

ANALYSIS OF WORK STOPPAGES 1967

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Preface

This bulletin presents a detailed statistical analysis of work stoppages in 1967, continuing an annual feature of the Bureau of Labor Statistics program in the field of industrial relations. Preliminary monthly estimates of the level of strike (or lockout) activity for the United States as a whole are issued about 30 days after the end of the month of reference and are available on request. Preliminary estimates for the entire year are available at the year's end; selected final tabulations are issued in the spring of the following year.

The chronologies of the two disputes in which the emergency provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act were invoked by the President in 1967 are presented in appendixes B and C.

The methods used in preparing work stoppage statistics are described in appendixes D and E.

The Bureau wishes to acknowledge the cooperation of employers and employer associations, labor unions, the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, and various State agencies in furnishing information on work stoppages.

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Analysis of Work Stoppages, 1967

Summary

The 4,595 work stoppages recorded in 1967 exceeded only slightly the previous year's level, but they marked the highest level in 14 years. The number of workers involved (2,870,000) reached its highest level since 1952. (See chart.) Idleness resulting from strikes¹ which were in effect during the year amounted to 42.1 million man-days, or 0.30 percent of estimated private, nonfarm working time. Strikes ending in the year averaged 22.8 calendar days, up slightly from 22.2 in 1966.

Strike idleness in the first quarter was far above the levels for similar periods in earlier years of the 1960's, and remained above these levels throughout 1967. Twenty-eight major stoppages (involving 10,000 workers or more) began in 1967 and accounted for about one-half the year's worker and idleness totals. Three of the major strikes, including one against Ford Motor Company, were in effect in October when monthly idleness reached its peak.

Three stoppages occurring during the year, two affecting defense production and one against railroads, were considered serious enough to receive special attention. In the case of the Pacific Coast shipbuilding industry and the Avco-Lycoming Division of Avco Corporation, the provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act were invoked. In the railroad dispute, legislation was passed amending the Railway Labor Act to provide "mediation to finality" to end the stoppage.

For the second year, one-half the stoppages involved groups of at least 100 workers. Three-fourths of all workers and idleness were attributable to 381 strikes involving 1,000 workers or more. For the first time since 1952, there were three stoppages in the year involving more than 100,000 workers each.

Although less than one-half the strikes (47 percent) resulted from renegotiation disputes, they accounted for seven-eighths of the idleness. One-third of all strikes occurred during the term of the agreement and did not involve negotiation of new contract terms.

Work stoppages over economic issues were responsible for 75 percent of the idleness; another 15 percent was attributable to demands relating to union organization and security.

Idleness in manufacturing, after declining for 2 years, doubled from the 1966 level. However, the number of workers involved in strikes was almost equally divided between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing. The transportation equipment industry had the highest level of idleness, followed by contract construction.

Trends in Work Stoppages

In 1967, for the fifth consecutive year, the number of work stoppages increased over the previous year. The 4,595 stoppages, which involved at least six workers and lasted a full workday or shift, represented a 4-percent increase over the previous year. This was the lowest annual rate of increase over the 5-year period. The number of stoppages beginning during the year was the highest since 1953 (table 1). The 2,870,000 workers involved in these stoppages was the largest number in 15 years, and has been exceeded only in three other years since World War II. Workers involved as a percent of total employed (4.3 percent) was above the proportions of recent years. However, this percentage is below those for all the years from 1948 through 1953.

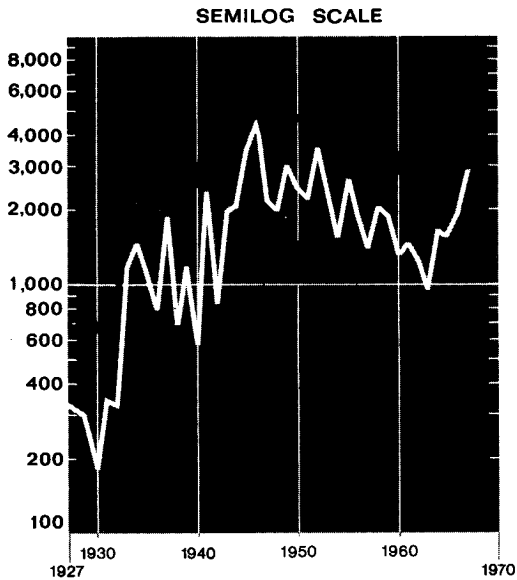
Strike idleness in 1967, at 42.1 million man-days or 0.25 percent of the total economy working time (0.30 percent of the private, nonfarm working time), reached its highest level since 1959. Idleness as a proportion of total working time was above 0.15 percent for the first time in 8 years. It was, however, below the postwar average of 0.27 percent.

Contract Status

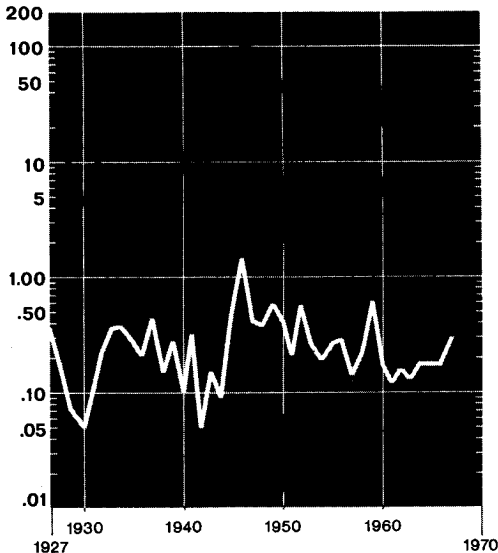
The distribution of work stoppages by the contract status of the parties involved changed little from year to year and showed no trend over the 1960's, despite the changing level of strikes. Idleness by contract status does

¹ The terms "work stoppage" and "strike" are used interchangeably in this bulletin and include lockouts.

Trends in Work Stoppages, 1927-67



MILLIONS



vary more, though the relative status of the three main categories has not changed. The 88 percent of man-days idle recorded in 1967 for renegotiation disputes was the highest proportion ever recorded for this category. The proportions of stoppages and idleness, by contract status, appear in the following tabulation.

	Percent of—					
	Stoppages			Man-days idle		
	1967	1966	1965	1967	1966	1965
All stoppages --	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Negotiation of first agreement or union recognition -----	16.0	17.1	17.5	4.8	7.5	7.9
Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening) --	46.9	44.1	45.5	87.6	79.8	80.0
During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved) -----	33.9	36.5	34.7	7.3	12.3	11.6
Other -----	2.7	2.0	1.7	.3	.4	.2
Insufficient information to classify -----	.5	.3	.7	-	.1	.2

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

Strikes occurring during the renegotiation or reopening of an existing agreement accounted for 47 percent of the stoppages in 1967. Almost all (89 percent) were over economic issues (table 4). The next most prevalent issue was union security and organization which, because of the copper strike, accounted for 13 percent of the idleness attributable to renegotiation disputes. Renegotiation strikes are typically larger than the other categories; in 1967, they averaged 978 workers per strike, compared to 423 per strike occurring during the term of the agreement. Twenty-four of the 28 major strikes occurred during renegotiation, including the 3 that directly affected more than 100,000 workers each.

Strikes during the term of an agreement (when the negotiation of a new agreement is not involved) ranked second in frequency. The number of these strikes declined slightly from 1966. The dominant issues in these strikes were plant administration or inter-union (or intraunion) matters. As well as being fewer in number than the renegotiation strikes, they also did not last as long; slightly less than one-half lasted more than 3 days in 1967 (table 15). Two industries, mining

and contract construction, accounted for almost one-half of these strikes. Strikes during the term of the agreement accounted for four-fifths of all stoppages in mining and three-fifths of those in construction (despite a 20 percent decline from 1966); however, they accounted for only one-sixth of construction idleness. About 25 percent of the strikes occurring during the term of the agreement were ended by an understanding to resolve the issues after work had been resumed (against 3 percent in renegotiation disputes).

The major issue in strikes that occurred during attempts to establish a collective bargaining relationship was union organization and security. These stoppages accounted for four-fifths of the union security strikes. Economic demands were the second most frequent issue. Most of the initial contract strikes involved a small number of workers. More than one-half lasted 15 days or longer (14 percent lasted more than 3 months). Although these strikes occurred in various industries, there was a noticeable cluster in wholesale and retail trade.

Major Issues

The incidence of major issues in strikes followed the pattern of the previous year. At the same time, the occurrence of several larger work stoppages caused sizable changes in the proportion of idleness attributable to the various issues.

	<u>Percent of man-days of idleness</u>		
	1967	1966	1965
Economic issues -----	74.5	70.4	59.1
Union organization and security -----	15.3	12.4	12.8
Working conditions -----	8.1	15.3	26.1
Interunion or intraunion ----	2.1	1.8	1.9
Not reported -----	-	1.0	1.0

Strikes over economic issues accounted for more than one-half of all the strikes beginning in 1967 and four-fifths of the idleness (table 5). Since large strikes tend to be over this issue, the idleness is proportionately greater. One economic demand alone, that of a general wage increase plus supplementary benefits, accounted for one-fourth of all strikes and more than one-half the idleness. One-half the strikes over this demand lasted longer than 2 weeks.

The number of interunion or intraunion disputes declined from 1966, primarily because of the drop in construction strikes over this issue. (The contract construction industry still accounted for more than four-fifths of these stoppages in 1967.) The doubling of man-days idle from 1966 was attributable to the 41-day construction stoppage by the Teamsters Union in the Baton Rouge area. Over 95 percent of the interunion strikes, including the Baton Rouge walkout, occurred during the term of the contract (table 4). Three-fifths, however, lasted less than a week; only 14 percent persisted for more than 2 weeks. The bargaining unit involved in these issues is generally small; about one-fourth of these strikes covered less than 20 workers each.

Approximately 13 percent of all 1967 stoppages resulted from issues involving union organization and union security (table 5). These disputes tended to be small, and only two involved more than 5,000 workers. Almost three-fourths directly affected less than 100 workers. Union organization and union security strikes lasted longer; about one-fourth extended beyond 2 months. One of these, the copper industry strike, started in July and lasted into 1968.

Strikes over plant administration and job security accounted for 20 percent of the stoppages and workers involved but only about 7 percent of the idleness. These issues are likely to involve a small number of workers because only 15 percent of these stoppages affected 1,000 workers or more. Over one-half of these strikes were terminated within 4 days. Of the six major stoppages over these issues, three occurred during the contract period and involved plant administration matters; two affected telephone companies; and the other, the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company. Two major strikes over plant administration occurred during renegotiations with General Motors Corporation. The Meat Cutters dispute with the Food Employers Council, in Southern California, was the only major strike to involve job security.

Duration

Mean duration in the 1960's has been at a consistently high level, compared with the earlier postwar years. Strikes during the 1948-58 period averaged 20 days; over the past decade, the average has been 23.2, including no year in the 1960's below 22.2.

Mean duration in 1967, higher than the year before, was at the second lowest level in the 1960's. Median duration for the past 10 years has been far below mean duration, but the two series do not seem to move together. Median duration has remained unchanged for the last 3 years.

	<u>Mean duration</u>	<u>Median duration</u>	<u>Number of prolonged strikes</u>
1958-----	19.7	8	133
1959-----	24.6	10	221
1960-----	23.4	10	201
1961-----	23.7	9	191
1962-----	24.6	9	224
1963-----	23.0	8	203
1964-----	22.9	8	189
1965-----	25.0	9	221
1966-----	22.2	9	210
1967-----	22.8	9	232

Another important characteristic of the 1960's has been the increase in the number of prolonged disputes (lasting 90 days or more). The 232 such strikes (table 14) in 1967 is the highest number recorded since 1946. Many of these stoppages had several common characteristics. One-third of the prolonged disputes were over union organization and security, which accounted for one-eighth of all strikes in 1967. Strikes occurring during the establishment of the initial contract accounted for 44 percent of the prolonged strikes, compared with 16 percent of all strikes. Wage and renegotiation disputes occurred in the same proportion in prolonged strikes as in strikes of all duration. However, plant administration and job security disputes, which accounted for 20 percent of all strikes, and interunion disputes (12 percent) were together responsible for only 10 percent of the prolonged disputes.

The 316-day copper strike, which began in July 1967 and ended in May 1968, was the longest industrywide strike recorded. The basic issue was the structure of the collective bargaining unit. The unions attempted to gain a companywide unit for wage and supplemental benefit bargaining, while management (supported in an initial hearing by the NLRB) attempted to maintain the old structure.

As the median duration figure implies, most strikes do not last very long; in 1967, three-fifths ended in 2 weeks or less. Over one-third of the workers were involved in strikes that were settled in less than 4 days.

Size of Stoppages

The increase of strikes in 1967 was almost evenly divided between those involving groups of more than and less than 100 workers (table 11). The median size strike was 97 workers.

Of the larger strikes, 381 directly involved 1,000 workers or more, the highest level since 1953. Although they accounted for only 8 percent of the stoppages, they included three-fourths of the workers involved in strikes beginning in the year; they also were responsible for three-fourths of the idleness. About three-fifths occurred during renegotiation, and most of the remainder occurred during the term of the agreement. One-half were over economic demands, resulting in 75 percent of the idleness.

Twenty-eight stoppages in 1967 involved as many as 10,000 workers,² and they accounted for one-half of all idleness (table 2). The largest strike was the 2-day walkout of some 459,000 railroad workers. The 65-day Ford strike involved fewer workers but resulted in considerably more idleness. (See table 13.) There were 14 major strikes in both nonmanufacturing and manufacturing. Transportation equipment and the transportation and communication industries had five strikes each. Major strikes in construction dropped sharply from the previous year, from 12 to 4. Other major stoppages affected the trucking industry, rubber manufacturers, and teachers in New York City and Detroit.

Establishment and Employer Units

Single establishment disputes constituted over three-fourths of the strikes in 1967 (table 12). The proportion of workers involved in them dropped sharply from 1966 (46 to 32 percent). Stoppages affecting more than 10 establishments accounted for one-half the workers involved and man-days idle during the year.

The proportion of stoppages confined to a single employer operating one plant or more has remained at slightly under 90 percent. However, the strikes involving two employers or more were larger and involved

² For further information, see "Major Strikes During 1967," Monthly Labor Review, April 1968, pp. 42-43.

two-fifths of the workers. Seven-eighths of the multiemployer strikes occurred during renegotiation. All but 3 percent of the strikes occurring during the term of the contract affected only one employer.

Type of employer unit	Stoppages beginning in 1967		Man-days idle during 1967 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved	
All stoppages -----	4, 595	2, 870, 000	42, 100, 000
Single establishment or more than 1 but under the same ownership or management -----	4, 085	1, 690, 000	25, 000, 000
2 employers or more—no indication of a formal association or joint bar- gaining arrangement -----	175	600, 000	8, 730, 000
2 employers or more in a formal association -----	335	584, 000	8, 400, 000

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

Industries Affected

Manufacturing idleness, which has been declining for the past 2 years, rose to its highest level since 1959, reflecting an increase of 14 million man-days over 1966. Nonmanufacturing idleness increased from 11, 700, 000 to 14, 300, 000 man-days. The number of strikes was evenly divided between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing (table 6); the worker involvement, however, was slightly greater in nonmanufacturing.

Contributing to the increase in idleness over 1966 levels were stoppages in such manufacturing industries as ordnance, textiles, paper, and petroleum. More than 1 million man-days were lost in chemicals, rubber, primary metals, fabricated metal products, machinery, and transportation equipment. Two industries, tobacco and chemicals, recorded their highest idleness levels since 1947. Idleness in the machinery industry, affected by farm equipment strikes at Deere and Company and at Caterpillar Tractor Company, reached its highest level since 1950. Textile idleness was at its highest level since 1956. Two industries, apparel and printing, were below their 1966 levels, though above 1965.

Transportation equipment, affected by five major stoppages, had the highest idleness figure than any industry in 1967. However, man-days idle were below the levels of 1964,

when General Motors, rather than Ford, was the major firm struck. Idleness in primary metals and fabricated metal products, affected by the copper strike and by some of the auto strikes, reached their highest levels since 1959. The rubber industry, affected by prolonged strikes at 4 of the 5 major manufacturers, has the highest level of idleness ever recorded for the industry.

Idleness in most manufacturing industries was significantly above the previous year's level, as it was in most nonmanufacturing industries. Trade, finance, mining, and government had higher idleness levels than in 1966. In government, the idleness level was almost three times the previous high recorded in 1966. Services and contract construction idleness dropped from the previous year. Transportation and communication, affected by five major stoppages (two involving more than 100, 000 workers), had the greatest number of workers involved since 1946, but idleness was only slightly above the level of 1966.

Stoppages by Location

Region. The East North Central Region ranked first in idleness in 1967 (table 7). The percent of estimated working time lost in this region (0.56) was exceeded in the Mountain States (0.79), the result of one prolonged strike in the copper industry. The South Atlantic Region, the only one to experience a drop in idleness, recorded a 0.10 idleness ratio.

States. Nine major strikes were responsible for the 6 million man-days of idleness that occurred in Ohio in 1967, the highest level for any State in that year (table 8). Michigan, having the second highest idleness level was affected by auto and rubber strikes; this was its highest idleness level since 1950. Idleness attributable to work stoppages in government and communication and transportation caused New York to have the third highest idleness level, followed by Illinois and Pennsylvania. Six other States had more than 1 million man-days of idleness each.

In addition to the States having high idleness totals, several other States had a level of idleness as a percent of estimated total private, nonfarm working time substantially above the national figure of 0.30. For the first time since 1960, individual States recorded idleness ratios above 1 percent. Montana (2.52 percent), Arizona (1.53 percent), and Utah (1.43 percent) suffered from the effects of the prolonged copper strikes.

Nevada and New Mexico were not as severely affected. Lengthy construction strikes were responsible for the high percentage figures in Connecticut and Louisiana. The high idleness level in Iowa was due to stoppages in the farm equipment industry.

Metropolitan areas. Detroit, which sustained the highest idleness level (3,660,000 man-days) of any metropolitan area in 1967, exceeded the amount of idleness for any previous round of auto negotiations since 1950 (table 9). The New York City area, which was second, experienced two major strikes; one by the telephone workers and the other by the teachers. Three other areas, Chicago, Cleveland, and Akron had more than 1 million man-days of idleness each in 1967.

For the eighth consecutive year, New York (268) and Philadelphia (136) ranked first and second in strike incidence. Four other areas, Detroit, Chicago, Los Angeles-Long Beach, and St. Louis sustained more than 100 stoppages each in 1967.

Monthly Trends

Idleness was lowest in January and increased monthly through June (table 3). After a large decline in August, idleness rose sharply in September, peaking in October when three major strikes affecting the Ford Motor Company, the copper industry, and the Caterpillar Tractor Corporation were in effect the whole month. November and December had significantly lower idleness levels than October, though substantially above the levels for recent years.

The 769 stoppages in effect during May 1967 was the highest monthly level for the year and represented a record since July 1953. The number of strikes beginning in May, the peak for the year, also was the highest since July 1953. All strike measures at the end of the year, though below the levels of the peak months, were above the 1966 figures.

The number of workers involved in new strikes reached a peak in July, when the railroad strike was in effect, dropping in August to below the level for January, then rising sharply in September before declining to the lowest level of the year in December. As the year ended, 11 large strikes, including the copper strike, were in effect. The tabulation that follows presents the monthly distribution of new strikes involving 1,000 workers or more for 1965-67.

Month	1967	1966	1965
January-----	22	21	14
February-----	21	14	9
March-----	22	18	24
April-----	36	30	34
May-----	53	42	24
June-----	43	33	44
July-----	33	39	32
August-----	20	29	19
September-----	36	28	22
October-----	34	33	19
November-----	42	24	24
December-----	19	10	3

Affiliation of Unions Involved

Unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO were involved in about three-fourths of the stoppages beginning in 1967, and accounted for a slightly higher proportion of the idleness (table 10). National affiliated unions were responsible for more than one-fifth of the strikes and lower proportions of workers involved and man-days idle. In 68 disputes, no unions were involved.

Mediation

Slightly more than one-half of the stoppages ending in 1967 did not use the services of mediators (table 16). As the number of workers involved figures indicate, mediators did participate in strikes involving large numbers of workers. Federal mediators were involved in 84 percent of the disputes requiring mediation, or 39 percent of all the strikes. These disputes accounted for 62 percent of the idleness incurred during 1967.

Slightly more than three-fourths of the stoppages in which mediation was required occurred during renegotiation. The 1,780 stoppages involving Federal mediation amounted to four-fifths of all renegotiation disputes that ended during the year. Mediation was used in slightly more than 45 percent of the strikes resulting from attempts to establish collective bargaining.

Settlement

As in recent years, nine-tenths of the stoppages that ended in 1967 were terminated by a settlement or by an agreement for a procedure to resolve the issues remaining in the dispute. (See table 17.) Eight percent ended without a formal agreement and employers resumed operations either with new employees or with returning strikers. About one-fifth of all workers involved in stoppages were in this group.

Settlements were reached in 77 percent of those stoppages occurring during attempts to establish a collective bargaining relationship. On the other hand, settlements were concluded in 96 percent of the stoppages occurring during the renegotiation of a contract and 92 percent during the term of the agreement.

Procedures for Handling Unsettled Issues

In some instances, stoppages were terminated by an agreement to resolve unsettled issues after work has been resumed. Information was available for 542 cases in 1967 (table 18). In about one-fifth of the cases, the parties agreed to submit all unresolved issues to final and binding arbitration, and

another one-fifth were to be settled by direct negotiations. In 8 percent of the cases, the issues were submitted to government agencies, whereas more than one-half of the unresolved issues were handled by various other methods.

Stoppages occurring during the term of the agreement accounted for 69 percent of all those submitted to arbitration. About two-thirds of the referrals to government agencies were cases involving the negotiation of the initial contract.

Interunion (or intraunion) matters accounted for slightly more than one-half of the issues remaining, as the tabulation shows.

	<u>Stoppages</u>		<u>Workers involved</u>		<u>Man-days idle</u>	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total stoppages covered -----	537	100.0	198,000	100.0	1,490,000	100.0
Wages and hours -----	60	11.2	28,100	14.2	430,000	28.9
Fringe benefits -----	9	1.7	5,940	3.0	44,300	3.0
Union organization -----	46	8.6	3,770	1.9	45,900	3.1
Working conditions -----	101	18.8	93,400	47.3	482,000	32.3
Interunion matters -----	280	52.1	27,200	13.8	118,000	7.9
Combination -----	19	3.5	6,380	3.2	30,900	2.1
Other -----	22	4.1	32,800	16.6	338,000	22.7

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

Table 1. Work Stoppages in the United States, 1927-67¹

Year	Work stoppages		Workers involved ²		Man-days idle during year			
	Number	Average duration (calendar days) ³	Number (thousands)	Percent of total employed	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated total working time		Per worker involved
						Total economy	Private nonfarm	
1927	707	26.5	330	1.4	26,200	(*)	0.37	79.5
1928	604	27.6	314	1.3	12,600	(*)	.17	40.2
1929	921	22.6	289	1.2	5,350	(*)	.07	18.5
1930	637	22.3	183	.8	3,320	(*)	.05	18.1
1931	810	18.8	342	1.6	6,890	(*)	.11	20.2
1932	841	19.6	324	1.8	10,500	(*)	.23	32.4
1933	1,695	16.9	1,170	6.3	16,900	(*)	.36	14.4
1934	1,856	19.5	1,470	7.2	19,600	(*)	.38	13.4
1935	2,014	23.8	1,120	5.2	15,500	(*)	.29	13.8
1936	2,172	23.3	789	3.1	13,900	(*)	.21	17.6
1937	4,740	20.3	1,860	7.2	28,400	(*)	.43	15.3
1938	2,772	23.6	688	2.8	9,150	(*)	.15	13.3
1939	2,613	23.4	1,170	3.5	17,800	0.21	.28	15.2
1940	2,508	20.9	577	1.7	6,700	.08	.10	11.6
1941	4,288	18.3	2,360	6.1	23,000	.23	.32	9.8
1942	2,968	11.7	840	2.0	4,180	.04	.05	5.0
1943	3,752	5.0	1,980	4.6	13,500	.10	.15	6.8
1944	4,956	5.6	2,120	4.8	8,720	.07	.09	4.1
1945	4,750	9.9	3,470	8.2	38,000	.31	.47	11.0
1946	4,985	24.2	4,600	10.5	116,000	1.04	1.43	25.2
1947	3,693	25.6	2,170	4.7	34,600	.30	.41	15.9
1948	3,419	21.8	1,960	4.2	34,100	.28	.37	17.4
1949	3,606	22.5	3,030	6.7	50,500	.44	.59	16.7
1950	4,843	19.2	2,410	5.1	38,800	.33	.40	16.1
1951	4,737	17.4	2,220	4.5	22,900	.18	.21	10.3
1952	5,117	19.6	3,540	7.3	59,100	.48	.57	16.7
1953	5,091	20.3	2,400	4.7	28,300	.22	.26	11.8
1954	3,468	22.5	1,530	3.1	22,600	.18	.19	14.7
1955	4,320	18.5	2,650	5.2	28,200	.22	.26	10.7
1956	3,825	18.9	1,900	3.6	33,100	.24	.29	17.4
1957	3,673	19.2	1,390	2.6	16,500	.12	.14	11.4
1958	3,694	19.7	2,060	3.9	23,900	.18	.22	11.6
1959	3,708	24.6	1,880	3.3	69,000	.50	.61	36.7
1960	3,333	23.4	1,320	2.4	19,100	.14	.17	14.5
1961	3,367	23.7	1,450	2.6	16,300	.11	.12	11.2
1962	3,614	24.6	1,230	2.2	18,600	.13	.16	15.0
1963	3,362	23.0	941	1.1	16,100	.11	.13	17.1
1964	3,655	22.9	1,640	2.7	22,900	.15	.18	14.0
1965	3,963	25.0	1,550	2.5	23,300	.15	.18	15.1
1966	4,405	22.2	1,960	3.0	25,400	.15	.18	12.9
1967	4,595	22.8	2,870	4.3	42,100	.25	.30	14.7

¹ The number of stoppages and workers relate to those stoppages beginning in the year; average duration, to those ending in the year. Man-days of idleness include all stoppages in effect.

Available information for earlier periods appears in *Handbook of Labor Statistics*, BLS Bulletin 1600 (1968), tables 130-135. For a discussion of the procedures involved in the collection and compilation of work stoppage statistics, see *BLS Handbook of Methods for Surveys and Studies*, BLS Bulletin 1458 (1966), ch. 19. Agricultural and government employees are included in the total employed.

² In these tables, workers are counted more than once if they were involved in more than 1 stoppage during the year.

³ Figures are simple averages; each stoppage is given equal weight regardless of its size.

⁴ Not available.

Table 2. Work Stoppages Involving 10,000 Workers or More, 1945-67

Period	Number	Workers involved		Man-days idle	
		Number (thousands)	Percent of total for period	Number (thousands) ¹	Percent of total for period
1945	42	1,350	38.9	19,300	50.7
1946	31	2,920	63.6	66,400	57.2
1947	15	1,030	47.5	17,700	51.2
1948	20	870	44.5	18,900	55.3
1949	18	1,920	63.2	34,900	69.0
1950	22	738	30.7	21,700	56.0
1951	19	457	20.6	5,680	24.8
1952	35	1,690	47.8	36,900	62.6
1953	28	650	27.1	7,270	25.7
1954	18	437	28.5	7,520	33.3
1955	26	1,210	45.6	12,300	43.4
1956	12	758	39.9	19,600	59.1
1957	13	283	20.4	3,050	18.5
1958	21	823	40.0	10,600	44.2
1959	20	845	45.0	50,800	73.7
1960	17	384	29.2	7,140	37.4
1961	14	601	41.4	4,950	30.4
1962	16	318	25.8	4,800	25.8
1963	7	102	10.8	3,540	22.0
1964	18	607	37.0	7,990	34.8
1965	21	387	25.0	6,070	26.0
1966	26	600	30.7	7,290	28.7
1967	28	1,340	46.5	21,400	50.7

¹ Includes idleness in stoppages beginning in earlier years.

Table 3. Work Stoppages by Month, 1966-67

Month	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Man-days idle during month	
	Beginning in month	In effect during month	Beginning in month (thousands)	In effect during month (thousands)	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated total working time ¹
1966						
January	238	389	113	140	1,090	0.08
February	252	421	101	138	928	.07
March	336	536	217	265	1,410	.10
April	403	614	227	392	2,600	.19
May	494	720	240	340	2,870	.21
June	499	759	161	265	2,220	.15
July	448	704	286	347	3,100	.23
August	442	718	117	310	3,370	.22
September	422	676	132	226	1,780	.13
October	410	651	191	255	2,190	.16
November	288	533	126	234	2,150	.15
December	173	389	49	158	1,670	.12
1967						
January	286	443	94	163	1,250	.09
February	292	485	104	159	1,280	.10
March	368	545	130	195	1,510	.10
April	462	638	398	439	2,540	.19
May	528	769	278	585	4,410	.30
June	472	759	212	405	4,930	.33
July	389	682	665	865	4,330	.32
August	392	689	91	233	2,860	.18
September	415	681	373	474	6,160	.45
October	449	727	179	459	7,110	.47
November	360	653	277	559	3,210	.22
December	182	445	74	210	2,550	.18

¹ The differences between these figures and the ones given in 1967 are due to the revisions explained in appendix E.

Table 4. Work Stoppages by Contract Status and Major Issues, 1967

Contract status and major issue	Stoppages beginning in 1967				Man-days idle, 1967 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent	Workers involved		Number	Percent
			Number	Percent		
All stoppages -----	4,595	100.0	2,870,000	100.0	42,100,000	100.0
Negotiation of first agreement -----	737	16.0	82,300	2.9	2,020,000	4.8
General wage changes -----	205	-	26,200	-	511,000	-
Supplementary benefits -----	9	-	390	-	16,500	-
Wage adjustments -----	10	-	1,410	-	20,700	-
Hours of work -----	3	-	200	-	1,210	-
Union organization and security -----	453	-	45,800	-	1,340,000	-
Job security -----	12	-	1,410	-	57,300	-
Plant administration -----	30	-	2,850	-	41,700	-
Other working conditions -----	3	-	180	-	4,920	-
Interunion or intraunion matters -----	12	-	3,820	-	20,200	-
Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening) -----	2,157	46.9	2,110,000	73.4	36,900,000	87.6
General wage changes -----	1,824	-	1,810,000	-	29,700,000	-
Supplementary benefits -----	51	-	14,900	-	218,000	-
Wage adjustments -----	36	-	19,600	-	388,000	-
Hours of work -----	4	-	1,360	-	3,630	-
Other contractual matters -----	41	-	36,800	-	193,000	-
Union organization and security -----	75	-	56,700	-	4,960,000	-
Job security -----	50	-	30,600	-	867,000	-
Plant administration -----	57	-	123,000	-	379,000	-
Other working conditions -----	14	-	12,300	-	162,000	-
Interunion or intraunion matters -----	4	-	3,120	-	54,800	-
Not reported -----	1	-	120	-	120	-
During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved) -----	1,557	33.9	659,000	22.9	3,060,000	7.3
Wage adjustments -----	199	-	77,700	-	408,000	-
Other contractual matters -----	6	-	3,840	-	128,000	-
Union organization and security -----	53	-	10,300	-	129,000	-
Job security -----	165	-	72,200	-	223,000	-
Plant administration -----	585	-	359,000	-	1,230,000	-
Other working conditions -----	86	-	37,900	-	112,000	-
Interunion or intraunion matters -----	449	-	94,700	-	816,000	-
Not reported -----	14	-	3,010	-	11,600	-
No contract or other contract status -----	125	2.7	21,200	.7	119,000	.3
General wage changes -----	79	-	15,400	-	72,000	-
Supplementary benefits -----	2	-	470	-	3,360	-
Wage adjustments -----	5	-	650	-	16,200	-
Union organization and security -----	4	-	900	-	18,600	-
Job security -----	4	-	1,260	-	2,020	-
Plant administration -----	28	-	2,490	-	6,410	-
Interunion or intraunion matters -----	3	-	50	-	270	-
No information on contract status -----	19	.5	2,490	.1	9,180	(¹)

¹ Less than 0.05 percent.

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

Table 5. Work Stoppages by Major Issues, 1967

Major issue	Stoppages beginning in 1967				Man-days idle, 1967 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent	Workers involved		Number	Percent
			Number	Percent		
All issues	4,595	100.0	2,870,000	100.0	42,100,000	100.0
General wage changes	2,116	46.1	1,850,000	64.5	30,300,000	71.9
General wage increase	690	-	699,000	-	4,460,000	-
General wage increase plus supplementary benefits	1,166	-	997,000	-	22,800,000	-
General wage increase, hour decrease	48	-	9,730	-	103,000	-
General wage decrease	3	-	920	-	42,000	-
Escalation cost-of-living increase	5	-	1,400	-	9,170	-
Wages and working conditions	204	-	146,000	-	2,890,000	-
Supplementary benefits	62	1.3	15,800	.5	238,000	-
Pension, insurance, other welfare programs	21	-	10,500	-	173,000	-
Severance or dismissal pay; other payments on layoff or separation	3	-	940	-	4,440	-
Premium pay	6	-	580	-	13,600	-
Other	32	-	3,790	-	46,200	-
Wage adjustments	248	5.4	99,000	3.4	830,000	2.0
Incentive pay rates or administration	81	-	36,900	-	402,000	-
Job classification or rates	72	-	22,700	-	281,000	-
Downgrading	1	-	1,500	-	4,500	-
Retroactivity	16	-	2,340	-	8,930	-
Method of computing pay	78	-	35,500	-	133,000	-
Hours of work	7	.2	1,560	.1	4,840	(1)
Increase	-	-	-	-	-	-
Decrease	7	-	1,560	-	4,840	-
Other contractual matters	47	1.0	40,600	1.4	321,000	.8
Duration of contract	4	-	190	-	103,000	-
Unspecified	43	-	40,500	-	218,000	-
Union organization and security	586	12.8	114,000	4.0	6,450,000	15.3
Recognition (certification)	271	-	23,100	-	566,000	-
Recognition and job security issues	-	-	-	-	3,020	-
Recognition and economic issues	108	-	12,600	-	522,000	-
Strengthening bargaining position or union shop and economic issues	102	-	62,700	-	5,210,000	-
Union security	30	-	3,590	-	74,300	-
Refusal to sign agreement	16	-	2,890	-	17,600	-
Other union organization matters	59	-	8,760	-	54,200	.1
Job security	232	5.0	105,000	3.7	1,150,000	2.7
Seniority and/or layoff	133	-	60,400	-	615,000	-
Division of work	4	-	1,190	-	34,000	-
Subcontracting	26	-	9,960	-	86,300	-
New machinery or other technological issues	9	-	13,500	-	216,000	-
Job transfers, bumping, etc	12	-	4,110	-	24,600	-
Transfer of operations or prefabricated goods	2	-	40	-	290	-
Other	46	-	16,300	-	174,000	-
Plant administration	701	15.3	488,000	17.0	1,660,000	3.9
Physical facilities, surroundings, etc	40	-	46,300	-	92,500	-
Safety measures, dangerous equipment, etc	45	-	38,000	-	136,000	-
Supervision	29	-	7,160	-	18,800	-
Shift work	28	-	5,870	-	71,000	-
Work assignments	49	-	36,900	-	115,000	-
Speedup (workload)	55	-	30,100	-	201,000	-
Work rules	22	-	16,600	-	112,000	-
Overtime work	20	-	55,700	-	79,400	-
Discharge and discipline	286	-	208,000	-	669,000	-
Other	127	-	43,600	-	163,000	-
Other working conditions	104	2.3	50,700	1.8	281,000	.7
Arbitration	8	-	7,740	-	131,000	-
Grievance procedures	62	-	31,900	-	108,000	-
Unspecified contract violations	34	-	11,000	.4	42,600	-
Interunion or intraunion matters	470	10.2	102,000	3.6	892,000	2.1
Union rivalry ²	13	-	4,040	-	22,800	-
Jurisdiction—representation of workers ³	7	-	920	-	2,500	-
Jurisdictional-work assignment	374	-	68,400	-	734,000	-
Union administration ⁴	9	-	6,230	-	62,700	-
Sympathy	67	-	22,700	-	69,600	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not reported	22	.5	3,460	.1	13,500	(1)

¹ Less than 0.05 percent.

² Includes disputes between unions of different affiliation, such as those between AFL-CIO affiliates and independent organizations.

³ Includes disputes between unions, usually of the same affiliation of 2 locals of the same union, over representation of workers.

⁴ Includes disputes within a union over the administration of union affairs or regulations.

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

Table 6. Work Stoppages by Industry Group, 1967

Industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1967		Man-days idle (all stoppages)	
	Number	Workers involved	Number	Percent of estimated total working time
All industries -----	¹ 4,595	2,870,000	42,100,000	0.30
Manufacturing -----	¹ 2,328	1,350,000	27,800,000	0.57
Ordnance and accessories -----	15	18,800	224,000	.30
Food and kindred products -----	227	63,700	770,000	.17
Tobacco manufactures -----	5	6,620	84,600	.39
Textile mill products -----	54	15,900	328,000	.14
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials -----	96	21,200	238,000	.07
Lumber and wood products, except furniture -----	60	11,700	273,000	.18
Furniture and fixtures -----	76	16,000	361,000	.31
Paper and allied products -----	109	37,200	776,000	.45
Printing, publishing, and allied industries -----	58	18,100	286,000	.11
Chemicals and allied products -----	124	36,700	1,100,000	.44
Petroleum refining and related industries -----	23	9,570	116,000	.24
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products --	94	101,000	3,730,000	2.85
Leather and leather products -----	30	11,700	109,000	.12
Stone, clay, and glass products -----	157	29,900	621,000	.39
Primary metal industries -----	215	118,000	4,070,000	1.23
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment -----	274	107,000	2,270,000	.66
Machinery, except electrical -----	260	177,000	4,010,000	.80
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies -----	207	191,000	2,630,000	.54
Transportation equipment -----	165	347,000	5,530,000	1.13
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks -----	24	2,700	51,200	.04
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries -----	56	8,290	240,000	.22
Nonmanufacturing -----	¹ 2,267	1,530,000	14,300,000	² .15
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries -----	18	7,730	70,400	(³)
Mining -----	254	102,000	3,030,000	1.95
Contract construction -----	867	305,000	5,160,000	.62
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services -----	345	866,000	3,450,000	.32
Wholesale and retail trade -----	431	87,200	994,000	.03
Finance, insurance, and real estate -----	19	10,700	91,800	.01
Services -----	154	15,200	266,000	.01
Government -----	181	132,000	1,250,000	.04
State -----	12	4,670	16,300	(⁴)
Local -----	169	127,000	1,230,000	(⁴)

¹ Stoppages extending into 2 industry groups or more have been counted in each industry affected; workers involved and man-days idle were allocated to the respective groups.

² Excludes government and agriculture.

³ Less than 0.005 percent.

⁴ Not available.

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

Table 7. Work Stoppages by Region,¹ 1966-67

Region	Stoppages beginning in—		Workers involved in stoppages beginning in—		Man-days idle (all stoppages)		Percent of estimated total working time	
	1967	1966	1967	1966	1967	1966	1967	1966
United States _____	² 4,595	² 4,405	2,870,000	1,960,000	42,100,000	25,400,000	0.30	0.19
New England _____	332	309	136,000	102,000	2,320,000	1,670,000	0.24	0.18
Middle Atlantic _____	1,178	1,155	603,000	469,000	7,320,000	5,610,000	.22	.18
East North Central _____	1,383	1,258	1,060,000	570,000	17,200,000	7,370,000	.56	.25
West North Central _____	369	350	244,000	138,000	2,740,000	1,900,000	.26	.19
South Atlantic _____	577	492	253,000	201,000	2,050,000	2,840,000	.10	.15
East South Central _____	304	321	152,000	171,000	2,200,000	1,840,000	.30	.25
West South Central _____	279	259	134,000	100,000	2,140,000	1,420,000	.19	.13
Mountain _____	147	169	87,700	54,700	3,480,000	728,000	.79	.17
Pacific _____	474	426	198,000	149,000	2,650,000	1,950,000	.15	.12

¹ The regions are defined as follows: New England—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; Middle Atlantic—New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; East North Central—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin; West North Central—Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota; South Atlantic—Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia; East South Central—Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee; West South Central—Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas; Mountain—Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; and Pacific—Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington.

² Stoppages extending across State lines have been counted in each State affected; workers involved and man-days idle were allocated among the States.

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

Table 8. Work Stoppages by State, 1967¹

State	Stoppages beginning in 1967		Man-days idle (all stoppages)	
	Number	Workers involved	Number	Percent of estimated total working time private nonfarm
United States	4,595	2,870,000	42,100,000	0.30
Alabama	84	33,900	625,000	0.32
Alaska	12	1,610	13,800	.11
Arizona	15	15,900	1,320,000	1.53
Arkansas	25	9,440	125,000	.12
California	300	146,000	2,070,000	.16
Colorado	19	7,980	42,800	.03
Connecticut	81	69,400	1,480,000	.58
Delaware	25	13,300	59,600	.14
District of Columbia	15	5,620	26,900	.03
Florida	108	36,400	313,000	.07
Georgia	63	31,500	280,000	.10
Hawaii	40	11,100	86,900	.20
Idaho	18	6,290	64,000	.17
Illinois	289	239,000	2,980,000	.32
Indiana	166	141,000	2,100,000	.55
Iowa	88	63,400	861,000	.49
Kansas	28	20,400	113,000	.09
Kentucky	104	51,200	528,000	.30
Louisiana	68	45,100	1,030,000	.50
Maine	21	5,870	45,600	.06
Maryland	64	35,200	285,000	.12
Massachusetts	157	43,500	527,000	.11
Michigan	283	284,000	5,180,000	.81
Minnesota	71	50,600	704,000	.28
Mississippi	20	7,410	151,000	.14
Missouri	155	90,400	973,000	.29
Montana	28	25,800	885,000	2.52
Nebraska	17	14,100	84,200	.09
Nevada	19	5,590	152,000	.45
New Hampshire	24	4,700	76,400	.14
New Jersey	214	72,700	1,400,000	.26
New Mexico	20	6,200	169,000	.35
New York	484	288,000	3,460,000	.18
North Carolina	45	23,100	132,000	.04
North Dakota	6	4,110	6,560	.02
Ohio	536	345,000	6,020,000	.76
Oklahoma	40	14,600	151,000	.11
Oregon	42	14,000	108,000	.08
Pennsylvania	480	243,000	2,460,000	.27
Rhode Island	38	10,300	182,000	.25
South Carolina	22	10,900	68,800	.04
South Dakota	4	940	1,860	.01
Tennessee	96	59,700	895,000	.35
Texas	146	64,400	833,000	.12
Utah	19	15,700	835,000	1.43
Vermont	11	2,490	12,600	.04
Virginia	84	50,500	382,000	.14
Washington	80	26,000	366,000	.17
West Virginia	151	46,300	505,000	.48
Wisconsin	109	54,300	937,000	.31
Wyoming	9	4,250	10,600	.06

¹ Stoppages extending across State lines have been counted separately in each State affected; workers involved and man-days idle were allocated among the States.

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

Table 9. Work Stoppages by Metropolitan Area, 1967¹

Metropolitan area	Stoppages beginning in 1967		Man-days idle, 1967 (all stoppages)	Metropolitan area	Stoppages beginning in 1967		Man-days idle, 1967 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved			Number	Workers involved	
Akron, Ohio	46	47,600	1,040,000	Hamilton-Middletown, Ohio	20	3,600	39,400
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N. Y.	44	8,820	171,000	Harrisburg, Pa	6	5,240	15,000
Albuquerque, N. Mex	10	2,160	12,900	Hartford, Conn	20	12,100	175,000
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Pa.-N. J.	51	14,200	208,000	Honolulu, Hawaii	30	9,080	78,700
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove, Calif	15	3,260	53,500	Houston, Tex	37	10,500	133,000
Anderson, Ind	6	5,080	27,900	Huntington-Ashland, W. Va.-Ky.-Ohio	18	3,150	31,400
Ann Arbor, Mich	12	16,000	379,000	Indianapolis, Ind	20	25,300	487,000
Asheville, N. C	5	470	10,800	Jackson, Mich	9	2,260	42,900
Atlanta, Ga	29	21,000	184,000	Jacksonville, Fla	13	6,080	50,000
Atlantic City, N. J	8	1,560	23,500	Jersey City, N. J	28	7,810	81,600
Bakersfield, Calif	11	700	7,240	Johnstown, Pa	8	1,350	16,700
Baltimore, Md	46	26,700	224,000	Kalamazoo, Mich	11	5,960	54,800
Baton Rouge, La	15	20,700	550,000	Kansas City, Kans.-Mo	36	26,100	295,000
Bay City, Mich	7	2,100	8,230	Kenosha, Wis	10	9,550	156,000
Beaumont-Port Arthur, Tex	33	15,500	192,000	Kingston-Newburgh-Poughkeepsie, N. Y	15	3,620	224,000
Billings, Mont	7	1,440	3,480	Knoxville, Tenn	16	3,820	115,000
Binghamton, N. Y.-Pa	8	2,730	38,000	Lake Charles, La	9	7,130	338,000
Birmingham, Ala	28	7,530	153,000	Lancaster, Pa	10	6,390	101,000
Bloomington-Normal, Ill	6	680	1,420	Lansing, Mich	13	1,150	8,710
Boise, Idaho	6	630	2,350	Las Vegas, Nev	10	2,900	14,100
Boston, Mass	64	18,900	149,000	Lawrence-Haverhill, Mass.-N. H	6	640	6,580
Bridgeport, Conn	25	13,700	101,000	Lincoln, Nebr	7	3,350	20,200
Brockton, Mass	11	1,810	11,000	Little Rock-North Little Rock, Ark	6	2,440	57,200
Buffalo, N. Y	60	23,700	367,000	Lima, Ohio	5	3,280	84,300
Burlington, Vt	5	410	3,630	Lorain-Elyria, Ohio	18	7,020	235,000
Butte, Mont	5	550	1,680	Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif	120	58,400	814,000
Canton, Ohio	25	11,600	269,000	Louisville, Ky.-Ind	38	29,000	326,000
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	9	9,190	105,000	Macon, Ga	6	750	3,290
Champaign-Urbana, Ill	6	2,700	24,400	Madison, Wis	11	2,450	33,100
Charleston, S. C	6	1,330	3,680	Manchester, N. H	8	1,420	4,920
Charleston, W. Va	16	4,360	169,000	Mansfield, Ohio	9	3,470	42,900
Charlotte, N. C	6	4,230	9,750	Memphis, Tenn.-Ark	16	12,400	199,000
Chattanooga, Tenn.-Ga	27	11,200	235,000	Miami, Fla	30	4,580	47,200
Cheyenne, Wyo	6	1,710	4,210	Milwaukee, Wis	41	23,600	377,000
Chicago, Ill ²	123	131,000	1,770,000	Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn	42	40,800	634,000
Chicago, Ill.-Northwestern Ind	148	157,000	1,970,000	Mobile, Ala	13	5,340	114,000
Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky.-Ind	68	43,500	702,000	Monroe, La	5	930	6,640
Cleveland, Ohio	99	77,100	1,580,000	Muncie, Ind	14	8,060	30,300
Columbus, Ga.-Ala	9	1,010	10,600	Muskegon-Muskegon Heights, Mich	11	1,980	44,100
Columbus, Ohio	47	26,200	492,000	Nashville, Tenn	23	18,800	167,000
Corpus Christi, Tex	5	480	8,620	Newark, N. J.	59	16,700	213,000
Cumberland, Md	4	540	1,300	New Bedford, Mass	10	2,530	21,000
Dallas, Tex	21	4,770	112,000	New Britain, Conn	10	6,750	292,000
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, Iowa-Ill	24	21,000	238,000	New Haven, Conn	16	8,200	69,400
Dayton, Ohio	39	23,400	204,000	New London-Groton-Norwich, Conn	7	4,520	58,000
Decatur, Ill	12	7,470	129,000	New Orleans, La	23	9,270	102,000
Denver, Colo	16	5,460	36,200	New York, N. Y. SMSA	268	182,000	2,030,000
Des Moines, Iowa	23	13,000	207,000	New York City ³	201	162,000	1,620,000
Detroit, Mich	124	195,000	3,660,000	Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va	10	5,940	74,200
Dubuque, Iowa	9	9,900	158,000	Oklahoma City, Okla	14	5,390	26,100
Duluth-Superior, Minn.-Wis	12	4,890	21,800	Omaha, Nebr.-Iowa	11	7,130	50,800
Elmira, N. Y	5	1,220	1,860	Orlando, Fla	12	690	5,090
El Paso, Tex	9	2,320	169,000	Oxnard-Ventura, Calif	5	220	3,700
Erie, Pa	8	1,670	73,100	Paducah, Ky	5	790	4,410
Evansville, Ind.-Ky	21	12,200	176,000	Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, N. J.	47	15,800	348,000
Fall River, Mass.-R. I	12	1,550	50,500	Peoria, Ill	16	21,400	339,000
Fargo-Moorhead, N. Dak.-Minn	5	990	2,280	Philadelphia, Pa.-N. J	136	75,200	820,000
Fitchburg-Leominster, Mass	9	1,170	20,300	Phoenix, Ariz	11	1,530	4,950
Flint, Mich	19	11,300	31,100	Pittsburgh, Pa	99	55,900	702,000
Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood, Fla	12	5,330	31,800	Pittsfield, Mass	6	760	8,130
Fort Smith, Ark.-Okla	5	630	13,800	Portland, Maine	9	1,630	7,920
Fort Wayne, Ind	14	7,140	97,400	Portland, Oreg.-Wash	28	7,390	72,700
Fort Worth, Tex	9	7,520	16,600	Providence-Pawtucket, R. I.-Mass	35	9,560	170,000
Fresno, Calif	12	1,070	14,800	Racine, Wis	6	2,410	19,200
Gadsden, Ala	7	3,440	44,100	Reading, Pa	21	7,350	48,200
Galveston-Texas City, Tex	16	4,160	49,700	Reno, Nev	6	400	1,290
Gary-Hammond-East Chicago, Ill ²	31	25,500	200,000	Richmond, Va	12	5,430	18,200
Grand Rapids, Mich	26	7,140	72,800	Roanoke, Va	5	5,980	18,400
Great Falls, Mont	7	2,600	201,000	Rochester, N. Y	28	19,700	166,000
Green Bay, Wis	9	1,270	12,100	Rockford, Ill	16	10,400	89,000
Greensboro-High Point-Winston-Salem, N. C	10	5,160	29,300				
Greenville, S. C	5	590	8,140				

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Work Stoppages by Metropolitan Area, 1967¹—Continued

Metropolitan area	Stoppages beginning in 1967		Man-days idle, 1967 (all stoppages)	Metropolitan area	Stoppages beginning in 1967		Man-days idle, 1967 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved			Number	Workers involved	
Sacramento, Calif-----	19	9,230	53,900	Stamford, Conn-----	6	260	2,090
Saginaw, Mich-----	17	6,940	33,000	Steubenville-Weirton, Ohio-----			
St. Joseph, Mo-----	8	2,360	15,900	W. Va-----	18	4,600	38,700
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill-----	116	70,700	667,000	Stockton, Calif-----	10	1,370	8,870
Salem, Oreg-----	5	540	7,400	Syracuse, N. Y-----	42	22,400	140,000
Salinas-Monterey, Calif-----	8	1,570	42,600	Tacoma, Wash-----	6	1,780	96,100
Salt Lake City, Utah-----	14	6,120	121,000	Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla-----	23	4,570	31,300
San Antonio, Tex-----	13	1,960	14,800	Terre Haute, Ind-----	7	2,240	14,700
San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario, Calif-----	17	4,930	44,800	Toledo, Ohio-Mich-----	31	12,500	207,000
San Diego, Calif-----	17	4,730	243,000	Topeka, Kans-----	6	7,000	39,500
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif-----	82	37,600	525,000	Trenton, N. J-----	18	4,770	88,200
San Jose, Calif-----	21	6,360	165,000	Tucson, Ariz-----	4	330	12,300
Santa Barbara, Calif-----	5	310	3,220	Tulsa, Okla-----	16	5,780	29,000
Savannah, Ga-----	8	2,320	11,900	Utica-Rome, N. Y-----	18	7,010	38,600
Scranton, Pa-----	25	7,810	70,700	Vallejo-Napa, Calif-----	7	1,850	36,500
Seattle-Everett, Wash-----	33	9,430	167,000	Waco, Tex-----	10	2,000	36,100
Shreveport, La-----	9	1,290	7,060	Washington, D. C.-Md.-Va-----	23	6,400	32,900
Sioux City, Iowa-Nebr-----	12	2,220	19,000	Waterbury, Conn-----	13	11,800	481,000
South Bend, Ind-----	13	6,000	250,000	Waterloo, Iowa-----	10	16,200	263,000
Spokane, Wash-----	11	1,490	19,900	West Palm Beach, Fla-----	16	9,810	70,800
Springfield, Ill-----	9	5,670	48,300	Wheeling, W. Va.-Ohio-----	18	4,560	94,600
Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke, Mass.-Conn-----	17	3,730	148,000	Wilkes Barre-Hazleton, Pa-----	32	6,970	144,000
Springfield, Mo-----	11	3,700	41,100	Wilmington, Del.-Md.-N. J-----	27	13,400	62,600
Springfield, Ohio-----	8	710	6,960	Wilmington, N. C-----	5	1,600	8,100
				Worcester, Mass-----	15	1,510	15,500
				York, Pa-----	11	3,610	25,200
				Youngstown-Warren, Ohio-----	40	21,100	166,000

¹ Includes data for each of the metropolitan areas in which 5 stoppages or more began in 1967. Some metropolitan areas include counties in more than 1 State, and hence, an area total may equal or exceed the total for the State in which the major city is located. Stoppages in the mining and logging industries are excluded. Intermetropolitan area stoppages are counted separately in each area affected; the workers involved and man-days idle were allocated to the respective areas.

² Included in the Chicago, Ill.-Northwestern Ind. consolidated area.

³ Included in the New York SMSA.

Table 10. Work Stoppages by Affiliation of Unions Involved, 1967

Affiliation	Stoppages beginning in 1967				Man-days idle, 1967 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent	Workers involved		Number	Percent
			Number	Percent		
Total-----	4,595	100.0	2,870,000	100.0	42,100,000	100.0
AFL-CIO-----	3,366	73.3	2,260,000	78.6	31,800,000	75.6
Unaffiliated unions-----	1,001	21.8	471,000	16.4	3,960,000	9.4
Single firm unions-----	38	.8	28,500	1.0	373,000	.9
Different affiliations ¹ -----	63	1.4	94,900	3.3	5,840,000	13.9
Professional employee association-----	59	1.3	14,000	.5	76,300	.2
No union involved-----	68	1.5	6,490	.2	36,100	.1

¹ Includes work stoppages involving unions of different affiliations—either 1 union or more affiliated with AFL-CIO and 1 unaffiliated union or more, or 2 unaffiliated unions or more.

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

Table 11. Work Stoppages by Contract Status and Size of Stoppage, 1967

Contract status and size of stoppage (number of workers involved)	Stoppages beginning in 1967				Man-days idle, 1967 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent	Workers involved		Number	Percent
			Number	Percent		
All stoppages	4,595	100.0	2,870,000	100.0	42,100,000	100.0
6 and under 20	678	14.8	8,030	0.3	142,000	0.3
20 and under 100	1,621	35.3	79,600	2.8	1,350,000	3.2
100 and under 250	974	21.2	153,000	5.3	2,540,000	6.0
250 and under 500	565	12.3	194,000	6.7	3,020,000	7.2
500 and under 1,000	376	8.2	252,000	8.8	3,790,000	9.0
1,000 and under 5,000	319	6.9	634,000	22.0	7,270,000	17.3
5,000 and under 10,000	34	.7	218,000	7.6	2,650,000	6.3
10,000 and over	28	.6	1,340,000	46.5	21,400,000	50.7
Negotiation of first agreement or union recognition	737	16.0	82,300	2.9	2,020,000	4.8
6 and under 20	223	4.9	2,620	.1	74,800	.2
20 and under 100	327	7.1	14,900	.5	467,000	1.1
100 and under 250	116	2.5	17,800	.6	579,000	1.4
250 and under 500	41	.9	13,600	.5	530,000	1.3
500 and under 1,000	18	.4	10,700	.4	200,000	.5
1,000 and under 5,000	11	.2	16,300	.6	91,900	.2
5,000 and under 10,000	1	(¹)	6,300	.2	75,600	.2
10,000 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-
Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening)	2,157	46.9	2,110,000	73.4	36,900,000	87.6
6 and under 20	217	4.7	2,600	.1	49,400	.1
20 and under 100	761	16.6	38,800	1.3	722,000	1.7
100 and under 250	505	11.0	78,300	2.7	1,680,000	4.0
250 and under 500	275	6.0	93,300	3.2	2,130,000	5.1
500 and under 1,000	175	3.8	117,000	4.1	3,120,000	7.4
1,000 and under 5,000	176	3.8	355,000	12.3	6,080,000	14.4
5,000 and under 10,000	24	.5	155,000	5.4	2,450,000	5.8
10,000 and over	24	.5	1,270,000	44.2	20,700,000	49.1
During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved)	1,557	33.9	659,000	22.9	3,060,000	7.3
6 and under 20	205	4.5	2,380	.1	14,900	(¹)
20 and under 100	470	10.2	23,300	.8	141,000	.3
100 and under 250	341	7.4	55,300	1.9	260,000	.6
250 and under 500	224	4.9	77,400	2.7	311,000	.7
500 and under 1,000	174	3.8	118,000	4.1	448,000	1.1
1,000 and under 5,000	130	2.8	259,000	9.0	1,080,000	2.6
5,000 and under 10,000	9	.2	57,000	2.0	125,000	.3
10,000 and over	4	.1	66,600	2.3	681,000	1.6
No contract or other contract status	125	2.7	21,200	.7	119,000	.3
6 and under 20	28	.6	380	(¹)	1,710	(¹)
20 and under 100	56	1.2	2,380	.1	13,600	(¹)
100 and under 250	10	.2	1,490	.1	19,500	(¹)
250 and under 500	21	.5	7,960	.3	41,700	.1
500 and under 1,000	8	.2	5,210	.2	21,100	.1
1,000 and under 5,000	2	(¹)	3,820	.1	21,600	.1
5,000 and under 10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
10,000 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-
No information on contract status	19	.4	2,490	(¹)	9,180	(¹)
6 and under 20	5	.1	40	(¹)	1,330	(¹)
20 and under 100	7	.2	290	(¹)	1,520	(¹)
100 and under 250	2	(¹)	300	(¹)	450	(¹)
250 and under 500	4	.1	1,290	(¹)	5,310	(¹)
500 and under 1,000	1	(¹)	570	(¹)	570	(¹)
1,000 and under 5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
5,000 and under 10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
10,000 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Less than 0.05 percent.

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

Table 12. Work Stoppages by Number of Establishments Involved, 1967

Number of establishments involved ¹	Stoppages beginning in 1967				Man-days idle, 1967 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent	Workers involved			
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total -----	4,595	100.0	2,870,000	100.0	42,100,000	100.0
1 establishment -----	3,565	77.6	930,000	32.4	11,400,000	27.2
2 to 5 establishments -----	535	11.6	241,000	8.4	3,320,000	7.9
6 to 10 establishments -----	154	3.4	144,000	5.0	2,480,000	5.9
11 establishments or more -----	237	5.2	1,430,000	49.8	22,300,000	53.1
11 to 49 establishments -----	160	3.5	259,000	9.0	5,410,000	12.9
50 to 99 establishments -----	26	.6	84,900	3.0	4,820,000	11.4
100 establishments or more -----	40	.9	1,080,000	37.5	12,100,000	28.6
Exact number not known ² -----	11	.2	900	.3	64,700	.2
Not reported -----	104	2.3	127,000	4.4	2,540,000	6.0

¹ An establishment is defined as a single physical location where business is conducted, or where services or industrial operations are performed; for example, a factory, mill, store, mine, or farm. A stoppage may involve 1 or 2 establishments or more of a single employer, or it may involve different employers.

² Information available indicates more than 11 establishments involved in each of these stoppages.

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

Table 13. Work Stoppages Involving 10,000 Workers or More, Beginning in 1967

Beginning date	Approximate duration (calendar days) ¹	Establishment(s) and location	Union(s) involved ²	Approximate number of workers involved ²	Major terms of settlement
Feb. 1	11	Honeywell, Inc. (12 plants), Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn., area.	International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America (Ind.).	10,000	3-year contract providing a 10- to 25-cent increase effective each year; additional inequity adjustment; 3 weeks' paid vacation after 9 years and improved vacation pay; \$5 monthly pension benefits for each year's credited service with maximum 35-year service limitation; vesting after 15 years' service regardless of age; improved life insurance; improved Blue Cross plan; up to 3 days' paid funeral leave established; and improved stock purchase plan.
Feb. 4	49	Elevator Manufacturers.	International Union of Elevator Constructors.	11,000	5-year contract which retained all the former benefits and provided a new wage determination formula keyed to the average rates of the 4 highest-rated building trades crafts.
Mar. 16	7	Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania, statewide.	Pennsylvania Telephone Union (affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers).	18,000	3-year contract providing an immediate \$3.50 to \$5.50 weekly wage increase; a wage reopener after 18 months; and increased pensions, vacations, and insurance benefits. The contract also provides for maintenance of dues, insuring continued union membership during the life of the contract.
Apr. 1	³ 46	Trucking Industry, national.	International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America (Ind.) and Chicago Truck Drivers Union (Ind.).	193,000	3-year national master freight agreement, including area supplements for local cartage and over-the-road operations. ⁴
Apr. 21	97	B. F. Goodrich Co., Firestone Tire and Rubber Co., and Uniroyal, Inc., interstate.	United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum and Plastic Workers of America.	50,000	<p>The B. F. Goodrich Co. agreement provided for an immediate 15-cent-an-hour wage increase, additional increases of 15 and 13 cents in 1968 and 1969, respectively, and an additional 10 cents to the skilled trades; other terms similar to the settlement with the General Tire and Rubber Co.,⁵ except for the following reported differences—no change in the number of paid holidays; vacation improvements consisted of 2 weeks after 1 year, 3 weeks after 5 years, 5 weeks after 22 years, and establishment of a 6th week after 30 years; and the SUB plan was revised to provide 6-cent-an-hour company financing during periods when the fund falls below 100 percent level (instead of the 5-cent normal financing), in addition to increased weekly benefits at 80 percent.</p> <p>Firestone and Uniroyal agreements provided identical wage increases and other terms similar to the B. F. Goodrich settlement.</p> <p>All agreements were effective upon ratification by the local unions and run through Apr. 20, 1970.⁶</p>
May 1	14	Construction Industry, Rochester, N. Y.	Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America.	11,000	3-year contract providing a \$1.40-an-hour package increase; a 40-cent increase in welfare and vacation benefits effective May 1, 1967; and an increase of 5 cents an hour in 1968 and 1969.
May 4	⁷ 75	Heavy and Highway Construction Industry, Ohio—statewide.	International Union of Operating Engineers.	20,000	5-year contract providing an immediate wage increase of 30 cents an hour; 10 cents additional increase in November 1967; 30 cents in May 1968; 10 cents in November 1968; and 50 cents effective May 1969, November 1969, May 1970, and May 1971. The Cleveland schedule increments are different, but the \$2.80-total-wage package is the same; the union has the option to allocate wage increases to benefits.
May 15	5	Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania, statewide.	Federation of Telephone Workers of Pennsylvania (Ind.).	17,000	The stoppage, which resulted from a dispute over a 5-hour suspension of an employee for violation of a safety rule, was terminated after agreement to submit the issue to arbitration.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. Work Stoppages Involving 10,000 Workers or More, Beginning in 1967—Continued

Beginning date	Approximate duration (calendar days) ¹	Establishment(s) and location	Union(s) involved ²	Approximate number of workers involved ³	Major terms of settlement
May 16	43	Connecticut Ready-mix Concrete Association, New England Road Builders Association, and Connecticut In-Plant Operators Association, Connecticut—statewide.	International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America (Ind.).	20,000	5-year contract providing an immediate 30-cent-an-hour wage increase; 25 cents additional in each of the next 3 years; and 30 cents in 1971; employers' pension fund contribution will be increased by 5 cents in each of the first 3-contract years; and health and welfare contributions will be increased 7¼ cents immediately, 2½ cents in 1968, and 1¼ cents in 1969.
June 5	31	Radio Corporation of America, Calif., Fla., Ind., N.J., Ohio, and Pa.	International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.	26,000	3-year contract providing an immediate 4-percent wage increase (minimum 10 cents), and an additional 4 percent (minimum 9 cents) June 1, 1968 and 1969; additional 2- to 15-cent skill adjustment; double time after 11 hours of work time; 9th paid holiday effective in 1968; and time study committee established. Other terms similar to RCA-IUE settlement. ⁸
June 12	19	San Francisco Employers Council and Industrial Employers and Distributors Association, Northern California.	International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America (Ind.), and International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (Ind.).	13,000	3-year contract providing a 20-cent-an-hour wage increase, retroactive to June 1, and additional increases of 25 and 20 cents on June 1, 1968 and 1969, respectively; shift differentials increased to 12 and 17 cents an hour in 1969; 4 weeks' vacation after 15 years effective in 1969; and increased contributions to health and welfare fund.
June 20	41	Construction Industry, Baton Rouge, La., area.	International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America (Ind.).	18,000	The stoppage, which resulted from a dispute over work assignments, was terminated following the signing of a memorandum of understanding agreeing to abide by terms of contracts and to use established procedures for settling grievances and jurisdictional disputes.
July 1	16	Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, Newport News, Va.	Peninsula Shipbuilders Association (Ind.).	13,000	The stoppage, which resulted from a dispute over the suspension of 3 workers for refusal to work overtime, was terminated when shipyard officials agreed to bring no retaliatory measures against the workers.
July 14	11	Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, interstate.	United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum and Plastic Workers of America.	20,000	Settlement similar to agreements with other rubber companies. ⁹
July 15	316	Copper Industry.	United Steelworkers of America and 23 AFL-CIO unions, and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America (Ind.).	37,000	3-year settlements following the 3-tier separate agreement structure recommended by a 3-member panel appointed by the Secretaries of Labor and Commerce. The unions did not achieve a common expiration date and uniform benefits within each company. ¹⁰
July 16	11 ²	Railroad Industry, nationwide.	6 shopcraft unions.	459,000	The stoppage, which resulted from a dispute over wages, was terminated after President Johnson signed legislation allowing the Attorney General to obtain an injunction ordering workers to return to their jobs.
July 31	8	New York Telephone Company, statewide.	Communications Workers of America.	19,000	The stoppage, which resulted from a dispute over protection for workers on assignment in areas having a high crime rate, was terminated when company and union officials agreed to submit the issue to binding arbitration if no settlement could be reached through direct negotiations within 45 days.
Sept. 5	13	Public Schools, Detroit, Mich.	American Federation of Teachers.	16,000	2-year contract providing wage increases of \$850 in both years, raising the minimum starting salary to \$7,500 and the maximum for teachers holding master's degrees to \$11,700.

Table 13. Work Stoppages Involving 10,000 Workers or More, Beginning in 1967—Continued

Beginning date	Approximate duration (calendar days) ¹	Establishment(s) and location	Union(s) involved ²	Approximate number of workers involved ²	Major terms of settlement
Sept. 7	65	Ford Motor Company, Companywide, 26 states.	United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America.	159,000	3-year contract providing an immediate 20-cent-an-hour increase, plus an additional 3 percent in November 1968 and 1969. Skilled workers received an additional 30-cent-an-hour increase in the first year. The cost-of-living escalator was modified by providing annual instead of quarterly reviews, and instituting minimum and maximum limits on the size of the adjustments. Other benefit changes included liberalized SUB provisions, increased pensions, holidays, and vacations for workers having less than a year's service. ¹²
Sept. 7	13	General Motors Corp., Frigidaire Division, Dayton, Ohio.	International Union of Electrical Radio and Machine Workers.	12,000	The stoppage, which resulted from a dispute over grievances and local issues, was terminated by the settlement of the grievances, and agreement that local issues would be incorporated into the new national contract.
Sept. 11	18	Public Schools, New York City.	American Federation of Teachers.	47,000	26-month contract retroactive to July 1, providing a basic pay scale ranging from \$6,200 to \$10,350 effective September 1967; \$6,600 to \$11,000 effective September 1968; and \$6,750 to \$11,150 effective Mar. 1, 1969. Groups of teachers having special qualifications received an additional \$750 over the contract term. Other terms included a reduction in teacher pension contributions; an increase in the city's contributions to UFT Welfare Fund; and provision for teachers to receive half pay for unused sick leave on termination of employment. Teachers were relieved of some clerical and administrative responsibilities, and those in disadvantaged areas gained an additional 50-minute preparation period a week.
Oct. 1	31	Caterpillar Tractor Co., Colo., Ill., Iowa, Ohio, and Pa.	United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America.	26,000	3-year contract providing 17- to 51-cent-an-hour wage increase effective the first year; other reported terms generally similar to the Ford Motor Co.—UAW agreement described above, includes: Additional 3-percent wage increases in 1968 and 1969; annual cost-of-living reviews; \$7 monthly pension for each year's credited service; and effective October 1968, increases of up to \$1 monthly, depending on employee's hourly rate; current retirees' pension increase of \$1 per month; "income security" plan established which guarantees workers their rate of pay in the event of a downgrade and provides that employees laid off after being scheduled to work the 1st Monday of the month receive full pay for the rest of the month; and for a continuing layoff, they receive SUB payments (including State benefits) equal to take-home pay for periods ranging up to 7 weeks for employees having 10 years' service, followed by regular SUB payments, which were increased to 85 percent of take-home pay.
Nov. 3	13	General Motors Corp., Ga., Ind., Md., Mich., Mo., N.J., N.Y., and Ohio.	United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America.	44,000	1-day stoppage staggered over various plants protested scheduled overtime to prevent company stock-piling.
Nov. 7	10	Chrysler Corporation, Ind. and Mich.	United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America.	17,000	The stoppages, which occurred at 7 plants over local issues and grievances, terminated as settlements were reached. Tentative agreement on a national contract was reached on November 8, shortly before the union's strike deadline. Most locals voted November 17 and 18 on ratification of the national agreement, which includes improvements similar to those won at Ford plus better pension provisions. ¹³
Nov. 9	1	General Motors Corp., Pontiac, Mich.	United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America.	15,000	Work resumed after 1-day protest against lack of bargaining on local issues and grievances.
Nov. 13	17	First National Stores Incorporated, Conn., Mass., Maine, N.H., and N.Y.	Amalgamated Meat Cutter and Butcher Workmen of North America.	10,000	Contracts ranging in length from 27 to 42 months providing increases to various locals as follows: <u>Local 2</u> —\$4 a week increases to full-time employees; unspecified increases to part-time employees; additional \$4 to \$5 a week to full-time employees and unspecified in-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. Work Stoppages Involving 10,000 Workers or More, Beginning in 1967—Continued

Beginning date	Approximate duration (calendar days) ¹	Establishment(s) and location	Union(s) involved ²	Approximate number of workers involved ³	Major terms of settlement
Nov. 13—Continued.					creases to part-time employees effective November 1968. <u>Local 521</u> —\$4 to \$5 a week increases to full-time employees, and 7½ to 12½ cents an hour to part-time employees; additional \$5 to \$6 a week to full-time employees and 7½ to 15 cents an hour to part-time employees effective November 1968. Additional \$5 to \$7 a week to full-time employees and 10 to 17 cents an hour to part-time employees effective November 1969. <u>Locals 33 and 371</u> —\$4 to \$5 a week increases to full-time employees and 7½ to 12½ cents to part-time employees; additional \$5 to \$6 a week to full-time employees and 7½ to 15 cents to part-time employees effective November 1968. Additional \$5 to \$6 a week to full-time employees and 10 to 17 cents an hour to part-time employees effective November 1969. <u>Locals 314 and 385</u> —\$4 a week increases to full-time employees and 7½ to 12½ cents an hour to part-time employees. Additional \$3 to \$5 a week to full-time employees and 7½ to 15 cents an hour to part-time employees effective November 1968. Additional \$2 to \$5 a week increases to full-time employees and 10 to 17 cents an hour to part-time employees effective November 1969. Supplementary benefits (essentially the same for all locals) include: Major medical plan established for both groups; improved hospital benefits; sick leave and funeral leave; and surgical benefits established for part-time employees.
Nov. 13	29	Food Employers Council Retail Stores, Southern California.	Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America.	10,000	3-year contract providing an immediate wage increase of 12 cents an hour for wrappers and weighers and 15 cents to meatcutters; additional 10 cents an hour to wrappers and weighers and 12 cents to meatcutters effective November 1968; additional 10 cents to wrappers and weighers and 13 cents to meatcutters effective November 1969; funded vacation plan established with companies paying 3½ cents an hour, effective July 1968; 4-weeks' vacation after 15 years effective January 1969; \$5 a month pension benefit for each year of service; companies pay 19 cents an hour to pension fund; companies pay an additional 3 cents an hour to health and welfare fund; major medical plan established; annual physical examination. Maximum \$25 a year optical benefits; increased prescription and dental benefits; companies pay 5 cents an hour to disability fund, effective July 1968, and increased to 12½ cents effective July 1969; travel pay increased to 10 cents a mile for employees working in more than 1 store per day.
Nov. 18	41	Deere and Company (8 plants), Ill. and Iowa.	United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America.	21,000	3-year contract providing an immediate 17½-cent-an-hour increase and an additional 30 cents an hour to skilled tradesmen; other terms also generally similar to Ford Motor Co.—UAW and Caterpillar Tractor Co.—UAW agreements ¹⁴ including additional 3-percent wage increases effective both in the second and third years; \$100 vacation bonus; vacation closing between Christmas and New Year's; income security and long-term disability plans; and prepaid drug plan.

¹ Includes nonworkdays, such as Saturdays, Sundays, and established holidays.

² The unions listed are those directly involved in the dispute, but the number of workers involved may include members of other unions or nonunion workers idled by disputes in the same establishments. The unions are affiliated with the AFL-CIO, except where they are noted as independent (Ind.).

Number of workers involved is the maximum number made idle for 1 shift or longer in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. This figure does not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

³ Peak idleness was reached in the first 2 weeks of April; about 50,000 drivers and related workers, mostly in the Chicago area, continued to strike until early May.

⁴ See Current Wage Developments, No. 234, June 1, 1967, and No. 235, July 1, 1967, for details.

⁵ *Ibid.*, No. 236, Aug. 1, 1967.

⁶ Agreement was reached with B. F. Goodrich on July 15, with Firestone on July 20, and with Uniroyal on July 26.

⁷ Majority of the workers returned June 13, 1967.

⁸ See Current Wage Developments, No. 235, July 1, 1967, for details.

⁹ *Ibid.*, No. 236, Aug. 1, 1967.

¹⁰ See Current Wage Developments, No. 244, Apr. 1, 1968, for details.

¹¹ Almost three-fourths of the workers were idle only 1 day.

¹² See Current Wage Developments, No. 239, Nov. 1, 1967, for details.

¹³ *Ibid.*, No. 240, Dec. 1, 1967.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, No. 239, Nov. 1, 1967.

Table 14. Work Stoppages Ending in 1967 by Duration and Major Issues¹

Duration and major issues	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All stoppages.....	4,583	100.0	2,860,000	100.0	38,400,000	100.0
1 day.....	579	12.6	254,000	8.9	254,000	0.7
2 to 3 days.....	659	14.4	746,000	26.1	1,240,000	3.2
4 to 6 days.....	651	14.2	223,000	7.8	726,000	1.9
7 to 14 days.....	953	20.8	461,000	16.1	2,710,000	7.1
15 to 29 days.....	715	15.6	268,000	9.4	3,680,000	9.6
30 to 59 days.....	570	12.4	522,000	18.3	9,600,000	25.0
60 to 89 days.....	224	4.9	262,000	9.2	11,000,000	28.7
90 days and over.....	232	5.1	120,000	4.2	9,200,000	24.0
General wage changes.....	2,100	45.8	1,840,000	64.6	29,900,000	77.8
1 day.....	99	2.2	32,800	1.1	32,800	.1
2 to 3 days.....	163	3.6	516,000	18.1	771,000	2.0
4 to 6 days.....	238	5.2	61,700	2.2	225,000	.6
7 to 14 days.....	480	10.5	253,000	8.8	1,790,000	4.7
15 to 29 days.....	456	9.9	193,000	6.8	2,730,000	7.1
30 to 59 days.....	411	9.0	464,000	16.2	7,910,000	20.6
60 to 89 days.....	137	3.0	234,000	8.2	9,600,000	25.0
90 days and over.....	116	2.5	89,300	3.1	6,850,000	17.8
Supplementary benefits.....	59	1.3	12,800	.4	169,000	.4
1 day.....	5	.1	1,430	.1	1,430	(²)
2 to 3 days.....	7	.2	360	(²)	890	(²)
4 to 6 days.....	5	.1	250	(²)	1,020	(²)
7 to 14 days.....	13	.3	3,180	.1	17,600	(²)
15 to 29 days.....	13	.3	5,340	.2	77,500	.2
30 to 59 days.....	12	.3	1,980	.1	54,900	.1
60 to 89 days.....	2	(²)	200	(²)	9,310	(²)
90 days and over.....	2	(²)	50	(²)	6,490	(²)
Wage adjustments.....	248	5.4	116,000	4.0	1,550,000	4.0
1 day.....	46	1.0	16,200	.6	16,200	(²)
2 to 3 days.....	55	1.2	31,900	1.1	62,200	.2
4 to 6 days.....	51	1.1	18,500	.6	58,700	.2
7 to 14 days.....	47	1.0	22,800	.8	135,000	.4
15 to 29 days.....	25	.5	3,390	.1	46,100	.1
30 to 59 days.....	14	.3	5,480	.2	181,000	.5
60 to 89 days.....	6	.1	15,700	.6	848,000	2.2
90 days and over.....	4	.1	1,630	.1	201,000	.5
Hours of work.....	7	.2	1,560	.1	4,840	(²)
1 day.....	1	(²)	-	(²)	-	(²)
2 to 3 days.....	1	(²)	1,170	(²)	2,200	(²)
4 to 6 days.....	2	(²)	80	(²)	260	(²)
7 to 14 days.....	4	.1	310	(²)	2,370	(²)
15 to 29 days.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 59 days.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
60 to 89 days.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
90 days and over.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other contractual matters.....	46	1.0	42,400	1.5	377,000	1.0
1 day.....	13	.3	23,400	.8	23,400	.1
2 to 3 days.....	5	.1	5,400	.2	10,900	(²)
4 to 6 days.....	11	.2	5,410	.2	14,500	(²)
7 to 14 days.....	7	.2	4,410	.1	33,000	.1
15 to 29 days.....	2	(²)	30	(²)	420	(²)
30 to 59 days.....	5	.1	190	(²)	5,370	(²)
60 to 89 days.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
90 days and over.....	3	.1	3,990	.1	289,000	.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. Work Stoppages Ending in 1967 by Duration and Major Issues¹—Continued

Duration and major issues	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Union organization and security -----	592	12.9	89,700	3.1	2,490,000	6.5
1 day -----	37	.8	8,050	.3	8,050	(²)
2 to 3 days -----	57	1.2	6,900	.2	15,100	(²)
4 to 6 days -----	58	1.3	5,850	.2	23,200	.1
7 to 14 days -----	116	2.5	13,200	.5	87,600	.2
15 to 29 days -----	110	2.4	18,900	.7	235,000	.6
30 to 59 days -----	72	1.6	6,430	.2	201,000	.5
60 to 89 days -----	61	1.3	9,670	.3	434,000	1.1
90 days and over -----	81	1.8	20,800	.7	1,490,000	3.9
Job security -----	227	5.0	104,000	3.6	1,090,000	2.8
1 day -----	62	1.4	18,700	.7	18,700	(²)
2 to 3 days -----	54	1.2	31,100	1.1	73,600	.2
4 to 6 days -----	31	.7	11,600	.4	38,900	.1
7 to 14 days -----	34	.7	12,400	.4	72,800	.2
15 to 29 days -----	16	.3	15,900	.6	284,000	.7
30 to 59 days -----	14	.3	11,000	.4	362,000	.9
60 to 89 days -----	9	.2	1,760	.1	97,200	.3
90 days and over -----	7	.2	1,730	.1	143,000	.4
Plant administration -----	702	15.3	489,000	17.1	1,670,000	4.3
1 day -----	205	4.5	125,000	4.4	125,000	.3
2 to 3 days -----	171	3.7	107,000	3.8	212,000	.6
4 to 6 days -----	144	3.1	92,400	3.2	281,000	.7
7 to 14 days -----	107	2.3	128,000	4.5	426,000	1.1
15 to 29 days -----	38	.8	27,100	1.0	254,000	.7
30 to 59 days -----	21	.5	7,450	.3	195,000	.5
60 to 89 days -----	4	.1	340	(²)	19,300	.1
90 days and over -----	12	.3	1,780	.1	159,000	.4
Other working conditions -----	104	2.3	50,700	1.8	285,000	.7
1 day -----	28	.6	14,300	.5	14,300	(²)
2 to 3 days -----	28	.6	18,800	.7	34,600	.1
4 to 6 days -----	15	.3	7,560	.3	19,400	.1
7 to 14 days -----	17	.4	3,610	.1	23,200	.1
15 to 29 days -----	5	.1	1,020	(²)	13,100	(²)
30 to 59 days -----	5	.1	4,550	.2	115,000	.3
60 to 89 days -----	2	(²)	110	(²)	5,870	(²)
90 days and over -----	4	.1	770	(²)	60,200	.2
Interunion or intraunion matters -----	476	10.4	102,000	3.6	881,000	2.3
1 day -----	76	1.7	12,900	.5	12,900	(²)
2 to 3 days -----	111	2.4	25,700	.9	55,000	.1
4 to 6 days -----	95	2.1	18,400	.6	57,800	.2
7 to 14 days -----	126	2.7	21,300	.7	126,000	.3
15 to 29 days -----	49	1.1	2,660	.1	36,600	.1
30 to 59 days -----	14	.3	20,700	.7	578,000	1.5
60 to 89 days -----	2	(²)	50	(²)	2,260	(²)
90 days and over -----	3	.1	110	(²)	11,800	(²)
Not reported -----	22	.5	3,460	.1	13,500	(²)
1 day -----	8	.2	810	(²)	810	(²)
2 to 3 days -----	7	.2	820	(²)	1,490	(²)
4 to 6 days -----	1	(²)	1,450	.1	5,800	(²)
7 to 14 days -----	2	(²)	70	(²)	540	(²)
15 to 29 days -----	1	(²)	270	(²)	2,970	(²)
30 to 59 days -----	2	(²)	30	(²)	1,240	(²)
60 to 89 days -----	1	(²)	10	(²)	690	(²)
90 days and over -----	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ The totals in this table differ from those in preceding tables as these (like the average duration figures shown in table 1) relate to stoppages ending during the year, and thus include idleness occurring in prior years.

² Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 15. Work Stoppages Ending in 1967 by Duration and Contract Status

Duration and contract status	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All stoppages	4,583	100.0	2,860,000	100.0	38,400,000	100.0
Negotiation of first agreement or union recognition	743	16.2	83,600	2.9	1,860,000	4.8
1 day	32	.7	5,480	.2	5,480	(¹)
2 to 3 days	63	1.4	6,340	.2	13,000	(¹)
4 to 6 days	76	1.7	12,100	.4	38,400	.1
7 to 14 days	162	3.5	19,400	.7	124,000	.3
15 to 29 days	128	2.8	17,100	.6	218,000	.6
30 to 59 days	109	2.4	7,930	.3	239,000	.6
60 to 89 days	71	1.5	6,900	.2	340,000	.9
90 days and over	102	2.2	8,330	.3	880,000	2.3
Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening)	2,135	46.6	2,090,000	73.1	33,400,000	86.9
1 day	116	2.5	104,000	3.6	104,000	.3
2 to 3 days	169	3.7	552,000	19.3	837,000	2.2
4 to 6 days	227	5.0	61,000	2.1	225,000	.6
7 to 14 days	478	10.4	307,000	10.8	1,910,000	5.0
15 to 29 days	464	10.0	216,000	7.6	3,100,000	8.1
30 to 59 days	420	9.2	487,000	17.1	8,600,000	22.4
60 to 89 days	141	3.1	251,000	8.8	10,500,000	27.3
90 days and over	120	2.6	109,000	3.8	8,110,000	21.1
During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved)	1,561	34.1	661,000	23.1	3,060,000	8.0
1 day	398	8.7	139,000	4.9	139,000	.4
2 to 3 days	391	8.5	182,000	6.4	378,000	1.0
4 to 6 days	313	6.8	144,000	5.0	440,000	1.1
7 to 14 days	292	6.4	128,000	4.5	636,000	1.7
15 to 29 days	111	2.4	33,800	1.2	344,000	.9
30 to 59 days	39	.9	26,500	.9	763,000	2.0
60 to 89 days	9	.2	3,930	.1	161,000	.4
90 days and over	8	.2	2,800	.1	199,000	.5
No contract or other contract status	125	2.7	21,400	.7	119,000	.3
1 day	29	.6	3,660	.1	3,660	(¹)
2 to 3 days	31	.7	4,640	.2	10,700	(¹)
4 to 6 days	33	.7	5,850	.2	20,200	.1
7 to 14 days	17	.4	5,640	.2	36,900	.1
15 to 29 days	10	.2	990	(¹)	12,700	(¹)
30 to 59 days	2	(¹)	50	(¹)	1,680	(¹)
60 to 89 days	1	(¹)	370	(¹)	17,800	(¹)
90 days and over	2	(¹)	190	(¹)	15,500	(¹)
No information on contract status	19	.4	2,490	(¹)	9,180	(¹)
1 day	4	.1	1,130	(¹)	1,130	(¹)
2 to 3 days	5	.1	270	(¹)	590	(¹)
4 to 6 days	2	(¹)	350	(¹)	1,740	(¹)
7 to 14 days	4	.1	670	(¹)	3,670	(¹)
15 to 29 days	2	(¹)	60	(¹)	890	(¹)
30 to 59 days	-	-	-	-	-	-
60 to 89 days	2	(¹)	20	(¹)	1,160	(¹)
90 days and over	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Less than 0.05 percent.

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

Table 16. Mediation in Work Stoppages Ending in 1967 by Contract Status

Mediation agency and contract status	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All stoppages -----	4,583	100.0	2,860,000	100.0	38,400,000	100.0
Government mediation ¹ -----	2,117	46.2	1,810,000	63.3	27,300,000	71.0
Federal -----	1,472	32.1	1,170,000	40.9	18,600,000	48.5
State -----	286	6.2	137,000	4.8	1,590,000	4.1
Federal and State mediation combined -----	308	6.7	257,000	9.0	5,130,000	13.3
Other -----	51	1.1	246,000	8.6	1,950,000	5.1
Private mediation -----	52	1.1	19,800	.7	162,000	.4
No mediation reported -----	2,413	52.7	1,030,000	36.0	11,000,000	28.5
No information -----	1	(²)	410	(²)	810	(²)
Negotiation of first agreement -----	743	16.2	83,600	2.9	1,860,000	4.8
Government mediation -----	331	7.2	40,000	1.4	1,210,000	3.2
Federal -----	224	4.9	28,300	1.0	886,000	2.3
State -----	55	1.2	5,470	.2	101,000	.3
Federal and State mediation combined -----	42	.9	5,290	.2	222,000	.6
Other -----	10	.2	910	(²)	3,890	(²)
Private mediation -----	14	.3	3,360	.1	13,000	(²)
No mediation reported -----	398	8.7	40,300	1.4	634,000	1.7
No information -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening) -----	2,135	46.6	2,090,000	73.1	33,400,000	86.9
Government mediation -----	1,622	35.4	1,630,000	57.1	25,200,000	65.5
Federal -----	1,168	25.5	1,090,000	38.1	17,300,000	45.1
State -----	183	4.0	103,000	3.6	1,260,000	3.3
Federal and State mediation combined -----	249	5.4	203,000	7.1	4,710,000	12.3
Other -----	22	.5	235,000	8.2	1,890,000	4.9
Private mediation -----	16	.3	9,460	.3	128,000	.3
No mediation reported -----	497	10.8	448,000	15.7	8,070,000	21.0
No information -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved) -----	1,561	34.1	661,000	23.1	3,060,000	8.0
Government mediation -----	142	3.1	129,000	4.5	845,000	2.2
Federal -----	77	1.7	48,700	1.7	407,000	1.1
State -----	38	.8	26,200	.9	224,000	.6
Federal and State mediation combined -----	17	.4	48,900	1.7	192,000	.5
Other -----	10	.2	5,330	.2	22,100	.1
Private mediation -----	16	.3	5,550	.2	11,800	(²)
No mediation reported -----	1,402	30.6	526,000	18.4	2,200,000	5.7
No information -----	1	(²)	410	(²)	810	(²)
No contract or other contract status -----	125	2.7	21,400	.7	119,000	.3
Government mediation -----	18	.4	6,610	.2	47,400	.1
Federal -----	1	(²)	20	(²)	40	(²)
State -----	9	.2	2,730	.1	8,450	(²)
Federal and State mediation combined -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other -----	8	.2	3,860	.1	38,900	.1
Private mediation -----	6	.1	1,460	.1	9,010	(²)
No mediation reported -----	101	2.2	13,300	.5	62,600	.2
No information -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
No information on contract status -----	19	.4	2,490	.1	9,180	(²)
Government mediation -----	4	.1	930	(²)	5,420	(²)
Federal -----	2	(²)	350	(²)	2,170	(²)
State -----	1	(²)	330	(²)	1,950	(²)
Federal and State mediation combined -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other -----	1	(²)	260	(²)	1,300	(²)
Private mediation -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
No mediation reported -----	15	.3	1,560	.1	3,760	(²)
No information -----	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Includes stoppages involving workers in which private mediation also was employed.

² Less than 0.05 percent.

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

Table 17. Settlement of Stoppages Ending in 1967 by Contract Status

Contract status and settlement	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All stoppages-----	4,583	100.0	2,860,000	100.0	38,400,000	100.0
Settlement reached ¹ -----	4,184	91.3	2,260,000	79.3	36,100,000	93.8
No formal settlement—work resumed (with old or new workers)-----	366	8.0	583,000	20.4	2,220,000	5.8
Employer out of business-----	28	.6	1,650	.1	135,000	.4
No information-----	5	.1	6,860	.2	25,200	.1
Negotiation of first agreement or union recognition-----	743	16.2	83,600	2.9	1,860,000	4.8
Settlement reached-----	569	12.4	60,800	2.1	1,280,000	3.3
No formal settlement-----	164	3.6	22,400	.8	557,000	1.4
Employer out of business-----	10	.2	450	(²)	20,600	.1
No information-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening)-----	2,135	46.6	2,090,000	73.1	33,400,000	86.9
Settlement reached-----	2,052	44.8	1,590,000	55.9	32,000,000	83.2
No formal settlement-----	68	1.5	492,000	17.2	1,290,000	3.3
Employer out of business-----	13	.3	1,080	(²)	112,000	.3
No information-----	2	(²)	110	(²)	4,270	(²)
During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved)-----	1,561	34.1	661,000	23.1	3,060,000	8.0
Settlement reached-----	1,443	31.5	589,000	20.6	2,690,000	7.0
No formal settlement-----	111	2.4	64,300	2.3	343,000	.9
Employer out of business-----	4	.1	80	(²)	1,620	(²)
No information-----	3	.1	6,750	.2	20,900	.1
No contract or other contract status-----	125	2.7	21,400	.7	119,000	.3
Settlement reached-----	104	2.3	16,600	.6	86,100	.2
No formal settlement-----	20	.4	4,740	.2	32,400	.1
Employer out of business-----	1	(²)	50	(²)	540	(²)
No information-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
No information on contract status-----	19	.4	2,490	.1	9,180	(²)
Settlement reached-----	16	.3	2,420	.1	7,880	(²)
No formal settlement-----	3	.1	70	(²)	1,300	(²)
Employer out of business-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
No information-----	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ The parties either reached a formal settlement or agreed on a procedure for resolving their differences.

² Less than 0.05 percent.

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

Table 18. Procedure for Handling Unsettled Issues in Work Stoppages Ending in 1967 by Contract Status

Procedure for handling unsettled issues and contract status	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All stoppages covered ¹ -----	542	100.0	204,000	100.0	1,510,000	100.0
Arbitration -----	110	20.3	90,500	44.4	383,000	25.4
Direct negotiations -----	105	19.4	71,500	35.1	837,000	55.4
Referral to a government agency -----	42	7.7	4,340	2.1	53,900	3.6
Other means -----	285	52.6	37,400	18.4	237,000	15.7
Negotiation of first agreement or union recognition -----	64	11.8	6,330	3.1	140,000	9.3
Arbitration -----	11	2.0	690	.3	9,060	.6
Direct negotiations -----	24	4.4	3,880	1.9	105,000	7.0
Referral to a government agency -----	27	5.0	1,680	.8	25,600	1.7
Other means -----	2	.4	80	(²)	150	(²)
Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening) -----	61	11.3	47,400	23.2	714,000	47.3
Arbitration -----	23	4.2	11,100	5.5	69,200	4.6
Direct negotiations -----	27	5.0	27,700	13.6	601,000	39.8
Referral to a government agency -----	8	1.5	1,350	.7	21,800	1.4
Other means -----	3	.6	7,220	3.5	23,000	1.5
During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved) -----	400	73.8	147,000	72.2	644,000	42.7
Arbitration -----	76	14.0	78,700	38.6	305,000	20.2
Direct negotiations -----	41	7.6	37,200	18.3	120,000	8.0
Referral to a government agency -----	6	1.1	1,270	.6	6,230	.4
Other means -----	277	51.1	30,000	14.7	213,000	14.1
No contract or other contract status -----	12	2.2	2,220	1.1	7,400	.5
Arbitration -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Direct negotiations -----	10	1.8	2,140	1.1	7,010	.5
Referral to a government agency -----	1	.2	40	(²)	210	(²)
Other means -----	1	.2	40	(²)	190	(²)
No information on contract status -----	5	.9	640	.3	4,100	.3
Arbitration -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Direct negotiations -----	5	.9	640	.3	4,100	.3
Referral to a government agency -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other means -----	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Excludes stoppages on which there was no information on issues unsettled or no agreement on procedure for handling.

² Less than 0.05 percent.

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

Appendix A. Tables

Table A-1. Work Stoppages by Industry, 1967

Industry	Stoppages beginning in 1967		Man-days idle, 1967 (all stoppages)	Industry	Stoppages beginning in 1967		Man-days idle, 1967 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved			Number	Workers involved	
All industries	14,595	2,870,000	42,100,000	Manufacturing—Continued			
Manufacturing	12,328	1,350,000	27,800,000	Furniture and fixtures	76	16,000	361,000
Ordnance and accessories	15	18,800	224,000	Household furniture	54	11,600	272,000
Guns, howitzers, mortars, and related equipment	1	1,090	4,360	Office furniture	4	870	10,900
Ammunition, except for small arms	9	8,330	53,600	Public building and related furniture	4	1,350	37,600
Tanks and tank components	-	-	-	Partitions, shelving, lockers, and office and store fixtures	10	1,570	25,500
Sighting and fire control equipment	-	-	-	Miscellaneous furniture and fixtures	4	590	15,200
Small arms	2	2,200	30,100	Paper and allied products	109	37,200	776,000
Small arms ammunition	1	5,500	132,000	Pulp mills	1	270	270
Ordnance and accessories, not elsewhere classified	2	1,720	3,640	Pulp mills, except building paper mills	21	12,900	163,000
Food and kindred products	228	63,700	770,000	Paperboard mills	17	3,600	37,100
Meat products	48	13,200	174,000	Converted paper and paperboard products, except containers and boxes	26	9,880	301,000
Dairy products	20	6,930	33,700	Paperboard containers and boxes	40	9,940	250,000
Canned and preserved fruits, vegetables, and sea foods	15	4,110	41,500	Building paper and building board mills	4	550	25,100
Grain mill products	24	5,060	127,000	Printing, publishing, and allied industries	58	18,100	286,000
Bakery products	27	7,310	102,000	Newspapers: Publishing, publishing and printing	23	9,640	235,000
Sugar	3	1,790	41,200	Periodicals: Publishing, publishing and printing	3	2,820	5,290
Confectionery and related products	6	2,000	9,310	Books	6	2,350	12,000
Beverages	62	16,800	153,000	Miscellaneous publishing	-	-	-
Miscellaneous food preparations and kindred products	23	6,430	88,100	Commercial printing	15	2,470	14,900
Tobacco manufactures	5	6,620	84,600	Manifold business forms	3	330	12,100
Cigarettes	1	3,200	9,600	Greeting card publishing	-	-	-
Cigars	4	3,420	75,000	Blankbooks, loose leaf binders, and bookbinding work	5	420	5,030
Textile mill products	54	15,900	328,000	Service industries for the printing trade	3	40	2,500
Broadwoven fabric mills, cotton	3	1,090	5,110	Chemicals and allied products	127	36,700	1,100,000
Broadwoven fabric mills, man-made fiber and silk	1	140	140	Industrial inorganic and organic chemicals	52	17,000	434,000
Broadwoven fabric mills, wool: Including dyeing and finishing	5	2,570	29,300	Plastics materials and synthetic resins, synthetic rubber, other man-made fibers, except glass	28	11,000	414,000
Narrow fabrics and other small-ware mills: Cotton, wool, silk, and man-made fiber	1	380	1,920	Drugs	15	3,710	169,000
Knitting mills	13	1,630	83,900	Soap, detergents, and cleaning preparations, perfumes, cosmetics, and other toilet preparations	8	1,410	12,800
Dyeing and finishing textiles, except wool fabrics and knit goods	5	3,600	51,000	Paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and allied products	8	480	12,800
Floor covering mills	3	510	13,000	Agricultural chemicals	4	200	6,680
Yarn and thread mills	2	390	29,600	Miscellaneous chemical products	12	3,030	50,900
Miscellaneous textile goods	21	5,610	114,000	Petroleum refining and related industries	23	9,570	116,000
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	96	21,200	238,000	Petroleum refining	15	8,490	103,000
Men's, youths', and boys' suits, coats, and overcoats	5	610	12,300	Paving and roofing materials	7	1,070	12,800
Men's, youths', and boys' furnishings, work clothing, and allied garments	13	2,510	85,300	Miscellaneous products of petroleum and coal	1	10	300
Women's, misses', and juniors' outerwear	48	13,200	72,900	Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	98	101,000	3,730,000
Women's, misses', children's, and infants' under garments	3	210	1,450	Tires and inner tubes	15	58,200	2,340,000
Hats, caps, and millinery	1	10	580	Rubber footwear	2	8,030	535,000
Girls', children's, and infants' outerwear	8	2,940	8,470	Reclaimed rubber	-	-	-
Fur goods	1	50	90	Fabricated rubber products, not elsewhere classified	35	24,900	672,000
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories	7	1,110	37,800	Miscellaneous plastics products	46	10,100	175,000
Miscellaneous fabricated textile products	10	610	19,400	Leather and leather products	30	11,700	109,000
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	60	11,700	273,000	Leather tanning and finishing	4	770	14,900
Logging camps and logging contractors	4	1,170	9,170	Industrial leather belting and packing	-	-	-
Sawmills and planing mills	19	3,880	29,600	Boot and shoe cut stock and findings	-	-	-
Millwork, veneer, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	25	3,460	86,300	Footwear, except rubber	17	9,540	65,800
Wooden containers	2	100	3,450	Leather gloves and mittens	1	80	2,740
Miscellaneous wood products	10	3,100	145,000	Luggage	2	180	2,430
				Handbags and other personal leather goods	4	1,040	19,500
				Leather goods, not elsewhere classified	2	60	3,250

See footnote at end of table.

Table A-1. Work Stoppages by Industry, 1967—Continued

Industry	Stoppages beginning in 1967		Man-days idle, 1967 (all stoppages)	Industry	Stoppages beginning in 1967		Man-days idle, 1967 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved			Number	Workers involved	
Manufacturing—Continued				Manufacturing—Continued			
Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products	160	29,900	621,000	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies—Continued			
Flat glass	3	3,570	149,000	Communication equipment	13	29,300	380,000
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	14	6,870	24,900	Electronic components and accessories	26	46,900	779,000
Glass products, made of purchased glass	6	1,090	35,000	Miscellaneous electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	18	10,400	237,000
Cement, hydraulic	9	2,160	67,400	Transportation equipment	168	347,000	5,530,000
Structural clay products	19	1,660	57,300	Motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment	111	286,000	4,810,000
Pottery and related products	8	1,170	61,400	Aircraft and parts	22	28,800	161,000
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	66	5,760	109,000	Ship and boat building and repairing	18	23,300	476,000
Cut stone and stone products	2	160	7,310	Railroad equipment	9	8,050	40,100
Abrasive, asbestos, and miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products	33	7,460	109,000	Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts	2	370	7,370
Primary metal industries	222	118,000	4,070,000	Miscellaneous transportation equipment	6	860	28,700
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling and finishing mills	62	40,600	498,000	Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	24	2,700	51,200
Iron and steel foundries	52	26,600	665,000	Engineering, laboratory, and scientific and research instruments and associated equipment	3	90	670
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	12	18,000	1,420,000	Instruments for measuring, controlling and indicating physical characteristics	6	940	18,600
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	11	2,640	201,000	Optical instruments and lenses	3	190	520
Rolling, drawing, and extruding of nonferrous metals	32	18,000	850,000	Surgical, medical, and dental instruments and supplies	6	1,080	13,700
Nonferrous foundries	26	7,650	328,000	Ophthalmic goods	1	10	650
Miscellaneous primary metal products	27	4,500	110,000	Photographic equipment and supplies	4	310	13,100
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment	278	107,000	2,270,000	Watches, clocks, clockwork operated devices, and parts	1	90	4,100
Metal cans	6	1,220	19,800	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	56	8,290	240,000
Cutlery, hand tools and general hardware	19	7,330	157,000	Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	3	960	19,100
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbing fixtures	20	4,590	79,600	Musical instruments	6	920	26,000
Fabricated structural metal products	116	35,300	740,000	Toys, amusement, sporting and athletic goods	9	2,270	101,000
Screw machine products, and bolts, nuts, screws, rivets	8	1,600	32,400	Pens, pencils, and other office and artists' materials	3	190	2,130
Metal stampings	29	42,000	956,000	Costume jewelry, costume novelties, buttons, and miscellaneous notions, except precious metal	2	80	1,400
Coating, engraving, and allied services	11	320	14,000	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	33	3,870	90,000
Miscellaneous fabricated wire products	15	3,350	67,000	Nonmanufacturing	1,267	1,530,000	14,300,000
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	54	10,800	203,000	Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	18	7,730	70,400
Machinery, except electrical	264	177,000	4,010,000	Mining	256	102,000	3,030,000
Engines and turbines	10	4,530	106,000	Metal	14	35,600	2,790,000
Farm machinery and equipment	23	42,100	679,000	Anthracite	3	800	1,400
Construction, mining, and materials handling machinery and equipment	52	57,100	1,230,000	Bituminous coal and lignite	207	62,900	158,000
Metalworking machinery and equipment	43	17,300	560,000	Crude petroleum and natural gas	5	550	10,100
Special industry machinery, except metalworking machinery	33	6,520	162,000	Mining and quarrying of nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	27	2,520	75,000
General industrial machinery and equipment	40	17,300	627,000	Contract construction	867	305,000	5,160,000
Office, computing, and accounting machines	13	15,700	274,000	Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	345	866,000	3,450,000
Service industry machines	24	7,110	94,000	Railroad transportation	28	481,000	687,000
Miscellaneous machinery, except electrical	26	9,230	287,000	Local and suburban transit and interurban highway passenger transportation	60	18,500	202,000
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	209	191,000	2,630,000	Motor freight transportation and warehousing	132	234,000	1,580,000
Electric transmission and distribution equipment	59	25,700	452,000	Water transportation	38	27,600	165,000
Electrical industrial apparatus	28	15,700	192,000	Transportation by air	17	7,380	45,300
Household appliances	28	37,500	310,000	Pipe line transportation	-	-	-
Electric lighting and wiring equipment	32	16,500	232,000	Transportation services	4	610	10,300
Radio and television receiving sets, except communication types	5	8,770	47,100	Communication	32	78,800	426,000
				Electric, gas, and sanitary services	34	19,000	334,000

See footnote at end of table.

Table A-1. Work Stoppages by Industry, 1967—Continued

Industry	Stoppages beginning in 1967		Man-days idle, 1967 (all stoppages)	Industry	Stoppages beginning in 1967		Man-days idle, 1967 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved			Number	Workers involved	
Nonmanufacturing—Continued				Nonmanufacturing—Continued			
Wholesale trade -----	237	34,100	335,000	Holding and other investment companies -----	-	-	-
Retail trade, building materials, hardware, and farm equipment dealers -----	23	3,150	47,300	Hotels, rooming houses, camps, and other lodging places -----	18	4,310	96,300
Retail trade, general merchandise stores -----	21	3,790	87,200	Personal services -----	23	2,950	14,300
Retail trade, food stores -----	42	33,900	405,000	Miscellaneous business services -----	37	2,470	26,100
Retail trade, automotive dealers and gasoline service stations -----	48	6,030	58,400	Automobile repair, automobile services, and garages -----	9	340	3,770
Retail trade, apparel and accessory stores -----	-	-	-	Miscellaneous repair services -----	5	640	15,700
Retail trade, furniture, home furnishings, and equipment stores -----	11	1,120	6,010	Motion pictures -----	3	50	1,740
Retail trade, eating and drinking places -----	39	4,310	38,200	Amusement and recreation services, except motion pictures -----	12	810	22,600
Retail trade, miscellaneous retail stores -----	13	860	16,500	Medical and other health services -----	27	1,550	71,400
Banking -----	19	10,700	91,800	Legal services -----	-	-	-
Credit agencies other than banks -----	4	40	1,110	Educational services -----	14	1,940	13,300
Security and commodity brokers, dealers, exchanges, and services -----	1	450	1,350	Museums, art galleries, botanical and zoological gardens -----	-	-	-
Insurance carriers -----	2	460	6,770	Nonprofit membership organizations -----	4	80	400
Insurance agents, brokers, and service -----	-	-	-	Private households -----	-	-	-
Real estate -----	12	9,740	82,600	Miscellaneous services -----	2	80	280
Combinations of real estate, insurance, loans, law offices -----	-	-	-	Government -----	181	132,000	1,250,000
				State -----	13	4,740	16,500
				Local -----	168	127,000	1,230,000

¹ Stoppages extending into 2 industries or industry groups or more have been counted in each industry or group affected; workers involved and man-days idle were allocated to the respective industries.

Table A-2. Work Stoppages by Industry Group and Major Issues, 1967

Industry group	Total			General wage changes			Supplementary benefits		
	Stoppages beginning in 1967		Man-days idle, 1967 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1967		Man-days idle, 1967 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1967		Man-days idle, 1967 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
All industries	14,595	2,870,000	42,100,000	2,145	1,850,000	30,300,000	62	15,800	238,000
Manufacturing	12,360	1,350,000	27,800,000	1,242	721,000	21,300,000	36	13,300	200,000
Ordnance and accessories	15	18,800	224,000	8	12,600	202,000	-	-	-
Food and kindred products	228	63,700	770,000	132	33,300	471,000	8	1,830	25,800
Tobacco manufactures	5	6,620	84,600	4	3,420	75,000	-	-	-
Textile mill products	54	15,900	328,000	23	5,460	179,000	2	2,920	43,000
Apparel, etc. ²	96	21,200	238,000	25	13,100	67,000	1	40	280
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	60	11,700	273,000	34	4,960	83,800	1	190	2,130
Furniture and fixtures	76	16,000	361,000	51	13,200	245,000	1	230	1,580
Paper and allied products	109	37,200	776,000	67	25,000	519,000	3	600	14,900
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	58	18,100	286,000	22	10,200	214,000	1	100	2,880
Chemicals and allied products	127	36,700	1,110,000	89	23,500	905,000	3	200	3,510
Petroleum refining and related industries	23	9,570	116,000	10	6,070	52,600	1	120	5,310
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	98	101,000	3,730,000	50	82,500	3,560,000	2	1,550	7,740
Leather and leather products	30	11,700	109,000	10	3,680	45,300	1	270	1,360
Stone, clay, and glass products	160	29,900	621,000	96	15,300	503,000	1	110	1,590
Primary metal industries	222	118,000	4,070,000	99	42,000	1,760,000	2	60	570
Fabricated metal products ³	278	107,000	2,270,000	182	69,700	2,070,000	4	1,510	22,300
Machinery, except electrical	264	177,000	4,010,000	147	117,000	3,290,000	3	3,390	64,400
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	209	191,000	2,630,000	78	94,100	1,930,000	1	158	1,740
Transportation equipment	168	347,000	5,530,000	65	139,000	4,880,000	-	-	-
Instruments, etc. ⁴	24	2,700	51,200	16	1,790	27,000	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	56	8,290	240,000	34	4,990	169,000	1	30	860
Nonmanufacturing	12,274	1,530,000	14,300,000	903	1,130,000	9,040,000	26	2,480	37,900
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	18	7,730	70,400	8	2,850	43,800	-	-	-
Mining	256	102,000	3,030,000	23	5,390	263,000	4	490	6,600
Contract construction	867	305,000	5,160,000	248	202,000	4,130,000	9	1,180	12,600
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	345	866,000	3,450,000	143	727,000	2,770,000	1	50	12,200
Wholesale and retail trade	434	87,200	994,000	270	58,900	637,000	6	430	3,930
Finance, insurance, and real estate	19	10,700	91,800	14	10,600	89,400	-	-	-
Services	154	15,200	266,000	75	8,650	63,700	4	110	450
Government	181	132,000	1,250,000	122	117,000	1,040,000	2	230	2,180

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2. Work Stoppages by Industry Group and Major Issues, 1967—Continued

Industry group	Wage adjustments			Hours of work			Other contractual matters		
	Stoppages beginning in 1967		Man-days idle, 1967 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1967		Man-days idle, 1967 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1967		Man-days idle, 1967 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
All industries	248	99,000	830,000	7	1,560	4,840	47	40,600	321,000
Manufacturing	178	69,200	704,000	4	1,370	3,680	33	39,700	316,000
Ordnance and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and kindred products	10	3,040	22,700	1	30	120	6	2,970	14,700
Tobacco manufactures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products	3	670	1,440	1	50	420	-	-	-
Apparel, etc. ²	22	1,980	6,370	-	-	-	2	60	810
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	1	300	590	-	-	-	1	2,100	125,000
Furniture and fixtures	7	550	5,490	-	-	-	2	40	6,380
Paper and allied products	3	930	29,100	-	-	-	1	40	80
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	3	140	490	1	1,170	2,200	1	800	2,400
Chemicals and allied products	1	30	960	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petroleum refining and related industries	3	700	5,030	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	5	3,670	34,200	-	-	-	1	40	40
Leather and leather products	11	6,470	25,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass products	15	3,260	190,000	-	-	-	2	140	1,440
Primary metal industries	22	8,920	50,700	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fabricated metal products ³	11	2,180	20,900	1	120	940	1	60	180
Machinery, except electrical	19	11,600	19,000	-	-	-	1	10	60
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	33	14,400	265,000	-	-	-	3	10,400	116,000
Transportation equipment	8	9,530	19,800	-	-	-	12	23,000	49,800
Instruments, etc. ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1	800	7,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	70	29,900	126,000	3	190	1,150	14	930	4,750
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	1	200	1,400	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	7	3,340	12,800	-	-	-	1	10	30
Contract construction	32	4,580	22,900	1	100	820	3	90	680
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	15	20,100	82,500	1	50	140	3	90	180
Wholesale and retail trade	8	590	2,450	1	40	200	7	740	3,870
Finance, insurance, and real estate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	3	570	2,720	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government	4	490	1,450	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2. Work Stoppages by Industry Group and Major Issues, 1967—Continued

Industry group	Union organization and security			Job security			Plant administration		
	Stoppages beginning in 1967		Man-days idle, 1967 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1967		Man-days idle, 1967 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1967		Man-days idle, 1967 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
All industries -----	592	114,000	6,450,000	232	105,000	1,150,000	704	488,000	1,660,000
Manufacturing -----	¹ 234	48,000	3,160,000	116	50,700	643,000	403	349,000	1,280,000
Ordnance and accessories -----	-	-	-	2	2,280	5,090	5	3,920	16,400
Food and kindred products -----	20	1,310	90,700	7	1,810	9,980	35	15,400	71,300
Tobacco manufactures -----	-	-	-	1	3,200	9,600	-	-	-
Textile mill products -----	10	2,020	58,800	1	60	390	10	4,030	43,500
Apparel, etc. ² -----	18	1,530	134,000	5	1,160	20,000	13	2,210	6,250
Lumber and wood products, except furniture -----	11	660	36,700	3	940	5,820	6	2,000	13,300
Furniture and fixtures -----	8	800	89,700	3	590	5,980	3	400	5,240
Paper and allied products -----	8	940	17,200	8	2,430	101,000	12	2,900	35,000
Printing, publishing, and allied industries -----	13	830	20,200	6	2,030	8,140	11	2,790	36,100
Chemicals and allied products -----	9	1,170	76,500	3	850	24,100	11	5,670	77,000
Petroleum refining and related industries -----	4	90	2,880	2	870	43,600	3	1,720	6,960
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products -----	9	1,300	45,000	5	1,000	11,400	21	9,560	55,100
Leather and leather products -----	5	500	12,400	2	680	13,800	1	60	10,200
Stone, clay, and glass products -----	12	1,710	40,400	10	1,500	21,600	18	4,690	19,200
Primary metal industries -----	23	19,000	2,020,000	11	5,880	27,000	53	37,400	196,000
Fabricated metal products ³ -----	16	1,560	32,600	12	2,090	24,600	40	23,600	82,500
Machinery, except electrical -----	25	4,990	105,000	14	9,700	244,000	48	27,400	106,000
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies -----	18	6,380	116,000	14	6,400	41,100	44	44,500	135,000
Transportation equipment -----	9	1,210	184,000	5	7,130	26,400	63	161,000	358,000
Instruments, etc. ⁴ -----	5	790	23,900	1	70	70	2	50	240
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries -----	11	1,180	48,200	1	20	20	4	380	1,410
Nonmanufacturing -----	358	65,700	3,290,000	116	54,700	507,000	301	139,000	382,000
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries -----	6	3,200	23,100	-	-	-	3	1,490	2,130
Mining -----	21	24,400	2,590,000	64	23,600	59,300	99	31,800	63,900
Contract construction -----	105	10,900	120,000	18	5,310	74,700	59	13,900	69,700
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services -----	65	12,500	228,000	15	12,500	115,000	79	84,900	211,000
Wholesale and retail trade -----	86	4,660	93,100	13	11,700	209,000	23	2,760	19,200
Finance, insurance, and real estate -----	4	60	2,340	-	-	-	1	50	50
Services -----	42	3,410	135,000	4	860	47,500	18	1,120	10,600
Government -----	29	6,670	99,300	2	730	1,430	19	2,670	5,630

Table A-2. Work Stoppages by Group and Major Issues, 1967—Continued

Industry group	Other working conditions			Interunion or intraunion matters			Not reported		
	Stoppages beginning in 1967		Man-days idle, 1967 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1967		Man-days idle, 1967 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1967		Man-days idle, 1967 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
All industries	105	50,700	281,000	470	102,000	892,000	22	3,460	13,500
Manufacturing	73	35,100	149,000	32	18,300	112,000	9	2,500	7,190
Ordnance and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and kindred products	5	830	4,050	4	3,140	59,000	-	-	-
Tobacco manufactures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products	2	260	660	2	460	1,650	-	-	-
Apparel, etc. ²	8	880	2,970	1	260	770	1	40	40
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	2	80	5,160	1	470	940	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures	1	200	1,790	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paper and allied products	5	2,010	51,200	2	2,300	9,300	-	-	-
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemicals and allied products	1	640	640	9	4,730	11,700	1	10	20
Petroleum refining and related industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	4	1,410	11,200	1	240	240	-	-	-
Leather and leather products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass products	6	3,100	13,400	-	-	1,020	-	-	-
Primary metal industries	8	2,810	13,500	4	1,750	6,630	-	-	-
Fabricated metal products ³	7	740	1,820	2	3,390	10,600	2	1,580	5,930
Machinery, except electrical	5	2,160	7,970	1	290	3,390	1	30	60
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	12	12,700	17,800	3	890	3,460	3	690	840
Transportation equipment	5	6,770	7,320	-	-	-	1	150	300
Instruments, etc. ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2	450	9,300	2	430	3,680	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	32	15,600	132,000	438	84,000	780,000	13	960	6,350
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	13	5,720	11,300	22	7,370	17,700	2	290	3,150
Contract construction	1	540	2,160	387	65,200	717,000	4	290	1,630
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	7	970	5,050	14	7,830	29,600	2	260	510
Wholesale and retail trade	8	4,310	13,900	9	3,000	9,800	3	30	880
Finance, insurance, and real estate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	1	40	70	5	400	5,370	2	90	180
Government	2	4,030	99,900	1	90	360	-	-	-

¹ Stoppages extending into 2 industries or industry groups or more have been counted in each industry or group affected; workers involved and man-days idle were allocated to the respective industries.

² Includes other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.

³ Excludes ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment.

⁴ Includes professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.

⁵ Idleness in 1967 resulting from stoppages that began in 1966.

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

Table A-3. Work Stoppages in States Having 25 Stoppages or More by Industry, 1967¹

Industry group	Alabama			Arkansas			California		
	Stoppages beginning in 1967		Man-days idle, 1967(all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1967		Man-days idle, 1967 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1967		Man-days idle, 1967 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
All industries	84	33,900	625,000	25	9,440	125,000	2300	146,000	2,070,000
Manufacturing	42	19,800	505,000	12	2,660	95,100	138	58,700	1,380,000
Ordnance and accessories	-	-	-	1	350	350	1	590	1,510
Food and kindred products	2	40	2,690	3	140	17,700	16	7,610	142,000
Tobacco manufactures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products	-	-	-	1	130	1,160	4	660	11,400
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	2	610	36,200	-	-	23,800	6	280	4,000
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	2	250	2,430	1	750	20,300	3	200	3,640
Furniture and fixtures	1	180	7,040	-	-	-	5	170	2,880
Paper and allied products	2	310	8,210	-	-	-	8	1,530	24,100
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2,290	21,400
Chemicals and allied products	2	790	61,700	-	-	-	11	490	17,900
Petroleum refining and related industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	220	1,110
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	3	4,690	118,000	-	-	-	7	5,900	265,000
Leather and leather products	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	300
Stone, clay, and glass products	4	290	11,500	-	-	6,400	5	390	8,290
Primary metal industries	7	7,190	128,000	2	1,080	18,200	8	3,570	74,600
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment	9	1,300	32,800	3	190	6,210	14	7,900	126,000
Machinery, except electrical	4	970	31,500	1	30	1,020	13	3,870	84,700
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	1	500	25,200	-	-	-	7	1,810	21,200
Transportation equipment	2	2,590	33,000	-	-	-	17	20,400	558,000
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	90	1,890
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1	130	7,280	-	-	-	6	810	6,450
Nonmanufacturing	42	14,100	120,000	13	6,780	30,000	162	87,000	696,000
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	850	25,700
Mining	8	3,370	6,740	1	70	9,040	3	780	5,550
Contract construction	13	3,460	73,800	8	2,430	10,400	40	7,630	27,800
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	9	6,750	27,700	2	4,100	7,900	45	50,400	201,000
Wholesale and retail trade	5	180	7,550	1	90	1,110	40	25,200	403,000
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1	(²)	(²)	-	-	-	3	100	210
Services	1	20	320	-	-	-	17	860	7,130
Government	5	280	4,040	1	100	1,570	8	1,190	25,700
	Connecticut			Delaware			Florida		
All industries	281	69,400	1,480,000	25	13,300	59,600	108	36,400	313,000
Manufacturing	45	30,000	995,000	14	10,200	36,900	31	8,140	174,000
Ordnance and accessories	1	1,980	29,600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and kindred products	3	30	610	1	300	600	8	3,110	27,600
Tobacco manufactures	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1,200	20,400
Textile mill products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	1	30	1,800	1	190	370	3	90	180
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	70	1,050
Furniture and fixtures	-	-	-	1	60	180	1	40	430
Paper and allied products	1	130	130	1	220	1,980	1	80	1,900
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	2	320	1,320	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemicals and allied products	2	1,110	65,500	1	470	550	-	-	-
Petroleum refining and related industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	3	4,300	265,000	3	1,840	17,900	1	10	40
Leather and leather products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass products	3	1,080	44,600	-	-	-	3	370	3,590
Primary metal industries	7	3,390	185,000	1	20	210	2	340	22,300
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment	8	2,730	97,600	-	-	-	1	70	4,550
Machinery, except electrical	6	8,500	278,000	1	30	1,020	5	560	19,300
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	5	680	15,900	1	90	90	1	1,960	43,200
Transportation equipment	3	5,510	5,580	3	6,980	14,000	2	250	29,200
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	1	90	4,100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1	150	450	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	36	39,400	481,000	11	3,110	22,600	77	28,300	139,000
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2,900	18,000
Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract construction	15	25,500	406,000	6	250	3,570	43	7,250	46,000
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	8	10,100	31,600	3	2,180	18,400	17	12,500	42,700
Wholesale and retail trade	10	3,810	43,500	1	500	500	6	770	6,850
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1	(²)	(²)	-	-	-	1	10	30
Services	1	10	20	-	-	-	2	70	480
Government	1	10	30	1	180	180	6	4,720	25,000

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3. Work Stoppages in States Having 25 Stoppages or More by Industry, 1967¹—Continued

Industry group	Georgia			Hawaii			Illinois		
	Stoppages beginning in 1967		Man-days idle, 1967 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1967		Man-days idle, 1967 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1967		Man-days idle, 1967 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
All industries	63	31,500	280,000	40	11,100	86,900	2,289	239,000	2,980,000
Manufacturing	29	17,500	228,000	9	980	9,650	142	94,600	1,850,000
Ordnance and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1,000	4,000
Food and kindred products	4	160	4,400	4	340	1,160	26	11,200	87,900
Tobacco manufactures	1	600	10,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	840	11,800
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	370	3,510
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	60	1,120
Furniture and fixtures	2	540	6,240	-	-	-	4	1,810	30,800
Paper and allied products	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1,070	1,400
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1	10	170	1	50	2,050	2	50	1,550
Chemicals and allied products	2	680	17,400	1	70	1,750	12	1,600	25,000
Petroleum refining and related industries	-	-	-	1	120	1,150	4	1,230	6,070
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	2	60	990	-	-	-	8	3,290	123,500
Leather and leather products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass products	-	-	460	1	310	310	9	650	4,440
Primary metal industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	6,040	187,000
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment	2	210	1,450	-	-	-	15	5,720	185,000
Machinery, except electrical	3	390	6,630	1	100	3,230	24	46,700	860,000
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	6	490	37,600	-	-	-	4	2,930	157,000
Transportation equipment	6	14,400	143,000	-	-	-	5	8,860	146,000
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	110	270
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1,050	9,750
Nonmanufacturing	34	14,000	51,600	31	10,100	77,200	147	144,000	1,140,000
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	-	-	-	3	1,490	2,130	-	-	-
Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	7,800	33,900
Contract construction	17	2,290	16,300	5	5,840	44,400	53	15,000	149,000
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	10	11,100	27,600	14	1,660	24,400	23	110,000	834,000
Wholesale and retail trade	3	190	4,610	2	440	4,600	22	4,720	46,100
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	-	-	2	80	140
Services	1	10	10	7	710	1,680	11	1,650	15,100
Government	2	460	3,090	-	-	-	18	4,810	57,800
	Indiana			Iowa			Kansas		
All industries	166	141,000	2,100,000	88	63,400	861,000	28	20,400	113,000
Manufacturing	116	102,000	1,810,000	51	40,700	714,000	11	3,980	48,400
Ordnance and accessories	2	1,720	3,640	1	650	6,480	-	-	-
Food and kindred products	11	2,080	19,100	16	2,650	31,900	-	-	-
Tobacco manufactures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products	1	270	2,160	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	110	2,540
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	1	110	1,430	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures	2	710	13,200	1	40	40	2	460	4,480
Paper and allied products	8	1,770	48,500	2	190	8,360	-	-	-
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	4	1,250	4,580	1	1,000	1,630	2	260	1,820
Chemicals and allied products	3	120	33,500	2	70	1,890	-	-	-
Petroleum refining and related industries	2	1,300	7,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	7	8,720	458,000	2	1,870	121,000	1	2,710	18,900
Leather and leather products	1	80	2,740	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass products	5	860	29,100	1	40	2,660	-	-	-
Primary metal industries	18	15,900	253,000	2	190	5,630	-	-	-
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment	14	4,820	86,200	3	2,030	11,000	1	20	1,020
Machinery, except electrical	9	5,610	31,500	18	24,800	435,000	2	140	4,030
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	16	41,900	604,000	1	7,080	85,000	1	210	11,000
Transportation equipment	13	14,900	185,000	2	110	3,820	1	90	3,610
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	1	180	920	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	-	-	425,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	50	38,300	289,000	37	22,700	146,000	17	16,400	64,300
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	3	400	610	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract construction	19	7,000	152,000	21	10,200	115,000	7	2,280	28,800
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	8	27,600	120,000	7	11,500	23,000	6	13,900	32,400
Wholesale and retail trade	11	730	8,830	7	100	4,170	4	230	3,160
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	4	190	3,330	1	30	240	-	-	-
Government	4	2,360	4,420	1	860	4,430	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-4. Work Stoppages by Industry Group and Contract Status, 1967

Industry group	Total			Negotiation of first agreement or union recognition			Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening)		
	Stoppages beginning in 1967		Man-days idle, 1967 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1967		Man-days idle, 1967 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1967		Man-days idle, 1967 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
All industries	14,595	2,870,000	42,100,000	737	82,300	2,020,000	2,195	2,110,000	36,900,000
Manufacturing	12,360	1,350,000	27,800,000	335	36,900	1,360,000	1,338	935,000	24,800,000
Ordnance and accessories	15	18,800	224,000	1	500	3,500	8	14,500	208,000
Food and kindred products	228	63,700	770,000	39	2,200	121,000	138	45,100	573,000
Tobacco manufactures	5	6,620	84,600	-	-	-	4	3,420	75,000
Textile mill products	54	15,900	328,000	10	1,460	65,300	27	10,800	242,000
Apparel, etc. ²	96	21,200	238,000	25	1,990	160,000	29	14,000	64,800
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	60	11,700	273,000	13	740	43,200	36	5,300	87,500
Furniture and fixtures	76	16,000	361,000	12	1,090	102,000	51	13,300	246,000
Paper and allied products	109	37,200	776,000	13	4,080	43,500	74	26,300	704,000
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	58	18,100	286,000	14	640	19,100	29	12,700	257,000
Chemicals and allied products	127	36,700	1,100,000	14	1,210	62,100	92	25,200	996,000
Petroleum refining and related industries	23	9,570	116,000	11	1,360	48,600	8	6,420	60,300
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	98	101,000	3,730,000	18	2,060	57,900	48	84,500	3,600,000
Leather and leather products	30	11,700	109,000	4	350	9,200	14	5,280	68,300
Stone, clay, and glass products	160	29,900	621,000	12	1,250	30,100	106	17,100	542,000
Primary metal industries	222	118,000	4,070,000	25	4,620	161,000	109	59,200	3,640,000
Fabricated metal products ³	278	107,000	2,270,000	36	2,270	75,600	184	82,000	2,100,000
Machinery, except electrical	264	177,000	4,010,000	40	6,020	193,000	151	129,000	3,690,000
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	209	191,000	2,630,000	14	1,400	37,500	88	111,000	2,240,000
Transportation equipment	169	347,000	5,530,000	14	1,680	76,100	94	264,000	5,180,000
Instruments, etc. ⁴	24	2,700	51,200	4	160	2,440	18	2,490	48,600
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	56	8,290	240,000	16	1,870	50,600	30	4,690	180,000
Nonmanufacturing	12,274	1,530,000	14,300,000	402	45,300	656,000	857	1,170,000	12,100,000
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	18	7,730	70,400	6	3,200	23,100	5	2,040	37,800
Mining	256	102,000	3,030,000	25	3,450	71,800	28	26,600	2,790,000
Contract construction	867	305,000	5,160,000	73	4,810	78,200	275	211,000	4,260,000
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	345	866,000	3,450,000	64	10,800	117,000	160	745,000	2,930,000
Wholesale and retail trade	434	87,200	994,000	118	4,190	114,000	266	70,900	839,000
Finance, insurance, and real estate	19	10,700	91,800	4	60	2,680	12	10,600	88,400
Services	154	15,200	266,000	59	4,450	125,000	66	8,910	132,000
Government	181	132,000	1,250,000	53	14,300	125,000	45	99,400	1,050,000

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-4. Work Stoppages by Industry Group and Contract Status, 1967—Continued

Industry group	During term of agreement (negotiation of new agree- ment not involved)			No contract or other contract status			No information on contract status		
	Stoppages beginning in 1967		Man-days idle, 1967 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1967		Man-days idle, 1967 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1967		Man-days idle, 1967 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
All industries	1,558	659,000	3,060,000	125	21,200	119,000	18	2,340	8,880
Manufacturing	664	374,000	1,650,000	19	1,570	8,010	3	390	1,810
Ordnance and accessories	6	3,860	12,100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and kindred products	49	16,400	76,300	2	40	110	-	-	-
Tobacco manufactures	1	3,200	9,600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products	16	3,610	20,800	1	30	80	-	-	-
Apparel, etc. ²	42	5,210	13,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	9	5,570	142,000	2	100	350	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures	13	1,650	12,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paper and allied products	20	6,730	28,600	2	60	70	-	-	-
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	15	4,740	10,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemicals and allied products	20	10,300	41,700	-	-	-	1	10	20
Petroleum refining and related industries	4	1,790	7,470	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	29	14,700	70,700	3	60	100	-	-	-
Leather and leather products	10	5,370	28,700	2	670	2,560	-	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass products	41	11,200	47,100	-	-	-	1	340	1,700
Primary metal industries	86	53,700	271,000	2	370	3,150	-	-	-
Fabricated metal products ³	58	22,400	94,900	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery, except electrical	71	42,000	133,000	2	80	1,100	-	-	-
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	105	78,200	347,000	1	100	300	1	50	90
Transportation equipment	58	81,800	273,000	1	60	170	-	-	-
Instrument, etc. ⁴	2	50	240	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	9	1,720	9,450	1	10	20	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	894	285,000	1,410,000	106	19,700	111,000	15	1,950	7,070
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	4	1,690	3,530	3	810	5,950	-	-	-
Mining	201	72,100	168,000	1	20	180	1	150	150
Contract construction	508	87,700	815,000	5	600	1,280	6	690	1,180
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	112	109,000	374,000	8	1,550	35,500	1	60	780
Wholesale and retail trade	46	12,000	38,500	3	50	850	1	10	690
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2	60	220	-	-	-	1	10	470
Services	13	1,080	7,380	15	750	2,020	1	50	140
Government	8	1,050	2,690	71	15,900	65,500	4	990	3,650

¹ Stoppages affecting more than 1 industry group have been counted in each group affected; workers involved and man-days idle were allocated to the respective groups.

² Includes other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.

³ Excludes ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment.

⁴ Includes professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.

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

Appendix B. Chronology—The Shipbuilding Industry

The Pacific Coast Shipbuilders' Association—vs. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, AFL-CIO³ 1966-67

- November 4,
1966 ----- Despite months of intermittent negotiations, often with the assistance of Federal mediators, electricians stopped working at West Coast shipyards, thus curtailing work on vessels used in transporting war materials to Viet Nam.⁴ Originally, the electricians demanded a 70-cent hourly increase and additional fringe benefits amounting to 22 cents. By November 8, this demand was pared down to 5 percent each year under a 2-year contract, retroactive to July 1, 1965. The association rejected this proposal, contending that it was "out of line" with wages paid other craftsmen.
- November 11 --- Negotiators for the shipyards and union agreed to meet with Federal mediators in Washington, D. C., on November 15, but the union declined to urge its members to return to work pending the talks, as requested by William E. Simkin, Director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.
- November 15 --- FMCS mediators opened talks in Washington. The mediators recessed the talks indefinitely on November 17, stating that the parties were as far apart on terms of a new contract as they were when the dispute began. A union proposal to submit all terms of the contract to arbitration was rejected by the shipbuilders.
- December 1 ---- Negotiations resumed in San Francisco. Representatives of the shipbuilders proposed that the Director of FMCS name a panel of men familiar with the shipbuilding and repair industry to determine the relevant facts on the unresolved economic issues, but the union rejected the proposal.
- December 7 ---- Negotiations were recessed and no progress reported.
- January 5,
1967 ----- Federal mediators met jointly with union and association representatives, but the meeting was adjourned when it was learned that neither side had anything new to offer.
- January 27 ----- Negotiators for the shipbuilders and representatives of the Metal Trades Department of the AFL-CIO met in Washington, D. C., in a new effort to reach a settlement. Gordon M. Freeman, president of the IBEW, participated in the talks. Representatives of the Metal Trades Department proposed (a) that all unions in the shipyards agree to negotiate jointly with the

³ The dispute stemmed from a 1965 decision by the IBEW to cease bargaining through the Metal Trades Council, which previously negotiated a single contract for all crafts employed at the shipyards. Consequently, the IBEW was not a party to a 3-year agreement reached in July 1965 between the association and member unions represented by the Council.

⁴ The sanctioned stoppage was preceded by a 2-day strike October 11-12, called by union members to force their international officers and employer representatives to resume negotiations.

- January 27—
Continued
- shipbuilders; (b) that the shipbuilders agree to open all contracts June 30 and negotiate a new 3-year contract; and (c) that electricians return to work under the old contract terms pending these new negotiations. The shipbuilders accepted this proposal and the union agreed to submit the proposal to its members for a vote. Voting began February 1, and, as union officials had predicted, the proposal was rejected.⁵
- March 2 ----- Stating that the strike, if permitted to continue, would imperil the national safety, President Johnson invoked the emergency provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act and appointed a Board of Inquiry to investigate the dispute. Board members were J. Keith Mann, Assistant Professor of Law at Stamford University, who was chairman; George E. Reedy, former White House press secretary; and Paul D. Hanlon of Portland, Oreg., attorney.
- March 6 ----- After notice to the parties, the Board held hearings in San Francisco on March 6 and 7. Management representatives testified that shipbuilding and repair had continued to a substantial degree during the strike, but had reached a point at which such work could not continue without the services of electricians.
- The parties agreed that the specific issues in dispute were subordinate to the different collective bargaining approaches. The association contended that a shipyard was an integrated operation, and that the mechanic's base rate must be uniformly applied to all skilled employees, although they were represented by several unions. The IBEW demanded separate bargaining and wages and benefits based upon electricians' skills.
- March 7 ----- The Board reported to the President, stating that intensive negotiations and mediation efforts had failed to achieve an agreement, and that "The firm insistence of the association on adherence to the traditional industry pattern of a uniform hourly rate for all crafts, and the equally firm determination of the union to break from this pattern and to obtain a higher rate for electricians through individual bargaining created the impasse."
- The report concluded that it was the judgment of the Board that "resumption of normal operations in the yards is not soon to be anticipated nor is early agreement foreseeable."
- March 9 ----- President Johnson announced that he had directed the Attorney General to seek an injunction under the national emergency provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act. A petition to halt the strike was immediately filed with the U.S. District Court in San Francisco. An affidavit from Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara stated that the strike was interfering with procurement and replacement of equipment for the war in Viet Nam, and, if allowed to continue, would "result in an unacceptable and irretrievable loss of time in supplying the ships essential to the national defense and security of the United States."
- March 10 ----- Judge Albert C. Wollenberg ruled that the strike had affected a substantial part of the industry and imperiled the national safety. He issued an injunction ordering the electricians back to work and prohibiting a lockout by the shipbuilders until May 29.

Picket lines were immediately withdrawn from the yards, and a union spokesman stated that the union would make every effort to comply with the order.

⁵ Peak idleness of almost 10,000 workers was reached in late January.

- March 13 _____ Electricians returned to work.
- April 13 _____ The first negotiating session after the injunction was granted was held in Seattle. Talks continued through April 14. No progress was reported, but the parties agreed to meet again April 27.
- April 27 _____ Federal mediators met with the parties in San Francisco.
- May 2 _____ A resumption of the strike was averted when the parties accepted a FMCS proposal to (a) submit specific unresolved issues to the 3-member Board of Inquiry to make findings of fact and recommendations, if necessary; (b) not to strike or lockout at least until July 1, 1967; and (c) before a strike or lockout, to submit the final management offer to the membership for a vote to be conducted by the National Labor Relations Board. The Board of Inquiry asked the parties to submit briefs by May 22.
- June 12 _____ J. Keith Mann, chairman of the Board, announced that the parties had agreed to extend the no-strike-no-lockout commitment from July 1 to July 23. The Board requested the extension for time in which to pursue the inquiry and present its findings June 30.
- June 27 _____ The Board announced that the parties had reached an agreement and stated that the provisions would be submitted to IBEW members for ratification.
- July 5 _____ The NLRB mailed ballots to the IBEW members.
- July 18 _____ A spokesman for the NLRB announced in San Francisco that the electricians had voted to accept the contract.⁶

⁶ The 1-year contract provided a 15-cent-an-hour wage increase effective July 1, 1967; an additional 5 cents, effective Jan. 1, 1968; a 4-cent-an-hour increase in employer contributions to pension or health and welfare funds, effective July 1, 1967; and provisions for a tool allowance or company-supplied tools. The association agreement with Carpenters, Machinists, and unions composing the Pacific Coast District Metal Trades Council was amended to provide additional wage increase to maintain parity with the IBEW. IBEW officials agreed to bargain jointly with other crafts in 1968, but stated that they would sign a separate agreement.

Appendix C. Chronology—The Aerospace Industry

The Avco Corp., Lycoming Division, Stratford, Conn.—vs. United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, AFL-CIO, 1967⁷

- February 13 — Company and union negotiators met to discuss new contract proposals submitted by the union. Wages and fringe benefits, including supplementary unemployment insurance, were the issues of major importance.
- Negotiations continued through March 14.
- March 23 — The two parties called in State and Federal mediators to assist in the negotiations. The mediators met with company and union representatives through April 14; however, no significant progress was reported.
- April 2 — Members of UAW Local 1010 adopted a resolution "to empower the negotiating committee to call a strike on April 15, 1967, if no acceptable agreement, in the opinion of the committee, has been agreed upon."
- April 13 — Labor Secretary Willard Wirtz sent telegrams to company and union representatives and the mediators, requesting them to meet with him in Washington, D. C., April 14.
- April 14 — The two parties met with Secretary Wirtz, the mediators, and members of the Secretary's staff for several hours. During the meetings, the company representatives agreed to present a counter-proposal on supplemental unemployment insurance and other fringe benefits.
- April 15 — Stating that the dispute threatened to result in a strike that would, if permitted to occur or continue, imperil the national safety, President Johnson invoked the national emergency provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act and appointed a 3-member Board of Inquiry to investigate. Board members were the Reverend Leo C. Brown, S. J., of the Center for Social Studies, Cambridge, Mass., chairman; Clyde W. Summors, Yale University; and J. C. Hill, New York arbitrator. After notifying the parties, the Board held a hearing in Stratford, Conn. Their report to the President stated that the parties had not reached a meeting of minds on many issues of major importance; nor had bargaining proceeded to the point where the parties had been able to formulate a precise statement of their differences. The board concluded that "There is every indication that a settlement of this dispute will require difficult and extended negotiations."
- April 16 — More than 2,000 employees began leaving their jobs, halting production of gas turbine engines for helicopters.
- April 17 — After Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara informed the President that interruption of production at Avco (which was the sole manufacturer of engines for troop-carrying helicopters) would have serious consequences in Viet Nam, President Johnson directed the Justice Department to seek an injunction to halt the strike, under the national emergency provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Judge William H. Timbers, of the U.S. District Court in New Haven, Conn., issued a 10-day restraining order, halting the strike. Employees began returning to work on the 3 p.m. shift.

⁷ The dispute involved members of UAW Local 1010, representing production and maintenance workers; and Local 376, representing office and technical workers.

- April 19----- Federal and State mediators resumed their efforts. They were joined by Reverend Brown, chairman of the Board of Inquiry.
- April 25----- Judge Timbers extended the restraining order to a preliminary 80-day injunction, retroactive to April 17.
- June 7 ----- The National Labor Relations Board set June 20 as the date for the union's membership to vote on the company's final offer.
- June 10 ----- The UAW Executive Board unanimously recommended that union members reject the company's final offer, which did not include supplementary unemployment benefits.
- June 14 ----- Company and union representatives met with members of the Board of Inquiry to present statements of their respective positions. Federal mediators and representatives of NLRB also attended the meeting.
- June 16 ----- In its second report to the President, the Board summarized the mediative efforts made toward settlement of the dispute and reported that although most noneconomic issues had been settled, no significant progress has been made on the economic issues. Avco estimated the cost of its last offer at approximately 43 cents an hour. The Board also reported that although it lacked data for a reliable estimate of the magnitude of the differences between the costs of the union's requests and the employer's last offer, the difference was substantial.
- June 20 ----- Union members rejected the company's offer in the balloting conducted by the NLRB.
- June 27 ----- Because no settlement was in sight, Undersecretary of Labor James J. Reynolds called union and management officials to Washington again. The parties met with Defense and Labor Department officials, and, on June 28, announced that they had reached an agreement.
- July 3----- The agreement was ratified by members of UAW Local 1010, and subsequently by members of Local 376.⁸

⁸ Terms of both agreements were similar—a 3-year contract provided for an immediate wage increase averaging 18 cents an hour (including 10 cents retroactive to April 16), and increases in 1968 and 1969, averaging 17 cents and 18 cents, respectively. An additional 10 cents was provided for skilled workers, and night-shift differentials were increased. Pensions were increased from \$2.70 to \$4 a month for each year's credited service, effective Jan. 1, 1968, and to \$4.75 Jan. 1, 1969. Other pension improvements included vesting after 10 years' service instead of age 40, and company-paid hospital-surgical insurance for present retirees. The settlement also provided for liberalizations in sick leave and health and welfare provisions, including hospital-medical benefits; a SUB plan replaced the Extended Layoff Benefits plan.

Appendix D. Scope, Methods, and Definitions⁹

Work Stoppage Statistics

The Bureau's statistics are intended to include all work stoppages occurring in the United States involving as many as six workers and lasting the equivalent of a full day or shift or longer.

Definitions

Strike or Lockout. A strike is defined as a temporary stoppage of work by a group of employees (not necessarily members of a union) to express a grievance or enforce a demand. A lockout is a temporary withholding of work from a group of employees by an employer (or group of employers) in order to induce the employees to accept the employer's terms. Because of the complexities involved in most labor-management disputes, the Bureau makes no effort to determine whether the stoppages are initiated by the workers or the employers. The terms "strike" and "work stoppage" are used interchangeably in this bulletin.

Workers and Idleness. Figures on "workers involved" and "man-days idle" include all workers made idle for one shift or longer in establishments directly involved in a stoppage.¹⁰ They do not measure secondary idleness—that is, the effects of a stoppage on other establishments or industries whose employees may be made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

The total number of workers involved in strikes in a given year includes workers counted more than once if they were involved in more than one stoppage during that year. (Thus, in 1949, 365,000 to 400,000 coal miners struck on three different occasions; they accounted for 1.15 million of the year's total of 3.03 million workers.)

In some prolonged stoppages, it is necessary to estimate in part the total man-days of idleness if the exact number of workers idle each day is not known. Significant changes in the number of workers idle are secured from the parties for use in computing man-days of idleness.

Idleness as Percent of Total Working Time. In computing the number of workers involved in strikes as a percent of total employment and idleness as a percent of total working time, the following employment figures have been used:

From 1927 to 1950, all employees were counted, except those in occupations and professions in which little, if any, union organization existed or in which stoppages rarely, if ever, occurred. In most industries, all wage and salary workers were included except those in executive, managerial, or high supervisory positions, or those performing professional work the nature of which made union organization or group action unlikely. The figure excluded all self-employed persons; domestic workers; workers on farms employing fewer than six persons; all Federal and State Government employees; and officials, both elected and appointed, in local governments.

From 1951 to 1966, the Bureau's estimates of total employment in nonagricultural establishments, exclusive of government, have been used. Idleness computed on the basis of nonagricultural employment (exclusive of government) usually differs by less than one-tenth of a percentage point from that obtained by the former method, while

⁹ More detailed information is available in BLS Handbook of Methods for Surveys and Studies, BLS Bulletin 1458 (1966), ch. 19.

¹⁰ Aggregate figures on workers and strike idleness are rounded to three significant digits. Figures to the right of the third significant digit appear as zeros; the last digit is always rounded to zero. To illustrate: an unrounded figure of 5,014,000 man-days would appear as 5,010,000; an unrounded total of 26,457 would be presented as 26,500; and a figure of 493 workers would appear as 490. Totals and percentages, however, are computed from unrounded figures.

the percentage of workers idle (compared with total employment) differs by about 0.5 of a point. For example, the percentage of workers idle during 1950 computed on the same base as the figures for earlier years was 6.9, and the percent of idleness was 0.44, compared with 6.3 and 0.40, respectively, computed on the new base.

Beginning with 1967, two estimates of employment have been used. One is the former series of nonagricultural employment (exclusive of government), which is used to calculate private nonfarm working time, nationally and for the States. This idleness series differs slightly from the old series. The second estimate of employment is the Bureau's estimate of nonagricultural employment plus agricultural wage and salaried workers from the household series. This series is used both to calculate the number of workers involved in strikes as a percent of employment and to compute idleness for the total economy. Idleness computed on this basis is always lower than the older series; for the period 1941-48 the difference was as much as 25 percent.¹¹

"Estimated working time" is computed by multiplying the average number of workers employed during the year by the number of days typically worked by most employees. In the computations, Saturdays (when customarily not worked), Sundays, and established holidays as provided in most union contracts are excluded.

Duration. Although only workdays are used in computing man-days of total idleness, duration is expressed in terms of calendar days, including nonworkdays.

State Data. Stoppages occurring in more than one State are listed separately in each State affected. The workers and man-days of idleness are allocated among each of the affected States.¹² The procedures outlined on the preceding page have also been used in preparing estimates of idleness by State.

Metropolitan Area Data. Information is tabulated separately for the areas that currently comprise the list of standard metropolitan areas issued by the Bureau of the Budget in addition to a few communities historically included in the strike series before the standard metropolitan area list was compiled. The areas to which the strike statistics apply are those established by the Bureau of the Budget. Information is published only for those areas in which at least five stoppages were recorded during the year.

Some metropolitan areas include counties in more than one State, and, hence, statistics for an area may occasionally equal or exceed the total for the State in which the major city is located. Stoppages in the mining and logging industries are excluded from metropolitan area data.

Unions Involved. Information includes the union(s) directly participating in the dispute, although the count of workers includes all who are made idle for one shift or longer in establishments directly involved in the dispute, including members of other unions and nonunion workers.

Sources of Information

Occurrence of Strikes. Information as to actual or probable existence of work stoppages is collected from a number of sources. Clippings on labor disputes are obtained from a comprehensive coverage of daily and weekly newspapers throughout the country. Information is received regularly from the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. Other sources of information include State boards of mediation and arbitration; research divisions of State labor departments; local offices of State employment security agencies, channeled through the Bureau of Employment Security of the U.S. Department of Labor; and trade and union journals. Some employer associations, companies, and unions also furnish the Bureau with work stoppage information on a voluntary cooperative basis, either as stoppages occur or periodically.

¹¹ For more detailed information on the components and methods of calculating the new series see appendix E.

¹² The same procedure is followed in allocating data on stoppages occurring in more than one industry, industry group, or metropolitan area.

Respondents to Questionnaire. A questionnaire is mailed to the parties reported as involved in work stoppages to obtain information on the number of workers involved, duration, major issues, location, method of settlement, and other pertinent information.

Limitations of Data. Although the Bureau seeks to obtain complete coverage, i. e., a "census" of all strikes involving six workers or more and lasting a full shift or more, information is undoubtedly missing on some of the smaller strikes. Presumably, allowance for these missing strikes would not substantially affect the figures for number of workers and man-days of idleness.

In its efforts to improve the completeness of the count of stoppages, the Bureau has sought to develop new sources of information as to the probable existence of such stoppages. Over the years, these sources have probably increased the number of strikes recorded, but have had little effect on the number of workers or total idleness.

Beginning in mid-1950, a new source of strike "leads" was added through a cooperative arrangement with the Bureau of Employment Security of the U.S. Department of Labor by which local offices of State employment security agencies supply monthly reports on work stoppages coming to their attention. It is estimated that this increased the number of strikes reported in 1950 by about 5 percent, and in 1951 and 1952, by approximately 10 percent. Since most of these stoppages were small, they increased the number of workers involved and man-days of idleness by less than 2 percent in 1950 and by less than 3 percent in 1951 and 1952. Tests of the effect of this added source of information have not been made since 1952. In 1966, BES was the sole source for 17 percent of the strikes recorded.

As new local agencies having knowledge of the existence of work stoppages are established or changes are made in their collection methods, every effort is made to establish cooperative arrangements with them.

Appendix E. Total Economy Measure of Strike Idleness

In assessing the trend of idleness caused by work stoppages over a long period, a meaningful measure must be used that reflects changes in the size of the labor force. For this reason, idleness measures have been expressed as a percentage of the total employed force and of the total time worked. In previous calculations of this ratio, agricultural and government workers have not been included in the employment and working time measures because their strikes were negligible. Recent developments in these sectors have necessitated a reevaluation of this method. To reflect the influence of these developments, it has been decided to compute two sets of measures—one based on the wage and salary workers in the civilian work force, and the other on those in the private nonfarm sector.

Total Economy Measure

The new private nonfarm series closely approximates the former BLS series which, as noted, excluded government and agricultural workers from employment totals, but accounted for time lost by such workers while on strike. In recent years, the old method has resulted in an increasingly distorted measure of the severity of strikes; with the likely growth of strike activity among the two groups, it may distort the measure even more in the future. The new "total economy" measure of strike idleness will include government and agricultural workers in its employment count as well as in the computation of idleness ratios. On the other hand, data for the private nonfarm sector will henceforth exclude agricultural and government workers from employment totals, and these groups also will be removed from strike figures in arriving at a percentage of working time lost. To facilitate comparison over time, the private nonfarm series has been recalculated for all years beginning with 1950, while the figure for the total economy has been carried back to 1939. The differences resulting from the use of the new methods are illustrated in table E-1; the various components of each series and the methods of computation are set forth in table E-2.

Table E-1. Idleness as a Percent of Estimated Working Time, 1939-67

Year	New series		Old series
	Total economy ¹	Private nonfarm	
1939 -----	0.21	-	0.28
1940 -----	.08	-	.10
1941 -----	.23	-	.32
1942 -----	.04	-	.05
1943 -----	.10	-	.15
1944 -----	.07	-	.09
1945 -----	.31	-	.47
1946 -----	1.04	-	1.43
1947 -----	.30	-	.41
1948 -----	.28	-	.37
1949 -----	.44	-	.59
1950 -----	.33	0.40	.44
1951 -----	.18	.21	.23
1952 -----	.48	.57	.57
1953 -----	.22	.26	.26
1954 -----	.18	.19	.21
1955 -----	.22	.26	.26
1956 -----	.24	.29	.29
1957 -----	.12	.14	.14
1958 -----	.18	.22	.22
1959 -----	.50	.61	.61
1960 -----	.14	.17	.17
1961 -----	.11	.12	.14
1962 -----	.13	.16	.16
1963 -----	.11	.13	.13
1964 -----	.15	.18	.18
1965 -----	.15	.18	.18
1966 -----	.15	.18	.19
1967 -----	.25	.30	.31

¹ Civilian wage and salary workers, except domestics.

Table E-2. Comparative Methods of Estimating the Strike Idleness Ratio by Means of Employment and Working Time

Components and method	Total economy	Private sector	Old series
Employment -----	Establishment series plus wage and salaried farm workers. ¹	Establishment series less government.	Establishment series less government.
Working time -----	Above employment times working days.	Above employment times working days.	Above employment times working days.
Man-days of idleness as a percent of estimated total working time.	$\frac{\text{Total idleness}}{\text{Above working time}} \times 100$	$\frac{\text{Total idleness less farm and government}}{\text{Above working time}} \times 100$	$\frac{\text{Total idleness}}{\text{Above working time}} \times 100$

¹ From the BLS household series.

As in the past, the "estimated total working time" is computed by multiplying the average number of workers employed during the year by the number of days worked by most employees.¹³ In these computations, Saturdays, Sundays, and established holidays as provided in most union contracts are excluded.

Since the employment figures may be regarded as being reduced by strike idleness, especially in the case of a prolonged industrywide strike, time lost could exceed working time. Such instances, as in the past, will be described in BLS reports on a case-by-case basis. A systematic adjustment would require assumptions about the number of workers that would have worked had there been no strike, and also the number of strikers who continue to work at another job in the same industry. Hence, the ratios are computed on the basis of actual employment. In most instances, the difference is negligible.

The new "total economy" data will appear in national strike tabulations only, beginning with this bulletin. Stoppage data by State, it should be noted, will be limited to nonfarm employment and idleness, primarily because State agricultural employment figures are not always readily available. A further factor is the preponderance of agricultural employment in some States, which would invalidate comparisons with other States in which such employment comprises only a small proportion of the total work force.

History of the Measure

Strike idleness as a percent of estimated working time was first published in 1941, after the Bureau had examined several approaches for developing measures of the effect of strikes on the economy. The worktime estimates for the 1927-50 period were based upon the number of "potential strikers."¹⁴ The numbers of such strikers were estimated primarily on a selection of gainfully occupied persons 10 years old and over, with adjustment for unemployment, and the figures were collected in the decennial census. For each census year of 1890 to 1950, the approximate number of potential strikers was established simply as the sum of the workers in the various occupations which the Bureau considered to be "exposed" to strikes. All workers in some occupations were considered to be exposed to work stoppages, while only portions of the workers in other occupations were considered potential strikers.

¹³ For example, the total economy figure for 1967 was computed by taking average employment for the year and multiplying it by the number of working days (67,366,000 x 254 = 17,110,964,000), and this figure was divided into the total number of man-days lost because of strikes for the year (42,100,000) to give a percent of total working time lost of 0.25. Computations for States and industries are made in a similar manner.

"Workers employed" include both permanent and temporary employees and those working either full or part time. Workers on the payroll who are on paid sick leave (when pay is received directly from the employer), paid holiday, or paid vacation, or who work during only a part of the specified pay period of the employment survey, are counted as employed. Persons on the payroll and reported by two establishments are counted twice, whether the duplication is due to turnover or dual jobholding. Persons are considered employed if they receive pay for any part of the specified pay period. Not counted as employed are those who are laid off, on leave without pay, or on strike for the entire period; or who are hired but do not report to work during the period. Since proprietors, the self-employed, and unpaid family workers do not have the status of "paid employees," they are not included. Domestic workers in households are excluded from the data. Government employment statistics refer to civilian employees only. Nonagricultural figures are derived from the BLS establishment series survey, and agricultural wage and salaried workers from the household series.

¹⁴ This estimate of "potential strikers" is also used to compute the number of workers involved in strikes as a percent of total employment for the 1890-1967 period.

For example, of the total number of blacksmiths in the country, those employed in factories, mines, and other establishments were considered as exposed to strikes, but those in business for themselves were not. In general, the Bureau attempted to include all employees subject to strikes and to exclude all proprietors, supervisory officials, government employees, civil and military, and any other employees who, because of the nature of their work, seldom participated in strikes, such as domestic servants, clergymen, and college professors.

Once labor force totals for each census year had been established, estimates for the intervening years were obtained by interpolation. These figures were adjusted to obtain total employment. The basis for the adjustment from 1890 to 1927 was the estimate of unemployment in manufacturing, transportation, construction, and mining, given by Paul H. Douglas in his work, Real Earnings in the United States;¹⁵ for 1928 and 1929, the adjustment was based upon the BLS employment estimates; for 1930, the census figures on unemployment were used. For the years 1931-50, the BLS figures on average employment were used, with adjustments consisting of additions for agricultural workers, share croppers, and Works Progress Administration (WPA) workers; and the elimination of all government employees, supervisory employees, and certain other occupational groups.

By this process, the following portions of the total employment in the various industry divisions were treated as "potential strikers" from 1941 to 1950:

Industry division	Percent of total employment regarded as potential strikers
Manufacturing -----	92.15
Mining -----	96.98
Construction -----	94.64
Transportation and public utilities -----	93.75
Trade -----	85.87
Finance, service and miscellaneous -----	66.41
Government (municipal workers)-----	15 to 20
Agriculture (hired workers) -----	22.00

Data for 1951-66 were calculated on a completely different basis. The Bureau's figures for total employment in nonagricultural establishments, exclusive of government, were used. No adjustments were made for occupations. Idleness computed on this basis differed by less than one-tenth of 1 percent from that obtained previously. However, large strike idleness of either agricultural workers or public employees would increase the idleness percentage more than it actually did for the total economy. These considerations led the Bureau to redefine the concepts used in this series.

¹⁵ Paul H. Douglas, Real Wages in the United States, 1890-1926 (New York, Houghton Mifflin Co., 1930).