4 |  |
| Automotive and accessories dealers..-do. | 45.4 | 45.5 | 45.2 | 45.6 | 45.3 | 45.3 | 45.2 | 45.4 | 45.3 | r 45.4 | 45.2 | 45.2 |  |
| Service: <br> Hotels, year-round do | 43.3 | 43.3 | 43.4 | 43.4 | 43.4 | 43.3 | 42.9 | 42.9 | 43.1 | r 43.2 | r 42.9 | 42.9 |  |
| Laundries | 40.9 | 41.1 | 41.4 | 41.5 | 41.3 | 40.9 | 41.3 | 41.1 | 41.0 | $\bigcirc 41.4$ | 41.6 | 41.0 |  |
| Cleaning and dyeing plants.-.-.-.-......do.--- | 42.0 | 42.4 | 43.1 | 42.6 | 41.6 | 40.3 | 41.6 | 41.5 | 40.7 | ${ }^{+} 41.1$ | 41.1 | 40.0 |  |
| Industrial disputes (strikes and lock-outs): Beginning in month; |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 353 131 | 363 162 | 432 164 | 389 189 | 440 276 | 490 210 | 430 200 | 470 240 | 300 70 | 200 55 | 400 190 | p 350 $\square 185$ | $p 400$ $p 240$ |
| In effect during month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Work stoppages-....-------------- | 550 280 | ${ }_{255}^{550}$ | 580 250 | 560 260 | 600 320 | 625 350 | 600 340 | 640 360 | 550 190 | 500 100 | 600 +250 +20 |  | ¢5 890 $p$ p 320 |
| Workers involved.-.....-.-......-thousands.-- Man-days idle during month | 1. 7380 | 235 1.910 | $\begin{array}{r}250 \\ 1.820 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 1. } 260 \\ \hline 90\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}320 \\ 1.880 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2. 6800 | $\begin{array}{r}340 \\ 2,420 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 360 2,750 | 190 1,600 | 100 900 | $\begin{array}{r}7 \\ + \\ 1,250 \\ \hline 250\end{array}$ | - ${ }^{p} 1,250$ | p 320 $p 1,400$ |
| Percent of available working time.-....-....... | . 22 | . 25 | . 23 | . 23 | 24 | . 31 | , 34 | ${ }^{2} .32$ | , . 21 | . 12 | $\stackrel{1}{ } .14$ | p. 15 | p. 17 |
| U. S. Employment Service placement nctivities: Nonagricultural placements............. thousands. | 513 | 552 | 610 | 585 | 586 | 628 | 621 | 610 | 498 | 426 | 473 | 427 | 465 |
| Unemployment compensation: <br> Initial claims. $\qquad$ do | 719 | 983 | 908 | 1,118 | 1,086 | 950 | 724 | 902 | 948 | 1,151 | 1,382 | 890 | 67 |
|  | 3,627 | 3, 534 | 3,977 | 3, 704 | 4,042 | 4,071 | 3,329 | 3,692 | 3,817 | 4,114 | 6,157 | 5,169 | 4, 834 |
| Benefit payments: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bencficiaries, weekly average....-.....-.-do-.-- | 807 | 740 | ${ }^{7} 773$ | -88, 821 | 748 +65.922 | 801 75.131 | 758 | 713 | 749 | 797 | 1,185 | 1,146 | 1,113 |
| Amount of payments .-..........thous. of dol.. | 71,584 | 62, 294 | 70,799 | 68,780 | ${ }^{*} 65,922$ | 75, 131 | 62,049 | 67,449 | 68, 607 | 70,624 | 116,469 | 105, 023 | 101, 564 |
| Veterans' unemployment allowances: thousands |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Initinl claims thousands <br> Continued claims $\qquad$ do | ${ }_{15}^{2}$ | 1 9 |  | $\frac{1}{5}$ | $\frac{1}{5}$ | $\frac{1}{5}$ | $\frac{1}{3}$ | 1 3 | $\frac{1}{3}$ | 1 | 1 |  |  |
| Amount of payments.---..--.........-thous. of dol.- | 315 | 197 | 146 | 97 | 105 | 93 | 66 | 53 | 50 | 57 | 83 | 65 | 54 |
| Lahor turn-over in manufacturing estahlishments: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Accession rate---monthly rate per 100 employees -- | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 3.9 | 3.0 | 4.4 | 3.9 | $p 4.0$ |
|  | 4.1 | 4.6 4 4 | 4.8 | 4.3 4 4 | 4.4 | ${ }^{4 .} 3$ | 5. 3 | 4.7 | $\begin{array}{r}3.3 \\ 3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 3.5 | 4.0 | 3.9 | P3.6 |
| Lay-ofis | . 8 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.3 | p1.0 |
| Quits | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 1.9 | -2.0 |
| Military and miscellaneous --......-.--- do. | . 5 | . 5 | . 4 | . 4 | 4 | . 4 | . 4 | . 4 | . 4 | . 3 | . 4 | . 4 | p. 3 |
| WAGES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A verage weekly earnings (U. S. Department of Labor): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All manufacturing industries.----------. dollars.. | 64.57 | 64.70 | 64.55 | 65.08 | 64.24 | ${ }^{64 .} 32$ | 65.49 | 65.41 | 65.85 | 67.40 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 67.04$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 67.03 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }^{p} 67.20$ |
| Durable-goods industries Ordnance and acessories | 69.30 | 69.68 70.97 | 69.60 72.45 | 70.27 71.02 | 68.79 73.10 | 69.55 73.71 | 71.01 76.47 | 71.10 | 71.05 | 72.71 | 72.28 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 72.27$ | ${ }^{\sim} 72.38$ |
| Ordnance and accessories Lumber and wood products (except furniture) | 72.71 | 70.97 | 72.45 | 71.02 | 73. 10 | 73.71 | 76.47 | 75. 50 | 75.68 | ${ }^{7} 77.62$ | -76.99 | ${ }^{+} 78.27$ | ${ }^{\sim} 78.01$ |
| Lumber and wood products (except furniture) dollars. | 55.58 | 58.95 | 59.72 | 61.51 | 57.43 | 60.49 | 61.51 | 62.32 |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{\sim} 5 \times .53$ |
| Sawmills and planing mills..........-do..-- | 55. 06 | 58.49 | 59.22 | 60.92 | 57.46 | 60.29 | 61.06 | 61.49 | 60.56 | r 59.47 | ${ }^{5} 56.25$ | 58.106 |  |
| Furniture and fixtures..-.............. do.. | 58.67 | 56.96 | 56. 28 | 56.03 | 55.74 | 57.53 | 58.40 | 58.79 | 58.81 | ${ }^{5} 60.48$ | r 59.80 | -60. 22 | \% 60. 15 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products .......-do...- | 64.53 66.17 | 65.09 | ${ }_{65}^{65.11}$ | 65. 25 | ${ }^{65.04}$ | 64.74 | 65.74 | ${ }_{65}^{65} 93$ | 65.03 | $\bigcirc 65.30$ | $\stackrel{r}{64.47}$ | +65. 27 | -65. 12 |
|  | 66.17 75.11 | 66.91 75.70 | 65.81 75.02 |  | 67.14 74.76 | 63.19 | 65.40 75.79 | 65.67 74.82 | 65.50 | - 66.28 | $\stackrel{+}{65.50}$ | 66.70 |  |
| Primary metal industries $-\ldots-1 .-10$ Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills $\ddagger$ | 75.11 | 75. 70 | 75.02 | 76.03 | 74.76 | 73.70 | 75.79 | 74.82 | 75. 23 | r 77.73 | ${ }^{7} 76.75$ | r 76.34 | ${ }^{\text {p } 76.53}$ |
| dollars <br> Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous | 77.35 | 77.92 | 76. 90 | 78.70 | 77.64 | 75.25 | 78.72 | 75.79 | 77.49 | - 79.44 | 78.36 | 78.44 |  |
| Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.............................-dollars. | 69.14 | 70.18 | 70.18 | 70.73 | 69.90 | 70.46 | 68.64 | 70.47 | 69.95 | r 71.58 | r 73.82 | 73.11 |  |
| Fabricated metal prod. (except ordnance, machinery, transportation equipment) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 69.55 | 69.51 | 69.18 | 69.43 | 67.98 | 68.68 | 70.14 | 70. 39 | 69.92 | -71.78 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 71.19$ | r 71.52 | ${ }^{5} 71.60$ |
| plumbers' supplies $\qquad$ dollars | 70.89 | 70. 22 | 69. 67 | 69.50 | 67.40 | 67.23 | 69.89 | 70.65 | 69.53 | - 71.49 | r 70.57 | 70.27 |  |
| Machinery (except electrical) .----.-.-... do.. | 76. 43 | 76.78 | 76.30 | 76. 65 | 75.42 | 75. 94 | 77.24 | 77.86 | 77.63 | + 79.95 | r 79.81 | r 79.56 | ${ }^{2} 79.59$ |
|  | 65.34 | 65.58 | 66.57 | 67.15 | 66.13 | 66.34 | 68.06 | 68.27 | 69.10 | + 69.97 | ${ }^{+} 70.35$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 70.10$ | ${ }^{p} 70.34$ |
| Transportation equipment.............do.. | 75.73 | 74.81 | 74.97 | 75. 14 | 74. 33 | 76.36 | 77.43 | 77.14 | 77.05 | r 79.48 | + 79.77 | 78.69 | ${ }^{\circ} 79.64$ |
| Automobiles -..----------.------- do - | 76.13 | 74. 52 | 74.90 | 74.88 | 73.30 | 76.31 | 77. 53 | 77.34 | 76.44 | r 79.91 | +81.11 | 79.27 | -1.a |
| Aireraft and parts ${ }_{\text {Ship and boat building and repairs do. do. }}$ | 77.35 | 77.13 | 77.22 | 77.31 | 77.48 | 77.48 | 79. 28 | 78.07 | 79.85 | + 80.57 | + 79.44 | 79.09 |  |
| Ship and boat building and repairs . do..- | 68.78 | 68.31 | 68.46 | 70.42 | 71. 59 | 71.96 | 71. 52 | 73.57 | 72.37 | ${ }^{\text {r } 74.12}$ | r 74.89 | 74.56 |  |
| Railroad equipment _-..........-.-.do... | 75.13 | 77.36 | 76. 55 | 75.64 | 75.82 | 77.05 | 76.96 | 77.06 | 76.49 | ${ }^{+} 77.81$ | ${ }^{+} 78.10$ | 79.57 |  |
| Instruments and related products.-...-do....- Miscellaneous mfg. industries | ${ }_{5}^{67.64}$ | 68.55 | 68.78 | 69.44 | 68. 18 | ${ }^{68.51}$ | ${ }^{69.93}$ | 70. 26 | 70.98 | ${ }^{-71.70}$ | + 71.40 | r 71.44 | ¢ 71.22 |
| Miscellaneous mfg. industries ..........do..-- | 58.18 | 58.03 | 57.39 | 57.85 | 56.46 | 56.82 | 57.61 | 58.18 | 58.71 | ${ }^{\text {r } 60.53}$ | r 59.80 | 60.37 | p 60.26 |


$\dagger$ Revised series. Beginning 1952, data cover all domestic (land-line) employces except messengers and those compensated entirely on a commission basis; earlier data exclude gencral and divisional headquarters personnel and trainees in school.

| Unless otherwise stated，statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1952 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem－ ber | October | Novem－ ber | Deeem－ ber | January | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | March |

EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION－Continued


Average hourly earnings（U．S．Department of Labor）：
All manufacturing industries． $\qquad$ ＿dollars．． Ordnance and accessories $\qquad$ do．． Lumber and wood products（except fumi－ ture）－－．．．．－．－．－．－．－．－．－．－．
Furniture and fixtures．
Stone，clay，and glass products Glass and glass product
 Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous Fabricated metal prod－－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．llars chinery，transportation equipment） Heating apparatus（except electrical）and plumbers＇supplies．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．dollars

Transportation equipment．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． Automobiles． A ireraft and parts
Ship and boat building and repairs
Railroad equipment．
Instruments and related products．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． Instruments and related products．．．．．．．．do
Miscellaneous mfg．industrie
Nondurable－goods industries
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ Cairy products．
Canning and preserving Bakery products．






（an N 59.98
48.64
55.32
72.35
42.03
53.34
53.72
48.54
47.27
57.13
40.17
52.49
66.16
70.80








|  |  |  | － | － | － |  | －ry | N． 당 | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & 8 \\ & \text { in } \end{aligned}$ | 38 － | $\begin{aligned} & 9 \\ & ? \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | 벙항N己出品际 | po <br>  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No } \\ & \text { N- } \\ & \text { WNAN } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 空虫 cris |  <br>  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | － | $\stackrel{\circ}{9}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { - }-5 \\ & \text { do do } \\ & \hline 0 \end{aligned}$ | 出守灾 Noo |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \& } \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | N式等列禺岂号こ |  | м号号 <br> 睘岕む |  <br>  |  | 9 $\infty 8$ |  <br>  |
|  |  | 威安安 | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{8} \\ & \stackrel{\infty}{\infty} \end{aligned}$ | － | $\stackrel{-}{\infty}$ |  | 年家家 | 出岕心． | $\begin{aligned} & \text { y } \\ & \text { I } \end{aligned}$ | 9욱야앵 <br>  |  | N二小欠管完出出品药 |  | が앵思定客 |  <br>  | تginctu | $\stackrel{A}{4}$ <br> 잉훙 |  8－ |
|  |  | \％ | － | 号 | $\stackrel{4}{8}$ |  |  |  |  |  む状NT | $\begin{aligned} & \text { è } \\ & \substack{1\\ } \end{aligned}$ |  ジがが | 心－ <br>  |  －吴出 |  <br>  |  |  |  <br>  |


r Revised．$\quad{ }^{p}$ Preliminary．$\ddagger$ See note marked＂$\ddagger$＂on p．S－11． 1 See note＂$t$＂on $p . S-13$ ；comparable figure for December 1951，$\$ 70.47$ ．
＂New series．Data beginning 1947 will the shown later
$\dagger$ Revised series，See note＂$\dagger$＂on p．$S$－13．

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1952 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\underset{\substack{\text { Septem- } \\ \text { ber }}}{\text { der }}$ | October | $\begin{gathered} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | January | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | March |

## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION-Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline WAGES-Continued \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{Average hourly earnings, etc.-Continued All manufacturing industries-Continued} \\
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Textile-mill products .---.......------- do.--- \& 1. 317 \& 1. 325 \& 1.324 \& 1.323 \& 1.315 \& 1.310 \& 1.321 \& 1. 325 \& 1. 335 \& \({ }^{5} 1.341\) \& ז 1.349 \& \({ }^{+1} 1.348\) \& \({ }^{\text {P }} 1.344\) \\
\hline Broad-woven fabric mills........-.-.- do...- \& 1.304 \& 1.319 \& 1.320 \& 1.319 \& 1.312 \& 1.302 \& 1.314 \& 1. 318 \& 1. 330 \& \({ }^{\text {r }} 1.339\) \& +1.340 \& 1.337 \& \\
\hline Knitting mills.-.-.-...-.-.---...-do...- \& 1.274 \& 1.274 \& 1. 276 \& 1. 269 \& 1. 259 \& 1.259 \& 1. 263 \& 1. 269 \& 1.275 \& 1.272 \& 1. 288 \& 1. 280 \& \\
\hline Apparel and other finished textile products \& 1. 264 \& 1. 232 \& 1.234 \& 1. 248 \& 1. 274 \& 1.288 \& 1.289 \& 1.263 \& 1.271 \& r 1.278 \& -1.291 \& 1.294 \& p 1.287 \\
\hline Men's and boys' suits and coats ..... do..-- \& 1. 480 \& 1. 464 \& 1. 468 \& 1.468 \& 1.459 \& 1.473 \& 1.481 \& 1.471 \& 1.478 \& \({ }^{+1.483}\) \& +1.511 \& 1.504 \& \\
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{} \\
\hline  \& 1. 462 \& 1.378 \& 1.379 \& 1. 406 \& 1. 500 \& 1.510 \& 1.497 \& 1.443 \& 1.457 \& \({ }^{1} 1.461\) \& -1.490 \& 1.499 \& \\
\hline Paper and allied products................do \& 1.514 \& 1.519 \& 1.519 \& 1. 521 \& 1.529 \& 1.522 \& 1.532 \& 1.537 \& 1.548 \& r 1.558 \& -1.561 \& +1.566 \& p1.576 \\
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{} \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
dollars. \\
Newspapers Commercial printing \(\qquad\) o....
\end{tabular}} \& 1.947 \& 1.948 \& 1.955 \& 1.954 \& 1.956 \& 1.952 \& 1.982 \& 1.976 \& 1. 992 \& \({ }^{\text { } 2.016 ~}\) \& \({ }^{\text {r }} 1.998\) \& 2.014 \& \({ }^{2} 2.031\) \\
\hline \& 2.244 \& 2.255 \& 2. 275 \& 2. 266 \& 2. 269 \& 2.267 \& 2.307 \& 2.305 \& 2.330 \& r 2.364 \& \({ }^{+} 2.316\) \& 2.330 \& \\
\hline \& 1.874 \& 1.869 \& 1.879 \& 1.881 \& 1.881 \& 1.874 \& 1.901 \& 1.902 \& 1.919 \& r 1.935 \& r1.939 \& 1.943 \& \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Chemicals and allied products........-. do...--} \& 1.612 \& 1.623 \& 1.634 \& 1. 648 \& 1. 659 \& 1.643 \& 1.641 \& 1. 631 \& 1.644 \& r 1.653 \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{-1.783} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{1.785} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1. 668} \\
\hline \& 1.727 \& 1.739 \& 1. 745 \& 1. 755 \& 1. 769 \& 1.748 \& 1.778 \& 1. 766 \& 1.773 \& 1.780 \& \& \& \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Products of petroleum and coal.-.-...-do.-.-
Petroleum refining} \& 1. 944 \& 1.974 \& 1. 988 \& 1. 995 \& 2.011 \& 1. 984 \& 2.010 \& 1.998 \& 1.997 \& + 2.013 \& \(\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 2.027 ~ \\ \\ \text { r } \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 2.019 \& \({ }^{p} 2.022\) \\
\hline \& \& 2.075 \& 2. 093 \& 2. 098 \& 2. 1114 \& 2.082 \& 2.107 \& 2.096 \& 2.091 \& \({ }^{+} 2.110\) \& \({ }^{+} 2.120\) \& 2. 110 \& \\
\hline Rubber products \& 1.647 \& 1.649 \& 1. 660 \& 1.701 \& 1. 727 \& 1.708 \& 1.716 \& 1. 704 \& 1.715 \& \({ }^{\text {r }} 1.794\) \& \({ }^{+} 1.824\) \& 1.821 \& \({ }^{p} 1.834\) \\
\hline Tires and inner tubes --...-.-------do. \& \& \& 1.927 \& 1.977 \& 2. 021 \& 1.992 \& 1.996 \& 1. 974 \& 1.982 \& +2.104 \& ᄃ2.148 \& 2. 137 \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Leather and leather products.............do. \\
Footwear (except rubber)
\end{tabular} \& 1.269
1.225 \& 1.278
1.233 \& 1. 282
1.230 \& 1.278
1.230 \& 1. 270
1. 223 \& 1. 1.223 \& 1.279
1.235 \& 1.280
1.234 \& 1.288
1.237 \& r

r
1 1.2885 \& r 1.289
+1.240 \& 1. 2297 \& ${ }^{\text {p }} 1.304$ <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{Nommanufacturing industries:
Mining:}} <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 1.682
2.194 \& 1.696
2.185 \& 1.696
2.215 \& 1.696

2.224 \& | 1.722 |
| :--- |
| 2.252 | \& 1.702

2.225 \& 1.733
2.219 \& 1. 714 \& 1.715 \& + 1.789 \& r 1.798
${ }_{2} 259$ \& 1.795 \& <br>
\hline  \& 2. 222 \& 2. 231 \& 1.2 .218
2.218 \& 2.232 \& 2. 254 \& ${ }_{2.213}^{2.225}$ \& 1.73
2.236 \& 2.221 \& 2. 2.240 \& + ${ }_{+}^{2 .} 28250$ \& + 2.243 \& 2. 230 \& <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Petroleum and natural-gas production dollars} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& 1.889 \& 1.949 \& 1. 938 \& 1. 949 \& 1.979 \& 1.944 \& 2.002 \& 1. 949 \& 1.956 \& r 2.006 \& r 2.033 \& 2.033 \& <br>
\hline Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....do...- \& 1.462 \& 1. 464 \& 1.471 \& 1.484 \& 1. 503 \& 1.503 \& 1.532 \& 1. 526 \& 1. 536 \& ${ }^{+} 1.530$ \& ${ }^{+} 1.518$ \& 1. 513 \& <br>
\hline Contract construction.....................do. \& 2. 122 \& 2. 122 \& 2. 131 \& 2. 146 \& 2. 147 \& 2.160 \& 2. 190 \& 2. 195 \& 2.219 \& r
r
r
2
212 \& ז2. 230 \& 2. 243 \& <br>
\hline Nonbuilding construct Building construction \& ${ }_{2}^{1.927}$ \& 1.942
2.167 \& 1.944 \& 1.973 \& 1.997 \& -1.977 \& 2.022 \& 2.033 \& 2.049 \& +2.033 \& ${ }^{\text {r } 2.033 ~}$ \& 2. 040 \& <br>
\hline \& 2. 163 \& 2. 167 \& 2. 182 \& 2. 194 \& 2.195 \& 2.207 \& 2.236 \& 2.239 \& 2. 260 \& ¢ 2.253 \& ${ }^{+} 2.273$ \& 2.288 \& <br>
\hline Transportation and public utilities:
Local railways and bus lines............... \& 1.541 \& 1.545 \& 1.552 \& 1. 555 \& 1. 574 \& 1. 574 \& 1.586 \& 1. 585 \& 1. 579 \& r 1.583 \& r 1. 598 \& 1. 585 \& <br>
\hline  \& 1. 453 \& 1.450 \& 1. 451 \& 1.475 \& 1. 490 \& 1.501 \& 1. 522 \& 1. 533 \& 1. 552 \& r 1.532 \& r 1.540 \& 1. 553 \& <br>
\hline  \& 1. 449 \& 1.444 \& 1. 453 \& 1.451 \& 1.590 \& 1. 580 \& 1.629 \& 1. 635 \& 1. 632 \& -1.630 \& ${ }^{1} 1.612$ \& 1.613 \& <br>
\hline  \& 1. 690 \& 1.696 \& 1. 704 \& 1. 704 \& 1. 710 \& 1.712 \& 1.727 \& 1. 732 \& 1.745 \& +1.749 \& ${ }^{+} 1.745$ \& 1.752 \& <br>
\hline Wholesale trade........................do...- \& 1. 567 \& 1.575 \& 1.571 \& 1. 581 \& 1. 586 \& 1.585 \& 1. 605 \& 1. 604 \& 1. 606 \& 1. 620 \& 1. 625 \& 1.639 \& <br>
\hline Retail trade (except eating and drinking places)* $\qquad$ dollars \& 1.233 \& 1.249 \& 1.252 \& 1. 256 \& 1. 262 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& 1.018 \& 1.030 \& 1. 034 \& 1.033 \& 1. 038 \& 1.030 \& | 1.036 |
| :--- | \& 1.027

1 \& 1.029 \& +1.014 \& +1.065 \& 1. 039 \& <br>
\hline \& 1. 339 \& 1. 343 \& 1.346 \& 1.351 \& 1. 349 \& 1.347 \& 1.356 \& 1. 361 \& 1. 369 \& r 1.361 \& r 1. 389 \& 1.386 \& <br>
\hline Automotive and accessories dealers...do \& 1. 438 \& 1. 458 \& 1.465 \& 1.470 \& 1. 477 \& 1.483 \& 1.503 \& 1.481 \& 1. 482 \& +1.477 \& r1.485 \& 1. 495 \& <br>
\hline Hotels, year-round $\qquad$ do \& . 801 \& . 806 \& 807 \& 812 \& 817 \& . 815 \& . 834 \& . 837 \& . 840 \& 「. 852 \& r. 850 \& 852 \& <br>
\hline  \& 901 \& . 908 \& . 917 \& . 917 \& . 916 \& . 914 \& . 917 \& . 918 \& . 925 \& $\bigcirc .826$ \& . 928 \& ${ }_{927}$ \& <br>
\hline Cleaning and dyeing plants.--------.-do. \& 1.051 \& 1.059 \& 1. 065 \& 1.067 \& 1. 064 \& 1.056 \& 1.075 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1.069} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1.074} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{- 1.074} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{+1.075} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1.076} \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline Common labor.....................dol. per hr. \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1.595 \\
& 2.619
\end{aligned}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1.595

2.619} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 1. } 608 \\
& 2.629
\end{aligned}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1.615 \\
& 2.648
\end{aligned}
$$
\]} \& 1. 629 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1.637

2.701} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1.637 \\
& 2.701
\end{aligned}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1.645} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1.646 \\
& 2.728
\end{aligned}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{2. ${ }_{2} 651$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1. 654} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 1. } 659 \\
& 2
\end{aligned}
$$
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1. ${ }_{2} .864$} <br>

\hline  \& \& \& \& \& 2. 688 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline | Farm wage rates, without board or room (quar- |
| :--- |
|  | \& \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
.78 \\
1.716 \\
1.23
\end{array}
$$
\]} \& \& \& \& \& \& . 73 \& \& \& 86 \& \& 0.83 <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Railway wages (average, class I) Road-building wages, common labor} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1.681} \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1.725} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1. 751} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$\begin{array}{r}1.768 \\ 1.24 \\ \hline\end{array}$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1.746} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1.794} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1.748
1.33} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1. 779} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1. 801} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1.807
1.29} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

## FINANCE

| BANKING <br> Acceptances and commercial paper outstanding: | $\begin{aligned} & 479 \\ & 381 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 456 \\ & 387 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{364}^{417}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 425 \\ & 331 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 380 \\ & 336 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 384 \\ & 368 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 375 \\ & 377 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 398 \\ & 410 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 437 \\ & 435 \end{aligned}$ | 490434 | 492480 | 493517 | 458534 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| İankers' acceptances.................-mil. of dol..- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agricultural loans outstanding of agencies supervised by the Farm Credit Administration: |  |  |  |  |  |  | $377$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total.....---.-.-.................-mil. of dol.- | 1,986 |  |  | 2,097 |  |  | 2,129 |  |  | 2,110 |  |  | 2, 194 |
| Farm mortgage loans, total---------.--- do | 998 |  |  | 1,012 |  |  | 1,020 |  |  | 1,029 |  |  | 1,050 |
| Federal land banks <br> Land Bank Commissioner | 958 40 |  |  | 974 37 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,021 |
| Land Bank Commissioner-............- do- | 40 339 | 323 | 310 | $\begin{array}{r}37 \\ 315 \\ \hline 15\end{array}$ |  |  | 35 |  |  | ${ }^{32}$ |  |  | 30 |
|  | 650 | 700 | 739 | 771 | 791 | 786 | 360 749 | 399 697 | 420 660 | 429 691 | 408 678 | 396 718 | 376 769 |
| Bank tebits, total (141 centers) .-.......-....-do.- | ${ }^{r} 129,112$ | 114,898 | 116, 572 | 120,699 | 110.756 | 111, 190 | 107, 504 | 123, 770 | 117.231 | 129,549 | 123, 059 | 114, 051 | 125. 269 |
| New York City --.-.-.............-.....- do...- | 53,171 | 45, 477 | 45,375 | 48,588 | 43.224 | 41,363 | 41, 145 | 47,971 | 44,802 | 53, 500 | 48, 106 | 45,355 | 20. 120 |
| Outside New York City-..-......-----.-. do. | 75,941 | 69, 421 | 71,197 | 72,110 | 67, 532 | 69, 827 | 66, 359 | 75,799 | 72, 428 | 76, 049 | 74, 953 | 68, 4.76 | $75.0 \times 4$ |
| Federal Reserve banks, condition, end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Assets, total --.........--.......-mil. of dol-- | 47,978 | 46,883 | 47,174 | 47, 634 | 47,547 | 47,755 | 49,116 | 48,740 | 49,046 | 49.900 | 48, 941 | 49.323 | 48.500 |
| Reserve bank credit outstanding, total. - do Discounfs and advances | 24, 150 | 23, 560 | 23, 481 | 24,043 | 24, 033 | 24,309 | 25,058 | 24. 187 | 24, 734 | 25,009 | 23, 783 | 23, 904 | 23. 250 |
| Discounts and advances .-.........do | 275 22,910 | 28.3 22.742 | 329 22.509 | $\begin{array}{r} 53 \\ 22,982 \end{array}$ | ${ }^{23,077}$ | ${ }^{2} 51282$ | 23, 190 | ${ }^{2} 185$ | -624 | -1919 | (1) 312 | 2998 | 1138 |
| Gold certificale reserves................-. do | 20,567 | 20, 265 | 22,509 | 20,514 | 20,504 | 23,127 20,611 | 23, 734 <br> 20,775 <br> 2, | 23,552 21,004 | 23,239 21,166 | 23,801 | 22.729 21.731 | 22, 224 | 22.514 |
|  | 47,978 | 46, 883 | 47,174 | 47, 634 | 47, 547 | 47,755 | 49,116 | 48,740 | 49,046 | 49, 9109 | 21.941 | 21.932 | 12. 818 |
| Deprosits, total----------1.- | ${ }^{21}, 450$ | 20,748 | 20,381 | 20,598 | 20,605 | 20,678 | 21,453 | 20, 868 | 20,915 | 21, 192 | 21. 004 | 21,336 | 20. 7 , 4 |
| Menber-bank reserve balance Exeess reserves (estimated | 19,014 | 18,901 | 18,536 | 19,020 | 18, 8 ¢fi | 19,181 | $19,391$ | 19,557 | 19,670 | 20, 056 | 20, 077 | 19, 482 | 19, 313 |
| Federal Reserve notes in circulation.......d.do | 647 23,041 | 23,143 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 23, } \\ \text { 230 } \\ \hline 332\end{array}$ |  |  | 717 24,020 | $\begin{aligned} & 5,59 \\ & 24,148 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 49 \\ & 24,980 \end{aligned}$ | 3,189 25,064 | $6: 34$ 24.405 | 24, 723 | 14.422 |
|  | 46.2 | 40.9 | 46.9 | 46.4 | 25,76.3 | 24, 46.1 | 24,148 45.6 | 24,261 46.5 | 24,680 46.4 | $25,06.4$ 46.4 | 24,405 47.9 | 24.42 .3 48.1 | 24.351 49.0 |

*Revised. $\quad$ Preliminary. §Rates as of April 1, 1952: Common labor, $\$ 1.680$; skilled labor, $\$ 2.744$. a Rate as of Aprill, 1952 . $\dagger$ New series. Data begmming 1947 will be shown later. ${ }^{\circ}$ See note " $\dagger$ " on $p$. $\mathrm{S}-13$; comparable figure for December 1951 , $\$ 1.609$.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1952 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | November | Decem- ber | January | Fibruary | March |

FINANCE-Continued

 ${ }^{7}$ For bond yields see p. S-19.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1952 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | April | May | June | July | August | ${ }_{\text {Septer }}^{\text {Sem }}$ Sem- | October | Novem- | Decem- | January | $\underset{\text { ary }}{ } \mathrm{Febru}^{-}$ | March |

FINANCE-Continued

| FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE-Con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Public debt and guaranteed obligations: Gross debt (direct), end of month, total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| mil. of dol.. | 254, 997 | 254, 727 | 255,093 | 255, 222 | 255, 657 | 256, 644 | 257, 353 | 258, 298 | 259,604 | 259, 419 | 259,775 | 260,362 | 258,084 |
|  | 252, 553 | 252, 280 | 252, 729 | 252, 852 | 253, 325 | 254, 321 | 254,958 | 255, 940 | 257, 253 | 257, 070 | 257, 482 | 255, 136 | 255, 794 |
|  | 219,028 | 218,690 | 218,680 | 218, 198 | 218, 618 | 219, 174 | 219, 321 | 220, 325 | 221, 391 | 221, 168 | 221, 249 | 221,776 | 219,301 |
|  | 33, 525 | 33, 590 | 34,049 | 34, 653 | 34,707 | 35, 146 | 35, 337 | 35, 615 | 35, 862 | 35, 902 | 36, 233 | 36,360 | 36,493 |
| Noninterest bearing........................-d. do. | 2,444 | 2, 447 | 2, 364 | 2,370 | 2,332 | 2,323 | 2,395 | 2,359 | 2,351 | 2,348 | 2,294 | 2,226 | 2, 290 |
| Obligations guaranteed by U. S. Government, end of month ................................... of dol | 21 | 21 | 29 | 29 | 28 | 32 | 33 | 37 | 43 | 42 | 38 | 37 | 41 |
| U. S. savings bonds: <br> Amount outstanding, end of month ......do.... | 58,020 | 57, 938 | 57, 842 | 57, 784 | 57,733 | 57,691 | 57,662 | 57,666 | 57,710 | 57, 739 | 57,809 | 57,821 | 57,814 |
| Sales, series E, F, and G..................do | 359 | 310 | 295 | 289 | 310 | , 312 | 272 | 334 | 315 | 296 | 440 | , 338 | 330 |
| Redemptions...-....-...-................d.d. | 560 | 472 | 477 | 475 | 481 | 436 | 390 | 410 | 364 | 401 | 492 | 410 | 428 |
| Government corporations and credit agencies: <br> Assets, except interagency, total......mil. of dol |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Assets, except interagency, total......-mil. of dol.Loans receivable, total (less reserves)......do.. | 25,104 13,496 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}25,188 \\ \hline 13 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  | 25,668 13,906 |  |  | 26,744 14,422 |  |  |  |
| To aid agriculture ................-.....-do...-- | 3, 931 |  |  | 3,675 |  |  | 3,896 |  |  | 4,161 |  |  |  |
| To aid home owners........-.-.-.-....- do | 1,721 |  |  | 1,809 |  |  | 1,981 |  |  | 2, 142 |  |  |  |
|  | 108 |  |  | 105 |  |  | 104 |  |  | 101 |  |  |  |
| To aid other industries...------------- do..-- | (1) 473 |  |  | 498 |  |  | 494 |  |  | 488 |  |  |  |
| To aid banks --.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.- do- | ${ }^{(1)} 780$ |  |  | ${ }^{(1)} 824$ |  |  | ${ }^{(1)} 755$ |  |  | ${ }^{(1)} 814$ |  |  |  |
| Foreign loans ....----...-.......-------- do | 6,116 |  |  | 6,151 |  |  | 6,133 |  |  | 6, 110 |  |  |  |
|  | 564 |  |  | 627 |  |  | , 720 |  |  | - 779 |  |  |  |
| Commodities, supplies, and materials...-do | 1, 764 |  |  | 1,719 |  |  | 1,515 |  |  | 1,461 |  |  |  |
| U. S. Government securities...-------- do | 2,162 |  |  | 2,185 |  |  | 2, 236 |  |  | 2, 226 |  |  |  |
|  | 3,467 |  |  | 3,474 |  |  | 3,472 |  |  | 3,463 <br> 3 |  |  |  |
| Land, structures, and equipment <br> All other assets. | 1,264 |  |  | 2,999 1,308 |  |  | 3, 025 <br> 1, 514 |  |  | 3,858 1,813 |  |  |  |
| Liabilities, except interagency, total --.-...-do | 2, 500 |  |  | 2,340 |  |  | 2, 383 |  |  | 2, 573 |  |  |  |
| Bonds, notes, and debentures: <br> Guaranteed by the United States ...... do | 19 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,247 |  |  | 1,378 |  |  | 1,399 |  |  | 1,369 |  |  |  |
|  | 1,234 |  |  | 932 |  |  | , 949 |  |  | 1, 161 |  |  |  |
| Privately owned interest........-..-------- - ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 268 |  |  | 315 |  |  | 322 |  |  | 329 |  |  |  |
| U. S. Government interest....---------.-.do | 22,337 |  |  | 22,533 |  |  | 22,962 |  |  | 23,842 |  |  |  |
| Reconstruction Finance Corporation, loans and securities (at cost) outstanding, end of month, total | 883 | 885 | 882 | 872 | 862 | 856 | 831 | 823 | 819 | 803 | 784 | 767 | 758 |
| Industrial and commercial enterprises, including |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{4}^{447}$ | ${ }^{458}$ | 462 | 463 | 460 | 457 | 442 | 433 | 428 | 419 | 408 | 398 | 90 |
| Railroads .----- | 106 | 105 | 104 | 103 | 103 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 84 99 | 79 99 | 96 | 73 96 |
| States, territories, and nolitical subdivisions do | 20 | 20 | 20 | 19 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 19 | 19 | 18 | 19 |
| United Kingdom and Republic of the Philippines |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 89 | $\begin{aligned} & 84 \\ & 86 \end{aligned}$ | $81$ | 82 | 81 | 81 | 80 | $\begin{aligned} & 60 \\ & 80 \end{aligned}$ | 79 | 78 | ${ }_{78}^{57}$ | 77 | ${ }_{77}^{57}$ |
|  | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 40 | 42 | 44 | 45 | 45 |  |
| LIFE INSURANCE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Assets, admitted: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All companies (Institute of Life Insurance), esti- | 64, 822 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Securities and mortgages $\ddagger$------------mil. do---- | 58,060 | 58, 309 | 68,759 | 59,085 | 59,437 | 69,701 | 58,961 | 60,347 | 60, 514 | 60,919 | 61, 385 | 61,734 | 69, 6 , 125 |
| 49 companies (Life Insurance Association of |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| America), total.-...........-.-. mil. of dol.. | 57,362 | 57, 641 | 57,894 | 58, 091 | 58, 431 | 58,702 | 58,975 | 59, 282 | 59, 556 | 59,999 | 60, 350 | 60,640 | 60,938 |
| Bonds and stocks, book value, total .-. do.... | 37, 414 | 37, 342 | 37,455 | 37, 486 | 37, 574 | 37, 572 | 37, 652 | 37, 776 | 37,759 | 37, 946 | 38,056 | 38, 187 | 38,385 |
| Govt. (domestic and foreign), total.....do | 13, 514 | 13, 147 | 13, 021 | 12, 741 | 12,657 | 12,410 | 12, 326 | 12, 229 | 12,060 | 11, 871 | 11,767 | 11,706 | 11, 588 |
| U.S. Government do | 11,307 | 10, 927 | 10,787 | 10, 480 | 10, 417 | 10, 166 | 10,050 | 9,956 | 9,829 | 9,657 | 9,561 | 9,514 | 9,436 |
|  | 10,303 | 10,350 | 10, 376 | 10, 457 | 10,503 | 10,548 | 10, 587 | 10,647 | 10,703 | 10,781 | 10,814 | 10,846 | 10,909 |
|  | 3,008 | 3,005 | 3,017 | 3,024 | 3,033 | 3,044 | 3,065 | 3,088 | 3,111 | 3,134 | 3,150 | 3, 164 | 3,182 |
|  | 10,589 | 10,839 | 11,041 | 11, 263 | 11,381 | 11,570 | 11, 675 | 11, 812 | 11, 885 | 12, 160 | 12,326 | 12,470 | 12,706 |
|  |  | 977 | 804 | 765 |  | 739 | 721 | 735 | 851 | 848 | ${ }^{324}$ | 851 | 785 |
| Mortgage loans, total......................do | 14, 141 | 14,397 | 14, 675 | 14,921 | 15, 139 | 15,365 | 15, 518 | 15,676 | 15,851 | 16,027 | 16,185 | 16,336 | 16,459 |
|  | 1,218 | 1,239 | 1,263 | 1,283 | $\begin{array}{r}1,298 \\ 13,841 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,310 | 1,319 | 1,330 | 1,338 | 1,350 | 1, 357 | 1,375 | 1,388 |
|  | 12,923 | 13, 158 | 13, 412 | 13, 639 | 13,841 | 14,054 | 14, 198 | 14,347 | 14,512 | 14,676 | 14, 828 | 14,961 | 15, 071 |
| Policy loans and premium notes ----.-- do | 2,107 | 2,119 | 2,133 | ${ }^{2} 1463$ | 2,156 | 2,167 | 2,175 | 2,182 | 2,190 | 2,193 | 2,199 | 2, 206 | 2,217 |
|  | 1,304 1,488 | 1,311 1,495 | 1,321 | 1,323 | 1, 1,468 | 1,361 | 1,378 | 1,401 | 1,408 | 1,426 | 1,432 | 1,445 | 1,464 |
| Other admitted assets .-.--------------.- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 1,488 | 1,495 | 1,506 | 1,450 | 1,468 | 1,499 | 1, 531 | 1,511 | 1,497 | 1,559 | 1,554 | 1,615 | 1,628 |
| Life Insurance Agency Management Association: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Insurance written (new paid-for insurance): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Value, estimated totals-....--------mil. of do | 2, 483 | 2, 282 | 2,384 | 2, 306 | 2, 298 | 2, ${ }_{251}$ | 1,923 | 2,256 | 2,398 | 2,478 | 2,031 | 2,179 | 2,495 |
| Industrial | 486 | 466 | 505 | 475 | 420 | 424 | 449 | 481 | ${ }_{453}$ | 477 | 191 | 244 | ${ }^{246}$ |
| Ordinary, total | 1,548 | 1, 502 | 1,512 | 1,477 | 1,465 | 1,460 | 1,285 | 1,549 | 1,547 | 1,565 | 1,458 | 1,481 | 1,719 |
|  | 107 | 100 | 96 | , 93 | 95 | -93 | , 81 | , 104 | 102 | 101 | 102 | ,99 | 113 |
| Middle Atlantic.-.......-................-do | 381 | 369 | 368 | 356 | 346 | 323 | 284 | 347 | 357 | 333 | 333 | 329 | 384 |
| East North Central --.-.-...........-do | 326 | 322 | 324 | 315 | 320 | 321 | 284 | 336 | 328 | 333 | 314 | 333 | 363 |
| West North Central | 137 | 126 | ${ }_{172}^{133}$ | 134 | 130 | 128 | 118 | 132 | 139 | 152 | 126 | 129 | 144 |
| South Atlantic -------------------- do | 173 | 172 | 172 | 168 | 172 | 174 | 155 | 195 | 184 | 199 | 166 | 179 | 207 |
|  |  | 58 |  | 58 | 57 | 58 | 54 | 75 | 76 | 68 | 60 | 61 | 72 |
|  | 143 | ${ }_{5}^{136}$ | 135 | 138 | 130 | 142 | 116 | 132 | 128 | 138 | 149 | 140 | 178 |
|  | 56 169 | -53 | 55 | 49 | 51 | 53 | 47 | 54 | 54 | 60 | 52 | 53 | 69 |
|  | 169 | 166 | 171 | 166 | 164 | 167 | 145 | 174 | 177 | 181 | 156 | 160 | 190 |
| Institute of Life Insurance: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries, estimated total.....................thous. of dol... | 366, 291 | 336,397 | 338, 335 | 338, 256 | 307, 283 | 327, 525 | 288, 393 | 327,648 | 315, 371 | 364, 248 | 389, 502 | 329,638 |  |
| Death claim payments...---.-...-.........do..-- | 153, 724 | 146, 005 | 149, 159 | 142, 116 | 135, 428 | 148, 811 | 122,338 | 147,059 | 136, 825 | 141,621 | 167,995 | 148,934 | 155,851 |
| Matured endowments..-...-..............-. - | 47, 349 | 43, 726 | 43, 178 | 42, 984 | 38, 234 | 39,785 | 35, 119 | 40, 377 | 42, 448 | 37, 749 | 46,560 | 38,984 | 41,738 |
|  | 8,682 | 8,831 | 8,846 | 8,247 | 8, 152 | 8,580 | 7,453 | 8,605 | 8,311 | 7,988 | 9,887 | 8,273 | 8,351 |
| Annuity payments. | ${ }^{\mathbf{r} 29,773}$ | ${ }_{58}^{21,715}$ | 23, 573 | 22, 512 | 22, 550 | ${ }_{55}^{22,966}$ | 21, 506 | 22, 601 | 24, 109 | 22, 249 | 38,294 | 28, 819 | 30, 826 |
|  | r 51, 71,392 | 58,309 57,811 | 60,249 53,330 | 57,296 65,101 | 54,131 48,788 | 56,691 50,692 | 47, 832 54,145 | 58,909 50,097 | 53,220 50 | 53,450 101,391 | 52,774 73 | 50,648 53,980 | 57, 169 |
| Policy dividends-------------------------10 |  |  |  |  |  | 50, 692 | 54, 45 |  | 50,458 | 10, 391 | 73,992 | 53,980 | 72,489 |

${ }^{1}$ Less than $\$ 500,000$. $\quad$ P Beginning with September, data are for Republic of the Philippines only.
$\ddagger$ Revisions for January-July 1950 are shown in corresponding note in the October 1951 SURVEy.
§Revisions, available upon request, are as follows: Total insurance written, January 1949-January 1951; group, January 1950-January 1951; industrial, 1949.

| Unless otherwise stated，statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1952 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem－ ber | October | Novem－ ber | Decem－ <br> ber | January | Febru－ ary | March |

FINANCE－Continued


|  |  |  |  | య <br> aigiciogigic <br>  |  |  | － |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  Fifisitisi |  <br> 穃客べ |  |  |  <br>  <br>  | ¢ั่ |  |  |  |  | 8 ${ }^{1080}$ |  |
|  థixisisix |  | 皆禺 | $\begin{array}{c:c} \infty 刃 \\ \\ \rightarrow & 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  <br>  | －¢ | － |  |  |  |  |  |
| ఝ야엉허어 <br>  |  |  |  |  | ङ్ ส่ |  | － | $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\square}$ | \＆゙ mixis | $\underset{\sim}{\text { Q }}$ |  |
|  <br>  |  |  | N゙F゙ Fiose |  <br>  <br>  | ＂ํํํ |  | ＋ |  |  |  |  |
| \％\％\％is のisionging |  |  |  |  | \％io |  |  |  | \％ickers |  |  |
|  <br>  |  |  |  | జ్జి్రిశ్డి <br>  <br> A ARARAA |  |  | คొNN | 䟕 |  |  | pex |
|  <br>  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{C O}_{6}^{1}, 0_{6} \\ & \text { oris } \end{aligned}$ |  | － | （ 1 | ＋ |  | \＃్\％すexa | 感 |  |
|  <br>  |  | \&\%O웅 | 꿋온운 <br> ricios |  <br>  | －® |  | ¢ 1 |  |  | － | 以ザ |
|  Winsisioig |  <br>  | ：్ㅣ우잉 <br> $\stackrel{-}{\circ}$ | 웅두양ㅇ <br> Nivic |  <br>  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { FiN } \\ & \text { ֹiঞ } \end{aligned}$ |  | 坒笑器 | $\underset{\sim}{0}$ |  －rini |  |  |
| 名登長占器令 <br>  |  स゙స్ | No̊영 | ＂ ricios | ஜimerirititi ire <br>  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { On } \\ & \text { ©is } \end{aligned}$ |  | ， |  |  |  |  |
|  <br>  |  <br>  | ్ㅑㅇㅇㅇㅑㅕㅇ $\stackrel{-}{\circ}$ | \％ing <br> Times |  <br>  | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \infty \\ & \text { Mis } \\ & \text { Mis } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  $\rightarrow$ |  | H－\％ |
|  <br>  |  |  |  | 98888888 <br>  | 5ix |  | Bisig | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | ⿷్జ్ర్ర్రే rimiri |  |  |

Revised．$\quad$ Preliminary．§Or increase in earmarked gold（ - ）．
$\ddagger$ Revisions prior to ist quarter of 1951 wwill be shown later．

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriplive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1952 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | January | February | March |

## FINANCE—Continued

| SECURITIES ISSUED-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Securitics and Exchange Commission-Continued Now corporate security issues: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Estimated net proceeds. total .-...-mil. of dol.- | 994 | 810 | 739 | 812 | 505 | 537 | 371 | 640 | 666 | 826 | 555 | 450 | 954 |
| Proposed uses of proceeds: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New money, total ....-. --.--------- do- | 845 699 | ${ }_{504}^{626}$ | 676 487 | 685 | 452 <br> 336 | 474 | ${ }_{281}^{334}$ | 541 | 567 480 | 725 | 530 | 38.5 | 875 |
|  | 699 146 | 122 | 189 | 453 | 116 | 121 | $\stackrel{5}{28}$ | 121 | 88 | 85 | 60 | 103 | ${ }_{221}^{655}$ |
| Retirement of debt and stock, total. do. | 121 | 129 | 46 | 112 | 47 | 43 | 32 | 71 | 80 | 68 | 12 | 60 | 60 |
|  | 68 | 13 | 14 | 54 | 20 | 22 | 17 | 5 | 51 | 42 | 2 | 32 | 15 |
|  | 53 | 64 | 26 | 49 | 26 | 21 | 15 | 65 | 28 | 23 | 11 | 28 | 45 |
| Preferred stock | 0 | 52 | ${ }^{6} 8$ | 9 | 0 | 1 | $\stackrel{0}{4}$ | 2 | 1 | 2 | ${ }^{0}$ | 1 | ( ${ }^{\text {( ) }} 19$ |
| Other purposes . .-....-.-.-.-........do. | 28 | 55 | 18 | 15 | 6 | 20 | 4 | 27 | 19 | 32 | 13 | 5 | 19 |
| Proposed uses by major groups: Manufacturing, total | 298 | 405 | 384 | 361 | 141 | 250 | 165 | 308 | 213 | 416 | 304 | 268 | 366 |
|  | 219 | 301 | 353 | 314 | 115 | 218 | 146 | 254 | 181 | 357 | 294 | 227 | 336 |
| Retirement of deht and stock.... do. | 73 | 94 | 20 | 42 | 23 | 26 | 17 | 47 | 26 | 39 | 5 | 38 | 20 |
| Public utility, total..................d. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 151 | 278 | 209 | 249 | 190 | 169 | 118 | 196 | 268 | 269 | 154 | 120 | 393 |
| New money--...-....-.-.-....-. do-.-- | ${ }_{36}^{97}$ | 230 | 204 | 234 | 180 | 161 | 115 | 180 | 247 | 246 | 151 | 100 | 365 |
| Retirement of debt and stock . . do do | 36 | 20 | 3 | 13 | 11 | 8 | 4 | 16 | 21 | 23 | 3 | 20 | 28 |
| Railroad, total-..----------------- do. | 30 | 20 | 14 | 26 | 18 | 9 | 23 | 18 | 76 | 22 | 17 | $\stackrel{23}{ }$ | 12 |
| New money-- ${ }_{\text {Retirement }}$ of deht and stock | 30 0 | 20 0 | 14 0 | 26 0 | $\begin{array}{r}18 \\ 0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 9 | 23 0 | 16 | 61 | 22 0 | 17 0 | 23 0 | 12 0 |
| Retirement of de bt and stock ......do- Communication, total....------ | 423 | 0 24 | 0 | 0 3 | $\begin{array}{r}0 \\ 51 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 0 | 0 | $\stackrel{2}{15}$ | 15 <br> 37 | $\begin{array}{r}0 \\ 48 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $0$ | 0 3 3 3 | 0 |
| New money - | (1) ${ }^{422}$ | (1) 24 | (1) | (1) 2 | (1) 51 | (i) 3 | (1) 8 |  | 37 | 48 | 1 | 3 | (1) ${ }^{6}$ |
| Retirement of debt and stock .....do.... | (1) 20 | (1) 35 | ${ }^{(1)} 50$ | ${ }^{(1)} 123$ | ${ }^{(1)} 7$ | (i) 28 | ${ }^{(1)} 15$ | (1) | (1) 15 | 1 | 1 | 0 | (1) |
| Real estate and financial, total.....-.do-..- | 20 | 35 | 50 37 | ${ }_{1}^{123}$ | 71 | 14 | 12 | 63 50 | 15 | 16 | 11 9 | 10 | 15 |
| Retirement of debt and stock------ | 2 | 2 | 10 | 49 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 169,623 89,529 | 197,699 | 162,557 | 3355 105,887 | 364,091 <br> 74,901 | 156,214 84,760 |  | 381,580 191,104 | $\begin{aligned} & 299,109 \\ & 210,915 \end{aligned}$ | 215, 296 | 574,694 93,863 | - 1515,037 | 144,680 |
| COMMODITY MARKETS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Volume of traling in grain futures: |  |  | 202 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 426 | 409 | 434 | 389 | 445 | 458 | 308 | 340 | 454 | 380 | 338 | 304 | 286 |
| SECCRITY MARKETS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brokers' Palameen (N. Y. S. E. Members Carrying Margin Arcounts; |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cash on hand and in hanks .-.......mil. of dol.- |  |  |  | 364 |  |  |  |  |  | 378 |  |  |  |
| Customers' dehit balances (nct) ...............do. | 1,304 | 1,286 | 1,287 | 1,275 | 1,266 | 1,260 | 1,290 | 1,291 | 1,279 | 1,292 | 1,289 | 1,280 | 1,293 |
| Customers' free credit halances | 918 | 879 | 855 | 834 | 825 | 816 | 843 | 853 | 805 | 816 | 809 | $8: 9$ | 756 |
|  | 715 | 661 | 681 | 680 | 672 | 624 | 640 | 653 | 649 | 695 | 633 | 652 | 734 |
| Bonds |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average price of all listed bonds (N. Y. S. E.), totals <br> dollars | 99.30 | 98.72 | 98. 28 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 97.83 |  |
|  | 99.77 | 99.24 | 98.79 | 98.37 | 98.98 | 99.73 | 99. 22 | 98.78 | 98.30 | 97.92 | 98.49 | 98.30 | 98.75 |
|  | 71.94 | 71.85 | 71.70 | 71.78 | 73.10 | 73.66 | 72.93 | 73.00 | 72.65 | 72.44 | 73.48 | 73.39 | 73.07 |
| Standard and Poor's Corporation: Industrial, utility, and railroad (A1+issues): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial, utility, and railroad (A1+issues): Composite ( 17 bonds) ....dol. per $\$ 100$ bond. | 119.4 | 117.8 | 117.4 | 116.6 | 116.2 | 117.1 | 118.0 | 116.9 | 115.3 | 114.8 | 115.6 |  |  |
| Domestic municipal (15 bonds) --.......do..-- | 135.5 | 131.9 | 131.1 | 128.6 | 129.4 | 132.1 | 132.0 | 131.3 | 131.6 | 130.9 | 130.8 | 132.1 | 131.5 |
| U. 8. Treasury honds, taxable. . . . . . . .-. . do....- | 100.28 | 98.93 | 97.90 | 97.62 | 97. 93 | 98.90 | 99.10 | 98.22 | 97.52 | 96.85 | 96.27 | 96.7 | 96.87 |
| Sales: Tot ${ }^{\text {a }}$ (l) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, excluding U. S. Government bonds: All registered exchanges: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Market value................thous, of dol.- | 72, 842 | J06, 614 | 69, 822 | 54, 048 | 52,767 | 53, 065 | 54, 075 | 66,533 | 47, 052 | 58,376 | 63,229 | 51,332 | 51,113 |
| Face value--...-..................-- do.. | 83, 272 | 108, 793 | 80, 270 | 63, 267 | 66, 368 | 60, 6.66 | 62, 621 | 79.818 | 56,942 | 71.347 | 75, 892 | 61, 626 | 59,745 |
| Now York Stock Exchange: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 70,081 79,406 | 104,014 105,659 | 67,378 77,369 | 51,192 60,114 | 50,590 62,649 | 51,120 57,457 | $\begin{aligned} & 52,560 \\ & 60,534 \end{aligned}$ | 64,609 75,600 | 45,275 53,328 | 56,026 $67,6,0$ | 60,802 72,524 | 49, 298 | 49,640 57,821 |
| New York Stock Exchange, exclusive of stopped sales, face value, totals. thous of dol | 76, 668 | 76,030 | 67, 814 | 55,399 | 56,400 | 52, 111 | 56,211 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| U.S. dovernment .-...-.-...- | 7, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1,946 | 67,814 | 0 |  | 52, 17 | 50 | ${ }^{67,210}$ | 48, 559 | 60,525 3 | ${ }^{66,971}$ | 4, 109 | 58, 123 |
| Ofher than U. S. Government, totals . . . do | 76,659 | 74,084 | 67, 809 | 55,399 | 5R, 398 | 52, 111 | 56, 211 | 67.281 | 48,559 | 60, 522 | 66,903 | 49, 109 | 58.093 |
|  | 68,618 | 67, 41.3 | 61, 341 | 49, 191 | 45, 698 | 45,548 | 49,900 | 58,350 | 41,895 | 54, 329 | 59,359 | 42,912 | 52, 190 |
|  | 8,009 | 6, 601 | 6,408 | 6, 179 | 10,650 | 6,515 | 6, 192 | 8,867 | 6,613 | 6,079 | 7,399 | 6,174 | 5,858 |
| Value, issues listed on N. Y. S. F.: | 114, 382 | 100, 247 | 99,938 | 97, 818 | 98, 457 | 99, 271 | 97, 925 | 97, 511 | 97, 151 | 95, 634 | 96, 269 | 96, 128 | 96, 699 |
|  | 112, 788 | 98,630 | 98, 278 | 96, 163 | 96, 777 | 97, 580 | 96, 290 | 95, 876 | 95, 427 | 93,920 | 94, 537 | 91.431 | 94,978 |
|  | 1,377 | 1,373 | 1,369 | 1,366 | 1,389 | 1, 399 | 1,347 | 1,345 | - 1,339 | 1,332 | 1,319 | 1,34 | 1,3\%8 |
| Fare valne, total, all issuess-..-.-.-.-.-. - do | 115, 183 | 101, 545 | 101, 692 | 99.988 | 99.95 | 100,045 | 99, 197 | 99,206 | 90,318 | 98, 158 | 98,221 | 68, 29 | 95, 415 |
| Bomestic-...----................-....... do | 113,019 | 99, 384 | 99,482 | 97, 754 | 97,725 | 97, 846 | 97,050 | 97, 063 | 97,075 | 95, 920 | 95, 955 | 96,0\%0 | 96, 153 |
|  | 1,914 | 1,912 | 1,910 | 1,904 | 1,900 | 1,899 | 1,847 | 1,843 | 1,843 | 1,839 | 1,836 | 1,832 | 1,831 |
| Yinlds: <br> Domestic corporate (Moody's) --.-......- percent.- | 2.96 | 3.07 | 3.09 | 3.16 | 3.17 | 3.12 | 3.08 | 3.13 |  |  | 3.24 | 3.18 | 3.19 |
| By ratings: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3.20 | 3.25 |  |  |  |
|  | 2.78 | 2.87 | 2.89 | 2.94 | 2.94 | 2.88 | 2.84 | 2.89 | 2.96 | 3.01 | 2.98 | 2.93 | 2.96 |
| Aa | 2. 82 | 2. 93 | 2. 93 | 2.99 | 2. 99 | 2. 92 | 2.88 | 2. 93 | 3.02 | 3.06 | 3.05 | 3.91 | 3.03 |
| A. | 3.00 | 3.11 | 3. 15 | 3.21 | 3.23 | 3.17 | 3.15 | 3.18 | 3.26 | 3.31 | 3.32 | 3.25 | 3.24 |
| Byan-..... | 3.23 | 3.35 | 3. 40 | 3.49 | 3.53 | 3. 50 | 3.46 | 3.50 | 3.56 | 3.61 | 3.59 | 3. 53 | 3.51 |
| Industrial -..........................-- - - - | 2.81 | 2.89 | 2.90 | 2.96 | 2.97 | 2.92 | 2.89 | 2.93 | 2.97 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 2.97 | 2. 99 |
|  | 2. 96 | 3.07 | 3. 10 | 3. 18 | 3.19 | 3.13 | 3.09 | 3.14 | 3.21 | 3.24 | 3.23 | 3.19 | 3.21 |
|  | 3.11 | 3.24 | 3.28 | 3.33 | 3.36 | 3.31 | 3.27 | 3.31 | 3.42 | 3.50 | 3.48 | 3.38 | 3.36 |
| Domestic mumicipal: Bond Bayer (20 bonds) ................ do . ${ }^{\text {d }}$ - | 1.82 | 1.94 | 2.07 | 2.21 | 2.06 | 2.00 | 2.05 | 2.04 | 2.07 | 2.11 | 2.08 | 2.17 | 2.05 |
| Stimdard and Poor's Corp. (15 bonds) ....do . . . | 1.87 | 2. 05 | 2.09 | 2.22 | 2.18 | 2.04 | 2.05 | 2.08 | 2.07 | 2. 10 | 2.10 | 2.14 | 2.07 |
| U. S. Treasury bouds, taxable_-..----....- do...-- | 2.47 | 2.56 | 2. 63 | 2.65 | 2.63 | 2.57 | 2.56 | 2.61 | 2.66 | 2. 70 | 2.74 | 2.71 | 2. |

${ }^{r}$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Less than $\$ 500,000$.
all listed bonds.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1952 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | Decem- ber | January | February | March |

FINANCE-Continued


| 1,066. 2 | 516.4 | 209.5 | 1,116.3 | 524.6 | 216.7 | 1,132.7 | 532.9 | 224.0 | 1,805.0 | 505.7 | 181.4 | 1,202. 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 70.9 | 83.1 | 40.1 | 76.8 | 124.1 | 41.6 | 1, 80.6 | 104.3 | 43.5 | 1212.6 | 107.4 | 42.3 | 1, 75.9 |
| 688.3 | 204.3 | 107.9 | 729.6 | 203.8 | 102.2 | 757.3 | 211.5 | 106.1 | 1,128.9 | 169.6 | 64.4 | 813.5 |
| 77.1 | 8.0 | 1.4 | 87.8 | 5.8 | 2.0 | 91.1 | 7.3 | 1.2 | 151.4 | 4.7 | 2.3 | 97.6 |
| 38.3 | 74.9 | . 7 | 24.3 | 74.8 | . 7 | 25.1 | 82.2 | . 7 | 36.8 | 83.4 | . 7 | 25.5 |
| 67.4 | 54.4 | 44.7 | 69.1 | 51.8 | 47.1 | 66.6 | 56.1 | 49.4 | 80.9 | 53.2 | 46.3 | 74.2 |
| 60.3 | 25.0 | 3.5 | 55.0 | 11.1 | 10.9 | 40.7 | 13.0 | 10.9 | 69.5 | 17.8 | 7.1 | 51.6 |
| 40.3 | 54.9 | 8.5 | 47.8 | 39.3 | 7.7 | 50.0 | 41.7 | 8.2 | 80.4 | 56.8 | 15.0 | 39.8 |
| 23.6 | 11.8 | 2.7 | 25.9 | 13.9 | 4.5 | 21.3 | 16.8 | 4.0 | 44.5 | 12.8 | 1.3 | 24.0 |
| 4.11 | 4.15 | 4.15 | 4.15 | 4.18 | 4.11 | 4.12 | 4.09 | 3.92 | 3.88 | 3.92 | 3.92 | 3.92 |
| 4.49 | 4.52 | 4.51 | 4.53 | 4.55 | 4.45 | 4. 47 | 4. 43 | 4.19 | 4.13 | 4. 18 | 4. 18 | 4.19 |
| 1.86 | 1. 87 | 1.87 | 1.87 | 1.87 | 1.88 | 1.90 | 1.90 | 1.90 | 1.90 | 1. 90 | 1.89 | 1.91 |
| 2. 55 | 2. 58 | 2.58 | 2. 58 | 2. 58 | 2.58 | 2.55 | 2.55 | 2.58 | 2.55 | 2. 5.5 | 2. 64 | 2.65 |
| 2.65 | 2.65 | 2.65 | 2.63 | 2.63 | 2.63 | 2.63 | 2. 63 | 2.63 | 2. 64 | 2. 64 | 2.64 | 2.60 |
| 2. 71 | 2.73 | 2.73 | 2.73 | 2.73 | 2.73 | 2.73 | 2. 73 | 2.73 | 2.84 | 2.84 | 2.84 | 2.84 |
| 64.25 | 67.20 | 65.39 | 63.40 | 67.45 | 70.10 | 69.73 | 67.97 | 67.80 | 69.94 | 70.90 | 68.39 | 71.35 |
| 67.40 | 71.15 | 68.88 | 66.75 | 71.28 | 74.46 | 74.09 | 72.07 | 71.48 | 74.24 | 75. 09 | 72. 00 | 75. 63 |
| 31.77 40.52 | 31.78 | 31.99 | 31.70 | 32. 67 | 33.13 | 32.87 | 32.94 | 33. 26 | 33.85 | 34. 42 | 34. 41 | 34. 73 |
| 40.52 | 42.17 | 40.04 | 36.68 | 39.93 | 40.76 | 41.57 | 39.79 | 39.97 | 40.00 | 42. 26 | 41.59 | 45. 28 |
| 6. 40 | 6. 18 | 6.35 | 6. 55 | 6. 20 | 5.86 | 5.91 | 6.02 | 5.78 | 5.55 | 5.53 | 5.73 | 5.49 |
| 6. 66 | 6.35 | 6. 55 | 6. 79 | 6. 38 | 5. 98 | 6. 03 | 6.15 | 5.86 | 5. 56 | 5. 57 | 5.81 | 5. 54 |
| 5.85 | 5.88 | 5.85 | 5. 90 | 5. 72 | 5. 67 | 5. 78 | 5. 77 | 5.71 | 5. 61 | 5.52 | 5. 49 | 5. 50 |
| 6.29 | 6.12 | 6.44 | 7.03 | 6. 46 | 6. 33 | 6.13 | 6. 41 | 6. 45 | 6.38 | 6.03 | 6.35 | 5.85 |
| 4.61 | 4.74 | 4.77 | 4. 86 | 4.79 | 4.67 | 4.70 | 4.77 | 4. 64 | 4. 45 | 4. 41 | 4. 50 | 4.41 |
| 3.45 | 3.41 | 3.49 | 3.48 | 3.35 | 3.20 | 3.28 | 3.44 | 3.47 | 3. 47 | 3. 38 | 3.41 | 3.37 |
| F 7.62 |  |  | + 7.42 |  |  | ${ }^{+} 6.36$ |  |  | + 8.09 |  |  | p 6.88 |
| 2.60 |  |  | 2.53 |  |  | 2.44 |  |  | 2.44 |  |  |  |
| 3.48 |  |  | 5.52 |  |  | 4.71 |  |  | 12.94 |  |  |  |
| 4.00 | 4.11 | 4.15 | 4.17 | 4.20 | 4.13 | 4.16 | 4. 19 | 4.23 | 4.28 | 4. 26 | 4.22 | 4. 16 |
| 92.39 | 92.86 | 92.57 | 90.46 | 91.29 | 95.19 | 98.11 | 97.82 | 94.44 | 96.73 | 99.39 | 98.31 | 100.02 |
| 249.50 | 253.36 | 254.36 | 249.32 | 253.60 | 264.92 | 273.36 | 269.73 | 259.61 | 266.09 | 271.71 | 265.19 | 264.48 |
| 43.03 | 42.36 82.59 | 42.28 81.37 | 42.55 78.06 | 43.75 | 45.06 | 45.40 | 46.04 | 46.22 | 46. 72 | 48.61 | 48.87 | 49.80 |
| 82.66 | 82.59 | 81.37 | 78.06 | 77.04 | 80.53 | 83.91 | 84.25 | 79.73 | 82.30 | 84.81 | 85.05 | 89.55 |
| 170.3 | 172.3 | 173.9 | 171.7 | 172.8 | 181.5 | 187.3 | 185.0 | 177.7 | 182. 5 | 187.1 | 183.2 | 185.2 |
| 184.4 | 187.3 | 189.3 | 186.9 | 188.1 | 198.3 | 205.2 | 202.3 | 193.3 | 199.1 | 204.3 | 199.1 | 201.4 |
| 175.0 | 179.4 | 181.9 | 179.2 | 179.9 | 190.7 | 197.1 | 193.3 | 182.6 | 189.4 | 192.4 | 184.7 | 184.4 |
| 169.0 | 168.8 | 167.9 | 163.1 | 163.7 | 168.0 | 172.9 | 171.4 | 164.6 | 167. 6 | 169.2 | 166.0 | 167.2 |
| 111.2 | 110.2 | 110.5 | 110.2 | 111.5 | 114.4 | 115.8 | 115. 2 | 114.7 | 115.5 | 117.0 | 117.5 | 117.7 |
| 148.7 | 148.7 | 147.5 | 141.6 | 139.4 | 147.1 | 152.8 | 154.7 | 144.2 | 150.5 | 155. 4 | 155. 0 | 161.3 |
| 110.2 | 106. 1 | 105.6 | 105.4 | 104.2 | 105.8 | 108.0 | 106. 4 | 109.0 | 110.2 | 115.4 | 114.5 | 113.3 |
| 180.7 | 181.9 | 183.4 | 182.7 | 184.9 | 193.0 | 195.4 | 187.5 | 182.9 | 188.5 | 194.0 | 193.3 | 195.9 |
| 1,683 | 1,547 | 2,030 | 1,337 | 1,354 | 1,626 | 1,707 | 2,045 | 1,413 | 1,501 | ], 922 | 1,508 | 1.451 |
| 71, 480 | 67,024 | 74,220 | 52,456 | 53, 154 | 50, 483 | 66,385 | 85, 294 | 65,122 | 63,170 | 71,188 | 62. 651 | 63,006 |
| 1,442 | 1,320 | [1,748 | 1,143 | 1,171 | 1,393 | 1,445 | 1,714 | r 1,196 | 1,279 | 1,618 | 1,351 | $1,219$ |
| 53,327 | 50,583 | 56,928 | 40,667 | 42,438 | 44,583 | - 48, 204 | 60,208 | 47,449 | 44,886 | 49,431 | 42,296 | 43.464 |
| 35,625 | 34, 290 | 38,457 | 27,402 | 27,989 | 33,642 | 36,395 | 42,531 | 25.677 | 30,083 | 37, 141 | 27. 105 | 29,513 |
| 98, 112 | 102, 747 | 100, 120 | 97, 920 | 104,610 | 108,307 | 108,911 | 106, 439 | 106, 309 | 109, 484 | 111,580 | 108.4-1 | 113,099 |
| 2,421 | 2,437 | 2,452 | 2,528 | 2,557 | 2,568 | 2,581 | 2,592 | 2,604 | 2,616 | 2,627 | 2, 634 | 2,644 |

## INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES



[^8]preliminary.
\& Number of stocks represents number currently used; the change in the number do's not affect the continuity of the series.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1952 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | November | December | January | February | March |

## INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES-Continued

| FOREIGN TRADE Indexes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Exports of U. S. merchandise: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{519}^{253}$ | 265 | 260 | 250 | ${ }_{484}^{232}$ | 249 516 | 249 | 233 | 279 | 281 | 245 | 261 |  |
|  | 519 206 | 555 210 | 550 212 | 525 210 | 484 209 | 516 207 | 501 202 | 471 202 | 565 203 | ${ }_{208}^{585}$ | 506 206 | ${ }_{207}^{50}$ |  |
| Imports for consumption: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Quantity--------------------------------- do | 167 | 152 | 148 | 140 | 137 | 139 | 118 | 141 | 135 | 131 | $\ulcorner 149$ | 147 |  |
|  | 504 302 | 471 309 | 461 311 | 446 319 | 433 316 | 435 313 | 364 307 | 425 301 | 403 298 | 390 299 | 446 300 | ${ }_{2}^{439}$ |  |
| A gricultural products, quantity: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports, domestic, total: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unadjusted------------------1924-29=100 | 104 | 130 | 105 | 92 | 74 | 90 99 | 106 | 117 | 136 | 148 | 129 | 125 |  |
|  | 120 | 165 | 132 | 117 | 101 | 99 | 86 | 81 | 103 | 116 | 123 | 151 |  |
|  | 155 | 190 | 155 | 150 | 126 | 155 | 157 | 149 | 158 | 157 | 157 | 164 |  |
| Adjusted...-------------.----------- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 181 | 231 | 174 | 177 | 157 | 151 | 125 | 113 | 138 | 141 | 163 | 207 |  |
| Imports for consumption: <br> Unadjusted | 132 | 112 | 104 | 99 | 103 | 107 | 91 | 102 | 102 | 93 | 121 | 120 |  |
|  | 116 | 104 | 107 | 109 | 114 | 116 | 95 | 103 | 108 | 92 | 116 | 118 |  |
| Shipping Weight |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Water-borne trade: <br> Exports incl reexports thous of long tons | 6,232 | 8,758 | 9,714 | 9, 526 | 8,865 | 11, 171 | 10,931 | 10,605 | 9,400 | 8,310 |  |  |  |
|  | 7,537 | 7, 560 | 7,849 | 8,193 | 8,033 | 7,642 | 6, 673 | -7,873 | 6,899 | 6,319 |  |  |  |
| Value |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports, including reexports, total9....-mil. of dol.- | 1,285 | 1,370 | 1,354 | 1,294 | 1,190 | 1,267 | 1,232 | 1,155 | 1,388 | 1,435 | 1,247 | 1,328 | 1,416 |
| By geographic regions: <br> Africa thous. of dol. | 50,184 | 48, 199 | 59,051 | 48, 590 | 56,400 | 58, 138 | 58,477 | 34, 204 | 46, 383 | 51,379 | 48,346 | 55, 557 |  |
|  | 211, 362 | 233,903 | 185, 031 | 192,425 | 190, 523 | 198,706 | 205, 651 | 182, 430 | 271, 861 | 294, 190 | 222,073 | 256,707 |  |
|  | 319, 941 | 385, 301 | 367,622 | 340,030 | 285, 122 | 307, 886 | 330, 945 | 346, 768 | 376, 891 | 438, 770 | 385, 795 | 338,483 |  |
| Northern North America --------------- do | 232,093 | 263, 716 | 255, 651 | 236, 891 | 202, 552 | 203, 158 | 200, 248 | 214, 670 | 208, 123 | 180,749 | 192,265 | 203, 655 |  |
| Southern North America $\qquad$ do---- | 163,047 174,408 | 149,135 172,143 | 140,068 174,187 | 138,646 186,304 | 136,429 <br> 182 | 146,970 198,315 | 136,504 | 131, 301 | 155,444 187,279 | 153, 906 | 135,460 | 149,414 188,038 |  |
| South America | 174, 408 | 172, 143 | 174, 187 | 186,304 | 182, 787 | 198,315 | 177, 214 | 133, 913 | 187, 279 | 205, 342 | 152, 702 | 188,038 |  |
| A frica: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 4,794 24,563 | 8,078 29,089 | 7,313 21,821 | 6,804 23,899 | 8,639 25,477 | 10,624 25,482 | 7,534 13,859 | 5,609 18,890 | 4,033 21,503 | 7,718 22,166 | 5,757 17,416 |  |
| Asia and Oceania: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 15,167 4 4 | 13, 168 | 8,270 | 12, 874 | 16, 763 | 13,579 | 13,936 4,887 | 14,304 3,648 | 24, 673 | 26,026 | 18,558 | 17,246 |  |
|  | 4, 304 | 5,462 0 | 4,274 | 4,447 | 5,489 | 6,003 0 | 4,887 | 3, 648 | (1) ${ }^{\text {5, }} 139$ | 5,047 | (1) 884 | 4,002 |  |
| India and Pakistan ....-.-.-------------do. | 34, 535 | 39, 527 | 35,465 | 30, 360 | 33,751 | 41, 639 | 36, 870 | 41, 423 | 78,454 | 82, 359 | 69,665 | 77,879 |  |
|  | 67,903 | 73, 194 | 51, 122 | 45, 076 | 36, 720 | 34,303 | 39,456 | 40,845 | 58,122 | 54,586 | 44,582 | 51, 447 |  |
|  | 18,368 | 15,799 | 15,318 | 14, 628 | 14,692 | 15,341 | 16, 225 | 7,177 | 12,421 | 12,403 | 10, 343 | 11, 786 |  |
| Republic of the Philippines..-----------do. | 24, 107 | 27,241 | 24,026 | 34,323 | 31, 273 | 35,335 | 35, 820 | 27,044 | 32,579 | 41,028 | 23,052 | 25, 558 |  |
| Europe: France | 27, 290 | 41,331 | 36,553 | 39, 335 | 37,379 | 33, 214 | 34, 268 | 33, 193 | 40,875 | 48,152 | 41,079 | 29,308 |  |
| Germany | 40, 808 | 44, 296 | 40, 158 | 41, 786 | 33, 688 | 41, 279 | 49, 223 | 44, 727 | 47,482 | 55, 299 | 63, 134 | 47, 137 |  |
|  | 44,385 | 62, 470 | 72, 198 | 38, 689 | 20, 505 | 24,222 | 20, 711 | 24, 825 | 34, 723 | 43, 954 | 41, 584 | 40,372 |  |
| Union of Soviet Socialist Republics . .-..-do |  |  |  |  |  |  | (1) | ${ }^{(1)}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| United Kingdom. | 63, 515 | 69, 496 | 56, 423 | 68,213 | 71, 556 | 77,999 | 97, 170 | 99,809 | 96,018 | 103, 084 | 78,393 | 75, 810 |  |
| Canada, inel. Newfoundland and Labrador |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 232, 087 | 263,701 | 255, 608 | 236,889 | 202, 497 | 203, 155 | 200, 182 | 214, 625 | 208, 123 | 180,748 | 192, 265 | 203,655 |  |
| Latin-American Republics. total ........- do- | 322,314 | 307,994 19,010 | 300,582 20,231 | $\begin{array}{r}312,353 \\ 24,368 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 307,195 23,960 | $\begin{array}{r}330,133 \\ 25,220 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}298,074 \\ 19 \\ \hline 123\end{array}$ | 252, ${ }^{13} 965$ | $\begin{array}{r}326,970 \\ 21,558 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 341,234 19,388 | 273,293 14,750 | $\begin{array}{r}321,003 \\ 14,143 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
|  | 49,956 | 45, 919 | 54,610 | 58,337 | 61,060 | 69, 225 | 74, 292 | 13, 51,822 | 21, 208 | 19,238 81,335 | 14, 57.504 | 74, 1429 |  |
|  | 16,538 | 13,277 | 16,218 | 16, 554 | 17,408 | 15, 902 | 11,625 | 7,647 | 12,647 | 19,346 | 10, 460 | 11,928 |  |
|  | 19,063 | 22, 250 | 20,795 | 24, 006 | 20, 089 | 19,348 | 17, 145 | 13, 191 | 18,949 | 20, 256 | 15, 722 | 20, 568 |  |
|  | 59,705 | 48, 834 | 40, 752 | 42, 627 | 41, 739 | 43,071 | 38, 829 | 39,865 | 48,988 | 44, 168 | 39,910 | 49, 409 |  |
|  | 60, 226 | 61, 916 | 60, 952 | 60, 380 | 59,486 | 64, 391 | 59, 538 | 62, 805 | 62, 345 | 62, 239 | 54, 820 | 54, 526 |  |
|  | 46,260 | 45, 536 | 38,487 | 39, 531 | 35, 247 | 39, 025 | 32, 524 | 27, 702 | 40, 122 | 39, 172 | 33, 620 | 43, 450 |  |
| Exports of U. S. merchandise, totald....mil. of dol.. | 1,266 | 1,353 | 1,340 | 1,280 | 1,179 | 1,258 | 1,222 | 1,147 | 1,378 | 1,425 | 1,233 | 1,315 | 1,403 |
| By economic classes: <br> Crude materials. <br> thous. of dol | 173, 226 | 228,512 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crude foodstuffs | 123,998 | 163,562 | 137,880 | 135,776 | 105,050 | 118, 190 | 106, 297 | 272,463 98,249 | 108,902 | $336,6.58$ 109,783 | 205, 595 | 128,777 |  |
| Manufactured foodstuff sand beverages.-. do | 75,166 | 82, 412 | 71,443 | 74,229 | 72, 807 | 78,471 | 65,570 | 61,709 | 73,316 | 69,003 | 60, 389 | 74, 126 |  |
|  | 131, 429 | 134, 549 | 142, 615 | 153, 929 | 155,016 | 149, 528 | 145,292 | 127,323 | 148,218 | 160, 702 | 137, 163 | 138,742 |  |
|  | 762, 295 | 743, 808 | 784, 215 | 767, 932 | 718,225 | 759, 212 | 696,835 | 587,341 | 747, 243 | 749, 176 | 652, 704 | 745, 774 |  |
| By Agricultural products, total .-...........-do. | 332, 396 | 419,984 | 354,602 | 310, 744 |  | 276, 985 | 307, 653 | 349, 603 | 415,443 | 459, 274 | 376, 507 |  |  |
| Cotton, unmanufactured-..........-.-. do. | 83,756 | 117, 761 | 93, 532 | 50, 660 | 32,663 | 32, 139 | 70,787 | 116, 856 | 165,771 | 213, 167 | 148, 921 | 132,039 |  |
| Fruits, vegetables, and preparations..-. do... | 17,917 | 14, 523 | 15,912 | 16, 417 | 13,799 | 17,099 | 16,738 | 21, 332 | 20,978 | 20, 540 | 20, 144 | 19,489 |  |
| Grains and preparations.............-. do-..-- | 130,715 25,180 | 177,297 29,339 | 138,191 26,797 | 131,766 23,552 | 111,027 24,130 | 128, 156 | 115,935 18,703 | 103,925 16,292 | 119, 198 | 115, 441 | 129,674 | 145, 121 |  |
| Packing-house products.-..------...- do...- | 25,180 | 29,339 | 26,797 | 23, 552 | 24, 130 | 19,554 | 18,703 | 16, 292 | 24,618 | 27, 587 | 27,048 | 26, 936 |  |
| Nonagricultural products, total - .-..... do...- | 933,716 | 932,859 | 985, 503 | 969, 583 | 927, 410 | 980, 807 | 913, 864 | 797, 482 | 962, 336 | 966, 049 | 856, 717 | 938, 449 |  |
|  | 107,981 | 11,850 | 11,007 | 3,650 | 2,565 | 1, 536 | 2, 362 | 75457 | ${ }^{4}{ }^{463}$ | ${ }^{5673}$ | ${ }^{2} 584$ | $\begin{array}{r}21 \\ 11 \\ 10 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
| Automobiles, parts, and accessories $0^{\prime}$--do.... | 107,816 79,012 | 110,488 82,929 | 110,509 86,144 | 104,652 93,417 | $\begin{array}{r}103,04 \times \\ 89 \\ \hline 981\end{array}$ | 103,270 91,811 | 101.188 85,64 | 75,799 71,246 | 97,346 90,358 | 96,655 89,087 | 77,940 76,149 | 100,542 78,617 |  |
|  | 7,391 | ?, 261 | 8, 7 7 170 | 7, 7 7, 037 | 8, 7,246 | $\stackrel{31}{3,608}$ | 80,644 2,964 | 7,246 6,679 | 90,383 9,973 | +9,087 | 76,149 7,324 | 78,617 8,685 |  |
| Iron and steel-mill products-.-........-do...- | 55, 384 | 48, 125 | 50, 191 | 47,390 | 48,588 | 48,955 | 54, 605 | 45, 973 | 56, 500 | 67, 555 | 62,962 | 63,080 |  |
|  | 223, 846 | 227,414 | 220,758 | 219,062 | 217,286 | 214, 991 | 193,706 | 171,991 | 214, 210 | 237, 999 | 212, 877 | 240, 217 |  |
| Agricultural-..-.---.-........-..... do | 12, 584 | 13, 621 | 13, 017 | 13,320 | 14,015 | 15,301 | 10,631 | 9,384 | 9,574 | 10, 557 | 10, 818 | 12, 344 |  |
| Trectors, parts, and accessories $\$$ Electrical ${ }^{5}$ O | $\begin{aligned} & 31,173 \\ & 47,132 \end{aligned}$ | 31,765 | 28, 508 | 25, 160 | 28, 742 | 22, 956 | 21, 163 | 22, 294 | 24, 406 | 28,478 | 27,251 | 29, 840 |  |
|  | 47, 132 | 48,136 18,284 | 50,245 15,687 | $53,22 \cdot 2$ 17,025 | 48,311 <br> 17,279 <br> 1 | 50,656 15,346 | 46,354 15,692 | 33,491 12,059 | 47, 227 17,391 | 49,065 <br> 18,303 <br> 10, | 41,602 19,823 | 48,968 20,327 |  |
| Other industrialo…-...-.-.-..........- do | 161, 370 | 99, 143 | 18, 823 | 90, 9001 | 95, 590 | 19, 824 | 88, 770 | 82, 231 | 103,356 | 118,781 | 103,612 | 116,642 |  |
| Petroleum and products...----.......-do | 56, 260 | 58, 584 | 65, 061 | 60, 974 | 76,389 | 85, 145 | 83, 540 | 69, 763 | 73, 519 | 73, 896 | 65, 017 | 64, 207 |  |
| Textiles and manufactures .-.-........ do | 85, 530 | 79,036 | 75, 645 | 7,546 | 61,305 | 62, 891 | 62, 354 | 49, 742 | 69,927 | 72, 721 | 56, 125 | 59,888 |  |

${ }^{7}$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Less than $\$ 500,{ }^{2}$ Data beginning January 1952 exclude additional items classifed as "special category." See note "§", T Total exports and various component items
 trade and from area and country data. ©O Including Manchuria beginning January 1052.
§ Data for semimanufactures reported as "special category, type l" are included with finished manufactures.
§ Excludes "special category" exports not shown separately for security reasons.
on Data beginning Jinuary 1051 have been adjusted to conform to the 1952 revision of the export schedule.

| 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| March | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Septem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | October | November | December |

Jan

195 January $\begin{gathered}\text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary }\end{gathered}$

## INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued

| FOREIGN TRADE—Continued Value-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| General imports, total . .------------thous. of dol..- | 1,099,903 | 1,052,675 | 1,017,687 | 929, 802 | 894,599 | 880,355 | 721, 071 | 833, 360 | 818, 274 | 800,558 | 921,638 | 892,094 | 962, 500 |
| By geographic regions: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 802,004 | 962, 0 |
| Africa | 67,082 | 69, 457 | 76, 227 | 55, 326 | 39,758 | 40,225 | 25.931 | 40,374 | 37,660 | 34,960 | 68,402 | 68,605 |  |
| Asia and Ocean | 267, 237 | 270, 121 | 242,572 | 235, 728 | 223, 954 | 229.332 | 157, 284 | 143,678 | 146,608 | 151,875 | 172, 961 | 183, 051 |  |
| Europe | 192, 860 | 181, 500 | 189,702 | 179.868 | 176, 527 | 181,084 | 148, 41.5 | 147,682 | 157, 294 | 152,846 | 175,881 | 153,941 |  |
| Northern North A merica | 190, 835 | 191,769 | 202, 106 | 191.822 | 189, 588 | 192,450 | 171,896 | 218,424 | 199, 584 | 189, 892 | 187,036 | 176,789 |  |
| Southern North America....-.-.-....-.-.-. - do. | 129,9E1 | 118, 044 | 99,497 | 95,419 | 100, 634 | 84, 712 | 76, 172 | 90,256 | 88,503 | 93, 264 | 127,675 | 131.814 |  |
|  | 251, 938 | 201, 783 | 207, 582 | 171,637 | 161,137 | 172, 554 | 142,743 | 192,946 | 188, 626 | 177, 721 | 189,685 | 177,895 |  |
| By leading countries: Africa: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 291 | 19,652 | 12,936 | 5,161 | 268 | 789 | 275 | 660 | 812 | 1,063 | 16, 453 | 18,907 |  |
|  | 15,870 | 15,202 | 12, 669 | 14,390 | 8,561 | 7,851 | 5,402 | 9,629 | 11,002 | 6,470 | 11,844 | 10,066 |  |
| Asia and Oceania: <br> Australia, including New Guinea ......do. | 42,247 | 58,351 | 62, 048 | 49,933 | 22,859 | 39,265 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Australia, including New Guinea. .....do.-.- <br> British Malaya. | 38,447 | 48,294 | 24,378 | - 39,315 | 22,859 | 39,001 | 31,941 | 14,898 27,872 | 9, 616 26,479 | 22,486 16,907 | 8,519 38,536 | 16,805 39,366 |  |
| China $\bigcirc$. | 4,946 | 2,722 | 2,886 | 2,062 | 2,242 | 1,634 | 1,241 | 1,136 | 2, 719 | 4, 543 | 4, 902 | 5.0 , 6 |  |
|  | 37, 547 | 38, 003 | 32, 117 | 36, 320 | 32,401 | 24,394 | 17,487 | 19,908 | 19,062 | 19,317 | 22, 437 | 27,960 |  |
|  | 20,097 | 17,121 | 26, 810 | 16,557 | 15, 013 | 18,246 | 12,297 | 14, 369 | 15,894 | 15,021 | 17,772 | 14, 5 2n |  |
| Indonesia | 25,550 | 19,751 | 19,526 | 17,236 | 24, 911 | 29,665 | 19,744 | 19, 457 | 17, 297 | 20, 127 | 29,704 | 23, 281 |  |
| Republic of the Philippines........-.-.-do. | 29,514 | 31, 165 | 30,382 | 25, 501 | 23,374 | 22,302 | 19,201 | 17,313 | 15,882 | 15,858 | 14,785 | 17, 213 |  |
| Europe: France | 31,776 | 26,390 | 28,066 | 21,375 | 21, 239 | 24,816 | 16,332 | 15,453 | 13,635 | 15,172 | 20, 364 | 14,737 |  |
|  | 19, 117 | 18, 217 | 21, 414 | 24,667 | 24,558 | 21, 183 | 16,912 | 19, 165 | 16,630 | 14,806 | 17,509 | 15. 999 |  |
| Italy | 13,588 | 13, 229 | 10,967 | 12,475 | 9,763 | 10, 698 | 9,502 | 8,884 | 12,364 | 12,953 | 11,321 | 13,019 |  |
| Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. . . do | 1,338 | 2, 207 | 1,625 | 2, 790 | 2, 014 | 3,259 | 1,141 | 3,311 | 3,088 | 2,251 | 1,150 | 506 |  |
|  | 36,681 | 42,598 | 45,712 | 38,701 | 44,311 | 39,499 | 33,251 | 33, 372 | 40,269 | 35,422 | 39,013 | 31,233 |  |
| North and South A merica: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| thous. of dol. | 190, 811 | 191,604 | 202, 098 | 191,671 | 189,287 | 192, 137 | 171, 259 | 218,039 | 199, 568 | 189, 887 | 187,035 | 176,785 |  |
| Latin-A merican Republics, total.......do_ | 363, 189 | 303,315 | 291,602 | 251, 110 | 248,340 | 244,348 | 208, 190 | 264, 796 | 260, 120 | 249, 777 | 293,294 | 287, 913 |  |
|  | 34, 734 | 32,845 | 29,975 | 16,805 | 11,970 | 10, 486 | 8,221 | 6,643 | 6, 781 | 7,893 | 8,294 | 7,309 |  |
|  | 100, 704 | 64, 456 | 68,528 | 65, 068 | 54, 670 | 65, 556 | 62,976 | 83, 440 | 89,607 | 84,857 | 60,867 | 80, 426 |  |
|  | 15,400 | 27,584 | 22, 076 | 15, 557 | 10, 815 | 18, 247 | 13, 863 | 18,437 | 18,197 | 11, 692 | 22, 246 | 13,502 |  |
|  | 27, 616 | 19, 237 | 27,176 | 26,894 | 37, 203 | 33, 541 | 22,851 | 34, 305 | 34, 610 | 36, 596 | 42, 011 | 33, 952 |  |
|  | 43, 636 | 41, 289 | 33, 026 | 34,073 | 39, 117 | 40,381 | 34, 512 | 35,501 | 31, 417 | 13, 360 | 30, 577 | 32.480 |  |
|  | 33,055 | 29,124 | 26,373 | 23, 951 | 26, 025 | 18,885 | 20, 554 | 26, 426 | 27, 153 | 32, 859 | 41,169 | 36. 177 |  |
| Venezuel | 26, 551 | 25, 866 | 30,966 | 27,294 | 26, 733 | 25,827 | 22, 208 | 30, 119 | 25,822 | 27,333 | 33, 927 | 29,889 |  |
| Imports for consumption, | 1,033,534 | 965,686 | 945,793 | 914,530 | 887,125 | 882,983 | 745,850 | 872, 242 | 827, 041 | 800,544 | 914, 910 | 901,073 | 971, 6n0 |
| By economic classes: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crude materials...-. --..............-. . . do...- | 309, 444 | 337, 649 | 297,629 | 299,748 | 293, 043 | 289, 191 | 237, 220 | 256, 788 | 213,237 | 216, 752 | 269. 233 | 269, 834 |  |
|  | 233, 978 | 159, 548 | 171, 225 | 147,677 | 136, 598 | 144, 026 | 122, 234 | 167,016 | 184, 934 | 187, 259 | 193.779 | 207,047 |  |
| Manufactured foodstuffs and beverages...do. | 93, 103 | 89, 546 | 91,544 | 92, 570 | 92,926 | 88, 418 | 76, 220 | 93, 423 | 80, 665 | 58, 687 | 79, 269 | 75, 617 |  |
|  | 227, 037 | 215, 764 | 221, 239 | 216, 519 | 198,969 | 204, 065 | 169,267 | 192, 522 | 183, 271 | 183. 556 | 205, 170 | 186,323 |  |
|  | 169,974 | 163, 179 | 164, 156 | 158,016 | 165, 588 | 166,383 | 140,909 | 162, 493 | 164, 935 | 154, 290 | 167, 459 | 162, 252 |  |
| By principal commodities: | 538,873 | 479,006 | 452, 248 | 428, 144 | 405, 553 | 412, 895 | 333, 443 | 388, 157 | 378, 975 | 360, 292 | 437, 235 | 439, 207 |  |
|  | 153, 040 | 96, 645 | 100, 701 | 90, 657 | 86, 897 | 87,818 | 80,719 | 117,074 | 127,025 | 138, 732 | 134,047 | 153,943 |  |
|  | 10,728 | 10,858 | 13,038 | 13,399 | 15, 187 | 14,540 | 14, 272 | 9, 757 | 5,826 | 5,154 | 5. 493 | 4,027 |  |
| Rubber, crude, including guayule..--.-do. | 74,347 | 73, 232 | 51, 853 | 69,369 | 87, 733 | 76,837 | 59, 282 | 52,911 | 54, 489 | 43, 997 | 80, 393 | 73, 821 |  |
| Silk, unmanufactured..--...-----.-.-.- ${ }^{\text {do. }}$ | 2,081 | 1,626 | 1,216 | 1,287 | 1,035 | 1,625 | 2,003 | 2,549 | 2,059 | 1,730 | 3,865 | 2,728 |  |
|  | 40, 626 | 39,717 | 33,985 | 32,399 | 38, 655 | 38, 043 | 30, 063 | 30, 207 | 24, 379 | 7,566 | 25, 987 | 29,394 |  |
| Wool and mohair, unmanufactured .... do | 84, 842 | 105, 037 | 84, 706 | 70, 942 | 48,000 | 57,856 | 34, 131 | 42, 153 | 3n, 728 | 35, 215 | 37,906 | 33, 648 |  |
| Nonagricultural products, total .........-do | 494, 661 | 486, 680 | 493,545 | 486, 386 | 481,572 | 480, 088 | 412,407 | 483, 085 | 448,066 | 440, 252 | 477, 675 | 461,865 |  |
| Furs and manufactures...............do | 11,798 | 16,638 | 8,537 | 8,913 | 7,503 | 8,061 | 5,336 | 7,515 | 5, 889 | 9,355 | 6, 571 | 6,352 |  |
| Nonferrous ores, metals, and manufactures, total..................-.-....... thous. of dol.- | 75, 522 | 69,182 | 57,425 | 71,740 | 67,450 | 78, 193 | 57, 997 | 70,382 | 59, 732 | 65, 235 | 65, 504 | 75, 677 |  |
| Copper, incl. ore and manufactures...do.. | 17,959 | 21,909 | 23.308 | 24, 457 | 23, 493 | 30, 744 | 25,671 | 23, 175 | 21,776 | 19,871 | 28,638 | 22, 285 |  |
| Tin, including ore...................... do. | 22,680 | 13,297 | 8,036 | 12,930 | 13, 090 | 10,251 | 5, 860 | 14, 287 | 4, 148 | 7,870 | 2,552 | 5,516 |  |
|  | 31, 209 | 29,240 | 38,508 | 44,995 | 42, 181 | 35, 240 | 31, 191 | 36, 101 | 31,025 | 30, 421 | 33, 447 | 31,727 |  |
|  | 44,057 | 39,356 | 43, 525 | 41, 361 | 42,994 | 47,695 | 38,758 | 50, 009 | 47, 814 | 44,799 | 42, 230 | 43, 246 |  |
|  | 50,601 | 51, 223 | 52,425 | 52,578 | 48,447 | 44,664 | 43, 122 | 51, 081 | 48,415 | 48,522 | 60, 547 | 53,717 |  |

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS



|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 29,780 21,662 | 29,085 | 30,813 19,085 | 29,318 17,173 | 32,229 15,543 | 32,551 17,909 | 31,529 17,853 | 32,144 19,106 | 30,290 17,783 | 30,973 19,121 | 32,221 r 18,484 | 30,896 16.269 |  |
| 13, 620 | 11, 287 | 11,902 | 10, 327 | 9,739 | 11,318 | 11,165 | 12,203 | 11, 492 | 12, 444 | 11,911 | 13, 080 |  |
| 5,124 | 4,541 | 5,035 | 4,805 | 4,612 | 5,029 | 4,938 | 5, 717 | 5,993 | 7,966 | 5,871 | 5,688 |  |
| 1,660 | 1.708 | 1,804 | 1,866 | 1,861 | 1,960 | 1,895 | 1,878 | 1,664 | 1,571 | 1,576 | 1,520 |  |
| 835,920 | 834,685 | 859,130 | 922, 856 | 914, 367 | 956,974 | 934, 584 | 919, 952 | 812, 028 | 834, 298 | 851,723 | 799,871 |  |
| 19,377 80 | 18,769 24 | 18,895 6 | 17,852 d 18 | 17, 172 | 17,389 76 | 17,845 146 | 18,273 37 | 18,725 65 | 22,746 44 | 20,143 77 |  |  |
| 10.4185 | 10.4818 | 10. 5231 | 10. 5231 | 10. 5645 | 10.6010 | 10.6642 | 10.6813 | 10. 7032 | 10.8224 | 10.8808 | 11.0500 | 11.0852 |
| r 1,174 | 1,105 | 1,117 | 1,048 | 117. 989 | 1,016 | 1,012 | 1.103 | 1,072 | 1,105 | 1,071 | 1.012 | 1,069 |
| 129,600 | 125,700 | 127, 300 | 120,500 | 117, 300 | 124,800 | 114, 800 | 130, 200 | 127, 800 | 139, 200 | 128, 500 | 123,900 |  |
| 3,785 | 3,152 | 3,233 | 4,039 | 2, 992 | 3,291 | 4,142 | 3,478 | 3,155 | 3,522 | 2,828 | 2,886 | 3,624 |
| 689 | 546 | 537 | 710 | 444 | 589 | 755 | 653 | 642 | 760 | 627 | 587 | 686 |
| 81 | 61 | 65 | 83 | 63 | 66 | 79 | 64 | 66 | 82 | 66 | 65 | 79 |
| 229 | 193 | 197 | 241 | 168 | 194 | 227 | 189 | 175 | 198 | 165 | 172 | 218 |
| 247 | 198 | 178 | 216 | 212 | 217 | 254 | 219 | 210 | 240 | 197 | 195 | 234 |
| 35 | 34 | 33 | 34 | 27 | 34 | 69 | 73 | 51 | 46 | 34 | 33 | 37 |
| 101 | 216 | 330 | 452 | 356 | 361 | 422 | 312 | 202 | 118 | 70 | 76 | 105 |
| 425 | 324 | 309 | 366 | 268 | 296 | 368 | 304 | 285 | 331 | 263 | 294 | 377 |
| 1,979 | 1,580 | 1,582 | 1,937 | 1,454 | 1,533 | 1,967 | 1,664 | 1,524 | 1,747 | 1,405 | 1,463 | 1,888 |

+ Revised. ${ }^{\text {d D Deficit. }}$ © Including Manchuria beginning January 1952.
$\sigma^{\prime D D a t a}$ for Mareh, June, September, and December 1951 and March 1952 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1952 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\underset{\substack{\text { Septer } \\ \text { ber }}}{ }$ | October | November | December | January | February | March |

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS—Continued

| TRANSPORTATION-Continued <br> Class I Steam Railways-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Freight carloadings (Federal Reserve indexes): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, unadjusted.--------------1935-39 = 100 | 130 | 133 | 135 | 137 | 130 | 137 | 144 | 146 | 140 | 123 | 128 | 126 | 124 |
|  | 204 | 1193 | 1208 | 120 | $\begin{array}{r}97 \\ 209 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 122 206 | 130 209 | ${ }_{202}$ | 140 218 | ${ }_{216}^{127}$ | 133 | 120 | 111 |
|  | 147 | 156 | 160 | 158 | 143 | 155 | 153 | 152 | 149 | 128 | 139 | 140 | 141 |
| Grain and grain products...-............-do. | 138 | 139 | 124 | 125 | 156 | 151 | 148 | 154 | 156 | 135 | 146 | 137 | 128 |
|  | 49 | 61 | 57 | 49 | 50 | 64 | 107 | 128 | 88 | 65 | 64 | 57 | 53 |
|  | 70 | 193 | 296 | 321 | 325 | 313 | 308 | 267 | 174 | 73 | 64 | 69 | 75 |
| Merchandise, 1. c. 1.-............-......-... do | 54 | 51 | 48 | 47 | 44 | 47 | 48 | 48 | 47 | 43 | 44 | 47 | 48 |
|  | 149 | 149 | 149 | 148 | 143 | 145 | 154 | 157 | 149 | 134 | 138 | 140 | 142 |
|  | 139 | 136 | 133 | 131 | 127 | 133 | 133 | 135 | 137 <br> 140 | 133 | 141 | 136 | 133 |
| Coal- | 112 | 112 | 111 | 120 | 97 | 122 | 130 | 134 | 140 | 127 | 133 | 120 | 111 |
|  | 147 | 156 | 154 | 152 | 143 | 148 | 142 | 144 | 152 | 144 | 155 | 146 | 141 |
| Grain and grain products................-do | 150 | 158 | 141 | 123 | 130 | 140 | 132 | 154 | 159 | 143 | 146 | 140 | 139 |
|  | 62 | 68 | 64 | 61 | 61 | 67 | 81 | 83 | 70 | 68 | 67 | 72 | 66 |
|  | 241 | 212 | 212 | 207 | 203 | 209 | 205 | 180 | 180 | 235 | 256 | 277 | 257 |
| Merchandise, l. c. 1. | 53 | 51 | 48 | 47 | 45 | 47 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 44 | 46 | 49 | 47 |
| Miscellaneous ....-.-.........-.-.-.....do..... | 157 | 151 | 148 | 144 | 142 | 144 | 143 | 144 | 144 | 142 | 151 | 149 | 149 |
| Freight-ear surplus and shortage, daily average: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,387 7 | 8,601 24 | 8,300 1,203 | 21,677 | 28,062 13,109 | 4,422 1,412 | 3,640 164 | 2,593 86 | 3,375 203 | 7,855 1,456 | 11,255 3,396 | 8,185 1,012 | 9, 264 2,161 |
| Gondolas and open hoppers.-.-----.-...-- do | 724 | 2.812 | 434 | 133 | 11, 928 | 1,0 | 4 | 19 | 4 | 1, 298 | 1,859 | 2, 084 | 1,516 |
| Car shortage, total............................- do | 32,365 | 14,603 | 9, 858 | 9, 721 | 8,613 | 18,154 | 14,902 | 19,045 | 8,586 | 3, 889 | 3,906 | 3,992 | 2,621 |
|  | 24, 275 | 9,484 | 4,760 | 3, 065 | 2,716 | 7,531 | 4, 181 | 6,235 | 2,459 | 1,201 | 1,430 | 1,747 | 845 |
| Gondolas and open hoppers --.---......do...- | 5,323 | 3,815 | 3,929 | 5,641 | 4,873 | 9,359 | 9, 231 | 10,168 | 5,311 | 2,336 | 2,014 | 1,550 | 993 |
| Financial operations (unadjusted): <br> Operating revenues, total thous. of dol. | + 875,600 | 851,445 | 888,716 | 855,753 | 816, 812 | 909,945 | 855, 929 | 965, 552 | 903, 864 | 902, 695 | 867,034 |  | 875,471 |
|  | 741, 001 | 722,012 | 752, 588 | 710,732 | 674, 008 | 758, 759 | 716, 394 | 816, 182 | 743, 296 | 689, 298 | 712,906 | 704, 301 | 729, 286 |
|  | 70,569 | 66, 762 | 70,657 | 80,641 | 80,602 | 83, 830 | 74, 092 | 71,129 | 71,795 | 88,238 | 82,343 | 73,470 | 74,077 |
|  | r 677, 758 | 668, 850 | 693,820 | 677, 685 | 683, 824 | 700,651 | 660,408 | 699, 508 | 672, 482 | 649,044 | 685, 369 | 649, 687 | 675, 135 |
| Tax accruals, joint facility and equipment rents thous. of dol. | r 117, 530 | 112,000 | 119,977 | 114, 138 | 91,053 | 128,412 | 119,797 | 144, 144 | 136, 373 | 118, 479 | 115,598 | 119,385 | 123,697 |
| Net railway operating income..............do...- | - 818,312 | 70, 595 | 74, 937 | ${ }^{63,930}$ | 41, 935 | 80.881 | 75, 725 | 121,900 | 95, 008 | 135. 172 | 66, 067 | 75, 895 | 76,639 |
|  | 51, 187 | 44,685 | 49,225 | 50, 192 | 16, 366 | 55,497 | 50, 255 | 97,840 | 68,058 | 150, 661 | 41, 363 | 49, 244 |  |
| Financial operations, adjusted: $\S$ <br> Operating revenues, total...................... of dol. | 854.2 | 872.7 | 855.1 | 871.3 | 818.4 | 854.3 | 873.2 | 897.0 | 907.1 | 925.4 |  |  |  |
|  | 716.8 | 738.6 | 719.1 | 728.5 | 682.7 | 712.2 | 734.3 | 751.2 | 745.5 | 727.0 |  |  |  |
|  | 71.4 | 69.1 | 71.5 | 77.9 | 73.9 | 74.8 | 74.4 | 72.7 | 75.1 | 86.6 |  |  |  |
|  | 783.1 | 799.7 | 793.5 | 795.4 | 774.8 | 806.5 | 793.9 | 818.2 | 818.0 | 778.7 |  |  |  |
| Net railway operating income...--.-.-......do | 71.1 | 73.1 | 61.6 | 75.9 | 43.6 | 47.8 | 79.3 | 78.8 | 89.1 | 146.7 |  |  |  |
| Net income. | 38.9 | 40.7 | 30.2 | 44.0 | 12.9 | 16.0 | 49.5 | 47.2 | 56.3 | 113.9 |  |  |  |
| Freight carried 1 mile............mil. of ton-miles._ | 59,069 | 56, 908 | 58,764 | 56,643 | 53, 284 | 60,017 | 58, 131 | 61,838 | 56,740 | 52,664 | 54,700 | 54, 089 |  |
| Revenue per ton-mile -...............-..-- cents.- | 1. 325 | 1. 337 | 1. 342 | 1. 323 | 1. 333 | 1. 326 | 1. 298 | 1.374 | 1.369 | 1.372 | 1. 367 |  |  |
| Passengers carried 1 mile, revenue........-millions.- | 2, 718 | 2, 583 | 2, 638 | 3, 093 | 3,190 | 3,287 | 2,918 | 2,718 | 2, 697 | 3, 354 | 3,089 |  |  |
| Waterway Traffic |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clearances, vessels in foreign trade: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 8,250 4,660 | 9,299 5,216 | 10,161 5,980 | 10,060 5,725 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3,590 | 4,083 | 4, 181 | 4,334 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Panama Canal: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total --.-.-.-.-.-.-.-....-.thous. of long tons.. | 2,713 1,237 | 2,668 1,360 | 2,695 1,286 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,632 \\ & 1.170 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,599 \\ & \text { 1. } 280 \end{aligned}$ | 2,774 1,179 | 2,685 1,210 | 2,729 1,289 | 2, 5707 | 2,915 1,205 | $\xrightarrow{1,637}$ | 2,619 | 3,115 |
| Travel |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hotels: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A verage sale per occupied room. $\qquad$ dollars.Rooms occupied percent of total | $\begin{array}{r}5.83 \\ r \\ \hline 7\end{array}$ | 6.36 82 8 | 5. 79 | 6.32 81 | 6.03 75 | 6. 68 | 6. 58 | 6.79 85 | 6. 87 | 6.18 65 | 6. 37 | 6. 39 | 6. 24 |
| Rooms occupied | 214 | 244 | 251 | 252 | 219 | 243 | 246 | 244 | 243 | 218 | 242 | 79 240 | 225 |
| Foreign travel: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| U. S. citizens, arrivals.--...-..........-number-- | 63,969 | 60,854 | 51,413 | 58,967 | 74, 203 | 95,978 | 86,849 | 65, 535 | 51, 315 | 53, 587 | 50, 857 |  |  |
| U. S. citizens, departureso'.....-...-.....-do.--- | 64, 845 | 57, 982 | 57, 981 | 82, 696 | 86,087 | 75, 493 | 51, 862 | 46,549 | 44,084 | 52, 188 | 54, 537 |  |  |
|  | 1,661 | 1,686 | 1,809 | 2,211 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 15,360 | 14, 537 | 17,945 | 23, 605 | 17,943 | 18,020 | 19,001 | 25, 847 | 28,347 | 26,501 | 24,862 |  |  |
| Passports issued---.-.-.-.-.................. do | 26, 113 | 30, 227 | 35,678 | 39,653 | 27, 411 | 24, 670 | 17. 398 | 19,602 | 18,364 | 17, 592 | 27,374 | 27,806 |  |
| National parks, visitors..---...........--thousands. | 376 | 541 | 920 | 2,107 | 3,547 | 3,474 | 1,681 | 842 | 353 | 216 | 267 | 336 |  |
| Pullman Co.: <br> Revenue passenger-miles. ......................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 9, ${ }_{264}^{883}$ | 805 8,500 | 766 8,075 | 850 10,363 | \% <br> 966 <br> 9,299 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 9, } \\ \mathbf{9 8 7} \\ \hline 831\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 9, } \\ \hline 865 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 794 \\ 9,663 \end{array}$ | 788 $\mathbf{9 , 5 7 9}$ | 780 9,531 | $\begin{array}{r} 985 \\ 12,072 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 886 \\ 10,808 \end{array}$ |  |
| COMMUNICATIONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Telephone carriers: $\odot$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 319, 021 | 312, 404 | 318,790 | 318,428 | 317,948 | 326, 328 | 320, 205 | 335, 579 | 334,449 | 341,381 | 339, 151 | 332, 063 |  |
|  | $18.5,045$ 111979 | 184, 934 | 185,965 | 186,604 109396 | 185, 072 | 187,231 | 188, 477 | 194, 221 | 196, 380 | 199, 422 | 198, 907 | 196.952 |  |
|  | 222, 296 | 216, 413 | 110, 775 | - 222 2, 998 | 110,185 232,641 | 116, 208 235,864 |  | 117,636 | ${ }^{113,990}$ | 117, 526 | 115, 814 | 110,319 |  |
| Net operating income .....-.-.........-...-do. | 41, 444 | 41, 242 | 40,391 | 40,418 | 35,505 | 37,815 | 29,429 | 38,970 | -39,647 | 24, <br> 40,855 <br> 0.85 | 240,07 39,077 | 231,914 39,702 |  |
| Phones in service, end of month....-.thousands.. | 39,029 | 39, 213 | 39,406 | 39, 555 | 39, 707 | 39,889 | 40,066 | 40, 279 | 40, 451 | 40,679 | 40, 127 | 40,314 |  |
| Operating revenues. .-..-----.--thous. of dol.- | 16, 391 | 15,014 | 16,235 | 16,072 | 15,422 | 16,360 | 15,725 | 17,173 | 16, 120 | 17,423 | 16.789 |  |  |
| Operating expenses, incl. depreciation....do.... | 13,996 | 13,282 | 14, 199 | 14, 033 | 15, 127 | 15,057 | 14,623 | 15,009 | 14, 679 | 15,548 | 15, 191 | 14,328 |  |
| Net operating revenues..................-do...-- | 1,521 | 882 | 1,157 | 1,173 | ${ }^{\text {d }} 669$ | 456 | 371 | 1,395 | 720 | 1,317 | 717 | 716 |  |
| Ocean-cable: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating revenues --.-.-....-----...- do-.-- | 2,326 | 2,215 | 2,227 | 2,149 | 2,082 | 2,142 | 2, 184 | 2,366 | 2,235 | 2,448 | 2,199 | 2, 114 |  |
| Operating expenses, incl. depreciation.--do...- | 1,683 | 1,638 | 1,736 | 1,693 | 1,768 | 1,712 | 1,674 | 1,665 | 1,669 | 1,730 | 1,752 | 1,733 |  |
| Net operating revenues .--.---..........-do...- | 427 | 364 | 267 | 241 | 106 | 224 | 315 | 509 | 378 | 517 | 236 | 192 |  |
| Radiotelegraph: Operating revenues. | 2, 476 | 2,350 | 2,491 | 2,456 | 2,375 | 2,455 | 2,453 | 2,569 | 2,532 | 2,726 | 2,669 | 2,510 |  |
| Operating expenses, incl. depreciation.-.-do...-- | 1,954 | 1,895 | 1,968 | 1,982 | 1,974 | 1,984 | 1,946 | 2, 022 | 2,036 | 2, 156 | 2,099 | 2, 013 |  |
| Net operating revenues....-............- - do...- | 409 | 332 | 394 | , 347 | 283 | 365 | 400 | ${ }_{441}$ | , 388 | ${ }^{2} 495$ | ${ }_{4} 43$ | ${ }^{372}$ |  |

- Revised. ${ }^{\circ}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{d}$ Deficit. $\ddagger$ Revised data for February 1051, d $\$ 9,412,490$.

8 Discontinued by the compiling agency after December 1951 .
OData exclude departures via international land borders; land-border departures during the 12 months ended June 1950 amounted to less than 1 percent of total departures.
$\odot$ Data relate to continental United States. Beginning January 1952, data for several small companies, not previously covered, are included.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1952 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | November | December | January | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | March |

## CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS

| CHEMICALS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Inorganie chemicals, production: $\ddagger$ <br> Ammonin, synthetic anhydrous (commercial) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sols short tons-- | 147, 289 | 147, 560 | 146,915 | 132, 158 | 146, 592 | 146, 664 | 147, 508 | $\underset{(1)}{155,913}$ | 156,692 | 161,681 | 158, 848 | 151.632 |  |
| Calcium arsenate (commercial).......thous. of lb <br> Calcium carbide (commercial) short tons. | 5,342 60,225 | 6,566 62,557 | 6,196 65,310 | 6,792 64,514 | 6,092 | 68,170 | 67, 255 | 71,011 | 69,730 | 69,095 | 72,178 |  |  |
| Carbon dioxide, liquid, gas, and solid $\odot$ | r 84.392 | r $\quad$ 99, 152 | r 131,068 | - 130,473 | - 140, 799 | r 157.590 | +127,406 | r 108.103 | r 84,883 | - 82,105 | + 88,124 | 94,163 |  |
|  | 207.106 | 200, 298 | 209, 024 | 202, 693 | 210, 477 | 215, 729 | 212, 083 | 224, 250 | 219, 250 | 228, 949 | 230, 271 | 215, 570 |  |
| Hydrochloric acid (100\% H (1) | 57, 467 | 57,043 | 58,461 | 57,072 | 57,111 | 56,005 | 56,881 | 59,920 | 59, 639 | 58.222 | ${ }^{2} 680.191$ | 58,019 |  |
| Lead arsenate (acid and basic) .......thous. of lb.- | 4, 672 | 2,670 | 1,838 | 318 | (1) | (1) | (1) | 818 | 1. 152 | 3, 194 | 3.970 | 3. 100 |  |
| Nitric acid ( $100 \% \mathrm{HNO}_{3}$ ) | 125, 732 | 118, 132 | 115, 286 | 115,398 | 124,402 1,799 | 123,996 | 124, 304 | 132, 2886 | 133,790 1,988 | 135, 516 | 140, 976 | 129,876 2,004 |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}1618 \\ 163 \\ \hline 183\end{array}$ | 1,812 152,577 | 1,863 157,086 | 16,748 147,392 | 1,799 157,760 | 1,824 163,038 | 1,829 151,677 | 1,967 154,060 | 1,938 153,432 | 1,934 153,463 | 2,019 $+151,022$ | 2,004 141,828 |  |
| $\underset{\text { Soda }}{\text { Phosphoric acid ( } 50 \% \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{HO}_{4} \text { ash, }}$ ammonia-soda process $\begin{gathered}\text { short tons } \\ (98-100 \%\end{gathered}$ | 163,673 | 152,577 <br> 439 <br> 173 | 157,086 458.217 | 147,392 434,399 | 157, 760 | 163, 038 | 151,677 | 154,060 430,622 | 153,432 389 | 153,463 374,204 | $+151,922$ 367,380 | 141,828 337.710 |  |
|  | 461,412 12,171 | 439,773 11,321 | 458.217 11.858 | 434,399 11,011 | 434,802 10,388 | $\begin{aligned} & 419.987 \\ & 10,966 \end{aligned}$ | 403,028 10.660 | 430,622 11,276 | 389,487 10.550 | $\begin{array}{r}374,204 \\ 10,276 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 367,380 $r$ $r$ | 337.719 9.722 |  |
| Sodium hydroxide ( $100{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{NaOH}$ ) | 258, 596 | 252, 169 | 262, 881 | 252.282 | 256, 713 | 262, 683 | 259, 727 | 275, 224 | 269, 387 | 272, 799 | 263, 320 | 247, 734 |  |
| Sorlium silicate, soluble silicate glass (anhydrous) .........................-..........-short tons | 53,338 | 45, 132 | 47,602 | 41,210 | 35,730 | 46,978 | 42,666 | 49,485 | 48,116 | 43, 268 | 45,705 | 43,599 |  |
| Sodium sulfate, Glauber's salt and crude salt cake...-..................................-short tons. | 79,517 | 77,452 | 83,339 | 81,196 | 72,396 | 74,974 | 80,037 | 81, 120 | 75,057 | 69,408 | 72,078 | 67,363 |  |
| Sulfuric acid ( $100 \% \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ ): <br> Production. do | 1,172, 100 | 1, 133,353 | 1, 151,068 | 1, 066,421 | 1.077, 216 | 1,074, 257 | 1,046, 075 | 1,099,964 | 1,120,831 | 1, 179, 263 | 1,165,356 | 1,131,674 |  |
| Price, wholesale, $66^{\circ}$, tanks, at works dol. per sho | 20.00 | 20.00 | 20.00 | 20.00 | 20.00 | 20. 00 | 20.00 | 19.90 | 20.00 | 20.00 | 20.00 | 20.00 |  |
| Organic chemicals: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Acetic acid (synthetic and natural), production | 43,069 | 42,176 | 43,224 | 39, 457 | 40,778 | 43, 767 | 39,309 | 37, 952 | 35, 262 | 34,874 | 37, 711 | 30, 261 |  |
| A cetic anhydride, production .-.........do.... | 85, 553 | 84, 358 | 88, 816 | 82, 968 | 86, 306 | 85, 593 | 86,343 | 86,070 | 71,798 $\sim$ | 67,032 | 59,358 | 45, 887 |  |
| A cotylsalicylic acid (aspirin), production...do...- | 1,013 | 1,078 | 1,283 | 1,007 | 799 | 1,134 | 945 | 1,056 | г 1,046 | 952 | 1,185 | 1,073 |  |
| Alcohol, ethyl: <br> thous of proof gal | 35, 722 | 37,740 | 46,173 | 35, 767 | 35,563 |  | 40,945 | 47,336 | 40, 477 | 39.732 | 42, 253 | 42,421 |  |
| Stocks, total--...............thous, of proof gal.- | 65,982 | 71,001 | 91,087 | 99,684 | 101, 244 | - 107,722 | 101, 740 | 103, 927 | 91, 184 | 89,377 | 94,742 | 94,645 | 95, 360 |
| In industrial alcohol bonded warehouses thous. of proof gal. | 59,568 | 62,087 | 72 | 74, 411 | 77.190 | 73, 525 | 71, 103 | 66,465 | 61, 803 | 59.298 | 58,960 | 58,971 | 54,937 |
| In denaturing plants.-.-.-.........--- - do | 6,414 | 8,914 | 18,866 | 25, 273 | 24, 054 | 34, 196 | 30,636 | 37, 462 | 29,381 | 30,079 | 35, 782 | 35,673 | 40, 423 |
| Used for denaturation $\dagger$ | 39,879 | 52,914 | 52,564 | 43,611 | 43,655 | 42,509 | 39,924 | 43,362 | 45, 582 | 42,072 | 48,919 | 44,935 | 40,922 |
| Withdrawn tax-paid | 2,952 | 2,051 | 1,721 | 1,178 | 2, 258 | 3,033 | 3, 595 | 3,016 | 3, 161 | 2,417 | 1,992 | 1,788 | 1,861 |
| Alcohol, denatured: <br> Production. $\qquad$ thous. of wine ga | 21, 438 | 28, 204 | 28,0 | 23,322 | 23,348 | 22,757 | 21, 421 | 23,723 | ${ }^{\text {r 24, }} \mathbf{2 4 5}$ | 22,464 | 26, 106 | 24,060 |  |
| Consumption (withdrawals) .............do | 20, 448 | 21,993 | 27,498 | 23, 740 | 22,381 | 21, 030 | 22,392 | 27, 232 | 24, 186 | 21,944 | 24, 752 | 21, 388 | 21, 491 |
|  | 2,517 | 8,714 | 8. 944 | 8,795 | 9.762 | 10,875 | 10,252 | 6,645 | 7,477 | 8,333 | 10,476 | 13,608 | 14,035 |
| Creosote oil, production .-..-.-...-thous of gal- | 12,997 | 12,971 | 12,708 | 11, 822 | 11,677 | 11, 783 | 11, 186 | 12,051 | 12,301 | 11, 293 | 10,635 | 11, 559 |  |
| Ethyl acetate ( $85 \%$ ), production...-thous. of lb.- | 9,307 | 10,463 | 9,235 | 7,315 | 6,479 | 6,134 | 5,697 | 5,441 | 8,144 | 3,887 | 4,359 | 4,160 |  |
| Glycerin, refined ( $100 \%$ basis): <br> High gravity and yellow distilled: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production .-.................thous. of | 8,635 | 7,603 | 7,882 | 6,314 | 3,661 | 5,416 | 6,061 | 5,529 | 5,129 | 4,849 | 6,192 | 5,647 | 6,745 |
| Consumption | 7,591 | 7,541 | 8,211 | 7,173 | 6. 405 | 6,976 | 6,072 | 6,718 | 5,677 | 5,087 | 5,798 | 5, 521 | 5,617 |
| Stocks .-.. | 18,644 | 18,820 | 19,026 | 18, 664 | 17,297 | 16,165 | 15,556 | 14,735 | 15,623 | 15, 284 | 16, 219 | 17,447 | 18, 104 |
| Chemically pure: <br> Production | 14,326 | 13,299 | 11, 098 | 10, 575 | 6,970 | 10,676 | 10,540 | 11,747 | 11, | 9.681 | 11,529 | 11,113 |  |
| Consumptio | 8,423 | 7,473 | 8,263 | 7. 003 | 6, 324 | 6,947 | 6,714 | 7, 874 | 7.305 | 6,407 | 7.976 | 7,219 | 7,398 |
| Stocks | 26,046 | 27,411 | 27,399 | 27, 887 | 24,914 | 24,883 | 25,943 | 26,524 | 26,884 | 25,483 | 26, 582 | 26,685 | 28, 107 |
| Methanol, production: <br> Natural ( $100 \%$ ) ............................. thous. of gal |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 174 15.349 | 15,278 | 14,614 | 14, 8.59 | +14, 176 | 15,536 | 15,431 | 15,950 | 16, 503 | 17, ${ }_{224}^{125}$ | 14, ${ }_{1}^{192}$ | 13,773 |  |
| Phthalic anhydride, production....-thous. of ib.. | 22,114 | 21,437 | 21, 141 | 19,678 | 21, 524 | 21, 241 | 18,883 | 21, 773 | 19,926 | 20,694 | 18,844 | 19,462 |  |
| FERTILIZERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption (14 States) §-....thous. of short tons. | ${ }^{\text {r 1, }} 1608$ | 1,407 | 994 | 509 | 302 | 349 | 494 | 708 | 742 | 604 | 1,153 | ${ }_{\sim}^{*} 1,348$ | 1,827 |
| Exports, total..-...-.........--........short tons.- | 209, 649 | 244, 1718 | $\begin{array}{r}285,768 \\ 2753 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | 217,760 23 | 300,139 25 | 297,010 13 | 235,053 16.570 | 315,160 26.483 | 220, 305 | 217,188 | 201, 552 | 214.991 |  |
| Nitrogenous materials...----.-.............. do | 15, 430 | 17,176 201,917 | $\begin{array}{r} 77,532 \\ 238,165 \end{array}$ | 23,433 176,300 | 25,762 262,569 | 13,139 259,668 | 16,570 183,344 | 26,483 267,011 | 27,772 130,159 | 27,632 152980 | 20, 560 | 28,775 |  |
| Phosphate materia | 177,554 8,398 | 201, 917 13 | 238,165 7,286 | 176,300 8,812 | 262,569 9.049 | 259,668 11,585 | 183,344 14,197 | 267,011 8,854 | 130,159 6,772 | 152,980 5,433 | $\begin{array}{r} 154,761 \\ 9,056 \end{array}$ | 181,770 7,619 |  |
|  | 259,450 | 283, 809 | 282, 314 | 215, 065 | 151, 837 | 194, 530 | 147, 137 | 190, 238 | 155,601 | 168,737 | 315, 524 | 269, 647 |  |
| Nitrogenous mate | 165, 929 | 212,781 | 226, 829 | 137.981 | 79,692 | 128,011 | 89, 105 | 121, 334 | 105, 877 | 101. 457 | 247, 554 | 165, 806 |  |
| Nitrate oi soda | 74,451 | 94, 291 | 98, 278 | 74, 874 | 33, 065 | 58,487 | 41, 768 | 53, 401 | 36, 395 | 41, 780 | 54,651 | 72,814 |  |
| Phosphate materials--------------------- do | 12,034 | 8,918 | 7,936 | 14, 594 | 7,871 | 17, 154 | 10,798 | 1,962 | 9,210 | 14, 797 | 8, 588 | 17,751 |  |
| Potash materials .----------..--------- do | 63, 701 | 31, 105 | 23,122 | 47,929 | 52, 158 | 37,152 | 37,708 | 54, 721 | 28, 131 | 44,934 | 50, 133 | 69,518 |  |
| Price, wholesale, nitrate of soda, crude, f. o. b. cars, port warehouses...................dol. per short ton. | 53.50 | 53.50 | 53.50 | 53.50 | 53.50 |  | 53.50 | 53.50 | 57.00 |  | 57.00 | 57.00 |  |
| Potash deliveries.........-.............--short tons.- | 128, 661 | 115,369 | 110, 777 | 101.663 | 106, 134 | 112,498 | 113,326 | 114,311 | 119,074 | 121,535 | 114,903 | 123, 582 | 140,625 |
| Superphosphate (bulk) ${ }^{\circ}$ <br> Production | r1,106,445 | r1,057,492 | -1,036,724 | r 877,081 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks, end of month...-.......-.-.....-- do | '1,119,928 | + 938,648 | r 832, 284 | +919,900 | -1,095,216 | $=1,240,213$ | -1,268,280 | $r 1,245,504$ | $\mid r 1,183,481$ | $\|\cdot 1,163,982\|$ | $\mid-1,293,588$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & r 1,033,449 \\ & r 1,217,295 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,099,852 \\ 953,481 \end{array}$ |
| NAVAL STORES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rosin (gum and wood): <br> Production, quarterly total drums (520 1b.) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production, quarterly total....-.-drums ( 520 lb .) <br> Stocks, end of quarter. | $\begin{array}{r} 433,180 \\ 558,580 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 569,450 \\ & 601,000 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $579,940$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 507,600 \\ & 748,700 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| Price, gum, wholesale, "W G' grade (Sav.), bulk dol. per 100 lb | 8.90 | 8.90 | 8.90 | 8.90 | 8.23 | 8.33 | 8.67 | 9.07 | 9.40 | 9.40 | 9.40 | 8.05 |  |
| Turpentine (gum and wood): <br> Production, quarterly total . ........bbl. (50 gal.) .- | 141, 200 |  |  | 193, 220 |  |  | 195, 260 |  |  | 167, 540 |  |  |  |
| Stocks, end of quarter- | 128, 760 |  |  | 152, 490 |  |  | 179,300 |  |  | 197, 630 |  |  |  |
| Price, gu |  | . 2 |  | 78 |  |  |  |  |  |  | . 80 | . 76 |  |

 consumed in the same plants manufacturing soda ash; revisions for January and February are $71,162,000$ and $64,769,000$ pounds, respectively.
$\dagger$ Revised series. Data shown prior to the November 1951 Survey represent alcohol withdrawn for denaturation.

91; October-December, 111; 1952-January-March, 322.
$\sigma^{7}$ Revisions for January and February 1951, respectively (short tons): Production-994,139; 974,111; stocks-1,207,228; 1,193,211.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1952 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | A pril | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | November | Decem- ber | January | February | March |

## CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS-Continued

| MISCELLANEOUS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Explosives (industrial), shipments: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Black blasting nowder.-.-------.- thous. of lb. | 985 | ${ }^{936}$ | 743 | 787 | 768 | 946 | 1,276 | 1,610 | 1. 591 | 1,164 | 1,325 | 1,193 | 842 |
|  | 54, 277 | 59,128 | 63, 285 | 60, 687 | 56, 451 | 65, 264 | 62, 425 | 68,033 | 62. 244 | 53, 297 | 55,512 | 59,669 | 57,659 |
|  | 453,685 | 419,312 | 438, 843 | 421, 116 | 458,025 | 448, 842 | 462,701 | 459, 805 | 418,655 | 435, 828 | 433, 871 |  |  |
|  | 2, 796, 784 | 2, 750, 305 | 2,711. 267 | 2, 719, 821 | 2,669,635 | 2, 665,801 | 2, 754, 129 | 2. 782,423 | 2, 805,902 | 2, 837, 432 | 2, 851, 214 | 2,883,571 | $\begin{array}{r} 445,014 \\ 2,850,666 \end{array}$ |
| FATS, OILS, OILSEEDS, AND HYPRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Animal fats, greases, and oils: $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Animal fats: <br> Production thous. of lb- | 318,211 | 308, 408 | 326, 2199 | 308,257 | 279, 284 | 297,887 | 281, 549 | 327.893 | 378,755 | 398, 619 | 417,530 | 388, 109 |  |
|  | 148, 635 | 117,406 | 117, 213 | 101, 144 | 72, 754 | 103,387 | 98,302 | 116, 026 | 112,690 | 96, 644 | 121, 909 | 121, 614 | 119,944 |
|  | 266, 213 | 261, 037 | 266, 198 | 273, 326 | 277, 129 | 270, 761 | 258, 887 | 261, 850 | 269, 893 | 303, 436 | 327, 037 | 329, 625 | 325, 955 |
| Greases: <br> Production $\qquad$ | 51,696 | 48,086 | 54, 892 | 52,630 | 47,222 | 4.642 | 46. 862 | 49,801 | 58,013 | 6, 659 | 58,919 | 58,217 | 52,114 |
| Consumption, factory | 55, 344 | 47, 750 | 48, 118 | 40, 841 | 28, 110 | 46. 782 | 41.551 | 44,277 | 42,855 | 42, 189 | 45, 248 | 42,173 | 40, 075 |
|  | 82, 568 | 86, 779 | 94, 507 | 101, 780 | 113, 378 | 113, 712 | 110,682 | 103, 919 | 104, 574 | 100. 465 | 103, 801 | 105, 938 | 100, 536 |
| Fish oils: | 716 | 890 | 9, 189 | 19,082 | 25,463 | 25, 240 | 18,789 | 16,612 | 2,297 | 2, 305 | 900 | 169 | 298 |
|  | 13,634 | 11,543 | 10,443 | 10. 194 | 8,925 | 9, 093 | 10.918 | 11, 508 | 11, 477 | 9,089 | 9, 840 | 8,578 | 9,429 |
| Stocks, end of montho | 54, 817 | 45, 921 | 62,053 | 79,494 | 75,111 | 104, 219 | 97,846 | 109, 630 | 102, 999 | 96. 437 | 82, 084 | - 73, 295 | 73,055 |
| Vegetable oils, oilseeds, and byproducts: $\ddagger$ Vecetable oils, total: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 501 | 428 | 420 | 371 | 330 | 396 | 440 | 616 | 604 | 552 | 584 | r 522 | 83 |
| Consumption, crude, factory---------- do | 518 | 434 | 398 | 342 | 277 | 358 | 377 | 487 | 484 | 478 | 529 | 509 | 482 |
| Stocks, end of month: Crudeor | 1,055 | 1,0:51 | 1,062 | 1,028 | 1,026 | 1.005 | 1,021 | 1,100 | 1,202 | 1,251 | 1,279 | 1,287 |  |
|  | 410 | , 455 | 442 | 400 | 329 | 255 | 1,250 | 292 | , 368 | 436 | 1, 504 | 556 | 340 |
|  | 47, 188 | 61, 234 | 61.065 | 97.151 | 83,367 | 83, 843 | 74, 267 | 52.833 | 58,618 | 63,880 | 39,913 | 58,899 |  |
| Imports, total.------------------------ do | 46,727 | 36.723 | 45.093 | 30.308 | 27,157 | 28, 433 | 19,636 | 33,087 | 36,391 | 35, 813 | 39,332 | 24, 878 |  |
| Paint oils....- | 5,036 41,691 | 4. ${ }^{\text {a } 19}$ | 7.677 | 1. 674 | 2, 288 | 2.415 | 1,245 | 2,809 | 3, 989 | 5, 442 | 1,886 | 2,050 |  |
| All other vegetab | 41,691 | 32, 104 | 37,415 | 28,634 | 24,872 | 26,019 | 18,391 | 30, 218 | 32,402 | 35,371 | 37, 446 | 22, 827 |  |
| Copra: Consumption, facto | 37,616 | 33,340 | 38,365 | 26, 769 | 22.047 | 37.219 | 29,539 | 37.297 | 35, 774 | 28,8.59 | 29,807 | 30,476 |  |
| Stocks, end of month........-.-.-...-....- do. | 30,386 | 34. 241 | 22,926 | 20,732 | 26,334 | 25,462 | 21, 161 | 21, 643 | 21,063 | 21,546 | 27, 492 | 25,202 | 20, 923 |
|  | 41,987 | 31, 621 | 28, 100 | 21,716 | 29,661 | 35, 147 | 31,978 | 40, 183 | 31.787 | 41,011 | 34, cis 1 | 36, 287 |  |
| Coconut or copra oil: I'rofuction: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 48,080 | 42.026 | 49, | 35, 1 | 27,903 | 47,172 | 37,410 | 48.133 | 44,976 | 36,929 | 37,492 | 38,132 | 33.176 |
|  | 31, 844 | 28, 277 | 26,499 | 23, 224 | 17,645 | 28,028 | 24.983 | 28,270 | 26,578 | 22,714 | 31,625 | 27,987 | 30, 494 |
| Consumption, factory: | 56, 197 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Refined | 27, 784 | 27, 626 | 25, 060 | 24, 108 | 28, ${ }^{281}$, 61 | 44,475 27,305 | - 32,336 | 45, 564 25,348 | 39,710 22,459 | 36, 109 | 47,698 27,486 | 42, 469 | 5, 222 |
| Stocks, end |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cruder | 103, 572 | 101, 745 | 106, 153 | 94,075 | 85, 024 | 85,006 | 74, 804 | fil, 932 | 84, 528 | 92,073 | 82, 279 | 82, 143 | 81.387 |
| Refined | 12.813 | 10. 239 | 10,336 | 8,469 | 9,322 | 6,809 | 7,207 | 6,995 | 8,342 | 8,839 | 9,863 | 9,103 | 9,013 |
| Imports | 13,336 | 12.696 | 9,493 | 7,018 | 5, 701 | 5,362 | 3,825 | 3,899 | 12, 645 | 9,718 | 7,173 | 1,767 |  |
| Cottonsecr: <br> Receipts at mills $\qquad$ thous. of short t | 37 | 15 | 15 | 24 |  |  |  | 1,587 | 1,006 |  | 322 |  |  |
| Consumption (erush) --.................-d | 229 | 164 | 117 | 96 | 72 | 199 | 1.54] | , 838 | ,776 | 653 | 688 | ${ }^{5} 545$ | 433 |
| Stocks int mills, end of month | 393 | 244 | 142 | 70 | 66 | 422 | 935 | 1,705 | 1,935 | 1,881 | 1,515 | 「 I, 180 | 802 |
| Cottensed cake and meal: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 106,323 | 74.216 105,949 | 48,437 <br> 94 <br> 9.75 | 43,989 89,767 | 32,880 71,645 | 92,222 57.343 | 250,122 70,841 | 387,447 72,854 | 3613,949 (6), 316 | 303,841 55,430 | 319,884 56,737 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { r} 253,208,208 \\ r 56,15 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 201,182 \\ 47,336 \end{gathered}$ |
| Cottonseed oil, crude: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 77.628 | 54. 719 | 38,305 | 34, 127 | 24, 271 | 60, 200 | 166, 505 | 257.819 | 244,053 | 206, 005 | 218,547 | ${ }^{+} 176,041$ | 143, 727 |
| Stocks, end of month | C6, 610 | 48,528 | 30,018 | 22,329 | 20, 121 | 29, 133 | 90, 010 | 152, 672 | 184, 843 | 186, 292 | 188, 644 | - 174, 795 | 162, 209 |
| Cottonseed oil, refined: <br> Production | 95.400 | 65, 744 | 54, 149 | 35, 473 | 24, 446, | 40.499 | 96,085 | 173,826 | 186, 793 | 182, 865 | 185, 037 | 164,076 |  |
|  | 76. 811 | 62,876 | 63,348 | 64. 121 | 63.405 | 97,723 | 110,550 | 125,471 | 122, 100 | 118.578 | 135, 226 | 117, 870 | 107, 886 |
|  | 23,497 | 18,355 | 19, 644 | 19.203 | 21, 210 | 30, 383 | 32,583 | 36, 816 | 35, 858 | 35. 335 | 44, 497 | 35, 12.3 | 28, 019 |
| Stocks, end of month ....-.-.-.-..... di | 226, 32.5 | 23i, 652 | 226,997 | 144. 120 | 147,024 | 9s, 103 | 102.715 | 16.5. y ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 225, 137 | 279, 881 | ${ }^{1} 336 i, 814$ | 13**, 410 | ${ }^{1} 414,276$ |
| Price, wholesale, drums (N.Y.)*. - -dol. per lb-Flavsed: | . 323 | . 323 | . 305 | 248 | . 241 | 220 | 218 | 217 | 218 | 213 | . 203 | 220 | . 190 |
| Production (crop estimate) ....... thons of bu_ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 233, 802 |  |  |  |
| Oil mills: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3. 739 | 3,376 | 3,484 | 3. 700 | 3,149 | 2,943 | 2.810 | 3,022 | 2,854 | r 2,581 | 2, 298 | 2,243 | 2,196 |
| Ftocks, end of month | 6, 109 | 5.579 | 5, 5665 | 5.245 | 4,429 | 3,259 | 3,654 | 5,844 | 6,831 | 7.098 | 6,407 | 5,547 | 4. 430 |
| Price, wholesale, No. 1 (Miam.) . . dol. per bu-- | 4.88 | 4. 68 | 4. 33 | 3. 68 | 3.42 | 3.41 | 3.8 | 4.16 | 4.40 | 4.56 | 4.54 | 4. 23 | 4.16 |
| Linseed oil, raw: Production................ thons. of lb... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Produetion $\qquad$ $\qquad$ hous. of th | 74. 983 |  |  | 74,079 | 63, 396 | 60. 500 | 57.057 | 59, 964 | 54, 981 | 52, 120 | 46,857 | 44,020 | 45,707 |
| Stocks at factory, cnd of month------.-.-.- do - | 601, 736 | 605, 329 | 620, 535 | 59, 629 629 | 44,027 633.674 | 52,352 634,748 | 64.650 | 50,091 6401 6060 | 46, 173 688 | 42.363 | 40,462 | 41,734 | 43, 661 |
| Price, wholestle (N. Y.)..........--dol, per lb | . 240 | . 242 | . 235 | $\xrightarrow{201}$ | ${ }^{632} .1674$ |  | 60.184 .181 | $\begin{array}{r}640.760 \\ \\ \hline 197\end{array}$ | 638.785 .209 | 652.696 $\quad .212$ | 652,677 .210 | $\begin{array}{r}699,688 \\ \hline .195\end{array}$ | 655, 932 |
| Soybeans: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (crop estimate) .......thous, of bu-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 22801,512 |  |  |  |
| Consumption, factory .----------.......- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ - | 24,737 | 23, 918 | 21, 260 | 17, 812 | 17.759 | 18,797 | 14.721 | 21,556 | 23,036 | 23.179 | 24,046 | -20,985 | 14,818 |
|  | 62, 798 | 53.983 | 42.192 | 33, 367 | 22.006 | 9,715 | 4.274 | 58,356 | 635, 052 | 61. 848 | 50, 901 | ${ }^{+} 49,428$ | 42, 708 |
| Soybean oil: <br> Production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 240, 426 | 212,077 | 209, 264 | 176, 839 | 176,357 | 187, 910 | 148, 658 | 214, 799 | 224,834 | 221. 400 | 234,386 | 222,247 | 218,381 |
| Refined-----------------------------do-- | 201, 472 | 180.217 | 163. 260 | 139, 124 | 120,792 | 154, 263 | 130, 391 | 143,782 | 136,668 | 149, 822 | 179,073 | 180, 626 | 183, 469 |
| Consumption, factory, refined | 165, 942 | 141,076 | 157, 851 | 134, 597 | 116,315 | 148, 240 | 127,916 | 147, 351 | 136,660 | 134, 518 | 159, 187 | 168, 379 | 165, 193 |
| Stocks end of month: | 130,692 | 125,870 | 124, 800 | 107,383 | 116,683 | 107,993 | 90, 907 | 121, 135 | 164,529 | 197, 346 | 230,950 | 240, 510 | 245,027 |
|  | 95,790 | 129,607 | 119, 641 | 113, 715 | 95,343 | 85, 236 | 79.870 | 75, 261 | 73, 602 | 83, 920 | 97,092 | 103, 120 | 109, 839 |
| Price, wholosale, edible (N. Y.)...-dol. per lb... | . 278 | ${ }^{\text {r }} .278$ | 258 | . 225 | . 199 | . 206 | . 195 | . 191 | . 190 | . 179 | . 165 | . 155 | . 150 |

-Revised. 1 Includes stocks owned by Commodity Credit Corporation. ${ }^{2}$ December 1 estimate.
$\ddagger$ Revisions for 1950 for production, consumption. and stocks will be shown later.
o' Jeginning with Septomber 1950, data included for sperm oil, crude palm, castor, and coconut oil are on a commercial stocks basis.

* New srries. Compiled by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data prior to February 1951 will be shown later.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1952 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | January | February | March |

## CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS—Continued

| FATS, OILS, ETC.-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Vegetahle oils, oilsceds, etc--Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 91, 137 | 71,393 | 80,344 | 70,927 | 69, 436 | 86,286 | 85,074 | 98,219 | 94,979 | 96, 240 | 128,145 | 114,051 | 96,762 |
| Stocks (factory and warehouse)-......-do... | 22,987 | 20, 066 | 17,959 | 19,529 | 17,451 | 17,022 | 16,461 | 19,218 | 17, 714 | 18,830 | 17.485 | 24, 951 | 21,655 |
| Price, wholesale, vegetable, colored, delivered (eastern U. S.)* -- ........-.-. dol. per lb | . 351 | . 351 | . 342 | . 326 | . 299 | 291 | . 290 | . 290 | . 200 | . 289 | . 289 | r. 259 | . 259 |
| Shortenings and compounds: thous of th |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 112,025 | 38,840 152,844 | 1061,416 | 86,770 140,550 | 80,203 114,434 | 126,290 104,682 | $\begin{array}{r} 109,636 \\ 97,018 \end{array}$ | 136,469 94,231 | 131,721 93,119 | 116,509 101,44 | 128,313 94,405 | 121,040 91,890 | $\begin{array}{r} 129,912 \\ 89,120 \end{array}$ |
| Paint Sales |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Paint, varnish, lacquer, and filler, total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Classified, total..........-..............-.-. do. | 103, 693 | 96, 651 | 100, 175 | - 44,523 | 84,677 | 101, 92.251 | -89,721 | 88,505 | -75,731 | 69, 6199 |  |  |  |
|  | 44,387 | 41,786 | 41,357 | 38,871 | 34, 604 | 38, 449 | 33,940 | 39, 134 | 34.406 | 28, 747 |  |  |  |
|  | 59,306 | 54,864 | 58, 817 | 55, 651 | 50, 873 | 53, 802 | 45,781 | 49,371 | 41, 324 | 34, 452 |  |  |  |
|  | 9,743 | 9,410 | 10,464 | 10, 167 | 8,827 | 9,741 | 8,976 | 9,454 | 7,761 | 6,430 |  |  |  |
| SYNTHETIC PLASTICS AND RESIN materials |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Prodnction: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cellulose acetate and mixed ester plastics: shents, rods, and tuhes .......thous, of lh.- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,986 6,215 | 3,261 6,707 | 2,895 6,100 | 6,274 | 3,062 5,766 | 2,699 5,204 | 2,668 4,440 | 2,431 4,564 | 1,713 3,382 | 2,526 2,894 | 2,957 4,243 | 1,915 4,178 |  |
| Nitrocellulose, sheets, rods, and tubes......do...- | 807 |  | 726 | 749 | 508 | 645 | , 398 | 615 | 508 | 467 | 521 | 508 |  |
| Other cellulose plasties....-.........--.-. do. | 1,252 | 1,044 | 1,152 | 887 | 801 | 1,153 | 1,050 | 919 | 796 | 507 | 734 | 792 |  |
| Phenolic and other tar acid resins.-.------ do | 39,852 | ${ }^{37,586}$ | 39, 332 | 37,112 | 33,671 | 32, 477 | 33,054 | 41, 142 | 35, 859 | 28,970 | 「 31,652 | 28, 869 |  |
|  | 25, 162 | 25, 498 | 27, 236 | 27, 115 | 30,492 | 32, 279 | 30, 372 | 29, 534 | 28,620 | 26,467 | - 27,395 | 26, 518 |  |
| Urea and melamine resins...................... do....- | 21, 460 | 22,342 39,260 | 18,475 39,734 | 17,046 39,209 | 13,823 39,531 | 16,218 39.111 | 14,561 39,154 | 16,179 41,898 | 14,343 <br> 40.596 | 12,961 42.028 | - $\begin{array}{r}16,005 \\ 43,446 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 14,933 39,245 |  |
|  | 37, 3380 | 39,260 <br> 32,586 | 39,734 <br> 32,08 | 39,209 32,176 | 39,531 28,514 | 39,111 30,347 | 39,154 26,168 | 41, 898 27,394 | 40,596 26,048 | 42,028 24,929 | 43, 446 $+28,616$ | 39,245 28,021 |  |
|  | 11,996 | 10, 805 | 9. 433 | 6.914 | 6, 434 | 4,601 | 5,643 | 6,546 | 6, 883 | 6,729 | ${ }^{\text {r } 6,592}$ | 7,856 |  |
|  | 16,563 | 14,040 | 16, 140 | 15,661 | 12,523 | 15,030 | 15,447 | 16, 146 | 14,920 | 15, 169 | 15,860 | 13, 163 | - |

ELECTRIC POWER AND GAS

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline ELECTRRIC POWER \(\ddagger\) \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Production (utility and industrial), total \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline mil. of kw.-hr-- \& 36, 172 \& 34,431 \& 35,136 \& 34,966 \& 35,435 \& 37,510 \& 35, 296 \& 37,775 \& 37,313 \& 38, 459 \& 39,710 \& 36, 768 \& 38,568 \\
\hline  \& 30, 920 \& 29, 293 \& 29, 871 \& 29,840 \& 30, 392 \& 32, 326 \& 30, 275 \& 32,441 \& 32,095 \& 33, 143 \& 34, 203 \& 31, 536 \& 33, 040 \\
\hline  \& 21,699 \& 20, 283 \& 21,334 \& 21, 819 \& 22, 111 \& 24, 510 \& 23, 239 \& 24, 893 \& 24,017 \& 24,011 \& 24,302 \& 22,075 \& 22, 597 \\
\hline By water power .-..-.-....-.-.-.-.-. do \& 9,221 \& 9,010 \& 8,537 \& 8,021 \& 8,281 \& 7,816 \& 7,036 \& 7,548 \& 8,079 \& 9,132 \& 9,901 \& 9,461 \& 10, 443 \\
\hline Privately and municipally owned utilities.-.--- \& 26,551 \& 25,246 \& 25,852 \& 25,778 \& 25,974 \& 27,638 \& 26, 197 \& 28, 224 \& 27, 034 \& 28, 534 \& 29,006 \& 26,717 \& 27, 647 \\
\hline Other producers............-.-.-...-.-.-. \({ }^{\text {do. }}\) \& 4,369 \& 4,048 \& 4,019 \& 4,062 \& 4,418 \& 4,689 \& 4,078 \& 4,217 \& 4,161 \& 4,609 \& 5, 197 \& 4,819 \& 5,393 \\
\hline Industrial establishments, total...-.-----.- do. \& 5,252 \& 5,138 \& 5,265 \& 5. 126 \& 5,042 \& 5,184 \& 5,020 \& 5,334 \& 5,217 \& 5,316 \& 5, 507 \& 5,232 \& 5, 529 \\
\hline  \& 4,843 \& 4,683 \& 4,836 \& 4,736 \& 4,701 \& 4,861 \& 4,722 \& 4,993 \& 4,872 \& 4, 896 \& 5, 042 \& 4,766 \& 5, 022 \\
\hline  \& 409 \& 455 \& 429 \& 390 \& 341 \& 322 \& 299 \& 341 \& 345 \& 420 \& 465 \& 466 \& 506 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Sales to ultimate customers, total (Edison Electric \\

\end{tabular} \& r 26, 149 \& - 26,002 \& 25,467 \& - 25, 709 \& 25,663 \& 26,725 \& - 26,777 \& r 27, 114 \& r 27,481 \& r 28, 263 \& 29,217 \& \& \\
\hline Commercial and industrial: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Small light and power----------------- do- \& \(\begin{array}{r}r \\ \\ \hline \\ \hline 12,568 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& r 4.567
+12876 \& +4,482 \& 4,683
\(\times 13,098\) \& 4,875 \& 5,012 \& r 5, 030
+13 \& 74,813
\(+13,919\) \& -4,861 \& 4,976 \& 5,124 \& \& \\
\hline  \& \(\begin{array}{r}+12,873 \\ r \\ r \\ \hline 647\end{array}\) \& \(+12,876\)
497 \& 12,937 \& \(r 13,098\)
441 \& 12, \(\begin{array}{r}429 \\ 422\end{array}\) \& 13,493
427 \& \(r\)

13,321

$r$ \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 13,919 \\ \hline 446\end{array}$ \& | r |
| ---: |
| 13,779 |
| 475 | \& - 13.704 \& 13, 797 \& \& <br>

\hline  \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \hline 647 \\ \hline 6.633\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { - } 6,384 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 12,465
$-5,950$ \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \times \\ \times 511 \\ \hline 812\end{array}$ \& 422
5,779 \& 427
5.810 \& 7413
+6.065 \& 446
$+6,186$ \& 475
r 6,712 \& 527
r 7,447 \& 523
8,170 \& \& <br>
\hline Rural (distin et rural rates) \& ${ }^{+} 545$ \& 724 \& + 707 \& r 714 \& 952 \& 1,030 \& 980 \& 720 \& -6, \& +521 \& 8, 1703 \& \& <br>
\hline Street and highway lighting.-............... do. \& + 278 \& ${ }^{+} 250$ \& 231 \& 216 \& 223 \& 245 \& - 269 \& 302 \& 325 \& 347 \& 348 \& \& <br>
\hline Other public authorities. .-.-------------- do. \& > 655 \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 657$ \& 648 \& 637 \& 637 \& 669 \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 659$ \& r 686 \& +713 \& 699 \& 717 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 50 \& 47 \& 47 \& 47 \& 47 \& 40 \& 40 \& 42 \& 30 \& 43 \& 35 \& \& <br>
\hline Revenue from sales to ultimate customers (Edison Electric Institute) $\ddagger$.-.....-...................... \& - 462, 577 \& + 458,908 \& \% 451,676 \& ${ }^{r} 456,164$ \& 457,799 \& 469,300 \& ' 476,635 \& r 477, 724 \& г 488, 495 \& ${ }^{\text {r 5 501, }} 349$ \& 522. 258 \& \& <br>
\hline GAS $\dagger$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Manufactured and mixed gas (quarterly): \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Customers, end of quarter, total......thousands \& 8,981
8,362 \& \& -...----- \& 8,840
8,228 \& ----- \& \& 8,230
7,667 \& \& \& 8,044 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Residential (incl. house-heating).........-do.-.- \& 8,362
613 \& \& \& 8,228
606 \& - \& \& 7,667
557 \& \& \& $\begin{array}{r}7,491 \\ \hline 549\end{array}$ \& \& \& <br>
\hline Sales to consumers, total.------mil. of therms... \& 1,144 \& \& \& 817 \& \& \& 594 \& \& \& 829 \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 794 \& ---------- \& \& 503 \& \& \& 315 \& \& \& 522 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Industrial and commercial .-..--....-.-...do...- \& 332 \& \& \& 302 \& \& \& 269 \& \& \& 290 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Revenue from sales to consumers, total thous. of dol- \& 175, 832 \& \& \& 132,496 \& \& \& 101, 899 \& \& \& 127,909 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Residential (incl house-heating) ....-....do...- \& 130, 335 \& \& \& 95, 332 \& \& \& 71, 134 \& \& \& 92, 138 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Industrial and commercial. ----------.-. do---- \& 44, 023 \& \& \& 36,057 \& ------ \& \& 29,906 \& \& \& 34, 338 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Natural qas (quarterly): \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Customers, end of quarter, total. .-- thousands.-
Residential (incl. house-heating) \& 15,503
14,204 \& \& \& 15,697
14,431 \& \& \& 16,192

14,923 \& \& \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 17,178 \\
& 15,782
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \& \& <br>

\hline | Residential (incl. house-heating) ............. do |
| :--- |
| Industrial and commercial....................do | \& 14,204

1,282 \& \& \& 14,431
1,249 \& \& \& 14,923
1,251 \& \& \& 15,782
1,378 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Sales to consumers, total......-. mil of therms.- \& 13,333 \& \& \& 10, 484 \& \& \& 8,666 \& \& \& 11,532 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Residential (incl. house-heating)-..----. do.---- \& 5, 924 \& \& \& 3, 009 \& --20- \& \& 1,257 \& \& \& 3,728 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Industrial and commercial .-..----......do. \& 7,112 \& \& \& 7,125 \& \& \& 6,988 \& \& \& 7, 413 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Revenue from sales toconsumers, tetal thous of dol- \& 555, 071 \& \& \& 382, 063 \& \& \& 269, 807 \& \& \& 452, 637 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Residential (incl. house-heating) ........- do...- \& 360, 834 \& \& \& 205, 054 \& \& \& 107.811 \& \& \& 255, 866 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Industrial and commercial.------------ do. \& 187,619 \& \& \& 170,256 \& \& \& 154, 061 \& \& \& 188, 563 \& \& \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

[^9] revenue for 1932-44 will be shown later. Revisions for the first 2 quarters of 1950 are shown in the corresponding note in the October 1951 Surver.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1952 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | Novem- ber | December | January | February | Manch |

## FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO

| ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fermented malt liquors: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 7,514 | 7,481 | 8,410 | 8,959 | 9, 009 | 8,997 | 7,032 | 6,841 | 6, 142 | 6,284 | 6,967 | 6,601 | 7,328 |
| Tax-maid withdrawals.....------...----.- do... |  | 6,453 |  | 8,182 | 8,480 | 8,886 | 6,995 | 6,732 | 6,410 | 6,077 | 6,442 | 5,601 | 6,099 |
| Stocks, end of month | 10,334 | 10, 921 | 11, 108 | 11,344 | 11,383 | 10,930 | 10, 522 | 10,211 | 9,506 | 9,240 | 9,307 | 9,897 | 10,662 |
| Production thous. of tax gal.- | 35,339 | 28,620 | 27, 893 | 25,832 | 18, 774 | 16,376 | 22, 214 | 34, 768 | 28,840 | 19,382 | 17,026 | 15, 546 | 15,009 |
| Consumption, apparent, for beverage purposes | 15, 108 | 11,674 | 13,035 | 13,226 | 12.615 | 14,688 | 16, 877 | 22.403 | 15,958 | 19,427 | 12.038 | 12,459 |  |
| Tax-naid withdrawals........thous. of tax gal..- | 10, 280 | 5, 321 | 7,002 | -7,273 | 7,021 | 14,684 | 11, 252 | 15, 671 | 11,058 | 7,746 | 6,592 | 7,746 | 9,757 |
| Stocks, end of month...................-do | 843, 251 | 865, 207 | 884, 516 | 901, 106 | 910,339 | 915, 424 | 914, 577 | 911,925 | 917, 249 | 925, 197 | 932,563 | 936, 386 | 940, 071 |
| Imports ----------------- - thous. of proof gal.- | 1,387 | 1,277 | 1,309 | ${ }^{r} 1,463$ | 1,345 | 1,327 | 1,766 | 2, 557 | 1,877 | 1,696 | 1,254 | 1,210 |  |
| Whisky: Production .................-thous. of tax gal. | 19,979 | 14,727 | 15,912 | 13,273 | 9,763 | 6,905 | 8,158 | 10,322 | 10,831 | 10,463 | 9, 548 | 9,114 | 8,648 |
|  | 6, 115 | 3,081 | 3,713 | 3,640 | 3, 686 | 5,002 | 6,887 | 9,129 | 6,679 | 4,682 | 4,095 | 4,645 | 5,536 |
| Stocks, end of month .-.-.-.-.-............-. | 720, 713 | 731,674 | 742, 589 | 751, 233 | 755, 774 | 756, 411 | 755, 457 | 755, 641 | 756, 521 | 760, 803 | 765, 029 | 768,047 | 768, 745 |
| Imports -----.-.-.-.thous. of proof gal.- | 1,247 | 1,155 | 1,209 | 1,368 | 1,243 | 1,219 | 1,628 | 2, 209 | 1.714 | 1,516 | 1,129 | 1,102 |  |
| Rectified spirits and wines, production, totalo thous. of proof gal.- | $\begin{aligned} & 8,448 \\ & 7.269 \end{aligned}$ | 4,842 3,835 | 6,066 5,236 | 5,915 5,243 | 6,431 5,837 | 7, 7 , 9043 | 10,375 9,501 | 12,609 11,242 | 8,5 | 7, 349 | 5,094 4,348 | 6,052 | 7,060 |
| Wines and distilling materials: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | , |  | 5,394 | 6, 174 |
| Sparkling wines: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production Tax-paid withdrawals | 68 78 | 195 | 180 82 | $\begin{array}{r}117 \\ 84 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 59 56 | 149 | 67 95 | $\begin{array}{r}46 \\ 133 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}80 \\ +173 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 118 | 141 76 | 59 56 |  |
| Stocks, end of month .......................- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 1,306 | 1,437 | 1,525 | 1,550 | 1,546 | 1,617 | 1,585 | 1,484 | 1,385 | 1,316 | 1,365 | , 352 |  |
|  | 39 | 38 | 36 | 50 | 33 | 38 | ${ }^{43}$ | 72 | ${ }^{115}$ | ,98 | 41 | 27 |  |
| Still wines: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production --.---------------------- - - | 2,301 10609 | 1,367 | 1,565 8,409 | 1,212 | 1,036 | 4, 102 | 29,039 089 | 77, 369 | 39, 076 | 8,393 | 2,892 | 1,368 |  |
|  | 10,609 158,360 | 18,894 150,513 | 8,409 142,762 | 18.207 133,978 | 6,969 127,386 | 8,573 120,474 | 9,879 139,168 | 11,515 210,588 | 12,230 237,581 | 10,877 231,616 | 220, 602 | 10,627 200209 |  |
| Imports | 388 | 412 | 398 | 363 | 260 | 259 | 269 | 424 | 538 | 605 | 391 | -292 |  |
| Distilling materials produced at wineries..-d | 1,347 | 926 | 467 | 417 | 602 | 8,732 | 73, 107 | 150,884 | 87,335 | 25,981 | 6,654 | 526 |  |
| DAIRY PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Butter, creamery: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (factory) $\ddagger$------------ thous. of lh | 93, 400 | 103, 585 | 133, 425 | 142,305 | 133, 775 | 120, 185 | 95,900 | 87, 815 | 67, 515 | 69,945 | 77, 435 | + 77, 250 | 92, 170 |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month --do - do | 33,378 $\quad .671$ | 32,207 $\quad .670$ | 42,590 .701 | $\begin{array}{r}72,598 \\ \hline 686\end{array}$ | 104, 405 | 116,790 | 113, 501 | 94, 611 | 59,349 | 27, 051 | 13, 874 | ${ }^{+7,879}$ | 6,157 |
| Cherse, wholesale, 92 -score (New York) dol. per |  |  |  | . 68 | . 67 | . 67 | . 68 | . 67 | . 740 | . 791 | . 80 | . 845 | . 738 |
| Production (factory), totald..........-thous. of lb_- | 91, 295 | 102, 405 | 133,755 | 143,350 | 127, 175 | 111,005 | 91,94 | 82, 445 | 64,750 | 65, 480 | 68,760 | + 70,540 | 6,430 |
| American, whole milk $\ddagger$-..................do. | 65, 495 | 76, 295 | 103,625 | 113, 520 | 101, 505 | 86, 855 | 69,965 | 59,005 | 42, 970 | 43, 130 | 45, 810 | - 47, 210 | 59,070 |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month, total.--do- | 155,095 | 169, 822 | 197,412 | 234,608 | 262,540 | 269,564 | 272, 053 | 259, 425 | 232,968 | 222, 136 | 193, 272 | ${ }^{+} \mathrm{r} 166,040$ | 154,369 |
| American, whole milk.-------.-.-.---.-. do | 130, 655 | 144, 441 | 169, 553 | 204, 009 | 227, 199 | 233,788 | 239, 500 | 229, 561 | 204, 683 | 194, 784 | 167, 824 | + 142,945 | 132,862 |
| Imports.-------------------1.-----10 | 4,477 | 3,212 | 2,639 | 2,757 | 2,454 | 7,419 | 3,588 | 3,288 | 4,095 | 3,863 | 4,895 | 3,385 |  |
| Price, wholesale, American, single daisies (Chicago) ......................................dol. per lb. | .437 | . 407 | . 414 | . 420 | . 408 | 420 | . 410 | . 424 | . 431 | . 449 | . 444 | . 436 | . 429 |
| Condensed and evaporated milk: Production: $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Condensed (sweetened): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bulk goods...------------------thous. of | 22,000 | 22, 2225 | 36, 000 | 34, 850 | 23,750 | 20, 475 | 15,950 | 14, 875 | 12,350 | 14, 750 | 13, 600 | 14, 100 | 18,000 |
|  | 4, 200 | 4, 200 | 5,700 | 6,200 | 4,900 | 4,375 | 4. 200 | 4, 250 | 4,650 | 6, 190 | 6, 550 | 6,025 | 7, 400 |
| Evaporated (unsweetened), case goods .- do | 257, 000 | 290, 400 | 388,500 | 371,900 | 315,300 | 264, 000 | 197.000 | 166, 500 | 133,500 | 141,700 | 157,000 | 164, 850 | 205,000 |
| Stocks, manufacturers', case goods, end of month: Condensed (sweetened) ...........thous. of Ib | 9,45 | 8,298 | 8,527 | 8,796 | 7,905 | 7,171 | 5,878 | 6,957 | 8,777 | 9,185 | 6,585 | 7,388 |  |
| Evaporated (unsweetened)--------.---.-- do | 92, 258 | 149,041 | 283, 708 | 426, 747 | 524, 514 | 543, 438 | 501, 412 | 448,008 | 357, 311 | 225,988 | 140,611 | 74, 505 | 76, 443 |
| Exports: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Condensed (sweetened) | 1,720 | 2, 961 | 3,30 |  | 2,466 | 3, 195 | 2,616 | 1,463 | 1,124 | 1,262 | 6,856 | 3,215 |  |
| Evaporated (unsweetened) | 13,874 | 22,487 | 24,368 | 32,587 | 15,596 | 27.617 | 26,573 | 12,590 | 4,277 | 6,048 | 5,731 | 7,025 |  |
| Prices, whorsate, ${ }_{\text {Condensed (sweetened) }}$ | 10.80 | 10.80 | 10.80 | 10.80 | 10.80 | 10.80 | 10.80 | 10.80 | 10.80 | 10.80 | 10.80 | 10.80 | 10.80 |
| Evaporated (unsweetened) ............-...-do..-. | 6.16 | 6. 16 | 6.16 | 6.14 | 6.12 | 6.09 | 6.06 | 6.05 | 6.08 | 6.19 | 6.25 | 6.34 | 6.38 |
| Fluid milk: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | - 9, 6n2 | ${ }^{\sim} 10,215$ | ${ }^{\text {¢ }} 12,164$ | ${ }^{+} 12,212$ | r 11,426 | r 10,505 | r 9, 145 | -8,528 | r 7, 611 | - 7,797 | 8,847 | 8,700 | 9,679 |
| Utilization in mid. dairy products | 3,536 | 3,937 | 5, 101 | 5,334 | 4,845 | 4, 268 | 3,407 | 3,060 | 2,378 | 2.477 | 2,706 | 2,735 | 3,302 |
| Price, dealers', standard grade..-.dol. per 100 lb _- | 5.09 | 5.05 | 5.01 | 4.98 | 5.05 | 5. 12 | 5.20 | 5. 30 | 5. 38 | 5. 43 | 5.44 | 5.48 | 5.46 |
| Dry milk: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production: $\ddagger$ - thous, of lb |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | - $\begin{aligned} & 14,960 \\ & 54,675\end{aligned}$ | 15,600 | 15,650 101,100 | 14,325 108,400 | 13,625 82,000 | 9,75 66,900 | 7,150 45,425 | 6,115 35,825 | 45, 835 | 5,955 35,400 | 7,325 45,250 | 6,900 | 9,000 |
| Stocks, manufaturers', end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  | 45,420 | 35, 825 | 25, 830 | 35, 400 | 45,250 | 50,345 | 67, 900 |
|  | 14, 703 | 15,792 | 19,181 | 22, 240 | 24, 130 | 26, 325 | 25, 511 | 23, 288 | 19,612 | 17,917 | 16, 765 | 14,625 | 13,343 |
| Nonfat dry milk solids (human food) .-.-- do | 27,125 | 44, 233 | 76,457 | 110, 408 | 128,615 | 125, 340 | 109,868 | 82, 219 | 56, 548 | 42, 265 | 29,677 | 24,327 | 34, 566 |
| Exports: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 6,613 \\ 18,262 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,085 \\ \times 12,175 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,348 \\ & 9,421 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,301 \\ 20,927 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,369 \\ 24,195 \end{array}$ | 4,449 4,196 | $\underset{\substack{2,835 \\ 2,675}}{ }$ | 3,836 2,139 | $\begin{aligned} & 5,598 \\ & 2,994 \end{aligned}$ | 4,932 2,508 | 3, 663 1, 639 | $\begin{aligned} & 3.494 \\ & 7002 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Price, wholesole, nonfat dry milk solids (hum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| od), U. S. average .....-. - .-......-dol | . 137 | . 144 | . 145 | . 146 | . 147 | . 14 | . 14 | . 14 | . 150 | . 151 | . 152 | 156 | . |
| FRUITS AND VEGETABLES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Apples: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4,292 | 3,187 | 1,703 | 694 | 254 | 206 |  |  |  | ${ }^{1} 112,935$ |  |  |  |
| Stocks, cold storase, end of month - - thous. of bu- | 12, 891 | 6,931 | 2, 844 | 680 | 294 | 293 | 7,684 | 28,375 | 28,000 | 22, 113 | 16, 014 | -10,753 | 1,992 |
| Citrus fruits, carlot shipments.- ${ }^{\text {no. }}$ of carloads.- | 12,083 | 11,027 | 12, 691 | 10,459 | 7,553 | 7,195 | 6,332 | 6,201 | +7,727 | r 11,839 | 11,548 | ${ }^{\text {r } 10,472}$ | 11,386 |
| Frozen fruits, stocks, cold storage, end of month thous of 1 b .- | 390,646 | 361, 867 | 418, 666 | 531, 090 | 573, 708 | 610, 299 | 599, 766 | 571, 229 | 489, 932 | 496, 386 | 465, 137 | r 471, 101 | 474,914 |
| Frozen regetables, stocks, cold storage, end of month.-.......-.-.-............--.-.-. - thous. of lb. | 294, 223 | 272, 111 | 270, 206 | 290, 321 | 369,311 | 445, 724 | 515,766 | 554, 175 | 522,076 | 498, 340 | 444, 409 | + 398,699 | 349,887 |
| Potatoes, white: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipments, carlot | 23,092 | 20,847 | 21,178 | 22,596 | 12,931 | 11, 589 | 12,373 | r 18,289 | 19,079 | $\begin{array}{r} 320,08 \\ r 16,378 \end{array}$ | 18,556 |  | 23.964 |
| Price, wholesale, U. S. No. 1 (New York) dol. per 100 lb _ | 2. 926 | 4. 005 | г 4.056 | 3. 733 | 3.008 | 3. 436 | 4.171 | 3. 885 | 4. 736 | 5.540 | 6.875 | 6. 660 | 6.025 |

## Revised. 1 December 1 estimate

$\sigma^{6}$ Figures beginning July 1951 exclude production of wines and vermouth; for July 1950-June 1951, such production totaled 99,000 gallons.
$\ddagger$ Revisions prior to November 1950 are availabie upon request as follows: Beginning 1949 for butter, cheese, and nonfat dry milk solids; beginning 1950 for condensed and evaporated
$\bigcirc$ Fizures beginning i950 represent whole milk only; earlier data cover both whole and skimmed milk

## FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO-Continued

| GRAINS AND GRAIN PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Exports, principal grains, including flour and meal $\begin{gathered}\text { thous of bu_.. }\end{gathered}$ | 59,459 | 82. 196 | 62.034 | 54. 519 | 41,663 | 51.689 | 48.585 | 40,444 | 47.423 | 48, 504 | 53, 987 | 55, 126 |  |
| Barley: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 12.54.968 |  |  |  |
| Receipts, principal markets | 8,801 | 9,703 | 6. 822 | 6. 819 | 7,204 | 22.135 | 12,411 | 10.200 | 11.518 | 8,039 | 9.710 | 9,487 | $\overline{7}$ |
| Stocks, domestic, end of month: <br> Commercial | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 27, } 476 \\ +88 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 24, 692 | 24. 585 | 24. 285 | 23, 361 | 26,353 | 28, 254 | 27,704 | 26,779 | ${ }^{25} 488$ | 22,042 | 21,005 | 19.100 |
| On farms | 89,268 6,177 |  |  | 40.196 3.137 |  |  | 171.419 4.056 |  | 1385 | 124,297 2 | $\cdots$ | 3, | 78.131 |
| Exports, ineluding mat | 6,177 | 6,532 | 2. 582 | 3.127 | 5,268 | 2.548 | 4. 056 | 1,5.4 | 1.385 | 2,995 | 930 | 3,829 |  |
|  | 1.738 1.628 | 1. 1.625 | 1. 5178 | 1. 388 | 1.283 1.193 | 1. ${ }^{\text {1. }} 2684$ | 1. 1434 | 1. 5429 | 1. 61.481 | 1.598 | 1. 638 1.471 | 1. 549 | 1. 198 |
| Corn: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (crop estimate)............mil. of hu-- | 13,004 | 10,893 | 10.880 | 10,769 | 9. 604 | 10,147 | 9.289 | 10,424 | 10. 774 | 12.941 9.228 | 10,858 | 10,002 |  |
| Grindings, wet process--.-........thous. of hu-- | 38,010 | 25,664 | 21. 914 | 21. 155 | 21,759 | 23.800 | 21, 578 | 24. 6.6 | 32,948 | 34.498 | 44, 823 | 32, 218 | 10.486 27.248 |
| Stocks, domestic, end of month: Commercial....................... do On farms | 71,453 $1,323.3$ | 61,636 | 50, 939 | 42,570 801.3 | 35, 379 | 32.559 | 32.785 312.9 | 38.497 | 47,299 | 51,394 <br> 1,9$) 9.3$ | 58,785 | 63.888 | 81. 84.9 |
|  | 12,979 | 15,035 | 8.895 | 6. 9 先 | 6. 568 | 6. 015 | 4.188 | 5,161 | 6. 158 | 10, 165 | 8,197 | 4,364 | 1,067, 8 |
| Prices, wholesale: <br> No 3 , white (Chicamo dol. per bu | (2) | 1.889 | 1.870 | (2) | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 1.854 | 1.795 | 1.798 | 1.762 |  | (2) | 1.998 |  |
|  | 1. 770 | 1. 799 | 1.744 | 1.721 | 1. 764 | 1.794 | 1.801 | 1.782 | 1. 828 | 1.926 | 1.913 | 1. 802 | (\%) |
| Weighted average, 5 markets, all grades do | 1.645 | 1.703 | 1. 688 | 1. 617 | 1.667 | 1.705 | 1.712 | 1.709 | 1. 680 | 1.699 | 1.597 | 1.587 | 1. 6.37 |
| Onts: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (crop estimate) ...............mil. of bu.. Reccipts, princinal markets ....... thous. of bn. | 5,605 | 8,263 | 10, 137 | 7,923 | 9.930 | 23, 302 | 15,684 | 7,503 | 9, 224 | 11,316 9.450 | 6,420 | 5,826 | 6. 80.5 |
| Stocks, domestic, end of mont |  | 13.030 | 14,971 |  | 17.798 | 27.449 |  | 31.507 | 28.173 |  | 21, 186 |  |  |
| Commercial ........... | 544, 347 |  |  | 257,920 |  | 27.449 | 1.103. 455 |  |  | 841, 889 | 21, 88 | 7,0 | 11, 78.5 |
| On farms ${ }^{\text {Oxports, ineluding oatmeal }}$ - | 1,190 | 726 | 440 | 891 | 269 | 227 | 543 | 149 | 504 | 254 | 208 | 493 |  |
| Price, wholesale, No. 3, white (Chicago) dol per bri | . 993 | 980 | 931 | 86.5 | 794 | . 817 | . 856 | . 918 | 1.071 | 1.045 | 992 | . 912 | . 931 |
| Rice: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (crop estimate) .-........ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {9, }}$ |  |  |  |
| Califormia: Receipts, domestic rough | 45, 1 | 42, 524 | 54. 961 | 62.33 | 88, 472 | 42.3 | 31,647 | 190, | 94,417 | S9. | 120 | 131, 132 |  |
| Shipments from mills, milled rice.-.-. do | 25, 414 | 37, 536 | 30. 167 | 30,734 | 58,385 | 73,389 | 18, 109 | 44,4 | 77,966 | 76, 9 | 80, 214 | 129, 926 | 73.48 |
| Stocks, rough and cleaned (cleaned basis), end of month thons. of lb . | 64, 246 | 53, 497 | 56.873 | 65,013 | 63.302 | 20,372 | 23,127 | 102,340 | 90,071. | 77.352 | 76,825 | 42,642 | 54, 18: |
| Sonthern States (Ark., La.. Tenn., Tex.): <br> Peesinte roush at mills thous of lb | 55, 144 | 28, 144 | 15.751 | 2¢, 529 | 28,261 | 299.259 | 551, 420 | 980, 355 | 330, 758 | 199, 49 | 209, 432 | 125, 522 |  |
| Shipments from mills, milled rice.......do | 118,987 | 81, 199 | 73,562 | ${ }_{99} 9568$ | 146, 267 | 15?.069 | 191, $0 ¢ 52$ | 295. 248 | 186, 612 | 177,402 | 158, 633 | 125, 513 | 191, 1294 |
| Storks, domestic, rough and cleaned (cleaned basis), end of month $\qquad$ thous. of tb | 482, 688 | 419, 822 | 356.857 | 279.413 | 162, 622 | 215.451 | 383.344 | 697, 198 | 719, 664 | 696, 968 | 642,963 | 598, 059 | 511, 299 |
| Exports. | 64, 163 | 43. 343 | 13,024 | 13.259 | 127.314 | 311,588 | 132.772 | 157,879 | 191,466 | 80,856 | - 89,502 | 193, 281 | , |
| Price, wholesale, head, clean (N.O.) dol. per ib | . 105 | . 105 | . 105 |  | . 104 | . 091 | . 083 | . 090 | . 094 | 0 O | . 100 | 105 | 105 |
| Rye: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (crop estimate .-.........thous. of bit <br> Reccipts, principal marketst | 787 | 1,510 | 1,031 | 901 | 1.800 | 5. 905 | 2,330 | 1,381 | 806 | 1,267 | 741 | 636 |  |
| Stocks, commercial, domestic, end of month do | 5, 851 | 4,036 | 2,733 | 2,006 | 2.423 | 5. 129 | 6.183 | f, 471 | 6, 217 | 4, 344 | 8, 136 | 5, 844 | 64 |
| Price, wholesale, No. 2 (Minn.) .. dol. per hn. | 1.878 | 1. 923 | 1.883 | 1.834 | 1.790 | 1. 642 | 1.659 | 1.817 | 1.933 | 2.051 | 2.036 | 1.915 | 2. 024 |
| Wheat: mil of but |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (crop estimate), total....-mil. of bu- Spring wheat. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1987.5 1342.0 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1942.0 1 1 16.15 .5 |  |  |  |
| Weceints, principal markets..........thous. of hu.. | 28,407 | 48,928 | 53, 8.83 | 31,013 | 65, 841 | 66, 140 | 60.975 | 47, 284 | 35,730 | 32.396 | 26,284 | 29.072 |  |
| Disappearance, domestic....................do... | ' 290, 164 |  |  | 325, 879 |  |  | 262.813 |  |  | 282, 539 |  |  | 342. 4.38 |
| Stocks, end of month: <br> Canada (Comadian what) do. | 188, 379 | 158, 777 | 166, 7 9\% | 167.086 | 160.577 | 143, 643 | 164. 42 n | 223, 849 | 209, 143 | 218, 333 | 216, 427 | 213, 163 |  |
|  | '715,624 |  |  | 306.204 |  |  | 1,128,018 |  |  | 850,479 |  |  | 206, 068 520,869 |
| do | 143, 6fis | 177, 35\% | 177.369 | 157.845 | 211, 870 | 203,527 | 238, 443 | 224,941 | 202, 464 | 199,947 | 163, 161 | 144, 640 | 520,869 124,865 |
| Interior mills, elevators, and whatehouses |  |  |  | 80. 129 |  |  | 272, 960 |  |  | 201. 607 |  |  |  |
| Merchant mills........-.-.............. do. | 101.052 |  |  | 73.55 |  |  | 131,963 |  |  | 113, 051 |  |  | 111. 807 |
|  | 217, 111 |  |  | 72.685 42346 |  |  | ${ }^{480} 8862$ |  |  | 339,336 <br> 35.090 |  |  |  |
| Exports, total, including | 36. 6101 | ${ }^{59} 42.488$ | 48.127 | 42.346 $36.76 \%$ | 29.220 27.458 | 42,819 38.500 | 39.397 35.439 | 33,576 30.140 | 39,376 34,962 | 35. 090 29.667 | 44,646 41,043 | 46,435 41,794 |  |
| Wheat only .............................. - do.... | 33,095 | 52.087 | 42. 163 | 39.76 | 27.488 | 38,500 | 35, 439 | 30, 140 | 34, 962 | 29.667 | 41,043 | 41,794 |  |
| Prices, wholesale: <br> No. 1, dark northern spring (Minneapolis) | 2.520 | 2. 532 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No. 2, hard winter (Kansas City) .... ${ }^{\text {der }}$ do | 2. 401 | 2. 435 | 2. 384 | 2. 34.3 | 2. 307 | 2. $3 \times 4$ | 2.383 | 2.452 | 2.540 | 2.541 | ${ }_{2}^{2.519}$ | 2.492 | 2. 540 |
| No. 2, red winter (St. Louls) ............ do... | 2. 444 | 2.456 | 2. 336 | 2. 163 | 2. 213 | $2{ }^{25}$ | 2. 492 | 2.488 | 2. 505 | 2.125 | 2. 5.55 | 2. 5.47 | 2. 490 |
| Weighted avg., 6 markets, all grades....-do | 2. 908 | $2.44{ }^{\prime}$ | 2. 421 | 2. 348 | 2.313 | 2.399 | 2.341 | 2.404 | 2. 472 | 2.485 | 2.471 | 2.422 | 2. ${ }^{\text {2. } 492}$ |
| Wheat flour: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production: <br> Flour thous. of sacks ( 100 lb .) | 19,706 | 17,283 | 8. 529 | 17.0.91 | 18.026 | 19,653 | 18,795 | 27,055 | 9.876 | 18.366 | 21, 212 | 8,519 |  |
| Operations, percent of capacity.... | 74.6 | 73.4 | 7.7 | 22. | \% 515 | 76.3 | 84.5 | 88.2 | 844 | 82.1 | 86.4 | 83.0 | 7,920 |
| Offal - .-................... short tons.- | 386,39\% | 538.8686 |  | 812.909 30.98 | 30.403 | 395.893 | 377.944 | 456,496 | 463.217 | 375.5.647 | 429.296 | 376.1000 | ${ }^{76.5}$ |
| Grindings of wheat -........... thous of bu- | 45,860 | 39,955 | 43,049 | 39.987 | 42, 156 | 45,928 | 43, 789 | 49,342 | 40,0.64 | 43.333 | 49,683 | 43,337 | 364.000 |
| Stocks held by mills, end of month thous. of sacks ( 100 lh .).. | 4.839 2.36 .3 |  |  | 4. 1.494 |  |  | 4,712 1,870 |  |  | 4.701 2.328 |  |  | 42,025 |
| Exports <br> Prices, wholesale: | 2,36.3 | 3, 174 | 2, 148 | 1.11\% | 756 | 1,854 | 1,870 | 1,475 | 1,895 | 2.328 | 1,546 | 1,992 |  |
| Spring, short patents (Minneapolis)* <br> dol. per sack (100 lb.). | 6. 238 5.800 | 6. ${ }^{\text {6. }} \mathbf{2} 425$ | 6.144 5.713 | $\begin{aligned} & 6.013 \\ & 50600 \end{aligned}$ | $\text { 6. } 010$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.019 \\ & 5.725 \end{aligned}$ | $5.894$ $5.690$ | 5.885 5.713 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 6. } 138 \\ & 5.850 \end{aligned}$ | 6. 1044 <br> 5. 710 | $\begin{aligned} & 5.935 \\ & 5.600 \end{aligned}$ | 5.865 5.575 | $\begin{aligned} & 5.720 \\ & 5.650 \end{aligned}$ |

$r$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ December 1 estimate. ${ }^{2}$ No quotation.
$\dagger$ Revised series. Data are furnished by the Chicago Board of Trade and represent receipts at 12 interior primary markets; for names of markets and data for January 1948-July 1950, see
note marked " 1 " on D. S-28 of the October 1951 Surver.
othe total includes wheat owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation and stored off farms in its own steel and wooden bins; such data are not included in the breakdown of stocks. *New series. Data prior to February 1951 will be shown later.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1952 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | November | December | January | February | March |

## FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO-Continued

| LIVESTOCK |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cattle and calves: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Slaughter (Federally inspected): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cattle | ${ }_{965}^{447}$ | ${ }_{894}^{406}$ | ${ }_{986}^{414}$ | ${ }_{787}^{406}$ | 408 920 | 1202 | ${ }_{956}^{373}$ | $\begin{array}{r}500 \\ 1140 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | ${ }_{998}^{344}$ | ${ }_{1}^{382}$ | ${ }_{985}^{343}$ | ${ }_{927}^{397}$ |
| Receipts, principal markets | 1,444 | 1,552 | 1, 555 | 1,345 | 1.754 | 2,066 | 2,307 | 2,928 | 2,063 | 1,533 | 1,648 | 1,481 | 1,473 |
| Shipments feeder, to 8 corn-belt States......do. | 131 | 151 | 124 | 111 | 173 | 293 | 515 | 893 | 460 | 200 | 133 | 158 | 143 |
| Prices, wholesale: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Beef steers (Chicago) .--------dol. per 100 lb .- | 35.62 | 35.95 | 35.71 | 35.68 | 35.75 | 36. 39 | 36.99 | 36.75 | 36.29 | 34. 59 | 34.25 | 33.78 | 33.41 |
| Steers, stocker and feeder (Kansas City) do. | 35. 12 | 35. 64 | 34.29 | 32.83 | 31.61 | 32.59 | 31.90 | 31.97 | 31.63 | 30.45 | 31.19 | 32.06 | 31.99 |
| Calves, vealers (Chicago)........------.-do | 36.50 | 38.00 | 37.25 | 38.31 | 37.40 | 36.75 | 36.25 | 37.10 | 36.00 | 36.00 | 36.50 | 37.00 | 38. 50 |
| Hogs: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Slaughter (Federally inspected) thous. of animals.- | 5,117 | 4,989 | 4,952 | 4,700 | 3,826 | 4,236 | 4,398 | 5,651 | 6,531 | 6,912 | 6. 835 | 5,779 | 5,776 |
| Receipts, principal markets...--.-........-do. | 3, 072 | 3,060 | 3,080 | 2,856 | 2,630 | 2,765 | 2,743 | 3,460 | 4,098 | 4, 174 | 4,373 | 3.626 | 3,561 |
| Prices: <br> Wholesale, average, all grades (Chicago) <br> dol. per 100 lb | 21.62 | 21.01 | 20.77 | 21.07 | 20.36 | 20.35 | 19.62 | 20.09 | 18.30 | 17.74 | 17.42 | 17.07 | 16. 56 |
| Hog-corn ratio |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| bu. of corn equal in value to 100 lb . of live hog-- <br> Sheep and lambs: | 13.2 | 12.7 | 12.4 | 13.0 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 11.9 | 12.4 | 11.1 | 10.4 | 10.4 | 10.4 | 10.1 |
| Slaughter (Federally inspected) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| thous of animals- | 738 |  | ${ }_{656}^{657}$ | 811 | 863 | 889 | 827 | 1,084 | 922 | 810 | 1,042 | 990 | 971 |
| Receipts, principal markets-----.-....- do- | 717 93 | 807 157 | 956 258 | 964 164 | 1,076 168 | 1,310 | 1,821 | 2,152 | 1,157 | 946 119 | 1,150 | 971 109 | 988 119 |
| Shipments, feeder, to 8 corm-belt States ... do .... Prices, wholesale: | 93 | 157 | 258 | 164 | 168 | 492 | 703 | 822 | 305 | 119 | 123 | 109 | 119 |
| Lambs, a verage (Chicago) ...... dol. per 100 lb Lambs, feeder, good and choice (Omahn) do- | ${ }_{(1)}^{40.50}$ | $\underset{(1)}{39.25}$ | $35.50$ | ${ }_{\text {(1) }}^{35.00}$ | ${ }_{(1)}^{31.75}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31.50 \\ & 31.34 \end{aligned}$ | 31.25 32.64 | $\begin{aligned} & 31.00 \\ & 32.00 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31.00 \\ & 31.31 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30.75 \\ & 30.50 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\left({ }^{3}\right)}^{30.25}$ | ${ }_{(1)}^{28.00}$ | $\underset{(1)}{29.88}$ |
| meats |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total meats (including lard): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (inspected slaughter) --..-.mil of lb Stocks, cold storage, end of month | 1,537 984 | 1,479 | 1,537 908 | 1,442 | 1,387 | 1,488 | 1,374 550 | 1,668 | 1,841 | $\begin{array}{r}1,866 \\ \hline 966\end{array}$ | 1,977 1,146 | 1,715 | 1, 1,306 |
| Exports.......--- | 66 | 77 | 79 | 81 | 84 | 62 | 56 | 44 | 87 | 108 | ,113 | 115 |  |
| Beef and veal: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 576,081 139,378 | 637,799 117,821 | 595,451 106, 463 | 483,836 96,041 | 556,897 94,900 | 617,158 101,377 | 553,317 102,301 | 648,917 135,560 | 645,256 198,647 | 585,399 234,679 | 656,307 256,247 | $\stackrel{5}{593,420}$ | 557,237 273,363 |
| Exports .-.-.-.---.-.......-.-.---------- do | 467 | 495 | 385 | 348 | 472 | 769 | 2,643 | 892 | 2, 189 | 850 | 660 | 1,006 |  |
| Price, wholesale, beef, fresh. steer carcasses, choice ( $600-700 \mathrm{lbs}$.) (New York) ...........dol, per 1 b - | . 576 | . 578 | . 583 | . 578 | . 576 | . 578 | 594 | 601 | . 599 | 679 | 57 | 62 | 560 |
| Lamb and mutton: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (inspected slanghter) ...thous. of | 36,529 | 32,603 | 31,457 | 35,892 | 38, 061 | 39,369 | 36,652 | 47, 490 | 42, 803 | 37, 915 | 50, 536 | 48,986 | 48,201 |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month.-.--.-. do | 7,727 | 5,435 | 5,862 | 5,235 | 6,211 | 6,407 | 7,227 | 9,767 | 12, 536 | 13,720 | 13,840 | -13,532 | 15,911 |
| ork, incluaghter) inspected | 924, 237 | 908, 712 | 910, 332 | 922, 354 | 791, 554 | 831,556 | 784, 336 | 971,381 | 1,153, 267 | 1, 242, 339 | 1, 269, 791 | 1,072, 252 | 1,050,706 |
| Pork, excluding lard: | 684, 025 | 672, 100 | 665,162 |  | 576,7 | 614, | 579, |  |  | 905, 863 |  |  |  |
| Production (inspected slaughter) --.--...- do | 648,384 | 654,497 | 616, 231 | 572,372 | 496, 171 | 401, 573 | 325, 959 | 276, 255 | 381, 870 | 548,604 | 704,992 | ${ }^{*} 793,870$ | 809,963 |
|  | 5,486 | 3.710 | 4, 488 | 6,113 | 5,851 | 5,833 | 5,753 | 8,899 | 7,484 | 11, 257 | 10, 337 | 7,675 |  |
| Prices, wholesale: | . 591 | . 565 | . 568 | . 574 | . 573 | . 574 | . 568 | . 574 | . 549 | . 544 |  | 527 |  |
|  | . 461 | . 463 | . 474 | . 488 | . 488 | . 544 | . 559 | . 557 | . 460 | . 427 | . 433 | . 424 | 448 |
| Lard: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (inspected slaughter) ... .thous. of lb-- | 175, 502 | 173,137 | 179, 686 | 182, 936 | 157, 111 | 158,700 | 149, 769 | 184, 705 | 221,097 | 246, 363 | 248, 037 | 220,934 | 213,346 |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month. ........do | 78,352 55,519 | 75, 171 | 68,639 68,083 | 68,754 67,886 | 46,820 72,030 | 34,702 48,398 | 28,372 41,753 | 31,344 29,808 | 39,229 70,076 | 53,614 88,194 | - 49,284 | r 53,816 100 1039 | 68, 702 |
| Price, wholesale, refined (Chicago).-.dol per ib. | . 213 | . 203 | -198 | \% . | . 198 | - 198 | . 208 | . 209 | . 180 | . 190 | . 175 | . 175 | 15 |
| POULTRY AND EGGS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Poultry: 5 morks |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts, 5 markets .-........--thous. of lb | 34, 806 | 35, 273 | - 43,097 | 52,380 | 42,360 | 46,157 | 63,264 | 77,471 | 87, 278 | 76,887 | 35, 651 | 35, 067 | 42, 273 |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month-....do .-- | 192, 913 | 147, 203 | 125, 359 | 112,369 | 106, 692 | 121, 493 | 166, 242 | 259, 920 | 309, 943 | 302, 151 | 300, 000 | r 270,397 | 233, 482 |
| Price, wholesale, live fowls (Chicago) \& dol. per lb-- | . 364 | . 377 | . 350 | . 308 | . 289 | . 288 | . 276 | . 261 | . 248 | . 284 | 275 | . 295 | 295 |
|  | 6,340 | 6,318 | 6,156 | 5,270 | 4,711 | 4, 231 | 4,007 | 4,240 | 4,215 | 4,609 | 5,408 | 5,715 | 6,441 |
|  | 2,159 | 2,790 | 3,602 | 2, 652 | 668 | 498 | 468 | 370 | 357 | 429 | 894 | 1,681 | 2,325 |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month: Sheli |  |  |  |  | 2,270 | 1,615 |  | 527 | 230 | 141 | 238 | r942 |  |
|  | 62, 298 | 109, 253 | 162, 659 | 189,980 | 190,818 | 176, 273 | 151,293 | 121, 592 | 95, 143 | 67,200 | 53, 055 | -60,576 | 84, 444 |
| Price, wholesale, extras, large (Chicago) dol. per doz. | . 468 | . 475 | . 478 | . 517 | . 514 | . 595 | . 630 | . 669 | . 664 | . 496 | 398 | . 364 | . 382 |
| miscellaneous food products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Confectionery, manufacturers' sales*...thous. of dol | 80,000 | 68,000 | 65,000 | 59,000 | 54, 385 | 71,824 | 100, 170 | 113,945 | 113,842 | 97,030 | 89,249 | 84, 067 | 78,050 |
|  | 48,483 | 25,526 | 32, 373 | 23,778 | 15,636 | 23,235 | 9, 622 | 6,090 | 15,555 | 16,570 | 32, 640 | 27,023 |  |
| Price, wholesale, Accra (New York) - dol. per Ib | . 384 | . 384 | . 383 | . 383 | . 351 | . 355 | . 341 | . 321 | . 295 | . 326 | . 331 | . 358 | . 384 |
| Coffee: |  | 966 | 1,281 | 837 | 985 | 1,419 | 1,482 | 1,792 | 1,725 | 1,609 | 1,604 | 1,331 |  |
| To United States........---...........do. | 1934 | 655 | , 847 | 572 | 521 |  | ${ }^{962}$ | 1,089 | 1,008 | , 945 | , 871 | 758 | 899 |
| Visible supply, United States $\ddagger$.-.------..- do | 1,020 |  | 754 | 690 | 551 | 591 | 619 | 736 | 562 | 689 | 658 | 955 | 966 |
| lmports $\qquad$ | 2,344 | 1,457 | 1,485 | 1,325 | 1,253 | 1,293 | 1,217 | 1,742 | 1,882 | 2,049 | 1,975 | 2,292 |  |
| de, ${ }_{\text {dol. per lb.- }}$ | . 548 | . 545 | . 544 | . 536 | . 532 | . 536 | . 543 | . 545 | . 543 | . 541 | 550 | . 550 | . 548 |
| Landings, fresh fish, 5 ports.........thous. of lb | 43,321 | 57,916 | 67, 200 | 68,613 | 70,310 | 69,618 | 54, 520 | 50,468 | 38,843 | 25,946 | 23,139 | 29,224 |  |
| Stock, cold storage, end of month .-....-....do..... | 96,367 | 88, 803 | 105,944 | 127, 351 | 146, 891 | 161, 628 | 166,100 | 171,924 | 179, 135 | 168,792 | 148, 113 | 17125,704 | 113,996 |

[^10]
ucts. The figures exclude sales of chocolate coatings and cocoa produced by chocolate manufacturers and sales by manufacturer-retailers with a single business location.
$\ddagger$ For revised data for July 1949-October 1950, see note marked " $\ddagger$ " on p. S-29 of the January 1952 Surver.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1952 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | Novem. ber | December | January | February | March |

## FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO-Continued



LEATHER AND PRODUCTS


| 20,247 | 18,177 | 22,301 | 23, 864 | 30,220 | 30,707 | 26,012 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 218 | 203 | 285 | 195 | 355 | 136 | 78 |
| 222 | 175 | 280 | 325 | 437 | 416 | 191 |
| 2,976 | 3, 230 | 3,616 | 2,755 | 3, 137 | 2, 819 | 1,931 |
| 1,533 | 1,580 | 1,655 | 1,949 | 1,423 | 2,632 | 5, 753 |
| . 775 | . 800 | . 800 | . 800 | . 650 | . 557 | . 486 |
| . 338 | . 330 | .330 | . 330 | . 330 | . 308 | . 323 |
| 904 | 805 | 619 | 574 | 459 | 559 | 492 |
| 2,220 | 1,916 | 1,956 | 1,878 | 1,534 | 1,885 | 1,644 |
| 3,435 | 3, 100 | 2,917 | 2, 620 | 2, 038 | 2,469 | 1,830 |
| 2, 492 | 1,968 | 1,835 | 1,478 | 1,480 | 1,873 | 1,674 |
| 17 | 12 | 56 | 32 | 83 | 7 | 18 |
| 17 | 78 | 14 | 48 | 86 | 10 | 17 |
| 2, 776 | 2,087 | 1,368 | 1, 577 | 1,833 | 2,312 | 1,706 |
|  |  |  | . 880 | 856 | . 776 | . 776 |
|  |  |  | 1. 150 | 1. 022 | . 955 | . 955 |

r Revised. $\quad 1$ December 1 estimate. $\quad{ }^{2}$ Specification changed; earlier data not strictly comparable.
$*$ New series.
Compiled by U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; data prior to February 1951 will be shown later $\mathfrak{f R e v i s i o n s ~ f o r ~} 1950$ are shown in corresponding note in the October 1951 issue of the Surver.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1952 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- | October | November | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decern- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | January | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Febru- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | March |

## LEATHER AND PRODUCTS-Continued

| LEATHER MANUFACTURES <br> Shoes and slippers: $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Production, total .-.-.---------thous. of pairs.- | 47,198 | 39,635 | 38,303 | 37,578 | 32,530 | 43, 234 | 36, 130 | 38,783 | 34, 884 | 32, 227 | 41,306 | 42,518 |  |
| Shoes, sandals, and play shoes, except athletic, total $\qquad$ thous. of pairs | 42,799 | 35,412 | 34, 152 | 33,429 | 28, 465 | 37,532 | 30, 844 | 32,822 | 29,462 | 28, 794 | 38, 290 | 39, 133 |  |
| By types of uppers: $\sigma^{7}$ All leather....................................... | 37,785 | 30,638 | 29, 480 | 28,905 | 25, 020 |  | 26,862 |  |  | 25, 511 |  |  |  |
|  | 4,154 | 4,077 | 3,988 | 3,877 | 2,909 | 3,839 | 3,105 | - 3,372 | 3,200 | 3,283 | -4,596 | 5,052 |  |
| By kinds: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 10,632 | 1,025 | 1,201 | 1,284 | 1,132 | 1, <br> 1,468 | 1,958 | -1,319 | 7,739 | 7,023 1,068 | 1,577 1,263 | 8,541 |  |
|  | 21,718 | 17,807 | 15,934 | 15,844 | 15,057 | 19,862 | 15,580 | 15, 713 | 13,711 | 13,740 | 19,676 | 20,365 |  |
| Misses' and children's.----------.-.- do | 5,654 | 4, 294 | 4, 282 | 4,365 | 3,366 | 4,480 | 3,800 | 4, 321 | 4, 290 | 4,356 | 5,623 | 5,667 |  |
|  | 3,537 | 2,946 | 2,991 | 2,691 | 2,012 | 2,566 | 2, 237 | 2,714 | 2,625 | 2,607 | 3,151 | 3,189 |  |
| Slippers for housewear-.-.-....-.-......-do. | 3,722 | 3,636 | 3,566 | 3,612 | 3,609 | 5,091 | 4, 660 | 5,395 | 4,930 | 3,032 | 2,511 | 2,851 |  |
|  | ${ }^{339}$ | 299 | 255 | 211 | 152 | 198 | 189 | 205 | 180 | 176 | 216 | 233 |  |
| $\qquad$ | 338 401 | ${ }_{338}^{288}$ | 330 307 | 326 247 | 304 197 | 413 289 | 437 283 | 361 229 | 312 359 | 225 302 | 289 219 | ${ }_{321}^{301}$ |  |
| Prices, wholesale, fo. b. factory:* |  |  |  |  | 197 |  |  | 229 | 359 | 302 |  |  |  |
| Men's and boys' oxfords, dress, cattle hide upper, Goodyear welt_-_-....-dol. per pairWomen's oxfords (nurses'), side upper, Good- | 5.655 | 5.655 | 5.577 | 5.550 | 5.467 | ${ }^{15} 5.760$ | 5.760 | 5.623 | 5.586 | 5.523 | 5.523 | 5.523 |  |
| year welt | 5.053 | 5.053 3.967 | 5. 053 | 5.037 | 5. 037 | 5.037 | 5.037 | 4.836 | 4. 711 | 4.678 | 4.678 | 4. 861 |  |
| Women's and misses' pumps, suede split_do...- | 3.967 | 3.967 | 3.967 | 3.967 | 3.967 | 3.933 | 3.933 | 3.933 | 3.933 | 3.890 | 3.801 | 3.767 |  |

LUMBER AND MANUFACTURES

## LUMBER-ALL TYPES

Exports, total sawmill products.............................
Imports, total sawmill products.-......... Imports, total saw mill products-.....-.-..............
 Hardwoods. Softwoods--
Shipments, total Hardwoods. Softwoods.
Stocks, gross (mill and concentration -ards of month, total....................--mil. bd. ftSoftwoods.

## SOFTWOODS

Douglas fir:
Orders, new
Orders, unfiled, end of month
Production

Stocks, gross, mill, end of month
Exports, total sawmill products
Exports, total sawmill products.
Boards, planks,

Flooring, $B$ and better, F. G., $1^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime}, R$. $\mathbf{L}$. ${ }^{\prime}$
Southern pine:
Orders, new
Orders, unfill
Shoduction

Stocks, gross (mill and concentration yards), end
Exports, total sawmill products----------Mil. bd. ft-Sawed timber
Prices, wholesale, composite;
Boards, 2 , composite; '
Flooring, $B$ and better, $F$ dol, per $\mathrm{M}^{\prime}$ bd. ft

Western pine:

 Shipments.

Price, wholesale, Ponderosa, boards, No. 3 com


## SOFTWOOD PLYWOOD

Production. -thous. of sq. ft., $3 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ equivalent


## HARDWOOD FLOORING

Maple, beech, and birch:

Orders, unfilled, end of month
Shipments.

r Revised. 1 Specification changed; earlier data not strictly comparable
$\ddagger$ Revisions for January-October 1950 are a vailable upon request.
 types of uppers. \& Excludes "special category" items
${ }^{*}$ New series. Data are compiled by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; monthly data prior to March 1951 (February 1951 for softwoods) will be shown later

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1952 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septerber | October | November | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | January | February | March |

## LUMBER AND MANUFACTURES—Continued

| HARDWOOD FLOORING-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 81,813 | 68,904 | 65,806 | ${ }^{51,757}$ | ${ }^{65,721}$ |  | 84, 032 | 83,335 | ${ }^{57,156}$ | 49,607 | 77,919 | 87,840 | 80,919 |
| Orders, unfiled, end of month............-do.-.- | 90, 804 | ${ }^{82,647}$ | ${ }^{65,620}$ | ${ }^{53,093}$ | 54, 740 | ${ }^{57,246}$ | 65, 778 | ${ }^{66,613}$ | 54, 985 | 53, 002 | 56,995 | 67, 795 | 76, 931 |
|  | 93,657 90,960 | 87,050 81,866 | 94,499 85,92 | 71, 888 | 71,301 | 83,699 <br> 80,782 | 74,297 75,500 | 88, 8272 | 81,035 73,263 | 64,181 54,554 | 78, 657 73 78 | 73,004 <br> 77,040 <br>  | 75,660 77366 |
|  | 38, 186 | 43,370 | 51,947 | 61,728 | 63,976 | 64, 635 | 63, 432 | 64, 688 | 72,460 | 82, 887 | 86,818 | 82,872 | 81, 168 |

METALS AND MANUFACTURES

| IRON AND STEEL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Foreign trade: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iron and steel products (excl. advanced mfrs.): <br> Exports, total short tons.- | 353, 346 | 299, 794 | 296, 954 | 280, 662 | 287, 245 | 306,310 | 349, 615 | 296, 081 | 344, 232 | 417,589 | 402, 242 | 407,051 |  |
|  | ${ }^{r} 17,829$ | ${ }^{\text {r 21, }} 588$ | ¢ 20,111 | ${ }^{2} 14,456$ | - 21, 829 | -22, 213 | ' 25,455 | r 20, 651 | - 21,533 | r 19, 115 | 21,992 | 16, 247 |  |
|  | 405, 191 | 387, 851 | 378, 358 | 292, 784 | 315,363 | 279, 818 | 255, 268 | 248, 186 | 219, 274 | 257,307 | 235, 157 | 181, 703 |  |
|  | 54,489 | 22, 260 | 19,086 | 14, 102 | 28,993 | 26, 074 | 17,116 | 17, 417 | 24,630 | 22,013 | 15, 169 | 9,285 |  |
| Iron and Steel Scrap |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption, total8....-......thous. of short tons.- | 6,930 | 6,707 | 6, 828 | 6,377 | 5,934 | 6,288 | 6, 023 | 6,574 | 6,268 | 6,141 | 6,549 |  |  |
| Home scrap | 3,457 | 3,331 | 3,370 | 3, 187 | 3,043 | 3,240 | 3,127 | 3,409 | 3,244 | 3,166 | 3,426 |  |  |
| Purchased serap, end of month, total8 Stocks, consumers | 3,473 4,431 | 3,375 4,215 | 3,458 4,154 | 3,190 4,112 | 2,892 4,199 | 3,048 | 2,896 4,437 | 3,165 4,492 | 3,024 | 2,975 4,366 | 3,123 4,356 |  |  |
| Home scrap.. | 1,220 | 1,104 | 1,123 | 1,170 | 1,171 | ],212 | 1,215 | 1,255 | 1,240 | 1,199 | 1,166 |  |  |
|  | 3,211 | 3,111 | 3,031 | 2,941 | 3,028 | 3,215 | 3,222 | 3,237 | 3,183 | 3,168 | 3,190 |  |  |
| Ore |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iron ore: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mine production............ thous. of long tons.- | 3, 525 | 8,795 | 14,362 | 14,932 | 15, 103 | 15, 832 | 14, 764 | 13,900 | 7,052 | 3,682 | 3,704 | 3,605 |  |
|  | 2,453 | 8, 837 | 14,990 | 15,783 | 16,251 | 16,448 | 14,900 | 14,623 | 7,500 | 3,132 | 2,108 | 2,160 |  |
| Stocks, at mines, end of month ---.-....... do | 9,829 | 9,757 | 9, 128 | 8,277 | 7,129 | 6,515 | 6,381 | 5,639 | 5,182 | -5,794 | 7,404 | 8,849 |  |
| Lake Superior district: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipments from upper lake ports...-.....-do. ${ }_{\text {do }}$ | 0 7,372 | 6,211 7,235 | 12,664 7,761 | 13,166 7,499 | 13,574 7,556 | 13,229 7,699 | 12,672 7,473 | 11,089 7,749 | 5,695 7,624 | 791 7,639 | 7 ${ }^{0}$ | 0 7,229 | 8,022 |
| Consumption by furnaces.-.-.-.......-...- do. | 7,372 17,335 | 7,235 15,072 | 7,761 19,772 | 7,499 26,423 | $\begin{array}{r}7,556 \\ 33,142 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 7,699 39,920 | -7,473 | 7,749 50,229 | 7,624 49,099 | 7,639 43,711 | -7,527 | 7,229 29,207 | 8,022 21,451 |
| Stocks, end of month, total........-.-...... do | 17, 14.919 | 13, 258 | 17,696 | 23, 731 | 29,299 | 35, 057 | 39, 504 | 43,425 | 42, 258 | 37,315 | 30,369 | 24, 693 | 18,081 |
| On Lake Erie docks | 2,417 | 1,813 | 2,075 | 2,692 | 3,843 | 4,863 | 5,950 | 6,804 | 6,841 | 6,396 | 5,558 | 4, 514 | 3,369 |
|  | 661 | 741 | 834 | 1,235 | 1,083 | 1,049 | 848 | 1,103 | 747 | 656 | 659 | 624 |  |
| Manganese ore, imports (manganese content) thous. of long tons.- | 81 | 83 | 49 | 85 | 52 | 69 | 71 | 67 | 79 | 65 | 78 | 70 |  |
| Pig Iron and Iron Manufactures |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Castings, gray iron: 8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, unfilled, for sale..... thous. of short tons.- | 2,390 | 2,337 | 2,229 | 2, 162 | 2,208 | 2,145 | 2,055 | 1,983 | 1,934 | 1,847 | 1,801 | 1,766 |  |
| Shipments, total......---...................... do.-.- | 1,440 | 1,363 767 | 1, 397 | 1,309 743 | 1,029 568 | 1,219 698 | 1, 115 | 1,302 | 1,184 | 1, 0383 | 1,199 | 1,155 |  |
| Castings, malleable iron:§ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, unfilled, for sale.......-.-...... short tons | 270,091 | 279,561 | 277, 778 | 258,144 | 203, 017 | 249, 273 | 244,575 | 238,019 | 220,740 | 215, 134 | 202,799 | 193, 061 |  |
|  | 102,173 | 97,921 | 101, 345 | 94,376 | 76, 826 | 90,727 | 82, 276 | 93,884 | 88, 210 | 76.045 | 87, 003 | 82.898 |  |
|  | 60,771 | 58,199 | 61,918 | 57,176 | 45,072 | 57, 164 | 48,568 | 58,251 | 53,682 | 45,543 | 54,988 | 50,129 |  |
| Plo iron: | 6,016 | 5,888 | 6, 173 | 5,978 | 6,070 | 6,063 | 5,890 | 6,197 | 5,911 | 5,977 | 6,040 | 5,785 | 6,300 |
|  | 6, 054 | 5,914 | 6, 184 | 5,989 | 5,955 | 6, 001 | 5,898 | 6,274 | 5,922 | 5,916 | 6,106 |  |  |
| Stocks (consumers' and suppliers'), end of month§ thous. of short tons. | 1,623 | 1,603 | 1,613 | 1,633 | 1,771 | 1,819 | 1,818 | 1,844 | 1,811 | 1,751 | 1,761 |  |  |
| Prices, wholesale: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Composite----.-.---...-.-.- dol. per long ton. | 53.58 | 53.61 | 53.61 | 53.61 | 53.61 | 53.62 | 53.67 | 53.67 | 53.67 | 53.67 | 53.67 | 53.67 | 53.67 |
| Basic (furnace) --............................ | 52.00 | 52.00 | 52.00 | 52. 00 | 52.00 | 52. 00 | 52.00 | 52.00 | 52.00 | 52.00 | 52.00 | 52.00 |  |
| Foundry, No. 2, f. o. b. Neville Island.....do... | 52.50 | 52.50 | 52. 50 | 52.50 | 52.50 | 52. 50 | 52. 50 | 52. 50 | 52. 50 | 52. 50 | 52.50 | 52.50 |  |
| Steel, Crude and Semimanufacturem |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Steel castings: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipments, total....-...-.................short tons.- | 190,365 | 181,908 | 188, 956 | 184,424 | 147,251 | 177,096 | 160. 695 | 189,929 | 176, 728 | 165, 110 | 183,738 | 174,035 |  |
|  | 134, 184 | 129,059 | 130, 826 | 131,219 | 100, 141 | 128, 981 | 116,658 | 139,953 | 131,276 | 123,448 | 139, 488 | 133, 205 |  |
|  | 43,320 | 40,818 | 39,194 | 41,605 | 27, 235 | 41,162 | 34, 693 | 39, 290 | 34, 524 | 32, 733 | 36,650 | 31,317 |  |
| Steel forgings: <br> Orders, unfilled, total $\qquad$ do | 874, 598 | 924, 202 | 11,208,350 | 1,263, 657 | 1,361, 005 | 1, 435, 893 | 1,418,515 | 1,426, 645 | 1,446, 118 | 1,410,646 |  | 1,416,895 |  |
|  | 697, 335 | 736,701 | 1,208,350 | 1,203, 6.5 | 1,31,005 | 1, 35,803 | 1,418,515 | 1, 22, 645 | 1, 44, 118 | 1,410,646 | 1,41,020 | 1,416,885 |  |
|  | 177,263 | 187, 501 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipments, for sale, total --.-.-.......-.....- do | 160, 917 | 153, 947 | 1177, 273 | 170,371 | 147,319 | 157,973 | 149, 736 | 191, 483 | 176,342 | 165, 023 | 190, 774 | 186, 842 |  |
| Drop and upset | 118, 039 | 112,074 | 1117, 775 | 110,979 | 95, 275 | 103, 962 | 97, 326 | 130, 675 | 119,047 | 109,014 | 129,761 | 124, 397 |  |
| Press and open hammer-..-...-...---.-.-. do...- | 42,878 | 41,873 | ${ }^{1} 59,798$ | 59,392 | 52, 044 | 54, 011 | 52, 410 | 60, 808 | 57, 295 | 56,009 | 61, 013 | 62, 445 |  |
| Steel ingots and steel for castings: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production.-.-..---.-...... thous. of short tons-- | 9,071 | 8,841 | 9,094 | 8, 657 | 8,679 | 8,734 | 8,655 | 9,116 | 8,794 | 8,885 | 9,136 | 8,657 | 9, 404 |
| Percent of capacity $\ddagger$ - Prices, whole---- | 102 | 103 | 103 | 101 | 98 | 99 | 101 | 103 | 103 | 101 | 99 | 101 | 102 |
| Composite, finished steel Steel billets, rerolling (producing point) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ( per lb -- | . 0471 | . 0471 | . 0471 | . 0471 | . 0471 | . 0471 | . 0471 | . 0471 | . 0471 | . 0471 | . 0471 | . 0471 | . 0471 |
| dol. per net ton. | 56.00 | 56.00 | 56.00 | 56.00 | 56.00 | 56.00 | 56.00 | 56.00 | 56.00 | 56.00 | 56.00 | 56.00 |  |
| Structural steel (producing point) ....dol. per lb-- | . 0400 | . 0400 | . 0400 | . 0400 | . 0400 | . 0400 | . 0400 | . 0400 | . 0400 | . 0400 | . 0400 | . 0400 |  |
| steel scrap, heavy melting (Pittsburgh) dol. per long ton-- | 45.00 | 45.00 | 45.00 | 45.00 | 45.00 | 45.00 | 45.00 | 44.75 | 44.00 | 44.00 | 44.00 | 44.60 |  |
| Steel, Manufactured Products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Barrels and drums, steel, heavy types: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, unfilled, end of month...-.... thousands.- | 10,614 | 10,660 | 10,451 | 10,735 | 10,066 | 9,076 | 8,535 | 8,036 | 7,294 | 7,830 | 8,126 | 7,570 | 7,737 |
| Shipments | 2, 762 | 2,384 | 2, 605 | 2,632 | 2,366 | 2,781 | 2,322 | 2,511 | 2,147 | 2,176 | 2,085 | 1,961 | 2,008 |
| Stocks, end of month | 48 |  |  | 28 | 31 |  | 24 | 26 | 32 |  | 66 | 59 |  |
| r Revised. $\odot$ Data beginning 1951 have been adjusted in accordance with the revised export sehedule to exclude exports of tinplate, circles, strips, etc.; adjusted data for January and February 1951, 0,139 and 16,812 tons, respectively. <br> ${ }^{1}$ The Bureau of the Census estimated industry totals beginning May 1951 are based on reports from forge shops (shipping 50 tons or more per month) which account for over 95 percent of all forgings produced. For May, shipments by the additional plants increased total shipments 13 percent; for total unfiled orders, the adjusted May figure is increased 27 percent and also includes orders for the manufacturers' own use. <br> 8 Data beginning January 1951 are estimated totals derived from a survey of approximately 1,300 establishments by the Bureau of Mines and the Bureau of the Census. <br> $\ddagger$ For 1952. percent of capacity is calculated on annual capacity as of January 1, 1952, of 108,587,670 tons of steel; 1951 data are based on capacity as of January 1, 1951 , of $104,229,650$ tons. <br> $\sigma^{2}$ Revised to represent quotations per net ton. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1952 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septerm- ber | October | $\begin{gathered} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | January | February | March |

## metals and manufactures-Continued

| IRON AND STEEL-Continued <br> Steel. Manufactured Producte-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cans, metal, shipments (in terms of steel consumed), <br>  | 268, 022 | 276, 145 | ${ }^{308,227}$ | 309, 213 | ${ }^{356}, 274$ | 483, 188 | 417, 378 | 374, 200 | 263, 468 | 235, 107 | 234,372 | 235, 648 |  |
|  | 184,956 | 169,462 | 206, 185 | 218, 700 | 263, 683 | 367, 257 | 306, 610 | 254, 635 | 156, 035 | 140, 325 | 143, 997 | 144, 439 |  |
|  | 103,066 224,124 | 106,683 | 102,042 | -90,513 | $\begin{array}{r}92,591 \\ 318 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 115, 931 | 110, 768 | 119,565 | 107, 433 | 94,782 203,902 | 90,375 195 1980 | -91,209 |  |
| commercial closures, production.-....-....-milions.- | 1,536 | 1,485 | 1,404 | 1,313 | 1,068 | 1,118 | ${ }^{1} 927$ | 1,026 | 22, 820 | 20,774 | 195,976 | 199,445 |  |
| Crowns, production, ............thousand gross.- | 34,006 | 31, 453 | 30,282 | 28,461 | 26, 861 | 33, 638 | 24, 692 | 24,625 | 19,900 | 16,903 | 22,717 | 24,316 |  |
| Steel products, net shipments: Total | 7,105 | 6,635 | 6,839 | 6,646 | 5,989 | 6,756 | 6,207 | 6,844 | 6,509 | 6,411 | 6,589 | 6,358 |  |
| Bars, hot rolled-Carbon and alloy ....... do... | 792 | 736 | 787 | 734 | 689 | 744 | 712 | 785 | 778 | 748 | 797 | 757 |  |
| Reinforcing....-....... do.... | 161 | 141 | 162 | 152 | 151 | 184 | 160 | 170 | 155 | 162 | 168 | 158 |  |
|  | 306 | 272 | ${ }_{2}^{293}$ | 292 | 303 | 322 | 314 | 315 | 283 | 313 | 285 | 268 |  |
|  | 884 | 757 653 | ${ }_{716}^{801}$ | 770 | 681 653 | 785 | 719 | 889 | 784 | 777 | 811 707 | 795 |  |
| Plates | 681 160 | 653 162 | 716 166 | ${ }^{685}$ | ${ }_{146}^{653}$ | 691 | 657 139 | 684 165 | 666 136 | 708 146 | 707 156 | 711 |  |
|  | 1,937 | 1,821 | 1,847 | 1,739 | 1,617 | 1,719 | 1,548 | 1,716 | 1,693 | 1,590 | 1,644 | 1,534 |  |
| Strip-Cold rolled | 189 | 184 | 187 | 180 | , 128 | 191 | 162 | , 184 | , 165 | , 154 | 180 | 158 |  |
| Hot rolled | 238 | 217 | 204 | 173 | 146 | 185 | 185 | 199 | 184 | 180 | 186 | 171 |  |
|  | 452 | 412 | 430 | 409 | 397 | 407 | 386 | 442 | 421 | 409 | 427 | 437 |  |
| Tin plate and terneplate .................. do | 397 | 361 | 396 | 425 | 347 | 430 | 358 | 394 | 327 | 352 | 298 | 359 |  |
| Wire and wire products-.....-.....----- do | 524 | 495 | 613 | 483 | 345 | 492 | 456 | 505 | 479 | 441 | 477 | 448 |  |
| NONFERROUS METALS AND PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A luminum: <br> Production, primary $\qquad$ short tons. | 70,022 | 67,701 | r 67,720 | 67,454 | 72,698 | 73,816 | 69,429 | 72,647 | 72, 246 | 72, 454 | 76,934 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 72,374$ | 77,069 |
| Imports, bauxite ${ }_{\text {Price, wholesale, scrap casting ( } \mathrm{N} . \mathrm{Y} \text { ) }}$ | 222,030 | 223, 503 | 180,141 | 272,903 | 284,318 | 251, 283 | 211,953 | 275, 407 | 229, 563 | 213, 877 | 325, 071 | 212,481 |  |
| , dol. per 1b.. | 1600 | 1723 | . 1725 | 1725 | . 0775 | . 0775 | . 0775 | . 0775 | . 0775 | . 0775 | 0775 | 0775 | . 0775 |
| Aluminum fabricated products, shipments, totalor-.......................................... of lbs. | r 216.5 | -192.1 | 185.5 | 182.3 | 159.8 | 187.6 | 161.7 | 179.4 | 171.5 | 175.2 | 195.6 | 191.2 |  |
|  | '52.2 | 40.2 | 40.5 | 36.0 | 27.4 | 35.5 | 32.5 | 35.2 | 32.4 | 10.9 | 46.4 | 44.8 | 47.2 |
| Wrought products, totalo' ..................-do | ${ }^{+164.3}$ | r 151.9 | 145.0 | 146.4 | 132.4 | 152.0 | 129.2 | 144.1 | 139.2 | 134.3 | 149.1 | 146.3 | 153.6 |
| Plate, sheet, and strip-.-.---....-.-.-do | 101.0 .38 | $\begin{array}{r}94.7 \\ \\ \\ \hline 88\end{array}$ | ${ }_{31.8}^{97}$ |  | ${ }_{3273}$ | 91.5 | 77.5 | 82.5 | 78.8 | 75.5 | 81.3 | 78.7 | 82.9 |
| Brass sheets, wholesale price, mill ...--dol. per lb.- | . 378 |  | . 377 | . 373 | . 373 | . 375 | . 383 | . 383 | . 383 | . 383 |  |  |  |
| Copper: <br> Production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mine production, recoverable copper short tons | 83, 171 | 82,459 | 83,779 | 75,847 | 75, 407 | 67,939 | 68, 989 | 81,014 | 77, 294 | 79, 167 | 77,691 | 72,849 |  |
| Crude (mine or smelter, including custom intake) short tons | 91, 243 | 90, 794 | 96, 541 | 87,103 | 82,577 | 73, 324 | 74, 165 | 87, 896 | 82, 617 | 86, 680 | 83, 192 | -80, 876 | 86,841 |
|  | 112,933 | 103, 494 | 113, 513 | 105, 127 | 93, 258 | 79, 613 | 74, 354 | 104, 148 | 103,614 | 98, 532 | 100, 269 | 95, 979 | 94, 563 |
| Deliveries, refined, domestic.................do. | 116, 793 | 114, 744 | 118, 113 | 114, 103 | 101,095 | 104,938 | 121,879 | 125, 286 | 123,646 | 119,577 | 130, 430 | 104,795 | 112, 625 |
| Stocks, refined, end of month .-...-........do | 55,609 | 52, 800 | 60,896 | 60,912 | ${ }^{68,045}$ | 70, 937 | 62, 093 | 78, 192 | 68, 160 | 71,528 | 60,836 | 59,747 | 58,487 |
| Exports, refined and manufactured.........do | 14,457 | 17,652 | 14.041 | 13, 162 | 13, 535 | 6,714 | 4,971 | 9,864 | 16,488 | 16, 599 | ${ }^{1} 10,598$ | 12, 842 |  |
|  | 36, 062 | 43, 812 | 46,771 | 48,624 | 46, 606 | 58, 969 | 46, 566 | 41, 780 | 39,694 | 36, 023 | 49, 583 | 41, 494 |  |
| Unrefined, including scrap-.------------ do | 20,952 | 24, 047 | 24,892 | 30,602 | 32, 391 | 35, 335 | 27, 551 | ${ }^{18,150}$ | 13,131 | 19, 231 | 16, 677 | 27, 469 |  |
| Refined | 15, 110 | 19, 765 |  |  |  | 23,034 | 19,015 | 23, 630 | 26,563 | 16,792 | 32,906 | 13, 580 |  |
| Price, wholesale, electrolytic (N. Y.)..dol. per lb.- | . 2420 | . 2420 | . 2420 | . 2420 | . 2420 | . 2420 | . 2420 | . 2420 | . 2420 | . 2420 | . 2420 | . 2420 | . 2420 |
| Ore (lead content): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mine production .-.-..............-short tons.- | 36,655 | 33, 122 | 33,706 | 32,312 | 30, 194 | 29,686 | 27,620 | 33, 110 | 32,326 | 33, 499 | 34, 864 | 「34,337 | 33, 573 |
| Receipts by smelters, domestic ore.......do...- | 36,040 | 34, 618 | 33, 198 | 32, 244 | 29,920 | 29, 280 | 27,755 | 31,806 | 28,775 | 27, 273 | 28, 501 | 40, 148 | 41, 251 |
| Refined (primary refineries): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 50, 927 | 42,033 | 40,963 | 40,041 | 44, 404 | 40,252 | 31,654 | 31,164 | 37,084 | 38, 374 | 40,390 | 44,291 | 48,943 39,161 |
| Stocks, end of month ---.-.-.-........--do...- | 27, 259 | 29, 437 | 33, 420 | 33,308 | 33, 504 | 24,997 | 23,640 | 26,742 | 25,871 | 25, 339 | 28,578 | 31, 297 | 41,040 |
| Price, wholesale, pig, desilverized (N. Y.) | . 1700 | . 1700 | . 1700 | . 1700 | 1700 | . 1700 | . 1700 | . 1900 |  |  | 1900 |  |  |
| Imports, total, except mfrs. (lead content) | -14,916 | - 21.628 | -11, 201 | 18,397 | 11,728 | 26, 950 | -13,658 | - 20.707 | .1900 20,009 | .1900 25,762 | .1900 15,397 | -1900 | 1900 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production, pig........................long tons.- | 3,491 | 3,395 | 3,420 | 2,994 | 2,701 | 2,797 | 2,414 | 2,353 | 2,055 | 1,972 | 1,984 | 1,990 |  |
| Consumption, pig .-........................do...- |  | 4,984 | 5, 5 , 295 | 5, 093 | 4,719 | 5, 175 | 4,947 | 5,014 | 4, 595 | 4,397 | 4,879 | 4, 524 |  |
|  | 38, 189 | 36,232 <br> 17 | 35,446 19,906 | 32,091 18, 105 | $\begin{array}{r}31,855 \\ 18,944 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 28,393 16,091 | 27,614 15 1589 | 24,242 12 12 11 | 22,504 10 10 | 19,646 8,556 11,88 | 15,094 4,868 | 13,490 3,810 |  |
| Governments | 18,676 | 17,753 | 15,435 | 18,917 | 18,944 12,749 | 12, 236 | 11,790 | 12,629 11,508 | 11, 1009 | -8,556 | 4,868 10,125 | 3,810 9,567 |  |
| Imports: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ore (tin content) -.-.-.............----.- do | 2,753 | 2,204 | 1,349 | 2,924 |  | 2,430 | 591 | 4,545 | 654 | 1,819 | 144 | 1,472 |  |
| Bars, blocks, pigs, etc | 1. 4546 | 2, 274 1. 4583 | 1.3996 | 1, 888 1. 1805 | 2,321 1. 0600 | 1,172 1.0300 | 1,865 1.0300 | 1,969 1.0300 | 1,188 1.0300 | 1. 1,5900 | 1.0973 | 1.2150 | 1.2150 |
| Zinc: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mine production of recoverable zinc |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Slab zinc: short tons.. | 60, 564 | 56, 257 | 58,779 | 56, 546 | 53, 126 | 54, 364 | 50, 118 | 60,546 | 57, 195 | 57, 269 | 60, 233 | r 59,098 | 60, 765 |
|  | 80, 450 | 77, 862 | 80,430 | 77,679 | 78,955 | 74,035 | 70,623 | 79,432 | 79,376 | 81,769 | 83, 205 |  |  |
| Shipments, total.........................do do. | 80, 462 | 74, 419 | 77, 567 | 79, 299 | 83, 346 | 74, 191 | 64, 632 | 73, 583 | 77,419 | 84,909 | 78, 403 | 77,448 | 85, 575 |
|  | 70, 845 | ${ }^{69,125}$ | 73,093 | 74, 149 | 76,461 | 65,696 | 58,436 | 68, 365 | 70, 084 | 73,694 | 75,039 | 70, 938 | 80, 121 |
| Stocks, end of month w-...-.-.-.-.-. | 11, 105 | 14, 548 | 17, 411 | 15,791 | 11, 400 | 11, 244 | 17, 235 | 23, 084 | 25, 041 | 21, 901 | 26, 703 | 26, 551 | 26,004 |
| Price, wholesale, prime Western (St. Louis) dol. per lb. | 1750 | 1750 | 1750 | 1750 | 1750 | 1750 | 1750 | 1950 | . 1950 | . 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | . 1950 |
| Imports, total (zine content)..........short tons.- | 26,375 | 23,938 | 30, 140 | 42,728 | 34,413 | 32,908 | 19,858 | 17,556 | 21, 537 | 24,061 | 18,739 | 49,225 | . 1950 |
| For smelting, refining, and export.........do. | 3,720 | 2,263 | 2,269 | 2,878 | 3,057 | 4,098 | 2,246 | 2,309 | 5,411 | 6,473 | 2,306 | 4,996 |  |
| For domestic consumption: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ore (zinc content) --.........-.........-- do...-- | 15,292 7,363 | 10,925 10,750 | 13,614 14,257 | 31,617 8,233 | 23,773 7,583 | 23,606 5,204 | $\begin{array}{r} 12,406 \\ 5,206 \end{array}$ | 7,233 8,014 | $\begin{aligned} & 9,134 \\ & 6,992 \end{aligned}$ | 9,863 <br> 7,725 | 11,769 4,664 | 38, 980 |  |
| heating apparatus, except ELECTRIC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Boilers, radiators and convectors, cast iron: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Boilers (round and square): <br> shipments. $\qquad$ thous. of lb.. | 19, 456 | 12,898 | 10, 443 | 12,770 | 11, 461 | 18,748 | 22,129 |  | 19,335 | 11, 168 | 11,318 | 10,211 |  |
| Stocks, end of month.......................do.... | 57,400 | 67, 150 | 80,306 | 86, 777 | 87, 101 | 87, 007 | 82, 630 | 71,374 | 68, 584 | 69,677 | 73, 039 | 77, 267 |  |
| Radiation: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipments ---.-.-.-.-.-------thous. of sq. ft-- | 4,658 | 3. 4.850 | 2,413 | 2,284 8,699 | $\stackrel{2,220}{9024}$ | 3,564 9 | 4,056 <br> 8,690 | ${ }^{4,798}$ | 3,512 | 2,470 | 2,784 8882 | 26 |  |

Stocks, end of month.-.-.....................................
$\underset{\text { rered }}{ } \quad$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Data beginning 1952 are in accordance with the revised export schedule and include certain primary forms of copper manufactures formerly excluded; the value of such exports amounted to about \$1.5 million in Janyary-September 1951 .
of See note in June 1951 survey regarding additional reporting companies beginning February 1951 .

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1952 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | January | February | March |

## METALS AND MANUFACTURES-Continued



## MACHINERY AND APPARATUS

Blowers, fans, and unit heaters, quarterly:
Blowers and fans, new orders....... thous. of dol.
Foundry equipment (new), new orders, $37-39=100$

 Machine tools:
New orders....-.-.-.-......................-1945-47=100.
Mechanical stokers, sales:
Classes 1, 2, and 4 .
Number.
Humps, steam, power, centrifugal and rotary, new

## ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

Batteries (automotive replacement only), shipments Refrigerators, index ....................-. 1936=100 Vacuum cleaners, standard type.......................... Washers $\odot$.

Television sets (incl, combination), production*
Insulating materials and related products: ${ }^{\text {number- }}$ Insulating mater

Laminated fiber products, shipments
Vulcanized fiber: Shipments of vulcanized pret th
teel conduit (rigid) and fittings thous. of dol
short tons.
Motors and generators, quarterly:
New orders, index $-\quad-\quad-1936=100$
Polyphase induction motors, $1-200 \mathrm{hp}: \delta^{7}$
New orders....................................... of dol

New orders....-.-.......-.-. thous. of dol Billings.

| 42,122 | 47,407 | 47,218 | 43, 174 | 28,467 | 31, 113 | 29,819 | 30,543 | 32, 370 | 26,485 | 31, 193 | 28,245 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 56, 894 | 53,729 | 52, 592 | 48,487 | 53, 854 | 48,433 | 48,633 | 44,987 | 35,843 | 38,033 | 40, 256 | 36,789 |  |
| 55, 421 | 46,877 | 41, 984 | 47, 219 | 44,503 | 63, 578 | 75,421 | 92, 698 | 63, 705 | 39,830 | 45, 748 | 37,792 |  |
| 69,485 | 75,071 | 88,512 | 91, 674 | 94,365 | 89, 038 | 83,815 | 71,476 | 71,886 | 76, 102 | 77, 518 | 80,775 |  |
| 318, 455 | 243, 574 | 195, 121 | 147, 757 | 131, 695 | 187, 677 | 206, 276 | 236, 588 | 216, 048 | 168, 114 | 184, 275 | 187, 505 |  |
| 12,714 | 8, 447 | 7,911 | 9, 201 | 6,313 | 10,028 | 11, 741 | 11, 330 | 11,549 | 9, 470 | 9,501 | 9,589 |  |
| 290, 989 | 225, 879 | 178, 490 | 129, 107 | 116,952 | 169, 224 | 184, 815 | 212, 168 | 193, 123 | 150, 727 | 166,669 | 166,687 |  |
| 14, 752 | 9,248 | 8,720 | 9,449 | 8,430 | 8,425 | 9, 720 | 13,090 | 11,376 | 7,867 | 8,105 | 11, 229 |  |
| 311, 433 | 285, 184 | 286, 878 | 286, 533 | 350,491 | 451, 971 | 454, 222 | 575, 615 | 452, 579 | 181, 159 | 145, 268 | 144, 462 |  |
| 62, 291 | 55, 400 | 66, 439 | 69,997 | 77, 824 | 130, 600 | 136, 644 | 179, 021 | 124,696 | 46, 528 | 22,761 | 19,318 |  |
| 159, 485 | 164, 258 | 131, 847 | 141,063 | 158, 146 | 168, 005 | 177, 108 | 241, 322 | 200, 348 | 78,747 | 63,696 | 60, 843 |  |
| 89,657 | 65, 526 | 88, 592 | 75, 473 | 114,521 | 153, 366 | 140, 470 | 155, 272 | 127, 535 | 55, 884 | 58,811 | 64,301 |  |
| 79, 239 | 60,337 | 56, 282 | 61,910 | 55, 045 | 77, 192 | 87, 412 | 105. 689 | 83,667 | 55, 281 | - 50,002 | 48,529 |  |
| 41, 180 | 30,033 | 26, 897 | 28, 232 | 23,500 | 29, 780 | 33,329 | 40, 780 | 36,953 | 26,771 | r 24,306 | 24,017 |  |
| 24, 584 | 19, 616 | 19, 227 | 22, 114 | 21,783 | 30, 630 | 37, 290 | 44, 326 | 34, 766 | 22,565 | r 20,498 | 19, 309 |  |
| 13,475 | 10,688 | 10, 158 | 11,564 | 9,762 | 16,782 | 16,793 | 20,583 | 11,948 | 5,945 | 5,198 | 5,203 |  |
| 265, 122 | 235,355 | 200,599 | 163, 220 | 127, 046 | 153,809 | 160, 433 | 181, 623 | 173, 056 | 146, 263 | 171,337 | 167,335 |  |
| 37,055 |  |  | 37, 314 |  |  | 31,637 |  |  | 29,900 |  |  |  |
| 17,112 |  |  | 14, 583 |  |  | 13,570 |  |  | 16,342 |  |  |  |
| 599.0 | 490.1 | 431.7 | 393.2 | 390.3 | 404. 5 | 346.5 | 372.4 | 305.5 | 230.5 | 404.5 | 200.4 | 310.0 |
| 4,846 | 3,657 | 4,766 | 3,370 | 5,587 | 3,891 | 3,250 | 3,172 | 2, 882 | 2,100 | 2,856 | 1,363 | 2,100 |
| 7,019 | 8,497 | 5, 044 | 6,279 | 5, 284 | 4,850 | 1,821 | 6,374 | 2,519 | 2,873 | 3,379 | 2,418 | 1,809 |
| 590.3 | 516.1 | 483.0 | 558.8 | 490.6 | 488.9 | 380.2 | 403.9 | 330.5 | 376.5 | 347.8 | - 318.8 | p 327.1 |
| 158.9 | 157.7 | 175.1 | 182.8 | 144.7 | 178.9 | 189.8 | 221.3 | 226.0 | 264.7 | 266.6 | r 279.6 | p 293.9 |
| 1,601 | 1, 176 | 974 | 1,327 | 1,391 | 2,825 | 3,001 | 3,189 | 1,998 | 1,095 | 1,327 | 1,145 | 966 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 178 \\ 65,561 \end{array}$ | 177 72,575 | 184 56,624 | 234 78,390 | 191 52,155 | 61, 2385 | 239 60,984 | 289 60,610 | 35,707 | 115 21.284 | 161 43,931 | 115 57,455 | [ $\begin{array}{r}131 \\ 39,165\end{array}$ |
| 7,654 | 7,583 | 6,371 | 6,852 | 8,358 | 5,911 | 6,552 | 6,506 | 5,908 | 5,553 | 5,517 | 6,020 | 5,925 |
| 1,113 | 1,700 | 1,400 | 1,366 | 1,614 | 2,118 | 2,055 | 2,498 | 2,112 | 1,696 | r 1, 55] | + 911 | 725 |
| 330 | 242 | 183 | 154 | ${ }^{+97}$ | ${ }^{1} 97$ | ${ }^{7} 114$ | 113 | 87 | 115 | 233 |  |  |
| 290,242 | 227, 216 | 201, 983 | 194, 548 | 161, 002 | 191, 299 | 210, 086 | 259, 469 | 219, 119 | 230, 263 | 230, 226 | 235, 936 | 230,092 |
| 376, 458 | 298, 797 | 262, 734 | 261, 648 | 143, 436 | 242, 975 | 319, 475 | 304, 131 | 268, 645 | 224, 471 | 218,956 | 261, 512 | 254, 135 |
| 821. 254 | 1,399,962 | 1,417,828 | 1.120,417 | 491,413 | 620,956 | 1, 147, 837 | 92I, 012 | 823, 943 | 977,977 | 632.455 | 759, 453 | 975, 892 |
| 870, 000 | 500, 000 | 405, 000 | 352, 500 | 148, 926 | 146, 705 | 337, 341 | 411, 867 | 415, 332 | 467, 108 | 404,933 | 409, 337 | 510,561 |
| 662 | 626 | 614 | 610 | 494 | 539 | 521 | 559 | 511 | 466 | 548 |  |  |
| 9,279 | 8,911 | 8,583 | 8,626 | 7,136 | 7,230 | 7,389 | 8,032 | 7,513 | 6,833 | 8,115 | 7,830 | 7,796 |
| 4,251 | 5,233 | 4,185 | 5,383 | 4,701 | 5,461 | 4,802 | 5,462 | 4, 711 | 4,170 | 4,836 | 4,484 | 4,216 |
| 2,35. | 2, 287 | 2,237 | 2,155 | 1,847 | 2,129 | 1,711 | 1,804 | 1,523 | 1,232 | 1,646 | 1,618 | 1,565 |
| 28,590 | 27,464 | 27,891 | 27,749 | 23,890 | 25,017 | 25,941 | 26,680 | 26,409 | 23,871 | 25,982 | 25,530 |  |
| 780 |  |  | 696 |  |  | 600 |  |  | 573 |  |  |  |
| 64, 221 |  |  | 56,573 |  |  | 44, 878 |  |  | 44, 189 |  |  |  |
| 40,357 |  |  | 48,166 |  |  | 42, 438 |  |  | 40, 722 |  |  |  |
| 10,666 6,082 |  |  | 12,779 7,680 |  |  | 9,160 5,832 |  |  | 10, 713 |  |  |  |

## PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1952 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem. ber | October | November | December | January | February | March |

## PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS-Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline COAL-Continued \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Bituminous-Continued \\
Consumption on vessels (bunker fuel)
\end{tabular} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline , thous, of short tons- \& 41 \& 90 \& 110 \& 98 \& 93 \& 96 \& 86 \& 104 \& 91 \& 35 \& 19 \& 19 \& \\
\hline Stocks, industrial and retail dealers', end of month, total - .-.......-.-............thous. of short tons.- \& 71, 425 \& 72,081 \& 74,807 \& 76, 992 \& 74, 100 \& 75, 414 \& 76, 245 \& 78,019 \& 77,858 \& 76, 636 \& 75, 423 \& 76, 474 \& 77, 293 \\
\hline  \& 69, 813 \& 70, 550 \& 73, 109 \& 75, 258 \& 72, 248 \& 73, 492 \& 74, 352 \& 76, 080 \& 75,948 \& 74, 886 \& 73, 792 \& 74,967 \& 76,042 \\
\hline  \& 16,751 \& 16,462 \& 16,175 \& 16, 247 \& 14,035 \& 14, 449 \& 14,426 \& 14,953 \& 15, 123 \& 15, 270 \& 14, 827 \& 15,786 \& 16,727 \\
\hline Cement mills....----...-------.......do \& 1,243 \& 1,232 \& 1,266 \& 1,333 \& 1,316 \& 1,339 \& 1,353 \& 1,420 \& 1,508 \& 1,424 \& 1,361 \& 1,342 \& 1,276 \\
\hline Electric-power utilities.-.-.-------...- do \& 26,529 \& 27, 571 \& 29,826 \& 31, 060 \& 31, 635 \& 32,392 \& 33, 098 \& 34, 182 \& 34, 104 \& 33, 398 \& 32,692 \& 32,710 \& 32,724 \\
\hline Railways (class I) -----------------.--- do \& 4,854 \& 4,739 \& 4,567 \& \(\begin{array}{r}\text { 4, } 9199 \\ \hline 195\end{array}\) \& 4,426
1
1 \& \(\begin{array}{r}4,331 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 4, 414 \& 4, 126 \& \({ }^{4,163}\) \& 4, 172 \& 4, 161 \& 4,237 \& 4,299 \\
\hline  \& 1,091 \& 1,143 \& 1,232 \& 1,195 \& 1,168 \& 1,156 \& 1,147 \& 1,155 \& 1,151 \& 1,181 \& 1,213 \& 1,276 \& 1,322 \\
\hline  \& 19,345 \& 19, 403 \& 20,043 \& 20, 424 \& 19,668 \& 19,825 \& 20,083 \& 20, 264 \& 19,899 \& 19,441 \& 19,538 \& 19,616 \& 19,694 \\
\hline  \& 1,612 \& 1,531 \& 1,698 \& 1,734 \& 1,852 \& 1,922 \& 1,893 \& 1,939 \& 1,910 \& 1,750 \& 1,631 \& 1,507 \& 1,251 \\
\hline  \& 3,207 \& 4,740 \& 5,485 \& 5,231 \& 4,824 \& 6, 178 \& 6,104 \& 6,387 \& 5,420 \& 4,478 \& 5,163 \& 3,982 \& \\
\hline Prices:
Retail, composite....-.-.-....-dol. per short ton..- \& 16.97 \& 16.96 \& 16.68 \& 16.65 \& 16.74 \& 16.76 \& 16. 84 \& 17.01 \& 17.03 \& 17.08 \& 17.12 \& 17.13 \& \\
\hline Wholesale: \({ }^{\text {a }}\), \& 5.711 \& 5.729 \& 5.677 \& 5.769 \& 5.658 \& 5.646 \& 5.680 \& 5.697 \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Mrepared sizes, f. o. b. car at minet........do...-- \& 6.942 \& 6.588 \& 6. 583 \& 6. 610 \& 6.533 \& 6. 581 \& 6. 679 \& 6.718 \& 6.756 \& 6.773 \& 6.773 \& 6.769 \& \\
\hline COKE \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Beehive §---...-..............-thous. of short tons.- \& 641 \& 561 \& 608 \& 625 \& 526 \& 616 \& 547 \& 629 \& 619 \& 625 \& 637 \& \({ }^{\text {¢ }} 589\) \& 559 \\
\hline  \& 6, 042 \& 5,911 \& 6, 122 \& 5,943 \& 6, 104 \& 6,152 \& 5,923 \& 6,114 \& 5,882 \& 6,114 \& 6, 168 \& 5,770 \& 6,204 \\
\hline  \& 297 \& 286 \& 335 \& 315 \& 326 \& 319 \& 316 \& 328 \& 335 \& 325 \& 331 \& 310 \& \\
\hline  \& 1,266 \& 1,410 \& 1,445 \& 1,395 \& 1,518 \& 1,626 \& 1,764 \& 1,815 \& 1,758 \& 1,738 \& 1,810 \& 1,765 \& 1,832 \\
\hline  \& 1,134 \& 1,219 \& 1,211 \& 1,135 \& 1,175 \& 1,204 \& 1,298 \& 1,306 \& 1,264 \& 1,295 \& 1,421 \& 1,455 \& 1,530 \\
\hline At merchant plants------------------- do \& 132 \& 191 \& 233 \& 260 \& 343 \& 422 \& 466 \& 509 \& 495 \& 443 \& \& 310 \& 302 \\
\hline Petroleum coke. \& 118 \& 125
59 \& 123
62 \& \({ }^{12}\) \& 99
94 \& 97
122 \& 94
100 \& 82
126 \& 111 \& 109 \& 112 \& 142
86 \& \\
\hline  \& \& \& \& 90 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline dol. per short ton.- \& 14.750 \& 14.750 \& 14.750 \& 14.750 \& 14.750 \& 14.750 \& 14.750 \& 14.750 \& 14. 750 \& 14.750 \& 14.750 \& 14,750 \& 14.750 \\
\hline PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Crude petroleum: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 187,624 \& 183,800 \& 191,268 \& 183, 898 \& 190, \({ }^{1,862}\) \& 193, 200 \& 187,916 \& - 977 , 614 \& 188, 2,049 \& 191, 9650 \& 192,712 \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
1,929 \\
184,654
\end{array}
\] \& \\
\hline Refinery operations.-.-.--percent of capacity-- \& \& \& 94 \& 97 \& \& \({ }^{96}\) \& 97 \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Consumption (runs to stills)......- thous. of bbl.- \& 200, 535 \& 185,488 \& 199, 521 \& 197, 246 \& 200, 322 \& 202, 721 \& 196, 752 \& 199, 826 \& 198, 258 \& 206, 032 \& 205,829 \& 193, 524 \& \\
\hline  \& 233,824 \& 243, 180 \& 248,418 \& 248, 170 \& 250, 847 \& 254, 276 \& 254,900 \& 262.266 \& 261, 100 \& 255, 783 \& 254, 007 \& 255, 900 \& \\
\hline  \& 58,671 \& 63,366 \& 65, 365 \& 65, 536 \& 67, 046 \& 65, 501 \& 64,916 \& 65, 388 \& 65, 297 \& 62,311 \& 62, 436 \& 64,614 \& \\
\hline At tank farms and in pipelines.........do. \& 157, 710 \& 162,444 \& 165, 500 \& 164, 934 \& 166,077 \& 171,074 \& 171,730 \& 179,173 \& 177,982 \& 175,481 \& 173,471 \& 173, 315 \& \\
\hline  \& 17,443 \& 17,370 \& 17,553 \& 17,700 \& 17,724 \& 17,701 \& 18,254 \& 17,705 \& 17,821 \& 17,991 \& 18, 100 \& 17,971 \& \\
\hline  \& 2,640 \& 3,615 \& 1,791 \& 2,342 \& 2,320 \& 2,361 \& 2,199 \& 1,947 \& 1,858 \& 2,147 \& 2,303 \& 2, 211 \& \\
\hline Imports (Oklahoma-Kansas) at wells dol per bbl \& 14,144
2.579 \& 15,081
2.570 \& 16,019
2.570 \& 16,487
2.570 \& 17,612
2.570 \& 15, 232 \& 14,458
2,570 \& 14, 473 \& 13, \({ }^{1850}\) \& 11,953
2 \& 15,909
2 \& 14, 883 \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Refined petroleum products: \\
Fuel oil:
\end{tabular} \& \& \& \& \& 2.510 \& 2.570 \& 2.570 \& 2.570 \& 2.570 \& 2.50 \& 2.58 \& 2.58 \& \\
\hline Production: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Distillate fuel oil....-.-----...- thous. of bbl. \& 41, 129 \& 35, 139 \& 37, 500 \& 37,614 \& 38,067 \& 38,335 \& 38,453 \& 40,159 \& 40,726 \& 44,693 \& 45, 141 \& 44, 314 \& \\
\hline Residual fuel oil -------------------- do. \& 41, 771 \& 36, 908 \& 39, 202 \& 38, 303 \& 39, 516 \& 37, 993 \& 36, 843 \& 37,944 \& 39, 111 \& 40, 693 \& 41, 483 \& 38, 352 \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Domestic demand: \\
Distillate fuel oil. \(\qquad\) do
\end{tabular} \& 45,046 \& 32,185 \& 25, 519 \& 24,132 \& 24, 277 \& 27, 185 \& 27, 271 \& 31,655 \& 47, 221 \& 57, 233 \& 63, 185 \& 54, 489 \& \\
\hline Residual fuel oil.....-----------.-....-- do. \& 53, 568 \& 46, 841 \& 44, 104 \& 42, 153 \& 39, 400 \& 40,454 \& 39,547 \& 45,016 \& 50,982 \& 54,382 \& 56, 246 \& 49, 796 \& \\
\hline Consumption by type of consumer: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Electric-power plants.-.............................. \\
Railways (class I)
\end{tabular} \& 5,527
4,251 \& 4,811
3,889 \& 4,508
3,658 \& 4,544
3,415 \& 4,375
3,338 \& 5,038
3,517 \& 5,072
3,218 \& 5,440
3,486 \& 5,949
3,313 \& 6,295
3,244 \& 6,068
3,032 \& 4,775
2,767 \& 5,222 \\
\hline Vessels (bunker oil) \& 5,846 \& 8,753 \& 6,663 \& 6,177 \& 5,790 \& 6,750 \& 6,250 \& 6,491 \& \({ }_{6,331}^{3,181}\) \& 15, 884 \& 6,906 \& 6,447 \& \\
\hline Stocks, end of month: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 42, 978 \& 44, 736 \& \({ }^{55,} 273\) \& 67, 839 \& 79, 437 \& 87, 432 \& \& 102, 561 \& 94,917 \& 80, 785 \& 66,969 \& \& \\
\hline Residual fuel oil.-...-...-.-.-----........-do. \& 37, 516 \& 36, 910 \& 39,317 \& 41, 566 \& 45,163 \& 47, 243 \& 48, 212 \& 48,415 \& 45,378 \& 42, 063 \& 39, 523 \& 38, 295 \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Exports: \\
Distillate fuel oil \(\qquad\) do
\end{tabular} \& 773 \& 1,361 \& 1,884 \& 1,149 \& \& \& \& \& \& 1,854 \& 1,894 \& \& \\
\hline  \& 1,077 \& 982 \& 2,679 \& 2, 471 \& 3,119 \& 3,005 \& 2,962 \& 2,553 \& 1,962 \& 2,006 \& 1,831 \& 1,847 \& \\
\hline Prices, wholesale: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Distillate (New York Harbor, No. 2 futl) \(\begin{gathered}\text { dol. per gal }\end{gathered}\) \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Residual ( Okla ., No. 6 fuel) -..dol. per bbl. \& 1.750 \& 1.750 \& 1.750 \& 1. 750 \& 1. 750 \& 1.750 \& 1.750 \& 1. 690 \& 1.650 \& 1,650 \& 1.650 \& 1. 500 \& \\
\hline Kerosene: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Production .-.....-.------------ thous. of bbl. \& 12,371 \& 11, 511 \& \& \({ }_{5}^{9,815}\) \& 10, 220 \& 10,506 \& 10,915 \& 11,262 \& 12,083 \& 12, 171 \& 13, 040 \& 10,742 \& \\
\hline Domestic demand - --.................... do \& 11,788 \& 8,678 \& 5,877
20,331 \& 5, 494
24,169 \& 6,490
27,277 \& 6,455 \& 6,640 \& 10,171
33,382 \& 14,960
29
29 \& 16, \(\begin{array}{r}1244 \\ 24\end{array}\) \& - 16,633 \& 14, 608 \& \\
\hline Stocks, end of mont \& 13,657
40 \& 16, 185 \& \& 24,169
388 \& 27, 592 \& 30, \({ }^{3}, 000\) \& 33,106
1,326 \& 33,382
703 \& 29,948

538 \& 24, 387 \& 22,679
752 \& -18, 217 \& <br>
\hline Price, wholesale, bulk lots (New York Harbor) \& 101 \& 101 \& 101 \& 101 \& 101 \& . 101 \& . 101 \& 101 \& . 101 \& 101 \& 101 \& 1 \& <br>

\hline | Lubricants: |
| :--- |
| Production $\qquad$ thous. of bbl | \& 5,108 \& 5,175 \& \& 5,094 \& \& \& \& 5,432 \& 5, 144 \& 5,157 \& 4,963 \& \& <br>

\hline  \& 3,691 \& 3, 550 \& 3, 850 \& 3, 632 \& 3,348 \& 3,592 \& 3, 313 \& 4,090 \& 3,421 \& 3,163 \& + 3 , 381 \& 2,827 \& <br>
\hline Stocks, refinery, end of month..-------.-. do \& 8,209 \& 8,393 \& 8,451 \& 8,444 \& 8,662 \& 8,875 \& 8,866 \& 8,914 \& 9,111 \& 9, 617 \& + 9,856 \& 10,049 \& <br>
\hline  \& 1,533 \& 1,377 \& 1,477 \& 1,387 \& 1,593 \& 1,499 \& 1,527 \& 1,236 \& 1,441 \& 1,429 \& 1,292 \& 1,357 \& <br>
\hline Price, wholesale, bright stock (midcontinent, f.o.b. Tulsa) \& . 290 \& . 290 \& . 290 \& . 290 \& 290 \& . 290 \& . 290 \& . 290 \& . 290 \& . 290 \& . 290 \& . 290 \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

${ }^{5}$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ New basis. Comparable data for December 1951 (thous. bbi.): Distillate fuel, 85,872; residual fuel, 42,955; kerosene, 26,940.
r Revised.
$\dagger$ Revised series. Data formerly shown were quotations on tracks, destination. Figures for 1947-50; will be published later.
§Revisions for 1950 will be shown later. o'Includes stocks of heavy crude in California.
§Excludes "special category" cxports not shown separately for security reasons.

 cover 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks. Januaiy-February 1951 production: Radio sets- $1,265,634 ; 1,396,284 ;$ television sets-650,700; 679.319 .

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1952 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | April | May | June | July | Angust | Septer- ber | October | November | December | January | February | March |

## PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS—Continued

| PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Refined petroleum products-Continued Motor fuel: All tynes: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gasoline and naphtha from crude petro- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| leum-..........-.-.-thous of bbl- | 82,140 | 76, 826 | 85, 691 | 85,417 | 87, 851 | 87,875 | 85,004 | 86,942 | 84, 976 | 88, 800 | 87,446 | ${ }^{82,052}$ |  |
| Natural gasoline and aliied products, -do---- | 17,780 | 16, 708 | 16,646 | 15, 932 | 16, 367 | 16, 977 | 17,069 | 18, 167 | 18, 191 | 18, 941 | 19,058 | 18,070 |  |
| Sales of 1. D. g. for fuel, etc., and transfers of cycle products...........thous. of hhl. | 6, 542 | 6,215 | 5, 526 | 5,195 | 5,575 | 6, 053 | 5,958 | 6,599 | 7,308 | 7.702 | 7,953 | 6, 988 |  |
|  | 7,997 | 7.803 | 8,274 | 7,586 | 7,982 | 88,658 | 8,804 | 9,318 | 8. 917 | 8.838 | 8.459 | 8.113 |  |
| Domestic demand. | 86, 846 | 87, 430 | 100, 188 | 96, 093 | 100, 476 | 101, 206 | 91,803 | 99,945 | 88.702 | 84, 394 | 86,863 | 82,043 |  |
| Stocks, gasoline, end of month: Finished gasoline, total..... |  |  | 123, 830 | 119, 769 | 113,734 | 106, 704 | 106,547 | 101, 837 | 105.117 |  |  |  |  |
| Fit refineries......... | 85, ${ }^{18,969}$ | ${ }_{79,357}$ | ${ }_{73,552}^{12,83}$ | 70,363 | 67, 250 | 61, 120 | 58, 364 | - 561,884 | ${ }_{58,160}$ | 70, 0.51 | 136, 81.054 | 143.980 87.458 |  |
| Unfinished gasoline | 7,991 | 8,687 | 8,431 | 7,826 | 7, 748 | 7,742 | 7, 600 | 6,963 | 6,911 | 7,747 | 8,178 | 8.002 |  |
| Natural gasoline and allied products.. do | 8,109 | 8,522 | 9,079 | 10,043 | 10,0,05 | 9, 883 | 9,578 | 9,003 | 8.379 | 8,186 | 7,896 | 8,385 |  |
|  | 1,945 | 1,846 | 2,239 | 2, 520 | 3,438 | 4,103 | 4,027 | 3,293 | 4, 098 | 3.449 | 2, 5 ¢ 8 | 2,144 |  |
| Prices, gasoline: <br> Wholesale, refinery (Oklahoma) group 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| dole dol. per qal.- | . 104 | . 104 | . 104 | . 104 | . 104 | . 104 | . 104 | . 104 | . 104 | 103 | . 103 | . 103 |  |
| Wholesale, regular grade (N. Y.)*--.-do | . 129 | . 129 | . 129 | . 129 | . 129 | . 129 | . 129 | 129 | . 129 | 129 | 129 | .129 |  |
| Retail, service stations, 50 cities | . 205 | . 203 | . 200 | . 201 | 202 | 202 | 201 | . 203 | 203 | 203 | 200 | 199 | 201 |
| Aroduction, total..............-thous. of hbl_- | 6,113 | 5,523 | 6, 265 | 5,765 | 5,931 | 6,390 | 5,950 | 6,487 | 6. 390 | 6, 555 | 6,409 | 6.137 |  |
| 100-octane and abov | 5,017 | 4,464 | 4,900 | 4,426 | 4, 613 | 5,159 | 4,853 | 4,792 | 5.266 | 5, 435 | 5, 480 | 4, 875 |  |
| Stocks, total. | 8,566 | 8,590 | 8,595 | 8,305 | 8,005 | 7,564 | 7,915 | 7,726 | 7. 726 | 8,277 | 8,399 | 8.503 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks, refinery, end of month............do | 1, 468,000 | 1,572,500 | 1, 546,900 | 1, 459, 300 | 1, 296, 500 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ll} 1,665,600 \\ 1,064,200 \end{array}\right.$ | -947, 800 | 1, 814, 400 | 975, 6 mm | 1, 203, 6000 | 1,331, 500 | 1, 227,300 |  |
| Wax: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production....-.-.-.........-thous. of ib | 140, 840 | 152, 600 | 162,400 | 168, 280 | 179, 200 | 188, 440 | 704,440 197,680 | 100,520 193,200 | 109,080 196,280 | 92,409 202.440 | $\begin{array}{r} 98,280 \\ 194,040 \end{array}$ | 1(4), 240 190,400 |  |
| Asphalt ronfing, total.-......-thous. of squares.- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | - 5,403 | r 4,839 | ${ }^{\text {r 5 }}$, 006 | ${ }^{\text {r 4, }} 739$ | - 4,840 | 5,865 | 5,497 | -6,552 | 143 | 2,485 | 3,516 | 3, 549 | 3, 869 |
| Roll roofing and cap sheet: Smooth-surfaced | r 1,289 | ${ }^{r} 1,062$ | +1,065 | 980 | ${ }^{+} \mathrm{I}, 1018$ | 1,333 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1,196$ | -1,492 |  |  | 928 | 876 | 913 |
|  | ${ }^{r} 1,231$ | ${ }_{\sim}^{r} 1,049$ | -1,086 | $=1,056$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1,145$ | -1,385 | -1,357 | +1,618 | - 1,082 | 656 | 882 | 861 | 888 |
| Shingles, all types.............-............-.-. - do <br>  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}\text { ¢ } 2,688 \\ +135 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $+3,147$ +178 $ז$ |  | ${ }^{+} \mathrm{r}, 443$ | + 2,029 | +1,195 | 1,705 | 1,811 | 2,067 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \text { r1,69 } \\ \hline 1.673\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \text { r } \\ \hline 649 \\ \hline 999\end{array}$ | r \% 150 67,044 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \hline \text { r } \\ \hline 128 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \text { ¢ } \\ 498 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | r 186 $+47,166$ | $\begin{array}{r}r \\ r \\ r 90,202 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | + $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 192 \\ \text { +4, } 742\end{array}$ | r 120 $\cdot 32,602$ | 44, 1641 | [144 | 135 45.957 |
|  | 7,0\% |  |  |  | -4, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 49,70 | +47,103 | -30, 202 | +44, 742 | -32,602 | 44,641 | 46, 644 | 45.957 |

PULP, PAPER, AND PRINTING

| PULPWOOD AND WASTE PAPER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pulpwood: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts - .-....... thous. of cords (128 cu, ft.).- | 2,339 | 1,968 | 2,214 | $\begin{array}{r}2,383 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2, 309 | ${ }_{2}^{2,720}$ | 2,288 | 2, 503 | ${ }^{2,172}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2,213}$ | 2, 699 | '2. 561 | 2,482 |
| Consumption-...-.................................... | 2, 2257 4,419 | 2, 224 4,179 | 2,339 4,050 | 2,258 4,180 | 2,104 4,388 | 2,293 4,819 | 2, 124 4,980 | 2,366 5,118 | 2,305 4,987 | 2,102 5,072 | 2,339 5,445 | 「2, 227 $+5,775$ | 2, 332 5,915 |
| W aste paper: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts..--.---.---.-...............-short tons.. | 904, 918 | 878, 247 | 882, 722 | 847,003 | 722, 774 | 778,627 | 676, 423 | 725, 043 | 644, 616 | 548, 752 | 665, 051 | r 620.775 | 647,081 |
| Consumption | 870, 516 | 850, 183 | 890, 776 | 824, 615 | ${ }^{667,582}$ | 757, 434 | 663, 649 | 724, 715 | 640, 925 | 544, 983 | 657, 518 | $\stackrel{r}{ } \times 332,317$ | 650, 550 |
|  | 450, 186 | 479, 554 | 469, 658 | 490, 788 | 547, 347 | 562, 352 | 576, 931 | 572, 481 | 586,602 | 589, 340 | 593,508 | ${ }^{+} 580,809$ | 576, 038 |
| WOOD PULP |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production: <br> Total, all grades $\qquad$ thous. of short tons.- | r 1,400 | 1,414 | 1,484 | 1,400 | 1,329 | 1,438 | 1,317 | 1,470 | 1,416 | 1,277 | 1.436 | -1,373 |  |
| Bleached sulphate....................short tons.- | ${ }^{\text {r }} 182,647$ | 192, 303 | 198,043 | 188, 582 | 177, 229 | 198, 499 | 171, 930 | 198, 261 | 197, 916 | 167, 475 | 199, 797 | 199, 614 | 211,906 |
| Unbleached sulphate....-..................-do. | ${ }^{\text {r } 549,930}$ | 540, 138 | 567,270 | 538, 139 | 522,335 | 550, 868 | 505,980 | 570, 792 | 548, 166 | 490,399 | 559,914 | ${ }^{\text {r 523,737 }}$ | 552,033 |
| Bleached sulphite | - 203, 733 | 193,598 | 204,644 | 191, 077 | 182, 262 | 206, 044 | 186, 638 | 209, 922 | 205, 199 | 191, 814 | 208, 833 | r 201,035 | 213, 340 |
| Unbleached sulphite.----------------- do | - 66.181 |  | 65,900 40,607 |  | \% 58,5856 | 61, 287 | 61, 177 | 68,807 | 61,363 37 | ${ }_{6}^{62,126}$ | ${ }^{63} 8148$ | ${ }^{59,548}$ | ${ }_{61,776}$ |
|  | 38,611 -216.545 | 38,122 209,937 | - $\begin{array}{r}40,607 \\ 222,535\end{array}$ | 34,908 210,681 | 29,921 197,911 | 38, 777 208,437 | 36,941 194,055 | 39,939 214,370 | 37,957 203,712 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 35, } 526 \\ 192 \\ \text { 19, } \\ \hline 19\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}39,480 \\ 207 \\ \hline 14 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}37,651 \\ 194 \\ 1923 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 39, 041 |
|  | - 67.000 | 98,000 | 106, 000 | 101,000 | -94,500 | 988, 302 | -88,000 | 214, 819 | -83, 192 | 192,799 77 | 207,014 83,501 | 194,723 82,763 | 214,847 86,773 |
| Stocks, own pulp at pulp mills, end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, all grades...........-.---.-.--short tons | -94,453 | 100, 406 | 102, 053 | 110,894 | 111. 130 | 105,430 | 110. 011 | 106. 227 | 102, 792 | 107, 057 | 108, 352 | 113, 520 | 124,073 |
| Bleached sulphate....-...-.-.....------- do | - 12, 616 | 13, 112 | 12, 994 | 15,363 | 11, 830 | 11, 922 | 14, 244 | 13,650 | 14, 142 | 8,718 | 11, 150 | 12,547 | 13, 369 |
| Unhleached sulph | - 7 7,500 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 9, } 499 \\ 2183 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | 10, 171 | 12, 911 | 13,685 | 12,542 | 12, 525 | 12,871 | 12, 413 | 11, 462 | 12, 583 | 14, 339 | 16, 557 |
| Bleached sulphite | - 21,000 11.799 | 21,632 13,144 | 24,583 11,158 | 26,138 10,990 | 27,997 12,210 | 26, 187 11,579 | 27,160 13,054 | 26,290 13,012 | 23, 293 11,480 |  | 26, 472 | 27, 002 | 28,671 |
| Unbleached sulph | 11,799 1,039 | 13, 144 | 11, 158 | 10,990 | 12, 210 | 11, 579 | 13, 054 | 13,012 | 11,480 | 12, 184 | 11, 219 | 10, 100 | 13,407 |
| Soda- | 38,261 | 39,953 | 40, 487 | 10,888 40,841 | 40, 852 | 38,601 | - 37,954 | 14,432 | 34, 888 | 1,816 37,969 | 1, 389 | 1,781 38,912 | -11,039 |
| Exports, all grades, total........-........-....-do | 11, 520 | 19,048 | 24, 282 | 19,489 | 10,711 | 12,007 | 12,794 | 11,046 | 27, 758 | 23,583 | 14,540 | 24, 261 |  |
| Imports, all grades, total...--.--.-.-.-.---.--do | 199,584 | 180, 732 | 228, 620 | 232, 277 | 213,392 | 189, 442 | 164, 897 | 196,712 | 172,963 | 169, 04 | 176, 358 | 161,847 |  |
| Bleached sulphate......-.-.-.-...-........-do. | 36, 395 | 41, 549 | 50, 949 | 51, 391 | 47,001 | 45, 102 | 39, 227 | 47,668 | 42, 268 | 45, 108 | 43, 560 | 47,028 |  |
| Unbleached sulphat | 27, 134 | 22, 080 | 36, 668 | 39, 253 | 31, 179 | 21, 664 | 23, 749 | 22,060 | 17,928 | 18,961 | 21, 858 | 18,854 |  |
|  | 52, 128 | 46, 365 | 52, 594 | 49,634 | 50, 379 | 46, 465 | 42, 862 | 51,003 | 44, 744 | 39,849 | 42,074 | 41, 111 |  |
| Unbleached sulphite------------------.-. do | 47, 625 | 40, 383 | 52, 525 | 57, 787 | 53, 221 | 47, 888 | 35, 741 | 44,078 | 42, 772 | 41, 971 | 47,656 | 37, 294 |  |
| Soda | 3,025 | 3,007 | 2,995 | 2,717 | 2,625 | 2,988 | 2,489 | 2,859 | 2,767 | 2.430 | 2,273 | 2,654 |  |
|  | 32, 183 | 26,451 | 31, 714 | 29,489 | 27,199 | 24, 715 | 19,450 | 27, 202 | 21,973 | 20, 106 | 17,974 | 12, 475 |  |
| PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All paper and paperboard mills: <br> Paper and paperboard production, total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| thous. of short tons.. | r 2,373 | 2,319 | 2,406 | 2, 283 | 1,996 | 2, 207 | 2,018 | 2,220 | 2,049 | 1,847 | 2, 105 | 2,005 | 2,072 |
| Paper (incl. building paper)............... do. | \% 1,147 | 1,101 | 1,148 | 1,105 | 974 | 1,106 | 1,043 | 1,166 | 1,088 | 1,022 | 1,118 | 1,048 | 1. 096 |
|  |  | 1,091 | , 132 | 1,055 | 119 | ${ }_{113}$ | ${ }_{103}$ | 1939 | ${ }_{104} 08$ | ${ }_{82}$ | 892 95 | $\underset{\sim}{89}$ | ${ }_{95}$ |

「Revised.
*New series. Pxcludes "special category" exports not shown separately for security reasons.
Prices are for bulk lots, f. o. b. refineries.
Quotations prior to
1951 will be shown later.
$\ddagger$ Revised data for January 1951 (units as above) are as follows: Asphalt roofing, total, 5,310 ; smonth-surfaced, 1344 ; mineril-surfaced, 1264; shingles, all types, 2703; asphalt sidinus, 205.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1952 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | Novemher | December | Janaary | February | March |

PULP, PAPER, AND PRINTING-Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS-C} <br>
\hline Paper, excl. building paper, newsprint, and paperboard (American Paper and Pulp Association): \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Orders, new--------------.--short tons.- \& 964, 941 \& 905, 445 \& 886, 155 \& 882,150 \& 812,496 \& 854, 043 \& 835,693 \& 942.156 \& 819,334 \& 820, 265 \& $\bigcirc 962,506$ \& - 845,036 \& 859,500 <br>
\hline Orders, unfilled, end of month........... do. \& 984, 495 \& 1, 013, 760 \& 988, 500 \& 988,305 \& 1,025,263 \& 983, 823 \& 982, 593 \& 976. 913 \& 914,463 \& 870,769 \& -914, 567 \& - 907, 542 \& ${ }^{874,086}$ <br>
\hline  \& ${ }_{916,683}^{917}$ \& 875, 512 \& ${ }_{9}^{909,757}$ \& 885, 285 \& 783,778
770 \& 894, 740 \& 851,819 \& 946, 158 \& ${ }_{8}^{896,957}$ \& 861,248 \& ${ }_{+}^{+932,288}$ \&  \& 904, 0000 <br>
\hline Shipments. \& -916, ${ }^{983}$, 423 \& 877,033
293,832 \& 901, 561 \& 886,429
300,270 \& 770,981
312,183 \& 895,659
311,254 \& 837, 409
325,907 \& 947,030
325,035 \& 881,877
340,425 \& 863,959
338,617 \&  \& r 854, 392 \& 889,000 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{12}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{Fine paper:}} \& ${ }^{\text {r 349,916 }}$ \& 364, 621 <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& - 115, 955 \& 111, 500 <br>
\hline Orders, unfilled, end of month........... do \& 140, 035 \& 147, 000 \& 137, 190 \& 130, 810 \& 145, 100 \& 133, 205 \& 132, 655 \& 132,495 \& 110,610 \& 122,703 \& + 141, 965 \& - 136, 386 \& 120, 280 <br>
\hline Production.................................. do. \& 115, 661 \& 113, 501 \& 117,785 \& 117,902 \& 95, 741 \& 116, 500 \& 110, 546 \& 123, 623 \& 122,649 \& 118, 200 \& 126,753 \& ${ }^{+122,133}$ \& 129, 000 <br>
\hline Shipments \& 116, 276 \& 112, 245 \& 117,570 \& 119,902 \& 98, 572 \& 116,652 \& 110,422 \& 121,489 \& 121,972 \& 119,040 \& r 125,513 \& г 118, 198 \& 127, 060 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{Printing paper:}} <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Orders, unfilled, end of month.-.-.-.... . do \& 475, 400 \& 489, 770 \& 482, 155 \& 496, 190 \& 510,150 \& 494, 705 \& 492,795 \& 495, 265 \& 465, 945 \& 447, 761 \& ' 475,000 \& r 474,000 \& 467,000 <br>
\hline  \& 312. 477 \& 296, 203 \& 306. 518 \& 285, 183 \& 254,382 \& 304, 666 \& 286, 834 \& 312, 161 \& 297,894 \& 291,707 \& 315,983 \& r

$r$ \& 303, 000 <br>
\hline Shipments \& 310, 190 \& 297, 185 \& 304, 555 \& 284, 352 \& 254, 294 \& 305, 590 \& 280, 135 \& 317,865 \& 293, 829 \& 292, 939 \& r 310, 450 \& - 290, 550 \& 299, 000 <br>
\hline Stocks, end of month-...-.--.--...-.-do \& 111,975 \& 110, 990 \& 112, 930 \& 113,760 \& 113,845 \& 112,920 \& 119,619 \& 114,915 \& 118,980 \& 117,748 \& - 129,798 \& r 130, 100 \& 134, 000 <br>
\hline Price, wholesale, book paper, "A" grade, English finish, white, f. o. b. mill*.- dol. per 100 lb . \& 12.65 \& 12.65 \& 12.65 \& 12,82 \& 12.82 \& 12.98 \& 13.15 \& 13.15 \& 13.15 \& 13.15 \& 13.15 \& 13.55 \& <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{} <br>
\hline Orders, new
Orders,
unfiled, end of month \& 315, 065 \& 291,940

239,175 \& | 295,860 |
| :--- |
| 236,325 | \& 297,480

228,315 \& 277,783
235,118 \& ${ }^{302,539}$ \& 294, 386 \& 321, 515 \& 313,393 \& 291,794 \& 329, 159 \& - 286, 615 \& 294,000
182000 <br>
\hline Production..-.-......................... do \& 306, 009 \& 285, 683 \& 302, 348 \& 305, 338 \& - 277,523 \& 303, 033 \& 296, 567 \& 232, 340 \& ${ }_{321,882}^{298}$ \& 217,091 \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \text { 129, } \\ 320,285 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \&  \& - 1826,000 <br>
\hline  \& 308,044 \& 287, 582 \& 298, 287 \& 305, 490 \& 270,980 \& 303, 762 \& 292, 113 \& 325, 340 \& 316,025 \& 304,411 \& r 317,727 \& - 289, 54 \& 300,000 <br>
\hline  \& 75, 198 \& 73, 295 \& 78, 005 \& 78,450 \& 84,993 \& 84, 265 \& 88, 720 \& 87,411 \& 93, 520 \& 94, 367 \& r 66, 884 \& ${ }^{\text {r 75, } 654}$ \& 82, 500 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} <br>
\hline Production .-.....................-....- do \& 472, 963 \& 447, 551 \& 485, 723 \& 464,332 \& 452,455 \& 484, 563 \& 431,082 \& 492,475 \& 471,732 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Shipments from mills \& 473, 503 \& 443, 288 \& 486, 340 \& 475, 034 \& 442,966 \& 480,581 \& 427,738 \& 497,410 \& 491,020 \& 461.455 \& 445, 212 \& 441,349 \& ${ }^{453,162}$ <br>
\hline Stocks, At mills, end of month
United States: \& 142,542 \& 146, 805 \& 146, 188 \& 135, 486 \& 144, 975 \& 148, 957 \& 152, 301 \& 147, 366 \& 128,078 \& 101, 910 \& 127, 154 \& 143, 640 \& 166,970 <br>
\hline Consumption by publishers.....-.........do. \& 394, 387 \& 410, 723 \& 403,233 \& 365, 324 \& 333, 440 \& 344, 770 \& 381,437 \& 405, 277 \& 402, 829 \& 387,783 \& 345, 315 \& 348, 630 \& 399,258 <br>
\hline Production. \& 94, 283 \& 89, 136 \& 96, 688 \& 94,331 \& 92, 481 \& 101, 574 \& 90,728 \& 100, 339 \& 95, 847 \& 91, 763 \& 97, 216 \& 94, 759 \& 99,633 <br>
\hline Shipments from mills. \& 92,898 \& 90,988 \& 93, 690 \& 97, 274 \& 90,875 \& 100, 003 \& 92, 487 \& 97,791 \& 99, 301 \& 91,721 \& 95, 046 \& 96,982 \& 98,696 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{Stocks, end of month:} <br>
\hline At mublisher \& 8,811
349,308 \& 322, 750 \& 332,601 \& 358, 294 \& 8,620
393 \& 10,191 \& 8,432 \& 10, \& 7,526 \& 7,568 \& 9,738 \& 7.51 \& , 462 <br>
\hline  \& 349,308
95,893 \& 322,750
95,340 \& 332,601
86,522 \& 358,294
94,331 \& 393,718
106,727 \& 467,052
77,646 \& 439,547

87,037 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
434, 841 <br>
100 <br>
\hline 182 <br>
\hline

 \& 

436,244 <br>
107,144 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 430,431 ${ }_{91} \mathbf{7 6 5}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}460,378 \\ 89 \\ \hline 891\end{array}$ \& ${ }_{99}^{475,502}$ \& 457,617

87,887 <br>
\hline  \& 447, 243 \& 396, 897 \& 439,586 \& 426, 291 \& 417, 120 \& 442, 100 \& 358,866 \& 458, 514 \& 436,930 \& 403,233 \& 385, 574 \& 398,936 \& <br>
\hline Price, roils, contract, delivered to principal ports* dol. per short ton \& 106.75 \& 106.75 \& 106.7 \& 106.75 \& 109.2 \& 111.7 \& 114.2 \& 116.75 \& 116.75 \& 116.75 \& 116.75 \& 116.75 \& <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{| Paperboard (National Paperboard Association): |
| :--- |
| Orders, new -..........-.-.-..........-.-short tons. |} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \& 1,119, 300 \& 1, 019, 300 \& 1,112, 100 \& 962, 700 \& 933,000 \& 932, 200 \& 856,000 \& 961,900 \& 804, 500 \& 798, 300 \& 883, 200 \& 829,300 \& 923,000 <br>
\hline Orders, unfilled, end of month.....-...-...-do \& 704, 900 \& -646, 900 \& 1, 658, 700 \& 548,000 \& 537,600 \& 470, 800 \& 458.200 \& 487, 800 \& 365, 400 \& 3388,700 \& 405,500 \& 355, 200 \& 388, 400 <br>
\hline Production, total \& 1,107, 300 \& 1, 049, 100 \& 1, 128, 200 \& 1, 058, 500 \& 800, 000 \& 1, 002, 200 \& 852, 500 \& 951, 700 \& 866, 300 \& 789,900 \& 835,000 \& 867,800 \& 880, 500 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{Paper products:}} <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Shipping containers, corrugated and solid fiber, shipments...-........-- mil. sq. it. surface area \& 7,965 \& 7,315 \& 7,288 \& 410 \& 5,238 \& 5, 896 \& 5,484 \& 6,027 \& 5,367 \& 5,074 \& 5,550 \& 5,569 \& 5,935 <br>
\hline Folding paper boxes, value: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 879.4 \& 737.7 \& 699.3 \& 613.3 \& 588.1 \& 608.7 \& 470.8 \& 607.6 \& 549.4 \& 490.3 \& 638.3 \& 591.0 \& 622.6 <br>
\hline Shipments.-....-.-.-.-...................do...- \& 851.9 \& 778.4 \& 815.4 \& 755.5 \& 599.3 \& 704.7 \& 631.1 \& 748.9 \& 652.8 \& 532.2 \& 639.9 \& 606.0 \& 638.1 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{PRINTING} <br>
\hline Book publication, total....-...-number of editions... \& 1,130 \& 878 \& 969 \& 1,145 \& 751 \& 638 \& 940 \& 980 \& 1,172 \& 1,083 \& 720 \& 723 \& 1,371 <br>
\hline  \& 861 \& 678 \& 759 \& 879 \& 549 \& 466 \& 743 \& 781 \& 963 \& 872 \& 557 \& 575 \& 1,081 <br>
\hline New editions. .-. .-..-......................-do.- \& 269 \& 200 \& 210 \& 266 \& 202 \& 172 \& 197 \& 199 \& 209 \& 211 \& 163 \& 148 \& 290 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

RUBBER AND RUBBER PRODUCTS

| Natural rubber: RUBBER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 35, 335 | 39,508 | 42,445 | 39, 998 | 35,478 | 36,506 | 36,887 | 37, 407 | 35,03? | 33,256 | 36,776 | r 34.642 |  |
| Stocks, end of month..........-....-.-...-do. | 76,312 | 71,679 | 68, 498 | 68,369 | 67,816 | 67,491 | 56,941 | 63, 501 | 63,689 | 76,569 | 81,627 | -82, 671 | 66, 193 |
| lmports, including latex and guayule e- ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - do. | 63, 166 | 60,912 | 42, 371 | 56,411 | 73,586 | 71, 121 | 61, 200 | 55, 214 | 57,378 | 45, 364 | 83, 283 | 76, 383 |  |
| Price, wholesale, smoked sheets (New York) <br> dol. per lb.. | '. 723 | . 675 | . 660 | . 660 | . 520 | . 520 | . 520 | . 520 | . 520 | . 520 | . 520 | . 505 | . 505 |
| Chemical (synthetic): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 65,286 65,587 | 66, 414 <br> 58,787 <br> 8. | 70,541 65,027 | 74,188 64,718 | 76,250 61,419 | 74,951 67 | 70, 870 | 79,285 68,923 | 73,045 65,403 | 76,958 60.421 | - 75, 214 | r 73,807 <br> $\times 65$ <br> $\times 657$ | 78,166 <br> 69 <br> 9 |
| Stocks, end of month |  | 65, 793 | 70, 266 | -88, 154 | 89, 527 | 96, 382 | -99,889 | 109, 407 | 116, 910 | 129,952 | 137, 785 | - 144,279 | 69,290 150,747 |
|  | 533 | 585 | 617 | 573 | 968 | 777 | 1,008 | 550 | 1,190 | 1,430 | 1,831 | 2,141 |  |
| eclaimed rubber: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production. | 35,094 | 34, 293 | 35, 051 | 33, 509 | 29, 999 | 29,035 | 26, 885 | 29, 611 | 25,453 | 23,677 | 27,755 | ${ }^{\text {\% } 23,883}$ | 22,812 |
| Consumption- | 32, 678 | 32,428 | 34, 148 | 30, 898 | 25,500 | 28,598 | - ${ }_{43,095}$ | 27,744 44,367 | 24, 509 | 22,044 | 26,553 | $\underset{r}{7} 24,518$ | 24, 911 |
| Stocks, end of month .......................do. | 38, 334 | 39, 064 | 39, 098 | 40, 268 | 44, 347 | 43,900 | 43, 095 | 44, 367 | 44, 049 | 45, 082 | 45,067 | - 43, 306 | 41, 284 |
| TIRES AND TUBES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pneumatic casings: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production------------------------. thousands | 6,693 | 6,540 | 7,116 | 7,222 | 6,734 | 7,549 | 7,429 | 7,746 | 7,350 | 6, 419 | 7,872 | 7,463 | 7,786 |
|  | 7,235 | 6, 255 | 6,730 | 7,185 | 6, 602 | 7, 163 | 6,657 | 7,050 | 6,081 | 4,518 | 6. 529 | 6, 184 | 6,134 |
| Original equipment | 3,620 | 2,755 | 2,692 | 2, 603 | 2,361 | 2,813 | 2,519 | 2, 553 | 2,392 | 1,800 | 2,140 | 2,301 | 2,484 |
| Replacement equipm | 3, 493 | 3,412 | 3,911 | 4,439 | 4, 126 | 4, 230 | 3,967 | 4,315 | 3,501 | 2,520 | 4,243 | 3,721 | 3,512 |
| Export | 123 |  | 127 | 143 | 115 | 120 | 171 | 181 | 188 | 198 | 146 | 163 | 137 |
| Stocks, end of month-...---.-.-.------.-.- do | 2, 804 | 3,047 | 3,442 | 3, 512 | 3,586 | 4,033 | 4,767 | 5,514 | 6, 888 | 8,773 | 10,039 | 11,370 | 13,043 |
|  | 120 | 106 | 88 | 118 | 108 | 126 | 147 | 129 | 161 | 210 | 150 | 164 |  |
| Inner tubes: <br> Production-.................................................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 15,497 |
| Shipments | 6,593 | 5,593 | 5,585 | 5,500 | ${ }^{15,072}$ | ${ }^{15,761}$ | ${ }^{15}$ 5,069 | 15,615 | 14,812 | 13,563 | 15,475 | 14,958 | 1 ${ }^{1} 5,034$ |
|  | 4,595 | 4,657 | 5,071 | 5,311 | 15,685 | ${ }^{1} 6,272$ | ${ }^{1} 6,834$ | 17,471 | 18,378 | 110, 116 | 110, 343 | 110,507 | ${ }^{1} 10,900$ |
|  |  |  |  | 63 | 57 |  | 101 | 94 | 121 | 144 | 93 | 125 |  |

${ }^{1}$ Revised. "Includes data for motorcycles.
©Excludes "special category" exports not shown separately for security reasons.
*New series. Compiled by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; monthly data beginning 1947 will be shown later.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1952 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | January | Fehruary | March |

## STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS

| ABRASIVE PRODUCTS <br> Coated abrasive paper and cloth, shipments__reams. <br> PORTLAND CEMENT | 206, 940 | 179, 507 | 191, 138 | 162,002 | 161,093 | 174, 180 | 171, 584 | 195, 139 | 188, 389 | 132, 524 | 159,041 | 162,959 | 174, 155 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Production | 18,708 | 20, 184 | 21,924 | 21, 984 | 22,439 | 22,514 | 22, 269 | 22,797 | - 20,737 | 19,874 | 17,039 | 16,545 | 18,095 |
| Percent of capacity-...-.......-.-.-. | 18.82 - 17.678 | - 20,921 | 96 $\times 24,867$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 99 } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 98 $-24,259$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ + \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 100 $+23,253$ | - 26.134 | 20, 93 $+17,994$ | $\begin{array}{r}85 \\ \hline 11,791\end{array}$ | 73 12,696 | 76 14.362 | 78 15,993 |
| Stocks, finished, end of month--.-.-..........do...- | + 23, 250 | + 22, 511 | ${ }^{\text {r } 19,566}$ | r 16,630 | - 14,812 | r 11,491 | r 10,499 | -7,162 | -9,910 | +17,993 | 22,336 | 24,519 | 15,993 26,621 |
|  | 8,068 | 8,194 | 7,482 | 6,682 | 5,601 | 4,851 | 4,138 | 3, 544 | 3,882 | 4, 711 | -7,056 | -8,987 | 10,723 |
| CLAY PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brick, unglazed: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production.............-thous. of standard brick.-- | 5534,077 | ${ }^{553,468}$ | 605,304 599,905 | 600,516 577,686 | 540, 545 | 603,781 571,081 | 5388, 574 | 591, 281 578.080 | 532, 937 | $\begin{aligned} & 436,552 \\ & 342,901 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 406,229 \\ & 353,812 \end{aligned}$ | 392, 482 |  |
| Price, wholesale, common, composite, f. o. b. plant $\dagger$. $\qquad$ dol. per thous | 27.317 | 27.317 | 27.317 | 27.317 | 27.317 | 27.317 | 27.366 | 27.366 | 27.366 | 27.366 | 27.317 | 27.317 |  |
| Clay sewer pipe, vitrified: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{125,328}^{139,653}$ | 142, ${ }^{1356}$ | 1441, 774 | ${ }_{137,142}^{138,922}$ | 137,727 | 151, 181 | 137,430 135,057 | 158,121 154,034 | 141,154 121,239 | 124,993 82 8,546 | 134,045 86,576 | 127,442 |  |
| Structural tile, unglazed: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| GLASS PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Glass containers: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production.-.....-.-.-.-.-.----thous. of gross.- | 10,987 | 11,075 | 10, 849 | 10,489 | 10,355 | 10, 575 | 9,134 | 9,341 | 7,804 | 7,603 | 8,941 | 8,783 | 9,400 |
| Shipments, domestic, total.-.......................... General-use food: | 10,250 | 9, 883 | 10,390 | 9,847 | 9,372 | 10, 543 | 9,397 | 8,948 | 7,714 | 7,568 | 8,485 | 8,053 | 9,005 |
| Narrow-neek food---.-.-.-.-.-.-. do...- | 1,116 | 1,067 | 999 | 908 | 738 | 1,125 | 1,432 | 1,072 | 632 | 674 | 783 | 859 | 881 |
| Wide-mouth food (incl. packers tumblers, jelly glasses, and fruit jars) ._thous. of gross. Beverage (returnable and nonreturnable) | 2,472 | 2,332 | 2,666 | 2,410 | 2,416 | 2,782 | 2,281 | 2,426 | 2,122 | 1,885 | 2,498 | 2,123 | 2,400 |
| Beverage (heturn of gross.- | 447 | 617 | 803 | 969 | 858 | ${ }^{602}$ | 332 | 297 | 319 | 532 | 525 | 503 |  |
|  | 978 | 1,190 | 1,468 | 1,786 | 1,848 | 2,279 | 1,344 | 746 | 840 | 873 | 841 | 874 | 806 |
|  | 1,302 2,740 | 2, ${ }_{289}^{1031}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1880 \\ 2,426 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 183 1,965 | $\begin{array}{r}146 \\ 1,805 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | , 805 | 1,171 | 1,328 | 1,097 | 906 | 741 | 840 | 979 |
| Chemical, household and industrial-...-. do | ${ }_{883}$ | , 823 | 2, 878 | , 823 | , 695 | ${ }^{1} \mathbf{7 2 2}$ | 1,782 | 1,985 | 1,810 | $\begin{array}{r}1,795 \\ \hline 572\end{array}$ | 2,161 | 1,962 | 2, 272 |
|  | 313 | 235 | 271 | 255 | 266 | 326 | 338 | 312 | 260 | 330 | 258 | 199 | ${ }_{228}$ |
| Stocks, end of month.....-.-...............-- - | 8,091 | 9, 293 | 9,426 | 9,714 | 10,375 | 10, 102 | 9, 839 | 9,884 | 9,710 | 9,453 | 9,635 | 10,093 | 10, 216 |
| Other glassware, machine-made: Tumblers: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 7,570 | 7,534 | 7,292 | 6, 384 | 5,560 | 5,807 | 4,656 | 4,966 | 3,889 | 3,800 | 4,883 | 5, 136 | 6,589 |
| Shipments.--.----.-.----------------- do---- | 7,156 | 6,851 | 6,760 | 5,737 | 5,733 | 5,331 | 4,387 | 5,414 | 4,645 | 3,352 | 4,473 | 5,514 | 5,061 |
|  | 10,340 | 10,033 | 11,381 | 11,974 | 11,769 | 12, 256 | 12,556 | 11,978 | 11,228 | 11, 579 | 11, 837 | 9, 889 | 10,241 |
| Table, kitchen, and househora thous. of dozens. | 3,998 | 3,439 | 3,408 | 2,682 | 2,766 | 3,506 | 2,892 | 3,459 | 3,368 | 2,589 | 3,005 | 3,857 |  |
| GYPSUM AND PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crude gypsum, quarterly total: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Imports............------.- thous. of short tons-- | 613 |  |  | 664 |  |  | 1,171 |  |  | 859 |  |  |  |
|  | 2,838 |  |  | 2,305 |  |  | 1,977 |  |  | , 6827 |  |  |  |
| Gypsum products sold or used, quarterly total: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 660,470 |  |  | 656,070 |  |  | 588, 584 |  |  | 636, 366 |  |  |  |
| Calcined: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 512, 238 |  |  | 591,646 |  |  | 590, 559 |  |  | 471,072 |  |  |  |
| Keene's cement -...---.---.........-do. | 14,328 |  |  | 15, 053 |  |  | 13,711 |  |  | 10.648 |  |  |  |
|  | 137, 878 |  |  | 154,610 |  |  | 169,219 |  |  | 146, 036 |  |  |  |
|  | 710,197 1002 |  |  |  |  |  | 704, 9,383 |  |  | 602,500 7,763 |  |  |  |
| Waliboard ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - | 849,933 |  |  | 877, 893 |  |  | 855, 222 |  |  | 776,854 |  |  |  |
| Industrial plasters------------1.---short tons.- | 76, 976 |  |  | 71, 181 |  |  | 68, 612 |  |  | 71,377 |  |  |  |

TEXTILE PRODUCTS


| 14,617 | 11,875 | 10,983 | 11,453 | 9,259 | 12,929 | 12,605 | 14, 374 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 25, 780 | 27,048 | 29,008 | 30, 208 | 30,332 | 30,073 | 29,330 | 28, 573 |
| 19,908 |  |  |  | 224 | 2,014 | 5,468 | 10, 022 |
| $\begin{gathered} 110,012 \\ 903,041 \end{gathered}$ | 985, 227 | 832, 561 | 817, 154 | 768, 072 | 754,119 | 722,004 | 905, 062 |
| 6,461 | 5,008 | 3, 822 | 2,958 | 2, 278 | 16, 198 | 15, 125 | 13,646 |
| 6, 349 | 4.906 | 3,716 | 2,848 | 2, 166 | 16,090 | 15, 022 | 13, 550 |
| 480 | 227 | 108 | 125 | 134 | 13,652 | 10,734 | 6, 840 |
| 3,554 | 2, 403 | 1,586 | 1,034 | 719 | 1,438 | 3,289 | 5,514 |
| 2,315 | 2,276 | 2,022 | 1,690 | 1,313 | 1,000 | 999 | 1,196 |
| 112 | 102 | 106 | 110 | 112 | 108 | 103 | 96 |

Revised. $\dagger$ Revised series. Data beginning 1947 will be shown later. 1 Total ginnings of 1950 crop. 3 Total ginnings of 1951 crop.
Data for April, July, and October 1951 and January 1952 cover 5 -week periods and for other months, 4 weeks; stocks data are for end of period covered.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1952 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | November | Decem- <br> ber | January | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Febru- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | March |

## TEXTILE PRODUCTS-Continued



## COTTON MANUFACTURES

Cotton cloth:
Cotton broad-woven goods over 12 inches in width production, quarterlyot.-. mil. of linear yards Exports
Imports
Mices, wholesale: Denim, 28-inch* Print cloth, 39 -inch, $68 \times 72^{*}-$ cents per yd Sheeting, in gray, 40 -inch, $48 \times 44-48^{*}$-.... do22/1, carded, white, cones................. dol. per lb.

Spindle activity (cotton system spindles): Active spindles, last working day, total - thousConsuming 100 percent cotton-........................
spindle hours operated, all fibers, total. mil. of Average per working day....
Consuming 100 percent cotton
Operations as percent of capacity

## RAYON AND MANUFACTURES AND SILK

Rayon yarn and staple fiber:
Consumption:
Filament yarn $\qquad$ .mil. of lb_


Yarn, viscose, 150 denier, filament, f. o. b. shipping point*
Staple fiber, viscose, 114 denier-.................................... Rayon broad-woven goods, production, quarterlyo ${ }^{-1}$ Silk, raw:

Imports
$87 \%$ (AA), f. o. b. warehouse $9 . . .-d o l$. per Ib.

## WOOL

Consumption (scoured basis) :
Apparel class.....-.----........................... of 1 b .

Raw, territory, $64 \mathrm{~s}, 70 \mathrm{~s}, 80 \mathrm{~s}$, scoured __ dol. per lb_ Raw, bright fleece, $56 \mathrm{~s}, 58 \mathrm{~s}$, greasy, 47 percent
 Australian, 64s, 70s, good topmaking, scoured, in

## WOOL MANUFACTURES

Machinery activity (weekly average):§
Looms: $\odot$
Woolen
and worsted
Pile and Jacquard..-tbous. of active hours. Broad. Narrow-......
Carpet and rug: Broad.
Spinning spindles: Woolen-
Worsted combs
Wool yarn:
Production, total $\xi \oplus$ Knitting Carpet and others
Price, wholesale worsted yarn (Bradford machine knitting system) $2 / 20$ s* $^{*}$..dol. per lb_


## TEXTILE PRODUCTS-Continued



| 95,702 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 81,737 |  |  |
| 9,517 |  |  |
| 72,220 |  |  |
| 38,025 |  |  |
| 34, 195 |  |  |
| 13,965 |  |  |
| 4,781 |  |  |
| 9,184 |  |  |
| 3,514 | (1) | 3.302 |





TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT

| AIRCRAFT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Civil aireraft, shipments...............-....number-- | 272 | 247 | 248 | 216 | 207 | 171 | 184 | 124 | 162 | 52 | 224 | 227 |  |
|  | 87 | 68 | 103 | 66 | 103 | 48 | 62 | 49 | 62 | 69 | 42 | 212 |  |
| MOTOR VEHICLES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Factory sales, total........--...............-number | 755, 022 | 639, 272 | 652, 727 | 617,685 | 492,316 | 549, 708 | 476, 002 | 526, 447 | 450, 416 | 380, 650 | 375, 410 | * 435, 216 | 482, 973 |
|  | 829 | 819 | 742 | 838 | 665 | 783 | 743 | 1, 174 | 833 | 845 | 778 | 625 | 569 |
|  | 792 | ${ }^{703} 764$ | -702 | ${ }^{482} 73$ | - ${ }^{631}{ }^{630}$ | 778 | 660 | 1, 108 | 710 | 746 | 755 | 525 | 499 |
|  | 617,399 | 503, 038 | 511, 938 | 482,029 | 381,407 | 426, 932 | 365, 906 | 414, 533 | 356, 500 | 292, 799 | 273, 572 | 333,885 | 373, 231 |
|  | 588, 435 | 475, 316 | 482, 263 | 457, 293 | 359.276 | 404, 590 | 350, 246 | 401, 392 | 346,048 | 284,323 | 258, 457 | - 315,499 | 352, 645 |
|  | 136, 794 | 135, 415 | 140, 047 | 134,818 | 110,244 | 121,993 | 109, 353 | 110, 740 | 93, 083 | 87, 006 | 101, 060 | r 100, 706 | 109, 173 |
|  | 118, 235 | 117, 483 | 121, 461 | 115,079 | 91,517 | 99, 007 | 90, 445 | 92, 275 | 75,653 | 70,834 | 85, 194 | - 84, 670 | 92, 033 |
|  | 42, 668 | 43,436 25,461 | 43,337 24,352 | 38,978 | 39,272 <br> 21,148 | 40,364 19,638 | 39,401 | 26,262 | 34, 857 | 30,477 | 222,121 | 230,914 |  |
|  | 23,115 10,553 | 25,461 17,975 | 24,352 18,985 | 22,567 16,411 | 21, 148 18,124 | 19, 6 20, 726 | 18,986 20,415 | 11,777 14,485 | 14,270 20 | 10, 273 | 2 29,226 | 214,272 |  |
|  | 19,553 | 17,975 | 18,985 | 16,411 | 18, 124 | 20, 726 | 20,415 | 14,485 | 20,587 | 20,204 | ${ }^{2} 12,895$ | ${ }^{2} 16,642$ |  |
| Truck trailers, production, total...............do. | 7,102 | 6,351 | 6,861 | 5,591 | 4,648 | 4,763 | 4,598 | 5, 605 | 4,704 | 4,634 | 5,013 | 4,655 | 5,137 |
| Complete trailers...-- --.........-----...-. ${ }^{\text {do. }}$ | 6,809 | 5,999 | 6, 529 | 5,330 | 4,416 | 4,475 | 4,344 | 5, 304 | 4,441 | 4,366 | 4,657 | 4,416 | 4,746 |
|  | 3, 950 | 3, 459 | 3,613 | 2, 685 | 1,984 | 1,697 | 1,599 | 2, 251 | 1, 853 | 1,859 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1,950$ | 1,873 | 1,994 |
|  | 2,859 | 2, 540 | 2,916 | 2, 645 | 2, 4332 | 2,778 | 2,745 | 3, 053 | 2,588 | 2,507 | ${ }^{\text {r 2, }} 707$ | 2,543 | 2, 752 |
| Trailer chassis.-....-----...---.-..............do. | 293 | 352 | 332 | 261 | 232 | 288 | 254 | 301 | 263 | 268 | 313 | 219 | $3 ¢ 4$ |
| Registrations: |  | 467, 313 |  | 454,665 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New passenger cars | 512, 898 | 484,961 | 470,446 90,627 | 484, 87,461 | 406,383 84,021 | 424,422 87,646 | 406,217 84,814 | 373,162 92,281 | 332,099 76,517 | 310, 084 | 301, 379 | ${ }^{+} \mathbf{2 9 5}, 479$ | 322, 857 |
| RAILWAY EQUIPMENT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A merican Railway Car Institute: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipments: Freight cars, total number | 7,011 | 8,274 | 9, 774 | 9,644 | 5,290 | 7,183 | 8,578 | 10,129 | 9,845 |  |  |  |  |
| Freight cars, total - .-.-...-. | 4,966 | 5,781 | 7,198 | 7, 185 | 4,014 | 5,156 | 5,755 | 6,794 | 6,336 | 5,690 | 8,082 | 7, 5 , 494 | 8,161 5,840 |
| Domestic......................----. - .- | 4,966 | 5,781 | 7,198 | 7,185 | 4,014 | 5,156 | 5,755 | 6,777 | 6, 315 | 5,678 | 6,082 | 5,494 | 5,838 |
| Railroad shops, domestic-........... do. | 2,045 | 2,493 | 2,576 | 2. 459 | 1,276 | 2,027 | 2, 823 | 3,335 | 3,509 | 2,780 | 2,561 | 1,864 | 2,321 |
| Passenger cars, total........--.-.-..... do...- | 26 | 29 | ${ }_{2}^{23}$ | 38 | 19 | 14 | 25 | -22 | 45 | 25 | - 8 | 21 | 2, 4 |
| Equipment manufacturers, total... . . do..-- | 14 | 17 | 17 | 34 | 19 | 14 | 25 | 「22 | 45 | 25 | 8 | 21 | 4 |
|  | 7 | 8 | 6 | 13 | 10 | 2 | 16 | -18 | 18 | 14 | 8 | 10 | 4 |
| Railroad shops, domestic.-.-.--------.- do | 12 | 12 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Association of American Railroads: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Freight cars (class 1), end of mont h: \% <br> Number owned.-..........................thousands. | 1,722 | 1,727 | 1,731 | 1,736 | 1,736 | 1,737 | 1,741 | 1,743 | 1,748 | 1,752 | 1,755 | 1,758 | 1,761 |
| Tndergoing or awaiting classified repairs thousands.. | 82 | 87 | 89 | 90 | 96 | 91 | 92 | 87 | 84 | 90 | 87 | 87 | 89 |
| Percent of total ownership ................. | 4.8 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.1 |
| Orders, unfiled.....-........................... | 137, 349 | 138,319 | 134, 348 | 128,540 | 125, 846 | 121,359 | 118,073 | 113, 394 | 110,325 | 104,831 | 98,566 | 93,605 | 91,056 |
| Equipment manufacturers...-..- --..- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ - | 98,625 | 94,837 43,482 | 91, 775 | 86,935 | 84, 858 | 81, 623 | 80,522 | 76,530 | 70, 914 | 67,973 | 63, 482 | 60, 107 | 58, 234 |
| Railroad shops --...-.-.....-.-.-.-.- do. | 38, 724 | 43,482 | 42,573 | 41. 605 | 40,988 | 39, 736 | 37, 551 | 36,864 | 39,411 | 36,858 | 35, 084 | 33, 498 | 32, 822 |
| Locomotives (class I), end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Steam, undergoing or awaiting classified repairs | 3,317 | 3,290 | 3,077 | 3,003 | 3,048 | 3,091 | 3,180 | 3,009 | 2,901 | 2, 718 |  |  |  |
| Percent of total on line . .-. - .-. .-. .-....... | 13.6 | 13.3 | 12.7 | 12.6 | 13.0 | 13.3 | 13.9 | 13.5 | 13.3 | 2, 12.8 | 2,643 12.7 | 2,701 | 2,480 |
| Orders, unfilled: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Steam locomotives, total ....---- number -- | 20 | 18 | 16 | 14 | 12 | 10 | 23 | 21 | 20 | 19 | 18 | 17 | 16 |
| Equipment manufacturers............do....- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Railroad shops .--------.-............ do. | 21 | 18 | 16 | 14 | 12 | 10 | 23 | 21 | 20 | 19 | 18 | 17 | 16 |
| Other locomotives, total.................. do | 1, 863 | 1,737 | 1, 823 | 1,660 | 1,590 | 1,547 | 1,804 | 1,721 | 1,789 | 1,720 | 1,594 | 1,573 | 1,441 |
| Equipment manufacturers.....-....... do. | 1, 863 | 1,737 | 1, 823 | 1. 660 | 1,590 | 1,547 | 1,804 | 1,721 | 1,789 | 1,720 | 1,594 | 1,573 | 1,441 |
|  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | , |  | , | 0 | 1,5 | 1, 0 |
| Exports of locomotives, total .-...-.-.-.-. . do. | 34 | 52 | 34 | 39 | 48 | 63 | 50 | 60 | 65 | 37 | ${ }^{3} 73$ | 37 |  |
|  | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 |  |  |  |
|  | 34 | 51 | 33 | 38 | 48 | 63 | 49 | 59 | 62 | 36 |  |  |  |
| INDUSTRIAL ELECTRIC TRUCKS AND |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipments, total..................................... | 595 | 397 | 464 | 604 | 538 | 591 | 447 | 587 | 728 | 673 | 658 | 681 | 702 |
|  | 519 | 354 | 420 | 519 | 484 | 529 | 385 | 545 | 652 | 581 | 607 | 611 | 646 |
|  | 76 | 43 | 44 | 85 | 54 | 62 | 62 | 42 | 76 | 92 | 51 | 70 | 56 |
| ${ }^{r}$ Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ No quotation. ${ }^{2}$ Data beginning January 1952 exclude all military exports. <br> ${ }^{3}$ Beginning 1952, detailed statistics are not available. <br> $\dagger$ Revised series. Beginning with data for 1951 , the Bureau of the Census reports for woolen and worsted woven fabrics refer to goods which are principally wool by weight (i. e., exclude fabrics containing $25-49.9$ percent wool previously included). <br> \$Excludes "special category" exports not shown separately for security reasons. <br> \$Not including railroad-owned pivate refrigerator cars. <br> ${ }^{*}$ New series. Compiled by U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. More complete specifications are: Worsted suitiug, women's and children's gabardine, $1012-$ 1212 oz/yd.; monthly data for 1950 will be shown later. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



Pazes marked S

## Fish oils and fish <br> Flaxseed <br> Flour，wheat

 25， 2925
31,32

Footwear al estate

榞
reight cars（equipment）
22， 23
Foreign trade，indexes，shipping weight，value
by regions，countries，economic classes，and
commodity groups
－5，21，
Fruits and vegetables．－．－．．．．－．－．－．－．
Fuel equipment and heating apparatus
Fuel oil
Fuels
Furnaces


路

## Labor force ．．．．－． Lamb and mutton

Lard
Leather and products．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－． $2,-1,12,14,30,31$ Linestock


Looms，woolen，activi－1．－
Lubricants．
$2,5,11,12,13,14,31,32$

## Machine activity，cotton，wool．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 39

Machine tools＿－．．．－－，－1，－1，－11，12，13，14，13，21， 34
Magazine advertising

Manufacturing production indexes－－1．－12，3 Meats and meat packing，－11－12，13，14，15，12，32， 23 Metals－
Milkan
Minerals
Mortgage loans
Motor fuel－．－．
$2,3,13,14,15$
$\cdots,-15,16$
Motors，electrical．
3，5，8，9， 40
National income and product
Newspaper advertising．
8
22,37
19,20
Newsprint－－1 Sork Stock
19， 20
Oats
Oil b
$-5,254$
$-\quad 26$
Oils and fats
Operating businesses and business turn－over－
Orders，new and unfilled，manufecturers＊－．．．
Paint and paint materials．
$2, \overline{3}, \overline{6}, \overline{11}, 12,14,36,36$
Paper products
Passports issued
Payrolls，indexes
Personal consumption expenditures
Personal income
Petroleum and products， $3,4,5,11,12,13,14,15,21,22,35,36$
Plant and equipment expenditures
Plastics and resin materils
Plastics and resin materials，synthetic
Plywood
Popula
Postal business
Postal savings

Prices（see also individual commodities）： Consumers＇price index－1．．．．．
Received and paid by farmers Retail price indexes Wholesale price indexes．

## Printing

$\overline{2}, \overline{3}, 4,-1 \overline{1}, 15,37$
Profits，corporation－．．．$\overline{1}, \overline{5} 1,1 \overline{3}, 14, \overline{15}, \overline{17}, \overline{18}, 19,{ }_{20}^{18}$

Pullman Company
Pulpwood．


## Radio advertising

Railways，operations，equipment，fnancial sta－
$11,12,13,14,15,17,18,19,20,-2 \overline{2}, 23,40$
Railways，street（see Street railways，etc．）．
Rayon and rayon manufactures．
2，6， 39
Real estate
Receipts，United States Government
Reconstruction Finance Corporation，loans
Rerrigerators－－
partme，all retail stores，chain stores，de－
eral merchandise．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． $4,3,9,10$
Roofing and siding，asphal
10
36
34
Rosin and turpentine－
Rubber，natural，synthetic，and reclaimed， 22,37
Rubber industry，production index，sales，in－ ventories，employment，payrolls，hours，
earnings＿＿
Rye
$2,3,4,12,14,28$
Saving，personal
Savings deposits
Service industries
Sewer pipe，clay
Sheep and lambs
Shipbuilding
Shoes－
$\overline{2,5,8,9,12,14,13,14}$
Shortenings
Silk，imports，prices
$6,22,39$
$-\quad 18$
Skins
Slaughtering and meat packing
「11，12，
Soybeans and soybean oil．
$11,12,14,29$
25
Spindle activity，cotton，wool
Steel ingots and steel manufactures（see also
Iron and steel）．
Stocks，department stores（see also Manufac
turers＇inventories）
Stocks，dividends，issues，prices，sales，yields
Stokers，mechanical
Stone，clay，and glass products

3，11，12，13，14， 3 ，

Sulfur
Sulfuric acid．
Superphosphate
Tea
Telephone，telegraph，cabie．and radio－tele
graph carriers＿．．．．－．．．．．11，13，14，15，19，20， 23
Textiles＿．．．．．．．2，3，4，6，11，12，14，15，21，38，39， 40
Tin
Tires and inner tube
Tobacco－．
Tools，machine $-2,3,4,5,6,7,8,11,12,14,15,30$
Trade，retail and wholesale－ $3,4,8,9.10,11,13,14$ ，
Transit lines，local
Transportation，commodity and passenger－－－ 22,2
Transportation equipment．．． $2,3,4,11,12,13,14,40$
Travel
Truck trailers
Turpentine and rosin
24
Unemployment and unemployment compensa－



## Vacuum cleaners

Veriety stores
Vegetables and fruits
Vessels cleared in foreign trade

| Veterans＇unemployment allowances | 23 |
| :--- | :--- |

Wages，factory and miscellaneous．．．．．．．．．13，14， 15

## Washers

Wex．
Wheat and wheat fou
Wholesale price indexes
Wholesale trade
Wool and wool manufactures
$2, \overline{6}, \overline{2} 2,39,40$

## - Tegidnal Mandet Ruide



## State and Regional Economic Progress-

A detailed record covering two decades after 1929-with tables and charts showing each area's national ranking in various fields of business and in resource use. Breaking down the national indexes of business growth, this volume shows the chief reasons for the pre- and post-war differences in the various regions, and the varying rates at which per capita income is being raised.

REGIONAL TRENDS analyzes the pre- and post-war economic growth of the seven major geographic areas. It graphically illustrates their gains in the last 20 years, and highlights the factors determining the level of per capita income in each region.

Geographic distribution of industry and population growth-conditions influencing regional variations in income -are analyzed along with regional differences in production, investment, and trade, to give a clear picture of State and regional economic progress.

REGIONAL TRENDS, a fact-finding report issued by the Office of Business Economics, U. S. Department of Commerce, as a supplement to its monthly magazine Survey of Current Business, carries a Statistical Appendix furnishing a wealth of data on income, population, employment, production, agriculture, mining, forestry, and resource development for every State and region.

Regional Trends in the United States Economy is now available from the nearest Department of Commerce field office or from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. - Price $\$ 1$.


[^0]:    U. S. Department of commerce. office of business economics

[^1]:    ${ }^{1}$ Foreign aid is defined to comprise two categories-grants and credits. Grants are largely outright gifts for which no payment is expected, or which at most involve an obligation on the part of the receiver to extend aid to the United States or other countries to achieve a common objective. Credits are loans or other agreements which give rise to specific obligations to repay, over a period of years, usually with interest. In some instances assistance has been given with the understanding that a decision as to repayment will be made at a later date; such assistance is included in grants. At such time as an agreement is reached for repayment over a period of years, a credit is established. Because such credits cannot, as a rule, be de-
    ducted from specific grants recorded in previous periods, they are included in both grants (at the earlier period) and credits (at the time of the agreement), and the amonnts of such credit-agreement offsets to grants are deducted from the total grants and credits in arriving at gross foreign aid. All known returns to the U. S. Governement stemming from grants and
    credits are taken into account in net foreign aid. Gross foreign aid less the returns is net credits are taken into account in net foreign aid. Gross foreign aid less the returns is net
    foreign aid, which is shown as net grants and net credits. Foreign aid is measured, for the foreign aid, which is shown as net grants and net credits. Foreign aid is measured, for the different mechanics of assistance in use, as follows: (1) at the time of shipment of goods or extension of a service, for procurement made by a U. S. Government agency; (2) at the time ing disbursements for procurement made by that government, or entity, or its agents; (3)

[^2]:    ${ }^{1}$ Fures paid to United States and forcign carriers for travel between the United States and noneontiguous foreign countries are included with transportation. Expenditures by military personnel and employees of the United States Government and international agencies are included with other services. Americans employed abroad are considered nonresidents.

[^3]:    ${ }^{1}$ Pussenger fares and Govirnment travel are excluded; for detailed treatment, son footnotes to table 1, p. 21, Survey of Currest Business, May 1951.
    Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Ollice of Business Economics, based on questionnaire returns.

[^4]:    ${ }^{2}$ It should be pointed out that only a small part of the total cost of conducting Ynited States military operations abroad is reflected in the C nited Statos babunce of payments estimates. Primarily excluded, of course, are costs incurred in the Vnited States for repair, maintenance and other services, and for clothing, equipment, armaments, etc., originating in the United States and supplied to troops and installations abroad. Foreign disbursements of pay and allowances to United States personnel abroad are included on a net rather than a gross basis and reflect only that portion of their total pay which these individuals are estimated to have spent in the foreign economies for the purchase of local goods and services.
    Department, Bank of Statistics," published monthly by the Foreign Exchange Control Department, Bank of Japan.

[^5]:    ${ }^{4}$ Based on pre-Korea costs, this sum is estimated at about $\$ 155$ million per annum. Inder the Idministrutive Agrecment, Japan will provide an additional $\$ 155$ million a year in yen;
    this amount is subject to periodic adjustment.

[^6]:    s These data do not include subscriptions to the International Bank and Fund, which are considered Government incestments, or contributions of the character of grants or gifts, which are treated in the balance-of-payments as unilateral rather than_service transictions.

[^7]:    ${ }^{r}$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Estimates based on anticipated capital expenditures of business; those for subsequent periods of 1952 are shown on p. 15 of the April 1952 Surver.

[^8]:    Errors and omissions.

[^9]:    Revised. *New series. Compiled by U. S. Department of Labor, Bureaw of Labor Statisics. Data prior to February 1951 will be shown later.
    § See note " 1 " in the February 1952 SURver and earlier issues regarding changes in classification and coverage beginning with data for January 1951 .
    
    
    

[^10]:    「 Revised. 1 No quotation.
    § Series revised to represent quotations for heavy type

