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A P P E N D I X A

Construction of the Basic Tables on Capital and Rates of Return

CONSTRUCTION of tables of annual changes in capital and of rates of return in more than 100 manufacturing industries for a period of nineteen years is an intricate and varied task. A variety of ad hoc decisions are demanded by deficiencies in data, peculiarities of industrial structure, and deviations of tax law concepts from those of economics. Yet a fairly detailed knowledge of the procedures we have employed is necessary if the nature and limitations of the data are to be appreciated, and we set this information forth in this appendix.

The ideal goal in constructing the basic tables for a study is, of course, to make every adjustment in the data which can with reasonable confidence be expected to improve them for the problems being investigated. We hasten to add that this goal was not reached—probably it never is fully attained. A fuller knowledge of the correct specifications of economic variables usually comes from their use, so in a kinder world it would be eminently appropriate to collect the data only after a study was completed. In addition one must take some account of costs—and returns: some adjustments that may be minor in their effects may be stupendous in their costs. Compromises with the goal will be found strewn through the appendix.

The basic data we start with are the corporate income tax returns for the “minor” industries reported in the *Statistics of Income Source Book*. The first main task was the construction of the tables of total assets, in which three chief problems were encountered. First, the industrial classification of firms changed several times (most radically in 1948) and therefore adjustments were necessary to achieve comparability through time. Second, an estimate was necessary for the noncorporate part of each industry. Finally, the capital figures reflect changing price levels and pose the problem of deflation, to approximate capital in stable prices. The second main task was the construction of rates of return tables, and here the chief problem was the treatment of depreciation. These and many minor matters are now discussed. The 1958 data, which became available after the study was completed, are presented in Appendix E.

1. *The Capital Tables*

The entire corporate sector of an industry does not report its balance sheets. Normally companies reporting balance sheets account for almost

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all receipts (about 98 per cent in many industries), but sometimes as much as 25 or 30 per cent of receipts are received by companies not reporting balance sheets. We therefore increase all balance sheet accounts by the ratio of all receipts to receipts of companies reporting balance sheets. This was done at both the "minor" or three-digit industry level and at the two-digit industry level.¹

COMPARABILITY OF INDUSTRIES THROUGH TIME

The industry classification employed in the *Source Book* was revised in 1940, 1941, 1942, and 1948. The changes in the first three years were moderate, and it has been possible to revise the data for 1938-42 to achieve tolerable comparability with the succeeding period. The reclassification in 1948 was much more extensive and numerous breaks in the series had to be accepted, but an overlap between 1947 and 1948 was constructed.

For the earlier period, it was necessary to use the data on value of product from the *1939 Census of Manufactures* to adjust the individual industry data. The procedure may be illustrated by the reclassification in 1940 of the 1939 industry, "other electrical machinery," from which (1) the wire and cable class was transferred to "electrical equipment for utilities"; (2) telephone and telegraph apparatus was transferred to "communication equipment and phonographs"; and (3) the remainder was retained as "other electrical machinery" (*Statistics of Income*, for 1940, Part 2, pp. 312-13). According to the *1939 Census of Manufactures* (Vol. II, Part 2, p. 363), these components had the values of products shown below.

<i>Product Class</i>	<i>Value</i> (\$000's)	<i>Per Cent</i> <i>of Total</i>
Wire and cable	120,390	21
Telephone and telegraph equipment	191,326	34
Other electrical machinery	259,405	45
Total	571,121	100

The percentages in the last column were used to redistribute the 1938 and 1939 capital figures into the industry categories of 1940 and later years. In a few cases the effects of the reclassification were so small (affecting well under 5 per cent of receipts) that no adjustments were made.

¹ In 1938-41, receipts of companies that report balance sheets were not reported at the three-digit level and must be estimated from the corresponding information at the two-digit level. The estimates were made on the assumption that the difference between: (1) receipts of all corporations, and (2) receipts of those reporting balance sheets was distributed among three-digit industries in 1938-41 in the same proportions as the average of 1942-43.

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One of these early-year adjustments was both important and troublesome, and needs separate mention. In 1942 five ordnance series were split off from nonordnance series; for example, "ammunition" was taken out of "other chemicals". For the three years, 1938-40, these ordnance components were arbitrarily taken to be zero, but they were so small relative to the groups in which they were classified that it involves no great error. The ordnance components for 1941 were estimated on the basis of the ratio of their outputs in 1941 to outputs in 1942, as reported by the War Production Board.²

The sweeping changes in industrial classification in 1948 were fortunately accompanied by series of tables which present the 1948 data classified simultaneously by the 1947 and 1948 industry classes. A sample transition table is reproduced as Table A-1. The italicized figures, lines 1-7, are the absolute amount of receipts in 1948, in thousands of dollars. Italicized totals of columns are totals for the 1948 industry classes, and the totals of lines are the 1948 totals for the 1947 industry classes, so tables for 1938-47 may be directly continued to the next year.

It is also possible to estimate the 1947 figures for the 1948 industry classes on the assumption that the relative composition of each industry was the same in both years. The figure in parenthesis in each cell of Table A-1 is the percentage of the receipts in the first line to the line total. If these percentages are applied to the corresponding line totals for 1947, we get an estimate of receipts in 1947—the third figure in each cell, which permits reconstitution of the 1947 figures on a 1948 industry basis. Such transition tables are given also for total assets, fixed assets, total compiled receipts, short-term credit, and long-term credit.

No cross-classification was given for certain of the industries for which a change was made. In these cases we reverted to the method employed for the earlier years: value of product data from the *1947 Census of Manufactures* was used to estimate the 1948 figures on a 1947 industry basis. This method was also employed for a few industries in which a cross-classification was available in order to determine whether it led to important errors; the agreement between the two sets of data was reasonably close.

Despite the breadth of the three-digit industry classes, the asset data sometimes display large erratic fluctuations due to the reclassification of one or a few major companies to another industry. No fully satisfactory

² *Wartime Production Achievements and the Reconversion Outlook*, Oct. 9, 1945. The classification in this report (p. 105) is somewhat different from that of *Statistics of Income* so the adjustments are especially rough.

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TABLE A-1
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS: RECEIPTS, CROSS-CLASSIFIED BY 1948 AND 1947 INDUSTRY CLASSES
(receipts in thousands of dollars)

Receipts	Yarn and Thread (1)	Broad-woven Wool (2)	Broad-woven Cotton (3)	Narrow Fabrics (4)	Dyeing, Except Knit Goods (5)	Other (6)	Non-allocable (7)	1948 Total for 1947 Classes (8)
1. Cotton manufactures, 1948	723,498		3,118,583	145,586		31,365	120,832	4,139,864
Per cent of (8), line 1	(17.48)		(75.33)	(3.52)		(0.76)	(2.92)	(100.01)
1947	770,409		3,320,073	155,139		33,496	128,695	4,407,372
2. Woolen manufactures, 1948	375,779	1,313,505		1,240	14,194		44,914	1,749,632
Per cent of (8), line 2	(21.48)	(75.07)		(0.07)	(0.81)		(2.57)	(100.00)
1947	364,438	1,273,665		1,188	13,743		43,604	1,696,637
3. Silk and synthetics, 1948	390,931			103,794		948,360	40,996	1,484,081
Per cent of (8), line 3	(26.34)			(6.99)		(63.90)	(2.76)	(99.99)
1947	334,098			88,661		810,510	35,008	1,268,404
4. Dyeing, except wool, 1948					681,129	12,682		693,811
Per cent of (8), line 4					(98.17)	(1.83)		(100.00)
1947					650,473	12,126		662,599
5. Other, 1948						688,793		688,793
Per cent of (8), line 5						(100.00)		(100.00)
1947						615,426		615,426
6. Nonallocable, 1948	41,236			30,591	4,677	3,902	864,076	944,482
Per cent of (8), line 6	(4.37)			(3.24)	(0.50)	(0.41)	(91.49)	(100.01)
1947	31,897			23,649	3,650	2,993	667,788	729,903
7. Total, for 1948 classes	1,531,444	1,313,505	3,118,583	281,211	700,000	1,685,102	1,070,818	12,443,892
for 1947 classes	1,500,842	1,273,665	3,320,073	268,637	667,866	1,474,551	875,095	

NOTE: For explanation of the classification of industries, see the accompanying text.

method was found to cope with this problem, but the following procedure was employed to detect and correct the most flagrant cases.

Each annual relative change in assets that deviated from the mean by two or more times the standard deviation of annual relative changes in assets for that year was examined, by means of the asset-size distribution data in the *Source Book*. Where the changes seemed reasonable in light of trend and large-company data, they were accepted. Where the changes were improbable and incapable of adjustment, the industry was omitted from most three-digit analyses; for example, "electric lamps" was omitted because it contained no major lamp producer after 1950. In the remaining cases, where only one or an occasional year was involved, the asset data were adjusted by the interpolated ratio of assets in the largest asset-size classes to assets in the smaller size classes. These various decisions presumably offer some protection against very large spurious changes, but of course they do not cope at all with minor fluctuations due to classification changes of firms.

The Basic Set of Industries

Our statistical analyses are usually restricted to a "basic" set of industries. This basic set includes all industries except (1) those bearing a footnote reference a in Tables A-14 to A-59 and (2) furs, where the noncorporate share of assets is very large. The basic set contains 82 industries in 1938-47, and 99 in 1947-57. In the analyses, especially of rates of investment, aircraft is usually omitted. Other ordnance is omitted from all statistical analyses.

Rented Assets

The part of capital assets rented rather than owned by the industry using them escapes our measure of assets. We can form some estimate of the amount and industrial composition of such assets from the data on rents paid on business property reported in *Statistics of Income*.

The rental paid on a piece of property is the gross yield of the property to the owner, and therefore contains depreciation, property and income taxes, and return on investment—and often also payments for repairs and maintenance of the property. If we compare rentals paid with depreciation plus return on investment, we obtain at least a crude estimate of the value of rented assets as compared with the value of owned assets, on the assumption that the costs of property services are equal for rented and owned property. For example, in 1953 rentals in all manufacturing industries were \$1,177 million, depreciation was \$4,614 million, and

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compiled net income before taxes plus interest paid was \$22,370 million. The capital value of rented assets relative to owned assets is therefore approximately $\$1,177/(\$4,614 + \$22,370)$, or 4.36 per cent. Comparable ratios are given for all years in Table A-2.

TABLE A-2
RATIO OF INDUSTRY RENTED ASSETS TO OWNED ASSETS, 1938-57

Year	Ratio, Rented Assets to Owned Assets ^a
1938	8.75
1939	5.59
1940	4.25
1941	2.66
1942	2.65
1943	2.74
1944	3.41
1945	4.70
1946	4.20
1947	3.44
1948	3.51
1949	4.31
1950	3.03
1951	3.23
1952	4.22
1953	4.36
1954	5.20 ^b
1955	4.38
1956	4.83
1957	5.66

^a Estimated by rentals divided by depreciation + interest + compiled net income.

^b Depreciation estimated from 1955 relation of depreciation and amortization.

SOURCE: Data on rents paid on business property from *Statistics of Income, Corporation Income Tax Returns*, for each year.

This estimate of the relative importance of rented assets is of course rough, and probably underestimates moderately the role of rented assets.³ Yet the data strongly suggest that rented assets are a rather minor part of total assets, and that their relative quantity has not fluctuated greatly over the period of our study.

The question of the differential role of rented assets in various industries is more relevant to our discussion of differential capital movements, and some exploratory calculations are given in Table A-3. Here we use only depreciation as our annual measure of owned capital because annual

³ The noncorporate sector makes larger use of rental property, if we may judge by the ratio of rentals to depreciation in the smallest asset-size class of corporations (under \$50,000). In 1953, for example, the ratio of rentals to depreciation was 0.255 for all corporations, 1.38 for the lowest asset-size class.

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TABLE A-3

ESTIMATE OF RENTED PROPERTY AS SHARE OF OWNED ASSETS, BY
INDUSTRY CLASS, 1948 AND 1953

Industry Class	Rentals as Per Cent of Depreciation ^a	
	1948	1953
Beverages	19.08	15.39
Food and kindred products	28.53	25.77
Tobacco products	17.86	16.57
Textile mill products	23.86	19.37
Apparel and fabric products	190.92	163.48
Lumber and wood products	16.55	14.18
Furniture, fixtures	64.59	64.48
Paper and allied products	19.93	18.45
Printing, publishing	75.45	64.41
Chemicals and allied products	16.06	13.17
Petroleum and coal products	26.26	28.38
Rubber products	24.67	27.44
Leather and products	93.55	89.20
Stone, clay, and glass products	13.41	14.23
Primary metals and products	15.75	16.61
Fabricated metal products	27.42	29.74
Machinery, except transportation and electrical	21.35	24.43
Electrical machinery	28.03	26.39
Transportation equipment, except motor vehicles	32.14	45.73
Motor vehicles	13.43	7.10
Ordnance	11.21	12.63
Scientific instruments	35.87	35.63
Miscellaneous manufactures	55.09	57.20
Total manufactures	26.87	25.53

^a Depreciation, as reported on corporate income tax returns (*Statistics of Income*), is used as the measure of industry-owned property.

fluctuations in net income are so large as to obscure the question we are investigating. These calculations suggest that the industrial pattern of relative use of rented assets is also fairly stable, at least for two-digit groups: the rank correlation of the ratios at the two dates is .96.

Average Versus Year-End Balance Sheets

The balance sheets reported in *Statistics of Income* pertain to the end of the fiscal year, which on average is approximately that of the calendar year. A preferable measure of assets would be provided by the average of assets in four quarters, but it appears from one small investigation that the differences would not be significant. The average of four quarterly reports was correlated with the fourth-quarter report, on the basis of the sample of 9,000 company reports in the *Quarterly Financial Report* of the

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Federal Trade Commission and the Securities and Exchange Commission.⁴ The correlations are moderately good: $r = .9996$ for 1952; $r = .9998$ for 1953. If the percentage increase in assets is calculated from annual average and from fourth-quarter reports, the correlation between them is smaller, .896. We cannot say how much of this decrease is due to sampling fluctuations, and how much to the fact that perfect linear correlation of variates does not insure perfect linear correlation of relative changes.⁵

THE NONCORPORATE SECTOR

Statistics of Income does not give balance-sheet information on noncorporate enterprises and, because this type of enterprise plays widely differing roles in the various industries, capital data for the industries would not be comparable unless the noncorporate sectors were added.

In the years in which a census of manufactures was taken—1939, 1947, 1954, and 1958—information is given on the value added by corporate and noncorporate establishments, and these data can be arranged in the industry categories used in *Statistics of Income*.⁶ These data can be employed, in connection with the receipts and balance-sheet information of corporations in those years, to estimate the share of assets of each industry held by noncorporate enterprises. Value added is not identical with receipts, but value of product data contain much duplication in the interplant shipments within a company; they were not available in 1947.

Information of an incomplete sort is available for the noncensus years, and it indicates that a simple interpolation between the census years would often be seriously in error. We therefore interpolate the intercensus years by the ratio of receipts reported by individuals (*Statistics of Income*, Part I) to the receipts of corporations, by two-digit industry classes. The individual tax returns are not complete for single proprietors, and do not include partnerships (whose returns are not tabulated each year), but it is believed that they display a much more realistic year-to-year pattern.

⁴ The first-quarter 1953 and first-quarter 1954 reports were used. In all cases $n = 23$.

⁵ Let $y = ax + b$, where y is the average of four quarters and x the fourth quarter, and let subscripts denote periods. Then, if $a_1 = a_2$ (as is approximately true),

$$\frac{y_2 - y_1}{y_1} = \frac{x_2 - x_1}{x_1 + \frac{b_1}{a_1}} + \frac{b_2 - b_1}{ax_1 + b_1},$$

which is a linear relationship only if $b_1 = b_2 = 0$.

⁶ We are indebted to Harold Goldstein for making available the unpublished form of legal organization data in 1947 at the three-digit industry level.

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TABLE A-4
PROCEDURE FOR ESTIMATING NONCORPORATE RECEIPTS IN NONCENSUS YEARS, CONFECTIONERY PRODUCTS INDUSTRY

Item ^a	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Census ratio = r		.0605								.0823
<i>Statistics of Income</i>										
ratio = s^b	.0330	.0330	(.0334)	.0338	(.0358)	.0379	(.0493)	.0607	(.0488)	.0369
Ratio, r to s	1.7834	1.8327	1.882	1.9314	1.9807	2.0301	2.0794	2.1288	2.1781	2.2274
r , estimated, = $s \times \left(\frac{r}{s}\right)$.0589		.0629	.0653	.0710	.0769	.1025	.1292	.1064	

^a Items are defined in the accompanying text.
^b Numbers in parentheses are linear interpolations.

SOURCE: *Statistics of Income and Census of Manufactures* for each year.

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We may illustrate the procedure with the calculation of the noncorporate shares of the confectionery products industry. Define the ratios:

r = ratio of value added of noncorporate enterprises to that of corporate enterprises (three-digit level)

s = ratio of business receipts in individual tax returns to those in corporate returns (two-digit level)

The ratio of r to s is known for the census years, and we interpolate linearly the ratio in the intercensal years and apply the interpolated ratio to s to obtain an estimated r . Illustrative computations are shown in Table A-4. Since the receipts of individual businesses were reported only in the odd-numbered years from 1939 to 1947, we use linear interpolation for the even-numbered years, and also assume that the 1939 ratio held in 1938.

There remains the problem of estimating the capital assets of noncorporate enterprises, once we have annual data on their receipts. It would be undesirable simply to use the ratio of receipts to capital that is found in the corporate sector because of a combination of two facts. First, most noncorporate enterprises are small; and small corporate enterprises have relatively low ratios of capital to receipts or sales. The second fact is documented in Table A-5 where it is shown that the ratio of assets to sales is almost twice as large in the asset class over \$100 million as it is in the asset class under \$50,000. A similar pattern is found within two-digit industries.

It is not possible to be equally precise in measuring the size of

TABLE A-5
RATIO OF ASSETS TO SALES IN MANUFACTURING CORPORATIONS, 1947

Asset Class (\$000's)	Ratio, Assets to Sales
Under 50	.357
50-100	.394
100-250	.411
250-500	.432
500-1,000	.447
1,000-5,000	.508
5,000-10,000	.592
10,000-50,000	.647
50,000-100,000	.642
100,000 and over	.625
All	.625

SOURCE: *Statistics of Income*, for 1947.

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noncorporate enterprises, but their general magnitude is tolerably clear. In 1947, for example, individual proprietorship tax returns showed average receipts of \$34,800 and partnerships showed average receipts of \$106,200; the two combined averaged \$58,300. In the same year, manufacturing corporations with assets under \$50,000 had average receipts of \$60,800—almost identical with that for noncorporate enterprises. The same relationship held in 1939. We therefore use the average for 1942 and 1950 of the assets-to-sales ratios of the smallest asset class of corporations in converting the sales of noncorporate into assets.⁷

The procedure for estimating noncorporate assets will probably be less reliable, the larger the noncorporate sector of the industry. That is, the assets-to-sales ratio of the smallest asset-size class of corporations will probably be less representative of the corresponding ratio of noncorporate business if only a relatively few enterprises are incorporated. Nevertheless most noncorporate shares are small (see Table A-6). That for fur gar-

TABLE A-6
NONCORPORATE SHARE OF VALUE OF PRODUCTS, 1947
(per cent)

Number of Industries	Noncorporate Share of Value of Products
56	0-4
23	4-8
10	8-12
9	12-16
4	16-20
3	20-32
1	32-48
Total	106

SOURCE: See text footnote 6.

ments, however, is so large (almost 50 per cent) that the industry is excluded in almost all our statistical analyses.

The noncorporate assets in 1958 are calculated, by the foregoing procedure, from the 1958 census data. As a result of extensive industry reclassification in 1958, it was necessary to weight four-digit industry ratios by the per cent of value added of each new four-digit Census industry in the old-basis three-digit Internal Revenue Service industries. These weights are based on information in Appendix C of Volume II of *1958 Census of Manufactures*. For the conversion from noncorporate value added

⁷ When the noncorporate share of value added was under 2 per cent in 1947, for computational simplicity we used the value-added ratio directly to estimate total assets.

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to noncorporate assets ratios, 1957 assets-to-receipts ratios of small corporations were computed wherever the 1947 or 1954 estimated share of assets was 4 per cent or more. For other industries, the assets-to-receipts ratios for 1958 are the same as those for prior years. The noncorporate shares for 1955-57 are linearly interpolated.

The sum of the book value assets of three-digit industries does not equal the corresponding two-digit book value assets. The discrepancies, which are minor, arise because the adjustments for corporations not reporting balance sheets and for noncorporate enterprises were performed independently at the two-digit level, in order to have book values comparable to the deflated (1947 price) assets. In addition, large-company reclassification adjustments were not carried to the two-digit level. The all-manufacturing assets (book value and deflated) are the sum of the corresponding two-digit assets. The all-manufacturing rate of return is the weighted average of two-digit rates of return.

CAPITAL IN CONSTANT DOLLARS

The figures on total assets of an industry, which are constructed by the foregoing procedures, are book values and are based upon price levels at various points in time. Some components of capital, such as inventories of raw materials and finished goods, may be valued in almost current prices. This is especially likely if a "first-in first-out" method of valuation is used, or if the older and more common basis of the "lower of cost or market" valuation is used in a period of stable or falling prices. Most durable assets will be valued at their historical or original cost, and may therefore be based upon market prices six months or twenty-five years ago.

This miscellany of valuation bases is not well suited to a study of the mobility of capital among industries. A 1950 increase in assets may be larger in current dollars than the increase in assets in 1940, whereas the increase in "real" assets (somehow defined) is larger in the earlier year. A nominally high rate of return on undervalued assets is no inducement to expand investment in one industry, while in another industry a nominally low rate of return on overvalued assets may conceal the attractiveness of additional investment.

A proper revaluation of assets would rest upon a reappraisal of a detailed and comprehensive inventory of assets of each industry in terms of constant prices. The constant prices could be either those of used assets in a given year or the replacement prices in the given year, less accumulated depreciation. The two sets of prices would be equivalent in the

absence of improvements in the production of capital goods. If given capital goods were now produced more efficiently than when they were purchased, or if they were improved in quality without a corresponding rise in price, the depreciation charges would include also an obsolescence charge.

No such inventory exists, and the best available procedure in deflating fixed capital is as follows:

1. Average life of assets is estimated, chiefly from the tables of useful lives published by the Internal Revenue Service.⁸
2. The assets of an industry at a given date are assumed to be produced throughout the past period of useful life in the same time pattern as the national output of those assets during that period. For example, the assets of ages 5 and 7 years will be assumed to be in proportion to the national outputs of all manufacturing assets 5 and 7 years earlier.
3. The surviving values of the assets are calculated on the assumption of straight-line depreciation.
4. A constant-dollar price is used to calculate the sum of surviving asset values in the given year, and a historical price series is used to calculate the sum in historical prices. The ratio between the two values is the implicit "deflator."

This procedure is carried out separately for structures and for equipment. In addition, inventories are deflated by a procedure essentially identical with that employed in calculating inventory investment in the national income accounts,⁹ and other working capital is deflated by the Department of Commerce implicit price deflator for gross national product.

The second step in the procedure is especially dubious, but there are weaknesses and uncertainties in each of the other steps: Average lives are not known very precisely and in any case assets of any type have a frequency distribution of lives. Not all enterprises used straight-line depreciation even before the 1954 liberalization of the Internal Revenue Code, and this method of depreciation is known to underestimate

⁸ In our deflations of capital in two-digit industries, we use the estimates of Creamer *et al.*, (based upon Bulletin F, *Income Tax, Depreciation and Obsolescence, Estimated Useful Lives, and Depreciation Rates*, revised Jan. 1942, Internal Revenue Service) in Daniel Creamer, Sergei Dobrovolsky, and Israel Borenstein, *Capital in Manufacturing and Mining: Its Formation and Financing*, Princeton for National Bureau of Economic Research, 1960, p. 223.

⁹ The inventories are revalued in end-of-current-year prices and then shifted to 1947 prices by an index for all inventories. We are indebted to the National Income Unit of the Department of Commerce for the data on inventories in end-of-current-year prices.

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depreciation in early years and overstate it in later years of an asset's life.¹⁰ The price indexes required for the last step are not impeccable.

These weaknesses do not destroy, although they certainly impair, the value of calculations of capital in constant dollars at the two-digit industry level. We therefore carry them out at this level, and will recur in a moment to the details of the procedure. But the weaknesses become more prominent when the procedure is applied to the finer (three-digit) industry classes, and it would be a bold man who would affirm that at this finer level a series on capital in constant dollars would have even two digits in which the user could put confidence. But this is equivalent to saying that annual investment—the first differences in the total capital series—would be affected at least as much by the vicissitudes of the statistical deflation process as by the investment history of the industry.

We have therefore chosen, or rather have been driven, to calculate a capital series in constant prices at the two-digit level, but not at the three-digit level. The comparison of capital in book values and in constant dollars for the broader industry groups should help to isolate the major effects of price movements, and further than this we cannot go.

Our basic capital concept embraces all the resources an enterprise requires for the conduct of its activities—cash and accounts receivable as well as inventory, plant, and land. Indeed the only category of assets we exclude is investments in other companies, because their inclusion would involve much duplication (as when Standard Oil of Indiana holds a large block of Standard Oil of New Jersey stock) and obscure the industry categories. In “real” terms we want this capital to represent general purchasing power of the industry: we want to reckon in the capital of the industry the increase in its assets due to the fact that prices have risen relatively more than those of other industries, for example. Correspondingly, our deflated income should include capital gains and differential inventory profits that are customarily excluded from social income accounting. These price fluctuations contribute to both the differences in profitability and the differences in volatility of profits of different industries and therefore should not be eliminated in the process of “deflating” the data.

The method of calculating capital values in 1947 prices for the various two-digit industries may be summarized as follows:

1. *Machinery and equipment* (fixed assets other than plant and land). We take the average life of equipment from Creamer *et al.*, whose

¹⁰ See G. Terborgh, *Realistic Depreciation Policy*, University of Chicago Press, 1954, especially Chaps. 4-7.

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estimates are based upon the Internal Revenue Service schedules of useful lives; they are given in Table A-7. The surviving value of

TABLE A-7
AVERAGE LIFE OF EQUIPMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Major Industry Groups	Length of Life (years)
Food and kindred products	15
Textiles and products	22
Leather and products	15
Rubber products	12
Lumber and wood products	20
Paper, and allied products	18
Printing and publishing	14
Chemicals	19
Petroleum refining and related industries	15
Stone, clay, and glass products	15
Iron and steel and products	17
Nonferrous metals and products	22
Machinery, except transportation equipment	18
Transportation equipment	15
Miscellaneous manufactures	18

SOURCE: Creamer, Dobrovolsky, and Borenstein, *Capital in Manufacturing*, p. 223.

equipment of an industry in each year is assumed to be the surviving fraction (with straight-line depreciation) of equipment purchased by all manufacturing industries in the past n -years, where n is the average life of equipment in this industry. The surviving book value is thus calculated in both 1947 prices and current prices, and the ratio of the latter to the former is the price index for that year for the industry. An illustrative calculation is given in Table A-8.¹¹

2. *Buildings*. A parallel procedure was used in constructing a price index to deflate plant, except that a single average life (40 years) was used for all industries.¹²

¹¹ The series on output of manufacturing equipment is from L. J. Chawner, "Capital Expenditures for Manufacturing Plant and Equipment—1915 to 1940," *Survey of Current Business*, Mar. 1941, p. 11, which is spliced to the purchases of producer durable goods in *National Income Supplement* for 1954, p. 210, and the 1958 supplement, *U.S. Income and Output*, p. 192; the sum of lines 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 11, 12, 15, 21, and 22 is taken as the output of equipment used in manufacturing through 1954. From 1955 on, the manufacturing equipment series is extrapolated by changes in total private purchases of producer durable equipment, *Survey of Current Business*, July 1960, p. 8. The price index to 1940 is implicit in Chawner's estimates; it is linked at 1940 to the price index used to deflate producer durables in *National Income Supplement* for 1954, pp. 216-17, and *Survey of Current Business*, July 1960, p. 8.

¹² The volume of manufacturing construction since 1915 is from *Construction Volume and Costs*, 1915-54, p. 2; *Business Statistics* (1959 Supplement to *Survey of Current Business*), p. 37; and *Survey of Current Business*, July 1960, p. 25. The earlier period was taken from

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TABLE A-8
ILLUSTRATIVE CALCULATION OF PRICE INDEX OF BOOK VALUE OF MACHINERY
AND EQUIPMENT, SEVENTEEN-YEAR LIFE, IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS
(purchases in millions of dollars)

Year	Per Cent in Use, 1947 (1)	Purchases of Producers' Durable Machinery and Equipment (1947 prices)		Price Index 1947 = 100 (4)	Purchases of Producers' Durable Machinery and Equipment in Current Prices Weighted by Per Cent in Use, 1947
		All Manufacturing Industries (2)	Weighted by Per Cent in Use, 1947 (1) × (2) (3)		(3) × (4) (5)
1931	5.9	1,438	84.8	54.3	46.07
1932	11.8	894	105.5	51.0	53.80
1933	17.6	967	170.2	51.0	86.80
1934	23.5	1,225	287.9	58.2	167.54
1935	28.4	1,617	475.4	57.5	273.35
1936	35.3	2,038	719.4	57.5	413.66
1937	41.2	2,423	998.3	63.3	631.91
1938	47.0	1,725	810.8	63.9	518.07
1939	52.9	1,904	1,007.2	64.6	650.66
1940	58.8	2,453	1,442.4	66.0	951.96
1941	64.7	2,759	1,785.1	70.6	1,260.26
1942	70.6	1,986	1,402.1	76.4	1,071.22
1943	76.4	1,970	1,505.1	77.2	1,161.92
1944	82.3	2,575	2,119.2	78.3	1,659.35
1945	88.2	3,330	2,937.1	79.3	2,329.09
1946	94.1	3,991	3,755.5	87.4	3,282.33
1947	100.0	5,100	5,100.0	100.0	5,100.00
			Σ24,706.0		Σ19,651.99

NOTE: 1947 index of book values in 1947 prices = 79.6

SOURCE: See text footnote 11.

3. *Fixed capital.* Equipment and plant are combined in *Statistics of Income*, so it is necessary to deflate the total by a weighted index of equipment and plant prices. There is no comprehensive information on the relative investment in equipment and plant by industry so the relative weights for all manufacturing were employed. These weights were constructed by taking the Department of Commerce series for the two components in constant prices (*Survey of Current Business*, Nov. 1956 and July 1960; and 1958 Supplement, *U.S.*

Raymond W. Goldsmith, *A Study of Saving in the United States* (Vol. I, Princeton University Press, 1955), Table R-27, and linked at 1915 to the later series. The early price index is from Goldsmith, *ibid.* Vol. I, Table R-20; at 1915 it is linked to the Turner Construction Company index reported in *Construction Volume and Costs*, p. 29, and in *Engineering News Record*, Oct. 17, 1957, p. 84, and June 23, 1960, p. 73.

Income and Output, p. 197) and shifting them back to book value prices by use of our price indexes, to obtain book value investments in equipment and plant.

4. *Land*. In book value prices the investment in land was relatively stable, so any deflation would yield a declining value of land in 1947 prices, which is obviously unreasonable. Since there is no price series on industrial land, we assumed that the ratio of book value of land to that of buildings was at the same level in each year as it was in 1938, and this series of book values is deflated by the plant price index—in effect holding the value of land constant relative to plant, at the 1938 level.
5. *Inventories*. Inventories at end-of-year constant prices and the appropriate price indexes were supplied by the Department of Commerce, and they permitted calculation of inventories at end-of-year current prices. These in turn were deflated by the price index for all manufacturing industries, so differential inventory gains and losses of individual (two-digit) industries were not eliminated.
6. *Other working capital*. This category includes cash, accounts receivable, government securities, and other assets. These liquid items should be deflated by an index of the prices of materials, labor, and similar categories of business outlay; in the absence of such an index we used the deflator of gross national product.

2. Rate of Return on Capital

Determination of the rate of return on capital was our second large statistical task. The main problems in the calculation of this rate are three: (1) On what base—for what category of investment—is the rate to be calculated? (2) How are small companies, in which income may be withdrawn as salary, to be treated? (3) What adjustments should be made for price changes? After discussing these problems we turn to a variety of problems peculiar to certain industries.

THE INVESTMENT BASE

The rate of return as a guide to investment among industries is one of the oldest and most basic elements in the theory of a competitive, private enterprise economy. Despite its importance and antiquity, however, the precise concept of return has received remarkably little explicit discussion.

The main tradition of economic theory asserts that the entrepreneur seeks to maximize the present value of his net worth, and that this usually implies, under competition, that the rate of return on the entrepreneur's

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net worth guides the allocation of new investment.¹³ Under competition one would therefore expect the rate of return on entrepreneur's net worth to be equal in all industries.

The main limitation of this line of analysis is that it leaves the characteristics of the capital lenders (among whom we may wish to include the preferred stockholders) unexplained. Lenders also wish to maximize the present value of their future income, and differ from entrepreneurs only in placing a higher value on security relative to earnings. Aside from this difference in tastes there is no difference in general between lenders and entrepreneurs. Both classes will abandon lending for entrepreneurship if the return to equity sufficiently outweighs the added risk, and both will abandon entrepreneurship for lending, if the rewards of risk-taking fall low enough.¹⁴

If lenders correctly estimate future risks on average, therefore, we should expect them to demand a nominally higher rate when they are asked to assume larger risks. If the rate is higher only by the actuarial value of future risks, we would say there is no risk aversion. In this case we would expect the net realized rate of return to be independent of the relative amounts of borrowed funds and entrepreneurial equity in an industry. If there is positive risk aversion on the part of lenders, we should expect the realized rate of return on all capital to be larger the higher the ratio of borrowed funds to entrepreneurial equity, but with a partially offsetting reduction in risk aversion premium demanded by entrepreneurs.

We omit at this point discussion of proper methods of isolating the effects of attitudes toward risk and uncertainty on the net earnings of various industries, for the problem is better discussed when we are armed with data. We do argue that the essential symmetry in the theory of interindustry allocation of loan funds and equity funds supports the view that they should be combined in calculating the rate of return. That is, we propose to make our investment base coterminous with the total assets of a firm or industry (excluding investments in other companies) and to make the return on this capital the sum of interest payments, dividends on

¹³ Qualifications that have been made of this proposition because of the differences between lending and borrowing, and average and marginal rates are analyzed by F. and V. Lutz (*The Theory of Investment of the Firm*, Princeton University Press, 1951) and by J. Herschleifer ("On the Theory of Optimal Investment Decision," *Journal of Political Economy*, Aug. 1958, pp. 329-52).

¹⁴ In large companies, the only difference between common stockholders (entrepreneurs) and bondholders is in their attitude toward risk, but in small companies, the entrepreneur must also be willing to undertake managerial duties. The difference in rates earned by lenders and entrepreneurs in an industry like farming or barbering, therefore, depends upon the distribution of tastes with respect to both risk and managerial responsibilities.

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all types of stock, and undisturbed profits, less income taxes (and dividends received from other corporations).¹⁵ This decision leaves open all questions of substance with respect to the influence of the capital structure of an industry on its realized rate of return.

The accounts payable and receivable (and the short-term noninterest bearing notes which are their equivalent) both contain implicit interest payments: higher prices are charged when credit is extended (accounts receivable) and higher prices are paid when credit is obtained (accounts payable). An enterprise would have the same amount of capital if it replaced accounts payable with a bank loan, and then interest payments to the bank would approximately equal the reduction in buying prices because of prompt payment; so operating income would not be affected. Yet our procedure would display a rise in income since we include explicit interest payments in the return to capital. Conversely, a supplier thus paid promptly would have cash instead of accounts receivable. He would experience a reduction in sales receipts because of his lower prices, which might be offset by the return on other forms of investment of the cash, or the cash might be used to reduce his own short-term debt; in either case his rate of return would not be much affected.¹⁶

The magnitude of this possible understatement of rates of return is not large in the aggregate. In 1950, accounts payable were \$13 billion in all manufacturing industries. Interest payments on notes, bonds, etc. (amounting to more than \$16 billion) were \$600 million, or about 6 per cent of income after taxes. Hence the average rate of return is understated by something like one-twentieth ($13/16$ times .06), at the most. The effect on individual industries varies considerably, but is especially strong in industries such as apparel, where small firms make extensive use of trade credit. A portion of the differences in returns among industries may therefore be caught in our correction for excessive withdrawals by entrepreneurs.

SALARIES OF EXECUTIVES IN SMALL COMPANIES

In small companies, especially those with assets under \$250,000, salaries of officers may contain not only a return for labor services performed but also a portion of the return on capital (or the net profits) of the enterprise. In 1942, for example, more than half the corporations with assets under

¹⁵ We add 5 per cent of dividends received as an adjustment for the corporate tax on 15 per cent of dividends received. The tax need not be paid, if a consolidated return is made and there are credits for foreign taxes paid.

¹⁶ I am indebted to Victor Fuchs for calling this problem to my attention.

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\$250,000 were wholly owned by one to three corporation officers.¹⁷ These officers could set their own salaries within fairly wide (legal and economic) limits, and any subsequent disallowances of salaries by the IRS would not be reflected in the published returns.

McConnell added to the reported net income an estimate of excessive salary withdrawals, which he calculated by comparing average salaries in corporations of given size that had a substantial share (15 per cent or more) of stock held by nonofficers with salaries in officer-owned corporations. The average number of officers in three corporate-size classes was also calculated, as shown below.

Asset-size Class (\$000's)	Average Number of Officers	Average "True" Salary	
		1941	1942
Under 50	1.1	2,000	2,500
50-100	1.4	4,000	5,000
100-250	1.7	6,000	7,000

Reported salaries were reduced to these levels. We may illustrate the procedure with the apparel industry (Table A-9). There were 1,400

TABLE A-9
OFFICERS' COMPENSATION AND PROFITS IN APPAREL CORPORATIONS, 1941
(dollar amounts in thousands)

	Asset-size Class (\$000's)		
	Under 50	50-100	100-250
1. Number of returns	4,685	1,400	1,228
2. Reported officer compensation	26,146	17,271	23,790
3. Number of officers, estimated	5,154	1,960	2,088
4. Adjusted compensation	10,308	7,840	12,528
5. Net profit before taxes, reported	952	6,104	15,150
6. Net profit before taxes, adjusted	16,790	15,535	26,412

SOURCE: Procedure based on McConnell, "1942 Corporate Profits."

corporations in 1941 with assets of \$50,000 to \$100,000, and they reported aggregate officers' salaries of \$17,271,000. This salary total was reduced to 1.4 times 1,400 times \$4,000, or \$7,840,000, and profits before taxes were increased by \$17,271,000 - \$7,840,000 = \$9,431,000. Similar adjustments were made for the other classes. The effect of the adjustment is very substantial: net profits before taxes were increased by \$36.5 million

¹⁷ Joseph L. McConnell, "1942 Corporate Profits by Size of Firms," *Survey of Current Business*, Jan. 1946, p. 11.

or 32 per cent of reported net income in the industry. The rate of return on investment in the industry was increased from 7.06 per cent to 9.32 per cent, although this calculation ignores the personal income tax on the excessive withdrawals.

McConnell's procedure rests upon the assumption that, among companies of a given size, any difference in income is due to differences in productivity of capital—hired officers and owner-officers on average perform the same quality and quantity of work. This assumption does not seem plausible; it would be more reasonable to assume, on the contrary, that capital yields the same product in both types of company and any differences in total income are due to entrepreneurial services. Conceivably, the reported salaries understate the wage income of owner-officers.

It would be possible to test these alternative assumptions, and perhaps find a better one than either, by examining the performance over time of the two types of company. If owner-officer corporations, for example, grew more rapidly, had a smaller portion of companies taking losses, etc., McConnell's assumption would have to be rejected. Since we cannot make such a study, which requires access to the individual tax returns over a period of years, it has seemed unwise to make his adjustments in the data on the score of salary overstatements or understatements.¹⁸ We are not concerned in this study with differences in rate of return, by company size, so the problem is less important for us. Nevertheless, we make independent estimates of the effects of entrepreneurial withdrawals by a regression analysis described in Chapter 3.

PRICE CHANGES

Since it was impossible to construct a capital series in constant dollars at the three-digit level of industry classification, no adjustments for price changes were made in income in calculating the rates of return. At the broader two-digit level, however, capital in constant dollars was calculated and a parallel income series is necessary.

The chief point at which historical costs enter the profit calculations of a firm is through the depreciation charges, which (in the period we study) were usually uniform proration of the historical cost over the life of the assets. The only adjustment we can make is to apply the index of

¹⁸ McConnell's technique would in any event be inapplicable to the postwar period unless a new set of average officer and average salary data were collected: it would be unreasonable to assume that after a substantial inflation these parameters remained fixed in companies of given dollar asset size.

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the rates of depreciation in current dollars relative to book prices, which have been constructed for all manufacturing industries,¹⁹ to the depreciation charges of each industry. This correction affects the various industries differently, to the extent that the ratio of depreciation to net income varies. In fact it varies widely among industries (see Table A-10). Income after

TABLE A-10
DEPRECIATION CHARGES AS PER CENT OF NET PROFIT AFTER
TAXES IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, 1947

Industry	Regular Depreciation as Per Cent of Net Profits
Petroleum and coal products	45.5 ^a
Rubber products	31.5
Primary metals products	28.5
Stone, glass, and clay products	25.5
Food and kindred products	25.1
Electrical machinery	21.3
Machinery, except electrical	20.3
Beverages	20.1
Furniture and fixtures	20.1
Chemicals and allied products	19.3
Motor vehicles and parts	19.0
Nonferrous metals	18.9
Textile mill products	16.2
Lumber and products	16.2
Paper and allied products	15.2
Printing and publishing	14.9
Leather and products	13.0
Apparel and fabric products	10.4
Cotton manufactures	8.7
Tobacco products	7.0
Other transportation equipment	^b
All manufactures	22.8

^a Before adjustment for overdepletion.

^b Net loss in 1947.

SOURCE: *Statistics of Income* for 1947.

taxes in current prices was converted to 1947 prices by use of the deflator of gross national product.

The other point at which historical costs can affect current income estimates is in the withdrawal of materials from inventory. If a company uses first-in, first-out accounting, for example, raw materials will be billed at less than their current market price during a period of inflation. No adjustment of income for this effect (which became less important as companies shifted to last-in, first-out) seemed feasible.

¹⁹ *Survey of Current Business*, Nov. 1956, p. 11; and July 1959, p. 31.

Our method of calculating the rate of return is consistent with the measure of real capital, but it deviates in principle from a measure of return on assets in current dollars. The difference may be stated in algebraic terms. Let assets be divided into three groups:

W = working capital, in book (and current price) values

I = inventories, in book (and hence historical) values

F = fixed assets, in book (and hence historical) values

The assets of an enterprise in current values would be

$$W + IP_I + FP_F,$$

where P_I is a price index which converts historical into current values for inventories, for this industry, P_F is a similar index for fixed assets. Then, since earnings, E , are already in current values, the true rate of return is

$$r = \frac{E}{W + IP_I + FP_F}.$$

Our concept of total assets in constant (say, 1947) prices is

$$\frac{W}{P_{GNP}} + \frac{IP_I}{P_{AI}} + \frac{FP_F}{P_C},$$

where P_{GNP} is the gross national product deflator, P_{AI} is the price index of all manufacturing inventories, P_C is the index of plant and equipment costs, in each case with 1947 = 100. Earnings are also deflated by P_{GNP} , so our rate of return is

$$\frac{E/P_{GNP}}{\frac{W}{P_{GNP}} + \frac{IP_I}{P_{AI}} + \frac{FP_F}{P_C}}$$

or

$$\frac{E}{W + IP_I \left(\frac{P_{GNP}}{P_{AI}} \right) + FP_F \left(\frac{P_{GNP}}{P_C} \right)}.$$

The last formulation ignores certain details such as the correction of historical depreciation in earnings. To the extent that the price movements of all inventories (P_{AI}) and construction costs (P_C) differ from the gross national product deflator (P_{GNP}), our deflated rates of return differ from the true rates.²⁰

To determine the difference between the two rates of return, the true rate was calculated for each two-digit industry for 1948-57 (Table A-11). The industrial pattern is essentially identical with that in our basic tables: the correlation coefficient does not fall below .998 in any year.

²⁰ I am indebted to Gary S. Becker for calling this problem to my attention.

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TABLE A-11
RATES OF RETURN IN CURRENT PRICES, MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, 1948-57

Industry	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Food and kindred products	6.96	6.92	7.10	5.62	5.26	5.82	5.73	6.54	6.45	6.29
Beverages	9.29	8.77	8.16	6.56	6.09	5.96	5.26	6.43	6.17	6.46
Tobacco products	7.44	7.62	7.33	5.66	5.51	5.68	6.39	7.55	7.70	8.05
Textile mill products	12.07	5.83	8.78	5.57	3.54	3.59	2.55	4.12	4.74	4.37
Apparel and fabric products	6.35	3.60	5.85	3.18	3.25	3.02	3.06	4.04	4.41	3.80
Lumber and wood products	11.23	6.35	11.47	8.52	6.56	5.75	6.18	8.42	5.72	4.14
Furniture and fixtures	9.00	6.68	9.39	6.57	5.95	5.11	4.67	7.19	7.22	6.04
Paper and allied products	11.15	7.84	10.58	8.81	7.22	7.25	7.06	8.06	8.74	6.94
Printing and publishing	8.83	7.75	7.54	6.73	6.43	6.35	6.11	7.90	8.21	7.79
Chemicals and allied products	9.78	9.06	11.29	8.19	6.76	6.70	7.32	9.08	8.80	8.44
Petroleum and coal products	10.63	6.99	8.49	8.31	6.86	7.26	6.10	7.41	7.35	7.04
Rubber products	7.73	5.39	10.31	6.93	5.33	5.89	5.59	7.11	7.13	6.84
Leather and products	6.19	4.52	7.07	3.55	4.82	4.32	4.63	6.24	5.53	5.93
Stone, clay, and glass products	10.30	9.61	11.54	8.30	7.00	7.23	7.94	9.84	8.75	7.20
Primary metals products	9.07	7.16	9.32	7.46	5.20	6.00	4.94	7.49	7.27	6.37
Fabricated metal products	10.87	7.35	9.97	8.17	6.54	6.28	5.83	6.89	6.91	6.27
Machinery, except transportation and electrical	10.70	8.42	9.91	8.28	7.23	6.52	6.27	6.78	7.82	7.10
Electrical machinery and equipment	10.57	8.34	11.87	7.92	7.16	6.90	6.65	6.67	6.46	7.50
Transportation equipment, except motor vehicles	5.12	4.56	6.89	4.44	4.16	4.57	5.85	6.00	5.36	5.70
Motor vehicles	13.50	15.00	15.69	9.18	8.07	7.83	8.09	13.68	8.63	9.44
Ordnance and accessories	8.72	5.42	10.19	8.02	7.97	7.75	7.30	9.02	7.74	5.50
Professional and scientific instruments	9.57	7.58	8.59	7.65	7.03	6.93	8.11	8.00	8.10	7.22
Miscellaneous manufactures	7.70	5.83	8.83	6.80	5.54	4.83	4.82	5.80	5.91	5.33
Total manufactures	9.81	7.78	9.69	7.41	6.22	6.28	6.04	7.66	7.26	6.89

NOTE: Method of computation is described in this section of the text, "Price Changes."

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These true rates average slightly less than those in 1947 prices, ranging from 0.15 per cent (1954) to 0.46 (1956).²¹

ACCELERATED DEPRECIATION

From 1940 through 1945, a firm receiving a certificate from one or more of the national defense departments was permitted to depreciate plant and equipment over a period of sixty months and, if the emergency ended in a shorter period (it ended in September 1945), the firm was allowed to

TABLE A-12
AMORTIZATION (ACCELERATED DEPRECIATION) IN MANUFACTURING
CORPORATIONS, 1940-57

Year	Amount (millions of dollars)
1940	6.0
1941	88.6
1942	309.5
1943	533.7
1944	740.7
1945	1,284.6
1946	33.9
1947	24.7
1948	10.1
1949	6.7
1950	16.9
1951	158.9
1952	521.3
1953	981.6
1954	^a
1955	1,553.4
1956	1,521.8
1957	1,308.4

^a Amortization was not reported separately in 1954.

SOURCE: *Statistics of Income*, for 1940 to 1957.

redistribute the investment over the shorter period and recalculate taxes for earlier years. Again in 1950, a similar policy was instituted, but this time only a fraction (on average, about two-thirds) of the value of the facilities could be depreciated at accelerated rates. In 1954, the amortization over a five-year period of capitalized research expenditures was authorized. The very large sums involved in these programs are summarized in Table A-12.

²¹ The differences are not due exclusively to the difference in procedure, and are therefore to some extent exaggerated. For example, where later revisions of the price series have been issued these have been employed to get the best possible true rates of return.

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These certificates were concentrated chiefly in the metal, chemical (including rubber and petroleum refining), machinery, and transportation equipment industries. Accelerated depreciation was granted on the assumption that capital expenditures of the desired industrial type, location, and volume would otherwise not be forthcoming, because those facilities had small or at least highly uncertain postwar usefulness. Many of them doubtless had small postwar value, while some probably depreciated at only normal rates.

It is, of course, quite impossible to estimate the extent to which the accelerated depreciation exaggerated the "true" depreciation of the emergency facilities. The maximum effect upon the reported assets and rates of return can be estimated by assuming that *all* facilities were subject to only normal depreciation, and we carry out an illustrative calculation on this basis for the metals and metal products industry, in Table A-13.²²

The effect of the program on reported assets was not large; even on the present assumptions, assets were written down by less than 5 per cent compared with their hypothetical true value in 1945. The effect on the rates of return was of course more substantial: in 1945, in which year the effect was largest, the rate of return was reduced by almost one-third as compared with the true rate, and thereafter the direction of the difference was reversed. Hence the reported rate shows a large rise from 1945 to 1946 while the adjusted rate fell slightly. But if averages are taken for a period of years the differences are not very great,²³ and they would presumably be smaller, if, in fact, a substantial fraction of the assets had reduced postwar usefulness. Since any adjustment would be highly arbitrary, we make none in our basic tables.

Internal Revenue Code of 1954 permitted the use of more rapid depreciation formulas, such as the sum-of-digits and declining balance methods. Both methods are now being used extensively, and an increasing downward bias relative to earlier years is present in our capital data after 1954. As yet the magnitude is not very large: Creamer estimates that, for all manufacturing industries, fixed assets were understated 0.8 per

²² The calculations rest upon the arbitrary assumption that the true period of expected life was 15 years and that all the emergency investment during World War II was made before 1945. Various refinements in our procedure are omitted here.

²³ For metals and metal products the average rates of return are:

	1941-47	1947-54
Reported	7.03	7.92
Adjusted	7.39	7.80

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TABLE A-13
HYPOTHETICAL ADJUSTMENTS FOR ACCELERATED DEPRECIATION, METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS
(millions of dollars)

Procedure (by line number)	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
1. Accelerated depreciation	26.5	103.2	173.6	233.1	333.6	2.8	2.0	1.6	0.9	7.3	59.3	200.6	428.9	534.8
2. Normal depreciation	8.8	34.4	57.9	74.3	74.4	74.4	74.4	74.4	74.4	74.7	94.5	141.6	217.7	252.7
3. Overdepreciation: 1 - 2	17.7	68.8	115.7	148.8	259.2	-71.5	-72.4	-72.8	-73.8	-67.5	-35.2	59.0	211.2	282.2
a. Cumulative	17.7	86.5	202.2	351.0	610.2	538.7	466.3	393.5	319.7	252.2	217.0	276.0	487.2	769.4
4. Reported assets	9,617	12,119	13,821	13,766	12,589	13,072	14,572	16,353	16,149	18,901	22,043	23,071	24,685	24,564
5. Adjusted assets: 4 + 3a	9,635	12,206	14,023	14,117	13,199	13,610	15,039	16,746	16,468	19,153	22,260	23,347	25,172	25,333
6. Net profit after taxes	932	895	893	759	496	807	1,468	1,728	1,227	1,938	1,781	1,292	1,533	1,226
7. Adjusted net profits: 6 + 3	949	964	1,009	907	755	735	1,396	1,655	1,153	1,871	1,746	1,351	1,744	1,508
8. Reported rate of return: 6 ÷ 4	9.69	7.38	6.46	5.51	3.94	6.17	10.08	10.56	7.60	10.26	8.08	5.60	6.21	4.99
9. Adjusted rate of return: 7 ÷ 5	7.85	7.89	7.19	6.43	5.72	5.40	9.28	9.88	7.00	9.77	7.84	5.79	6.93	5.95

Note: Assumptions underlying these calculations are presented in the accompanying text.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE BASIC TABLES

cent by 1955, 1.4 per cent by 1956, 2.3 per cent by 1957, and 3.9 per cent by 1959.²⁴

DEPLETION

Depletion allowances to mineral industries are very generous, and reported deductions strongly affect the income of the petroleum industry, since the larger companies are usually integrated back into the production of crude petroleum.²⁵ In 1950, reported net profits of the petroleum and coal production industry were \$810 million (after taxes, and excluding dividends received), compared with depletion charges of \$762 million. The nominal rates of return in petroleum refining are understated.

The Treasury analyzed the depletion charges of the larger petroleum companies for the years 1946-49.²⁶ Their allowable depletion was \$3,142 million in those years, whereas the "adjusted basis depletion" (essentially depletion on a historical cost basis) was \$167 million, or about 5 per cent of allowable depletion, but this estimate seems extreme. A small study we made of the ratio of depletion to receipts as reported by large petroleum companies to their stockholders indicates that this ratio is about 2/11 of the corresponding ratio in the tax returns. We accordingly exclude four-fifths of the reported depletion. The remainder is treated in the same manner as depreciation in calculating income, i.e., it is adjusted for price changes.

OTHER INCOME ADJUSTMENTS

Among numerous other sources of differences between reported and actual income, two merit at least brief mention.

The data in *Statistics of Income* are based upon unaudited tax returns. Additional assessments are reported each year but they are not allocated in the statistics to year or industry. It may be estimated, very roughly and indirectly, that additional assessments less refunds for the tax years from 1947 through 1956 amounted to \$4.9 billion or 2.0 per cent of net income after taxes during that period. To the unknown extent that IRS disallowed depreciation or other capital charges, assets would be increased. The underestimate of average rates of return in the unaudited returns was therefore of the order of 0.15 per cent a year. Carrybacks of losses also affect the after-tax income of earlier years, and the data available to

²⁴ Daniel Creamer, *Capital Expansion and Capacity in Postwar Manufacturing*, National Industrial Conference Board, 1961, Appendix B.

²⁵ See D. H. Eldridge, "Tax Incentives for Mineral Enterprise," *Journal of Political Economy*, Apr. 1950, pp. 222-240.

²⁶ W. F. Hellmuth, Jr., "Erosion of the Federal Corporation Income Tax Base," *National Tax Association Proceedings*, 1955, p. 328.

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estimate their effect is even more sketchy. As a rough estimate, carrybacks increased rates of return by about 0.06 per cent a year.

The rates of return for World War II were also considerably affected by renegotiation of profits. For the period 1942-45, net income after taxes was reduced by roughly 8 per cent (so average rates of return were reduced by about 0.5 per cent), the heaviest impact being on the transportation (aircraft), iron and steel, and machinery industries.

**Basic Tables, Data on Capital and Rates of
Return, All Manufacturing Industries,
1938-47 and 1947-57**



TABLE A-14
BEVERAGES, 1938-47
(assets in thousands of dollars)

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
	TOTAL ASSETS, EXCLUDING OTHER INVESTMENTS									
Total beverages (1947 prices)	2,552,000	2,495,000	2,558,000	2,631,000	2,762,000	2,617,000	2,770,000	2,882,000	3,066,000	3,252,000
Total beverages (book values)	1,297,043	1,296,512	1,370,242	1,513,310	1,638,926	1,739,499	1,984,463	2,192,096	2,549,366	2,778,180
Breweries	602,371	610,248	603,989	632,771	679,978	755,811	833,571	913,111	1,003,580	1,106,917
Distilled and rectified	386,959	374,835	414,783	476,368	524,160	500,174	596,425	686,030	873,218	981,276
Wines ^a	41,232	35,674	43,548	53,005	47,448	77,282	101,199	113,102	147,947	101,317
Nonalcoholic	240,179	252,064	290,376	336,605	372,635	394,197	439,953	451,498	504,886	580,046
	CORPORATE ASSETS, EXCLUDING OTHER INVESTMENTS									
Total beverages (1947 prices)	2,381,000	2,333,000	2,395,000	2,467,000	2,586,000	2,448,000	2,549,000	2,614,000	2,841,000	3,076,000
Total beverages (book values)	1,210,253	1,212,329	1,283,064	1,419,085	1,534,658	1,626,909	1,826,174	1,988,152	2,362,366	2,627,446
Breweries	596,209	603,808	597,345	625,522	671,486	745,562	818,523	892,364	984,682	1,090,670
Distilled and rectified	381,875	370,255	410,044	471,313	518,791	495,292	589,691	677,674	865,838	976,010
Wines ^a	35,922	31,130	38,008	46,272	41,178	66,692	84,061	90,650	123,653	88,362
Nonalcoholic	197,816	207,850	239,242	277,106	303,913	318,580	336,671	328,314	388,463	473,416
	RATE OF RETURN ON CORPORATE ASSETS (per cent)									
Total beverages (1947 prices)	7.46	9.05	7.96	9.07	8.78	9.43	8.55	8.36	13.13	10.52
Total beverages (book values)	8.20	9.77	8.26	9.27	9.58	10.00	8.60	8.17	13.14	10.70
Breweries	7.49	9.86	6.77	8.45	8.93	10.10	8.97	8.81	14.99	13.81
Distilled and rectified	5.92	5.34	6.22	7.39	8.24	8.14	6.48	7.27	12.87	10.18
Wines ^a	0.82	4.21	5.46	5.44	7.80	8.51	8.17	1.38	7.82	-8.16
Nonalcoholic	15.99	18.21	15.89	14.91	13.50	12.98	11.45	10.14	10.75	8.13

^a Data unreliable because of year-to-year differences in classification of large companies.

TABLE A-15
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS, 1938-47
(assets in thousands of dollars)

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
TOTAL ASSETS, EXCLUDING OTHER INVESTMENTS										
Total food and kindred products (1947 prices)	10,716,000	10,522,000	10,534,000	10,891,000	11,081,000	11,181,000	11,534,000	11,514,000	12,119,000	11,965,000
Total food and kindred products (book values)	5,481,586	5,577,899	5,669,609	6,368,235	6,858,031	7,220,899	7,656,799	7,893,971	9,133,122	9,937,541
Bakery products	634,491	641,194	650,395	663,249	707,028	746,783	769,620	799,775	861,628	909,466
Confectionery	276,568	271,706	283,101	306,163	346,440	413,928	465,436	456,211	525,732	615,827
Canning	650,618	643,162	655,037	775,616	822,106	897,528	950,188	981,036	1,366,279	1,420,447
Meat products	979,406	990,664	1,039,997	1,218,497	1,306,009	1,349,398	1,398,627	1,368,041	1,595,623	1,822,013
Grain mill products, excluding cereals	489,396	528,588	500,648	592,281	668,869	747,088	774,144	829,229	1,006,309	1,192,232
Cereal preparations ^a	111,260	114,935	118,046	110,321	138,851	109,342	199,939	165,317	179,883	148,580
Dairy products	590,497	587,779	596,286	689,298	842,311	895,758	1,016,773	1,106,403	1,228,242	1,212,281
Sugar	664,245	717,059	712,733	784,065	775,907	727,610	688,039	751,089	753,947	951,897
Miscellaneous foods	915,939	935,007	951,128	1,066,796	1,150,846	1,166,293	1,216,740	1,221,847	1,452,830	1,594,059
CORPORATE ASSETS, EXCLUDING OTHER INVESTMENTS										
Total food and kindred products (1947 prices)	9,625,000	9,480,000	9,510,000	9,853,000	10,001,000	10,072,000	10,135,000	9,894,000	10,757,000	10,957,000
Total food and kindred products (book values)	4,923,694	5,025,756	5,118,590	5,761,238	6,189,656	6,504,257	6,726,780	6,782,053	8,105,417	9,099,386
Bakery products	541,355	551,617	563,352	578,547	617,614	653,955	657,604	670,920	755,665	830,310
Confectionery	267,459	262,509	273,151	294,999	332,736	396,236	439,270	424,320	495,086	587,653
Canning	612,949	606,277	617,425	731,034	772,659	841,223	874,790	887,800	1,260,909	1,336,816
Meat products	914,795	925,674	971,419	1,137,745	1,215,113	1,251,085	1,269,580	1,216,666	1,451,273	1,695,191
Grain mill products, excluding cereals	450,086	484,323	456,564	537,553	631,308	665,022	663,556	683,777	854,896	1,047,112
Cereal preparations ^a	110,566	114,250	117,366	109,709	138,074	108,729	198,562	163,999	178,798	147,945
Dairy products	516,222	515,688	524,308	607,485	739,925	784,674	863,026	912,945	1,054,808	1,082,514
Sugar	657,277	708,713	703,518	772,896	763,240	714,122	670,385	725,976	732,298	929,869
Miscellaneous foods	865,247	884,067	899,573	1,009,289	1,033,303	1,098,575	1,127,882	1,115,581	1,351,221	1,509,762

(continued)

TABLE A-15 (concluded)

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
	RATE OF RETURN ON CORPORATE ASSETS (per cent)									
Total food and kindred products (1947 prices)	3.65	6.04	5.79	6.88	7.23	6.88	6.31	6.08	10.51	8.89
Total food and kindred products (book values)	3.82	6.33	5.93	6.90	7.62	7.54	6.90	6.57	11.68	9.42
Bakery products	7.19	6.68	5.70	5.32	7.41	8.08	7.65	7.77	14.37	10.36
Confectionery	8.67	10.08	9.41	9.43	11.30	10.90	10.00	9.84	16.05	16.55
Canning	0.43	7.44	7.84	10.56	8.98	7.43	7.34	7.23	12.36	7.19
Meat products	0.42	4.41	4.80	4.11	5.63	5.57	5.54	3.03	10.86	7.15
Grain mill products, excluding cereals	3.97	5.42	4.89	6.50	6.66	8.63	5.98	7.99	14.36	11.50
Cereal preparations*	6.30	9.04	8.87	10.29	11.09	12.43	6.46	10.01	12.25	12.10
Dairy products	4.94	6.29	5.40	6.45	8.29	8.22	6.88	6.92	10.51	8.26
Sugar	0.15	3.40	3.21	5.57	5.02	4.26	4.32	3.91	5.22	6.17
Miscellaneous foods	7.90	8.54	7.44	8.60	9.26	8.80	8.39	7.91	11.17	11.34

* Data unreliable because of year-to-year differences in classification of large companies.

TABLE A-16
TOBACCO AND PRODUCTS, 1938-47
(assets in thousands of dollars)

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
TOTAL ASSETS, EXCLUDING OTHER INVESTMENTS										
Total tobacco (1947 prices)	1,805,000	1,860,000	1,693,000	1,712,000	2,107,000	2,263,000	2,436,000	2,548,000	2,444,000	2,211,000
Total tobacco (book values)	1,006,269	1,052,837	1,077,573	1,177,168	1,311,889	1,413,049	1,554,357	1,753,136	1,913,513	2,116,086
CORPORATE ASSETS, EXCLUDING OTHER INVESTMENTS										
Total tobacco (1947 prices)	1,769,000	1,825,000	1,662,000	1,683,000	2,074,000	2,231,000	2,396,000	2,503,000	2,408,000	2,184,000
Total tobacco (book values)	986,313	1,032,993	1,058,302	1,157,255	1,291,451	1,392,867	1,529,092	1,721,936	1,885,202	2,090,578
RATE OF RETURN ON CORPORATE ASSETS (per cent)										
Total tobacco (1947 prices)	9.88	10.27	11.01	9.89	6.68	5.73	4.96	4.60	5.74	6.34
Total tobacco (book values)	10.27	10.44	10.04	8.99	7.48	6.95	6.01	5.33	6.42	6.40

TABLE A-17
 TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS, 1938-47
 (assets in thousands of dollars)

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
TOTAL ASSETS, EXCLUDING OTHER INVESTMENTS										
Total textile mill products (1947 prices)	5,744,000	5,744,000	6,011,000	6,335,000	6,668,000	6,402,000	6,399,000	6,383,000	7,453,000	7,654,000
Total textile mill products (book values)	2,998,804	3,099,042	3,243,317	3,729,761	4,167,759	4,226,540	4,355,064	4,452,523	5,692,962	6,431,464
Cotton manufactures	1,007,167	1,094,398	1,092,635	1,276,678	1,514,711	1,526,987	1,541,003	1,590,135	2,000,500	2,242,811
Woolen and worsted	417,502	468,962	516,603	639,283	688,473	695,412	727,506	730,013	857,558	942,028
Rayon and silk	245,633	264,870	282,918	376,891	428,384	452,267	466,584	502,546	650,726	836,405
Knit goods	408,465	430,430	433,149	471,219	519,599	530,873	569,211	572,591	795,542	866,858
Hats, except cloth and millinery	51,623	54,077	62,882	79,052	71,334	73,777	77,005	77,355	100,021	87,683
Carpets	184,146	194,342	210,092	242,199	227,776	233,198	248,277	243,636	293,897	352,323
Dyeing and finishing	161,122	170,760	171,848	198,905	222,541	231,001	248,531	262,788	321,113	351,612
Miscellaneous	532,482	480,394	481,739	458,924	504,483	491,625	487,802	485,682	692,454	770,043
CORPORATE ASSETS, EXCLUDING OTHER INVESTMENTS										
Total textile mill products (1947 prices)	5,621,000	5,621,000	5,882,000	6,200,000	6,529,000	6,272,000	6,241,000	6,198,000	7,259,000	7,477,000
Total textile mill products (book values)	2,934,434	3,032,657	3,173,894	3,649,986	4,080,711	4,140,385	4,247,182	4,322,950	5,543,850	6,281,750
Cotton manufactures	989,997	1,026,998	1,074,831	1,256,344	1,491,684	1,504,856	1,514,469	1,558,707	1,965,837	2,209,200
Woolen and worsted	408,033	458,673	505,638	626,172	675,159	682,758	712,010	712,442	839,745	925,391
Rayon and silk	239,256	258,247	276,107	368,171	419,092	443,094	455,587	489,267	636,007	820,463
Knit goods	386,050	406,992	409,593	445,625	492,047	503,380	533,654	530,876	743,171	815,939
Hats, except cloth and millinery	51,123	53,467	62,071	77,906	70,212	72,530	75,279	75,147	97,254	85,372
Carpets	184,146	193,392	207,923	238,392	223,087	227,328	239,177	231,456	278,789	334,203
Dyeing and finishing	160,055	169,326	170,097	196,524	219,550	227,576	243,531	255,933	312,872	342,905
Miscellaneous	514,369	464,641	466,514	444,968	490,080	478,480	472,644	468,757	671,742	750,582

(continued)

TABLE A-17 (concluded)

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
	RATE OF RETURN ON CORPORATE ASSETS (per cent)									
Total textile mill products (1947 prices)	-0.25	4.37	4.77	8.95	7.98	6.81	6.35	6.13	13.79	13.62
Total textile mill products (book values)	-0.62	4.42	4.82	9.09	8.42	7.27	6.75	6.56	15.46	15.17
Cotton manufactures	-0.21	3.34	5.45	10.01	9.26	7.28	6.35	6.23	17.16	19.73
Woolen and worsted	-2.92	5.10	5.34	8.72	7.72	7.45	7.23	6.83	16.21	10.21
Rayon and silk	0.96	6.36	4.92	8.38	9.04	7.39	6.94	6.40	11.94	15.93
Knit goods	1.13	3.60	2.32	8.48	8.51	7.99	7.81	8.05	16.66	11.51
Hats, except cloth and millinery	-1.03	4.57	4.94	6.62	5.07	6.89	7.30	6.20	10.86	6.52
Carpets	-2.06	8.36	6.22	8.16	5.17	3.67	4.27	3.99	10.03	12.43
Dyeing and finishing	0.35	4.94	3.67	9.74	9.99	9.65	8.90	9.09	20.00	13.78
Miscellaneous	-1.38	3.95	4.71	8.79	7.45	6.79	6.06	5.64	12.30	13.82

TABLE A-18
APPAREL AND PRODUCTS MADE FROM FABRICS, 1938-47
(assets in thousands of dollars)

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Total apparel (1947 prices)	1,790,000	1,842,000	2,033,000	2,437,000	2,539,000	2,427,000	2,509,000	2,812,000	3,410,000	3,293,000
Total apparel (book values)	967,303	1,030,341	1,127,444	1,501,237	1,670,498	1,695,444	1,817,689	2,095,551	2,900,509	3,112,525
Men's clothing	403,620	452,838	473,988	589,884	603,583	625,500	648,273	682,539	959,765	1,117,530
Women's clothing	284,369	291,395	319,569	431,036	515,885	518,357	561,845	677,711	1,091,661	1,191,467
Furs ^b	48,073	45,995	62,293	68,391	96,928	95,038	98,679	150,157	133,214	120,768
Millinery	16,237	17,178	14,241	16,939	19,284	23,868	26,757	32,704	37,418	34,681
Miscellaneous	213,639	218,265	256,941	393,706	446,250	437,362	492,306	592,112	714,352	667,718
CORPORATE ASSETS, EXCLUDING OTHER INVESTMENTS										
Total apparel (1947 prices)	1,464,000	1,498,000	1,633,000	1,933,000	1,967,000	1,835,000	1,766,000	1,845,000	2,485,000	2,716,000
Total apparel (book values)	790,951	837,960	905,587	1,190,623	1,293,906	1,282,057	1,279,179	1,374,972	2,113,615	2,566,763
Men's clothing	355,877	398,771	415,012	513,507	518,900	531,020	527,596	533,018	802,195	1,006,215
Women's clothing	220,931	224,520	242,087	320,937	372,459	362,720	359,401	397,521	726,237	924,543
Furs ^b	30,123	28,069	36,498	38,465	51,154	47,059	41,705	54,761	58,800	69,486
Millinery	13,057	13,394	10,679	12,209	13,152	15,376	15,156	16,308	21,385	23,959
Miscellaneous	168,472	171,476	199,496	302,062	334,256	319,804	333,659	373,188	505,495	541,088
RATE OF RETURN ON CORPORATE ASSETS (per cent)										
Total apparel (1947 prices)	0.65	6.31	5.73	7.08	7.31	7.74	7.57	7.43	14.10	10.82
Total apparel (book values)	0.23	3.67	4.14	7.06	7.61	8.24	7.95	7.81	14.47	10.86
Men's clothing	0.51	4.40	4.59	7.52	8.10	7.77	7.21	6.96	14.54	11.64
Women's clothing	0.17	2.76	3.05	6.25	7.50	8.95	9.48	9.39	16.13	10.87
Furs ^b	-2.15	1.36	3.57	3.40	2.65	7.71	3.81	3.15	3.23	3.61
Millinery	-3.79	-1.93	-1.78	2.54	4.62	10.52	11.01	9.81	11.27	4.47
Miscellaneous	0.47	4.02	5.00	7.88	7.94	8.35	7.88	7.66	13.40	10.65

^b Data unreliable because of large proportion of noncorporate firms.

TABLE A-19
BASIC LUMBER, 1938-47
(assets in thousands of dollars)

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
TOTAL ASSETS, EXCLUDING OTHER INVESTMENTS										
Total lumber (1947 prices)	2,984,000	2,883,000	2,888,000	2,883,000	2,814,000	2,710,000	2,697,000	2,603,000	2,905,000	3,174,000
Total lumber (book values)	1,535,547	1,488,442	1,510,570	1,634,310	1,702,537	1,720,628	1,739,588	1,736,972	2,097,969	2,545,011
Logging camps and miscellaneous	1,210,607	1,183,461	1,183,084	1,260,112	1,323,259	1,320,164	1,305,697	1,281,394	1,536,040	1,829,025
Planing mills	175,409	173,370	175,382	223,877	221,846	230,701	262,833	277,260	370,928	505,887
Wooden containers	134,957	117,761	132,015	130,441	136,305	148,573	149,525	156,994	168,120	183,639
CORPORATE ASSETS, EXCLUDING OTHER INVESTMENTS										
Total lumber (1947 prices)	2,632,000	2,557,000	2,515,000	2,472,000	2,385,000	2,276,000	2,222,000	2,112,000	2,427,000	2,725,000
Total lumber (book values)	1,354,211	1,320,309	1,315,424	1,401,200	1,443,014	1,445,272	1,433,079	1,409,558	1,752,607	2,185,090
Logging camps and miscellaneous	1,082,154	1,063,186	1,045,032	1,097,148	1,139,712	1,127,215	1,094,569	1,058,665	1,302,418	1,589,330
Planing mills	150,966	150,418	149,138	187,328	183,616	189,516	211,994	220,878	306,184	431,740
Wooden containers	121,537	106,420	118,735	116,838	121,425	128,147	126,976	131,533	146,212	165,519
RATE OF RETURN ON CORPORATE ASSETS (per cent)										
Total lumber (1947 prices)	-0.20	1.69	3.78	7.05	6.16	5.17	5.29	4.80	9.53	13.52
Total lumber (book values)	-0.46	1.69	3.93	7.35	6.56	5.58	5.81	5.21	10.96	15.49
Logging camps and miscellaneous	-0.70	1.26	3.50	6.91	6.30	5.24	5.55	4.87	10.41	15.88
Planing mills	0.57	3.76	7.05	9.17	7.20	6.21	5.88	6.41	13.55	16.37
Wooden containers	0.39	3.02	3.91	8.57	7.94	7.65	7.90	5.83	10.28	9.30

TABLE A-20
FURNITURE AND FINISHED LUMBER, 1938-47
(assets in thousands of dollars)

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Total furniture (1947 prices)	1,514,000	1,585,000	1,689,000	1,648,000	1,483,000	1,404,000	1,435,000	1,445,000	1,764,000	1,824,000
Total furniture (book values)	794,032	844,975	901,336	976,333	948,467	942,242	999,124	1,034,183	1,365,568	1,759,224
Furniture	426,046	440,820	466,472	532,833	504,323	482,715	497,715	528,928	764,827	908,689
Partitions and fixtures	42,707	38,130	52,091	57,542	52,277	58,077	61,681	65,791	89,744	113,070
Miscellaneous	324,745	365,496	382,910	387,600	391,116	401,272	441,022	439,537	509,931	555,399
Total furniture (1947 prices)	1,372,000	1,442,000	1,531,000	1,465,000	1,301,000	1,214,000	1,232,000	1,226,000	1,543,000	1,649,000
Total furniture (book values)	719,572	768,727	816,928	882,204	842,126	824,065	862,736	883,677	1,208,316	1,608,484
Furniture	391,711	406,712	429,066	488,917	455,971	430,959	439,069	463,279	690,366	843,466
Partitions and fixtures	37,283	33,403	45,307	49,722	43,947	47,621	49,451	51,691	73,932	97,604
Miscellaneous	290,573	328,498	342,736	345,788	342,200	345,289	374,229	368,742	444,794	502,512
CORPORATE ASSETS, EXCLUDING OTHER INVESTMENTS										
Total furniture (1947 prices)	0.99	4.02	5.06	8.01	6.40	5.73	6.02	5.65	9.82	10.05
Total furniture (book values)	0.85	4.16	5.26	7.97	6.48	5.93	6.29	5.82	10.53	9.33
Furniture	0.75	4.61	6.26	8.98	7.19	6.47	6.83	6.37	11.99	10.99
Partitions and fixtures	-0.49	1.84	3.60	5.95	4.90	6.53	7.38	5.14	10.88	12.34
Miscellaneous	1.14	3.84	4.23	6.79	5.74	5.19	5.52	5.23	8.18	9.02
RATE OF RETURN ON CORPORATE ASSETS (per cent)										

TABLE A-21
 PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS, 1938-47
 (assets in thousands of dollars)

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
	TOTAL ASSETS, EXCLUDING OTHER INVESTMENTS									
Total paper (1947 prices)	3,467,000	3,453,000	3,628,000	4,047,000	3,738,000	3,705,000	3,704,000	3,665,000	3,943,000	4,403,000
Total paper (book values)	1,756,455	1,823,155	1,935,686	2,270,311	2,239,853	2,368,959	2,453,230	2,505,764	2,920,717	3,571,515
Pulp, paper, and paperboard	1,064,113	1,116,374	1,182,278	1,437,676	1,484,430	1,622,180	1,651,336	1,693,196	1,936,246	2,361,919
Miscellaneous	695,338	709,552	757,128	841,016	758,258	747,674	806,375	819,049	997,483	1,222,461
	CORPORATE ASSETS, EXCLUDING OTHER INVESTMENTS									
Total paper (1947 prices)	3,410,000	3,398,000	3,572,000	3,986,000	3,685,000	3,655,000	3,645,000	3,599,000	3,881,000	4,344,000
Total paper (book values)	1,726,986	1,793,939	1,906,085	2,237,264	2,209,616	2,339,417	2,418,069	2,466,019	2,881,744	3,532,137
Pulp, paper, and paperboard	1,059,997	1,111,628	1,176,792	1,430,444	1,476,569	1,613,195	1,639,412	1,677,866	1,919,549	2,342,820
Miscellaneous	668,775	683,502	730,427	812,581	734,283	725,631	778,998	787,935	965,144	1,189,193
	RATE OF RETURN ON CORPORATE ASSETS (per cent)									
Total paper (1947 prices)	2.91	5.26	7.31	8.18	6.78	6.43	6.23	5.82	11.03	14.33
Total paper (book values)	2.97	5.44	7.57	8.55	7.15	6.87	6.62	6.07	12.30	16.28
Pulp, paper, and paperboard	2.65	4.60	7.64	7.71	6.73	6.16	5.78	5.32	11.16	16.65
Miscellaneous	3.46	6.79	7.45	9.98	7.99	8.43	8.38	7.68	14.52	15.57

TABLE A-22
 PRINTING AND PUBLISHING, 1938-47
 (assets in thousands of dollars)

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
TOTAL ASSETS, EXCLUDING OTHER INVESTMENTS										
Total printing and publishing (1947 prices)	3,964,000	3,988,000	4,067,000	3,951,000	3,916,000	3,885,000	4,107,000	4,233,000	4,200,000	4,454,000
Total printing and publishing (book values)	2,076,032	2,107,787	2,189,881	2,255,675	2,361,163	2,533,262	2,809,805	3,019,931	3,287,360	3,801,580
Newspapers	948,645	935,177	986,935	989,976	1,107,908	1,129,652	1,199,937	1,282,608	1,322,780	1,528,336
Periodicals	215,930	250,483	284,724	289,827	283,506	343,774	434,349	483,384	491,469	537,893
Books	147,487	146,871	163,837	192,726	215,626	243,770	282,331	292,727	329,650	387,476
Commercial printing and litho- graphing	358,079	347,295	402,478	445,317	450,459	487,335	502,650	566,109	699,584	822,210
Miscellaneous	420,892	441,548	363,199	350,686	312,837	338,378	396,657	403,753	462,885	549,315
CORPORATE ASSETS, EXCLUDING OTHER INVESTMENTS										
Total printing and publishing (1947 prices)	3,684,000	3,712,000	3,784,000	3,674,000	3,641,000	3,611,000	3,800,000	3,900,000	3,884,000	4,134,000
Total printing and publishing (book values)	1,929,685	1,962,054	2,037,177	2,097,239	2,194,552	2,353,887	2,598,482	2,780,468	3,037,921	3,525,894
Newspapers	893,480	881,962	930,408	932,984	1,043,978	1,064,397	1,126,438	1,199,931	1,241,474	1,438,884
Periodicals	210,216	244,011	277,328	282,271	276,109	334,811	422,338	469,318	477,884	523,791
Books	140,567	140,049	156,083	183,441	205,076	231,667	267,250	276,024	311,448	366,788
Commercial printing and litho- graphing	310,795	302,380	350,159	387,208	391,609	423,670	433,417	484,492	603,140	713,992
Miscellaneous	374,645	393,646	323,234	311,587	277,577	299,856	348,500	351,844	405,380	483,431

(continued)

TABLE A-22 (concluded)

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
	RATE OF RETURN ON CORPORATE ASSETS (per cent)									
Total printing and publishing (1947 prices)	3.19	5.12	5.17	5.53	5.20	7.36	7.81	7.64	12.05	10.11
Total printing and publishing (book values)	3.29	5.16	5.34	5.67	5.57	8.16	8.56	8.27	13.20	10.95
Newspapers	4.13	6.15	5.69	5.89	5.80	8.65	8.69	7.95	14.04	11.77
Periodicals	1.37	4.68	5.05	5.08	5.32	10.44	9.08	9.05	10.52	8.24
Books	3.82	3.47	3.45	4.82	5.57	5.97	7.63	7.05	9.37	6.68
Commercial printing and litho- graphing	2.98	4.79	5.76	6.76	5.83	7.38	8.86	8.93	15.00	12.68
Miscellaneous	2.45	4.12	5.02	4.71	4.59	6.66	7.84	8.31	13.97	12.09

TABLE A-23
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS, 1938-47
(assets in thousands of dollars)

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
TOTAL ASSETS, EXCLUDING OTHER INVESTMENTS										
Total chemicals (1947 prices)	7,232,000	7,751,000	8,189,000	8,953,000	9,349,000	9,595,000	9,593,000	9,209,000	9,899,000	10,758,000
Total chemicals (book values)	3,813,828	4,134,391	4,431,829	5,224,647	5,800,532	6,373,512	6,597,148	6,561,749	7,630,473	9,062,837
Paints and varnishes	311,097	430,737	433,535	508,642	495,944	524,862	574,937	591,062	695,243	782,058
Industrial chemicals	1,461,910	1,593,333	1,803,187	2,136,875	2,621,087	2,837,785	2,795,969	2,795,297	3,107,737	3,857,248
Soap and glycerin	291,575	303,789	325,130	403,727	338,878	396,901	399,036	361,021	429,146	548,032
Drugs and toilet preparations	591,926	619,285	650,948	749,582	798,654	904,213	1,025,734	1,022,380	1,178,964	1,267,528
Oils	249,142	234,638	223,002	297,315	299,232	332,033	332,436	351,185	500,335	616,842
Rayon	175,227	188,511	198,475	210,465	226,996	231,907	255,470	231,246	289,247	313,761
Plastic materials	48,575	51,802	58,684	87,651	86,856	105,657	108,994	107,600	112,692	134,140
Fertilizers	191,690	183,612	181,909	198,890	196,668	199,173	216,278	224,323	246,694	292,888
Miscellaneous chemicals	526,245	562,390	586,092	666,433	766,348	882,383	936,449	931,335	1,139,148	1,354,334
CORPORATE ASSETS, EXCLUDING OTHER INVESTMENTS										
Total chemicals (1947 prices)	7,136,000	7,645,000	8,074,000	8,823,000	9,213,000	9,455,000	9,418,000	9,006,000	9,698,000	10,559,000
Total chemicals (book values)	3,763,320	4,077,947	4,369,433	5,148,854	5,715,885	6,280,069	6,476,083	6,416,174	7,474,063	8,893,433
Paints and varnishes	305,275	422,568	425,194	498,715	486,352	514,808	561,355	574,421	677,376	763,945
Industrial chemicals	1,448,957	1,579,936	1,787,597	2,117,890	2,497,725	2,812,439	2,764,743	2,757,586	3,069,112	3,813,656
Soap and glycerin	289,194	301,275	322,401	400,290	336,020	393,588	394,918	356,571	424,325	542,494
Drugs and toilet preparations	579,470	606,564	637,885	734,897	783,738	888,133	1,004,110	997,694	1,154,037	1,244,379
Oils	237,658	223,894	212,846	283,849	286,053	317,821	315,312	330,136	473,391	567,373
Rayon	175,227	188,511	196,931	207,212	221,886	225,149	244,259	217,106	270,747	293,414
Plastic materials	48,575	51,802	58,679	87,637	86,836	105,625	108,944	107,520	112,616	134,048
Fertilizers	185,350	177,793	176,389	193,124	191,358	194,180	210,036	217,137	239,993	286,259
Miscellaneous chemicals	497,156	531,146	553,326	628,942	723,920	834,330	874,514	859,019	1,058,593	1,268,198

(continued)

TABLE A-23 (concluded)

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
	RATE OF RETURN ON CORPORATE ASSETS (per cent)									
Total chemicals (1947 prices)	5.77	9.12	9.32	9.24	7.84	7.35	6.81	6.20	10.61	11.00
Total chemicals (book values)	6.04	9.63	9.70	9.45	8.24	7.77	7.12	6.37	11.42	11.72
Paints and varnishes	2.47	6.77	6.45	8.24	6.29	5.44	5.68	5.10	10.18	12.90
Industrial chemicals	6.41	10.68	10.90	10.35	8.30	7.49	7.17	6.30	9.94	9.98
Soap and glycerin	11.57	13.85	12.16	7.98	9.30	9.83	9.09	8.71	17.26	17.34
Drugs and toilet preparations	10.58	12.23	11.35	10.54	10.20	10.51	8.79	8.69	13.47	9.96
Oils	3.05	5.55	6.60	7.04	6.20	6.14	4.76	5.27	13.01	16.88
Rayon	0.94	5.14	8.07	7.69	7.39	6.31	5.12	-2.23	10.85	15.30
Plastic materials	0.71	8.47	8.45	11.10	7.56	7.99	6.41	6.43	10.46	8.16
Fertilizers	3.12	3.56	3.92	6.13	6.66	5.49	4.97	5.66	10.33	10.73
Miscellaneous chemicals	3.46	8.79	8.69	9.42	8.26	7.73	7.09	6.51	11.64	12.59

TABLE A-24
 PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS, 1938-47
 (assets in thousands of dollars)

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
TOTAL ASSETS, EXCLUDING OTHER INVESTMENTS										
Total petroleum and coal products (1947 prices)	12,186,000	12,651,000	12,767,000	14,456,000	16,511,000	16,118,000	16,759,000	16,073,000	16,032,000	16,857,000
Total petroleum and coal products (book values)	6,177,360	6,594,961	6,797,031	8,022,653	9,616,333	9,766,446	10,491,802	10,459,715	11,333,187	13,130,160
Petroleum refining	5,908,533	6,349,902	6,515,052	7,661,821	9,163,174	9,310,058	9,921,347	10,002,439	10,822,626	12,497,503
Miscellaneous petroleum and coal products	264,001	238,953	273,951	355,806	444,707	440,172	536,261	414,881	465,286	570,501
CORPORATE ASSETS, EXCLUDING OTHER INVESTMENTS										
Total petroleum and coal products (1947 prices)	12,077,000	12,529,000	12,635,000	14,297,000	16,323,000	15,928,000	16,505,000	15,771,000	15,748,000	16,579,000
Total petroleum and coal products (book values)	6,123,009	6,531,392	6,725,714	7,931,626	9,501,700	9,644,779	10,322,149	10,248,358	11,115,171	12,893,363
Petroleum refining	5,860,340	6,294,968	6,455,389	7,587,770	9,072,102	9,215,180	9,792,237	9,842,116	10,659,783	12,323,464
Miscellaneous petroleum and coal products	262,661	237,525	272,066	353,034	440,928	436,138	529,702	408,386	458,213	562,228
RATE OF RETURN ON CORPORATE ASSETS (per cent)										
Total petroleum and coal products (1947 prices)	1.68	3.22	3.96	5.22	5.02	6.01	5.31	4.40	6.32	8.86
Total petroleum and coal products (book values)	1.42	3.17	3.78	5.11	5.22	6.55	5.70	4.41	6.52	9.23
Petroleum refining	1.29	3.08	3.68	5.06	5.21	6.65	5.84	4.45	6.50	9.17
Miscellaneous petroleum and coal products	4.28	5.57	5.96	6.04	5.37	4.43	3.17	3.28	7.00	10.71

TABLE A-25
RUBBER AND PRODUCTS, 1938-47
(assets in thousands of dollars)

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
	TOTAL ASSETS, EXCLUDING OTHER INVESTMENTS									
Total rubber (1947 prices)	1,431,000	1,585,000	1,672,000	1,757,000	1,929,000	2,109,000	2,215,000	1,993,000	2,013,000	2,066,000
Total rubber (book values)	753,116	864,617	904,676	1,040,795	1,254,700	1,460,746	1,547,771	1,448,437	1,579,961	1,801,014
Tires and tubes	561,800	691,825	702,815	810,932	1,033,704	1,209,914	1,273,568	1,173,783	1,244,367	1,421,340
Miscellaneous rubber	186,738	168,298	195,140	222,322	211,803	240,703	261,588	261,351	324,197	368,610
	CORPORATE ASSETS, EXCLUDING OTHER INVESTMENTS									
Total rubber (1947 prices)	1,414,000	1,567,000	1,653,000	1,738,000	1,910,000	2,089,000	2,191,000	1,968,000	1,992,000	2,048,000
Total rubber (book values)	744,162	854,674	894,611	1,029,607	1,241,986	1,446,819	1,530,465	1,430,104	1,562,722	1,784,322
Tires and tubes	561,128	691,069	702,119	810,213	1,032,913	1,209,130	1,272,714	1,173,021	1,243,802	1,420,931
Miscellaneous rubber	183,605	165,592	192,135	219,051	208,906	237,639	257,742	257,072	319,700	364,351
	RATE OF RETURN ON CORPORATE ASSETS (per cent)									
Total rubber (1947 prices)	2.83	6.00	5.47	8.02	5.62	7.26	6.21	5.44	10.98	7.39
Total rubber (book values)	2.83	6.07	5.52	7.98	5.46	7.45	6.43	5.43	11.65	7.06
Tires and tubes	3.24	5.97	5.22	7.52	4.95	7.38	6.05	4.97	11.30	6.20
Miscellaneous rubber	1.57	6.46	6.66	9.70	7.99	7.83	8.32	7.53	12.98	10.41

TABLE A-26
LEATHER AND PRODUCTS, 1938-47
(assets in thousands of dollars)

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
	TOTAL ASSETS, EXCLUDING OTHER INVESTMENTS									
Total leather (1947 prices)	1,260,000	1,250,000	1,298,000	1,412,000	1,416,000	1,352,000	1,381,000	1,428,000	1,500,000	1,474,000
Total leather (book values)	688,295	698,798	723,121	862,793	935,640	946,475	978,867	1,059,179	1,254,836	1,341,926
Tanning, currying, and finishing	196,075	208,248	221,617	266,289	296,283	290,450	289,655	304,840	362,067	407,336
Footwear, except rubber	415,477	420,339	405,107	481,596	515,450	519,008	539,066	575,936	685,782	741,305
Miscellaneous	78,243	69,751	99,423	118,447	126,825	142,336	158,490	192,780	221,642	201,620
	CORPORATE ASSETS, EXCLUDING OTHER INVESTMENTS									
Total leather (1947 prices)	1,211,000	1,197,000	1,236,000	1,337,000	1,329,000	1,257,000	1,252,000	1,261,000	1,367,000	1,394,000
Total leather (book values)	661,691	669,217	688,691	816,977	878,066	879,790	887,561	935,097	1,143,465	1,269,164
Tanning, currying, and finishing	192,555	203,930	216,278	258,792	286,308	278,945	274,001	283,570	342,895	394,185
Footwear, except rubber	403,234	407,174	391,188	463,530	493,430	493,990	504,926	530,358	645,596	715,407
Miscellaneous	65,794	57,850	80,800	94,269	97,723	106,049	108,411	121,015	154,622	160,760
	RATE OF RETURN ON CORPORATE ASSETS (per cent)									
Total leather (1947 prices)	0.96	4.68	4.42	7.52	7.22	6.83	6.34	6.14	11.92	10.03
Total leather (book values)	0.83	4.69	4.43	7.49	7.40	7.17	6.74	6.41	12.32	10.30
Tanning, currying, and finishing	-1.05	5.20	3.95	8.58	7.09	6.90	6.65	5.97	16.02	13.53
Footwear, except rubber	2.10	4.75	4.77	6.83	7.44	6.99	6.41	6.26	10.59	9.22
Miscellaneous	-1.43	2.51	4.11	7.77	8.23	8.73	8.48	8.06	11.32	7.08

TABLE A-27
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS, 1938-47
(assets in thousands of dollars)

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
TOTAL ASSETS, EXCLUDING OTHER INVESTMENTS										
Total stone, clay, and glass (1947 prices)	3,401,000	3,500,000	3,575,000	3,659,000	3,328,000	3,135,000	2,964,000	2,988,000	3,181,000	3,416,000
Total stone, clay, and glass (book values)	1,755,503	1,808,068	1,890,686	2,058,207	2,039,764	2,030,580	1,975,002	2,061,172	2,361,574	2,783,490
Pottery and porcelain	87,271	88,040	94,281	101,707	109,293	112,757	115,312	124,102	145,551	172,361
Concrete	215,294	233,828	273,022	292,436	290,407	245,692	237,756	280,622	380,176	507,607
Cut stone ^a	84,228	86,637	85,559	78,260	76,350	43,096	52,732	63,308	70,211	84,451
Structural clay	328,812	323,358	305,779	314,012	315,660	292,245	271,649	287,776	337,166	351,428
Glass	455,497	459,134	480,233	519,163	411,312	473,041	474,043	504,497	539,737	636,421
Cement	406,516	401,709	404,165	432,177	407,714	365,710	343,021	345,390	382,327	417,787
Miscellaneous stone, clay, and glass	188,294	226,726	260,293	332,396	440,899	499,888	488,484	468,666	521,919	642,380
CORPORATE ASSETS, EXCLUDING OTHER INVESTMENTS										
Total stone, clay, and glass (1947 prices)	3,297,000	3,389,000	3,458,000	3,535,000	3,214,000	3,027,000	2,836,000	2,833,000	3,028,000	3,265,000
Total stone, clay, and glass (book values)	1,701,926	1,750,822	1,828,591	1,988,177	1,969,564	1,960,003	1,889,095	1,952,862	2,246,139	2,658,581
Pottery and porcelain	85,735	86,152	91,897	98,746	105,776	108,804	109,912	116,676	137,025	162,654
Concrete	197,114	212,679	246,678	262,470	259,585	218,785	205,156	234,260	320,292	432,370
Cut stone ^a	72,310	73,303	71,343	64,324	62,141	34,758	40,146	45,401	51,026	62,427
Structural clay	305,374	301,039	285,342	293,716	296,387	275,427	253,490	266,191	315,207	331,858
Glass	448,285	451,755	472,391	510,552	404,542	465,319	464,481	492,344	527,859	623,788
Cement	406,516	401,709	404,026	431,880	407,304	365,230	342,334	344,409	381,187	416,523
Miscellaneous stone, clay, and glass	186,402	224,272	257,269	328,271	435,211	493,211	480,086	458,673	511,393	630,305

(continued)

TABLE A-27 (concluded)

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
	RATE OF RETURN ON CORPORATE ASSETS (per cent)									
Total stone, clay, and glass (1947 prices)	2.94	6.45	6.99	8.32	6.67	5.29	4.62	4.61	9.06	9.53
Total stone, clay, and glass (book values)	2.94	6.91	7.30	8.70	6.96	5.52	4.75	4.72	9.97	10.26
Pottery and porcelain	1.57	5.17	5.97	8.60	6.76	4.16	5.33	6.23	13.48	12.89
Concrete	4.29	7.55	6.92	8.39	7.57	4.89	4.17	4.47	11.21	10.63
Cut stone ^a	-2.17	-0.57	-0.86	-0.27	0.87	4.47	3.25	4.44	8.43	7.36
Structural clay	0.15	3.57	3.68	5.75	3.67	1.90	1.66	3.14	9.26	11.70
Glass	5.19	9.35	10.13	10.27	8.85	7.88	8.05	6.98	11.29	9.58
Cement	3.30	6.59	6.64	7.89	6.03	3.01	0.74	2.26	8.54	10.29
Miscellaneous stone, clay, and glass	2.48	9.56	10.27	11.93	8.85	7.81	6.24	4.77	8.60	9.49

^a Data unreliable because of year-to-year differences in classification of large companies.

TABLE A-28
METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS, 1938-47
(assets in thousands of dollars)

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
TOTAL ASSETS, EXCLUDING OTHER INVESTMENTS										
Total metals and metal products (1947 prices)	14,505,000	14,891,000	15,578,000	17,213,000	20,228,000	22,194,000	21,441,000	18,991,000	18,219,000	18,335,000
Total metals and metal products (book values)	7,326,630	7,743,299	8,304,908	9,801,548	12,356,262	14,095,854	14,114,237	12,980,083	13,450,652	14,961,006
Blast furnaces and rolling mills	3,540,756	3,616,046	3,726,639	4,021,709	5,482,664	5,896,324	5,983,878	5,582,119	5,336,921	5,804,865
Structural steel	187,010	170,780	213,500	275,443	365,953	341,666	341,115	338,469	411,041	575,097
Tin cans	344,501	370,461	388,262	431,600	387,394	419,529	428,994	436,083	447,549	502,743
Hand tools, cutlery, etc.	378,550	351,057	360,471	428,704	503,663	485,397	484,742	489,719	580,384	643,160
Heating apparatus	567,101	640,194	717,411	871,054	1,061,153	1,030,472	994,657	887,310	1,132,012	1,298,007
Miscellaneous iron and steel	1,160,559	1,427,865	1,653,460	2,227,011	2,614,255	3,170,582	3,185,738	2,809,245	2,794,022	3,084,512
Nonferrous metals, basic	575,820	673,413	689,131	699,126	976,814	919,407	1,078,068	1,036,729	1,611,440	1,726,587
Miscellaneous nonferrous metals ^a	558,711	469,478	533,136	832,025	928,801	1,822,759	1,643,488	1,341,788	1,042,946	1,244,845
CORPORATE ASSETS, EXCLUDING OTHER INVESTMENTS										
Total metals and metal products (1947 prices)	14,266,000	14,635,000	15,297,000	16,889,000	19,841,000	21,762,000	20,913,000	18,421,000	17,709,000	17,862,000
Total metals and metal products (book values)	7,206,924	7,610,570	8,155,702	9,617,360	12,119,383	13,820,874	13,765,687	12,588,662	13,071,619	14,572,387
Blast furnaces and rolling mills	3,540,756	3,616,046	3,726,396	4,021,185	5,481,615	5,894,854	5,981,597	5,579,099	5,333,892	5,801,522
Structural steel	178,399	162,845	203,478	262,381	348,811	325,867	321,852	315,909	386,028	543,544
Tin cans	342,413	368,372	386,235	429,527	385,735	417,943	427,226	434,216	446,062	501,497
Hand tools, cutlery, etc.	360,474	334,802	344,283	410,053	482,934	466,534	462,720	464,599	554,523	618,633
Heating apparatus	551,997	623,179	698,359	847,940	1,033,654	1,004,408	964,118	855,341	1,095,577	1,260,548
Miscellaneous iron and steel	1,129,482	1,388,563	1,606,654	2,162,223	2,537,914	3,077,750	3,069,635	2,686,159	2,680,910	2,970,617
Nonferrous metals, basic	575,112	672,156	687,404	696,926	973,199	915,522	1,071,702	1,028,592	1,598,792	1,713,338
Miscellaneous nonferrous metals ^a	526,358	441,955	501,459	781,929	873,380	1,715,041	1,524,880	1,227,504	961,475	1,156,767

(continued)

TABLE A-28 (concluded)

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
	RATE OF RETURN ON CORPORATE ASSETS (per cent)									
Total metals and metal products (1947 prices)	0.88	4.84	7.12	9.28	6.97	5.91	5.15	3.89	5.86	9.38
Total metals and metal products (book values)	0.69	5.11	7.42	9.69	7.38	6.46	5.51	3.94	6.17	10.08
Blast furnaces and rolling mills	-0.30	3.28	6.18	8.59	6.42	4.93	3.80	2.24	3.98	7.70
Structural steel	1.66	4.86	6.44	11.42	9.24	8.18	8.42	6.99	9.31	14.60
Tin cans	5.90	7.69	7.53	6.67	5.00	3.65	4.28	5.24	2.93	7.27
Hand tools, cutlery, etc.	1.21	6.54	9.81	10.11	9.55	8.75	7.49	5.40	10.56	10.72
Heating apparatus	0.30	4.45	6.57	9.12	7.24	7.71	6.67	5.65	9.20	13.34
Miscellaneous iron and steel	-0.01	5.82	8.29	11.95	9.51	8.87	7.67	5.83	7.79	12.96
Nonferrous metals, basic	3.12	7.34	7.78	9.06	5.83	5.78	5.83	4.73	6.06	10.13
Miscellaneous nonferrous metals ^a	2.60	12.26	13.23	11.17	8.26	6.80	5.83	3.83	8.38	9.71

^a Data unreliable because of year-to-year differences in classification of large companies.

TABLE A-29
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT, EXCEPT TRANSPORTATION AND ELECTRICAL, 1938-47
(assets in thousands of dollars)

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
TOTAL ASSETS, EXCLUDING OTHER INVESTMENTS										
Total machinery and equipment (1947 prices)	6,856,000	7,197,000	8,034,000	9,834,000	11,576,000	10,745,000	10,038,000	8,790,000	9,892,000	10,524,000
Total machinery and equipment (book values)	3,618,469	3,857,684	4,403,929	5,808,699	7,566,470	7,505,887	7,156,677	6,416,708	7,761,500	9,267,679
Engines and turbines ^a	119,443	129,562	170,841	254,962	432,001	613,488	535,630	373,529	257,159	276,541
Agricultural machinery	763,107	775,430	831,589	954,431	1,163,685	1,197,103	1,273,240	1,263,136	1,277,924	1,492,238
Special industry machinery	548,424	551,106	604,478	686,011	791,914	699,045	666,372	671,484	1,003,824	1,246,074
General industry machinery	663,544	719,128	775,958	1,078,956	1,454,836	1,564,123	1,491,011	1,316,351	1,503,523	1,767,346
Metalworking machinery ^a	333,857	409,629	632,063	1,023,890	1,774,300	1,665,539	1,415,270	1,150,128	1,156,990	1,276,240
Construction and mining machinery	405,457	407,077	450,982	574,109	708,302	707,405	689,873	625,909	734,541	838,119
Office and store machines ^a	288,221	292,167	322,321	445,064	495,673	303,452	296,952	342,718	566,174	740,090
Household and service industry machinery ^a	309,141	336,263	370,994	438,771	323,391	188,562	198,624	243,773	625,385	839,988
Miscellaneous machinery	184,640	236,411	243,589	355,494	435,771	588,601	612,390	479,254	650,360	806,891
CORPORATE ASSETS, EXCLUDING OTHER INVESTMENTS										
Total machinery and equipment (1947 prices)	6,690,000	7,016,000	7,825,000	9,568,000	11,260,000	10,448,000	9,690,000	8,421,000	9,506,000	10,147,000
Total machinery and equipment (book values)	3,531,082	3,760,923	4,289,219	5,651,792	7,359,563	7,298,445	6,908,533	6,147,250	7,458,384	8,935,507
Engines and turbines ^a	119,247	129,340	170,534	254,484	431,176	612,297	534,310	372,401	256,436	275,827
Agricultural machinery	759,189	769,886	823,963	943,753	1,148,674	1,179,723	1,247,766	1,203,669	1,244,567	1,454,337
Special industry machinery	524,290	526,356	576,749	653,882	754,901	666,468	628,086	625,533	940,530	1,174,593
General industry machinery	644,413	697,219	751,022	1,042,482	1,404,388	1,508,637	1,424,043	1,244,168	1,426,036	1,682,909
Metalworking machinery ^a	324,460	396,567	609,533	983,564	1,699,522	1,591,040	1,332,718	1,066,154	1,075,481	1,190,852
Construction and mining machinery	394,924	396,864	440,055	560,694	692,727	692,800	673,250	608,920	717,380	821,519
Office and store machines ^a	286,834	290,636	320,491	442,343	492,500	301,429	294,385	339,018	560,372	732,998
Household and service industry machinery ^a	305,897	332,828	367,303	434,523	320,417	186,917	196,574	240,897	618,960	832,576
Miscellaneous machinery	171,552	220,440	227,930	333,816	411,203	558,062	576,402	448,528	615,397	771,262

(continued)

TABLE A-29 (concluded)

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
	RATE OF RETURN ON CORPORATE ASSETS per (cent)									
Total machinery and equipment (1947 prices)	4.09	6.29	9.54	10.55	9.15	8.73	7.17	5.43	5.14	9.92
Total machinery and equipment (book values)	4.23	6.57	9.89	10.90	9.54	9.25	7.52	5.54	5.15	10.16
Engines and turbines ^a	1.23	6.82	9.82	10.98	8.41	8.17	8.10	6.78	-6.25	3.90
Agricultural machinery	4.95	3.48	7.40	8.58	6.34	5.77	5.58	4.69	1.46	7.51
Special industry machinery	3.24	5.62	7.28	8.88	8.69	7.81	6.22	4.10	6.26	10.88
General industry machinery	2.76	7.58	10.56	11.75	10.18	10.49	9.24	5.81	6.96	11.66
Metalworking machinery ^a	5.89	10.54	16.57	16.29	12.69	11.90	7.72	5.83	5.38	7.70
Construction and mining machinery	5.17	6.66	8.61	11.02	8.73	9.44	7.73	6.74	7.10	13.10
Office and store machinery ^a	6.89	8.42	9.66	9.31	8.70	8.44	7.51	5.85	9.20	13.23
Household and service industry machinery ^a	3.66	7.71	10.13	6.28	7.79	6.10	6.47	6.38	4.94	11.47
Miscellaneous machinery	2.98	4.82	7.94	10.79	9.82	9.81	7.95	5.07	5.37	9.32

^a Data unreliable because of year-to-year differences in classification of large companies.

TABLE A-30

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT, 1938-47
(assets in thousands of dollars)

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Total electrical machinery (1947 prices)	2,540,000	2,674,000	2,970,000	3,854,000	4,980,000	5,866,000	5,938,000	5,055,000	5,159,000	5,571,000
Total electrical machinery (book values)	1,381,398	1,435,575	1,636,237	2,315,999	3,308,326	4,168,656	4,326,759	3,797,926	4,100,102	4,991,687
Electrical equipment for public utility, etc.	549,713	576,806	678,522	1,017,620	1,547,268	1,962,192	1,858,629	1,741,550	1,509,888	1,926,156
Automotive equipment	65,489	64,072	76,634	84,893	110,377	129,516	127,167	121,511	134,621	158,624
Communications equipment	272,703	277,238	392,785	558,060	857,688	1,227,749	1,374,174	1,089,992	1,394,260	1,554,862
Electrical appliances ^a	91,842	82,638	97,317	105,500	97,863	42,255	51,266	58,933	168,855	250,031
Miscellaneous equipment	404,098	436,688	398,462	551,458	693,476	810,424	921,969	784,009	894,821	1,098,207
CORPORATE ASSETS, EXCLUDING OTHER INVESTMENTS										
Total electrical machinery (1947 prices)	2,526,000	2,654,000	2,942,000	3,809,000	4,913,000	5,777,000	5,814,000	4,917,000	5,019,000	5,424,000
Total electrical machinery (book values)	1,373,941	1,424,827	1,620,562	2,288,973	3,263,862	4,105,651	4,236,712	3,694,236	3,988,892	4,859,980
Electrical equipment for public utility, etc.	543,575	570,135	670,393	1,005,006	1,527,900	1,937,426	1,829,150	1,708,032	1,482,962	1,894,750
Automotive equipment	64,740	63,372	75,835	84,051	109,362	128,416	125,926	120,198	133,398	157,435
Communications equipment	272,220	275,344	388,128	548,660	839,421	1,196,442	1,323,873	1,036,105	1,323,912	1,476,830
Electrical appliances ^a	91,618	82,391	91,989	105,067	92,439	42,044	50,920	58,419	167,414	247,982
Miscellaneous equipment	400,343	432,365	394,269	545,312	685,502	800,840	908,016	679,366	879,094	1,080,302

(continued)

TABLE A-30 (concluded)

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
	RATE OF RETURN ON CORPORATE ASSETS (per cent)									
Total electrical machinery (1947 prices)	4.49	9.93	12.29	12.32	7.63	8.08	7.25	5.42	1.88	9.73
Total electrical machinery (book values)	4.43	9.76	12.66	12.45	7.66	8.32	7.43	5.39	1.40	9.74
Electrical equipment for public utility, etc.	6.14	12.75	15.46	15.34	8.86	8.59	7.10	5.88	4.95	12.91
Automotive equipment	5.90	15.53	12.62	13.82	12.06	12.55	10.70	7.62	4.89	11.18
Communications equipment	2.44	6.26	11.79	10.51	6.17	8.22	8.33	4.45	0.30	5.75
Electrical appliances ^a	6.18	11.51	12.78	11.32	6.13	10.96	8.05	8.57	11.31	13.55
Miscellaneous equipment	2.82	6.89	8.75	9.13	6.39	7.01	6.30	4.97	-5.34	8.59

^a Data unreliable because of year-to-year differences in classification of large companies.

TABLE A-31
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT, EXCEPT VEHICLES, 1938-47
(assets in thousands of dollars)

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
TOTAL ASSETS, EXCLUDING OTHER INVESTMENTS										
Total transportation equipment (1947 prices)	1,940,000	2,397,000	3,779,000	5,716,000	12,444,000	16,346,000	14,035,000	10,684,000	3,619,000	3,095,000
Total transportation equipment (book values)	991,358	1,260,842	2,056,411	3,394,158	8,204,594	11,666,887	10,305,221	8,030,886	2,912,329	2,815,426
Railroad and railway equipment	487,163	604,084	695,376	790,110	966,924	934,317	842,386	829,263	660,982	918,782
Aircraft and parts ^a	238,148	368,435	1,043,306	1,868,430	5,472,673	8,231,184	7,875,887	6,015,313	1,444,873	1,240,404
Ship and boat building	226,269	261,051	285,662	721,093	1,722,531	2,454,426	1,599,076	1,129,654	745,145	606,970
Motorcycles and bicycles	16,052	16,671	19,256	24,977	31,438	28,940	24,529	23,366	29,374	38,401
Miscellaneous equipment ^a	5,522	4,839	4,686	4,899	5,924	5,204	4,911	4,410	6,645	9,633
CORPORATE ASSETS, EXCLUDING OTHER INVESTMENTS										
Total transportation equipment (1947 prices)	1,919,000	2,369,000	3,734,000	5,645,000	12,287,000	16,138,000	13,810,000	10,476,000	3,553,000	3,044,000
Total transportation equipment (book values)	980,383	1,246,327	2,031,827	3,351,979	8,101,303	11,518,340	10,139,883	7,874,127	2,859,525	2,768,642
Railroad and railway equipment	487,163	604,084	694,973	789,194	965,280	932,247	839,536	825,287	657,658	914,093
Aircraft and parts ^a	236,791	366,251	1,036,877	1,856,476	5,437,207	8,177,241	7,810,752	5,954,695	1,431,360	1,229,781
Ship and boat building ^a	219,916	253,232	276,561	696,745	1,662,468	2,366,341	1,526,029	1,066,353	705,721	577,073
Motorcycles and bicycles	15,884	16,498	19,057	24,719	31,122	28,657	24,238	23,041	29,007	37,977
Miscellaneous equipment ^a	5,402	4,660	4,443	4,574	5,458	4,735	4,307	3,711	5,586	8,120

(continued)

TABLE A-31 (concluded)

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
	RATE OF RETURN ON CORPORATE ASSETS (per cent)									
Total transportation equipment (1947 prices)	0.93	4.43	7.36	8.41	6.26	6.27	6.60	4.75	-1.98	-1.18
Total transportation equipment (book values)	0.81	4.67	7.71	8.74	6.46	6.51	6.80	4.75	-2.65	-2.09
Railroad and railway equipment	-2.56	1.86	5.92	7.54	5.53	4.97	5.34	4.02	4.51	5.18
Aircraft and parts ^a	7.61	8.70	8.07	9.59	7.06	7.27	6.86	4.95	-8.83	-9.88
Ship and boat buildings ^a	0.77	5.32	10.57	7.46	4.97	4.49	7.10	4.24	2.70	1.96
Motorcycles and bicycles	4.40	8.89	12.70	12.78	10.37	7.87	3.70	3.12	5.39	12.10
Miscellaneous equipment	-0.07	2.27	3.60	7.39	5.53	5.01	6.01	6.39	8.23	6.76

^a Data unreliable because of year-to-year differences in classification of large companies.

TABLE A-32
MOTOR VEHICLES AND PARTS, 1938-47
(assets in thousands of dollars)

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
TOTAL ASSETS, EXCLUDING OTHER INVESTMENTS										
Total motor vehicles and parts (1947 prices)	5,034,000	5,258,000	5,907,000	6,231,000	3,742,000	3,080,000	2,734,000	2,416,000	6,400,000	7,083,000
Total motor vehicles and parts (book values)	2,684,468	2,806,152	3,271,458	3,664,612	2,473,473	2,098,285	1,976,623	1,794,156	4,972,373	6,192,890
Motor vehicles, including trucks, bodies, and industrial trailers ^a	2,276,666	2,395,104	2,811,913	3,068,325	2,020,375	1,708,901	1,575,918	1,304,170	4,112,742	5,046,050
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	426,904	427,206	475,945	621,814	473,080	412,678	418,048	524,286	894,423	1,191,988
CORPORATE ASSETS, EXCLUDING OTHER INVESTMENTS										
Total motor vehicles and parts (1947 prices)	4,999,000	5,218,000	5,859,000	6,176,000	3,708,000	3,051,000	2,701,000	2,379,000	6,308,000	6,988,000
Total motor vehicles and parts (book values)	2,665,680	2,784,890	3,244,746	3,632,531	2,450,892	2,078,397	1,952,425	1,766,824	4,900,614	6,109,480
Motor vehicles, including trucks, bodies, and industrial trailers ^a	2,276,666	2,395,104	2,809,803	3,063,717	2,015,927	1,704,000	1,569,018	1,296,082	4,085,989	5,012,742
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	388,792	389,840	435,131	569,562	434,980	380,862	380,169	470,294	812,723	1,096,731
RATE OF RETURN ON CORPORATE ASSETS (per cent)										
Total motor vehicles and parts (1947 prices)	1.06	8.07	9.72	10.16	6.48	7.00	5.60	3.12	1.24	11.68
Total motor vehicles and parts (book values)	0.90	8.57	9.92	10.22	6.48	7.49	5.67	2.86	0.62	12.05
Motor vehicles, including trucks, bodies, and industrial trailers ^a	0.83	8.34	9.55	9.48	5.28	6.55	4.58	1.51	-0.44	12.04
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	1.28	10.01	12.29	14.21	12.06	11.55	10.24	6.57	5.91	12.11

^a Data unreliable because of year-to-year differences in classification of large companies.

TABLE A-33
RESIDUAL MANUFACTURING, 1938-47
(assets in thousands of dollars)

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
TOTAL ASSETS, EXCLUDING OTHER INVESTMENTS										
Residual manufacturing (1947 prices)	3,268,000	2,669,000	2,947,000	3,491,000	3,900,000	4,374,000	4,488,000	4,242,000	4,693,000	4,279,000
Residual manufacturing (book values)	1,742,141	1,429,320	1,602,768	2,052,754	2,508,147	3,031,249	3,184,733	3,083,597	3,720,813	3,740,089
Clocks and watches	79,512	94,816	106,632	114,378	120,264	116,674	117,285	112,620	153,899	180,323
Jewelry, except costume	109,005	100,903	128,999	176,188	164,774	153,214	175,326	197,482	301,482	306,859
Matches	42,473	39,121	42,919	37,994	46,083	44,880	46,998	44,835	51,608	74,498 ^c
Miscellaneous manufacturing	1,510,371	1,192,449	1,322,937	1,726,642	2,176,817	2,717,336	2,847,509	2,732,749	3,216,354	3,171,195
CORPORATE ASSETS, EXCLUDING OTHER INVESTMENTS										
Residual manufacturing (1947 prices)	3,055,000	2,497,000	2,758,000	3,269,000	3,659,000	4,111,000	4,165,000	3,889,000	4,342,000	3,995,000
Residual manufacturing (book values)	1,628,786	1,337,040	1,499,969	1,921,968	2,352,881	2,849,035	2,955,501	2,826,604	3,441,873	3,491,078
Clocks and watches	78,254	93,264	104,826	112,376	118,141	114,599	114,670	109,579	150,050	176,200
Jewelry, except costume	97,234	90,264	115,713	158,475	148,957	139,193	156,614	173,709	269,401	278,405
Matches	41,750	38,504	42,242	37,404	45,282	44,049	46,108	44,000	50,949	73,903 ^c
Miscellaneous manufacturing	1,411,313	1,114,672	1,237,019	1,614,989	2,039,721	2,550,749	2,638,029	2,499,473	2,968,719	2,953,755
RATE OF RETURN ON CORPORATE ASSETS (per cent)										
Residual manufacturing (1947 prices)	3.60	7.25	7.29	8.72	7.32	7.74	7.08	6.02	6.75	8.14
Residual manufacturing (book values)	3.65	7.62	7.56	8.98	7.62	8.14	7.45	6.24	6.97	8.12
Clocks and watches	3.14	7.92	8.89	8.75	7.08	7.46	7.02	7.95	5.48	10.97
Jewelry, except costume	2.45	8.06	6.58	7.50	7.11	8.20	8.63	8.21	14.69	11.07
Matches	5.25	7.72	4.12	8.01	7.11	7.39	8.04	7.86	7.47	8.65
Miscellaneous manufacturing	3.71	7.56	7.66	9.15	7.71	8.18	7.39	6.00	6.34	7.65

^c Adjusted for variability of assets due to shifts of large companies between industries.

TABLE A-34
ORDNANCE EQUIPMENT, 1938-47

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Total ordnance equipment (1947 prices)	—	—	—	355,000	2,038,000	3,774,000	3,446,000	2,760,000	275,000	223,000
Total ordnance equipment (book values)	—	—	—	218,791	1,339,872	2,669,485	2,485,682	2,067,085	217,285	197,878
Firearms	—	—	—	68,528	403,108	695,384	597,461	336,638	46,609	43,270
Ammunition	—	—	—	81,064	614,124	1,208,619	1,229,964	1,001,657	140,334	134,268
Tanks	—	—	—	38,283	170,600	340,695	338,622	300,579	792	271
Sighting and fire control equipment	—	—	—	21,268	125,105	349,370	260,248	386,687	14,465	15,441
Ordnance, n.e.c.	—	—	—	9,605	26,787	76,329	59,038	43,273	15,086	4,628
RATE OF RETURN ON CORPORATE ASSETS (per cent)										
Total ordnance equipment (1947 prices)	—	—	—	8.20	8.06	8.04	6.52	5.48	2.03	7.31
Total ordnance equipment (book values)	—	—	—	8.22	8.45	8.46	6.81	5.59	1.80	7.47
Firearms	—	—	—	7.78	7.78	6.89	4.83	4.21	-2.44	5.76
Ammunition	—	—	—	9.84	9.84	9.45	7.52	6.37	5.14	9.12
Tanks	—	—	—	6.16	6.16	8.77	6.72	5.83	-0.13	11.14
Sighting and fire control equipment	—	—	—	6.72	6.72	8.62	8.61	4.55	-13.56	-2.47
Ordnance, n.e.c.	—	—	—	9.23	9.23	4.92	4.90	5.63	-1.40	8.64

Note: Noncorporate sector negligible; ordnance industries excluded from analysis.

TABLE A-35
 TOTAL MANUFACTURING, 1938-47
 (assets in thousands of dollars)

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
TOTAL ASSETS, EXCLUDING OTHER INVESTMENTS										
Total manufacturing assets (1947 prices)	94,189,000	96,195,000	101,817,000	113,466,000	128,549,000	135,282,000	132,623,000	122,714,000	122,186,000	125,911,000
Total manufacturing assets (book values)	48,846,000	50,955,000	55,049,000	65,892,000	80,303,000	89,675,000	90,511,000	86,445,000	93,156,000	106,339,000
CORPORATE ASSETS, EXCLUDING OTHER INVESTMENTS										
Total manufacturing assets (1947 prices)	90,548,000	92,582,000	97,955,000	109,198,000	123,880,000	130,445,000	126,734,000	116,002,000	116,048,000	120,809,000
Total manufacturing assets (book values)	46,957,000	49,035,000	52,964,000	63,395,000	77,374,000	86,461,000	86,471,000	81,677,000	88,371,000	101,951,000
RATE OF RETURN ON CORPORATE ASSETS (per cent)										
Total manufacturing assets (1947 prices)	2.63	5.77	6.95	8.36	6.95	6.80	6.20	5.26	7.65	9.84
Total manufacturing assets (book values)	2.62	6.00	7.12	8.56	7.30	7.30	6.59	5.43	8.13	10.34

TABLE A-36
BEVERAGES, 1947-57
(assets in thousands of dollars)

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951*	1953*	1954	1955	1956	1957
TOTAL ASSETS, EXCLUDING OTHER INVESTMENTS										
Total beverages (1947 prices)	3,252,000	3,520,000	3,463,000	3,632,000	3,781,000 ^d	3,559,000	3,691,000	3,567,000	3,352,000	3,389,000
Total beverages (book values)	2,778,180	3,152,686	3,153,861	3,407,284	3,885,944 ^e	3,890,174	4,030,710	3,982,589	3,907,418	4,114,854
Nonalcoholic	580,046	757,597	697,517	691,164	698,611	721,229	769,120	865,914	905,899	965,092
Malt	1,106,917	1,203,351	1,261,589	1,356,055	1,422,918	1,452,674	1,605,375	1,515,965	1,533,664	1,624,493
Wine	101,317	120,951	115,744	121,665	130,776	119,010 ^e	112,579 ^e	133,074	138,645	149,004
Distilled	981,276	1,083,992	1,071,894	1,217,521	1,592,692	1,491,907	1,493,049	1,428,673	1,294,314	1,336,965
CORPORATE ASSETS, EXCLUDING OTHER INVESTMENTS										
Total beverages (1947 prices)	3,076,000	3,335,000	3,287,000	3,466,000	3,628,000 ^f	3,397,000	3,527,000	3,411,000	3,207,000	3,245,000
Total beverages (book values)	2,627,446	2,966,514	2,993,496	3,251,985	3,728,769 ^g	3,638,121	3,851,609	3,808,247	3,738,870	3,940,035
Nonalcoholic	473,416	624,915	581,432	589,281	608,596	623,959	671,124	758,815	797,264	853,014
Malt	1,090,670	1,188,076	1,247,415	1,344,073	1,413,383	1,445,587	1,600,018	1,511,551	1,529,839	1,621,121
Wine	88,362	105,618	101,199	107,538	116,873	104,223 ^e	98,565 ^e	117,218	122,874	132,870
Distilled	976,010	1,078,026	1,065,852	1,211,038	1,584,763	1,482,515	1,483,360	1,421,296	1,289,363	1,333,644
RATE OF RETURN ON CORPORATE ASSETS (per cent)										
Total beverages (1947 prices)	10.52	9.54	8.94	8.45	6.92 ^h	6.21	5.44	6.60	6.47	6.84
Total beverages (book values)	10.70	9.81	9.02	8.38	6.20 ⁱ	5.58	4.67	5.86	5.26	5.49
Nonalcoholic	8.13	6.03	6.46	6.21	6.48	6.13	5.66	6.57	6.09	6.30
Malt	13.81	12.55	12.59	9.28	6.98	6.30	5.38	6.53	5.13	5.47
Wine	-8.16	0.33	3.53	5.21	-1.30	2.73	3.60	5.60	4.32	4.37
Distilled	10.18	9.89	6.76	8.71	5.96	4.81	3.53	4.80	5.00	5.10

Notes: ^e Adjusted for variability of assets due to shifts of large companies between industries.
^f 1952 = 3,560,000.
^g 1952 = 3,777,652.
^h 1952 = 6.26 per cent.
ⁱ 1952 = 5.52 per cent.

TABLE A-37

FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS, 1947-57
(assets in thousands of dollars)

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951*	1953*	1954	1955	1956	1957
TOTAL ASSETS, EXCLUDING OTHER INVESTMENTS										
Total food and kindred products (1947 prices)	11,966,000	12,068,000	11,913,000	13,074,000	12,665,000 ^d	12,360,000	12,566,000	12,875,000	12,816,000	12,280,000
Total food and kindred products (book values)	9,937,541	10,293,301	10,485,863	12,065,667	12,630,147 ^e	12,924,025	13,317,432	14,118,433	14,740,209	14,658,836
Meat	1,822,013	1,999,704	1,962,391	2,234,428	2,338,336	2,314,205	2,340,700	2,496,523	2,624,319	2,546,387
Dairy	1,212,281	1,327,522	1,355,093	1,603,808	1,787,238	1,614,734	1,654,911	1,844,112	2,076,705	1,909,916
Canning	1,420,447	1,600,755	1,590,845	1,762,508	1,923,813	2,017,750	2,069,584	2,230,086	2,519,942	2,530,453
Grain mill	1,192,232	1,121,321	1,215,471	1,450,097	1,476,769	1,453,923	1,565,373	1,613,595	1,691,876	1,750,907
Bakery	909,466	978,163	1,030,768	1,121,789	1,164,242	1,245,673	1,247,932	1,394,020	1,387,154	1,456,133
Sugar	951,897	830,013	790,986	942,997	957,503	977,448	987,624	986,492	988,821	1,001,055
Confectionery	615,827	600,376	605,595	675,288	706,915	698,306	684,347	708,268	718,076	739,590
Cereal	148,580	153,279	148,234	152,601	191,090	205,814	208,534	257,662	292,418	302,977
Miscellaneous food and kindred products	1,594,059	1,551,427	1,733,195	1,881,876	1,852,528	2,034,188	2,165,691	2,295,733	2,355,038	2,390,246
CORPORATE ASSETS, EXCLUDING OTHER INVESTMENTS										
Total food and kindred products (1947 prices)	10,957,000	11,037,000	10,882,000	12,010,000	11,705,000 ^f	11,215,000	11,378,000	11,680,000	11,648,000	11,182,000
Total food and kindred products (book values)	9,099,386	9,413,706	9,578,712	11,083,997	11,672,908 ^g	11,726,911	12,058,170	12,807,694	13,396,780	13,347,814
Meat	1,695,191	1,858,826	1,822,565	2,085,015	2,192,994	2,138,178	2,159,045	2,288,121	2,390,068	2,304,548
Dairy	1,082,514	1,182,836	1,204,878	1,435,551	1,611,479	1,420,137	1,450,683	1,553,604	1,683,983	1,492,787
Canning	1,336,816	1,507,726	1,499,601	1,669,995	1,832,260	1,905,105	1,954,239	2,097,680	2,361,243	2,362,040
Grain mill	1,047,112	988,854	1,076,209	1,300,133	1,340,317	1,303,787	1,407,352	1,444,010	1,507,132	1,552,608
Bakery	830,310	897,706	950,868	1,045,932	1,096,463	1,170,105	1,177,107	1,313,119	1,304,881	1,367,916
Sugar	929,869	811,494	773,985	924,953	941,358	959,001	969,523	968,982	971,833	984,428
Confectionery	587,653	574,299	580,673	650,957	684,878	676,038	662,791	682,339	688,155	705,070
Cereal	147,945	152,711	147,767	152,234	190,755	205,591	208,413	257,484	292,187	302,708
Miscellaneous food and kindred products	1,509,762	1,473,236	1,650,089	1,802,474	1,784,535	1,953,690	2,084,035	2,202,607	2,252,849	2,279,812

(continued)

TABLE A-37 (concluded)

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951*	1953*	1954	1955	1956	1957
	RATE OF RETURN ON CORPORATE ASSETS (per cent)									
Total food and kindred products (1947 prices)	8.89	7.14	7.04	7.34	5.92 ^a	6.05	5.93	6.80	6.84	6.74
Total food and kindred products (book values)	9.42	7.25	6.94	7.15	5.14 [†]	5.41	5.26	6.13	5.84	5.50
Meat	7.15	5.32	3.78	3.64	3.49	4.43	2.60	5.13	4.16	2.89
Dairy	8.26	7.17	9.11	7.21	5.49	5.58	6.32	5.77	5.12	5.32
Canning	7.19	5.26	4.65	8.32	4.08	4.28	3.92	5.95	5.19	3.71
Grain mill	11.50	6.16	6.28	6.54	5.25	5.98	6.65	5.33	5.21	5.65
Bakery	10.36	11.35	10.94	9.34	7.16	6.49	6.36	7.29	6.99	7.12
Sugar	6.17	4.66	5.58	7.05	5.93	3.84	3.99	4.14	5.32	5.60
Confectionery	16.55	9.83	8.56	9.12	5.06	6.35	6.52	7.60	8.67	8.15
Cereal	12.10	12.60	14.72	10.72	7.67	8.10	8.96	9.02	8.88	9.57
Miscellaneous food and kindred products	11.34	9.73	7.87	8.37	5.96	6.59	6.75	7.53	7.39	7.62

Notes: * 1952 minor industry data not available. Major industry data appear below:

^a 1952 = 12,803,000.

^e 1952 = 12,929,204.

[†] 1952 = 11,726,000.

^g 1952 = 11,841,466.

^h 1952 = 5.48 per cent.

ⁱ 1952 = 4.81 per cent.

TABLE A-38

TOBACCO PRODUCTS, 1947-57
(assets in thousands of dollars)

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951*	1953*	1954	1955	1956	1957
TOTAL ASSETS, EXCLUDING OTHER INVESTMENTS										
Total tobacco (1947 prices)	2,211,000	2,216,000	2,338,000	2,310,000	2,324,000 ^d	2,564,000	2,400,000	2,343,000	2,325,000	2,333,000
Total tobacco (book values)	2,116,086	2,329,781	2,375,238	2,480,758	2,677,202 ^e	3,098,996	2,874,542	2,870,037	2,952,391	3,028,524
Cigars	209,572	230,720	215,385	223,369	224,267	218,434	246,960	237,953	239,089	238,314
Other products	1,923,050	2,097,501	2,157,617	2,255,164	2,449,125	2,877,648	2,623,169	2,629,066	2,710,853	2,788,068
CORPORATE ASSETS, EXCLUDING OTHER INVESTMENTS										
Total tobacco (1947 prices)	2,184,000	2,192,000	2,316,000	2,290,000	2,306,000 ^f	2,550,000	2,387,000	2,331,000	2,314,000	2,323,000
Total tobacco (book values)	2,090,578	2,304,508	2,352,744	2,459,545	2,656,668 ^g	3,081,598	2,858,404	2,855,730	2,938,931	3,016,008
Cigars	200,323	221,404	207,441	215,562	216,851	211,802	239,663	231,272	232,724	232,318
Other products	1,907,740	2,083,342	2,145,464	2,244,302	2,439,232	2,869,918	2,617,723	2,624,002	2,706,090	2,783,642
RATE OF RETURN ON CORPORATE ASSETS (per cent)										
Total tobacco (1947 prices)	6.34	7.63	7.62	7.50	5.94 ^h	5.78	6.50	7.74	8.00	8.37
Total tobacco (book values)	6.40	7.40	7.74	7.28	5.69 ⁱ	5.47	6.27	7.44	7.58	8.01
Cigars	4.34	5.32	4.87	5.23	4.32	4.79	2.61	4.04	4.95	5.16
Other products	6.54	7.62	8.02	7.48	5.82	5.53	6.60	7.74	7.81	8.25

Notes: * 1952 minor industry data not available. Major industry

data appear below:

^d 1952 = 2,370,000.^e 1952 = 2,746,438.^f 1952 = 2,354,000.^g 1952 = 2,727,399.^h 1952 = 5.62 per cent.ⁱ 1952 = 5.45 per cent.

TABLE A-39
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS, 1947-57
(assets in thousands of dollars)

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951*	1953*	1954	1955	1956	1957
Total textile mill products (1947 prices)	7,655,000	7,993,000	7,955,000	8,477,000	9,096,000 ^d	7,878,000	7,645,000	8,042,000	7,706,000	7,210,000
Total textile mill products (book values)	6,431,464	7,038,474	6,970,425	8,086,568	8,731,883 ^e	8,183,901	8,221,208	8,854,871	8,850,222	8,500,370
Yarn and thread	894,989	987,832	981,748	1,143,526	1,246,959	1,205,450	1,192,432	1,350,660	1,325,959	1,421,980
Broad wool	713,133	734,096	693,448	842,213	857,448	647,410	593,823	518,065	514,477	514,478
Broad cotton	1,713,669	1,815,672	1,730,468	1,915,409	2,113,503	1,822,091	1,963,264	2,130,019	2,107,701	1,980,959
Narrow woven	134,564	153,507	140,720	174,421	186,960	168,638	177,549	198,330	174,025	185,008
Knit goods	866,862	940,173	962,534	1,120,027	1,154,463	1,151,866	1,141,341	1,289,974	1,251,104	1,023,199
Dyeing and finishing	352,196	348,713	352,267	387,480	389,627	388,741	368,970	450,418	397,016	361,320
Carpets	440,316 ^c	536,567	534,524	640,070	688,768	647,261	679,088	729,676	856,957	709,335
Hats	87,683	89,120	88,401	94,534	84,456	77,633	74,608	78,062	91,831	56,696
Miscellaneous textile mill	1,253,555	1,468,352	1,485,924	1,773,773	2,014,288	2,067,352	2,017,267	2,101,950	2,128,415	2,237,404
Total textile mill products (1947 prices)	7,477,000	7,848,000	7,789,000	8,304,000	8,914,000 ^f	7,723,000	7,493,000	7,885,000	7,559,000	7,076,000
Total textile mill products (book values)	6,281,750	6,910,370	6,825,276	7,921,495	8,557,332 ^g	8,022,603	8,057,615	8,682,523	8,681,710	8,342,120
Yarn and thread	876,348	969,910	966,402	1,127,640	1,231,715	1,194,111	1,182,659	1,339,754	1,315,409	1,410,834
Broad wool	706,979	728,367	688,584	836,701	852,226	643,916	590,764	514,020	509,091	507,729
Broad cotton	1,700,831	1,804,015	1,721,074	1,906,370	2,104,958	1,816,845	1,958,622	2,125,110	2,102,948	1,976,591
Narrow woven	121,305	139,536	128,952	160,544	172,831	156,857	165,445	186,238	164,689	176,459
Knit goods	815,939	886,597	909,608	1,058,426	1,091,064	1,087,229	1,075,619	1,216,647	1,180,911	966,550
Dyeing and finishing	342,905	340,234	344,411	379,249	381,755	381,443	362,184	442,510	390,380	355,584
Carpets	417,671 ^e	513,142	515,067	620,235	671,006	636,537	670,717	720,248	845,375	699,328
Hats	85,372	86,857	86,249	92,243	82,422	75,737	72,744	75,083	87,146	53,094
Miscellaneous textile mill	1,229,119	1,440,174	1,458,041	1,740,022	1,975,534	2,025,738	1,975,126	2,059,968	2,087,848	2,196,807

CORPORATE ASSETS, EXCLUDING OTHER INVESTMENTS

(continued)

TABLE A-39 (concluded)

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951*	1953*	1954	1955	1956	1957
Total textile mill products (1947 prices)	13.62	12.37	5.93	9.07	5.86 ^h	3.74	2.64	4.30	5.05	4.69
Total textile mill products (book values)	15.17	13.58	5.92	9.09	5.69 ⁱ	2.99	1.65	3.53	3.99	3.42
Yarn and thread	13.65	12.84	5.59	9.92	7.25	3.57	1.58	4.10	4.27	3.35
Broad wool	10.81	10.25	3.53	5.72	4.96	-1.97	-3.89	-1.51	4.40	1.78
Broad cotton	21.32	17.81	6.31	9.52	8.65	5.18	2.59	3.73	4.61	4.10
Narrow woven	9.72	9.07	4.41	7.63	5.31	4.05	3.60	3.29	4.30	4.22
Knit goods	11.51	9.36	5.10	8.73	3.96	2.97	2.32	3.26	3.37	3.29
Dyeing and finishing	13.78	11.02	8.79	8.74	3.47	3.50	3.81	5.85	2.60	-0.62
Carpets	12.43	12.89	6.80	10.04	2.49	2.46	2.53	4.09	4.91	3.01
Hats	6.52	2.28	2.74	5.54	0.42	1.98	0.35	3.41	3.68	0.25
Miscellaneous textile mill	15.69	15.04	6.68	9.97	4.58	2.32	1.24	3.72	3.33	4.08

NOTES: e Adjusted for variability of assets due to shifts of large companies between industries.

* 1952 minor industry data not available. Major industry data appear below:

d 1952 = 8,189,000.

e 1952 = 8,205,960.

f 1952 = 8,026,000.

g 1952 = 8,043,047.

h 1952 = 3.68 per cent.

i 1952 = 2.97 per cent.

TABLE A-40
APPAREL AND PRODUCTS MADE FROM FABRICS, 1947-57
(assets in thousands of dollars)

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951*	1953*	1954	1955	1956	1957
	TOTAL ASSETS, EXCLUDING OTHER INVESTMENTS									
Total apparel (1947 prices)	3,293,000	3,325,000	3,196,000	3,505,000	3,363,000 ^d	3,284,000	3,256,000	3,468,000	3,169,000	2,984,000
Total apparel (book values)	3,112,525	3,271,568	3,146,213	3,762,239	3,649,116 ^e	3,606,453	3,719,047	4,130,818	3,916,739	3,669,986
Men's clothing	1,117,530	1,152,734	1,092,046	1,369,983	1,332,504	1,353,265	1,356,348	1,477,085	1,412,776	1,393,821
Women's clothing	1,191,467	1,288,994	1,259,906	1,475,340	1,395,369	1,362,188	1,426,376	1,621,655	1,504,852	1,326,096
Millinery	34,681	32,400	35,420	40,569	40,427	45,413	39,764	38,669	35,327	34,741
Furs ^b	120,768	110,434	104,075	114,509	110,704	95,256	88,020	90,128	87,285	85,100
Miscellaneous apparel	667,718	707,555	675,254	778,301	786,897	755,890	821,807	927,751	907,377	855,307
	CORPORATE ASSETS, EXCLUDING OTHER INVESTMENTS									
Total apparel (1947 prices)	2,716,000	2,761,000	2,672,000	2,951,000	2,852,000 ^f	2,808,000	2,806,000	2,994,000	2,740,000	2,584,000
Total apparel (book values)	2,566,763	2,716,332	2,630,274	3,167,809	3,094,759 ^g	3,083,796	3,204,892	3,565,815	3,386,571	3,178,440
Men's clothing	1,006,215	1,043,246	993,447	1,252,937	1,225,205	1,253,778	1,263,876	1,375,876	1,315,483	1,297,350
Women's clothing	924,543	1,009,508	996,074	1,177,837	1,125,044	1,111,531	1,176,453	1,338,960	1,243,844	1,097,262
Millinery	23,959	22,825	25,457	29,771	30,305	35,227	31,588	30,825	28,259	27,888
Furs ^b	69,486	64,636	61,987	69,462	68,420	60,197	56,787	58,170	56,357	54,968
Miscellaneous apparel	541,088	574,865	550,062	635,818	644,687	619,828	673,880	760,184	742,942	699,792
	RATE OF RETURN ON CORPORATE ASSETS (per cent)									
Total apparel (1947 prices)	10.82	6.47	3.62	5.97	3.30 ^h	3.09	3.10	4.13	4.57	3.95
Total apparel (book values)	10.86	6.21	3.15	5.36	2.68 ⁱ	2.60	2.54	3.55	3.80	3.20
Men's clothing	11.64	7.06	4.16	6.36	3.87	3.70	3.29	4.52	4.93	3.97
Women's clothing	10.87	6.74	2.58	4.04	1.08	1.90	2.36	2.94	2.85	2.83
Millinery	4.47	2.08	1.01	1.03	0.07	-5.30	-1.86	0.38	0.85	1.52
Furs ^b	3.61	-3.06	-6.53	2.30	-3.30	-3.60	1.41	0.70	1.01	1.68
Miscellaneous apparel	10.65	4.94	3.58	6.38	3.94	2.70	1.77	3.20	3.71	2.55

Notes: ^b Data unreliable because of large proportion of non-corporate firms.

* 1952 minor industry data not available. Major industry data appear below:

^d 1952 = 3,313,000.

^e 1952 = 3,709,229.

^f 1952 = 2,821,000.

^g 1952 = 3,158,105.

^h 1952 = 3.31 per cent.

ⁱ 1952 = 2.72 per cent.

TABLE A-41

BASIC LUMBER, 1947-57

(assets in thousands of dollars)

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951*	1953*	1954	1955	1956	1957
	TOTAL ASSETS, EXCLUDING OTHER INVESTMENTS									
Total basic lumber (1947 prices)	3,482,000	3,704,000	3,531,000	3,953,000	4,148,000 ^d	3,962,000	3,940,000	4,299,000	4,858,000	4,433,000
Total basic lumber (book values)	2,815,975	3,136,594	3,068,176	3,662,428	4,064,526 ^e	4,000,266	4,135,592	4,726,085	5,473,763	5,095,664
Wooden containers	212,786	223,514	218,927	239,510	263,030 ^e	265,132 ^e	217,874	247,511	214,969	204,511
Miscellaneous lumber	2,627,284	2,910,870	2,850,637	3,424,693	3,750,803	3,755,159	3,909,039	4,431,210	5,159,785	4,761,565
	CORPORATE ASSETS, EXCLUDING OTHER INVESTMENTS									
Total basic lumber (1947 prices)	2,997,000	3,232,000	3,128,000	3,475,000	3,618,000 ^f	3,369,000	3,336,000	3,634,000	4,100,000	3,735,000
Total basic lumber (book values)	2,424,042	2,737,029	2,717,845	3,219,632	3,545,348 ^g	3,401,576	3,501,925	3,995,135	4,619,716	4,293,689
Wooden containers	165,519	200,260	194,959	211,968	231,314 ^e	234,144 ^e	191,699	217,902	189,446	180,256
Miscellaneous lumber	2,257,682	2,536,786	2,522,869	3,008,527	3,270,095	3,193,149	3,310,805	3,777,930	4,429,600	4,114,232
	RATE OF RETURN ON CORPORATE ASSETS (per cent)									
Total basic lumber (1947 prices)	13.21	11.51	6.49	11.88	8.96 ^h	6.00	6.41	8.78	6.13	4.49
Total basic lumber (book values)	14.92	12.71	6.31	12.38	8.76 ⁱ	5.47	5.89	8.29	5.26	3.27
Wooden containers	9.30	6.45	3.89	7.86	5.72	4.96	2.04	5.03	4.45	3.85
Miscellaneous lumber	15.33	13.20	6.50	12.69	9.02	5.51	6.11	8.48	5.30	3.24

Notes: ^e Adjusted for variability of assets due to shifts of large companies between industries.

* 1952 minor industry data not available. Major industry data appear below:

^d 1952 = 4,105,000.

^e 1952 = 4,137,605.

^f 1952 = 3,536,000.

^g 1952 = 3,564,048.

^h 1952 = 6.84 per cent.

ⁱ 1952 = 6.28 per cent.

TABLE A-42
FURNITURE AND FINISHED LUMBER, 1947-57
(assets in thousands of dollars)

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951*	1953*	1954	1955	1956	1957
TOTAL ASSETS, EXCLUDING OTHER INVESTMENTS										
Total furniture (1947 prices)	1,385,000	1,368,000	1,389,000	1,604,000	1,615,000 ^d	1,628,000	1,695,000	1,847,000	1,835,000	1,778,000
Total furniture (book values)	1,192,768	1,241,808	1,258,938	1,556,464	1,659,199 ^e	1,719,531	1,845,236	2,101,547	2,156,294	2,179,750
Furniture ^a	908,689	985,165	1,016,755	1,274,201	1,334,240	1,393,146	1,470,303	1,663,866	1,748,108	1,728,663
Partitions, etc.	113,070	114,262	109,850	125,784	146,705	142,496	171,967	200,627	197,361	226,730
Miscellaneous furniture	169,965	131,724	119,650	139,204	162,471	169,561	190,360	227,567	201,138	221,968
CORPORATE ASSETS, EXCLUDING OTHER INVESTMENTS										
Total furniture (1947 prices)	1,255,000	1,237,000	1,253,000	1,444,000	1,451,000 ^f	1,477,000	1,537,000	1,683,000	1,679,000	1,635,000
Total furniture (book values)	1,080,546	1,122,653	1,135,793	1,401,320	1,490,734 ^g	1,559,793	1,673,634	1,914,954	1,973,399	2,004,147
Furniture ^a	843,466	914,396	942,069	1,178,531	1,231,886	1,295,100	1,366,452	1,547,235	1,626,495	1,609,316
Partitions, etc.	97,604	98,669	94,905	108,739	126,920	125,676	152,145	178,069	175,735	202,539
Miscellaneous furniture	142,531	109,603	98,770	113,990	131,961	139,063	155,465	189,571	170,976	192,615
RATE OF RETURN ON CORPORATE ASSETS (per cent)										
Total furniture (1947 prices)	10.14	9.20	6.77	9.63	6.87 ^h	5.34	4.80	7.42	7.57	6.37
Total furniture (book values)	10.82	9.49	6.76	9.67	6.43 ⁱ	4.89	4.14	6.93	6.90	5.36
Furniture ^a	10.99	10.07	6.93	10.25	6.58	5.12	4.06	6.94	6.87	5.05
Partitions, etc.	12.34	8.10	8.22	5.62	5.52	3.34	4.60	6.50	7.49	7.48
Miscellaneous furniture	8.53	5.84	3.72	7.57	5.91	4.16	4.41	7.29	6.61	5.70

Notes: ^a Data unreliable because of year-to-year differences in classification of large companies.
^b 1952 = 1,500,000.
^c 1952 = 1,582,765.
^d 1952 = 6.14 per cent.
^e 1952 = 5.65 per cent.

TABLE A-43
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS, 1947-57
(assets in thousands of dollars)

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951*	1953*	1954	1955	1956	1957
TOTAL ASSETS, EXCLUDING OTHER INVESTMENTS										
Total paper and allied products (1947 prices)	4,392,000	4,606,000	4,690,000	5,228,000	5,839,000 ^d	5,802,000	6,111,000	6,740,000	7,171,000	7,188,000
Total paper and allied products (book values)	3,571,515	3,934,389	4,052,333	4,840,574	5,753,808 ^e	6,031,970	6,468,150	7,385,676	8,093,000	8,461,143
Pulp, paper, etc.	2,361,919	2,671,875	2,778,286	3,310,953	3,913,478	4,052,935	4,414,950	5,011,849	5,596,937	5,791,768
Miscellaneous paper	1,222,461	1,277,711	1,282,228	1,559,506	1,853,716	1,987,047	2,056,170	2,359,770	2,525,901	2,653,234
CORPORATE ASSETS, EXCLUDING OTHER INVESTMENTS										
Total Paper and allied products (1947 prices)	4,344,000	4,560,000	4,647,000	5,183,000	5,792,000 ^f	5,760,000	6,068,000	6,692,000	7,120,000	7,136,000
Total paper and allied products (book values)	3,592,137	3,894,896	4,015,502	4,799,209	5,707,671 ^g	5,988,307	6,422,988	7,333,316	8,034,987	8,399,991
Pulp, paper, etc.	2,342,820	2,653,393	2,762,074	3,294,206	3,896,582	4,040,615	4,404,034	5,000,797	5,586,100	5,782,112
Miscellaneous paper	1,189,193	1,245,943	1,253,258	1,526,274	1,816,529	1,950,825	2,019,892	2,317,726	2,480,435	2,604,990
RATE OF RETURN ON CORPORATE ASSETS (per cent)										
Total paper and allied products (1947 prices)	14.33	11.44	8.03	10.95	9.27 ^h	7.60	7.37	8.46	9.41	7.61
Total paper and allied products (book values)	16.28	12.52	8.28	11.32	9.32 ⁱ	7.34	7.05	8.12	8.90	6.53
Pulp, paper, etc.	16.65	13.23	8.59	11.03	9.26	7.49	7.27	8.30	9.06	6.51
Miscellaneous paper	15.57	10.98	7.60	11.79	9.42	7.02	6.56	7.77	8.42	6.62

Notes: * 1952 minor industry data not available. Major industry data appear below:
^d 1952 = 5,768,000.
^e 1952 = 5,830,950.
^f 1952 = 5,724,000.
^g 1952 = 5,786,494.
^h 1952 = 7.56 per cent.
ⁱ 1952 = 7.31 per cent.

TABLE A-44
 PRINTING AND PUBLISHING, 1947-57
 (assets in thousands of dollars)

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951*	1953*	1954	1955	1956	1957
TOTAL ASSETS, EXCLUDING OTHER INVESTMENTS										
Total printing and publishing (1947 prices)	4,457,000	4,527,000	4,673,000	4,787,000	4,722,000 ^a	4,820,000	4,882,000	5,177,000	5,288,000	5,274,000
Total printing and publishing (book values)	3,801,580	4,086,326	4,265,330	4,569,777	4,889,844 ^e	5,294,584	5,525,389	6,022,293	6,395,679	6,632,554
Newspapers	1,528,336	1,619,277	1,716,452	1,830,031	1,975,025	2,151,629	2,126,630	2,296,614	2,391,568	2,451,335
Periodicals	537,893	568,501	577,343	605,951	639,916	625,898	660,939	715,575	736,341	715,663
Books	337,769	375,416	408,634	442,451	455,272	545,894	599,896	671,687	758,437	807,251
Commercial	822,210	975,583	1,082,683	1,211,304	1,349,640	1,486,883	1,544,454	1,809,634	1,964,414	2,099,455
Miscellaneous printing	601,452	578,565	511,923	511,536	502,747	522,301	636,914	568,784	577,282	588,904
CORPORATE ASSETS, EXCLUDING OTHER INVESTMENTS										
Total printing and publishing (1947 prices)	4,134,000	4,203,000	4,342,000	4,476,000	4,442,000 ^f	4,505,000	4,571,000	4,836,000	4,928,000	4,903,000
Total printing and publishing (book values)	3,525,894	3,793,477	3,963,424	4,272,676	4,599,484 ^g	4,948,604	5,172,990	5,625,262	5,959,836	6,165,917
Newspapers	1,438,884	1,526,115	1,619,463	1,735,712	1,882,734	2,042,287	2,021,948	2,180,668	2,267,835	2,321,450
Periodicals	323,791	554,095	563,234	592,738	627,560	613,328	648,436	701,847	722,030	701,575
Books	321,892	357,754	389,397	423,091	436,849	520,789	572,552	642,615	727,364	776,054
Commercial	712,028	848,344	942,821	1,066,521	1,201,213	1,307,027	1,361,375	1,592,161	1,725,153	1,840,352
Miscellaneous printing	526,883	507,792	450,180	454,761	451,702	464,538	568,300	507,979	516,043	526,917

(continued)

TABLE A-44 (concluded)

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951*	1953*	1954	1955	1956	1957
RATE OF RETURN ON CORPORATE ASSETS (per cent)										
Total printing and publishing (1947 prices)	10.11	9.02	7.92	7.77	7.02 ^b	6.59	6.30	8.17	8.63	8.26
Total printing and publishing (book values)	10.95	9.40	8.08	7.63	6.45 ⁱ	5.96	5.50	7.40	7.55	6.95
Newspapers	11.77	9.88	9.18	8.36	6.92	6.66	6.43	8.61	8.72	7.73
Periodicals	8.24	7.00	5.95	5.86	5.34	4.36	1.56	6.16	6.94	5.90
Books	6.69	6.65	7.00	6.50	4.98	4.65	5.45	6.86	6.18	6.33
Commercial	12.68	10.58	8.07	7.98	6.77	5.83	5.65	6.60	6.86	6.69
Miscellaneous printing	11.70	10.54	7.74	7.34	6.59	6.82	6.34	7.07	7.46	6.77

NOTES: * 1952 minor industry data not available. Major industry

data appear below:

d 1952 = 4,794,000.

e 1952 = 5,105,792.

f 1952 = 4,494,000.

g 1952 = 4,786,763.

h 1952 = 6.70 per cent.

i 1952 = 6.10 per cent.

TABLE A-45
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS, 1947-57
(assets in thousands of dollars)

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951*	1953*	1954	1955	1956	1957
TOTAL ASSETS, EXCLUDING OTHER INVESTMENTS										
Total chemicals and allied products (1947 prices)	10,760,000	10,898,000	11,440,000	12,344,000	13,427,000 ^d	14,043,000	13,962,000	14,857,000	14,927,000	15,141,000
Total chemicals and allied products (book values)	9,062,837	9,471,346	10,174,899	11,795,854	13,496,950 ^e	14,734,253	15,011,380	16,521,662	17,371,596	18,267,787
Drugs	1,043,692	1,149,891	1,250,551	1,340,081	1,605,320	1,565,169	1,608,600	1,799,687	1,836,614	1,960,597
Soaps	624,107	598,305	648,611	724,265	801,222	864,308	883,390	890,328	935,377	999,384
Paints	782,058	858,880	846,108	1,009,735	1,103,490	1,159,208	1,115,612	1,255,559	1,373,866	1,400,595
Perfume and cosmetics	122,262	136,941	175,645	212,664	246,206	291,427 ^c	285,518	301,160	343,219	326,139
Fertilizers	270,700	338,787	374,253	438,631	547,832	697,187	651,165	732,914	673,052	744,653
Oils	698,257	716,572	710,789	860,723	838,646	724,624	714,477	736,521	660,725	666,028
Industrial and miscellaneous chemicals	5,274,990	5,738,582	6,224,349	7,302,659	8,412,307	9,511,309	9,847,406	10,930,695	11,650,410	12,264,771
CORPORATE ASSETS, EXCLUDING OTHER INVESTMENTS										
Total chemicals and allied products (1947 prices)	10,559,000	10,716,000	11,270,000	12,174,000	13,258,000 ^f	13,891,000	13,820,000	14,717,000	14,797,000	15,020,000
Total chemicals and allied products (book values)	8,893,433	9,312,747	10,023,323	11,633,823	13,326,651 ^g	14,574,496	14,858,811	16,365,535	17,220,059	18,121,726
Drugs	1,026,880	1,133,146	1,234,189	1,323,734	1,587,113	1,549,474	1,593,224	1,783,458	1,821,062	1,945,075
Soaps	609,541	584,768	634,463	708,456	783,753	845,024	863,139	870,881	915,968	979,740
Paints	763,945	839,717	828,017	988,252	1,080,165	1,134,379 ^e	1,091,171	1,229,614	1,347,192	1,375,155
Perfume and cosmetics	119,014	133,669	171,896	208,460	241,715	286,810	281,251	297,084	339,052	322,635
Fertilizers	260,702	324,710	357,331	416,694	518,035	652,706	606,055	676,569	616,280	676,367
Oils	644,374	663,542	660,580	800,568	780,727	674,484	664,219	684,289	613,481	618,014
Industrial and miscellaneous chemicals	5,191,070	5,646,903	6,133,153	7,198,254	8,301,728	9,399,984	9,742,092	10,835,666	11,572,757	12,208,004

(continued)

TABLE A-45 (concluded)

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951*	1953*	1954	1955	1956	1957
	RATE OF RETURN ON CORPORATE ASSETS (per cent)									
Total chemicals and allied products (1947 prices)	11.00	10.03	9.25	11.66	8.61 ^h	7.00	7.61	9.49	9.40	9.14
Total chemicals and allied products (book values)	11.72	10.47	9.42	11.63	8.20 ⁱ	6.42	7.00	9.87	8.28	7.69
Drugs	10.82	12.65	12.24	12.65	9.42	7.21	8.05	10.32	11.31	12.51
Soaps	17.05	5.27	7.91	10.56	5.61	6.56	7.78	8.86	6.90	8.15
Paints	12.90	9.31	5.08	9.86	7.14	5.79	6.29	7.88	8.20	7.57
Perfumes and cosmetics	7.21	8.11	6.98	8.72	6.40	6.55	7.60	8.67	9.04	9.87
Fertilizers	10.61	9.08	7.98	7.12	6.06	3.89	4.05	3.77	2.77	1.99
Oils	16.25	9.05	8.24	8.19	6.45	5.00	5.62	4.16	4.09	3.26
Industrial and miscellaneous chemicals	11.85	11.03	9.88	12.51	8.74	6.11	7.11	9.36	8.41	7.38

Notes: ^e Adjusted for variability of assets due to shifts of large companies between industries.

* 1952 minor industry data not available. Major industry data appear below:

^d 1952 = 13,861,000.
^e 1952 = 14,274,307.
^f 1952 = 13,699,000.
^g 1952 = 14,107,026.
^h 1952 = 7.05 per cent.
ⁱ 1952 = 6.46 per cent.

TABLE A-46
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS, 1947-57
(assets in thousands of dollars)

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951*	1953*	1954	1955	1956	1957
TOTAL ASSETS, EXCLUDING OTHER INVESTMENTS										
Total petroleum and coal (1947 prices)	16,883,000	19,086,000	19,584,000	18,530,000	19,766,000 ^d	21,290,000	24,046,000	24,173,000	25,675,000	26,344,000
Total petroleum and coal (book values)	13,130,160	15,558,867	16,327,196	16,401,786	18,850,118 ^e	21,626,253	25,123,247	26,116,024	28,932,133	30,445,344
Petroleum refining	12,497,503	14,832,088	15,571,219	15,776,730	18,145,977	20,950,873	24,444,724	25,423,348	28,219,444	30,084,844
Miscellaneous petroleum and coal	610,150	674,683	714,957	585,592	669,038	652,918	667,668	676,016	692,703	654,491 ^c
CORPORATE ASSETS, EXCLUDING OTHER INVESTMENTS										
Total petroleum and coal (1947 prices)	16,579,000	18,765,000	19,278,000	18,250,000	19,478,000 ^f	20,993,000	23,713,000	23,838,000	25,319,000	26,053,000
Total petroleum and coal (book values)	12,893,363	15,296,950	16,071,812	16,154,076	18,575,514 ^g	21,324,774	24,774,824	25,753,832	28,530,886	30,108,728
Petroleum refining	12,323,464	14,632,775	15,370,371	15,573,873	17,913,777	20,678,296	24,118,861	25,084,440	27,843,262	29,637,612
Miscellaneous petroleum and coal	599,421	664,044	704,915	577,998	661,056	646,200	661,214	669,481	686,007	646,373 ^c
RATE OF RETURN ON CORPORATE ASSETS (per cent)										
Total petroleum and coal (1947 prices)	8.86	10.92	7.19	8.82	8.78 ^h	7.64	6.40	7.80	7.94	7.70
Total petroleum and coal (book values)	9.23	11.73	7.03	8.63	8.25 ⁱ	7.07	5.62	7.07	6.86	6.44
Petroleum refining	9.17	11.85	7.05	8.59	8.28	7.11	5.68	7.09	6.88	6.46
Miscellaneous petroleum and coal	11.08	9.16	6.45	9.67	7.51	5.97	3.64	6.11	5.97	5.35

Notes: ^c Adjusted for variability of assets due to shifts of large companies between industries.

^e 1952 = 20,140,256.

^f 1952 = 20,138,000.

^g 1952 = 19,853,199.

^h 1952 = 7.21 per cent.

ⁱ 1952 = 6.51 per cent.

^a 1952 = 20,140,256.

^b 1952 = 20,138,000.

^c 1952 = 19,853,199.

^d 1952 = 7.21 per cent.

^e 1952 = 6.51 per cent.

TABLE A-47
RUBBER PRODUCTS, 1947-57
(assets in thousands of dollars)

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951*	1953*	1954	1955	1956	1957
						TOTAL ASSETS, EXCLUDING OTHER INVESTMENTS				
Total rubber (1947 prices)	2,067,000	1,997,000	1,985,000	2,084,000	2,453,000 ^a	2,547,000	2,419,000	2,748,000	2,808,000	2,733,000
Total rubber (book values)	1,801,014	1,863,643	1,862,632	2,149,268	2,579,307 ^c	2,832,674	2,785,961	3,234,443	3,407,559	3,406,825
Tires and tubes	1,421,340	1,479,575	1,471,770	1,678,932	2,053,916	2,205,948	2,161,562	2,469,950	2,632,181	2,704,978
Miscellaneous rubber	368,610	371,196	377,158	454,916	505,647	603,250	598,391	737,044	744,843	691,069
						CORPORATE ASSETS, EXCLUDING OTHER INVESTMENTS				
Total rubber (1947 prices)	2,048,000	1,978,000	1,966,000	2,064,000	2,428,000 ^d	2,519,000	2,391,000	2,716,000	2,776,000	2,716,000
Total rubber (book values)	1,784,322	1,846,148	1,845,099	2,128,282	2,553,319 ^e	2,801,743	2,753,900	3,197,221	3,368,345	3,385,200
Tires and tubes	1,420,931	1,479,217	1,471,476	1,678,649	2,053,630	2,205,755	2,161,424	2,469,792	2,632,013	2,702,168
Miscellaneous rubber	364,351	366,930	372,880	449,638	499,669	595,684	590,553	727,390	735,087	681,440
						RATE OF RETURN ON CORPORATE ASSETS (per cent)				
Total rubber (1947 prices)	7.39	7.91	5.47	10.58	7.23 ^b	6.07	5.75	7.35	7.49	7.26
Total rubber (book values)	7.06	7.27	4.58	9.70	6.50 ⁱ	5.25	4.69	6.36	6.20	5.69
Tires and tubes	6.20	6.70	3.84	9.07	5.92	4.97	4.62	5.99	5.81	5.45
Miscellaneous rubber	10.41	9.58	7.51	12.04	8.89	6.30	4.96	7.63	7.60	6.66

Notes: * 1952 minor industry data not available. Major industry data appear below:

^a 1952 = 2,637,000.

^b 1952 = 2,759,980.

^c 1952 = 5.49 per cent.

^d 1952 = 4.84 per cent.

^e 1952 = 2,609,000.

^f 1952 = 2,759,980.

^g 1952 = 5.49 per cent.

^h 1952 = 4.84 per cent.

TABLE A-48
LEATHER AND PRODUCTS, 1947-57
(assets in thousands of dollars)

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951*	1953*	1954	1955	1956	1957
TOTAL ASSETS, EXCLUDING OTHER INVESTMENTS										
Total leather (1947 prices)	1,474,000	1,438,000	1,369,000	1,429,000	1,498,000 ^d	1,318,000	1,311,000	1,279,000	1,289,000	1,202,000
Total leather (book values)	1,341,926	1,342,218	1,293,141	1,462,222	1,448,377 ^e	1,408,454	1,400,923	1,506,032	1,539,298	1,521,683
Tanning, etc.	407,336	405,479	375,706	399,644	365,469	310,049	294,615	294,285	302,561	271,543
Footwear	679,251	698,512	695,113	790,741	802,930	813,508	822,441	880,128	943,974	914,415
Miscellaneous leather	243,277	226,683	212,373	267,416	280,374	301,651	293,027	345,514	299,598	346,301
CORPORATE ASSETS, EXCLUDING OTHER INVESTMENTS										
Total leather (1947 prices)	1,394,000	1,364,000	1,302,000	1,363,000	1,433,000 ^f	1,266,000	1,263,000	1,234,000	1,245,000	1,162,000
Total leather (book values)	1,269,164	1,272,975	1,229,869	1,394,678	1,385,465 ^g	1,352,776	1,349,689	1,452,549	1,486,311	1,470,964
Tanning, etc.	394,185	392,679	364,118	387,621	354,753	292,311	286,306	286,030	294,125	264,018
Footwear	676,923	694,777	690,063	783,487	794,036	800,066	808,047	865,842	929,868	901,932
Miscellaneous leather	196,626	185,184	175,386	223,332	236,827	259,155	254,876	301,806	262,812	305,079
RATE OF RETURN ON CORPORATE ASSETS (per cent)										
Total leather (1947 prices)	10.03	6.33	4.55	7.23	3.71 ^h	4.43	4.72	6.39	5.74	6.18
Total leather (book values)	10.30	6.26	4.24	6.85	3.46 ⁱ	4.10	4.51	5.86	5.09	5.25
Tanning, etc.	13.53	6.83	2.68	5.94	1.13	2.12	1.94	4.17	3.24	3.49
Footwear	9.43	6.63	5.57	7.32	5.07	5.28	5.74	6.65	5.89	6.23
Miscellaneous leather	6.87	3.65	2.28	6.80	4.91	2.71	3.48	5.19	4.31	3.89

NOTES: * 1952 minor industry data not available. Major industry

^f 1952 = 1,282,000.

^g 1952 = 1,406,314.

^h 1952 = 4.94 per cent.

ⁱ 1952 = 4.40 per cent.

data appear below:

^d 1952 = 1,338,000.

^e 1952 = 1,467,286.

TABLE A-49
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS, 1947-57
(assets in thousands of dollars)

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951*	1953*	1954	1955	1956	1957
TOTAL ASSETS, EXCLUDING OTHER INVESTMENTS										
Total stone, clay, and glass (1947 prices)	3,418,000	3,533,000	3,544,000	3,999,000	4,194,000 ^d	4,537,000	4,725,000	5,279,000	5,535,000	5,752,000
Total stone, clay, and glass (book values)	2,783,490	3,084,602	3,147,739	3,752,322	4,210,029 ^e	4,914,982	5,214,732	5,911,322	6,402,725	6,986,766
Glass	636,421	693,597	680,189	835,167	902,373	1,163,857	1,208,562	1,395,767	1,509,870	1,528,407
Cement	417,787	463,132	517,244	587,119	685,791	738,950	806,329	1,028,851	1,200,305	1,451,238
Structural clay	351,428	395,488	407,824	475,391	537,668	548,763	607,553	606,031	656,549	780,023
Pottery	172,361	189,640	174,588	200,120	217,482	177,667	211,451	191,013	186,581 ^c	186,372 ^e
Concrete	507,607	586,176	596,299	722,464	801,864	1,031,326	1,149,893	1,310,495	1,454,561	1,586,103
Cut stone	84,451	80,291	91,411	86,475	91,255	84,586	93,932	107,889	90,108 ^c	91,414 ^e
Miscellaneous stone, clay, and glass	642,380	709,608	705,611	869,023	997,044	1,174,081	1,155,948	1,284,172	1,236,110	1,276,882
CORPORATE ASSETS, EXCLUDING OTHER INVESTMENTS										
Total stone, clay, and glass (1947 prices)	3,265,000	3,385,000	3,406,000	3,848,000	4,041,000 ^f	4,379,000	4,561,000	5,096,000	5,344,000	5,554,000
Total stone, clay, and glass (book values)	2,658,581	2,955,151	3,024,762	3,610,650	4,056,569 ^g	4,743,350	5,033,536	5,706,791	6,181,967	6,746,783
Glass	623,788	681,241	669,388	822,912	890,182	1,150,271	1,195,294	1,380,458	1,493,309	1,511,643
Cement	416,523	462,006	516,266	586,257	685,059	738,696	806,329	1,028,851	1,200,305	1,451,238
Structural clay	331,858	374,569	387,428	452,065	511,811	522,722	578,446	580,501	632,733	756,349
Pottery	162,654	178,858	164,658	188,358	204,335	166,111	197,016	179,331	176,514 ^c	177,680 ^e
Concrete	432,370	506,363	522,172	637,780	713,463	928,686	1,039,764	1,188,259	1,322,545	1,446,158
Cut stone	62,427	61,326	72,058	69,670	75,105	72,195	81,428	92,164	75,868 ^c	75,877 ^e
Miscellaneous stone, clay, and glass	630,305	696,633	693,133	853,597	979,316	1,152,603	1,134,166	1,261,825	1,216,380	1,258,347

(continued)

TABLE A-49 (concluded)

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951*	1953*	1954	1955	1956	1957
	RATE OF RETURN ON CORPORATE ASSETS (per cent)									
Total stone, clay, and glass (1947 prices)	9.53	10.57	9.84	11.93	8.74 ^b	7.56	8.24	10.27	9.37	7.83
Total stone, clay, and glass (book values)	10.26	10.97	10.02	12.10	8.19 ⁱ	6.73	7.53	9.70	8.42	6.33
Glass	9.58	8.01	11.03	13.62	8.97	8.08	9.41	12.33	9.77	9.65
Cement	10.29	14.05	14.50	13.79	8.91	8.61	10.61	11.26	9.88	5.07
Structural clay	11.70	12.47	9.16	12.36	7.80	5.30	4.50	8.10	7.18	4.92
Pottery	12.89	11.53	4.35	8.38	6.66	2.61	3.44	4.81	7.82	3.37
Concrete	10.63	12.43	10.29	11.98	7.95	6.84	8.44	9.48	7.92	6.78
Cut stone	7.36	8.55	8.00	7.40	4.36	2.45	-0.18	3.01	3.17	1.24
Miscellaneous stone, clay, and glass	9.49	9.93	7.53	10.63	7.93	5.69	5.34	7.73	6.91	4.99

NOTES: ^e Adjusted for variability of assets due to shifts of large companies between industries.

* 1952 minor industry data not available. Major industry data appear below:

^d 1952 = 4,185,000.

^e 1952 = 4,323,639.

^f 1952 = 4,036,000.

^g 1952 = 4,169,357.

^h 1952 = 7.31 per cent.

ⁱ 1952 = 6.60 per cent.

TABLE A-50
PRIMARY METAL PRODUCTS, 1947-57
(assets in thousands of dollars)

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951*	1953*	1954	1955	1956	1957
TOTAL ASSETS, EXCLUDING OTHER INVESTMENTS										
Total primary metals (1947 prices)	12,634,000	13,255,000	13,030,000	14,317,000	15,633,000 ^d	17,138,000	16,633,000	18,104,000	18,219,000	18,735,000
Total primary metals (book values)	10,168,919	11,201,042	11,070,913	12,931,031	15,039,990 ^e	17,115,195	16,926,300	19,324,140	20,128,376	21,451,540
Blast furnaces	6,297,273	7,221,828	6,920,820	8,060,759	9,507,784	10,322,988	10,327,396	11,486,694	11,852,651	12,660,625
Iron and steel foundries	795,128	848,349	749,633	909,419	1,093,743	1,106,548	1,068,448	1,212,030	1,316,408	1,242,266
Smelting etc., nonferrous	2,373,720	2,407,687	2,466,835	2,853,595	3,128,052	4,269,820	4,265,207	5,056,403	5,339,165	5,859,863
Nonferrous foundries	198,278	215,170	203,569	264,852	294,723	274,954	267,810	328,699	313,687	310,583
Miscellaneous primary metals	670,404	708,877	698,894	810,203	983,862	1,075,733	964,547	1,195,616	1,280,310	1,358,820
CORPORATE ASSETS, EXCLUDING OTHER INVESTMENTS										
Total primary metals (1947 prices)	12,512,000	13,137,000	12,924,000	14,205,000	15,517,000 ^f	17,019,000	16,519,000	17,990,000	18,115,000	18,638,000
Total primary metals (book values)	10,071,049	11,101,494	10,980,491	12,830,163	14,928,082 ^g	16,996,078	16,810,464	19,202,778	20,013,300	21,340,994
Blast furnaces	6,293,721	7,216,663	6,914,998	8,052,822	9,497,158	10,308,579	10,311,351	11,468,803	11,834,190	12,640,905
Iron and steel foundries	775,474	828,944	733,841	891,093	1,072,684	1,086,560	1,049,445	1,191,336	1,294,849	1,222,787
Smelting etc., nonferrous	2,358,252	2,394,086	2,454,891	2,841,381	3,116,342	4,257,715	4,254,787	5,045,303	5,328,721	5,849,801
Nonferrous foundries	180,200	196,238	186,368	242,592	270,120	251,744	244,734	302,002	289,777	288,480
Miscellaneous primary metals	660,301	698,629	689,250	799,118	970,534	1,061,057	951,124	1,178,051	1,260,495	1,336,724
RATE OF RETURN ON CORPORATE ASSETS (per cent)										
Total primary metals (1947 prices)	8.42	9.30	7.32	9.64	7.84 ^h	6.30	5.16	7.83	7.78	6.93
Total primary metals (book values)	9.01	9.95	7.59	10.08	7.90 ⁱ	6.23	4.75	7.85	7.52	6.33
Blast furnaces	7.50	9.23	8.62	10.24	7.84	6.78	4.86	8.35	7.59	7.49
Iron and steel foundries	12.01	12.08	6.78	9.53	8.84	6.27	4.92	7.74	8.83	6.69
Smelting etc., nonferrous	10.06	9.47	5.07	9.09	6.94	4.70	4.53	6.76	6.65	3.75
Nonferrous foundries	10.31	9.97	3.48	11.00	8.80	6.06	2.48	5.90	5.80	2.82
Miscellaneous primary metals	13.09	13.22	8.13	12.35	10.32	7.23	4.89	8.31	9.67	7.08

Notes: * 1952 minor industry data not available. Major industry

data appear below:

^d 1952 = 16,346,000.

^e 1952 = 15,890,000.

^f 1952 = 16,228,000.

^g 1952 = 15,775,708.

^h 1952 = 5.45 per cent.

ⁱ 1952 = 5.21 per cent.

TABLE A-51
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS, 1947-57
(assets in thousands of dollars)

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951*	1953*	1954	1955	1956	1957
TOTAL ASSETS, EXCLUDING OTHER INVESTMENTS										
Total fabricated metals (1947 prices)	6,082,000	6,262,000	6,169,000	6,838,000	7,440,000 ^d	7,737,000	7,685,000	8,240,000	8,221,000	8,599,000
Total fabricated metals (book values)	5,040,739	5,546,780	5,437,183	6,389,017	7,493,782 ^e	8,097,463	8,173,128	9,088,227	9,485,942	10,232,462
Tin cans	502,743	555,640	592,295	677,471	785,862	840,564	868,040	930,935	1,145,913	1,327,345
Hand tools	643,160	697,492	653,965	728,037	811,025	831,562	866,531	981,602	986,420	938,136
Heating apparatus	1,078,401	1,200,718	1,082,248	1,244,939	1,386,791	1,444,772	1,477,062	1,483,428	1,464,172	1,550,102
Fabricated structural	930,339	1,127,625	1,116,521	1,310,354	1,576,649	1,755,928	1,825,512	2,177,341	2,398,901	2,738,598
Metal stamping	636,633	675,266	720,281	896,042	1,091,078	1,324,969	1,136,736	1,205,740	1,222,703	1,243,183
Lighting fixtures	111,445	121,715	122,415	145,665	157,768	180,269	177,570	209,053	217,248	239,711
Fabricated wire	309,396	332,027	331,626	372,680	454,484	493,310	452,096	513,536	532,240	551,886
Miscellaneous fabricated metals	797,111	804,336	791,077	989,648	1,206,598	1,204,989	1,343,551	1,575,210	1,512,747	1,648,111
Total fabricated metals (1947 prices)	5,750,000	5,932,000	5,857,000	6,493,000	7,066,000 ^f	7,343,000	7,284,000	7,834,000	7,839,000	8,224,000
CORPORATE ASSETS, EXCLUDING OTHER INVESTMENTS										
Total fabricated metals (book values)	4,765,798	5,254,542	5,161,888	6,066,632	7,117,535 ^g	7,684,630	7,746,732	8,639,985	9,045,257	9,786,585
Tin cans	501,497	554,428	591,066	676,081	784,270	838,957	866,246	929,086	1,143,751	1,324,973
Hand tools	618,633	672,344	631,774	703,895	784,769	805,187	838,873	951,229	956,844	910,909
Heating apparatus	1,056,936	1,178,341	1,063,449	1,223,995	1,364,218	1,422,128	1,453,960	1,460,168	1,441,157	1,525,676
Fabricated structural	864,596	1,052,776	1,047,220	1,231,478	1,484,699	1,657,185	1,723,068	2,056,190	2,266,578	2,588,858
Metal stamping	581,673	618,938	662,513	824,468	1,004,406	1,218,283	1,043,199	1,106,986	1,122,993	1,142,243
Lighting fixtures	102,954	112,512	113,293	134,602	145,595	165,620	162,568	192,418	201,035	223,018
Fabricated wire	292,048	313,475	313,301	351,612	428,294	463,177	423,295	483,214	503,324	524,532
Miscellaneous fabricated metals	742,625	749,109	736,977	920,000	1,119,583	1,112,002	1,235,171	1,458,028	1,409,790	1,546,549

(continued)

TABLE A-51 (concluded)

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951*	1953*	1954	1955	1956	1957
	RATE OF RETURN ON CORPORATE ASSETS (per cent)									
Total fabricated metals (1947 prices)	11.60	11.13	7.47	10.26	8.57 ^b	6.51	6.01	7.15	7.31	6.69
Total fabricated metals (book values)	12.74	11.85	7.64	10.64	8.44 ^f	6.17	5.52	6.68	6.53	5.70
Tin cans	7.27	7.75	6.99	7.66	6.30	6.33	5.92	6.97	6.37	5.56
Hand tools	10.72	9.55	6.64	11.41	7.97	5.87	6.47	7.35	8.23	6.60
Heating apparatus	12.78	11.82	6.86	10.82	7.34	5.35	4.56	6.21	5.26	4.02
Fabricated structural	18.16	15.04	9.18	9.20	9.56	6.64	6.12	5.58	7.29	6.74
Metal stamping	12.75	12.77	7.48	11.73	8.55	6.29	5.34	7.23	6.26	4.92
Lighting fixtures	6.44	6.22	3.57	8.49	6.61	2.67	4.93	6.94	6.01	5.16
Fabricated wire	12.43	12.40	10.21	12.77	9.15	5.48	5.57	7.84	7.96	6.11
Miscellaneous fabricated metals	12.85	12.42	7.63	12.41	9.99	7.28	5.12	7.27	5.37	5.72

NOTES: * 1952 minor industry data not available. Major industry data appear below:

^a 1952 = 7,485,000.

^e 1952 = 7,663,136.

^f 1952 = 7,106,000.

^g 1952 = 7,275,256.

^b 1952 = 6.78 per cent.

ⁱ 1952 = 6.47 per cent.

TABLE A-52
MACHINERY, EXCEPT TRANSPORTATION AND ELECTRICAL, 1947-57
(assets in thousands of dollars)

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951*	1953*	1954	1955	1956	1957
TOTAL ASSETS, EXCLUDING OTHER INVESTMENTS										
Total machinery (1947 prices)	10,524,000	10,794,000	10,790,000	11,835,000	13,286,000 ^d	14,297,000	13,898,000	15,046,000	15,876,000	15,926,000
Total machinery (book values)	9,267,679	10,172,682	10,096,615	11,657,753	14,204,912 ^e	15,751,821	15,518,120	17,239,050	18,982,082	19,708,300
Engines and turbines	276,541	294,098	294,023	321,197	433,646	491,272	428,958	450,726	517,168	494,082
Agricultural	1,492,238	1,802,517	1,878,449	2,100,338	2,460,014	2,635,991	2,628,505	2,868,691	2,902,540	2,993,736
Construction	838,119	978,445	949,635	1,167,250	1,494,830	1,467,006	1,499,118	1,745,069	2,077,089	2,154,618
Metal working	1,247,569	1,307,772	1,251,068	1,456,375	2,013,550	2,297,493	2,121,018	2,391,355	2,703,381	2,806,153
Special industry	1,246,074	1,305,855	1,269,174	1,386,613	1,459,678	1,558,480	1,472,907	1,638,512	1,928,483	1,857,331
General industry	1,031,542	1,136,546	1,117,763	1,348,506	1,695,595	1,994,421	1,928,841	2,097,908	2,353,253	2,445,333
Office and store	740,090	858,225	891,197	994,072	1,221,546	1,497,647	1,567,806	1,639,727	1,870,816	2,282,550
House and service	945,758	1,058,489	1,067,262	1,383,253	1,487,367	1,790,494	1,707,706	1,985,894	1,920,709	1,890,711
Miscellaneous machinery	1,577,429	1,479,573	1,418,995	1,524,694	1,989,496	2,061,211	2,202,643	2,490,345	2,804,789	2,901,064
CORPORATE ASSETS, EXCLUDING OTHER INVESTMENTS										
Total machinery (1947 prices)	10,147,000	10,431,000	10,441,000	11,452,000	12,857,000 ^f	13,826,000	13,429,000	14,543,000	15,351,000	15,405,000
Total machinery (book values)	8,935,507	9,830,294	9,769,692	11,280,627	13,746,607 ^g	15,233,296	14,994,076	16,663,171	18,354,363	19,063,201
Engines and turbines	275,827	293,366	293,321	320,410	432,620	490,091	427,901	449,467	515,554	492,378
Agricultural	1,454,337	1,759,764	1,837,032	2,055,616	2,409,480	2,584,166	2,577,095	2,813,711	2,848,057	2,938,723
Construction	821,519	959,341	931,482	1,144,599	1,465,469	1,436,804	1,467,063	1,712,598	2,044,218	2,126,548
Metal working	1,164,099	1,224,800	1,176,222	1,371,109	1,898,298	2,168,388	2,001,007	2,236,165	2,505,845	2,578,569
Special industry	1,174,593	1,239,515	1,212,598	1,330,612	1,406,630	1,512,343	1,433,431	1,594,690	1,876,997	1,807,833
General industry	1,008,210	1,112,276	1,095,330	1,322,080	1,663,183	1,957,117	1,892,550	2,060,247	2,313,075	2,405,735
Office and store	732,998	850,811	884,497	987,368	1,214,165	1,490,392	1,560,993	1,630,450	1,857,774	2,263,649
House and service	931,267	1,042,570	1,051,608	1,362,728	1,465,099	1,762,551	1,680,090	1,956,045	1,894,004	1,866,558
Miscellaneous machinery	1,439,341	1,346,220	1,288,888	1,378,315	1,790,813	1,835,992	1,948,396	2,207,655	2,491,817	2,592,971

(continued)

TABLE A-52 (concluded)

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951*	1953*	1954	1955	1956	1957
	RATE OF RETURN ON CORPORATE ASSETS (per cent)									
Total machinery (1947 prices)	9.92	10.95	8.53	10.19	8.66 ^h	6.73	6.46	7.02	8.23	7.53
Total machinery (book values)	10.16	10.94	8.36	9.90	8.04 ⁱ	6.11	5.69	6.25	7.19	6.22
Engines and turbines	3.90	10.31	7.56	8.33	7.87	5.98	5.47	7.02	8.56	8.12
Agricultural	7.51	9.65	9.22	10.00	7.15	4.70	3.95	5.04	4.62	3.70
Construction	13.10	14.18	10.41	9.83	9.10	7.66	7.13	8.18	8.71	8.49
Metal working	7.78	8.13	5.30	9.48	8.97	8.66	7.86	5.24	8.40	6.63
Special industry	10.88	10.80	8.40	8.68	6.80	4.94	4.56	5.54	6.33	4.80
General industry	12.32	12.30	9.04	9.89	8.69	6.58	6.21	7.36	7.87	7.09
Office and store	13.23	12.03	10.91	10.87	8.32	6.18	6.44	7.43	7.24	6.72
House and service	12.03	11.97	8.37	11.95	6.57	3.71	4.47	5.17	6.05	4.69
Miscellaneous machinery	9.19	10.54	6.21	9.30	8.79	6.59	5.55	6.70	8.23	7.29

NOTES: * 1952 minor industry data not available. Major industry

^r 1952 = 13,741,000.

^e 1952 = 14,900,183.

^h 1952 = 7.46 per cent.

ⁱ 1952 = 6.89 per cent.

data appear below:

^d 1952 = 14,204,000.

^e 1952 = 15,402,395.

TABLE A-53
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT, 1947-57
(assets in thousands of dollars)

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951*	1953*	1954	1955	1956	1957
	TOTAL ASSETS, EXCLUDING OTHER INVESTMENTS									
Total electrical (1947 prices)	5,571,000	5,414,000	5,510,000	6,168,000	7,119,000 ^d	8,748,000	7,918,000	8,239,000	8,910,000	8,758,000
Total electrical (book values)	4,991,687	5,162,921	5,172,888	6,181,249	7,664,233 ^e	9,622,666	8,600,391	9,092,332	10,130,271	10,293,775
Electrical generating	1,714,256	1,840,124	1,806,968	2,042,377	2,672,992	3,617,086	3,039,999	3,348,252	3,911,960	4,102,227
Appliances	189,975	189,695	213,095	245,500	258,068	313,093	315,118	337,248 ^c	385,014 ^c	410,635
Insulated wire	207,221	220,268	213,506	275,349	337,707	375,753 ^c	370,957	449,981	471,131	438,722
Automotive electric	158,624	157,564	162,733	213,008	221,983	232,068 ^c	271,480	335,796	334,768	323,240
Electric lamps ^a	57,310	66,693	73,320	15,427	15,564	18,375	16,594	17,939	25,650	23,063
Communications ^l	1,554,862	1,537,838	1,558,728	2,202,307	2,623,549	3,427,517 ^c	3,438,657 ^c	3,767,830 ^c	3,961,834 ^c	4,217,042 ^c
Miscellaneous electrical	1,047,142	1,154,639	1,148,501	1,202,097	1,566,551	1,893,126	2,031,535	1,888,761	2,049,331	1,863,109
	CORPORATE ASSETS, EXCLUDING OTHER INVESTMENTS									
Total electrical (1947 prices)	5,424,000	5,288,000	5,401,000	6,061,000	7,012,000 ^f	8,652,000	7,846,000	8,171,000	8,843,000	8,699,000
Total electrical (book values)	4,859,980	5,042,728	5,070,364	6,073,979	7,549,319 ^g	9,517,475	8,521,786	9,017,040	10,054,460	10,224,961
Electrical generating	1,687,737	1,812,597	1,780,970	2,013,030	2,634,701	3,564,233	2,994,421	3,301,275	3,860,804	4,052,503
Appliances	188,179	187,852	210,994	242,963	255,290	309,386	311,161	332,474 ^c	378,966 ^c	403,549
Insulated wire	202,980	216,160	209,898	270,971	332,666	370,686 ^c	366,130	445,239	467,336	436,283
Automotive electric	157,435	156,372	161,503	211,343	220,197	230,054 ^c	269,001	332,821	331,901	320,560
Electric lamps ^a	57,177	66,553	73,182	15,400	15,539	18,349	16,572	17,917	25,623	23,042
Communications ^l	1,476,830	1,443,350	1,505,328	2,139,793	2,563,868	3,384,310 ^c	3,411,694 ^c	3,741,639 ^c	3,937,813 ^c	4,195,227 ^c
Miscellaneous electrical	1,022,378	1,129,249	1,125,127	1,178,575	1,537,110	1,859,382	1,995,678	1,856,130	2,014,718	1,892,362

(continued)

TABLE A-53 (concluded)

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951*	1953*	1954	1955	1956	1957
	RATE OF RETURN ON CORPORATE ASSETS (per cent)									
Total electrical (1947 prices)	9.73	10.80	8.44	12.16	8.27 ^b	7.10	6.83	6.88	6.78	7.91
Total electrical (book values)	9.74	10.57	8.21	11.88	7.61 ^d	6.66	6.48	6.48	6.12	7.16
Electric generating	13.20	13.21	9.50	13.38	9.25	6.74	8.23	8.03	8.15	9.52
Appliances	12.47	10.00	7.75	13.94	9.14	6.18	7.50	7.71	8.00	4.57
Insulated wire	10.47	10.53	3.04	10.97	9.75	7.73	5.30	8.00	11.11	6.80
Automotive electric	11.18	10.80	10.40	12.93	8.88	7.42	4.59	8.77	6.49	11.11
Electric lamps ^a	8.29	7.11	5.18	7.55	4.47	4.93	6.95	6.06	5.47	5.71
Communications ^f	5.75	9.38	7.78	11.60	6.42	6.34	5.12	5.56	4.52	5.36
Miscellaneous electric	8.61	8.14	7.68	9.51	5.85	5.24	5.91	4.16	3.05	5.00

Notes: ^a Data unreliable because of year-to-year differences in classification of large companies.

^c Adjusted for variability of assets due to shifts of large companies between industries.

* 1952 minor industry data not available. Major industry data appear below:

^d 1952 = 8,358,000.

^e 1952 = 9,157,139.

^f 1952 = 8,250,000.

^g 1952 = 9,038,684.

^h 1952 = 7.36 per cent.

ⁱ 1952 = 6.85 per cent.

^j Changes in classification procedures since 1953 have shifted some communications firms out of manufacturing. From 1954 on, percentage changes in the remaining firms have been linked to the 1953 assets figures to obtain estimated assets on the earlier basis. Assets for firms currently classified in the industry are as follows:

	1954	1955	1956	1957
Total assets, excluding other investments	2,588,624	2,836,433	2,982,467	3,174,587
Corporate assets, excluding other investments	2,568,326	2,816,716	2,964,384	3,158,165

TABLE A-54
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT, EXCEPT VEHICLES, 1947-57
(assets in thousands of dollars)

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951*	1953*	1954	1955	1956	1957
	TOTAL ASSETS, EXCLUDING OTHER INVESTMENTS									
Total transportation (1947 prices)	3,095,000	3,024,000	2,858,000	3,016,000	4,305,000 ^d	6,049,000	6,346,000	6,412,000	7,414,000	7,566,000
Total transportation (book values)	2,815,426	2,891,523	2,737,898	3,043,184	4,739,713 ^e	6,374,967	6,334,356	6,728,028	8,326,329	8,531,042
Aircraft ^e	1,240,404	1,255,052	1,345,560	1,562,259	2,931,992	4,496,766	4,603,311	4,761,814	6,200,603	6,724,829
Ship and boat ^a	606,970	622,738	422,183	447,111	598,440	674,572	775,453	756,670	838,120	699,668
Railroad	918,782	965,374	925,377	981,610	1,153,292	1,153,313	1,085,148	1,170,688	1,231,138	1,036,223
Motorcycles and bicycles	28,935 ^e	32,877 ^e	32,725	44,436	46,515	41,730	46,700	50,527 ^e	53,781 ^e	56,290
Miscellaneous transportation ^a	9,633	8,889	9,258	6,185	9,846	13,186	5,359	12,909	9,271	7,969
	CORPORATE ASSETS, EXCLUDING OTHER INVESTMENTS									
Total transportation (1947 prices)	3,044,000	2,979,000	2,820,000	2,979,000	4,257,000 ^f	5,991,000	6,289,000	6,356,000	7,350,000	7,503,000
Total transportation (book values)	2,768,642	2,848,481	2,701,641	3,006,020	4,686,537 ^g	6,313,481	6,277,070	6,669,007	8,255,006	8,459,727
Aircraft ^e	1,229,781	1,244,455	1,334,437	1,549,144	2,907,070	4,456,668	4,560,652	4,722,944	6,156,950	6,685,053
Ship and boat ^a	577,073	594,317	404,416	429,106	575,404	650,220	747,902	730,764	810,514	677,533
Railroad	914,093	961,955	922,319	979,016	1,150,969	1,152,288	1,084,758	1,169,460	1,229,000	1,035,706
Motorcycles and bicycles	28,616 ^e	32,541 ^e	32,417	44,035	46,113	41,390	46,325	50,160 ^e	53,431 ^e	55,967
Miscellaneous transportation	8,120	7,430	7,693	5,082	8,009	10,478	4,197	10,409	7,703	6,830

(continued)

TABLE A-54 (concluded)

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951*	1953*	1954	1955	1956	1957
	RATE OF RETURN ON CORPORATE ASSETS (per cent)									
Total transportation (1947 prices)	-1.18	5.23	4.61	7.06	4.63 ^h	4.67	5.96	6.16	5.56	5.96
Total transportation (book values)	-2.09	4.77	4.13	6.63	4.10 ⁱ	4.71	6.62	6.56	5.62	6.08
Aircraft ^a	-9.88	4.05	4.69	8.51	3.54	4.91	7.51	7.62	5.88	6.15
Ship and boat ^a	1.96	4.72	1.06	3.32	4.37	2.77	3.58	4.34	4.25	5.88
Railroad	5.18	5.69	5.02	5.21	5.49	5.06	4.24	3.86	5.23	5.93
Motorcycles and bicycles	12.10	5.32	-3.92	4.62	1.08	4.36	2.00	3.28	4.70	3.73
Miscellaneous transportation ^a	6.76	5.15	-5.28	5.73	5.89	2.72	-12.22	3.99	4.66	-0.64

NOTES: ^a Data unreliable because of year-to-year differences in classification of large companies.

^c Adjusted for variability of assets due to shifts of large companies between industries.

* 1952 minor industry data not available. Major industry data appear below:

^d 1952 = 5,530,000.

^e 1952 = 5,791,012.

^f 1952 = 5,472,000.

^g 1952 = 5,730,657.

^h 1952 = 4.25 per cent.

ⁱ 1952 = 4.16 per cent.

TABLE A-55

MOTOR VEHICLES, 1947-57
(assets in thousands of dollars)

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951*	1953*	1954	1955	1956	1957
	TOTAL ASSETS, EXCLUDING OTHER INVESTMENTS									
Total vehicles (1947 prices)	7,083,000	7,455,000	8,051,000	9,815,000	9,815,000 ^a	11,008,000	10,509,000	12,365,000	11,691,000	11,501,000
Total vehicles (book values)	6,192,890	7,039,485	7,690,641	9,904,812	10,526,674*	12,101,673	11,626,859	14,393,912	13,967,781	14,252,848
Vehicles, bodies, etc.	5,046,050	5,833,416	6,444,602	8,380,307	8,715,570	10,269,175	10,024,595	12,567,998	12,180,270	12,429,042
Parts and accessories	1,191,988	1,248,919	1,287,141	1,570,822	1,875,339	1,902,997	1,645,769	1,870,303	1,830,738	1,869,743
	CORPORATE ASSETS, EXCLUDING OTHER INVESTMENTS									
Total vehicles (1947 prices)	6,988,000	7,360,000	7,955,000	9,700,000	9,703,000 ^d	10,885,000	10,391,000	12,247,000	11,598,000	11,429,000
Total vehicles (book values)	6,109,480	6,949,976	7,598,743	9,789,215	10,406,803*	11,966,731	11,496,383	14,256,056	13,856,926	14,163,195
Vehicles, bodies, etc.	5,012,742	5,798,645	6,410,122	8,338,535	8,675,205	10,227,175	9,985,532	12,506,840	12,109,309	12,344,728
Parts and accessories	1,096,731	1,151,294	1,189,289	1,450,579	1,731,109	1,751,835	1,511,021	1,748,862	1,744,042	1,815,320
	RATE OF RETURN ON CORPORATE ASSETS (per cent)									
Total vehicles (1947 prices)	11.68	13.80	15.20	16.05	9.56 ^h	8.09	8.37	14.16	9.17	10.13
Total vehicles (book values)	12.05	13.98	15.66	16.08	9.09 ⁱ	7.66	7.82	13.67	7.91	8.51
Vehicles, bodies, etc.	12.04	14.05	16.74	16.61	9.07	7.74	8.09	14.19	7.94	8.59
Parts and accessories	12.11	13.61	9.86	13.03	9.20	7.12	6.06	9.98	7.71	7.97

Notes: * 1952 minor industry data not available. Major industry

^t 1952 = 10,537,000.

data appear below:

^g 1952 = 11,415,429.

^a 1952 = 10,657,000.

^b 1952 = 8.35 per cent.

^e 1952 = 11,545,550.

ⁱ 1952 = 8.00 per cent.

TABLE A-56
 PROFESSIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS, 1947-57
 (assets in thousands of dollars)

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951*	1953*	1954	1955	1956	1957
TOTAL ASSETS, EXCLUDING OTHER INVESTMENTS										
Total instruments (1947 prices)	1,386,000	1,378,000	1,458,000	1,865,000	2,089,000 ^a	2,361,000	2,334,000	2,742,000	2,930,000	3,080,000
Total instruments (book values)	1,175,659	1,298,753	1,367,333	1,832,920	2,238,046 ^b	2,680,311	2,633,488	3,143,860	3,540,505	3,757,153
Instruments	1,004,843	1,105,404	1,180,744	1,621,571	1,995,767	2,377,051	2,351,114	2,894,130	3,298,162	3,531,247
Clocks and watches	164,519	187,263	181,236	205,565	237,572	297,901	278,346	250,128	247,397	236,569
CORPORATE ASSETS, EXCLUDING OTHER INVESTMENTS										
Total instruments (1947 prices)	1,336,000	1,333,000	1,416,000	1,816,000	2,039,000 ^c	2,313,000	2,290,000	2,687,000	2,867,000	3,010,000
Total instruments (book values)	1,132,911	1,256,600	1,328,022	1,784,606	2,184,213 ^c	2,625,835	2,583,850	3,080,645	3,464,867	3,672,179
Instruments	971,599	1,072,609	1,149,552	1,582,060	1,951,090	2,331,342	2,308,749	2,834,048	3,220,673	3,438,678
Clocks and watches	161,426	184,064	178,438	202,589	234,353	294,280	275,094	247,086	244,270	233,466
RATE OF RETURN ON CORPORATE ASSETS (per cent)										
Total instruments (1947 prices)	9.06	9.79	7.66	8.83	8.00 ^b	7.14	8.33	8.26	8.51	7.63
Total instruments (book values)	9.42	9.58	7.38	8.67	7.31 ^b	6.44	7.76	7.73	7.42	6.53
Instruments	9.15	9.64	7.86	8.76	7.52	6.52	8.31	8.02	7.74	7.23
Clocks and watches	11.01	9.25	4.32	8.00	5.58	5.82	3.20	4.40	3.18	-3.75

Notes: * 1952 minor industry data not available. Major industry data appear below:

^a 1952 = 2,291,000.

^b 1952 = 2,498,914.

^c 1952 = 2,443,521.

^d 1952 = 7.24 per cent.

^e 1952 = 6.66 per cent.

TABLE A-57
RESIDUAL MANUFACTURES, 1947-57
(assets in thousands of dollars)

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951*	1953*	1954	1955	1956	1957
TOTAL ASSETS, EXCLUDING OTHER INVESTMENTS										
Total residual (1947 prices)	3,205,000	3,035,000	2,933,000	3,015,000	3,054,000 ^a	3,081,000	3,041,000	3,439,000	3,524,000	3,553,000
Total residual (book values)	2,852,134	2,829,882	2,751,495	2,987,788	3,256,300*	3,333,689	3,384,315	3,988,196	4,211,474	4,410,799
Jewelry except costume	306,859	285,062	279,113	300,704	326,336	324,774	309,249	329,988	354,914	353,358
Costume jewelry	27,188	29,064	38,885	62,681	58,961	79,891	82,001	85,835	93,342	92,740
Fabricated plastics	158,126	175,775	199,351	247,704	283,800	352,796	396,420	458,753	490,782	528,478
Manufacturing, n.e.c.	2,382,591	2,378,339	2,284,452	2,443,208	2,678,246	2,703,465	2,741,599	3,249,225	3,347,570	3,503,169
CORPORATE ASSETS, EXCLUDING OTHER INVESTMENTS										
Total residual (1947 prices)	2,893,000	2,766,000	2,698,000	2,788,000	2,840,000 ^c	2,888,000	2,859,000	3,222,000	3,290,000	3,305,000
Total residual (book values)	2,574,713	2,579,068	2,530,692	2,763,220	3,027,713 ^e	3,125,346	3,182,196	3,736,190	3,931,364	4,102,878
Jewelry except costume	278,405	259,607	255,225	275,156	298,848	297,208	282,500	299,390	319,826	316,283
Costume jewelry	23,382	24,942	33,348	53,457	50,036	66,915	68,067	72,157	79,481	80,001
Fabricated plastics	150,203	166,563	188,589	233,536	266,744	329,180	368,174	428,869	461,852	500,642
Manufacturing, n.e.c.	2,122,253	2,127,904	2,053,732	2,198,213	2,411,946	2,432,616	2,461,779	2,935,834	3,068,293	3,205,388
RATE OF RETURN ON CORPORATE ASSETS (per cent)										
Total residual (1947 prices)	8.05	7.88	5.91	9.07	7.11 ^b	4.99	4.95	5.98	6.21	5.63
Total residual (book values)	7.90	7.53	5.36	8.69	6.32 ^d	4.25	4.07	5.10	5.06	4.26
Jewelry except costume	11.07	9.16	4.90	7.82	5.18	3.60	3.55	4.10	3.63	3.09
Costume jewelry	3.78	4.19	2.92	4.82	2.99	2.18	2.25	-0.62	-1.11	1.02
Fabricated plastics	4.24	4.48	5.31	9.78	5.90	3.72	3.40	4.15	3.67	2.41
Manufacturing, n.e.c.	7.79	7.61	5.46	8.79	6.58	4.46	4.29	5.48	5.59	4.74

Notes: * 1952 minor industry data not available. Major industry

^f 1952 = 2,799,000.

^g 1952 = 3,025,358.

data appear below:

^d 1952 = 2,998,000.

^e 1952 = 3,240,236.

^h 1952 = 5.73 per cent.

ⁱ 1952 = 4.93 per cent.

TABLE A-58
ORDNANCE, 1947-57

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
	CORPORATE ASSETS, EXCLUDING OTHER INVESTMENTS (thousands of dollars)										
Total ordnance (1947 prices)	223,000	222,000	191,000	231,000	246,000	284,000	324,000	216,000	164,000	171,000	240,000
Total ordnance (book values)	197,878	211,673	181,047	220,644	258,276	303,146	350,658	240,855	189,886	196,095	284,902
	RATE OF RETURN ON CORPORATE ASSETS (per cent)										
Total ordnance (1947 prices)	7.17	9.01	5.24	10.39	8.54	8.10	8.33	7.87	9.28	8.08	5.82
Total ordnance (book values)	7.47	8.94	5.12	10.89	8.00	7.82	7.92	6.89	8.50	7.40	4.97

NOTE: Noncorporate sector negligible. Ordnance industries excluded from analysis.

TABLE A-59
TOTAL MANUFACTURING, 1947-57
(assets in millions of dollars)

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Total manufacturing (1947 prices)	126,498	131,118	132,060	142,056	151,878	157,327	160,345	161,229	171,445	175,710	175,999
Total manufacturing (book values)	106,580	116,106	118,088	135,142	153,948	162,853	169,695	173,111	190,670	203,107	209,892
Total manufacturing (1947 prices)	121,302	126,061	127,241	137,023	146,883	152,162	155,103	155,974	165,961	170,200	170,777
Total manufacturing (book values)	102,143	111,619	113,731	130,314	148,856	157,472	164,062	167,426	184,519	196,690	203,620
CORPORATE ASSETS, EXCLUDING OTHER INVESTMENTS											
RATE OF RETURN ON CORPORATE ASSETS (per cent)											
Total manufacturing (1947 prices)	9.85	10.05	7.92	9.99	7.78	6.46	6.54	6.26	7.97	7.71	7.40
Total manufacturing (book values)	10.38	10.43	7.93	9.97	7.34	5.96	6.05	5.68	7.47	6.85	6.29

APPENDIX B

Construction of the All-Manufactures Corporate Capital and Rate of Return Series for 1926-58

The data on capital and rates of return in all manufacturing industries for the period from 1926 to 1958 are presented in Table B-1.

TABLE B-1
CORPORATE ASSETS, EXCLUDING OTHER INVESTMENTS, AND
RATES OF RETURN, 1926-58

<i>Year</i>	<i>Corporate Assets</i>		<i>Rate of Return</i>	
	Book Values (millions of dollars)	1947 Prices	Book Values	1947 Prices (per cent)
1926	58,478	—	6.66	—
1927	58,604	—	5.75	—
1928	60,524	—	6.93	—
1929	63,720	—	7.36	—
1930	60,571	—	2.67	—
1931	56,160	—	-0.54	—
1932	49,563	—	-2.50	—
1933	48,651	—	1.17	—
1934	45,099	—	2.57	—
1935	44,796	—	4.12	—
1936	47,382	—	6.23	—
1937	48,046	—	6.22	—
1938	46,957	90,548	2.62	2.63
1939	49,035	92,582	6.00	5.77
1940	52,964	97,955	7.12	6.95
1941	63,395	109,198	8.56	8.36
1942	77,374	123,880	7.30	6.95
1943	86,461	130,445	7.30	6.80
1944	86,471	126,734	6.59	6.20
1945	81,677	116,002	5.43	5.26
1946	88,371	116,048	8.13	7.65
1947	101,951	120,809	10.34	9.84
1948	111,619	126,061	10.43	10.05
1949	113,731	127,241	7.93	7.92
1950	130,314	137,023	9.97	9.99
1951	148,856	146,883	7.34	7.78
1952	157,472	152,162	5.96	6.46
1953	164,062	155,103	6.05	6.54
1954	167,426	155,974	5.68	6.26
1955	184,519	165,961	7.47	7.97
1956	196,690	170,200	6.85	7.71
1957 ^a	203,620	170,777	6.29	7.40
1957 ^b	206,827	173,571	6.29	7.40
1958	212,909	171,784	4.92	6.26

^a 1957 data on 1956 basis, employed in Chart 1.

^b 1957 data on 1958 basis. See note d to Table E-1 for details.

CONSTRUCTION OF ALL-MANUFACTURES CORPORATE CAPITAL

The data for computing adjusted net profit after taxes and assets less investments in other companies were obtained primarily from *Statistics of Income, Corporation Income Tax Returns*, for 1926 to 1958. The basic method followed for 1926 to 1937 was the same as that employed for the later part of the period¹ (see Appendix A), but the less detailed reporting procedures of the Internal Revenue Service in the early years made necessary a series of estimates.

1. *Petroleum Refining Depletion, 1926-37*

To obtain a figure for depletion in the petroleum refining industry for 1937 and prior years, the 1938-39 average ratio of depletion in the petroleum refining (three-digit) industry to depletion in the chemicals and allied products (two-digit) industry was applied to the depletion figure given by IRS for the chemicals and allied products industry for 1926 to 1937; four-fifths of the resultant estimate of petroleum refining depletion was then excluded as a deduction from adjusted net income as in later years.

2. *Dividends Received from Foreign Corporations, 1926-36*

For 1929-36, dividends received from foreign corporations were estimated from the average of the 1937-38 ratios of foreign dividends received by manufacturing corporations to those received by all corporations. This average ratio was applied to the foreign dividends received, 1929-36, by all corporations (reported in the 1954 Supplement to *Survey of Current Business*, p. 214). The average ratios for 1929 and 1930 of this estimate of foreign dividends received by manufacturing corporations to total compiled receipts of manufacturing corporations was then applied to the IRS total compiled receipts figures for 1926-28 to obtain rough estimates of dividends received from foreign corporations in those years.

3. *Assets Less Other Investments, 1926-30*

Before 1931, IRS did not publish total compiled receipts figures for corporations submitting balance sheets, which would have enabled us to expand their assets figures to an "all returns" basis. Hence, the average ratio for 1931 and 1932 of total compiled receipts of all manufacturing corporations to receipts of corporations submitting balance sheets was used to adjust the assets data for 1926-30 to a basis roughly comparable to that of later years.

¹ The basic method was modified in only one minor respect: addition to adjusted net income of 5 per cent of dividends received, as an adjustment for the corporate tax on 15 per cent of dividends, was not employed before 1936, when the tax on the 15 per cent was introduced.

In addition, investments in other companies could not be segregated from miscellaneous assets (the latter including patents, good will, trade marks, etc.) before 1929. As we define assets to exclude investments in other companies, the average relationship for 1929 and 1930 was used to estimate the proportion of other investments in miscellaneous assets for 1926-28.

4. *Per Cent Change in Assets, 1933-34*

Although the asset series given in Table B-1 breaks in 1934, the IRS reports for 1933 and 1934 provide data enabling us to compute a 1933-34 per cent change in assets figure for manufacturing firms that did not file consolidated returns in 1933, and hence were not affected by the reclassification of firms that changed from consolidated to nonconsolidated reporting in 1934. The increase for this group, 0.5 per cent, is based on 1933 assets less other investments amounting to \$22,760 million—slightly less than half the 1933 assets for all manufacturing corporations. From 1934 to 1941, consolidated returns were not permitted. Since 1942 consolidated returns have again been allowed, if 95 per cent of the stock of a subsidiary was owned (through 1953) or 80 per cent (since 1953).

APPENDIX C

The Concentration Ratios

THE concentration ratios for the various industries employed in the text are based upon concentration ratios calculated for finer industrial subdivisions. Before presenting the ratios calculated for the three-digit industries, therefore, a few notes on the problem of combining industries are presented.

1. *Combining Concentration Ratios*

PRODUCT RATIOS

If one defines a product very narrowly—for example, as soap with brand name X—the concentration ratio is always 100, because 100 per cent of the output is produced by the four largest firms (and for that matter, the one). The finest level of product classification so far calculated by the Bureau of the Census is the so-called five-digit level.¹ An example is the soap and glycerin product class, tabulated below.

<i>Census Code</i>	<i>Product</i>	<i>1954 Value of Shipments (\$000's)</i>	<i>Concentration Ratio</i>
28411	Soaps, except specialty, packaged	309,401	76
28412	Soaps, except specialty, bulk	49,021	35
28413	Specialty soaps	42,949	52
28410	Soap and glycerin, not specified by kind	3,660	—
28414	Glycerin	75,810	71
2841	Soap and glycerin	480,841	63

Whether these five-digit classes are too narrow or too broad to catch the main forces of competition (good substitution from the viewpoint of buyers, or ability to shift among products from the viewpoint of producers) is in general an unanswered question. In our example, bulk and packaged soap do not seem sufficiently different to be noncompetitive, whereas soap and glycerin seem relatively uncompetitive from the viewpoint of buyers. The extent to which firms can shift their production from one product to another is unknown.

¹ All the relevant Census material is reprinted in *Concentration in American Industry*, report of the Subcommittee on Antitrust and Monopoly, 85th Cong., 1st sess., 1957.

THE CONCENTRATION RATIOS

The four-digit product class (soap and glycerin in our example) is the sum of a group of five-digit classes, but the concentration ratio for the product class bears no simple relationship to the five-digit ratios, as a rule. One can make definite statements only in extreme cases.

1. If no leading firm for a product produces other products in the product class, the class concentration ratio will be equal to the ratio for that product for which the four leading firms have the largest aggregate value of shipments, multiplied by the percentage of the product-class value constituted by the value of the product.²

Example: Industry 2334, dresses, dozen price

<i>Product</i>	<i>Value of Shipments</i> (\$000's)	<i>Concentration</i> <i>Ratio</i>
23341	296,789	14
23342	56,602	20
23340	14,340	—
2334	367,731	11

If the leading firms of 23341 do not make the other products, their concentration ratio for the product class will be 296,789 to 367,731 times 14, or 11 per cent, which it is.

2. If the same four firms are leaders for each product, the product-class index is the weighted average of the product concentration ratios, the weights being the values of shipments of the products (see equation 5 at the end of this section).
3. As a result, if the weighted average of the product ratios is in excess of the product-class ratio, we may infer that the same four firms are not leaders on all product lines.³

Example: Industry 2274, hard-surface floor coverings

<i>1954</i>		
<i>Product</i>	<i>Value of Shipments</i> (\$000's)	<i>Concentration</i> <i>Ratio</i>
22741	89,559	94
22742	70,120	79
2274	159,679	84

² The full condition is that the fourth largest firm manufacturing the product shall exceed in size any other firm making the other products in the product class.

³ Actually, minor discrepancies arise, because the industry ratio takes account of miscellaneous receipts (e.g., from services) that are excluded from the calculation of the *S* ratios.

THE CONCENTRATION RATIOS

The weighted average is $.561 \times 94 + .439 \times 79 = 87$, so the four leaders of linoleum (22741) are not identical with the four leaders of asphalt felt base (22742).

INDUSTRY RATIOS

The Census industry class is the collection of plants whose primary product is in the given product class. The aggregate value of shipments of the hard-surface floor covering industry in 1954 was \$181,582,000, or \$21,903,000 more than the value of shipments of the product class. The excess arises because 15 per cent of the value of shipments of these plants was in other product lines, whereas only 3 per cent of the hard-surface floor covering product shipments were made by plants assigned to other industries.⁴ The Census denotes the former of these ratios the primary product specialization ratio, and it is defined as

$$S = \frac{\text{Value of shipments of designated product classes}}{\text{Value of all shipments}},$$

in each case the shipments being from plants assigned to the industry. Normally, the Census requires that S be 75 per cent or higher. The second ratio is denoted the coverage ratio, and is defined as

$$C = \frac{\text{Value of shipments of product class by plants in industry}}{\text{Value of shipments of product class by all plants}}.$$

This ratio is also usually in excess of 75 per cent, but sometimes falls as low as 18 (lubricants, n.e.c., industry 2992).

An endless variety of relationships may hold between the industry concentration ratio (R_i) and the product concentration ratio (R_p), depending upon the particular structure of the four leading firms. The following are illustrative:

1. Obviously $R_i = R_p$ if $C = S = 1$.
2. If the leading firms make only the primary product,

$$\frac{R_i}{R_p} = \frac{S}{C}$$

(see equation (1) below)

Example: Industry 2284, hatters' fur

Here $R_i = 63$, $R_p = 66$, $S = 0.95$, $C = 1$.

$$\frac{63}{66} = 0.95.$$

⁴ That is, 0.85 times \$181,582 = \$154,345, and 0.97 times \$159,679 = \$154,889. The difference is due to rounding.

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3. If there are no leading producers outside the industry, and the leading firms within the industry produce the same share of secondary as of primary products (or secondary products are zero),

$$\frac{R_i}{R_p} = \frac{1}{C}$$

(see equations (2) and (3) below).

Approximate example: Industry 2443, cigar boxes

Here $R_i = 68, R_p = 65, S = 0.97, C = 0.94,$

$$\frac{R_i}{R_p} = \frac{68}{65} = 105; \quad \frac{1}{0.94} = 106.$$

In fact the R_p is generally smaller than R_i ; in 1954 the comparative ratios were:⁵

	<i>Number of Industries</i>
R_i exceeds R_p by:	
10 or more per cent	27
5 to 9 per cent	77
2 to 4 per cent	105
1 per cent	65
	274
R_i equals R_p	70
R_i is less than R_p by:	
1 per cent	26
2 to 4 per cent	26
5 to 9 per cent	7
10 or more per cent	7
	66

COMBINED INDUSTRY RATIOS

Since concentration ratios are reported at the four-digit level of industries, and we use three-digit industries in our analysis, we average the concentration ratios of the shipments at the four-digit level with value added as weights. This final step will lead to an overestimate of the correct concentration whenever the four-digit industries are highly competitive with one another,⁶ but no correction can be made for this.

⁵ *Concentration in American Industry*, Tables 35, 61, with correction of industry 2131.

⁶ Unless the four largest firms are identical in the various competitive four-digit industries. A minimum estimate can be made of the concentration ratios in the fifty-eight three-digit industries which contain three or more four-digit industries. The minimum estimate is made by assuming that the four firms with the largest average size

Our characterization of industries as national, regional, or local is based on the National Resources Committee report, *The Structure of the American Economy*, Part I, Appendix 8.⁷

Algebraic Note on Concentration Ratios

Let V_0 be the value of output of the primary product by the four largest firms, W_0 be the value of output of the secondary products by the four largest firms, V be industry output of primary product, V^1 be total output of primary product inside and outside the industry, $V = CV^1$, where C is the coverage ratio, W = industry output of secondary products, $\frac{V}{V+W} = S$ where S is the specialization ratio.

Then $R_i = \frac{V_0 + W_0}{V + W} =$ industry concentration ratio,

$R_p = \frac{V_0}{V^1} = \frac{CV_0}{V} =$ product concentration ratio,

$\frac{R_i}{R_p} = \frac{V_0 + W_0}{V + W} \cdot \frac{V}{CV_0}$.

(1) Let $W_0 = 0$, then

$$\frac{R_i}{R_p} = \frac{V_0}{V + W} \cdot \frac{V}{CV_0} = \frac{V}{(V + W)C} = \frac{S}{C}$$

(1.1) Let also $W = 0$

$$\frac{R_i}{R_p} = \frac{1}{C}$$

(2) Let $W_0 = W$

$$\frac{R_i}{R_p} = \frac{V_0 + W_0}{V + W_0} \cdot \frac{V}{CV_0} = \frac{V + W_0}{CV_0} \cdot S = \frac{S}{C} \left(1 + \frac{W_0}{V_0} \right)$$

(3) Let the leaders have the same share of W , i.e.,

$$\frac{V_0}{V} = \frac{W_0}{W}$$

$$\frac{R_i}{R_p} = \frac{V_0 + W_0}{V + W} \cdot \frac{V}{CV_0} = \frac{V_0}{V} \cdot \frac{V}{CV_0} = \frac{1}{C}$$

(the firms whose concentration ratio times the industry value added is the greatest of any four-digit industries) have no products in other four-digit industries. The rank correlation between the weighted average and the minimum estimates was .84 in 1954, which suggests that the ranking for all industries would be very close on the two bases.

⁷ The following changes and additions were made: periodicals, national: breweries, wines, logging camps, petroleum refining, blast furnaces, regional.

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(4) If $C = 1$, or we ignore output of the products outside the industry, and $W_0 = 0$,

$$R_i = \frac{V_0}{V + W} = \frac{V_0}{V} \cdot \frac{V}{V + W} = S r_i,$$

where r_i is the concentration ratio in the primary product, provided each of the four largest producers of V exceed the largest firm producing W .

(5) If $C = 1$, or we ignore outputs of the products outside the industry, and the leading firms in V are the leading firms in W , with $r_i = \frac{V_0}{V}$,

$r_j = \frac{W_0}{W}$, then

$$\begin{aligned} R_i &= \frac{V_0 + W_0}{V + W} \\ &= \frac{V_0}{V} \cdot \frac{V}{V + W} + \frac{W_0}{W} \cdot \frac{W}{V + W} \\ &= S r_i + (1 - S) r_j. \end{aligned}$$

2. *The Industry Concentration Ratios*

The weighted average concentration ratios for 1935, 1947, and 1954 are presented in Table C-1 and C-2. The classification of industries, by degree of concentration, is based on the unweighted average of the ratios in 1935 and 1947 for the 1938-47 analyses, and the unweighted average of the ratios in 1947 and 1954 for the 1947-56 analyses. The criteria are: unconcentrated industries, national markets, ratios below 50 per cent; regional markets, ratios below 20 per cent; concentrated industries, national markets, ratios above 60 per cent. All other industries (including those with very different concentration ratios in the two years) are called ambiguous, and are not labeled in the tables.

THE CONCENTRATION RATIOS

TABLE C-1
CONCENTRATION RATIOS FOR MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, 1935 AND 1947

Industry (three-digit)	Per Cent of Shipments Contributed by Four Largest Firms			Classi- fication
	1935	1947	Average	
Bakery products	18.2	27.1	22.6	
Confectionary	38.8	32.4	35.6	U
Canning, preserving	23.1	28.9	26.0	U
Meats	52.5	38.6	45.6	U
Grain-mill products	27.8	24.9	26.4	U
Cereal preparations	68.1	74.9	71.5	C
Dairy products	29.8	38.8	34.3	
Sugar	66.0	66.5	66.2	C
Miscellaneous foods	44.0	43.5	43.8	
Brewery products	13.4	23.1	18.2	
Distilled liquors	47.3	74.6	61.0	
Wines, brandy	29.4	26.4	27.9	
Nonalcoholic beverages	8.7	10.4	9.6	
Tobacco manufactures	74.6	76.4	75.5	C
Cotton, broad woven	8.4	14.9	11.6	U
Wool, broad woven	24.2	28.6	26.4	U
Silk and synthetic fabrics	16.5	30.2	23.4	U
Knit goods	5.3	15.8	10.6	U
Hats	23.7	52.9	38.3	U
Floor coverings, woven	60.5	56.4	58.4	
Dyeing and finishing, except wool	13.9	13.7	13.8	U
Miscellaneous textiles	33.5	38.8	36.2	
Men's clothing	6.3	13.9	10.1	U
Women's clothing	1.4	7.4	4.4	U
Fur goods	2.6	2.6	2.6	
Millinery	1.4	7.0	4.2	U
Miscellaneous apparel, accessories	20.7	25.5	23.1	
Leather tanning, finishing	22.5	26.5	24.5	U
Leather footwear	26.6	28.0	27.3	U
Miscellaneous leather goods	18.1	18.5	18.3	U
Logging	4.7	7.8	6.2	U
Sawmills, planing mills	4.6	10.6	7.6	U
Wooden containers	17.9	31.3	24.6	
Furniture	8.7	20.0	14.4	U
Partitions and fixtures	5.6	20.0	12.8	U
Miscellaneous furniture, fixtures	30.4	26.1	28.2	
Pulp, paper, and products	17.6	19.1	18.4	U
Miscellaneous paper goods	20.3	23.4	21.8	U
Newspapers	20.3	20.9	20.6	
Periodicals	20.3	34.3	27.3	U
Books	5.7	20.9	13.3	U
Commercial printing	6.5	10.0	8.2	
Miscellaneous printing	16.7	22.8	19.8	
Industrial chemicals	44.4	53.3	48.8	U
Paints and varnishes	32.3	33.5	32.9	U
Soaps, detergents	73.5	79.0	76.2	C
Drugs, toilet preparations	24.3	37.0	30.6	U
Oils	46.2	47.4	46.8	U
Fertilizers	25.9	30.1	28.0	

(continued)

THE CONCENTRATION RATIOS

TABLE C-1 (concluded)

Industry (three-digit)	Per Cent of Shipments Contributed by Four Largest Firms			Classi- fication
	1935	1947	Average	
Rayon	74.3	78.4	76.4	C
Plastics	N.A.	59.0	59.0	
Miscellaneous chemicals	30.6	27.5	29.0	
Petroleum refining	38.2	37.3	37.8	
Miscellaneous petroleum and coal products	46.9	48.3	47.6	
Tires and tubes	80.9	76.6	78.8	C
Miscellaneous rubber goods	29.6	40.2	34.9	
Pottery and porcelain	19.7	43.3	31.5	U
Concrete products	32.0	30.8	31.4	
Cut stone products	9.5	8.3	8.9	U
Structural clay	19.3	27.7	23.5	
Glass and products	45.8	61.0	53.4	
Cement	29.9	29.5	29.7	
Miscellaneous stone products	49.8	50.7	50.2	
Blast furnaces, rolling mills	50.5	47.5	49.0	
Structural steel	26.3	23.7	25.0	
Tin cans	80.8	77.8	79.3	C
Hand tools, cutlery	37.1	32.0	34.6	U
Heating apparatus	37.9	18.5	28.2	
Miscellaneous iron and steel goods	25.7	24.7	25.2	U
Nonferrous basic metals	N.A.	64.4	64.4	C
Miscellaneous nonferrous metals	40.6	30.7	35.6	
Electric generating, transmission machinery	N.A.	51.9	51.9	
Automotive electric equipment	N.A.	66.0	66.0	C
Communications equipment	N.A.	52.2	52.2	
Electric appliances	N.A.	42.8	42.8	U
Miscellaneous electric goods	N.A.	72.4	72.4	C
Engines and turbines	30.7	49.5	40.1	U
Agricultural machinery	72.4	49.8	61.1	
Special industry machinery	11.0	21.3	16.2	U
General industry machinery	12.1	34.9	23.5	U
Metalworking machinery	16.2	15.1	15.6	U
Construction and mining machinery	18.2	22.1	20.2	U
Office and store machines	31.2	63.4	47.3	
Household and service industry machines	48.4	42.7	45.6	U
Miscellaneous machinery	7.1	19.8	13.4	
Motor vehicles and equipment	N.A.	72.1	72.1	C
Parts and accessories	N.A.	28.3	28.3	U
Railroad equipment	73.8	67.8	70.8	C
Aircraft and parts	53.9	57.7	55.8	
Ship and boat building	44.8	41.1	43.0	U
Motor cycles and bicycles	60.6	42.3	51.4	
Miscellaneous transportation equipment	45.8	37.2	41.5	
Clocks, watches, and parts	39.9	40.7	40.3	U
Jewelry, except costume	34.2	35.2	34.7	U
Matches	70.3	82.7	76.5	C
Miscellaneous manufactures	N.A.	35.1	35.1	

NOTE: Classification is: C or concentrated, if four largest firms ship over 60 per cent of the product in the national market; U or unconcentrated, if under 50 per cent in the national market, or under 20 per cent in a regional market; ambiguous (not labeled), if outside both categories.

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TABLE C-2
CONCENTRATION RATIOS FOR MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, 1947 AND 1954

Industry (three-digit)	Per Cent of Shipments Contributed by Four Largest Firms			Classi- fication
	1947	1954	Average	
Nonalcoholic beverages	10.4	10.0	10.2	
Brewery products	23.1	27.9	25.5	
Wines, brandy	26.4	38.0	32.2	
Distilled liquors	74.6	64.0	69.3	C
Meats	38.6	32.7	35.6	U
Dairy products	38.8	37.6	38.2	
Canning, preserving	28.9	32.3	30.6	U
Grain-mill products	24.9	32.7	28.8	U
Bakery products	27.1	30.5	28.8	
Sugar	66.5	65.0	65.8	C
Confectionery	32.4	36.4	34.4	U
Cereal preparations	74.9	88.0	81.4	C
Miscellaneous foods	43.5	43.6	43.6	
Cigars	40.6	44.0	42.3	U
Other tobacco manufactures	86.7	79.4	83.0	C
Yarn and thread	25.2	33.0	29.1	U
Wool, broad woven	28.1	27.0	27.6	U
Cotton, broad woven	13.1	18.0	15.6	U
Cotton, narrow fabrics	17.0	13.0	15.0	U
Knit goods	15.8	17.3	16.6	U
Dyeing and finishing	15.0	24.9	20.0	U
Carpets, yarn	56.4	55.7	56.0	
Hats	52.9	54.2	53.6	
Miscellaneous textiles	33.7	32.6	33.2	U
Men's clothing	13.9	14.3	14.1	U
Women's clothing	7.4	9.0	8.2	U
Millinery	7.0	7.0	7.0	U
Fur goods	2.6	4.0	3.3	
Miscellaneous apparel	25.5	23.4	24.4	
Wooden containers	31.3	24.7	28.0	
Miscellaneous lumber	9.9	10.3	10.1	U
Furniture, wood and metal	20.0	19.5	19.8	U
Partitions and fixtures	20.0	18.0	19.0	U
Miscellaneous furniture	33.3	33.2	33.2	U
Pulp, paper, and products	19.1	23.8	21.4	U
Miscellaneous paper goods	23.4	25.9	24.6	U
Newspapers	20.9	18.0	19.4	
Periodicals	34.3	29.0	31.6	U
Books	20.5	21.0	20.8	U
Commercial printing	10.0	9.4	9.7	
Miscellaneous printing	22.7	22.9	22.8	
Drugs and medicines	35.0	30.5	32.8	U
Soaps, detergents	65.1	65.1	65.1	C
Paints and varnishes	33.5	36.4	35.0	U
Perfumes	23.8	25.0	24.4	U
Fertilizers	30.1	30.9	30.5	
Oils	43.2	43.8	43.5	U
Industrial and miscellaneous chemicals	54.4	55.1	54.8	
Petroleum refining	37.3	33.0	35.2	
Miscellaneous petroleum and coal products	46.6	46.9	46.8	
Tires and tubes	76.6	79.0	77.8	C
Miscellaneous rubber goods	40.2	33.4	36.8	
Leather tanning, finishing	26.5	18.0	22.2	U

(continued)

THE CONCENTRATION RATIOS

TABLE C-2 (concluded)

Industry (three-digit)	Per Cent of Shipments Contributed by Four Largest Firms			Classi- fication
	1947	1954	Average	
Leather footwear	27.8	29.5	28.6	U
Miscellaneous leather goods	21.3	24.3	22.8	U
Glass and products	61.0	68.9	65.0	C
Cement	29.5	31.0	30.2	
Structural clay products	27.7	28.8	28.2	
Pottery and porcelain	43.3	46.0	44.6	U
Concrete	30.8	37.0	33.9	
Cut stone	8.3	12.0	10.2	U
Miscellaneous stone products	50.7	48.4	49.6	
Blast furnaces	48.4	56.0	52.2	
Iron and steel foundries	19.8	27.1	23.4	U
Smelting, nonferrous metals	69.2	72.2	70.7	C
Nonferrous foundries	25.7	22.0	23.8	U
Miscellaneous primary metals	36.4	34.2	35.3	
Tin cans	77.8	80.0	78.9	C
Hand tools	32.0	38.5	35.2	U
Heating apparatus	16.8	19.7	18.2	U
Fabricated structural metal goods	21.4	20.9	21.2	
Metal stamping	18.8	14.6	16.7	U
Lighting fixtures	18.1	20.0	19.0	U
Fabricated wire	21.3	18.6	20.0	U
Miscellaneous fabricated metals	29.4	26.2	27.8	U
Engines and turbines	49.5	65.3	57.4	
Agricultural machinery	49.8	55.2	52.5	
Construction and mining machinery	22.1	24.7	23.4	U
Metalworking machinery	15.1	17.0	16.0	U
Special industry machinery	21.3	24.6	23.0	U
General industry machinery	39.7	35.7	37.7	U
Office and store machines	62.6	64.8	63.7	C
Household and service industry machines	44.6	44.8	44.7	U
Miscellaneous machinery	17.8	13.6	15.7	
Electric generating, transmission machinery	52.9	49.5	51.2	
Electric appliances	35.8	50.0	42.9	U
Insulated wire and cable	40.7	48.0	44.4	U
Automotive electric equipment	66.0	62.0	64.0	C
Electric lamps	91.8	93.0	92.4	C
Communications equipment	52.2	41.3	46.8	U
Miscellaneous electric goods	63.0	59.5	61.2	C
Aircraft and parts	57.7	45.2	51.4	
Ship and boat building	41.1	40.6	40.8	U
Railroad equipment	67.8	76.6	72.2	C
Motorcycles and bicycles	42.3	50.0	46.2	U
Miscellaneous transportation equipment	37.2	38.0	37.6	
Motor vehicles, bodies	72.1	88.1	80.1	C
Parts and accessories	28.3	33.3	30.8	U
Scientific instruments	46.3	47.8	47.0	U
Clocks and watches	40.7	43.6	42.2	U
Jewelry, except costume	35.2	35.2	35.2	U
Costume jewelry	23.8	14.0	18.9	U
Fabricated plastics	22.2	8.0	15.1	U
Manufacturing, n.e.c.	30.3	28.6	29.4	

NOTE: Classification is: C or concentrated, if four largest firms ship over 60 per cent of the product in the national market; U or unconcentrated, if under 50 per cent in the national market, or under 20 per cent in a regional market; ambiguous (not labeled), if outside both categories.

APPENDIX D

The Employee and Annual Earnings Data

TABLES D-1 and D-2 are based on 4-digit data for numbers of employees and annual wage and salary payments, from *Census of Manufactures for 1939, 1947*,¹ and *1954*, which have been combined to correspond to three-digit Internal Revenue Service industry definitions; average annual earnings are simply ratios of wage and salary payments to numbers of employees for the resultant three-digit industries. However, discrepancies between Census and IRS industry coverage which are the result of the Census establishment-basis industry classification, in contrast to IRS classification at the company level, cannot be readily eliminated; hence the ratio of IRS total compiled receipts (including an estimate for the noncorporate sector) to Census value of products shipped was taken as a measure of this discrepancy, and only those industries for which this ratio fell between 2 to 3 and 3 to 2 are included in the labor and capital analysis² (Chapter 5) and in Tables D-1 and D-2.

In addition, the IRS-Census receipts ratios discussed above were used to adjust the capital per worker (i.e., ratios of IRS total assets to Census employees) data employed in Chapter 5.

TABLE D-1
EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, 1939 AND 1947

	<i>Employees</i>			<i>Average Annual Earnings</i>		
	1939 (thousands)	1947	Per Cent Change 1939-47	1939	1947	Per Cent Change 1939-47
Bakery products	283.5	279.4	-1.46	\$1,315	\$2,739	108.29
Confectionery	73.6	91.7	24.55	1,108	2,340	111.19
Canning and preserving	151.4	201.6	33.16	779	2,076	166.50
Grain-mill products	64.5	101.9	58.10	1,329	2,757	107.45
Dairy products	86.4	92.7	7.25	1,273	2,431	90.97
Sugar	34.4	35.4	2.84	1,206	2,577	113.68
Nonalcoholic beverages	55.0	79.4	44.37	1,397	2,447	75.16
Cotton fabrics	428.8	479.3	11.79	773	2,104	172.19
Woolen and worsted fabrics	160.9	180.1	11.90	1,073	2,538	136.53
Silk and synthetic fabrics	127.0	127.0	a	858	2,312	a
Knit goods	256.1	230.5	-9.99	966	2,137	121.22

(continued)

¹ 1947 Census data have been combined alternately to fit IRS industry definitions for 1939 (Table D-1) and 1954 (Table D-2).

² To facilitate year-to-year comparisons, the analysis in Chapter 5 is usually limited to those industries in Table D-1 for which the receipts ratio in 1947 was within 25 per cent of that for 1939 and those industries in Table D-2 for which the 1954 receipts ratio was within 25 per cent of the 1947 ratio (i.e., those for which percentage changes are shown in the tables).

THE EMPLOYEE AND ANNUAL EARNINGS DATA

TABLE D-1 (concluded)

	Employees			Average Annual Earnings		
	1939 (thousands)	1947	Per Cent Change 1939-47	1939	1947	Per Cent Change 1939-47
Hats	26.7	21.4	a	1,175	2,574	a
Dyeing and finishing	b	78.0	a	b	2,807	a
Men's clothing	348.0	403.8	16.04	911	2,133	134.14
Women's clothing	331.3	456.1	37.68	1,074	2,511	133.80
Millinery	29.3	20.9	-28.60	1,254	2,847	127.03
Leather tanning and finishing	51.6	53.2	3.13	1,343	2,942	119.06
Footwear, except rubber	257.8	262.4	1.77	953	2,152	125.81
Logging camps	311.7	397.3	27.44	899	1,973	119.47
Sawmills and planing mills	86.8	118.0	a	1,156	2,518	a
Wooden containers	49.7	53.8	8.15	857	2,017	135.35
Furniture	192.3	268.0	39.39	1,133	2,497	120.39
Partitions, fixtures	17.8	27.7	a	1,460	3,202	a
Pulp, paper, and products	b	198.4	a	b	3,071	a
Newspapers	207.4	234.4	12.99	1,843	3,174	72.22
Periodicals	52.6	68.8	30.85	1,962	3,422	74.41
Books	34.4	62.9	a	1,792	2,833	a
Commercial printing	182.6	245.7	a	1,657	3,219	a
Paints and varnishes	46.2	67.8	46.86	1,812	3,316	83.00
Industrial chemicals	118.2	201.1	70.13	1,690	3,201	89.41
Soaps	b	27.7	a	b	3,385	a
Drugs and toilet preparations	57.4	112.4	95.76	1,537	2,811	82.89
Oils	26.6	30.8	15.90	993	2,525	154.28
Plastics	10.1	b	a	1,678	b	a
Fertilizers	24.1	31.9	32.61	973	2,242	130.42
Tires and tubes	67.2	b	a	1,819	b	a
Pottery, porcelain	37.1	58.0	56.37	1,265	2,534	100.32
Concrete products	35.2	70.2	99.11	1,261	2,416	91.59
Structural clay products	64.0	69.3	8.25	1,085	2,442	125.07
Glass and products	91.5	138.9	a	1,370	2,671	a
Cement	24.0	35.7	48.80	1,510	2,766	83.18
Structural steel	55.2	100.8	a	1,566	3,127	a
Tin cans	38.0	46.9	23.35	1,311	2,716	107.17
Hand tools, hardware	89.5	153.1	a	1,344	2,807	a
Heating apparatus	149.6	280.1	87.26	1,420	2,967	108.94
Electric generating, transmission machinery	146.9	339.5	131.14	1,621	2,918	80.01
Automotive electric equipment	21.0	49.0	133.59	1,552	2,864	84.54
Agricultural machinery	74.2	171.4	131.17	\$1,532	\$2,885	88.31
Special industry machinery	105.2	216.0	105.31	1,638	3,175	93.83
General industry machinery	187.1	307.3	64.22	1,602	3,025	88.83
Construction and mining machinery	46.9	113.9	a	1,663	3,121	a
Railroad equipment	b	91.1	a	b	3,112	a
Clocks and watches	24.4	40.2	a	1,305	2,745	a
Jewelry, except costume	33.5	54.8	63.67	1,452	3,054	110.33

NOTE: Industries shown are those for which IRS-Census receipts ratios fall between 2 to 3 and 3 to 2 in either 1939, 1947, or both.

^a Percentage changes are shown only for those industries (37) for which IRS-Census receipts ratios fall between 2 to 3 and 3 to 2 in *both* 1939 and 1947, and for which 1939 and 1947 ratios differ by no more than 25 per cent.

^b Data for employees and average annual earnings are not shown where IRS-Census receipts ratio falls outside the 2 to 3-3 to 2 range, or where data are not available for calculation of this ratio.

THE EMPLOYEE AND ANNUAL EARNINGS DATA

TABLE D-2

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, 1947 AND 1954

	Employees			Average Annual Earnings		
	1947 (thousands)	1954	Per Cent Change 1947-54	1947	1954	Per Cent Change 1947-54
Nonalcoholic beverages	79.4	91.6	15.39	\$2,447	\$3,492	42.71
Brewery products	85.1	83.9	-1.30	3,550	5,184	46.03
Meat products	274.4	311.4	13.45	2,849	3,965	39.17
Dairy products	92.7	^a	^b	2,431	^a	^b
Canning and preserving	201.6	199.2	-1.19	2,076	2,876	38.54
Grain-mill products	101.9	98.4	-3.46	2,757	3,901	41.49
Bakery products	279.4	291.1	4.20	2,739	3,863	41.04
Sugar	35.4	30.2	-14.84	2,577	3,906	51.57
Confectionery	91.7	80.4	-12.31	2,340	3,171	35.51
Cereal preparations	11.3	11.5	2.29	2,722	4,422	62.45
Cigars	47.1	38.5	-18.22	1,622	2,319	42.97
Other tobacco products	64.7	56.4	-12.90	2,001	3,024	51.12
Yarn and thread	^a	135.9	^b	^a	2,529	^b
Broad-woven woolens	^a	62.5	^b	^a	3,430	^b
Broad-woven cotton, synthetics	357.4	296.2	-17.12	2,139	2,644	23.61
Narrow fabrics	27.7	25.7	-7.18	2,309	3,079	33.35
Knit goods	230.5	^a	^b	2,137	^a	^b
Dyeing and finishing textiles	83.8	^a	^b	2,807	^a	^b
Carpets, yarn	57.2	^a	^b	2,760	^a	^b
Hats	21.4	13.0	-39.39	2,574	3,149	22.34
Men's clothing	403.8	407.3	0.86	2,133	2,507	17.53
Women's clothing	456.1	553.7	21.39	2,511	2,758	9.84
Millinery	20.9	20.2	-3.15	2,847	3,252	14.23
Wooden containers	53.8	39.7	-26.12	2,017	2,628	30.29
Partitions, fixtures	27.7	33.1	19.72	3,202	4,301	34.32
Pulp, paper, and products	198.4	216.3	9.02	3,071	4,508	46.79
Newspapers	^a	281.8	^b	^a	4,481	^b
Periodicals	^a	62.4	^b	^a	5,009	^b
Books	^a	57.4	^b	^a	4,272	^b
Commercial printing	^a	278.0	^b	^a	4,552	^b
Drugs	81.8	92.1	12.54	2,896	4,632	59.94
Soaps	45.0	46.2	2.80	3,331	4,747	42.51
Paints	67.8	70.0	3.19	3,316	4,630	39.63
Toilet preparations	26.0	24.8	-4.67	2,520	3,818	51.51
Fertilizers	31.9	31.8	-0.52	2,242	3,511	56.60
Oils	43.4	40.0	-7.98	2,701	3,821	41.47
Industrial and miscellaneous chemicals	336.4	434.6	29.19	3,105	4,782	54.01
Leather tanning and finishing	53.2	43.5	-18.30	2,942	3,868	31.48
Footwear except rubber	240.3	230.3	-4.19	2,151	2,690	25.06
Glass and products	138.9	137.5	^b	2,671	4,179	^b
Cement	35.7	39.8	11.52	2,766	4,216	52.42
Structural clay products	69.3	72.8	5.11	2,442	3,669	50.25
Pottery	58.0	50.9	-12.19	2,534	3,408	34.49
Concrete products	70.2	89.6	27.69	2,416	3,797	57.16
Cut stone products	^a	21.6	^b	^a	3,626	^b
Iron and steel foundries	267.3	212.4	-20.55	2,968	4,218	42.12
Smelting nonferrous metals	150.0	159.4	^b	2,984	4,560	^b

(continued)

THE EMPLOYEE AND ANNUAL EARNINGS DATA

TABLE D-2 (concluded)

	Employees			Average Annual Earnings		
	1947 (thousands)	1954	Per Cent Change 1947-54	1947	1954	Per Cent Change 1947-54
Nonferrous foundries	65.3	73.5	12.47	\$3,045	\$4,462	46.54
Tin cans	46.9	55.2	17.77	2,716	4,438	63.40
Hand tools, hardware	153.1	143.7	-6.72	2,807	4,176	48.77
Heating apparatus, except electric	150.9	a	b	2,910	a	b
Fabricated structural metals	212.4	284.1	33.78	3,113	4,508	44.81
Metal stamping	183.0	183.8	0.47	2,849	4,229	48.44
Lighting fixtures	a	45.1	b	a	4,036	b
Fabricated wire products	60.6	62.6	3.27	2,824	4,061	43.80
Agricultural machinery	171.4	139.1	-18.85	2,885	4,328	50.02
Construction and mining machinery	113.9	109.4	-3.94	3,121	4,658	49.25
Metalworking machinery	214.5	262.7	22.46	3,397	5,317	56.52
Special industry machinery	216.0	165.7	-23.26	3,175	4,552	43.37
General industrial machinery	235.2	245.7	4.45	3,115	4,597	47.58
Office and store machines	97.8	a	b	3,100	a	b
Electric generating machinery	321.4	340.0	5.80	2,928	4,394	50.07
Electric appliances	44.4	48.6	9.49	2,816	4,154	47.51
Insulated wire	21.3	a	b	2,727	a	b
Automotive electric equipment	43.9	46.3	5.53	2,855	4,321	51.35
Communications equipment	303.4	a	b	2,793	a	b
Railroad equipment	91.1	51.6	b	3,112	4,722	b
Motorcycles and bicycles	a	7.1	b	a	3,974	b
Scientific instruments	a	243.1	b	a	4,448	b
Clocks and watches	40.2	29.5	b	2,745	4,040	b
Jewelry except costume	54.8	47.9	-12.58	3,054	3,814	24.89
Costume jewelry	a	27.7	b	a	2,848	b
Fabricated plastics	a	92.0	b	a	3,808	b

NOTE: Industries shown are those for which IRS-Census receipts ratios fall between 2 to 3 and 3 to 2 in either 1947, 1954, or both.

^a Data for employees and average annual earnings not shown where IRS-Census receipts ratios fall outside the 2 to 3-3 to 2 range, or where data not available for calculation of this ratio.

^b Percentage changes shown only for those industries (49) for which IRS-Census receipts ratios fall between 2 to 3 and 3 to 2 in both 1947 and 1954, and for which 1947 and 1954 ratios differ by no more than 25 per cent.

APPENDIX E

Capital and Rates of Return in 1957 and 1958, on the New Industrial Classification

ALTHOUGH the 1958 data became available too late to be included in our study, others may wish to continue the basic series. Unfortunately, the extensive revision of the industrial classification introduced in *Statistics of Income* in 1958 was not accompanied by transition tables of the type available to link 1947 and 1948, so an intricate and indirect procedure is necessary to preserve continuity of even 62 three-digit 1957 industries.¹

The general procedure for constructing 1957 asset data comparable to 1958 is as follows:

1. The *Census of Manufactures* for 1958 provides a classification of value added, by industries, on the old (1954) and new industry (1958) classes (Appendix C).
2. The old-basis four-digit value-added data were first converted to *corporate* value added, by using the 1958 ratios of corporate to total value added (new basis), to estimate corporate value added of each component industry of the 1957 (three-digit) industry classes. In some cases (roughly 30 four-digit industries), lack of information compelled use of earlier noncorporate ratios.
3. The estimated old-basis corporate value added was then summed, and compared with new-basis corporate value-added information available in Final Report MC58(1)-3 of *Census of Manufactures, 1958*.
4. The ratios of these new-basis value-added figures to old-basis figures were in turn used to convert the 1957 corporate assets to the new industry basis.
5. Rates of return for 1957, new basis, are weighted averages of the rates of return of the constituent old-basis industries, the weights being corporate assets contributed to the new-basis industry.

The concepts and procedures for 1957 and 1958 are those described in Appendix A.

This sketch of the procedure does not begin to convey a notion of the variety of problems encountered, and expedients adopted. The main departures are as follows:

1. Where 20 per cent or more of a 1957-basis industry or a 1958-basis industry was reclassified elsewhere on the alternative basis, the value-added data seem too weak a bridge to carry the load. Combinations of three-digit industries were made where possible (13 combinations involving 30 industries) in the belief that a smaller number of reliable links was preferable to a larger number of unreliable links.
2. In 29 additional industries, combinations were not feasible and no reliable comparison was possible. The total number of linked three-digit industries therefore falls to 62, slightly over half the original

¹ This appendix was prepared by Claire Friedland.

CAPITAL AND RATES OF RETURN IN 1957 AND 1958

- number (108). Except for the ordnance industry, which has been combined with fabricated metals, two-digit industries were preserved.
3. The noncorporate value-added ratios for 1958 are taken directly from the 1958 census. The value-added ratios could not be converted into an asset ratio by value-added/assets in corporations with less than \$250,000, as in previous years, because the \$100,000 to \$250,000 assets class has been eliminated in *Statistics of Income*. The receipts and assets in each three-digit \$100,000 to \$250,000 class were therefore estimated from the corresponding two-digit information, which is still reported.

TABLE E-1

CORPORATE ASSETS, RATES OF RETURN, AND NONCORPORATE SHARES, 1957 AND 1958, BY 1958 STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

Industry	Corporate Assets Excluding Other Investments (millions of dollars)		Ratio of Non- corporate to Corporate Assets 1958	Rate of Return on Corporate Assets (per cent)	
	1957	1958		1957	1958
Total beverages (1947 prices)	3,498	3,434.6	—	6.84	7.01
Total beverages (book values)	4,247	4,593.3	.0042	5.69	5.31
Bottled soft drinks	^a	1,185.5	.1001	^a	6.63
Malt	1,621	1,578.9	.0013	5.47	5.54
Wine and distilled liquors (total)	1,468	1,828.9	.0010	5.03	4.25
Wine	^b	185.1	.0911	^b	4.26
Distilled liquors	^b	1,643.8	.0005	^b	4.25
Total food and kindred products (1947 prices)	12,510	12,538.9	—	6.29	7.12
Total food and kindred products (book values)	14,933	15,628.9	.0928	5.13	5.71
Meat	2,319	2,464.2	.1032	2.95	2.91
Dairy	^a	2,797.1	.1975	^a	5.53
Canning	2,339	2,563.2	.0768	3.95	5.72
Grain mill and cereal	2,190	2,366.1	.0765	6.43	6.76
Bakery	1,379	1,443.5	.0636	7.12	6.60
Sugar	988	1,025.2	.0031	5.60	4.31
Confectionery	709	731.4	.0494	8.15	7.75
Vegetable oil mills	^a	703.5	.0602	^a	4.11
Miscellaneous foods	^a	1,534.7	.0468	^a	8.61
Total tobacco (1947 prices)	2,323	2,064.4	—	8.37	10.53
Total tobacco (book values)	3,016	3,066.8	.0040	8.01	9.04
Total textile mill products (1947 prices)	6,879	6,513.0	—	4.69	4.58

(continued)

CAPITAL AND RATES OF RETURN IN 1957 AND 1958,

TABLE E-1 (continued)

<i>Industry</i>	<i>Corporate Assets Excluding Other Investments (millions of dollars)</i>		<i>Ratio of Non- corporate to Corporate Assets</i>	<i>Rate of Return on Corporate Assets (per cent)</i>	
	1957	1958	1958	1957	1958
Total textile mill products					
(book values)	8,110	7,875.7	.0203	3.42	3.37
Yarn and thread	1,260	1,335.6	.0054	3.35	2.92
Broad cotton	1,985	1,809.0	.0020	4.10	3.48
Broad wool	584	500.6	.0228	1.75	2.34
Narrow woven	176	181.1	.0311	4.22	4.78
Knit goods	968	1,052.9	.0656	3.29	3.66
Dyeing and finishing	324	314.2	.0196	-0.62	1.28
Floor coverings	^a	457.5	.0169	^a	4.60
Broad synthetic and miscel- laneous (total)	2,414	2,224.8	.0233	4.00	3.56
Broad synthetic	^b	674.1	.0090	^b	3.32
Miscellaneous textile products	^b	1,550.7	.0295	^b	3.68
Total apparel, and products made from fabrics (1947 prices)	2,641	2,819.8	—	3.95	3.87
Total apparel, and products made from fabrics (book values)	3,249	3,831.1	.1527	3.17	2.95
Men's clothing	1,268	1,434.9	.0750	3.97	2.74
Women's clothing	1,104	1,419.1	.1989	2.83	2.99
Hats, millinery, furs, etc. (total)	877	977.1	.2123	2.30	3.19
Hats, millinery, and furs	^b	345.6	.1891	^b	2.89
Miscellaneous apparel	^b	631.5	.2250	^b	3.36
Total basic lumber (1947 prices)	3,828	3,777.8	—	4.49	5.92
Total basic lumber (book values)	4,401	4,583.5	.1486	3.27	4.77
Logging camp products	^b	2,670.0	.2057	^b	4.86
Millwork products	^b	1,401.0	.0809	^b	5.20
Containers and miscellaneous lumber	^b	512.5	.1393	^b	3.07
Total furniture and finished lumber (1947 prices)	1,579	1,610.9	—	6.37	4.83
Total furniture and finished lumber (book values)	1,936	2,081.5	.0818	5.36	3.60
Household	^b	1,384.6	.0813	^b	3.09
Office and miscellaneous	^b	696.9	.0822	^b	4.61
Total paper and allied products (1947 prices)	7,120	7,178.2	—	7.61	6.88
Total paper and allied products (book values)	8,381	8,723.0	.0065	6.54	5.58

(continued)

ON THE NEW INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

TABLE E-1 (continued)

Industry	Corporate Assets Excluding Other Investments (millions of dollars)		Ratio of Non- corporate to Corporate Assets	Rate of Return on Corporate Assets (per cent)	
	1957	1958	1958	1957	1958
Pulp, paper, and paperboard (total)	5,764	5,744.1	n.a.	6.51	5.49
Pulp	^b	588.8	n.a.	^b	3.65
Paper and paperboard	^b	5,155.3	.0016	^b	5.70
Containers and miscellaneous (total)	2,617	2,978.9	.0155	6.62	5.74
Containers	^b	1,351.4	.0164	^b	4.60
Miscellaneous paper	^b	1,627.5	.0147	^b	6.70
Total printing and publishing (1947 prices)	4,993	5,142.1	—	8.26	7.08
Total printing and publishing (book values)	6,280	6,655.8	.0746	6.95	5.71
Newspapers	2,322	2,470.2	.0054	7.73	7.24
Periodicals	702	792.3	.0267	5.90	1.41
Books	776	825.5	.0330	6.33	5.23
Greeting cards and commercial	2,082	2,035.2	.1284	6.70	5.90
Miscellaneous printing	^a	532.6	.1234	^a	5.05
Total chemicals and allied products (1947 prices)	14,646	14,940.6	—	9.14	8.43
Total chemicals and allied products (book values)	17,671	18,381.9	.0061	7.69	6.83
Drugs	1,940	2,043.0	.0074	12.51	10.97
Soaps	1,055	1,071.6	.0198	8.10	8.79
Perfume and cosmetics	328	390.2	.0077	9.87	9.78
Agricultural chemicals	^a	823.7	.0510	^a	3.25
Industrial chemicals (total)	13,406	14,053.4	.0074	7.41	6.21
Industrial	^b	3,142.5	.0006	^b	5.15
Gum and wood chemicals	^b	1,270.9	.0217	^b	6.28
Miscellaneous chemicals	^b	4,747.5	.0089	^b	5.90
Plastics materials	^b	3,445.7	.0007	^b	7.38
Paints	^b	1,446.7	.0201	^b	6.65
Total petroleum refining and related products (1947 prices)	26,053	26,320.9	—	7.70	6.41
Total petroleum refining and related products (book values)	30,109	31,455.3	.0060	6.44	5.00
Petroleum refining	29,638	30,892.7	.0012	6.46	5.01
Paving materials and miscel- laneous	^a	562.6	.0275	^a	4.47
Total rubber and miscellaneous plastics products (1947 prices)	3,170	3,119.3	—	6.10	6.82

(continued)

CAPITAL AND RATES OF RETURN IN 1957 AND 1958,

TABLE E-1 (continued)

Industry	Corporate Assets Excluding Other Investments (millions of dollars)		Ratio of Non- corporate to Corporate Assets	Rate of Return on Corporate Assets (per cent)	
	1957	1958	1958	1957	1958
Total rubber and miscellaneous					
plastics products (book values)	3,951	4,218.6	.0132	4.76	4.69
Tires and tubes	2,760	2,739.0	.0008	5.48	5.37
Miscellaneous rubber	671	802.2	.0080	6.66	4.10
Plastics products	520	677.4	.0474	2.41	2.68
Total leather and products (1947 prices)	1,177	1,151.6	—	6.18	5.31
Total leather and products (book values)	1,490	1,538.0	.0340	5.24	4.23
Footwear, except rubber	970	954.7	.0121	6.05	4.93
Other leather	520	583.3	.0848	3.93	3.07
Total stone, clay, and glass products (1947 prices)	6,125	6,146.9	—	7.89	7.14
Total stone, clay, and glass products (book values)	7,440	7,769.3	.0342	6.37	5.29
Glass	1,512	1,584.7	.0097	9.65	8.00
Cement	1,451	1,600.9	n.a.	5.07	4.98
Structural clay	756	756.8	.0249	4.92	3.40
Pottery	254	234.6	.0554	3.37	1.55
Concrete	^a	1,950.9	.1061	^a	6.32
Cut stone and miscellaneous	1,516	1,641.4	.0295	4.77	3.04
Total primary metal products (1947 prices)	19,264	19,383.1	—	6.93	5.08
Total primary metal products (book values)	22,058	23,544.9	.0040	6.33	4.01
Blast furnaces	^a	14,355.9	n.a.	^a	5.00
Iron and steel foundries	1,228	1,196.2	.0176	6.69	2.61
Smelting nonferrous metals	^a	6,877.6	.0013	^a	2.39
Nonferrous foundries	283	294.8	.0717	2.82	3.16
Miscellaneous primary metals	^a	820.4	.0267	^a	2.63
Total fabricated metal products, and ordnance (1947 prices)	8,891	8,496.4	—	6.69	5.70
Total fabricated metal products, and ordnance (book values)	10,579	10,444.3	.0434	5.70	4.53
Metal cans	1,318	1,420.6	.0014	5.56	6.31
Hand tools	909	1,021.1	.0308	6.60	5.87
Heating apparatus	^a	1,442.5	.0180	^a	3.64
Fabricated structural	2,697	2,584.2	.0561	6.74	4.36

(continued)

ON THE NEW INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

TABLE E-1 (continued)

<i>Industry</i>	<i>Corporate Assets Excluding Other Investments (millions of dollars)</i>		<i>Ratio of Non-corporate to Corporate Assets</i>	<i>Rate of Return on Corporate Assets (per cent)</i>	
	1957	1958	1958	1957	1958
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving (total)	1,163	1,114.5	.0829	4.92	3.62
Metal stamping	b	874.2	.0358	b	3.76
Coating and engraving	b	240.3	.2544	b	3.11
Screw machine products	a	768.7	.0568	a	1.99
Fabricated wire and miscellaneous fabricated	a	1,816.2	.0340	a	4.76
Ordnance	242	276.5	.0020	4.97	6.05
Total machinery, except electrical and transportation (1947 prices)	13,791	13,805.4	—	7.53	5.90
Total machinery, except electrical and transportation (book values)	17,066	17,034.1	.0352	6.22	4.51
Engines and turbines	492	511.5	.0007	8.12	7.63
Agricultural	a	3,157.1	.0194	a	3.95
Construction	a	2,669.6	.0101	a	4.85
Metalworking	2,665 ^c	2,294.6	.0656	6.64	1.56
Special industry	1,805	1,697.3	.0261	4.80	2.95
General industry	a	2,091.6	.0264	a	5.30
Office and store	2,126	2,133.5	.0031	6.72	8.32
Service industry	a	821.5	.0162	a	5.46
Miscellaneous machinery	a	1,657.4	.2372	a	3.40
Total electrical machinery and equipment (1947 prices)	9,637	9,311.5	—	7.57	6.67
Total electrical machinery and equipment (book values)	11,328	11,697.8	.0077	6.79	5.50
Electrical transmission, industrial, and lighting and wiring (total)	4,669	4,442.6	.0088	8.79	7.40
Electrical transmission	b	3,184.4	.0060	b	8.19
Electrical industrial	b	655.7	.0060	b	5.86
Lighting and wiring equipment	b	602.5	.0265	b	4.91
Household appliances	a	1,448.6	.0040	a	3.90
Radio and television, communications equipment, and electronic components (total)	3,084	3,591.4	.0042	5.36	4.66
Radio and television sets	b	1,861.3	.0027	b	4.34
Communications equipment	b	1,086.0	.0015	b	4.60
Electronic components	b	644.1	.0130	b	5.70
Miscellaneous electrical machinery	2,085	2,215.2	.0121	8.10	4.12

(continued)

CAPITAL AND RATES OF RETURN IN 1957 AND 1958

TABLE E-1 (concluded)

Industry	Corporate Assets Excluding Other Investments (millions of dollars)		Ratio of Non- corporate to Corporate Assets 1958	Rate of Return on Corporate Assets (per cent)	
	1957	1958		1957	1958
Total transportation equipment (1947 prices)	8,015	7,299.1	—	5.96	4.70
Total transportation equipment (book values)	9,038	8,495.7	.0090	6.07	4.47
Aircraft and parts (total)	7,124	6,610.8	.0060	6.08	5.09
Aircraft, except parts	b	4,482.3	n.a.	b	4.48
Aircraft parts	b	2,128.5	n.a.	b	6.36
Ship and boat	678	731.2	.0306	5.88	1.20
Railroad	1,044	961.1	.0027	5.93	2.94
Motorcycles, bicycles, and miscellaneous transportation	a	192.6	.0480	a	3.66
Total motor vehicles (1947 prices)	11,382	10,414.7	—	10.13	5.14
Total motor vehicles (book values)	14,102	13,299.6	.0041	8.49	3.07
Vehicles, bodies, etc.	b	11,522.0	n.a.	b	2.76
Parts and accessories	b	1,777.6	n.a.	b	5.06
Total professional and scientific instruments (1947 prices)	3,063	3,106.4	—	7.63	7.16
Total professional and scientific instruments (book values)	3,736	3,869.5	.0257	6.53	6.01
Engineering, optical, and photographic (total)	3,503	3,659.5	.0255	7.23	6.39
Engineering and scientific	b	1,962.2	.0130	b	4.78
Optical and surgical	b	633.5	.0948	b	5.43
Photographic	b	1,063.8	.0073	b	9.92
Clocks and watches	234	210.0	.0099	-3.75	-0.54
Total residual manufacturing (1947 prices)	2,986	3,208.4	—	5.63	5.21
Total residual manufacturing (book values)	3,706	4,118.1	.0788	4.21	3.94
Jewelry, except costume	321	339.3	.1249	3.09	3.37
Costume jewelry	80	82.4	.1404	1.02	2.26
Toys, sporting goods, and products n.e.c. (total)	3,306	3,696.4	.0714	4.66	4.04
Toys and sporting goods	b	523.6	.0636	b	4.31
Products, n.e.c.	b	3,172.8	.0727	b	3.99
TOTAL MANUFACTURING					
Total manufacturing (1947 prices)	173,571 ^d	171,784	—	7.40	6.26
Total manufacturing (book values)	206,827 ^d	212,909	.0305	6.29	4.92

^a Included in major industry total, but minor industry data considered unreliable due to extensive reclassification.

^b Not available separately on a basis comparable with 1958.

^c Adjusted for variability of assets due to shifts of large companies between industries.

^d Inclusion of industries formerly classified as nonmanufacturing is responsible for a 0.9 per cent increase over the 1957 figure in Table A-59. An additional 0.7 per cent increase results from our estimating technique.

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