

**Analysis of  
Work Stoppages  
1953**

**Major Developments  
and Annual Statistics**

**Bulletin No. 1163**



**Letter of Transmittal**

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,  
Bureau of Labor Statistics,  
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**The Secretary of Labor:**

I have the honor to transmit herewith a report on work stoppages during the year 1953. A portion of this report was printed in the Monthly Labor Review for May 1954.

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**Ewan Clague, Commissioner.**

**Thomas P. Mitchell,  
Secretary of Labor.**

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# Analysis of Work Stoppages During 1953

## Summary

Strike activity in 1953 was lower than in most postwar years when measured in terms of total idleness but relatively high as measured by the number of stoppages.

All stoppages in effect during the year resulted in 28,300,000 man-days of idleness—lower than in any year since World War II except 1951. Idleness in 1953 amounted to one-quarter of 1 percent of total time worked, less than one-half the proportion in the previous year. The absence of any prolonged industrywide stoppages accounted for the sharp drop in idleness in 1953 (table 1).

The 5,091<sup>1</sup> work stoppages that began in 1953 were exceeded only in 1952 when 5,117 were recorded. Approximately 2,400,000 workers were directly involved in disputes which started in 1953—400,000 below the postwar average.

Strikes ending in 1953 lasted an average of 20.3 calendar days, compared with 19.6 days in 1952. Idleness per worker involved in stoppages, however, was somewhat less (11.8 working days) than in the previous year (16.7 days).

The successful culmination of bargaining in the steel and automobile industries and the absence of a major stoppage in bituminous-coal mining were generally characteristic of industrial relations in key industries. The steel companies and the United Steelworkers (CIO) agreed on an immediate wage increase of 8.5 cents an hour in June 1953 and elimination of geographic wage differentials by mid-1954. Major automobile manufacturers and the United Automobile Workers (CIO) agreed to basic wage

adjustments and liberalized pension plans after a reopening of their 5-year contracts which continue until 1955. With the decline in coal production, the United Mine Workers (Ind.) deferred reopening of their contracts.

Greater stress was placed by the Federal Government upon "free bargaining" in settlement of disputes, even in defense industries. Early in the year the Government offered mediation, but did not intercede further in the 63-day strike at the Evendale, Ohio, jet aircraft engine plant of General Electric Co.,<sup>2</sup> or, later in the year, in the 54-day stoppage involving North American Aviation, Inc.<sup>3</sup> In both instances the parties were urged to settle their differences at the bargaining table.

The emergency provisions of the Labor-Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act were invoked by President Eisenhower only once during 1953—in the strike during October arising out of the unusual situation involving about 30,000 East Coast longshoremen. This strike followed failure of the International Longshoremen's Association (Ind.) and the New York Shipping Association to agree on a contract to replace the one that expired on September 30. Failure to reach agreement was closely related to the rivalry between this union which had been expelled from the AFL and the new ILA chartered by the AFL. The longshoremen returned to work on October 6 after issuance of a court restraining order. The stoppage was not resumed at the end of the 80-day Taft-Hartley injunction although a new contract had not been signed and the results of the NLRB representation election held in December to determine the appropriate bargaining representative were still in doubt at the year's end.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> This is the total number of verified strikes in 1953. It does not include 23 small disputes for which the Bureau was unable to secure information from the parties that an actual work stoppage occurred.

All known work stoppages arising out of labor-management disputes involving six or more workers and continuing a full day or shift or

<sup>2</sup> This stoppage, involving members of the International Association of Machinists (AFL) and the United Automobile Workers (CIO), was caused by a dispute over the size of a wage increase, union security, and supplementary wage benefits. It began March 16 and lasted until May 18. At its peak about 5,800 workers were idle. A back-to-work movement in the last month of the stoppage substantially reduced the number of workers

Economic conditions were prominent among the factors influencing the characteristics of work stoppages in 1953. Prices were relatively stable despite the termination of economic controls in February, and new production records were attained in many industries. Reconversion problems that had attended the end of hostilities in World War II did not recur after the cessation of Korean hostilities. However, inflationary pressures eased and there was some uncertainty over the economic outlook, especially in the latter months of the year. Union demands and settlements were also influenced by increasing competition among manufacturers of many products. Few large strikes of long duration occurred in manufacturing industries. Most of the long, large stoppages which did occur were in construction. This industry experienced the highest level of activity in terms of dollar expenditures and physical volume recorded in the 39 years for which data are available.

No work stoppages of serious proportions developed in the railroad industry during the year, although several emergency boards were created in 1953 by executive order under the provisions of the Railway Labor Act. One strike, however, received widespread attention. It involved a wage dispute between the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks (AFL) and the Railway Express Agency in Pittsburgh, Pa., Detroit, Mich., and Milwaukee, Wis. The stoppage lasted 95 days in Pittsburgh and for shorter periods in the other two cities. During the course of the controversy, union employees of the company in over 20 other cities voted to take strike action effective on December 18. However, a Presidential emergency board was established on December 16 and the union agreed to terminate the strike in Pittsburgh, Milwaukee, and Detroit.

Efforts by union leaders to curb unauthorized strike action and interunion disputes were evident in the year's developments. Except for the longshore dispute, the incidence of stoppages resulting from interunion or intraunion conflicts was slightly below the two preceding years. Late in 1953,

In several instances international union leadership took action to curb unauthorized or "wildcat" work stoppages. Notable among these was the action of the officials of the Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers (AFL) in permanently expelling on grounds of insubordination, the business agent of a local union which carried on an unauthorized 29-day strike at a Joppa, Ill., powerplant being constructed to supply power for Atomic Energy Commission facilities. In the same action, six other members of the local were suspended from participation in the union's affairs for periods ranging from 7 to 10 years. This stoppage, which continued from the last half of September through the first half of October, grew out of a dispute over the contractor's hiring of ironworkers from outside the Joppa area. The union local did not comply with the instructions of the international to end the stoppage. Work was resumed under a Federal Court order restraining picketing until the NLRB ruled on the dispute.

A 62-day strike involving truckdrivers employed by building materials dealers in New York City was terminated in early September after the international president of the Teamsters Union (AFL) intervened in the dispute. Although this stoppage directly involved fewer than 3,000 truckdrivers, it indirectly idled about 100,000 construction workers in the New York metropolitan area and halted work on many projects.

#### Stoppages of 10,000 or More Workers

Typically, about 1 stoppage out of 200 involves 10,000 or more workers. This ratio was approximated again in 1953 when 28 such large stoppages were recorded. Most of these were relatively short and none was industrywide in scope. The 650,000 workers involved and the 7,270,000 man-days of idleness in these stoppages made up about a fourth of the year's totals. The large stoppages accounted for a smaller proportion of strike idleness in 1953 than in all other post-World War II years except 1951. In 1952, primarily because of the steel strike, the 35 large stoppages accounted for almost two-thirds (62.6 percent) of total idleness (tables 2 and 11).

10,000 or more workers; steel, 3; rubber and telephones, 2 each; aircraft, shipping, food products, apparel, dairies, newspapers, and containers, 1 each.

Stoppages of construction workers in northern California and employees of North American Aviation, Inc., produced the largest amount of idleness. Eleven of the major stoppages lasted less than a week; another 5 were concluded in less than 2 weeks; 4 were in effect at least 2 weeks but less than a month; and 7 continued more than a month. The longest involved employees of the New Jersey Bell Telephone Co.; North American Aviation, Inc.; and construction workers in 5 areas—northern California and the metropolitan areas of Philadelphia, Detroit, Kansas City, and Indianapolis. One major stoppage which began December 2 continued into January 1954. This dispute involved 30,000 employees of two major producers of paper and metal containers.

### Trends During the Year

Stoppages during 1953 generally followed seasonal trends of other postwar years, with the number of strikes and idleness reaching highest levels in the second and third quarters. The 28 stoppages involving the most workers were rather evenly distributed throughout the year although the largest number (10) began in the second quarter; 7 occurred in the first 3 months, 5 in the third quarter, and 6 in the last 3 months.

The number of new strikes reached its peak of 596 in May, then decreased each month, to the year's low of 145 in December. Idleness, however, was lowest in February (1,100,000 man-days), increased to a peak in June (4,530,000), then declined to 1,700,000 days in September and remained close to this level for the rest of the year. A large portion of the June idleness was accounted for by stoppages in the construction trades.

The second quarter of the year was highest in all three measures of strike activity—strikes, workers involved, and man-days of idleness. It accounted for a third of the year's stoppages and two-fifths of the

quarter carried over into this period. All 5 large stoppages that began in this period lasted less than a half month.

The number of strikes and workers involved reached lowest levels in the fourth quarter, but man-days idle in this period exceeded idleness in the first quarter. Six large strikes occurred in this quarter and one of these, the strike involving 30,000 workers in the tin can and paperboard container industries, continued into the first half of January 1954. The 54-day North American Aviation stoppage was the longest major strike during this period. The other large strikes were less than half a month long. Notable stoppages involving less than 10,000 workers included that of Railway Express employees, and a strike of employees of Pittsburgh department and furniture stores and package delivery services which began in November and continued into 1954.

### Major Issues

About three-fourths of the year's strike idleness was caused by disputes over wages and/or other monetary matters (table 4).<sup>5</sup> As in most recent years, many of the disputes were resolved by "package" settlements involving increases in wages and changes in vacations, holiday, pension, insurance, or other benefits.<sup>6</sup> Among the significant stoppages involving wages alone or in combination with fringe benefits were 10 in the construction industry; 2 telephone strikes; the strike at North American Aviation, Inc.; the 11-day stoppage that suspended publication of 6 major New York City newspapers; and a strike at American Can Co., and Continental Can Co., which began in December but continued into the first half of January 1954.

Disputes over other working conditions, such as job security, shop conditions and policies, and workloads, accounted for a fifth of the year's stoppages and a fourth of the number of workers idle. Concern over job security by members of the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers

<sup>5</sup> Monetary issues combined with union se-

(AFL) was at issue in a long strike in support of their demand for renewal of a contract clause prohibiting further diversion of work from Norwalk, Conn., plants of the Hat Corporation of America to other areas.<sup>7</sup> The strike began in July and was still in effect at the end of the year.

Union security issues alone were dominant in about a tenth of the strikes in 1953, involving less than 5 percent of both the workers involved and of the total idleness. Most of the stoppages in this group involved attempts to gain union recognition and initial contracts from employers. Outstanding among these were the lengthy strike involving employees of Calcasieu Paper Co. and Southern Industries, Inc., in Elizabeth, La., which began in September 1952, and the 28-day stoppage of Louisiana sugar cane field workers. Both of these stoppages failed to gain union recognition. The paper strike was accompanied by violence, including dynamiting.

Stoppages involving work jurisdiction, union rivalry, and sympathetic actions accounted for a relatively small proportion of the year's strike activity—about 5 percent of both strikes and workers and less than 3 percent of total idleness.

Duration of stoppages varied according to the major issues involved. Strikes caused by combined wage and union organization disputes were longest, averaging 29.1 calendar days in 1953, compared with 37.9 days in 1952 and 30.2 days in 1951. Work stoppages over working conditions such as job security, workload, and shop conditions and policies were shortest, averaging 9.1 calendar days, compared with about 8 days in both 1952 and 1951. Within this range, stoppages caused by disputes over wages and related matters alone averaged 20.6 calendar days; union organization issues alone, 19.8 days; and inter or intraunion matters, 13.3 calendar days.

### Industry Groups Affected

Construction was the only industry group in which idleness exceeded 1 percent

8,000,000 man-days idle in this industry was greater than in any other industry group. About half of this idleness resulted from the 10 stoppages involving 10,000 or more workers. This industry also experienced a record number of stoppages—1,039 as compared with the previous peak of 794 in 1952 (table 5).

In contrast to 1952 when idleness in each of 13 industry groups exceeded 1,000,000 man-days, such idleness was found in only 9 groups in 1953. More than 2,000,000 man-days of idleness were recorded in each of 3 industry groups in addition to construction: Machinery (except electrical); transportation equipment; and transportation, communication, and public utilities. In the first two of these groups idleness amounted to about one-half of 1 percent of total time worked and in the third to about one-fifth of 1 percent of total time worked. Idleness of more than 1,000,000 but less than 2,000,000 man-days occurred in fabricated metal products; electrical machinery, equipment and supplies; primary metals; food and kindred products; and trade.

Idleness in the mining industry was lower than in any year since 1942. The 850,000 man-days of idleness was about a fifth of the 1952 total. A total of 460 mining stoppages was recorded, a drop from the 650 in 1952. Other industries that had fewer disputes in 1953 than in 1952 included ordnance and accessories; machinery (except electrical); transportation equipment; lumber and wood products; stone, clay, and glass products; textile mill products; apparel and other finished products; leather and leather products; paper and allied products; rubber products; transportation, communication, and other public utilities.

### Stoppages by State

More than a million man-days of idleness were recorded in each of 9 industrialized States, as compared with 15 in 1952. The largest was the 3,070,000 man-days in New York, followed by 2,990,000 in Pennsylvania, 2,960,000 in California, 2,450,000 in Michigan, and 2,390,000 in Ohio. All of these figures represent sig-

Pennsylvania recorded the largest number of stoppages in 1953 as in 1952—632 compared with 692. There were 585 stoppages in New York compared with 600 in 1952; and 518 in Ohio compared with 444 in 1952. Ten or more stoppages were recorded in all States except South Dakota and Vermont in which 3 and 8 stoppages occurred, respectively.

### Stoppages by Metropolitan Area

Five or more work stoppages occurred in each of 135 metropolitan areas in 1953 (table 7). These areas accounted for about three-fourths of all strikes, workers involved, and man-days of idleness in the country.

Leading industrialized centers generally experienced the greatest number of strikes. Eight metropolitan areas had more than 100 work stoppages each: New York-Northeastern New Jersey (586), Detroit (198), Philadelphia (164), Pittsburgh (137), Chicago (126), Los Angeles (122), St. Louis-East St. Louis (115), and Youngstown (110).

The three areas with the most strikes were the only ones to experience more than a million man-days of idleness in 1953; by contrast, in 1952, 12 areas each recorded more than a million days of idleness. Detroit had the highest number of workers involved (248,000).

### Unions Involved

More than half (56 percent) of the stoppages, accounting for about 44 percent of the workers and 52 percent of the man-days of idleness, involved affiliates of the AFL (table 8). Of this idleness about one-half was attributable to stoppages in the construction industry. CIO affiliates accounted for a quarter of the strikes. These involved 38 percent of all workers and 34 percent

### Size of Work Stoppages

Most work stoppages involve relatively few workers who are employed in one establishment. Almost half the stoppages in 1953 involved fewer than 100 workers each and over four-fifths affected less than 500 workers (table 9).

About 3 out of 4 stoppages in 1953 occurred in a single plant or establishment (table 10). These disputes accounted for almost half of all workers (46.5 percent) and about a third of all idleness. In contrast, although less than 1 stoppage in 10 was widespread (involving 11 establishments or more) these stoppages were responsible for almost a third of the workers involved and two-fifths of the idleness.

### Duration of Stoppages

As in earlier years, most stoppages (over 60 percent) lasted less than 15 calendar days although the average strike was somewhat longer in 1953 than in the 2 preceding years. The average length in 1953 was 20.3 calendar days compared with 19.6 days in 1952 and 17.4 days in 1951. In 1953 about 42 percent of the stoppages continued for less than a week compared with 46 percent in 1952 (table 12). This group accounted for 45 percent of the workers involved, but only 9 percent of the total man-days of idleness. About one-fifth of the stoppages lasted a month or more. These accounted for 22 percent of the workers and 66 percent of the total idleness. There was apparently no tendency for the larger strikes to be either shorter or longer than those involving relatively few workers.

### Methods of Terminating Stoppages

As in previous years, about half of the stoppages ending in 1953 were terminated through direct negotiations between employers and employees or their representa-



Government mediation and conciliation agencies assisted in terminating about a third of the stoppages in 1953 as in 1952, compared with about a fourth of the strikes in 1950 and 1951. These were generally the larger stoppages so they accounted for about 45 percent of the workers and 69 percent of the idleness.

Nearly a sixth (15 percent) of the stoppages, involving 12 percent of the workers and 6 percent of the idleness, ended without formal settlement, i. e., neither settlement of the issues nor agreement to negotiate after work was resumed. This group includes so-called "lost" strikes, with workers returning to their jobs because their cause appeared hopeless or employers hired new workers to replace striking employees.

Establishments involved in 1 percent of the strikes reported the discontinuance of business.

#### Disposition of Issues

The issues in dispute were settled or disposed of when the strike was terminated in 82 percent of the strikes involving about 75 percent of the workers (table 14). In most of the cases in which some issues remained to be settled after return, they were to be settled by direct negotiations between the employers and the unions. Others were to be settled with the aid of Government agencies, by arbitration, or by referral to a Government agency for decision or election.

TABLE 1.—Work stoppages in the United States, 1927-53<sup>1</sup>

Year	Work stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages beginning in year <sup>3</sup>		Man-days idle (all stoppages)		
	Number beginning in year	Average duration-stoppages ending in year (calendar days) <sup>2</sup>	Number (thousands)	Percent of total employed <sup>4</sup>	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time of all workers <sup>5</sup>	Per worker involved
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	4.7	17,800	.28	15.2
1940	2,508	20.9	577	2.3	6,700	.10	11.6
1941	4,288	18.3	2,360	8.4	23,000	.32	9.8
1942	2,968	11.7	840	2.8	4,180	.05	5.0
1943	3,752	5.0	1,980	6.9	13,500	.15	6.8
1944	4,956	5.6	2,120	7.0	8,720	.09	4.1
1945	4,750	9.9	3,470	12.2	38,000	.47	11.0
1946	4,985	24.2	4,600	14.5	116,000	1.43	25.2
1947	3,693	25.6	2,170	6.5	34,600	.41	15.9
1948	3,419	21.8	1,960	5.5	34,100	.37	17.4
1949	3,606	22.5	3,030	9.0	50,500	.59	16.7
1950 <sup>6</sup>	4,843	19.2	2,410	6.9	38,800	.44	16.1
1951	4,737	17.4	2,220	5.5	22,900	.23	10.3
1952	5,117	19.6	3,540	8.8	59,100	.57	16.7
1953 <sup>7</sup>	5,091	20.3	2,400	5.6	28,300	.26	11.8
1954							
1955							
1956							
1957							
1958							
1959							
1960							

<sup>1</sup> Available information for earlier periods is contained in BLS Bulletin No. 1016, Handbook of Labor Statistics, Table E2.

<sup>2</sup> Figures are simple averages; each stoppage is given equal weight regardless of its size.

<sup>3</sup> Workers are counted more than once in these figures if they were involved in more than 1 stoppage during the year. Thus in 1949 365,000 to 400,000 coal miners were out on 3 distinct occasions, accounting for 1,150,000 of a total of 3,030,000 workers.

<sup>4</sup> "Total employed workers" for 1927-50 refers to all workers except those in occupations and professions in which there is little if any union organization or in which stoppages rarely if ever occur. In most industries, it includes all wage and salary workers except those in executive, managerial, or high supervisory positions, or those performing professional work the nature of which makes union organization or group action unlikely. It excludes all self-employed, domestic workers, workers on farms employing fewer than 6 persons, all Federal and State Government employees, and officials, both elected and appointed, in local governments.

In 1951, the concept of "total employed workers" was changed to coincide with the Bureau's figures for nonagricultural employment, excluding Government but including workers in all occupational groups. Tests show that the percentage of total idleness computed on the basis of these new figures usually differs by less than 1/10 of a point while the percentage of workers idle differs by about 0.5 or 0.6 of a point. For example, the percentage of workers idle during 1950 computed on the same base as the figures for earlier years is 6.9 and the percent of idleness is 0.44 compared with 6.3 and 0.4 respectively computed on the new base.

TABLE 2.—Work stoppages involving 10,000 or more workers, selected periods

Period	Stoppages involving 10,000 or more workers					
	Number	Percent of total for period	Workers involved <sup>1</sup>		Man-days idle	
			Number (thousands)	Percent of total for period	Number (thousands)	Percent of total for period
1935-39 average	11	0.4	365	32.4	5,290	31.2
1947-49 average	18	.5	1,270	53.4	23,800	59.9
1945	42	.9	1,350	38.9	19,300	50.7
1946	31	.6	2,920	63.6	66,400	57.2
1947	15	.4	1,030	47.5	17,700	51.2
1948	20	.6	870	44.5	18,900	55.3
1949	18	.5	1,920	63.2	34,900	69.0
1950	22	.5	738	30.7	21,700	56.0
1951	19	.4	457	20.6	5,680	24.8
1952	35	.7	1,690	47.8	36,900	62.6
1953	28	.5	650	27.1	7,270	25.7

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 3, table 1.

TABLE 3.—Monthly trends in work stoppages, 1952-53

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		Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time of all workers <sup>2</sup>
				Number (thousands)	Percent of total employed <sup>1</sup>		
1952							
January	438	568	212	251	0.64	1,340	0.15
February	403	585	190	258	.65	1,370	.17
March	438	614	303	359	.91	1,610	.19
April	529	756	1,040	1,170	2.94	5,370	.61
May	518	800	363	1,200	3.02	8,020	.96
June	435	719	201	990	2.49	15,000	1.80
July	433	694	166	866	2.20	12,700	1.46
August <sup>3</sup>	494	786	228	380	.94	2,810	.33
September	522	828	250	378	.92	3,390	.39
October	459	768	450	584	1.42	5,000	.53
November	269	535	99	215	.52	1,560	.20
December	179	369	34	82	.20	854	.09
1953							
January	341	492	189	223	.53	1,360	.16
February	327	489	131	193	.46	1,100	.13
March	457	639	196	237	.59	1,260	.14
April	560	798	312	413	.98	2,690	.29
May	596	869	313	406	.96	3,770	.42
June	567	875	258	448	1.05	4,530	.48
July	534	841	293	491	1.19	3,880	.39

TABLE 4.—Major issues involved in work stoppages, 1953

Major issues	Work stoppages beginning in 1953				Man-days idle during 1953 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent of total <sup>1</sup>	Workers involved		Number <sup>1</sup>	Percent of total <sup>1</sup>
			Number <sup>1</sup>	Percent of total <sup>1</sup>		
All issues -----	5,091	100.0	2,400,000	100.0	28,300,000	100.0
Wages, hours, and fringe benefits <sup>2</sup> ----	2,825	55.5	1,460,000	60.8	21,800,000	77.1
Wage increase -----	1,798	35.3	836,000	34.8	14,500,000	51.5
Wage decrease -----	23	.5	9,250	.4	133,000	.5
Wage increase, hour decrease -----	89	1.7	78,200	3.3	1,060,000	3.7
Wage increase, pension and/or social insurance benefits -----	277	5.4	177,000	7.4	2,540,000	9.0
Pension and/or social insurance benefits -----	48	.9	52,600	2.2	234,000	.8
Other <sup>3</sup> -----	590	11.6	307,000	12.8	3,280,000	11.6
Union organization wages, hours, and fringe benefits <sup>2</sup> -----	202	4.0	45,200	1.9	1,250,000	4.4
Recognition, wages and/or hours -----	119	2.3	12,000	.5	317,000	1.1
Strengthening bargaining position, wages and/or hours -----	26	.5	17,100	.7	505,000	1.8
Closed or union shop, wages and/or hours -----	57	1.1	16,100	.7	424,000	1.5
Union organization -----	543	10.7	117,000	4.9	935,000	3.3
Recognition -----	361	7.1	30,500	1.3	520,000	1.8
Strengthening bargaining position -----	38	.7	6,500	.3	90,100	.3
Closed or union shop -----	89	1.7	16,700	.7	195,000	.7
Discrimination -----	10	.2	920	( <sup>4</sup> )	10,800	( <sup>4</sup> )
Other -----	45	.9	62,500	2.6	120,000	.4
Other working conditions -----	1,135	22.3	638,000	26.6	3,560,000	12.6
Job security -----	502	9.9	235,000	9.8	1,730,000	6.1
Shop conditions and policies -----	540	10.6	326,000	13.6	1,300,000	4.6
Workload -----	77	1.5	53,500	2.2	493,000	1.7
Other <sup>5</sup> -----	16	.3	23,600	1.0	35,800	.1
Interunion or intraunion matters -----	275	5.4	130,000	5.4	684,000	2.4
Sympathy -----	64	1.3	19,700	.8	107,000	.4
Union rivalry or factionalism <sup>6</sup> -----	49	1.0	50,800	2.1	234,000	.8
Jurisdiction -----	158	3.1	56,600	2.4	327,000	1.2
Union regulations -----	3	.1	900	( <sup>4</sup> )	11,000	( <sup>4</sup> )
Other -----	1	( <sup>4</sup> )	1,500	.1	4,500	( <sup>4</sup> )
Not reported -----	111	2.2	13,200	.6	45,900	.2

<sup>1</sup> The sum of the individual items may not equal the totals for the group because of rounding the individual figures in this and subsequent tables.

<sup>2</sup> "Fringe benefits" has been added to the title only to indicate inclusion of nonwage benefits. There has been no change from previous years in definition or content of these groups.

<sup>3</sup> Includes stoppages in which the major issue was retroactivity, holidays, vacations, job classification, piece-work rates, and related matters.

<sup>4</sup> Less than a tenth of 1 percent.

<sup>5</sup> This group includes protest strikes against action or lack of action by Government agencies.

TABLE 5.—Work stoppages by industry group, 1953

Industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1953		Man-days idle during 1953 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Workers involved <sup>1</sup>	Number	Percent of estimated working time of all workers <sup>2</sup>
All industries	5,091	2,400,000	28,300,000	0.26
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<sup>3</sup> 2,612	1,320,000	15,600,000	0.36
Primary metal industries	312	202,000	1,510,000	.45
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	291	102,000	1,690,000	.57
Ordnance and accessories	23	21,400	164,000	.32
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	137	76,600	1,620,000	.53
Machinery (except electrical)	286	126,000	2,150,000	.50
Transportation equipment	179	300,000	2,730,000	.55
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	125	19,800	512,000	.26
Furniture and fixtures	134	25,100	269,000	.28
Stone, clay, and glass products	128	19,400	316,000	.23
Textile mill products	88	26,600	593,000	.19
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	193	35,600	296,000	.09
Leather and leather products	48	11,900	99,100	.10
Food and kindred products	213	98,400	1,210,000	.30
Tobacco manufactures	4	480	20,800	.08
Paper and allied products	45	15,400	222,000	.16
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	44	21,300	245,000	.12
Chemicals and allied products	107	36,500	825,000	.43
Products of petroleum and coal	19	2,610	105,000	.16
Rubber products	102	141,000	493,000	.71
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	41	11,400	246,000	.29
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	105	21,000	280,000	.22
<b>NONMANUFACTURING</b>	<sup>3</sup> 2,479	1,090,000	12,700,000	.19
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	14	8,140	113,000	( <sup>4</sup> )
Mining	460	156,000	846,000	.40
Construction	1,039	574,000	8,000,000	1.22
Trade	408	71,200	1,050,000	.04
Finance, insurance, and real estate	13	950	21,600	( <sup>4</sup> )
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	372	256,000	2,380,000	.22
Services—personal, business, and other	145	14,400	202,000	( <sup>4</sup> )
Government—administration, protection, and sanitation <sup>5</sup>	30	6,280	53,400	( <sup>4</sup> )

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 3, table 1.<sup>2</sup> See footnotes 4 and 5, table 1.<sup>3</sup> The sum of the figures in this column exceeds 5,091 because a few stoppages extending into two or more industry groups have been counted in this column in each industry group affected; workers involved and man-days idle were divided among the respective groups.<sup>4</sup> Not available.<sup>5</sup> Municipally operated utilities are included under "Transportation, communication, and other public utilities".

TABLE 6.—Work stoppages by State, 1953

State	Work stoppages beginning in 1953			Man-days idle during 1953 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Workers involved <sup>1</sup>		Number	Percent of total
		Number	Percent of total		
All States -----	<sup>a</sup> 5,091	2,400,000	100.0	28,300,000	100.0
Alabama -----	110	36,200	1.5	289,000	1.0
Arizona -----	13	2,130	.1	43,500	.2
Arkansas -----	42	11,700	.5	132,000	.5
California -----	269	210,000	8.8	2,960,000	10.5
Colorado -----	34	6,550	.3	69,000	.2
Connecticut -----	86	28,800	1.2	526,000	1.9
Delaware -----	12	8,460	.4	316,000	1.1
District of Columbia -----	16	4,510	.2	23,900	.1
Florida -----	75	24,400	1.0	217,000	.8
Georgia -----	54	13,400	.6	120,000	.4
Idaho -----	13	3,430	.1	20,900	.1
Illinois -----	316	98,200	4.1	1,430,000	5.0
Indiana -----	191	139,000	5.8	1,540,000	5.5
Iowa -----	60	21,200	.9	387,000	1.4
Kansas -----	31	15,400	.6	323,000	1.1
Kentucky -----	163	85,300	3.6	422,000	1.5
Louisiana -----	70	23,000	1.0	286,000	1.0
Maine -----	16	5,090	.2	28,600	.1
Maryland -----	45	19,400	.8	191,000	.7
Massachusetts -----	176	46,100	1.9	618,000	2.2
Michigan -----	331	297,000	12.4	2,450,000	8.7
Minnesota -----	70	16,000	.7	272,000	1.0
Mississippi -----	20	2,490	.1	48,100	.2
Missouri -----	140	61,300	2.6	1,220,000	4.3
Montana -----	10	3,710	.2	98,000	.3
Nebraska -----	17	4,680	.2	87,400	.3
Nevada -----	17	3,610	.2	29,700	.1
New Hampshire -----	16	2,110	.1	21,800	.1
New Jersey -----	263	80,600	3.4	1,280,000	4.5
New Mexico -----	20	5,870	.2	41,700	.1
New York -----	585	208,000	8.7	3,070,000	10.8
North Carolina -----	25	10,100	.4	196,000	.7
North Dakota -----	10	930	( <sup>3</sup> )	13,300	( <sup>3</sup> )
Ohio -----	518	218,000	9.1	2,390,000	8.5
Oklahoma -----	53	18,400	.8	255,000	.9
Oregon -----	49	10,200	.4	129,000	.5
Pennsylvania -----	632	318,000	13.2	2,990,000	10.6
Rhode Island -----	37	11,200	.5	134,000	.5
South Carolina -----	21	25,400	1.1	114,000	.4
South Dakota -----	3	500	( <sup>3</sup> )	18,900	.1
Tennessee -----	125	65,500	2.7	605,000	2.1
Texas -----	89	58,100	2.4	668,000	2.4
Utah -----	39	23,400	1.0	246,000	.9
Vermont -----	8	2,050	.1	55,000	.2
Virginia -----	65	24,900	1.0	157,000	.6
Washington -----	66	46,000	1.9	581,000	2.1
West Virginia -----	165	49,500	2.1	347,000	1.2
Wisconsin -----	100	30,300	1.3	771,000	2.7
Wyoming -----	16	1,740	.1	21,400	.1

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 3, table 1.

TABLE 7.—Work stoppages by metropolitan area, 1953<sup>1</sup>

Metropolitan area	Work stoppages beginning in 1953		Man-days idle during 1953 (all stoppages)	Metropolitan area	Work stoppages beginning in 1953		Man-days idle during 1953 (all stoppages)
	Number <sup>2</sup>	Workers involved			Number <sup>2</sup>	Workers involved	
Akron, Ohio -----	44	47,500	254,000	Kansas City, Mo. -----	40	27,000	843
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N. Y. -----	30	8,770	464,000	Kingston-Newburgh-Poughkeepsie, N. Y. -----	11	2,900	30
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Pa. -----	25	6,090	72,100	Knoxville, Tenn. -----	32	33,300	283
Altoona, Pa. -----	6	590	3,530	Lansing, Mich. -----	5	820	5
Atlanta, Ga. -----	15	6,110	32,700	Little Rock, Ark. -----	8	2,760	37
Atlantic City, N. J. -----	6	840	18,900	Los Angeles, Calif. -----	122	57,000	957
Augusta, Ga. -----	13	23,900	81,400	Louisville, Ky. -----	38	23,000	132
Baltimore, Md. -----	27	17,200	176,000	Macon, Ga. -----	5	580	3
Beaumont-Port Arthur, Tex. -----	14	6,590	164,000	Madison, Wis. -----	11	1,260	7
Binghamton, N. Y. -----	6	820	9,090	Memphis, Tenn. -----	16	9,040	37
Birmingham, Ala. -----	42	6,090	133,000	Miami, Fla. -----	12	1,000	5
Boston, Mass. -----	78	14,400	198,000	Milwaukee, Wis. -----	33	15,800	580
Bridgeport, Conn. -----	19	6,610	135,000	Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn. -----	42	9,190	186
Brockton, Mass. -----	9	2,150	19,600	Mobile, Ala. -----	17	8,470	69
Buffalo, N. Y. -----	84	35,500	401,000	Muskegon, Mich. -----	10	1,400	39
Canton, Ohio -----	18	4,850	71,100	Nashville, Tenn. -----	15	2,240	32
Cedar Rapids, Iowa -----	7	2,010	31,700	New Britain-Bristol, Conn. -----	5	1,080	12
Charleston, W. Va. -----	12	8,270	132,000	New Haven, Conn. -----	18	3,180	33
Chattanooga, Tenn. -----	21	6,590	50,600	New Bedford, Mass. -----	6	850	11
Cheyenne, Wyo. -----	8	540	6,520	New Orleans, La. -----	37	13,800	162
Chicago, Ill. -----	126	71,400	803,000	New York-Northeastern New Jersey -----	586	198,000	2,510
Cincinnati, Ohio -----	54	19,800	449,000	Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va. -----	13	6,610	63
Cleveland, Ohio -----	50	14,800	266,000	Ogden, Utah -----	5	2,450	30
Columbus, Ga. -----	5	1,370	7,550	Oklahoma City, Okla. -----	8	2,580	19
Columbus, Ohio -----	22	16,100	368,000	Omaha, Nebr. -----	10	4,610	90
Cumberland, Md. -----	6	310	2,080	Paducah, Ky. -----	28	38,400	143
Dallas, Tex. -----	10	11,600	114,000	Peoria, Ill. -----	10	1,980	24
Davenport, Iowa-Rock Island-Moline, Ill. -----	5	4,280	147,000	Philadelphia, Pa. -----	164	96,600	1,240
Dayton, Ohio -----	7	3,240	15,700	Phoenix, Ariz. -----	6	1,180	22
Decatur, Ill. -----	7	250	4,670	Pittsburgh, Pa. -----	137	107,000	739
Denver, Colo. -----	20	5,120	34,800	Portland, Maine -----	6	850	11
Des Moines, Iowa -----	21	9,100	205,000	Portland, Oreg. -----	19	6,890	57
Detroit, Mich. -----	198	248,000	1,720,000	Providence, R. I. -----	34	10,800	129
Duluth, Minn.-Superior, Wis. -----	15	1,760	19,900	Pueblo, Colo. -----	5	150	2
Elmira, N. Y. -----	8	1,360	9,290	Racine, Wis. -----	6	380	48
Erie, Pa. -----	21	4,170	82,600	Reading, Pa. -----	13	4,350	73
Evansville, Ind. -----	15	13,300	67,800	Reno, Nev. -----	6	950	10
Fall River, Mass. -----	13	4,120	22,600	Richmond, Va. -----	9	2,290	26
Fargo, N. Dak. -----	5	570	7,320	Roanoke, Va. -----	5	390	1
Flint, Mich. -----	6	5,330	47,700	Rochester, N. Y. -----	8	2,630	25
Fort Smith, Ark. -----	8	1,870	16,800	Rockford, Ill. -----	11	1,900	28
Fort Wayne, Ind. -----	10	5,830	62,600	St. Joseph, Mo. -----	6	1,300	7
Fort Worth, Tex. -----	7	2,910	19,600	St. Louis, Mo.-East St. Louis, Ill. -----	115	42,700	621
Fresno, Calif. -----	18	9,630	150,000	Sacramento, Calif. -----	17	14,500	199
Galveston, Tex. -----	7	2,530	54,200	Saginaw, Mich. -----	7	2,060	26
Grand Rapids, Mich. -----	5	3,610	101,000	Salt Lake City, Utah -----	12	7,790	81
Harrisburg, Pa. -----	8	2,750	52,900	San Antonio, Tex. -----	5	2,270	18
Hartford, Conn. -----	14	3,710	40,900	San Bernardino, Calif. -----	14	2,220	1

TABLE 7.—Work stoppages by metropolitan area, 1953<sup>1</sup> - Continued

Metropolitan area	Work stoppages beginning in 1953		Man-days idle during 1953 (all stoppages)	Metropolitan area	Work stoppages beginning in 1953		Man-days idle during 1953 (all stoppages)
	Number <sup>2</sup>	Workers involved			Number <sup>2</sup>	Workers involved	
South Bend, Ind. -----	12	28,500	101,000	Trenton, N. J. -----	19	2,600	34,400
Spokane, Wash. -----	7	2,980	18,600	Tucson, Ariz. -----	5	540	10,500
Springfield, Ill. -----	9	6,240	69,100	Tulsa, Okla. -----	15	4,880	37,900
Springfield-Holyoke, Mass. -----	27	10,400	78,100	Utica-Rome, N. Y. -----	13	1,420	25,200
Springfield, Mo. -----	5	240	1,580	Washington, D. C. -----	23	5,320	31,800
Stamford-Norwalk, Conn. -----	19	3,950	225,000	Waterbury, Conn. -----	5	6,770	40,000
Stockton, Calif. -----	18	10,600	115,000	Wheeling, W. Va. - Steubenville, Ohio -----	29	7,790	88,400
Syracuse, N. Y. -----	22	11,500	355,000	Wichita, Kans. -----	6	1,590	14,900
Tacoma, Wash. -----	10	4,160	112,000	Wilkes Barre-Hazleton, Pa. -----	25	7,650	84,300
Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla. -----	12	4,070	68,500	Wilmington, Del. -----	9	7,770	300,000
Terre Haute, Ind. -----	11	1,460	18,900	Worcester, Mass. -----	17	2,630	38,300
Toledo, Ohio -----	31	7,820	71,800	York, Pa. -----	13	2,650	37,900
				Youngstown, Ohio -----	110	41,200	230,000

<sup>1</sup> The table includes data for each of the metropolitan areas that had 5 or more stoppages in 1953. Beginning with 1952 data were tabulated separately for 182 metropolitan areas. The information for earlier years was confined to city boundaries. The metropolitan areas came principally from the lists of Standard Metropolitan Areas compiled by the Bureau of the Budget as of January 28, 1949 and June 5, 1950. A few additional areas were added, including some where major cities have been included in the strike series in previous years. Some metropolitan areas include counties in more than one State and hence an area total may equal or exceed the total for the State in which the major city is located (e.g., the New York-Northeastern New Jersey metropolitan area, which includes greater New York and the surrounding area as well as eight counties in Northeastern New Jersey, equals the total number of strikes in New York State in 1953).

Lists of these areas are available upon request from the Division of Wages and Industrial Relations, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

<sup>2</sup> In this table, except as noted below, inter-metropolitan area stoppages are counted separately in each area affected, with the workers involved and man-days idle allocated to the respective areas. In the following stoppage it was impossible to secure the information necessary to make such allocations, and hence it is not included in the figures for any metropolitan area: the stoppage of about 500 employees of tanker companies at East and Gulf Coast ports in October.

TABLE 8.—Work stoppages by affiliation of unions involved, 1953

Affiliation	Work stoppages beginning in 1953				Man-days idle during 1953 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent of total	Workers involved <sup>1</sup>		Number	Percent of total
			Number	Percent of total		
All unions -----	5,091	100.0	2,400,000	100.0	28,300,000	100.0
American Federation of Labor <sup>2</sup> -----	2,861	56.2	1,060,000	44.2	14,600,000	51.6
Congress of Industrial Organizations -----	1,312	25.8	901,000	37.5	9,700,000	34.3
Unaffiliated unions -----	786	15.4	320,000	13.3	2,210,000	7.8
Single firm unions -----	20	.4	7,940	.3	42,800	.2
Different affiliations:						
Rival unions <sup>3</sup> -----	37	.7	40,500	1.7	204,000	.7
Cooperating unions <sup>4</sup> -----	18	.4	65,400	2.7	1,510,000	5.3
No union involved -----	46	.9	5,560	.2	19,400	.1
Not reported -----	11	.2	910	( <sup>5</sup> )	3,980	( <sup>6</sup> )



TABLE 9.—Work stoppages by number of workers involved, 1953

Number of workers	Stoppages beginning in 1953				Man-days idle during 1953 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent of total	Workers involved <sup>1</sup>		Number	Percent of total
			Number	Percent of total		
All workers -----	5,091	100.0	2,400,000	100.0	28,300,000	100.0
6 and under 20 -----	692	13.6	8,350	0.3	141,000	0.5
20 and under 100 -----	1,740	34.2	87,400	3.6	1,320,000	4.7
100 and under 250 -----	1,175	23.1	187,000	7.8	2,550,000	9.0
250 and under 500 -----	645	12.7	220,000	9.2	2,660,000	9.4
500 and under 1,000 -----	402	7.9	276,000	11.5	3,460,000	12.3
1,000 and under 5,000 -----	368	7.2	692,000	28.8	7,290,000	25.8
5,000 and under 10,000 -----	41	.8	281,000	11.7	3,570,000	12.6
10,000 and over -----	28	.5	650,000	27.1	7,270,000	25.7

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 3, table 1.

TABLE 10.—Work stoppages by number of establishments involved, 1953

Number of establishments involved <sup>1</sup>	Stoppages beginning in 1953				Man-days idle during 1953 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent of total	Workers involved <sup>2</sup>		Number	Percent of total
			Number	Percent of total		
All establishments -----	5,091	100.0	2,400,000	100.0	28,300,000	100.0
1 establishment -----	3,684	72.4	1,120,000	46.5	10,300,000	36.3
2 to 5 establishments -----	672	13.2	311,000	12.9	5,200,000	18.4
6 to 10 establishments -----	232	4.6	197,000	8.2	1,600,000	5.7
11 establishments or more -----	477	9.4	765,000	31.9	11,100,000	39.1
Not reported -----	26	.5	10,900	.5	142,000	.5

<sup>1</sup> An establishment, for purposes of this table, 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, 2, or more establishments of a single employer or it may involve different employers.

<sup>2</sup> See footnote 3, table 1.

TABLE 11.—Analysis of individual work stoppages involving 10,000 or more workers, 1953<sup>1</sup>

Beginning date	Approximate duration (calendar days) <sup>2</sup>	Establishment(s) and location	Union(s) involved <sup>3</sup>	Approximate number of workers involved	Major terms of settlement <sup>4</sup>
January 15	4	Briggs Manufacturing Co., Detroit, Mich.	United Automobile Workers (CIO)	16,000	Workers returned after settlement of disputed (work-load) issue.
January 21	3	Hudson Motor Car Co., Detroit, Mich.	United Automobile Workers (CIO)	11,500	Workers returned to jobs pending settlement of grievances (including a discharge case) under normal grievance procedure.
January 30	5	Inland Steel Co., East Chicago, Ind.	United Steelworkers (CIO)	18,000	Grievances, involving suspension of employees, to be processed through regular grievance procedure.
February 15	5 <sup>7</sup>	Interstate Paint Co., subcontractor, (Atomic Energy Commission construction project), Aiken and Barnwell Counties, S. C.	Bro. of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers (AFL)	5 <sup>5</sup> 20,000	Hourly wage increases of 12½ cents for brush painters; 17½ cents for spray painters; and 15 cents for steeland sign painters.
February 24	3	Studebaker Corp., South Bend, Ind.	United Automobile Workers (CIO)	17,000	Workers returned to their jobs after protest of company action in appointment of supervisor.
March 26	35	New Jersey Bell Telephone Co., N. J., Statewide	Telephone Workers Union of New Jersey (Ind.) <sup>6</sup>	6 <sup>6</sup> 14,000	Weekly wage increases of \$2 for employees earning less than \$74.50 a week and \$3 for other employees; wage progression schedule reduced from 6½ to 6 years.
March 30	4	Union Railroad Co., (U. S. Steel Corp.), Pittsburgh, Pa.	Bro. of Railroad Trainmen (Ind.)	7 <sup>7</sup> 27,000	Agreement to prevent and/or eliminate slowdowns; reinstatement of suspended employees.
April 2	2	U. S. Rubber Co., 11 States: Calif., Conn., Ill., Ind., Mass., Mich., N. J., Pa., R. I., Tenn., Wis.	United Rubber Workers (CIO)	36,000	Employer-financed hospitalization, medical, and surgical insurance plan for employees and their dependents; 2 weeks' vacation after 3 instead of 5 years of service.
April 13	3	Chrysler Corp., Detroit and Trenton, Mich.	United Automobile Workers (CIO)	48,000	Truckdrivers complied with union request that they terminate unauthorized protest stoppage over pickups at strike-bound supplier's plant.
May 1	50	Construction industry, Detroit, Mich.	United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners (AFL); Bro. of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers (AFL)	30,000	Carpenters' wages were increased 12 cents an hour with an increase in employer contributions for life and hospitalization insurance of 3 cents a man-hour effective July 1, 1953 and 2 cents additional effective April 1, 1954. Painters' wages were increased 12½ cents an hour with a 2½-cent hourly increase in employer contributions for hospitalization insurance.

TABLE 11.—Analysis of individual work stoppages involving 10,000 or more workers, 1953<sup>1</sup> - Continued

Beginning date	Approximate duration (calendar days) <sup>2</sup>	Establishment(s) and location	Union(s) involved <sup>3</sup>	Approximate number of workers involved	Major terms of settlement <sup>4</sup>
May 1	19	Construction industry, Knoxville, Oak Ridge, and other locations in Eastern Tenn.	AFL Building Trades Unions (Knoxville Council)	15,000	Wage increase of 5.3 per cent.
May 11	71	Construction industry, Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kansas	Three AFL Building Trades Unions: Teamsters, Laborers, and Operating Engineers	22,500	Wage increases ranging from 7½ to 12½ cents an hour; agreement on a plan for settlement of jurisdictional matters.
June 2	27	Construction industry, Utah	Six AFL Building Trades Unions: Teamsters, Carpenters, Operating Engineers, Laborers, Cement Masons and Ironworkers	10,000	Wage increases ranging from 5 to 15 cents an hour, with additional increases ranging from 2½ to 10 cents effective January 1, 1954.
June 3	41	Construction industry, Northern and Central Calif.	Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers (AFL)	<sup>10</sup> 60,000	Wage increase of 15 cents an hour.
June 4	<sup>11</sup> 14	F. H. McGraw and Co., (Atomic Energy Commission construction project), Paducah, Ky.	AFL Building Trades Unions (Paducah Council)	<sup>12</sup> 11,000	International officers of the unions involved ordered members to return to work pending negotiations on travel pay and other fringe benefits.
June 29	36	Construction industry, Indianapolis, Ind.	Int'l. Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners (AFL)	10,000	Hourly wage increase of 17 cents effective August 5, 1953 with additional 8 cents effective January 1, 1954.
July 28	8	California Processors and Growers, Inc., Northern and Central Calif.	Int'l. Bro. of Teamsters (AFL)	33,000	Wage increases ranging from 8 to 10 cents an hour; employers to contribute \$8.65 a month to a health and welfare plan covering employees working 1,600 hours a year and their dependents.
August 10	3	Pennsylvania Dress Manufacturers Association, Northeastern Pa.	Int'l. Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (AFL)	10,000	Reduction in basic work-week from 40 to 35 hours; 6 percent increase in piece rates; 9-cent hourly wage increase for time workers.
August 19	13	Southwestern Bell Telephone Co., Ark., Ill. (2 counties), Kans., Mo., Okla., and Texas	Communications Workers of America (CIO)	50,000	Wage increases ranging from \$1.50 to \$3 a week; some job reclassifications and upward reclassification of 13 exchanges.
August 26	2	Various sub-contractors (Atomic Energy Commission construction project), Paducah, Ky.	United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners (AFL)	11,000	Wage issue to be settled after termination of stoppage.

TABLE 11.—Analysis of individual work stoppages involving 10,000 or more workers, 1953<sup>1</sup> - Continued

Beginning date	Approximate duration (calendar days) <sup>2</sup>	Establishment(s) and location	Union(s) involved <sup>3</sup>	Approximate number of workers involved	Major terms of settlement <sup>4</sup>
October 1	5	Shipping industry, East Coast	Int'l. Longshoremen's Ass'n. (Ind.)	30,000	Workers returned after issuance of injunction obtained under the emergency provisions of the Labor-Management Relations Act.
October 23	54	North American Aviation, Inc., Los Angeles and Fresno, Calif., and Columbus, Ohio	United Automobile Workers (CIO); United Welders of America (Ind.) <sup>13</sup>	<sup>13</sup> 32,000	Wage increases of 4 percent and other fringe benefits generally as offered by the company prior to the stoppage.
October 25	7	Milk dealers, New York, N. Y., northern N. J., and Fairfield County, Conn.	Int'l. Bro. of Teamsters (AFL)	13,000	Wage increase of \$6 a week; increased vacation and insurance benefits, estimated to cost \$2.50 a week per employee.
November 16	14	Aliquippa and Southern Railroad (Jones and Laughlin Steel Corp., Aliquippa Works), Pittsburgh, Pa.	United Railroad Workers (CIO); Bro. of Railroad Trainmen, and Bro. of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen (Ind.)	<sup>14</sup> 15,000	Hourly wage increase of 8½ cents.
November 28	11	Six newspapers, (Times, Post, Daily News, Daily Mirror, Journal-American, and World-Telegram and Sun), New York, N. Y.	Photo-Engravers' Union (AFL)	15,000	A \$3.75 weekly package increase including \$3 in wages, liberalized welfare benefits and an extra paid holiday annually, and agreement to submit questions of an additional wage increase and reduction in the regular workweek to a 3-man fact-finding board.
December 2	( <sup>15</sup> )	American Can Co. and Continental Can Co., Nationwide	United Steelworkers (CIO)	30,000	( <sup>15</sup> )

<sup>1</sup> Information in this table except major terms of settlement is based primarily on replies from the parties, supplemented by a variety of sources. In most cases the terms of settlement are compiled from the negotiated agreement or from newspaper and other secondary sources.

<sup>2</sup> Includes nonworkdays, such as Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays. Only normally scheduled workdays are used in computing strike idleness.

<sup>3</sup> The unions listed are those directly involved in the dispute.

"Workers involved" include all workers made idle for one shift or longer in establishments directly involved in a stoppage, including members of other unions or nonunion workers. Employees who are made idle by material or service shortages in other establishments or industries are not included.

<sup>4</sup> The Bureau's monthly Current Wage Developments report describes the wage settlements sometimes in greater detail than they are presented here.

<sup>5</sup> Painters employed by Interstate Paint Company stopped work and established picket lines. Employees of other contractors on the project observed the picket lines but returned to work on February 19 after removal of picket lines. Painters returned February 23 after ratifying the wage agreement.

<sup>6</sup> Picket lines established by about 7,000 plant and accounting department employees, represented by the Telephone Workers Union of New Jersey (Ind.), were respected by members of the Communications Workers of America (CIO) employed by New Jersey Bell Telephone Co. and Western Electric Co.

<sup>7</sup> About 2,500 employees of the Union Railroad Co. (a subsidiary of U. S. Steel Corp. servicing steel plants) were involved in the dispute and about 24,500 steel workers employed by U. S. Steel Corp. in closely integrated operations were made idle.

<sup>8</sup> A majority of the workers involved returned to their jobs June 15 but several thousand workers were idle until June 19.

<sup>9</sup> A majority of the workers returned to work June 18 after Carpenters and Cement Finishers reached agreement with the contractors. Other crafts returned between June 18 and July 3 as agreements were reached.

<sup>10</sup> Members of the Laborers' Union stopped work on June 3. A week later approximately 30,000 building trades workers were idle. The Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., Northern and Central California Chapters.

TABLE 12.—Duration of work stoppages ending in 1953

Duration (calendar days)	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent of total	Number <sup>1</sup>	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
All periods	5,109	100.0	2,380,000	100.0	<sup>2</sup> 28,000,000	100.0
1 day	605	11.8	199,000	8.4	199,000	0.7
2 to 3 days	819	16.0	476,000	20.0	923,000	3.3
4 days and less than 1 week	719	14.1	388,000	16.3	1,270,000	4.5
1 week and less than ½ month (7 to 14 days)	1,041	20.4	476,000	20.0	2,950,000	10.5
½ month and less than 1 month (15 to 29 days)	880	17.2	312,000	13.1	4,260,000	15.2
1 month and less than 2 months (30 to 59 days)	628	12.3	360,000	15.1	8,910,000	31.8
2 months and less than 3 months (60 to 89 days)	224	4.4	124,000	5.2	5,280,000	18.9
3 months and over (90 days and over)	193	3.8	44,000	1.9	4,220,000	15.0

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 3, table 1.

<sup>2</sup> This figure differs from the total man-days idle shown in preceding tables because this and the next two tables relate to total idleness in all stoppages ending in 1953, including any 1952 idleness in these strikes.

TABLE 13.—Method of terminating work stoppages ending in 1953

Method of termination	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent of total	Number <sup>1</sup>	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
All methods	5,109	100.0	2,380,000	100.0	<sup>2</sup> 28,000,000	100.0
Agreement of parties reached —						
Directly	2,442	47.8	978,000	41.1	6,610,000	23.6
With assistance of Government agencies	1,737	34.0	1,080,000	45.2	19,300,000	68.9
With assistance of non-Government mediators or agencies	26	.5	17,700	.7	93,100	.3
Terminated without formal settlement	743	14.5	290,000	12.2	1,800,000	6.4
Employers discontinued business	46	.9	2,150	.1	87,800	.3
Not reported	115	2.3	16,400	.7	108,000	.4

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 3, table 1.

<sup>2</sup> See footnote 2, table 12.

TABLE 14.—Disposition of issues in work stoppages ending in 1953

Disposition of issues	Stoppages		Workers involved <sup>1</sup>		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
All issues	5,109	100.0	2,380,000	100.0	<sup>2</sup> 28,000,000	100.0
Issues settled or disposed of at termination of stoppage <sup>3</sup>	4,183	81.9	1,770,000	74.4	23,700,000	84.7
Some or all issues to be adjusted after resumption of work —						
By direct negotiation between employer and union	536	10.5	415,000	17.5	2,220,000	7.9
By negotiation with the aid of Government agencies	42	.8	38,800	1.6	339,000	1.2
By arbitration	115	2.3	106,000	4.5	1,080,000	3.8
By other means <sup>4</sup>	81	1.6	27,300	1.1	402,000	1.4
Not reported	152	3.0	21,600	.9	241,000	.9

## Appendix A

TABLE 1.—Work stoppages by specific industry, 1953

Industry	Stoppages beginning in 1953		Man-days idle during 1953 (all stoppages)	Industry	Stoppages beginning in 1953		Man-days idle during 1953 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved <sup>1</sup>			Number	Workers involved <sup>1</sup>	
All industries	25,091	2,400,000	28,300,000	<b>Manufacturing-Continued</b>			
<b>Manufacturing</b>	2,612	1,320,000	15,600,000	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	125	19,800	512,000
Primary metal industries	312	202,000	1,510,000	Logging camps and logging contractors	13	3,590	105,000
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	130	132,000	522,000	Sawmills and planing mills	39	6,470	190,000
Iron and steel foundries	84	33,000	462,000	Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	34	6,260	162,000
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals and alloys	15	6,400	60,500	Wooden containers	20	1,940	19,400
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	6	660	19,200	Miscellaneous wood products	19	1,510	35,600
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals	17	8,670	174,000	Furniture and fixtures	134	25,100	269,000
Nonferrous foundries	22	7,150	63,300	Household furniture	99	19,600	187,000
Miscellaneous primary metal industries	38	14,200	211,000	Office furniture	11	2,350	32,200
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	291	102,000	1,690,000	Public-building and professional furniture	3	270	1,730
Tin cans and other tinware	9	28,800	555,000	Partitions, shelving, lockers, and office and store fixtures	17	2,720	47,400
Cutlery, hand tools, and general hardware	35	9,540	250,000	Window and door screens, shades and venetian blinds	4	180	670
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	37	9,590	180,000	Stone, clay, and glass products	128	19,400	316,000
Fabricated structural metal products	99	25,100	283,000	Flat glass	5	830	2,330
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	58	13,500	215,000	Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	10	2,320	13,100
Lighting fixtures	6	1,440	16,500	Glass products made of purchased glass	9	750	8,410
Fabricated wire products	18	5,280	38,000	Cement, hydraulic	5	1,330	19,500
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	30	8,950	151,000	Structural clay products	26	3,950	68,400
Ordnance and accessories	23	21,400	164,000	Pottery and related products	17	3,270	62,500
Guns, howitzers, motors, and related equipment	1	1,250	24,900	Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	27	2,950	89,000
Ammunition, except for small arms	18	17,000	35,500	Cut-stone and stone products	7	1,150	19,400
Tanks and tank components	1	1,300	94,400	Abrasive, asbestos, and miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products	22	2,910	33,500
Sighting and fire-control equipment	1	130	130	Textile mill products	88	26,600	593,000
Small arms	1	1,460	8,690	Yarn and thread mills (cotton, wool, silk, and synthetic fiber)	11	3,660	80,200
Ordnance and accessories, not elsewhere classified	1	240	710	Broad-woven fabric mills (cotton, wool, silk, and synthetic fiber)	21	11,100	116,000
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	137	76,600	1,620,000	Narrow fabrics and other smallwares mills (cotton, wool, silk, and synthetic fiber)	5	1,700	20,500
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	56	30,600	471,000	Knitting mills	17	2,870	129,000
Electrical appliances	14	7,620	56,100	Dyeing and finishing textiles (except knit goods)	12	3,190	37,700
Insulated wire and cable	6	2,810	15,300	Carpets, rugs, and other floor coverings	5	1,270	11,600
Electrical equipment for motor vehicles, aircraft, and railway locomotives and cars	9	7,180	156,000	Hats (except cloth and millinery)	3	1,650	190,000
Electric lamps	6	1,890	13,700	Miscellaneous textile goods	14	1,090	7,870
Communication equipment and related products	34	24,200	789,000	Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	193	35,600	296,000
Miscellaneous electrical products	12	2,210	118,000	Men's, youths', and boys' suits, coats, and overcoats	10	880	5,640
Machinery (except electrical)	286	126,000	2,150,000	Men's, youths', and boys' furnishings, work clothing, and allied garments	35	6,020	49,200
Engines and turbines	9	10,100	157,000	Women's and misses' outerwear	83	22,200	125,000
Agricultural machinery and tractors	15	15,400	200,000	Women's, misses', children's, and infants' undergarments	11	1,030	23,900
Construction and mining machinery and equipment	30	9,620	137,000	Millinery	6	1,060	13,300
Metalworking machinery	55	24,600	416,000	Children's and infants' outerwear	16	990	6,470
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	31	8,440	185,000	Fur goods	2	30	800
General industrial machinery and equipment	58	18,300	312,000	Miscellaneous apparel and accessories	14	1,830	55,100
Office and store machines and devices	9	1,830	59,400	Miscellaneous fabricated textile products	16	1,480	16,100
Service-industry and household machines	31	21,600	248,000				

TABLE 1.—Work stoppages by specific industry, 1953 - Continued

Industry	Stoppages beginning in 1953		Man-days idle during 1953 (all stoppages)	Industry	Stoppages beginning in 1953		Man-days idle during 1953 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved <sup>1</sup>			Number	Workers involved <sup>1</sup>	
<b>Manufacturing-Continued</b>				<b>Manufacturing-Continued</b>			
Food and kindred products	213	98,400	1,210,000	Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments;			
Meat products	51	17,000	84,200	photographic and optical goods;			
Dairy products	9	930	5,110	watches and clocks - Continued			
Canning and preserving fruits, vegetables, and sea foods	23	37,000	240,000	Photographic equipment and supplies	5	260	4,650
Grain-mill products	22	4,670	58,300	Watches, clocks, clockwork-operated devices, and parts	3	2,360	23,500
Bakery products	35	6,510	61,400	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	105	21,000	280,000
Sugar	6	2,340	65,400	Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	4	220	3,290
Confectionery and related products	10	3,590	63,900	Musical instruments and parts	2	210	8,540
Beverage industries	46	23,500	576,000	Toys and sporting and athletic goods	13	3,580	65,800
Miscellaneous food preparations and kindred products	11	2,830	51,900	Pens, pencils, and other office and artist's materials	2	190	7,910
Tobacco manufactures	4	480	20,800	Costume jewelry, costume novelties, buttons, and miscellaneous notions (except precious metal)	13	2,380	42,300
Cigars	1	80	3,760	Fabricated plastics products, not elsewhere classified	25	5,490	48,200
Tobacco stemming and redrying	3	400	17,100	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	46	8,920	104,000
Paper and allied products	45	15,400	222,000	<b>Nonmanufacturing</b>	<sup>a</sup> 2,479	1,090,000	12,700,000
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	16	7,860	115,000	Agriculture, forestry, and fishing—	14	8,140	113,000
Paper coating and glazing	4	660	1,750	Agriculture	4	1,270	25,300
Envelopes	2	390	6,740	Fishing	10	6,870	87,700
Paperboard containers and boxes	18	5,930	95,400	Mining	460	156,000	846,000
Pulp goods and miscellaneous converted paper products	5	510	3,650	Metal	15	7,820	255,000
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	44	21,300	245,000	Anthracite	24	14,900	108,000
Newspapers	12	16,600	187,000	Bituminous-coal	392	130,000	418,000
Books	1	320	640	Crude petroleum and natural gas production	3	100	2,060
Commercial printing	13	1,060	15,300	Nonmetallic and quarrying	26	2,960	63,100
Lithographing	7	350	9,810	Construction	<sup>a</sup> 1,039	574,000	8,000,000
Bookbinding and related industries	6	1,470	26,800	Building	950	520,000	7,200,000
Service industries for the printing trade	5	1,450	5,560	Highways, streets, bridges, docks, etc.	90	54,000	797,000
Chemicals and allied products	107	36,500	825,000	Miscellaneous	1	40	350
Industrial inorganic chemicals	9	2,500	24,600	Trade	408	71,200	1,050,000
Industrial organic chemicals	33	19,700	302,000	Wholesale	205	34,600	411,000
Drugs and medicines	9	7,280	235,000	Retail	203	36,600	639,000
Soap and glycerin, cleaning and polishing preparations, and sulfonated oils and assistants	7	1,750	109,000	Finance, insurance, and real estate	13	950	21,600
Paints, varnishes, lacquers, japans, and enamels; inorganic color pigments, whitening, and wood fillers	9	660	3,630	Real estate	13	950	21,600
Gum and wood chemicals	3	580	39,900	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	372	256,000	2,380,000
Fertilizers	10	690	15,000	Railroads	23	15,600	198,000
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	13	1,340	38,400	Streetcar and bus transportation (city and suburban)	46	27,000	376,000
Miscellaneous chemicals, including industrial chemical products and preparations	14	2,010	57,300	Inter-city motorbus transportation	12	1,470	25,500
Products of petroleum and coal	19	2,610	105,000	Motortruck transportation	90	23,700	210,000
Petroleum refining	9	1,420	49,600	Taxicabs	37	4,076	60,700
Coals and byproducts	2	20	1,070	Water transportation	62	81,900	283,000
Paving and roofing materials	5	970	52,600	Air transportation	7	3,830	30,700
Miscellaneous products of petroleum and coal	3	190	1,670	Communication	33	80,700	946,000
Rubber products	<sup>a</sup> 102	141,000	493,000	Heat, light, and power	25	13,800	219,000
Tires and inner tubes	72	110,000	337,000	Miscellaneous	37	4,210	34,200
Rubber footwear	4	10,900	33,700	Services—personal, business, and other	145	14,400	202,000
Reclaimed rubber	1	380	3,000	Hotels and other lodging places	19	3,000	42,400
Rubber industries, not elsewhere classified	28	19,600	119,000	Laundries	16	1,870	15,100
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	41	11,400	246,000	Cleaning, dyeing, and pressing—	19	1,350	13,100
				Barber and beauty shops	3	50	1,690

TABLE 2.—Work stoppages by industry group and major issues, 1953

Industry group and major issues	Stoppages beginning in 1953		Man-days idle during 1953 (all stoppages)	Industry group and major issues	Stoppages beginning in 1953		Man-days idle during 1953 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved <sup>1</sup>			Number	Workers involved <sup>1</sup>	
All industries	5,091	2,400,000	28,300,000	All manufacturing industries - Continued	125	19,800	512,000
Wages, hours, and fringe benefits <sup>2</sup>	2,825	1,460,000	21,800,000	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	73	11,500	309,000
Union organization, wages, hours, and fringe benefits <sup>3</sup>	202	45,200	1,250,000	Wages, hours, and fringe benefits <sup>2</sup>	4	320	16,600
Union organization	543	117,000	935,000	Union organization, wages, hours, and fringe benefits <sup>3</sup>	14	1,200	11,000
Other working conditions	1,135	638,000	3,560,000	Other working conditions	27	6,170	152,000
Interunion or intraunion matters	275	130,000	684,000	Interunion or intraunion matters	3	370	21,800
Not reported	111	13,200	45,900	Not reported	4	250	1,720
All manufacturing industries	5,261	1,320,000	15,600,000	Furniture and fixtures	134	25,100	269,000
Wages, hours, and fringe benefits <sup>2</sup>	1,549	745,000	11,200,000	Wages, hours, and fringe benefits <sup>3</sup>	88	18,500	219,000
Union organization, wages, hours, and fringe benefits <sup>3</sup>	125	28,800	887,000	Union organization, wages, hours, and fringe benefits <sup>2</sup>	10	1,260	21,900
Union organization	250	77,500	636,000	Other working conditions	11	1,280	13,100
Other working conditions	593	433,000	2,730,000	Interunion or intraunion matters	18	2,370	11,000
Interunion or intraunion matters	53	24,900	141,000	Not reported	3	200	1,880
Not reported	54	6,400	26,000	Not reported	4	1,440	2,500
Primary metal industries	312	202,000	1,510,000	Stone, clay, and glass products	128	19,400	316,000
Wages, hours, and fringe benefits <sup>2</sup>	171	84,800	1,020,000	Wages, hours, and fringe benefits <sup>3</sup>	70	10,100	220,000
Union organization, wages, hours, and fringe benefits <sup>3</sup>	2	240	2,830	Union organization, wages, hours, and fringe benefits <sup>2</sup>	10	1,750	33,700
Union organization	20	1,780	43,000	Other working conditions	8	370	13,100
Other working conditions	117	115,000	446,000	Interunion or intraunion matters	34	6,980	47,900
Interunion or intraunion matters	1	370	650	Not reported	2	180	1,020
Not reported	1	200	970	Not reported	4	120	200
Fabricated metal products <sup>4</sup>	291	102,000	1,690,000	Textile mill products	88	26,600	593,000
Wages, hours, and fringe benefits <sup>2</sup>	200	81,400	1,480,000	Wages, hours, and fringe benefits <sup>3</sup>	37	11,800	219,000
Union organization, wages, hours, and fringe benefits <sup>3</sup>	13	970	29,500	Union organization, wages, hours, and fringe benefits <sup>2</sup>	6	1,250	35,900
Union organization	13	630	14,100	Other working conditions	15	3,260	97,400
Other working conditions	56	18,400	152,000	Interunion or intraunion matters	22	8,780	235,000
Interunion or intraunion matters	3	170	4,850	Not reported	2	1,020	3,150
Not reported	6	600	6,860	Not reported	6	490	2,870
Ordnance and accessories	23	21,400	164,000	Apparel, etc. <sup>5</sup>	193	35,600	296,000
Wages, hours, and fringe benefits <sup>2</sup>	12	15,400	153,000	Wages, hours, and fringe benefits <sup>3</sup>	84	23,500	157,000
Union organization	1	400	10,500	Union organization, wages, hours, and fringe benefits <sup>2</sup>	7	1,020	52,600
Other working conditions	8	5,270	49,000	Other working conditions	61	3,990	37,600
Not reported	2	330	490	Interunion or intraunion matters	23	3,840	14,000
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	137	76,600	1,620,000	Interunion or intraunion matters	10	2,550	13,600
Wages, hours, and fringe benefits <sup>2</sup>	84	47,800	1,090,000	Not reported	8	650	1,250
Union organization, wages, hours, and fringe benefits <sup>3</sup>	9	1,720	77,600	Leather and leather products	48	11,900	99,100
Union organization	8	700	17,000	Wages, hours, and fringe benefits <sup>2</sup>	27	7,960	80,800
Other working conditions	30	25,000	414,000	Union organization, wages, hours, and fringe benefits <sup>3</sup>	1	100	1,300
Interunion or intraunion matters	3	430	19,200	Other working conditions	6	870	8,430
Not reported	3	940	4,630	Interunion or intraunion matters	9	2,930	8,140
Machinery (except electrical)	286	126,000	2,150,000	Not reported	2	40	190
Wages, hours, and fringe benefits <sup>2</sup>	196	72,900	1,660,000	Not reported	3	30	240
Union organization, wages, hours, and fringe benefits <sup>3</sup>	11	3,310	145,000	Food and kindred products	213	98,400	1,210,000
Union organization	15	2,770	29,800	Wages, hours, and fringe benefits <sup>2</sup>			
Other working conditions	57	45,900	293,000				
Interunion or intraunion matters	2	1,050	15,200				
Not reported	5	400	1,700				
Transportation equipment	179	300,000	2,730,000				



TABLE 2.—Work stoppages by industry group and major issues, 1953 - Continued

Industry group and major issues	Stoppages beginning in 1953		Man-days idle during 1953 (all stoppages)	Industry group and major issues	Stoppages beginning in 1953		Man-days idle during 1953 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved <sup>1</sup>			Number	Workers involved <sup>1</sup>	
All manufacturing industries - Continued				All manufacturing industries - Continued			
Tobacco manufactures	4	480	20,800	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries - Continued			
Wages, hours, and fringe benefits <sup>2</sup>	1	80	3,760	Union organization	17	740	10,600
Union organization, wages, hours, and fringe benefits <sup>2</sup>	3	400	17,100	Other working conditions	9	2,700	14,400
				Interunion or intraunion matters	2	100	1,300
				Not reported	2	30	440
Paper and allied products	45	15,400	222,000	All nonmanufacturing industries	32,479	1,090,000	12,700,000
Wages, hours, and fringe benefits <sup>2</sup>	28	9,910	130,000	Wages, hours, and fringe benefits <sup>2</sup>	1,289	714,000	10,600,000
Union organization, wages, hours, and fringe benefits <sup>2</sup>	1	50	200	Union organization, wages, hours, and fringe benefits <sup>2</sup>	77	16,400	358,000
Union organization	4	80	52,300	Union organization	293	39,600	300,000
Other working conditions	9	2,560	26,600	Other working conditions	543	205,000	830,000
Interunion or intraunion matters	3	2,760	13,200	Interunion or intraunion matters	222	105,000	543,000
				Not reported	57	6,830	19,900
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	44	21,300	245,000	Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	14	8,140	113,000
Wages, hours, and fringe benefits <sup>2</sup>	31	20,600	214,000	Wages, hours, and fringe benefits <sup>2</sup>	11	6,870	86,600
Union organization, wages, hours, and fringe benefits <sup>2</sup>	6	220	5,700	Union organization, wages, hours, and fringe benefits <sup>2</sup>	1	1,200	25,200
Union organization	5	140	9,340	Union organization	1	60	830
Other working conditions	1	290	15,800	Other working conditions	1	20	390
Interunion or intraunion matters	1	10	20				
				Mining	460	156,000	846,000
Chemicals and allied products	107	36,500	825,000	Wages, hours, and fringe benefits <sup>2</sup>	66	15,800	323,000
Wages, hours, and fringe benefits <sup>2</sup>	71	28,000	594,000	Union organization, wages, hours, and fringe benefits <sup>2</sup>	5	380	9,130
Union organization, wages, hours, and fringe benefits <sup>2</sup>	10	4,250	115,000	Union organization	21	3,510	38,500
Union organization	9	730	36,900	Other working conditions	320	124,000	448,000
Other working conditions	13	3,280	73,200	Interunion or intraunion matters	17	6,650	14,400
Interunion or intraunion matters	2	80	6,300	Not reported	31	5,280	13,000
Not reported	2	100	150				
				Construction	1,039	574,000	8,000,000
Products of petroleum and coal	19	2,610	105,000	Wages, hours, and fringe benefits <sup>2</sup>	630	449,000	7,330,000
Wages, hours, and fringe benefits <sup>2</sup>	12	2,050	97,400	Union organization, wages, hours, and fringe benefits <sup>2</sup>	10	390	4,280
Union organization	5	310	3,470	Union organization	112	18,400	112,000
Other working conditions	2	250	4,100	Other working conditions	103	40,300	158,000
				Interunion or intraunion matters	176	64,800	391,000
Rubber products	102	141,000	493,000	Not reported	8	860	2,510
Wages, hours, and fringe benefits <sup>2</sup>	63	99,900	353,000				
Union organization, wages, hours, and fringe benefits <sup>2</sup>	1	40	810	Trade	408	71,200	1,050,000
Other working conditions	35	39,100	137,000	Wages, hours, and fringe benefits <sup>2</sup>	267	56,200	709,000
Interunion or intraunion matters	2	2,110	2,110	Union organization, wages, hours, and fringe benefits <sup>2</sup>	28	7,420	162,000
Not reported	1	30	360	Union organization	73	3,320	60,800
				Other working conditions	20	3,100	98,300
Instruments, etc. <sup>6</sup>	41	11,400	246,000	Interunion or intraunion matters	12	1,030	18,300
Wages, hours, and fringe benefits <sup>2</sup>	29	9,190	192,000	Not reported	8	140	1,650
Union organization, wages, hours, and fringe benefits <sup>2</sup>	2	320	3,290				
Union organization	4	740	43,000	Finance, insurance, and real estate	13	950	21,600
Other working conditions	4	920	7,780	Wages, hours, and fringe benefits <sup>2</sup>	9	900	19,900
Interunion or intraunion matters	2	260	740	Union organization	2	30	1,690
				Other working conditions	2	20	50

TABLE 2.—Work stoppages by industry group and major issues, 1953 - Continued

Industry group and major issues	Stoppages beginning in 1953		Man-days idle during 1953 (all stoppages)	Industry group and major issues	Stoppages beginning in 1953		Man-days idle during 1953 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved <sup>1</sup>			Number	Workers involved <sup>1</sup>	
All nonmanufacturing industries - Continued				All nonmanufacturing industries - Continued			
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities - Continued				Services—personal, business, and other - Continued			
Union organization	48	12,500	51,800	Other working conditions —	9	420	7,020
Other working conditions —	83	36,900	118,000	Interunion or intraunion matters —	2	200	2,800
Interunion or intraunion matters	15	32,000	117,000	Not reported	5	220	1,950
Not reported	5	300	830				
Services—personal, business, and other	145	14,400	202,000	Government—administration protection, and sanitation —	30	6,280	53,400
Wages, hours, and fringe benefits <sup>2</sup>	82	11,000	132,000	Wages, hours, and fringe benefits <sup>2</sup>	22	6,020	52,300
Union organization, wages, hours, and fringe benefits <sup>2</sup>	13	810	24,800	Union organization, wages, hours, and fringe benefits <sup>2</sup>	1	20	90
Union organization	34	1,760	33,700	Union organization	2	50	220
				Other working conditions —	5	190	810

<sup>1</sup> Workers are counted more than once in these figures if they were involved in more than one stoppage in the year.

<sup>2</sup> "Fringe benefits" has been added to the title only to indicate inclusion of nonwage benefits. No change from previous years in definition or content of these groups is indicated by the change in title.

<sup>3</sup> This figure is less than the sum of the figures below because a few stoppages, each affecting more than one industry group, have been counted as separate stoppages in each industry group affected. Workers involved and man-days idle were allocated to the respective groups.

<sup>4</sup> Excludes ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment.

<sup>5</sup> Includes other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.

<sup>6</sup> Includes professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.

TABLE 3.—Work stoppages in States having 25 or more stoppages by industry group, 1953

State and industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1953		Man-days idle during 1953 (all stoppages)	State and industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1953		Man-days idle during 1953 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved <sup>1</sup>			Number	Workers involved <sup>1</sup>	
<b>Alabama</b> _____	<sup>a</sup> 110	36,200	289,000	<b>California-Continued</b>			
<b>Manufacturing</b> _____	52	19,200	227,000	<b>Miscellaneous manufacturing industries</b> _____	6	310	2,640
<b>Primary metal industries</b> _____	29	8,200	46,100	<b>Nonmanufacturing</b> _____	131	117,000	1,680,000
<b>Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)</b> _____	4	950	11,700	<b>Agriculture, forestry, and fishing</b> _____	3	1,800	16,300
<b>Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies</b> _____	2	90	2,580	<b>Mining</b> _____	2	440	10,400
<b>Machinery (except electrical)</b> _____	1	1,100	91,300	<b>Construction</b> _____	54	88,500	1,280,000
<b>Transportation equipment</b> _____	1	3,500	45,800	<b>Trade</b> _____	29	3,720	97,000
<b>Lumber and wood products (except furniture)</b> _____	4	300	3,400	<b>Finance, insurance, and real estate</b> _____	2	170	4,310
<b>Furniture and fixtures</b> _____	2	210	2,580	<b>Transportation, communication, and other public utilities</b> _____	28	20,800	237,000
<b>Stone, clay, and glass products</b> _____	3	280	5,850	<b>Services—personal, business, and other</b> _____	14	1,840	39,300
<b>Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials</b> _____	2	190	6,190				
<b>Paper and allied products</b> _____	1	2,270	6,410	<b>Colorado</b> _____	34	6,550	69,000
<b>Printing, publishing, and allied industries</b> _____	2	80	2,770	<b>Manufacturing</b> _____	9	2,860	19,700
<b>Chemicals and allied products</b> _____	1	20	240	<b>Primary metal industries</b> _____	1	90	3,910
<b>Rubber products</b> _____	1	1,930	1,930	<b>Ordnance and accessories</b> _____	1	750	1,500
<b>Nonmanufacturing</b> _____	58	17,000	62,300	<b>Machinery (except electrical)</b> _____	1	100	4,300
<b>Mining</b> _____	28	12,300	27,600	<b>Transportation equipment</b> _____	1	30	880
<b>Construction</b> _____	11	3,430	17,000	<b>Stone, clay, and glass products</b> _____	1	260	4,870
<b>Trade</b> _____	4	170	4,140	<b>Food and kindred products</b> _____	4	1,630	4,210
<b>Transportation, communication, and other public utilities</b> _____	10	770	10,900	<b>Nonmanufacturing</b> _____	25	3,700	49,400
<b>Services—personal, business, and other</b> _____	3	210	1,680	<b>Mining</b> _____	3	570	23,300
<b>Government—administration, protection, and sanitation</b> _____	2	180	1,020	<b>Construction</b> _____	13	2,320	19,500
<b>Arkansas</b> _____	42	11,700	132,000	<b>Trade</b> _____	4	290	2,780
<b>Manufacturing</b> _____	15	4,340	74,200	<b>Transportation, communication, and other public utilities</b> _____	4	500	3,750
<b>Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)</b> _____	1	40	840	<b>Services—personal, business, and other</b> _____	1	20	50
<b>Lumber and wood products (except furniture)</b> _____	4	880	32,600	<b>Connecticut</b> _____	86	28,800	526,000
<b>Furniture and fixtures</b> _____	3	1,510	18,300	<b>Manufacturing</b> _____	47	17,900	379,000
<b>Stone, clay, and glass products</b> _____	2	420	3,390	<b>Primary metal industries</b> _____	3	1,170	10,500
<b>Leather and leather products</b> _____	2	220	550	<b>Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)</b> _____	9	2,280	31,100
<b>Food and kindred products</b> _____	2	170	4,230	<b>Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies</b> _____	2	1,100	21,800
<b>Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks</b> _____	1	1,100	14,300	<b>Machinery (except electrical)</b> _____	6	2,230	61,800
<b>Nonmanufacturing</b> _____	27	7,390	58,100	<b>Furniture and fixtures</b> _____	4	80	640
<b>Construction</b> _____	24	4,130	35,500	<b>Stone, clay, and glass products</b> _____	1	30	530
<b>Trade</b> _____	2	50	140	<b>Textile-mill products</b> _____	5	2,440	195,000
<b>Transportation, communication, and other public utilities</b> _____	1	3,210	22,500	<b>Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials</b> _____	2	100	780
<b>California</b> _____	<sup>a</sup> 269	210,000	2,960,000	<b>Paper and allied products</b> _____	2	440	880
<b>Manufacturing</b> _____	138	93,100	1,280,000	<b>Printing, publishing, and allied industries</b> _____	2	40	860
<b>Primary metal industries</b> _____	17	5,360	48,400	<b>Chemicals and allied products</b> _____	4	6,090	14,900
<b>Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)</b> _____	21	10,800	178,000	<b>Rubber products</b> _____	2	450	2,260
<b>Ordnance and accessories</b> _____	1	130	290	<b>Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks</b> _____	2	1,240	35,500
<b>Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies</b> _____	3	410	1,630	<b>Miscellaneous manufacturing industries</b> _____	3	220	2,000
<b>Machinery (except electrical)</b> _____	9	4,890	85,900	<b>Nonmanufacturing</b> _____	39	10,900	147,000
<b>Transportation equipment</b> _____	10	24,600	631,000	<b>Construction</b> _____	16	5,730	91,500
<b>Lumber and wood products (except furniture)</b> _____	7	1,410	24,500	<b>Trade</b> _____	9	530	4,400
<b>Furniture and fixtures</b> _____	10	1,130	16,000	<b>Transportation, communication, and other public utilities</b> _____	9	4,060	40,200
<b>Stone, clay, and glass products</b> _____	4	650	5,720	<b>Services—personal, business, and other</b> _____	5	590	11,100
<b>Textile-mill products</b> _____	1	30	170	<b>Florida</b> _____	75	24,400	217,000
<b>Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials</b> _____	16	370	3,960	<b>Manufacturing</b> _____	20	5,910	67,100
				<b>Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and</b>			

TABLE 3.—Work stoppages in States having 25 or more stoppages by industry group, 1953 - Continued

State and industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1953		Man-days idle during 1953 (all stoppages)	State and industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1953		Man-days idle during 1953 (all stoppages)				
	Number	Workers involved <sup>1</sup>			Number	Workers involved <sup>1</sup>					
<b>Florida—Continued</b>				<b>Indiana</b>							
Nonmanufacturing	55	18,400	149,000	Manufacturing	92	98,800	885,000				
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	1	1,000	3,400	Primary metal industries	11	26,400	86,900				
Construction	33	15,900	136,000	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	14	5,660	185,000				
Trade	5	100	1,090	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	6	2,680	51,500				
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	13	1,180	7,080	Machinery (except electrical)	7	9,350	57,600				
Services—personal, business, and other	1	110	1,120	Transportation equipment	13	29,500	301,000				
Government—administration, protection, and sanitation	2	150	250	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	2	70	460				
<b>Georgia</b>				Furniture and fixtures	11	3,040	23,000				
Manufacturing	15	1,810	33,200	Stone, clay, and glass products	5	370	2,700				
Primary metal industries	2	80	4,080	Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	2	310	7,280				
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	2	180	3,420	Food and kindred products	6	1,330	15,000				
Transportation equipment	1	470	1,670	Paper and allied products	1	90	270				
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	2	140	3,230	Printing, publishing, and allied industries	2	140	1,380				
Furniture and fixtures	1	180	3,380	Chemicals and allied products	1	1,300	79,400				
Stone, clay, and glass products	1	20	300	Rubber products	11	18,500	65,300				
Textile-mill products	3	620	16,100	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1	100	7,060				
Food and kindred products	1	20	540	Nonmanufacturing			99	40,000	657,000		
Chemicals and allied products	2	110	440	Mining	33	6,880	18,700				
Nonmanufacturing				39	11,600	86,800	Construction	38	24,800	361,000	
Mining	2	430	18,600	Trade	11	500	12,300				
Construction	25	10,300	59,700	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	13	7,410	259,000				
Trade	5	320	1,990	Services—personal, business, and other	3	370	5,220				
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	6	540	6,350	Government—administration, protection, and sanitation	1	60	1,060				
Government—administration, protection, and sanitation	1	30	150	<b>Iowa</b>							
<b>Illinois</b>				2 <sup>3</sup> 16	98,200	1,430,000	Manufacturing	30	12,400	129,000	
Manufacturing	163	60,700	1,060,000	Primary metal industries	1	20	200				
Primary metal industries	18	9,550	185,000	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	3	920	35,700				
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	22	11,400	246,000	Ordnance and accessories	1	3,540	3,540				
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	8	2,180	71,200	Machinery (except electrical)	4	900	4,190				
Machinery (except electrical)	32	18,200	247,000	Transportation equipment	1	70	3,800				
Transportation equipment	6	860	10,500	Furniture and fixtures	1	280	280				
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	7	960	45,200	Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	1	280	850				
Furniture and fixtures	9	1,690	9,030	Food and kindred products	9	3,430	34,800				
Stone, clay, and glass products	6	920	16,600	Printing, publishing, and allied industries	-	-	37,340				
Textile-mill products	3	350	1,300	Chemicals and allied products	3	70	1,420				
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	9	1,600	43,500	Rubber products	5	2,620	34,900				
Leather and leather products	2	1,240	3,510	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1	300	1,500				
Food and kindred products	12	5,370	29,600	Nonmanufacturing			30	8,830	259,000		
Paper and allied products	4	870	20,700	Construction	21	7,250	217,000				
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	3	1,050	8,740	Trade	6	150	5,290				
Chemicals and allied products	4	470	5,380	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	3	1,430	36,400				
Products of petroleum and coal	2	300	20,400	<b>Kansas</b>							
Rubber products	1	910	1,810	Manufacturing	11	2,330	21,000				
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	12	2,390	75,000	Machinery (except electrical)	4	600	5,570				
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	5	460	22,800	Transportation equipment	2	160	4,080				
Nonmanufacturing				153	37,500	363,000	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	2	110	1,710	
								Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	1	90	2,210
								Food and kindred products	1	70	500
								Rubber products	1	1,300	6,900

TABLE 3.—Work stoppages in States having 25 or more stoppages by industry group, 1953 - Continued

State and industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1953		Man-days idle during 1953 (all stoppages)	State and industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1953		Man-days idle during 1953 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved <sup>1</sup>			Number	Workers involved <sup>1</sup>	
<b>Kentucky</b>	163	85,300	422,000	<b>Maryland - Continued</b>			
<b>Manufacturing</b>	30	12,200	133,000	Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1	90	4,040
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	4	860	33,000	Chemicals and allied products	4	220	5,440
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	2	1,550	3,590	<b>Nonmanufacturing</b>	21	11,500	98,900
Machinery (except electrical)	4	3,510	42,300	Mining	1	10	20
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	1	30	680	Construction	5	3,330	38,500
Furniture and fixtures	1	50	830	Trade	2	50	1,210
Stone, clay, and glass products	2	390	4,310	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	11	4,700	15,900
Textile-mill products	1	160	2,850	Government—administration, protection, and sanitation	2	3,440	43,300
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	3	2,630	14,800	<b>Massachusetts</b>	176	46,100	618,000
Leather and leather products	2	1,450	2,960	<b>Manufacturing</b>	108	32,800	481,000
Food and kindred products	3	180	2,110	Primary metal industries	6	1,380	44,900
Tobacco manufactures	3	400	17,100	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	10	1,710	42,500
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1	10	130	Ordnance and accessories	1	1,460	8,690
Chemicals and allied products	1	210	620	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	6	2,020	22,700
Products of petroleum and coal	1	110	550	Machinery (except electrical)	10	6,210	164,000
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	1	670	7,370	Transportation equipment	1	140	1,150
<b>Nonmanufacturing</b>	133	73,100	289,000	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	3	300	6,290
Mining	63	22,500	76,600	Furniture and fixtures	7	2,200	30,800
Construction	43	49,200	193,000	Stone, clay, and glass products	3	540	2,800
Trade	11	450	7,180	Textile-mill products	5	1,480	37,400
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	12	670	6,250	Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	17	1,520	19,000
Services—personal, business, and other	3	150	4,260	Leather and leather products	13	2,430	20,900
Government—administration, protection, and sanitation	1	190	1,670	Food and kindred products	7	890	17,700
<b>Louisiana</b>	70	23,000	286,000	Paper and allied products	1	270	6,730
<b>Manufacturing</b>	21	10,200	152,000	Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1	10	650
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	1	420	8,850	Chemicals and allied products	3	110	2,240
Ordnance and accessories	1	400	400	Rubber products	6	8,790	21,600
Transportation equipment	3	3,150	5,850	Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	1	150	17,900
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	2	560	3,390	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	7	1,240	13,700
Stone, clay, and glass products	2	210	4,760	<b>Nonmanufacturing</b>	68	13,300	137,000
Textile-mill products	3	1,780	7,810	Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	4	1,620	28,200
Food and kindred products	4	3,080	67,900	Mining	-	-	900
Paper and allied products	3	250	47,800	Construction	29	2,890	42,600
Products of petroleum and coal	1	140	3,550	Trade	12	2,640	24,600
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1	170	1,550	Finance, insurance, and real estate	1	50	1,890
<b>Nonmanufacturing</b>	49	12,800	134,000	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	13	5,390	35,000
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	1	1,200	25,200	Services—personal, business, and other	8	640	3,560
Mining	1	130	2,250	Government—administration, protection, and sanitation	1	20	220
Construction	24	8,480	75,800	<b>Michigan</b>	331	297,000	2,450,000
Trade	7	630	13,100	<b>Manufacturing</b>	256	253,000	1,530,000
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1	10	40	Primary metal industries	32	8,500	130,000
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	13	2,180	19,400	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	27	7,430	81,700
Services—personal, business, and other	1	10	180	Ordnance and accessories	3	1,600	1,740
Government—administration, protection, and sanitation	1	200	200	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	5	2,720	136,000
<b>Maryland</b>	245	19,400	191,000	Machinery (except electrical)	44	25,600	388,000
<b>Manufacturing</b>	24	7,900	92,200	Transportation equipment	60	150,000	359,000
Fabricated metal products (except				Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	6	1,000	24,900

TABLE 3.—Work stoppages in States having 25 or more stoppages by industry group, 1953 - Continued

State and industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1953		Man-days idle during 1953 (all stoppages)	State and industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1953		Man-days idle during 1953 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved <sup>1</sup>			Number	Workers involved <sup>1</sup>	
<b>Michigan - Continued</b>				<b>Missouri - Continued</b>			
Products of petroleum and coal	1	250	7,500	Nonmanufacturing	65	40,400	955,000
Rubber products	35	39,300	90,400	Mining	2	20	1,540
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	4	3,050	76,900	Construction	20	19,500	748,000
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1	950	11,300	Trade	21	2,980	83,900
Nonmanufacturing	75	44,200	925,000	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	15	17,500	118,000
Mining	1	140	140	Services—personal, business, and other	7	390	4,200
Construction	38	40,100	850,000	<b>New Jersey</b>			
Trade	13	350	6,600	Manufacturing	172	50,500	761,000
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1	30	1,650	Primary metal industries	9	3,130	80,500
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	16	3,020	56,300	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	10	2,330	45,900
Services—personal, business, and other	5	470	10,900	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	13	4,890	65,900
Government—administration, protection, and sanitation	1	10	40	Machinery (except electrical)	26	5,490	97,900
<b>Minnesota</b>				Transportation equipment	4	4,930	20,900
Manufacturing	70	16,000	272,000	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	3	160	2,090
Primary metal industries	1	180	3,380	Furniture and fixtures	7	560	5,850
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	3	400	8,250	Stone, clay, and glass products	13	1,240	20,500
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	3	860	56,900	Textile-mill products	13	3,890	33,700
Machinery (except electrical)	5	900	21,200	Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	16	880	6,320
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	4	700	27,000	Leather and leather products	2	200	2,490
Furniture and fixtures	3	380	2,180	Food and kindred products	9	7,700	89,200
Stone, clay, and glass products	1	70	750	Paper and allied products	7	1,610	14,000
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	1	30	2,740	Printing, publishing, and allied industries	2	270	7,530
Food and kindred products	3	700	1,020	Chemicals and allied products	13	4,200	146,000
Paper and allied products	2	1,800	7,170	Products of petroleum and coal	3	90	1,570
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1	360	1,030	Rubber products	8	4,360	50,000
Chemicals and allied products	3	720	30,700	Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	2	390	1,110
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	2	200	1,110	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	14	4,230	70,200
Nonmanufacturing	39	8,690	109,000	<b>Nonmanufacturing</b>			
Construction	15	3,920	41,100	Mining	2	370	3,700
Trade	13	1,440	12,700	Construction	33	4,860	50,500
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	8	1,960	26,700	Trade	23	4,540	58,900
Services—personal, business, and other	3	1,380	28,400	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	29	20,000	409,000
<b>Missouri</b>				Services—personal, business, and other	4	270	1,280
Manufacturing	140	61,300	1,220,000	Government—administration, protection, and sanitation	1	40	110
Primary metal industries	2	350	14,900	<b>New York</b>			
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	8	2,870	57,500	Manufacturing	364	105,000	2,090,000
Ordnance and accessories	1	240	710	Primary metal industries	26	16,500	128,000
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	6	1,680	61,400	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	29	5,290	72,000
Machinery (except electrical)	5	990	32,100	Ordnance and accessories	4	940	97,200
Transportation equipment	8	4,490	13,900	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	36	20,500	670,000
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	3	120	2,930	Machinery (except electrical)	25	3,670	229,000
Furniture and fixtures	3	1,120	7,480	Transportation equipment	26	13,900	352,000
Stone, clay, and glass products	6	310	7,420	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	6	970	8,430
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials				Furniture and fixtures	23	3,390	44,500
Leather and leather products				Stone, clay, and glass products	8	2,020	25,700
Food and kindred products				Textile-mill products	21	1,310	17,300
Paper and allied products				Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	50	3,180	22,700
				Leather and leather products	8	2,220	33,100
				Food and kindred products	31	5,300	75,200
				Paper and allied products	9	1,650	15,300

TABLE 3.—Work stoppages in States having 25 or more stoppages by industry group, 1953 - Continued

State and industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1953		Man-days idle during 1953 (all stoppages)	State and industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1953		Man-days idle during 1953 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved <sup>1</sup>			Number	Workers involved <sup>1</sup>	
<b>New York - Continued</b>				<b>Oklahoma</b>			
Nonmanufacturing	221	104,000	979,000	Manufacturing	53	18,400	255,000
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	1	10	20	Primary metal industries	2	250	900
Mining	1	510	13,700	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	2	240	9,140
Construction	54	12,500	208,000	Machinery (except electrical)	2	280	2,200
Trade	63	28,600	321,000	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	1	260	1,560
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4	230	6,660	Stone, clay, and glass products	2	90	560
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	68	61,400	399,000	Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1	40	1,480
Services—personal, business, and other	28	1,610	29,600	Products of petroleum and coal	1	110	3,740
Government—administration, protection, and sanitation	2	40	1,000	Rubber products	1	1,060	5,290
<b>North Carolina</b>	25	10,100	196,000	Nonmanufacturing	41	16,000	230,000
Manufacturing	17	9,030	187,000	Mining	1	720	117,000
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	2	390	4,050	Construction	28	7,080	41,300
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	1	4,560	105,000	Trade	5	130	1,590
Machinery (except electrical)	2	50	2,850	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	6	8,100	69,500
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	2	550	6,300	Services—personal, business, and other	1	20	990
Furniture and fixtures	1	160	4,160	<b>Oregon</b>	49	10,200	129,000
Textile-mill products	6	2,620	62,100	Manufacturing	28	7,980	111,000
Paper and allied products	1	20	200	Primary metal industries	3	1,290	8,480
Chemicals and allied products	1	40	250	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	3	540	8,670
Rubber products	1	640	1,280	Transportation equipment	2	3,230	29,000
Nonmanufacturing	8	1,030	8,910	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	16	2,370	60,700
Mining	2	430	2,590	Food and kindred products	4	550	3,990
Construction	5	490	4,050	Nonmanufacturing	21	2,180	17,700
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	1	110	2,270	Construction	5	330	5,890
<b>Ohio</b>	251	218,000	2,390,000	Trade	10	1,630	9,410
Manufacturing	30	170,000	1,830,000	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	5	210	2,220
Primary metal industries	73	34,300	263,000	Services—personal, business, and other	1	20	160
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	43	19,100	112,000	<b>Pennsylvania</b>	262	318,000	2,990,000
Ordnance and accessories	7	9,040	23,000	Manufacturing	364	189,000	1,620,000
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	16	6,160	101,000	Primary metal industries	45	67,200	262,000
Machinery (except electrical)	40	16,000	329,000	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	52	10,700	176,000
Transportation equipment	11	25,300	569,000	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	21	21,300	151,000
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	4	340	850	Machinery (except electrical)	37	16,200	185,000
Furniture and fixtures	13	5,390	49,200	Transportation equipment	16	19,800	150,000
Stone, clay, and glass products	20	3,060	95,400	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	7	1,020	7,210
Textile-mill products	1	1,000	3,000	Furniture and fixtures	16	1,580	19,200
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	5	1,280	23,300	Stone, clay, and glass products	28	6,110	75,500
Food and kindred products	15	1,920	13,200	Textile-mill products	17	5,550	148,000
Paper and allied products	3	1,690	17,700	Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	46	19,500	113,000
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	5	320	5,450	Leather and leather products	3	420	2,570
Chemicals and allied products	11	940	14,100	Food and kindred products	32	6,290	70,800
Products of petroleum and coal	2	340	26,800	Tobacco manufactures	1	80	3,760
Rubber products	25	39,200	152,000	Paper and allied products	3	490	8,740
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	2	670	1,550	Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1	320	660
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	13	3,770	28,200	Chemicals and allied products	17	5,330	192,000
Nonmanufacturing	210	48,000	565,000	Products of petroleum and coal	4	470	8,310
				Rubber products	4	2,750	7,880
				Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	4	250	2,720

TABLE 3.—Work stoppages in States having 25 or more stoppages by industry group, 1953 - Continued

State and industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1953		Man-days idle during 1953 (all stoppages)	State and industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1953		Man-days idle during 1953 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved <sup>1</sup>			Number	Workers involved <sup>1</sup>	
<b>Pennsylvania - Continued</b>				<b>Texas - Continued</b>			
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	41	29,400	162,000	Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	-	-	50
Services—personal, business, and other	15	830	11,800	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2	290	2,860
Government—administration, protection, and sanitation	5	1,390	3,020	Nonmanufacturing	61	44,700	530,000
<b>Rhode Island</b>				Mining	1	50	950
Manufacturing	37	11,200	134,000	Construction	40	20,100	332,000
Primary metal industries	1	60	4,420	Trade	5	620	19,160
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	2	1,080	86,100	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	12	23,600	175,000
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	3	1,520	2,930	Services—personal, business, and other	2	200	2,840
Textile-mill products	3	710	3,410	Government—administration, protection, and sanitation	1	90	180
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	1	150	300	<b>Utah</b>			
Rubber products	4	4,700	9,420	Manufacturing	15	4,560	21,900
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	3	150	1,370	Primary metal industries	10	3,810	15,300
Nonmanufacturing	21	2,870	25,600	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	4	680	5,740
Construction	10	790	10,100	Stone, clay, and glass products	1	80	800
Trade	3	50	670	Nonmanufacturing	24	18,800	224,000
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	5	1,860	14,700	Mining	15	8,350	92,800
Services—personal, business, and other	1	10	10	Construction	6	10,400	131,000
Government—administration, protection, and sanitation	2	160	160	Trade	2	20	200
<b>Tennessee</b>				Government—administration, protection, and sanitation	1	30	200
Manufacturing	125	65,500	605,000	<b>Virginia</b>			
Primary metal industries	52	20,800	247,000	Manufacturing	9	960	12,700
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	7	1,220	28,600	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	1	110	1,820
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	1	10	390	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	1	10	10
Machinery (except electrical)	5	2,610	8,790	Furniture and fixtures	3	630	8,940
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	6	780	57,000	Textile-mill products	1	40	110
Furniture and fixtures	1	330	3,250	Food and kindred products	2	80	1,750
Stone, clay, and glass products	6	540	17,600	Chemicals and allied products	1	90	90
Textile-mill products	2	670	37,800	Nonmanufacturing	56	24,000	145,000
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	5	1,690	8,870	Mining	24	9,030	19,188
Food and kindred products	5	520	17,900	Construction	17	4,410	81,800
Paper and allied products	-	-	2,770	Trade	3	230	690
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1	120	370	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	10	10,000	40,200
Chemicals and allied products	6	6,060	35,100	Services—personal, business, and other	2	280	2,940
Rubber products	2	4,820	13,800	<b>Washington</b>			
Nonmanufacturing	73	44,700	358,000	Manufacturing	29	22,800	434,000
Mining	14	2,320	10,500	Primary metal industries	3	8,560	111,000
Construction	36	38,000	330,000	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	2	1,600	25,200
Trade	9	410	4,170	Transportation equipment	4	6,450	108,000
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	13	3,680	12,400	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	16	4,840	135,000
Services—personal, business, and other	1	310	1,540	Furniture and fixtures	1	100	6,600
<b>Texas</b>				Food and kindred products	3	580	2,160
Manufacturing	89	58,100	668,000	Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1	700	45,500
Primary metal industries	3	830	6,820	Rubber products	1	10	260
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	4	2,010	20,400				



TABLE 3.—Work stoppages in States having 25 or more stoppages by industry group, 1953 - Continued

State and industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1953		Man-days idle during 1953 (all stoppages)	State and industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1953		Man-days idle during 1953 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved <sup>1</sup>			Number	Workers involved <sup>1</sup>	
<b>Washington—Continued</b>				<b>Wisconsin</b>	100	30,300	771,000
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	3	380	4,090	Manufacturing	46	22,500	682,000
Services—personal, business, and other	1	130	2,640	Primary metal industries	4	850	3,840
<b>West Virginia</b>	165	49,500	347,000	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	6	2,730	39,700
Manufacturing	27	7,670	100,000	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	3	1,080	86,700
Primary metal industries	3	950	9,390	Machinery (except electrical)	8	1,440	22,900
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	6	1,600	13,700	Transportation equipment	3	3,440	86,400
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	2	1,250	6,070	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	3	280	8,130
Machinery (except electrical)	3	540	7,820	Furniture and fixtures	2	120	540
Transportation equipment	2	600	3,290	Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	1	140	270
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	1	50	470	Leather and leather products	7	1,020	18,500
Stone, clay, and glass products	6	470	3,920	Food and kindred products	5	7,640	408,000
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	1	280	2,200	Paper and allied products	1	60	260
Chemicals and allied products	2	970	20,900	Rubber products	2	3,680	6,530
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1	960	32,700	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1	20	90
<b>Nonmanufacturing</b>	138	41,800	246,000	<b>Nonmanufacturing</b>	54	7,830	88,500
Mining	104	30,200	110,000	Mining	1	300	1,780
Construction	19	2,910	114,000	Construction	23	3,890	40,400
Trade	3	140	3,770	Trade	9	870	19,500
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	9	3,110	17,500	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	12	1,930	22,700
Services—personal, business, and other	3	520	1,340	Services—personal, business, and other	7	790	3,770
				Government—administration, protection, and sanitation	2	60	300

<sup>1</sup> Workers are counted more than once in these figures if they were involved in more than one stoppage during the year.

<sup>2</sup> This figure is less than the sum of the figures below because a few stoppages extending into two or more industry groups have been counted in this column in each industry group affected; workers involved and man-days idle were divided among the respective groups.

<sup>3</sup> Illness in 1953 resulting from stoppages which began in the preceding year.

## Appendix B

"National Emergency" Dispute - East Coast Longshoremen's Strike

The "national emergency"<sup>10</sup> strike provisions of the Labor Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act were invoked by President Eisenhower in early October 1953 when he appointed a board of inquiry in the event of about 30,000 longshoremen in North Atlantic ports from Maine to Virginia. The work stoppage had begun on October 1 after the New York Shipping Association and the International Longshoremen's Association (Ind.) failed to agree on a new contract to replace the one that expired on September 30.<sup>10</sup>

The union, expelled from the AFL on August 22 on charges of corruption, was negotiating with the newly chartered International Longshoremen's Association (ILA) for representation of longshoremen on the East Coast. Some locals in the New York-New Jersey area seceded from the old organization and received charters in the AFL.<sup>11</sup>

President Eisenhower appointed a board of inquiry to investigate and report on the causes in dispute. The board's mem-

ber management disputes designated as "national emergency" disputes are (1) those specified in the Labor Management Relations Act as involving the "national health and safety," and (2) those designated under the Railway Labor Act as threaten substantially to interrupt interstate commerce to a degree such as to deprive a section of the country of essential transportation service."<sup>12</sup>

This was the only dispute in 1953 in which the emergency procedures of the act were utilized. The provisions had been invoked on 10 previous occasions: In 1952, in the prolonged dispute at the Danisk, N. Y., plant of the American Cyanamid Co.; in 1951, in connection with the nationwide strike affecting copper and other nonferrous metals companies; in 1950, in the prolonged 1949-50 bituminous-coal dispute; and in 1948, in 7 situations, 4 of which involved strikes. See also publication Work Stoppages, "National Emergency" Disputes Under the Labor Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act, 1947-June 30,

bers were David L. Cole, former director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service; Henry J. Carman, dean emeritus of Columbia College at Columbia University; and Father Dennis J. Comey, director of the Institute of Industrial Relations at St. Joseph's College in Philadelphia. The report of the Board, submitted to the President on October 5, stated that the impact of the stoppage was "extremely serious" and that the chances of getting the men back to work through collective bargaining were remote. The board reported to the President that wages, work guarantees, arbitration, hiring practices, and union security were the major issues in dispute. Resolution of these issues, the board noted, was complicated by State laws governing dock labor practices,<sup>12</sup> and the membership drive of the newly chartered ILA (AFL). This situation caused the board to remark: "The two most sensitive points in this dispute are those relating to hiring practices and union representation."<sup>13</sup>

Following this report, a 10-day court restraining order against a strike by the International Longshoremen's Association (Ind.) was obtained by the Attorney General; thereupon, the union instructed its members to return to work on October 6.

The temporary order was later extended until October 20, when it was superseded by the full 80-day injunction in effect through December 24. The injunction was broadened to include the rival Longshoremen's Union (AFL) on the ground that this union was a party to the original dispute and was involved in the collective bargaining situation with the same employers.

<sup>12</sup> The Waterfront Commission Acts of New York and New Jersey (in New York, chs. 882 and 883 of the Laws of 1953, and in New Jersey, ch. 202 of the Laws of 1953) were adopted pursuant to a compact between the two States which was approved by the Congress of the United States. These laws, which are identical in both States, outlaw the

The AFL Longshoremen's Union submitted a petition to the National Labor Relations Board for a representation election. Efforts of the NLRB to expedite the election proceedings were hindered as both unions refused to agree to a consent election for the Port of New York and thus eliminate the need for formal hearings on the rival claims. On October 22, the New York Shipping Association petitioned the NLRB to conduct an immediate poll to determine the appropriate bargaining representative for the longshoremen. A few days later the Shipping Association announced it would resume negotiations with the independent Longshoremen's Union since such action seemed to be required under the terms of the court order and the Taft-Hartley Act but that no agreement would be concluded until the NLRB determined the bargaining agent.

NLRB hearings on a representation election which began in mid-November, involved considerable controversy concerning the area to be covered in the election. The AFL union argued that the poll should cover longshoremen only in the Port of New York but the independent union wanted all dock workers in the area from Maine to Virginia included; the employers' group urged that all categories of dock workers only in the Port of New York be covered.

As required by law, the board of inquiry reviewed the status of the dispute and reported to the President on December 4 (60 days after the strike began) that a renewed waterfront strike was likely to occur on December 24 at the expiration of the injunction. The board also advised that any last offer of the employers would most probably be rejected.<sup>14</sup> The board stated: "Obviously no offer which the employers in New York may make at this time can deal with the issue of union representation, and none of the parties labors under the illusion that this dispute may be resolved while this

basic issue remains open."<sup>15</sup> On the basis of the board's report the NLRB canceled the scheduled referendum on the "last offer."

The NLRB, in taking steps to avert a strike at the expiration of the injunction, directed that an election be conducted on or before December 23 to choose between the two unions. As proposed by the employers, those eligible to vote included longshoremen and related workers in the Port of New York employed by members of the New York Shipping Association. The election was held on December 22 and December 23. Approximately 21,000 votes were cast; of these 9,060 favored the independent union and 7,568 the AFL affiliate, but 4,405 ballots were challenged. The NLRB began a review of the contested ballots while the AFL union filed a petition to set aside the election on the grounds that it had been conducted under ILA "intimidation and influence."

The strike did not resume at the expiration of the 80-day injunction although the questions both of representation and of a new contract were unresolved at the end of the year.<sup>16</sup>

<sup>14</sup> The Labor Management Relations Act requires the board of inquiry to report on the status of a dispute 60 days after an injunction is issued. Within 15 days after this report is filed, the NLRB must poll the workers as to whether they want to accept the employer's last offer.

<sup>15</sup> Report to the President, op. cit., p. 6.

<sup>16</sup> These questions were still unsettled at the end of April 1954. A summary of this dispute arranged chronologically and containing 1954 developments will be issued as Supplement No. 2 to the BLS publication, Work Stoppages, "National Emergency" Disputes Under the Labor Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act, 1947-June 30, 1952 (Series 5, No. 2).

## Appendix C

### Methods of Collecting Work Stoppage Statistics <sup>17</sup>

The Bureau's statistics on work stoppages include all known strikes and lock-outs in the continental United States involving as many as six workers and lasting the equivalent of a full shift or longer.

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

Information as to the probable existence of work stoppages is collected from a number of sources. Press clippings on labor disputes are obtained from a comprehensive coverage of daily and weekly newspapers throughout the country. Information is received directly from the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service as well as agencies in all States such as State boards of mediation and arbitration, research divisions of State labor department offices, and local offices of State employment security agencies provided through the Bureau of Employment Security of the U.S. Department of Labor. Various employer associations, companies, and unions also furnish the Bureau with work stoppage information on a regular basis.

Although the Bureau seeks to obtain complete coverage of all stoppages involving six or more workers and lasting a full shift or more, information on smaller stoppages is undoubtedly missed from time to time.

After ascertaining the occurrence of work stoppages, a questionnaire is mailed to each party to the dispute to secure data such as the number of workers involved,

The Bureau defines a strike or work stoppage as a temporary stoppage of work by a group of employees 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 a group of employers) in order to persuade the workers to accept the employer's terms. Because of the complexities involved in most labor-management disputes, no attempt is made to determine whether the stoppages are initiated by the workers or the employers. The terms "strike" and "work stoppage" are used interchangeably.

Certain characteristics normally are found to exist: (1) The stoppage is temporary rather than permanent; (2) the action is by or against a group rather than an individual; (3) the objective is to express a grievance or enforce a demand; and (4) an employer-employee relationship exists; although the grievance may or may not be against the employer of the striking group. In jurisdictional as well as rival union of representation strikes, the major elements of dispute may be between the unions rather than directly with the employer. In a sympathy strike, there is usually no dispute between the striking workers and their immediate employer but the purpose is to give union support or broaden group pressure for the benefit of another group of workers. Sympathy or protest strikes may also be intended to record the workers' feelings against actions (of absence of action) by local, State, or Federal Government agencies on matters of general worker concern.

<sup>17</sup> More detailed information on methods of calculation, sources, and classification is available in BLS Report No. 11, "Collection and Compilation of Work Stoppage Statistics."