

Analysis of Work Stoppages 1964

Bulletin No. 1460

**Trends • Size and Duration • Issues
Industries and Localities Affected • Details of Major Stoppages
Chronology of National Emergency Dispute**



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Preface

This bulletin presents a detailed statistical analysis of work stoppages in 1964, continuing an annual feature of the Bureau of Labor Statistics program in the field of industrial relations. Preliminary monthly estimates of the level of strike (or lockout) activity for the United States as a whole are issued about 30 days after the end of the month of reference and are available on request. Preliminary estimates for the entire year are available at the year's end; selected final tabulations are issued in the spring of the following year.

A chronology of the shipping industry dispute, in which the emergency provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act were invoked by President Johnson in 1964, is presented in appendix B.

The methods used in preparing work stoppage statistics are described in appendix C.

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

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Contents

	Page
Summary	1
Trends in work stoppages	1
Contract status	2
Size of stoppages	3
Type of employer unit	3
Duration	4
Major issues	5
Industries affected	6
Stoppages by location	7
Regions	7
States	7
Metropolitan areas	7
Monthly trends	8
Unions involved	8
Mediation	8
Settlement	9
Procedure for handling unsettled issues	9
 Tables:	
1. Work stoppages in the United States, 1927-64	10
2. Work stoppages involving 10,000 workers or more, selected periods	11
3. Work stoppages by month, 1963-64	11
4. Work stoppages by contract status and major issues, 1964	12
5. Major issues involved in work stoppages, 1964	12
6. Work stoppages by industry group, 1964	14
7. Work stoppages by region, 1964 and 1963	15
8. Work stoppages by State, 1964	16
9. Work stoppages by metropolitan area, 1964	17
10. Work stoppages by affiliation of unions involved, 1964	18
11. Work stoppages by contract status and size of stoppage, 1964	19
12. Work stoppages by number of establishments involved, 1964	20
13. Work stoppages involving 10,000 workers or more beginning in 1964	21
14. Work stoppages by duration and contract status ending in 1964	24
15. Mediation in work stoppages by contract status ending in 1964	25
16. Settlement of stoppages by contract status ending in 1964	26
17. Procedure for handling unsettled issues in work stoppages by contract status ending in 1964	27
 Chart. Trends in work stoppages, 1964	 2
 Appendixes:	
A. Tables—Work stoppages:	
A-1. Work stoppages by industry, 1964	28
A-2. Work stoppages by industry group and major issues, 1964	31
A-3. Work stoppages in States having 25 stoppages or more by industry group, 1964	35
A-4. Work stoppages by industry group and contract status, 1964	40
B. Chronology—The Atlantic and Gulf Coast Longshoremen's strike, 1964-65	43
C. Scope, methods, and definitions	51

Analysis of Work Stoppages, 1964

Summary

All measures of strike activity in 1964 rose above the relatively low levels of the preceding 4 years, but remained substantially below the average for the postwar period. A total of 3,655 work stoppages,¹ involving 1,640,000 workers, began in 1964. Idleness resulting from stoppages in effect during the year totaled 22.9 million man-days, or 0.18 percent of the estimated total working time of the nonagricultural work force (exclusive of government).

Strike idleness during the first two-thirds of 1964 continued at the low level of the preceding year, only to rise sharply during the final 4 months of the year. This latter period witnessed the start of 10 of the year's 18 major stoppages (strikes involving 10,000 workers or more), including the year's largest strike—the 45-day nationwide walkout against the General Motors Corp.,² which at its height involved more than a quarter of a million workers. Also beginning during the final third of the year was the Atlantic and Gulf Coast longshoremen's dispute in which the "national emergency" provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act were invoked. The latter stoppage was resumed in 1965, 3 weeks after the expiration of the 80-day injunction, and was the only one of the major strikes to continue into 1965. (A chronology of this dispute appears as appendix B.)

The number of strikes beginning in 1964 which involved as many as 1,000 workers (246) was substantially higher than the postwar low of 181 recorded in 1963. The average duration of strikes ending during the year (22.9 days) was slightly lower than in 1963, but stoppages continued to remain long by postwar standards.

As in the preceding year, more than two-fifths of the strikes beginning in 1964 occurred during the renegotiation of agreements, and 36 percent took place while agreements were in effect. Demands for general wage changes and/or supplementary benefits were the major issues in approximately two-fifths of the year's stoppages. Strikes over matters of plant administration constituted

one-sixth of the 1964 total, but accounted for a larger proportion of the year's worker and idleness totals. Six major stoppages, including the General Motors strike, were included in this group.

Strikes beginning in 1964 were divided about equally between manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries, with the former group accounting for three-fifths of the workers involved and slightly more than two-thirds of total idleness. As a consequence of five major strikes by automobile workers, the transportation equipment industries sustained the greatest volume of idleness during the year (6.4 million man-days).

Trends in Work Stoppages

Work stoppages beginning in 1964 which involved as many as six workers and lasted a full day or shift, or longer, totaled 3,655, 9 percent greater than the 1963 total, and the highest figure recorded since 1959 (table 1). The number of workers involved in these strikes (1,640,000) was 74 percent higher than the postwar low recorded in the preceding year. These strike participants represented 3.4 percent of the total nonagricultural work force (exclusive of government), again the highest figure since 1959.

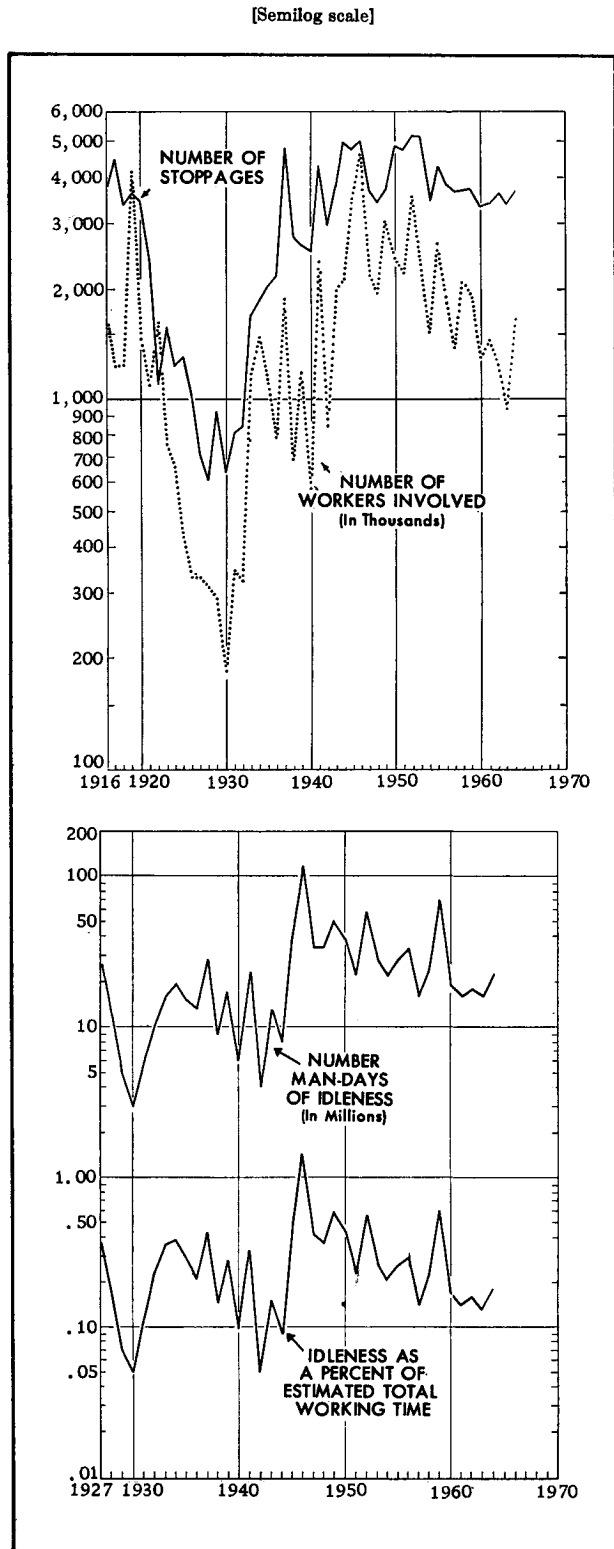
Idleness resulting from all strikes in effect in 1964 amounted to 22.9 million man-days, or 0.18 percent of estimated total working time in nonagricultural establishments (exclusive of government). The idleness total was 42 percent greater than the postwar low reached in 1963, but substantially below the 1947-63 average of 31.3 million man-days.

Despite the increased strike activity in 1964, the 5-year period which it brought to a close was, in relative terms, one of sustained industrial peace, paralleled in nonwar years only during the Great Depression. As the following tabulation indicates, strike idleness averaged 0.16 percent of the estimated total working time during the 1960-64 period, as compared with 0.30 and 0.34 percent during the 1955-59 and 1950-54 periods, respectively. The average number of strikes and of workers directly involved in them were also substantially lower during the 1960-64 period than in either of the two preceding 5-year periods.

¹ The terms "work stoppage" and "strike" are used interchangeably in this bulletin. Strikes, in this special use, would thus include lockouts.

² The General Motors Corp. was involved in two major strikes in 1964, the nationwide stoppage and one confined to the State of Michigan. Unless noted otherwise, subsequent references in this bulletin are to the former stoppage.

Chart. Trends in Work Stoppages, 1964



Annual averages

	1950-54	1955-59	1960-64
Work stoppages-----	4,651	3,844	3,466
Workers involved-----	2,420,000	1,976,000	1,316,000
Man-days of idleness-----	34,340,000	34,140,000	18,600,000
Percent of estimated total working time -----	0.34	0.30	0.16

Contract Status

The distribution of work stoppages in 1964 by contract status followed the same pattern as in 1963. Stoppages occurring in 1964 during the renegotiation of agreements amounted to 44 percent of the total, while those arising during the term of agreements represented 36 percent of all strikes. Disputes occurring during the negotiation of the initial agreement or in the union's quest for recognition led to 18 percent of the year's total. The proportions of stoppages and idleness, by contract status, in the 1962-64 period appear in the following tabulation:

	Percent of--					
	Stoppages			Man-days of idleness		
	1962	1963	1964	1962	1963	1964
All stoppages -----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Negotiation of first agreement or union recognition-----	16.8	18.1	17.7	6.6	7.0	6.5
Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening) -----	48.3	43.4	44.1	80.3	81.6	83.2
During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved) -----	29.8	35.8	36.1	12.2	11.1	9.9
Other-----	2.5	1.9	1.6	.5	.2	.3
Insufficient information to classify-----	2.5	.9	.5	.4	.1	.1

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

Strikes which began while agreements were in effect involved 28 percent of all workers, but, because of their relatively short duration (an average of 9.1 days), accounted for only 10 percent of total strike idleness. In terms of size, 54 percent of these stoppages involved fewer than 100 workers, while 7 percent involved as many as 1,000 workers each. The large majority of these smaller strikes occurred in the construction industry; several of the larger ones took place in the transportation equipment industry. Job security or plant administration matters were the principal issues in 47 percent of these stoppages, while another third resulted from interunion or intraunion disputes (table 4).

Strikes occurring during the renegotiation of agreements involved more than two-thirds of all workers and were responsible for five-sixths of total strike idleness during the year. As in 1963, more than four-fifths of these stoppages resulted from disputes over general wage changes and/or supplementary benefits. Issues relating to job security or plant administration accounted for 8 percent of all renegotiation strikes, but they caused 43 percent of the idleness resulting from such stoppages, largely because they included the General Motors strike. More than one-fourth of the renegotiation disputes occurred in construction and trade.

Since 85 percent of the 646 stoppages occurring during the establishment of a collective bargaining relationship involved fewer than 100 workers each, these stoppages accounted for only 4 percent of the total number of workers participating in strikes and for 6.5 percent of total idleness. Only nine stoppages in this category involved as many as 1,000 workers, the largest of which was a major strike in the paper industry.³ As would be expected, the average duration of these stoppages (41.7 days) was substantially higher than the average for all strikes ending in 1964. Disputes over union organization and security accounted for more than three-fifths of these stoppages, while another 27 percent resulted from demands for general wage changes or supplementary benefits.

Size of Stoppages

Strikes involving 1,000 workers or more occurred with greater frequency and impact than in 1963. The 246 stoppages of such magnitude accounted for 7 percent of all strikes in 1964, but involved almost three-fourths of

³ This stoppage involved the Pacific Coast Association of Pulp and Paper Manufacturers and the newly formed Independent Association of Western Pulp and Paper Workers. The developments leading to the strike were as follows: In May 1964, the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite, and Paper Mill Workers and the United Papermakers and Paperworkers—two unions which had been serving as bargaining agents for the production employees of the Association's member firms—negotiated a new 1-year agreement to replace that scheduled to expire at the end of the month. This agreement was rejected by the rank and file, an action reportedly resulting more from dissension within the unions than from dissatisfaction with the contract provisions. The independent union formed by the dissident group within the established unions petitioned the NLRB for a representation election in June 1964. In the election which was held in September, this union polled a majority of the votes and was certified as bargaining agent. The work stoppage, which began in mid-November, occurred during the independent union's efforts to negotiate its initial agreement with the employer association.

Since there had been a change in bargaining agents, and since the strike occurred while the new union was striving to negotiate its first agreement, the stoppage was classified for statistical purposes as one arising during the negotiation of the initial agreement, rather than as a contract renegotiation dispute.

all workers participating in strikes and were responsible for a like proportion of total strike idleness (table 11). In the preceding year, when a postwar low of 181 such stoppages was recorded, they accounted for 54 percent of all workers and 62 percent of total strike idleness.

Of these large stoppages, 18 involved as many as 10,000 workers each; 7 such strikes were recorded in 1963, and an average of 16 for the 1954-63 period (table 2). These stoppages in 1964 involved a total of 607,000 workers and resulted in approximately 8 million man-days of idleness. The largest stoppage during the year was a 45-day (interstate) strike against the General Motors Corp. (table 13). Each of the other leading automobile manufacturers—Ford, Chrysler, and American Motors—was also involved in a major stoppage in 1964. Among the other major strikes were two stoppages against the Caterpillar Tractor Co.; two involving construction workers in Ohio; an interstate bituminous coal strike; a 2-day "recess" by school teachers in Utah; and the Atlantic and Gulf Coast longshoremen's dispute. The longshoremen's strike was the only major stoppage to continue into 1965.

At the other extreme, 2,131 stoppages involving fewer than 100 workers each accounted for approximately three-fifths of all strikes beginning in 1964, thus continuing the pattern of recent years. While significant in number, these stoppages accounted for less than 6 percent of total strike idleness during the year. Thirty percent of these smaller strikes occurred in the construction industry, while another 11 percent occurred in wholesale and retail trade. In the latter group, these stoppages represented four-fifths of all strikes beginning in 1964.

As in 1963, 78 percent of all strikes beginning in 1964 were confined to single establishments (table 12). These stoppages, however, accounted for smaller proportions of the worker and idleness totals than in the preceding year. At the other extreme, strikes involving 11 establishments or more represented only 4 percent of the total, but accounted for more than two-fifths of strike idleness during the year. Included in the latter group was the General Motors strike.

Type of Employer Unit

Single employers operating one establishment or more were involved in 86 percent of all work stoppages beginning in 1964. Of the remaining strikes, 309, or 8 percent of the year's total, involved two employers or more

who were members of a formal association. These latter stoppages accounted for 22 and 20 percent, respectively, of the year's worker and idleness totals.

Type of employer unit	Stoppages beginning in 1964		Man-days idle during 1964 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved	
All stoppages -----	3,655	1,640,000	22,900,000
Single establishment or more than 1 but under the same ownership or management--	3,154	1,220,000	17,700,000
2 employers or more--no indication of a formal association or joint- bargaining arrangement----	192	56,300	498,000
2 employers or more in a formal association-----	309	364,000	4,690,000

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

Since the subject of collective bargaining by employer associations was under congressional scrutiny in 1964,⁴ the Bureau studied the characteristics of the 309 work stoppages involving such groups during the year. Approximately two-thirds of these stoppages, involving 45 percent of the workers, occurred in the construction industry. Four industry groups—transportation and communication, trade, services, and fabricated metal parts—accounted for more than three-fifths of the remaining association stoppages.

With regard to existing contractual relationships, the large majority of these stoppages (92 percent) occurred during the renegotiation of agreements. Demands for general wage changes and/or supplementary benefits precipitated more than four-fifths of the association stoppages.

In terms of size, 30 percent of these stoppages involved fewer than 100 workers each, approximately half the proportion which strikes of this size constituted of the total stoppages beginning in 1964. At the other extreme, nearly one-fifth of these stoppages involved 1,000 workers or more. The average duration of strikes involving employer associations was 25.5 days, as compared with an average of 22.9 days for all disputes, and 27.1 days for all contract renegotiation disputes.

⁴ Multiemployer Association Bargaining and Its Impact on the Collective Bargaining Process (U.S. House of Representatives, Committee on Education and Labor, General Subcommittee on Labor, 88th Cong., 2d sess., December 1964, Committee Print).

Of the association stoppages which occurred outside of the construction industry, at least seven involved elements of both a strike and a lockout.⁵ In each instance, strike action against one or more members of the association led to a shutdown by some or all of the remaining members. These situations involved a total of approximately 33,000 workers and resulted in approximately 870,000 man-days of idleness. Four of these stoppages occurred in trade, while the remaining three involved firms engaged in the manufacturing of food and kindred products.

Duration

Significant in the Nation's strike experience since 1959 has been the length of the stoppages. Average duration of strikes ending in 1964 declined by one-tenth of a day from the 1963 level, but at 22.9 days, it remained high by postwar standards. Strikes during the 1959-64 period averaged 23.7 days in length, as compared with an average of 20 days during the 1948-58 period.

Approximately 42 percent of all strikes ending in 1964, involving 36 percent of all workers, were settled in less than a week (table 14). Because of their short duration, these stoppages accounted for only 5 percent of total idleness. On the other hand, about one-fifth of the stoppages, involving one-third of all workers, lasted 30 days or longer. Included in this group, which accounted for 76 percent of total idleness, were two major stoppages—the General Motors strike and a stoppage involving 22,000 construction workers in Ohio.

Among the factors contributing to the longer average duration of strikes in recent years has been the relatively large number of stoppages lasting 90 days or longer. While the number of stoppages of such length in 1964 (189) was the lowest since 1958, it was considerably higher than the average of 131 recorded during the 1955-58 period. These stoppages, more than three-fifths of which occurred in manufacturing industries, accounted for one-fifth of total idleness in 1964. Approximately half of these protracted stoppages involved disputes over general wage changes and/or supplementary benefits, while another third arose from differences over union organization and security matters. Among the larger of these long stoppages were a 114-day stoppage at plants of the Torrington Co. in Connecticut and a 149-day

⁵ As noted in appendix C, the Bureau makes no effort to distinguish between strikes and lockouts in its work stoppage statistics program. For the situations under discussion here, information was derived largely from press reports.

stoppage involving the General Telephone Co. of California, both of which began in 1963; a 94-day strike-lockout involving retail food stores in Maryland; and a 132-day dispute involving the Detroit Publishers Association.

Continuing the pattern of recent years, stoppages in manufacturing industries were, on the average, longer (26.7 days) than those in nonmanufacturing (19.3 days). Among industry groups experiencing 50 stoppages or more in 1964, average duration ranged from 13.5 days in construction to 36.4 days in the rubber industry. The relatively short duration of the construction stoppages stems from the fact that three-fifths of them occurred while agreements were in effect. In the printing industry, where 9 of the 47 strikes ending during the year lasted 90 days or longer, the average duration was 57.9 days, the highest figure recorded for any industry in 1964.

Significant variations also occurred in average duration according to the issues involved. As might be expected, stoppages over union organization and security matters were the most drawn out, averaging 38.8 days in duration in 1964. At the other extreme, disputes over interunion and intraunion matters proved easiest to resolve, averaging 10.2 days in length. Nearly three-fifths of these latter stoppages were settled in less than a week. Disputes over general wage changes and/or supplementary benefits averaged 26.9 days, while those over questions of job security and plant administration averaged 13.6 days in length.

Major Issues

Although the distribution of work stoppages in 1964 by major issues varied little from the 1963 pattern, differences appeared in the distribution of workers and idleness among the various issues. The most pronounced changes occurred in plant administration disputes which accounted for 36 percent of total idleness in 1964, as compared with 10 percent in 1963, and in stoppages over general wage changes and/or supplementary benefits which led to 45 percent of 1964 strike idleness, as compared with 68 percent in 1963 (table 5).

Among the stoppages involving 1,000 workers or more, the distribution by issues differed slightly from that of the previous year, the principal changes being an increase in the proportion of strikes over general wage changes and a decline in the proportion of plant administration disputes. As noted above, however, the percentage of total idleness attributable to plant administration strikes in

1964 was considerably higher than in 1963. No significant changes appear when the 1964 distribution of large strikes by issues is compared with the average distribution for the 1961-63 period. The percent distribution of issues in the 246 strikes beginning in 1964 involving 1,000 workers or more is shown in the tabulation that follows:

Major issue	Percent of stoppages
All large strikes-----	100.0
General wage changes-----	41.5
Supplementary benefits; no general wage change-----	4.1
Wage adjustments-----	6.9
Hours of work-----	.4
Other contractual matters-----	1.6
Union organization and security-----	5.7
Job security-----	10.2
Plant administration-----	24.4
Other working conditions-----	1.2
Interunion or intraunion matters (generally involves 2 unions)-----	3.7
Not reported-----	.4

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

In slightly more than two-fifths of all work stoppages, demands for general wage changes and/or supplementary benefits were the principal issues. These stoppages involved 39 percent of all workers participating in strikes, as compared with 45 percent in 1963. In absolute terms, however, the number of workers involved in such stoppages rose by more than 50 percent over the 1963 level. Strikes over these issues alone resulted in more than 1 million man-days of idleness in each of two industry groups—contract construction, and transportation and communication (table A-2).

Disputes over plant administration matters led to one-sixth of all stoppages, but accounted for more than one-third of all workers involved in strikes. Included in this group were six of the major stoppages beginning during the year. Among the host of local issues in dispute in the largest of these stoppages (the General Motors strike), were production standards, overtime practices, seniority, shift preferences, and relief time. On an industry basis, disagreements over plant administration matters led to two-fifths of the stoppages in the transportation equipment industry and nearly half of the mining strikes.

As in 1963, job security issues accounted for approximately 6 percent of all stoppages. However, the number of workers involved in these stoppages, and the resultant idleness, increased in both absolute and relative terms

over the 1963 levels. Nearly half of the idleness resulting from job security disputes was divided almost equally between the food and kindred products industry and the electrical machinery industry. The largest number of these strikes (33) occurred in the transportation and communication industries, a group which accounted for 56 percent of the workers involved in such disputes.

Union organization and security were the principal issues in 15 percent of all strikes begun in 1964, but they accounted for a much smaller percentage of the total worker and idleness figures. The latter result is attributable to the fact that more than four-fifths of these stoppages involved fewer than 100 workers each. The largest concentration of these disputes, approximately one-fourth of the total, occurred in the construction industry.

Strikes over interunion and intraunion matters represented one-eighth of the year's stoppages, but accounted for only 4 and 1 percent, respectively, of the worker and idleness totals in 1964. Included in this group were 384 union rivalry and jurisdictional disputes, the highest level ever recorded for stoppages of this nature; the previous high of 313 was recorded in 1963. In terms of size, more than three-fourths of the strikes in this group involved fewer than 100 workers each. As in the past 4 years, over four-fifths of these strikes occurred in the construction industry.

Industries Affected

Work stoppages beginning in 1964 were divided about equally between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries, but the former group accounted for three-fifths of the workers involved and for slightly more than two-thirds of total idleness (table 6). In manufacturing, where all measures of strike activity reached their highest level since 1959, idleness totaled 15.7 million man-days, an increase of 5.3 million over the 1963 level. As has been true since 1944, the percentage of working time lost in manufacturing industries (0.35) greatly exceeded that lost in nonmanufacturing (0.09).

Among manufacturing industries, substantial increases in idleness over the 1963 level were recorded in the metalworking, transportation equipment, ordnance and accessories, food and kindred products, and paper industries. In transportation equipment, which sustained the greatest volume of idleness during the year (6.4 million man-days), more than four-fifths of the time lost resulted from five major strikes of automobile workers. Two of the latter stoppages also accounted for a substantial proportion of

the idleness in the fabricated metal products group. Three-fourths of the idleness in the ordnance industry resulted from an 86-day strike in West Virginia, while in the food industry, more than one-fourth of the idleness was attributable to a 7-week stoppage involving breweries in California. In the paper industry, the combination of a major stoppage in the Pacific Northwest and several single plant stoppages of long duration served to raise strike idleness to 580,000 man-days—its highest level since 1952.

On the other hand, in four manufacturing groups—lumber and wood products, printing and publishing, petroleum, and rubber—idleness declined markedly from the prior year's level. In the lumber industry, which sustained 1.3 million man-days of idleness in 1963, the time lost from strikes declined to 96,900 man-days, the lowest figure since 1956. In the other three industries, despite the decline in idleness, the percentage of estimated working time lost remained substantially above the national average. None of the three was directly affected by any of the year's major strikes, but each did experience several stoppages of long duration.

Among nonmanufacturing industries, substantial increases in idleness were recorded in mining, construction, and trade. The strike-induced loss of 0.49 percent of estimated working time in mining was largely attributable to a major stoppage in the bituminous coal industry and an 80-day strike at mines of the Kennecott Copper Corp. In construction, idleness increased by more than 40 percent over the 1963 level, but remained considerably below the industry average for the preceding decade. The number of stoppages in construction (944), however, reached its highest level since 1953. Idleness in wholesale and retail trade rose to its highest level since 1959, but accounted for a small percentage (0.04) of total estimated working time.

In the transportation and communication industries, which experienced four of the year's major stoppages, the number of workers involved in new strikes (205,000) rose more than twofold over the 1963 level. Idleness in this group, however, declined by approximately one-fourth from the level of the 2 previous years. The Atlantic and Gulf Coast longshoremen's dispute involved more than a fourth of the workers participating in strikes in this group, but accounted for a much smaller proportion of total 1964 strike idleness in these industries.⁶

⁶ The bulk of the idleness in this dispute occurred in 1965 (appendix B).

Stoppages by Location

Regions. The greatest regional concentration of strike idleness in 1964 occurred in the East North Central States, which were affected by 13 of the year's major strikes. As compared with 1963, idleness in this region (9.9 million man-days) showed a twofold increase, as did the number of workers involved in strikes (table 7). On the other hand, strike idleness declined from the 1963 level in five regions, including the Middle Atlantic States, which accounted for 18 percent of total idleness in 1964.

As in 1963, the Middle Atlantic and East North Central States combined accounted for more than half of the year's strikes. The greatest percentage increase in the incidence of strike activity was recorded in the East South Central region where the number of strikes rose by 38 percent; the greatest absolute increase occurred in the East North Central States where 206 more strikes began in 1964 than in 1963. In the South Atlantic, and East and West South Central States combined, the number of stoppages (824) in 1964 was nearly 30 percent greater than the level of the 2 previous years.

States. As a consequence of the major automobile stoppages which accounted for three-fourths of the total idleness (4.5 million man-days) within its borders, Michigan led all States in strike idleness in 1964 (table 8). The impact of the General Motors stoppage was felt also in Ohio, which ranked second in idleness (2.7 million man-days). Five other States experienced more than 1 million man-days of idleness each in 1964. In New York and Pennsylvania, however, idleness was at its lowest since 1945 and 1942, respectively.⁷

Five States—Delaware, Maryland, Nevada, Utah, and West Virginia—which did not sustain as much idleness as those noted above, nonetheless experienced a percentage loss in total estimated working time that was substantially greater than the national average. In Delaware, the high percent of working time lost (0.41) was attributable mainly to the General Motors strike, which accounted for more than three-fourths of the State's strike idleness. In Maryland, a strike-lockout involving retail food stores accounted for more than half of the year's idleness in the State, while in West Virginia, more than one-fourth of the idleness resulted from an 86-day stoppage at the Food Machinery and

Chemical Corp. The high percent of working time lost in Nevada was in good measure due to a 3-week stoppage at the Reynolds Electric and Engineering Co., while in Utah, the Kennecott Copper strike accounted for almost seven-eighths of the State's idleness.

The States leading in strike idleness, Michigan and Ohio, also ranked first and second, respectively, in the number of workers involved in stoppages. In Michigan, the number of strikers (249,000) increased sixfold over the 1963 level, while in Ohio, the 191,000 strikers represented a twofold increase over the previous year's level. Other States with large numbers of workers involved were New York (160,000), Illinois (127,000), and Pennsylvania (119,000).

Ten States, experiencing 100 stoppages or more each, accounted for more than two-thirds of the strikes beginning in 1964. As in 1963, New York and Pennsylvania ranked first and second, respectively, in this category. In Florida, which ranked tenth, both the number of stoppages (106), and workers involved (37,900) reached the highest levels ever recorded for the State.⁸ At the other extreme, 10 stoppages or less were recorded in the District of Columbia, Alaska, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming.

Metropolitan Areas. In Detroit, which sustained the greatest idleness (2,060,000 man-days) of any metropolitan area in 1964 (table 9), more than three-fifths of the idleness resulted from three major strikes of automobile workers, with the General Motors stoppage having by far the greatest impact. Ranking second and third in idleness were Cleveland, Ohio, and Flint, Michigan, both of which were also seriously affected by the General Motors strike. In Cleveland, that stoppage and a construction industry strike combined to provide more than half of the year's idleness, while in Flint, the nationwide General Motors strike, plus a major strike in January involving the same firm, accounted for well over 90 percent of the year's total. On the other hand, strike idleness in the New York metropolitan area (668,000 man-days) declined markedly from the level of the 2 previous years.

The General Motors strike also strongly affected the worker totals in several metropolitan areas as more than 5,000 workers were involved in this stoppage in each of

⁷ In Colorado and Oklahoma, idleness was also at its lowest postwar level; in Minnesota, all measures of strike activity fell to their lowest postwar levels.

⁸ The construction industry accounted for nearly four-fifths of the 1964 strikes in Florida, and for 71 percent of the workers involved in stoppages. Idleness from construction strikes, however, accounted for only 13 percent of the year's total in the State.

13 areas. As in the case of idleness, the year's largest strike accounted for a large proportion of the workers involved in stoppages in Detroit and Flint, Michigan.

With regard to the incidence of strike activity, the New York (286) and Philadelphia (134) metropolitan areas ranked first and second, respectively. None of the other metropolitan areas recorded as many as 100 stoppages in 1964.

Monthly Trends

Despite an increase in both the number of stoppages and workers involved, strike idleness during the first two-thirds of 1964 was slightly below the low level of the corresponding period in the preceding year (table 3). Through the 8 months ending with August, idleness from work stoppages amounted to 11.2 million man-days, or 0.13 percent of total estimated working time. During the final third of the year, however, strike idleness rose sharply over the level for the comparable period in 1963. Approximately 770,000 workers became involved in new strikes during this period, bringing the total idleness from all work stoppages in the final period to 11.8 million man-days. Much of this idleness resulted from 10 major stoppages, the largest of which was the strike against the General Motors Corp.

The greatest number of strikes in effect during any month in 1964 was 651, and the greatest number of workers involved in stoppages during any month was 549,000, these levels being reached in May and October, respectively. The worker total was the highest recorded in any month since November 1959 when a nationwide steel strike was in effect. Peak monthly idleness (6.6 million man-days) also occurred in October. The latter total was the highest monthly idleness figure since October 1959.

As has been noted, the number of strikes involving 1,000 workers or more (246) was substantially higher than the postwar low of 181 recorded in 1963. On a quarterly basis, the greatest increase occurred during the second quarter when 100 such stoppages began, as compared with 55 in the same period in 1963. Of the strikes of this magnitude beginning in 1964, seven, involving a total of 66,300 workers, continued into 1965. Also continuing into 1965 were two strikes of this magnitude which began in 1963—the stoppage involving the Kingsport Press in Tennessee and the Florida East Coast Railway strike. The tabulation that follows presents for 1964, as well as for the 2 preceding years, the monthly distribution of new strikes involving 1,000 workers or more.

	1964	1963	1962
January-----	8	13	9
February-----	18	13	12
March-----	13	6	16
April-----	31	16	21
May-----	46	23	34
June-----	23	16	21
July-----	23	23	25
August-----	12	14	24
September-----	20	17	22
October-----	28	18	8
November-----	17	17	13
December-----	7	5	6

Unions Involved

Continuing the pattern of recent years, unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO were involved in three-fourths of the stoppages beginning in 1964 (table 10). These strikes accounted for 84 and 86 percent, respectively, of the worker and idleness totals for the year. Unaffiliated unions were involved in slightly more than one-fifth of the year's stoppages, and accounted for one-tenth of total idleness. As in other years, a few strikes (36) occurred in which no union was involved.

Mediation

Mediatory services were provided by government agencies in 49 percent of those strikes which were terminated during 1964, approximately the same proportion as in 1963 (table 15). However, largely because of the exclusion of the year's largest strike from this group, these stoppages accounted for a much smaller proportion of the worker and idleness totals than in recent years. A small number of strikes (47) were terminated solely with the assistance of private mediators, while no mediation was reported in the remaining 50 percent of those strikes ending during the year.

Mediation services are used primarily in disputes arising out of the renegotiation of contracts. Thus, the assistance of government mediators was reported in 82 percent of those stoppages but in only 11 percent of those which began while agreements were in effect. Government mediators assisted in the termination of 48 percent of the stoppages arising out of the negotiation of the initial agreement, a slightly higher percentage than in recent years.

As might be expected, stoppages requiring the assistance of government mediators were generally larger in size and/or longer in duration than those settled without outside assistance. In terms of size, government mediators were involved in 44 percent of those stoppages involving fewer than 100 workers, and in 57 percent of those which

involved as many as 1,000 workers. As for duration, government mediation was reported in 27 percent of those strikes lasting less than a week, and in 75 percent of the situations which lasted 30 days or longer. The average duration of strikes involving government mediation was 31.8 days, as compared with an average of 14.6 days for those in which no mediation was reported. Part of this difference is attributable to the difference between contract renegotiation strikes and strikes during the term of agreements.

The services of government mediators were utilized to a greater extent in manufacturing industries than in nonmanufacturing in 1964. Government mediation was reported in more than three-fifths of all manufacturing stoppages as against slightly more than one-third of the nonmanufacturing strikes. This disparity is due in large measure to the fact that the latter group of industries accounted for more than three-fifths of all stoppages arising while agreements were in effect, a group of stoppages in which, as noted above, mediative assistance is not often utilized.

Settlement

As in the preceding year, formal settlements were reached in 90 percent of all strikes ending in 1964 (table 16). In another 9 percent of the stoppages terminated during the year, employers resumed operations without a formal settlement, either with new employees or with returning strikers. Thirty-two stoppages, involving 1,350 workers, came to a close with the employer's decision to discontinue operations.

A formal settlement was reached in 95 and 92 percent, respectively, of those stoppages arising during contract renegotiations or during the term of an agreement.

On the other hand, a formal settlement terminated only 75 percent of those strikes which occurred during efforts to establish a collective bargaining relationship.

Procedure for Handling Unsettled Issues

Work stoppages are often terminated with the understanding that unsettled issues will be resolved following the resumption of normal operations. Information was available on the manner in which such issues would be resolved in 542 strikes ending in 1964, including two of the year's major stoppages (table 17). In approximately one-fourth of these strikes, continued direct negotiations were chosen as the means of settlement, while in slightly less than one-fifth of these cases, the issues were to be submitted to arbitration. In approximately 6 percent of these strikes, involving fewer workers than in recent years, the issues were to be referred to a government agency. Various other devices were to be utilized to resolve the remaining issues in approximately half of these cases.

Continued direct negotiations were the means selected to resolve unsettled issues in approximately half of the strikes arising during the negotiation of the initial agreement or in the renegotiation of an agreement. Approximately three-fifths of the cases in which arbitration was selected were disputes which arose during the term of an agreement.

The issues awaiting resolution in all but 1 of these 542 stoppages are presented in the tabulation that follows. Interunion matters were the issues outstanding in more than half of these disputes, but accounted for a much smaller proportion of all workers. On the other hand, stoppages in which working conditions constituted the unresolved issues accounted for one-fifth of the total, but included two-fifths of all workers involved.

	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
Total stoppages covered ¹ -----	541	100.0	168,000	100.0	2,160,000	100.0
Wages and hours-----	33	6.1	14,300	8.5	175,000	8.1
Fringe benefits-----	30	5.5	10,100	6.0	126,000	5.8
Union organization-----	35	6.5	8,850	5.3	59,000	2.7
Working conditions-----	109	20.1	68,600	40.7	1,120,000	51.6
Interunion matters-----	280	51.8	26,500	15.7	210,000	9.7
Combination-----	30	5.5	12,500	7.4	222,000	10.2
Other-----	24	4.4	27,500	16.4	255,000	11.8

¹ Excludes 1 stoppage for which information was insufficient to classify.

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

Table 1. Work Stoppages in the United States, 1927-64¹

Year	Work stoppages		Workers involved ²		Man-days idle during year		
	Number	Average duration (calendar days) ³	Number (thousands)	Percent of total employed	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated total working time	Per worker involved
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	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	5,091	20.3	2,400	5.6	28,300	.26	11.8
1954	3,468	22.5	1,530	3.7	22,600	.21	14.7
1955	4,320	18.5	2,650	6.2	28,200	.26	10.7
1956	3,825	18.9	1,900	4.3	33,100	.29	17.4
1957	3,673	19.2	1,390	3.1	16,500	.14	11.4
1958	3,694	19.7	2,060	4.8	23,900	.22	11.6
1959	3,708	24.6	1,880	4.3	69,000	.61	36.7
1960	3,333	23.4	1,320	3.0	19,100	.17	14.5
1961	3,367	23.7	1,450	3.2	16,300	.14	11.2
1962	3,614	24.6	1,230	2.7	18,600	.16	15.0
1963	3,362	23.0	941	2.0	16,100	.13	17.1
1964	3,655	22.9	1,640	3.4	22,900	.18	14.0

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

Available information for earlier periods appears in Handbook of Labor Statistics (BLS Bulletin 1016, 1951), table E-2. For a discussion of the procedures involved in the collection and compilation of work stoppage statistics, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series (BLS Bulletin 1168, 1955), ch. 12.

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

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

Table 2. Work Stoppages Involving 10,000 Workers or More, Selected Periods

Period	Number	Workers involved		Man-days idle	
		Number (thousands)	Percent of total for period	Number (thousands) ¹	Percent of total for period
1935-39 (average).....	11	365	32.4	5,290	31.2
1947-49 (average).....	18	1,270	53.4	23,800	59.9
1945.....	42	1,350	38.9	19,300	50.7
1946.....	31	2,920	63.6	66,400	57.2
1947.....	15	1,030	47.5	17,700	51.2
1948.....	20	870	44.5	18,900	55.3
1949.....	18	1,920	63.2	34,900	69.0
1950.....	22	738	30.7	21,700	56.0
1951.....	19	457	20.6	5,680	24.8
1952.....	35	1,690	47.8	36,900	62.6
1953.....	28	650	27.1	7,270	25.7
1954.....	18	437	28.5	7,520	33.3
1955.....	26	1,210	45.6	12,300	43.4
1956.....	12	758	39.9	19,600	59.1
1957.....	13	283	20.4	3,050	18.5
1958.....	21	823	40.0	10,600	44.2
1959.....	20	845	45.0	50,800	73.7
1960.....	17	384	29.2	7,140	37.4
1961.....	14	601	41.4	4,950	30.4
1962.....	16	318	25.8	4,800	25.8
1963.....	7	102	10.8	3,540	22.0
1964.....	18	607	37.0	7,990	34.8

¹ Includes idleness in stoppages beginning in earlier years.

Table 3. Work Stoppages by Month, 1963-64

Month	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Man-days idle during month	
	Beginning in month	In effect during month	Beginning in month (thousands)	In effect during month (thousands)	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated total working time
<u>1963</u>						
January.....	230	366	68	175	2,240	0.22
February.....	198	323	53	109	1,000	.11
March.....	214	348	40	90	984	.10
April.....	291	423	89	119	937	.09
May.....	377	543	118	148	1,430	.14
June.....	380	593	128	181	1,550	.16
July.....	372	606	94	183	1,810	.17
August.....	312	545	67	167	1,350	.13
September.....	287	500	81	155	985	.10
October.....	346	574	96	153	1,420	.13
November.....	223	467	80	152	1,410	.15
December.....	132	336	27	82	977	.10
<u>1964</u>						
January.....	211	375	53	91	898	.09
February.....	233	375	81	116	1,040	.11
March.....	241	399	79	123	816	.08
April.....	364	529	140	187	1,170	.11
May.....	442	651	192	249	2,400	.24
June.....	376	586	124	222	1,900	.18
July.....	416	639	126	195	1,740	.15
August.....	306	556	73	133	1,200	.12
September.....	336	574	374	432	2,390	.23
October.....	346	584	214	549	6,590	.61
November.....	238	469	141	274	1,730	.17
December.....	146	346	42	149	1,060	.10

Table 4. Work Stoppages by Contract Status and Major Issues, 1964

Contract status and major issue	Stoppages beginning in 1964				Man-days idle, 1964 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent	Workers involved		Number	Percent
			Number	Percent		
All stoppages.....	3,655	100.0	1,640,000	100.0	22,900,000	100.0
Negotiation of first agreement.....	646	17.7	67,000	4.1	1,490,000	6.5
General wage changes and supplementary benefits.....	175		14,500		341,000	
Wage adjustments.....	6		330		4,780	
Hours of work.....	-		-		1,870	
Union organization and security.....	408		48,700		1,060,000	
Job security and plant administration.....	41		2,810		65,300	
Interunion or intraunion matters.....	9		540		2,810	
Other.....	7		140		11,600	
Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening).....	1,613	44.1	1,100,000	67.0	19,100,000	83.2
General wage changes and supplementary benefits.....	1,312		609,000		9,940,000	
Wage adjustments.....	29		10,000		146,000	
Hours of work.....	9		2,950		21,200	
Union organization and security.....	66		18,800		513,000	
Job security and plant administration.....	132		441,000		8,240,000	
Interunion or intraunion matters.....	2		680		1,370	
Other.....	63		17,600		224,000	
During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved).....	1,317	36.0	462,000	28.2	2,280,000	9.9
General wage changes and supplementary benefits.....	-		-		-	
Wage adjustments.....	126		52,900		190,000	
Hours of work.....	3		350		1,020	
Union organization and security.....	75		19,100		191,000	
Job security and plant administration.....	616		306,000		1,510,000	
Interunion or intraunion matters.....	441		63,700		302,000	
Other.....	56		19,400		80,400	
No contract or other contract status.....	59	1.6	11,000	.7	63,100	.3
General wage changes and supplementary benefits.....	29		9,000		48,800	
Wage adjustments.....	6		490		3,940	
Hours of work.....	-		-		-	
Union organization and security.....	3		190		690	
Job security and plant administration.....	16		880		8,160	
Interunion or intraunion matters.....	1		20		270	
Other.....	4		390		1,200	
No information on contract status.....	20	.5	850	.1	15,300	.1

¹ Idleness in 1964 resulting from a stoppage that began in 1963.

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

Table 5. Major Issues Involved in Work Stoppages, 1964

Major issue	Stoppages beginning in 1964				Man-days idle, 1964 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent	Workers involved		Number	Percent
			Number	Percent		
All issues.....	3,655	100.0	1,640,000	100.0	22,900,000	100.0
General wage changes.....	1,419	38.8	588,000	35.9	9,370,000	40.9
General wage increase.....	474		110,000		1,660,000	
General wage increase plus supplementary benefits.....	709		357,000		5,010,000	
General wage increase, hour decrease.....	36		22,000		385,000	
General wage decrease.....	10		900		116,000	
General wage increase and escalation.....	-		-		-	
Wages and working conditions.....	190		98,100		2,190,000	

Table 5. Major Issues Involved in Work Stoppages, 1964—Continued

Major issue	Stoppages beginning in 1964				Man-days idle, 1964 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent	Workers involved		Number	Percent
			Number	Percent		
Supplementary benefits.....	101	2.8	44,300	2.7	966,000	4.2
Pensions, insurance, other welfare programs.....	46		26,500		518,000	
Severance or dismissal pay; other payments on layoff or separation.....	6		880		16,500	
Premium pay.....	12		4,710		289,000	
Other.....	37		12,300		143,000	
Wage adjustments.....	168	4.6	63,800	3.9	345,000	1.5
Incentive pay rates or administration.....	70		25,300		87,900	
Job classification or rates.....	55		23,200		163,000	
Downgrading.....	-		-		-	
Retroactivity.....	6		1,010		25,800	
Method of computing pay.....	37		14,300		67,600	
Hours of work.....	12	.3	3,310	.2	23,000	.1
Increase.....	3		270		1,260	
Decrease.....	9		3,030		21,800	
Other contractual matters.....	61	1.7	17,900	1.1	180,000	.8
Duration of contract.....	12		4,340		109,000	
Unspecified.....	49		13,500		71,300	
Union organization and security.....	556	15.2	86,800	5.3	1,770,000	7.7
Recognition (certification).....	189		7,860		181,000	
Recognition and job security issues.....	12		830		8,640	
Recognition and economic issues.....	139		16,900		443,000	
Strengthening bargaining position or union shop and economic issues.....	80		18,000		535,000	
Union security.....	37		28,900		532,000	
Refusal to sign agreement.....	17		490		9,270	
Other union organization matters.....	82		13,800		57,700	
Job security.....	213	5.8	175,000	10.6	1,470,000	6.4
Seniority and/or layoff.....	104		36,100		624,000	
Division of work.....	12		12,500		68,500	
Subcontracting.....	26		11,900		179,000	
New machinery or other technological issues.....	22		80,000		444,000	
Job transfers, bumping, etc.....	6		5,410		57,000	
Transfer of operations or prefabricated goods.....	6		400		3,130	
Other.....	37		28,400		99,100	
Plant administration.....	596	16.3	576,000	35.1	8,360,000	36.4
Physical facilities, surroundings, etc.....	25		12,700		100,000	
Safety measures, dangerous equipment, etc.....	33		13,500		47,100	
Supervision.....	21		3,500		7,990	
Shift work.....	26		12,200		51,500	
Work assignments.....	44		9,850		79,400	
Speedup (workload).....	68		31,500		241,000	
Work rules.....	38		49,700		523,000	
Overtime work.....	12		2,960		38,600	
Discharge and discipline.....	224		96,400		542,000	
Other ¹	105		344,000		6,730,000	
Other working conditions.....	51	1.4	16,700	1.0	132,000	.6
Arbitration.....	9		1,090		11,400	
Grievance procedures.....	24		12,000		102,000	
Unspecified contract violations.....	18		3,680		17,700	
Interunion or intraunion matters.....	454	12.4	64,900	4.0	307,000	1.3
Union rivalry ²	9		520		2,670	
Jurisdiction—representation of workers ³	16		2,000		9,280	
Jurisdictional—work assignment.....	359		31,100		161,000	
Union administration ⁴	5		1,080		3,240	
Sympathy.....	64		26,700		116,000	
Other.....	1		3,500		14,200	
Not reported.....	24	.7	3,140	.2	7,970	(⁵)

¹ Includes the nationwide General Motors strike and the Ford strike, both of which involved a variety of issues at the plant level.

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

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

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

⁵ Less than 0.05 percent.

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

Table 6. Work Stoppages by Industry Group, 1964

Industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1964		Man-days idle, 1964 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Workers involved	Number	Percent of estimated total working time
All industries -----	¹ 3,655	1,640,000	22,900,000	0.18
Manufacturing-----	¹ 1,794	994,000	15,700,000	0.35
Ordnance and accessories-----	8	6,820	154,000	0.23
Food and kindred products-----	186	54,900	866,000	.19
Tobacco manufactures-----	1	600	1,680	.01
Textile mill products-----	37	8,440	124,000	.05
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials-----	106	24,700	225,000	.07
Lumber and wood products, except furniture-----	56	7,110	96,900	.06
Furniture and fixtures-----	60	6,930	145,000	.14
Paper and allied products-----	79	38,900	580,000	.36
Printing, publishing, and allied industries-----	50	8,650	801,000	.33
Chemicals and allied products-----	94	21,000	337,000	.15
Petroleum refining and related industries-----	22	5,340	164,000	.34
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products-----	67	30,000	452,000	.41
Leather and leather products-----	34	6,050	67,300	.07
Stone, clay, and glass products-----	117	22,800	412,000	.26
Primary metal industries-----	173	87,700	1,010,000	.32
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment-----	228	79,900	1,550,000	.50
Machinery, except electrical-----	191	120,000	1,140,000	.27
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies-----	105	62,700	859,000	.21
Transportation equipment-----	120	386,000	6,410,000	1.53
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks-----	23	6,840	170,000	.18
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries-----	49	8,960	146,000	.14
Nonmanufacturing-----	¹ 1,865	646,000	7,210,000	² .09
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries-----	18	3,000	44,100	(³)
Mining-----	155	83,400	808,000	0.49
Contract construction-----	944	248,000	2,790,000	.35
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services-----	257	205,000	1,900,000	.19
Wholesale and retail trade-----	309	61,600	1,340,000	.04
Finance, insurance, and real estate-----	17	830	10,400	(⁴)
Services-----	125	20,900	245,000	.01
Government-----	41	22,700	70,800	(⁴)

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

² Excludes government and agriculture.

³ Not available.

⁴ Less than 0.005 percent.

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

Table 7. Work Stoppages by Region,¹ 1964 and 1963

Region	Stoppages beginning in—		Workers involved in stoppages beginning in—		Man-days idle (all stoppages)		Percent of estimated total working time	
	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963
United States -----	² 3,655	² 3,362	1,640,000	941,000	22,900,000	16,100,000	0.18	0.13
New England-----	273	227	63,900	52,300	712,000	911,000	0.08	0.11
Middle Atlantic-----	1,051	1,055	354,000	270,000	4,090,000	4,500,000	.15	.17
East North Central-----	987	781	671,000	219,000	9,880,000	3,220,000	.37	.12
West North Central-----	253	246	63,500	79,700	925,000	931,000	.10	.10
South Atlantic-----	397	311	151,000	75,400	2,420,000	1,540,000	.14	.10
East South Central-----	239	173	74,800	46,400	1,150,000	1,000,000	.18	.16
West South Central-----	188	156	60,900	20,700	627,000	929,000	.06	.10
Mountain-----	172	144	69,400	48,600	776,000	482,000	.19	.12
Pacific-----	365	402	132,000	129,000	2,350,000	2,580,000	.16	.18

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

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

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

Table 8. Work Stoppages by State, 1964

State	Stoppages beginning in 1964		Man-days idle, 1964 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Workers involved	Number	Percent of estimated total working time
United States -----	13,655	1,640,000	22,900,000	0.18
Alabama -----	83	27,000	243,000	0.14
Alaska -----	8	160	10,200	.11
Arizona -----	18	2,610	69,000	.09
Arkansas -----	27	9,290	95,600	.10
California -----	266	92,400	1,910,000	.16
Colorado -----	35	6,270	45,400	.04
Connecticut -----	66	23,600	172,000	.08
Delaware -----	19	9,930	154,000	.41
District of Columbia -----	10	770	10,900	.01
Florida -----	106	37,900	662,000	.20
Georgia -----	42	19,100	331,000	.13
Hawaii -----	26	3,040	7,960	.02
Idaho -----	23	1,990	36,300	.11
Illinois -----	247	127,000	1,520,000	.18
Indiana -----	122	53,800	537,000	.16
Iowa -----	69	24,800	245,000	.16
Kansas -----	20	5,880	128,000	.11
Kentucky -----	69	28,100	265,000	.17
Louisiana -----	48	23,400	184,000	.10
Maine -----	14	5,390	90,600	.15
Maryland -----	41	34,100	686,000	.32
Massachusetts -----	137	25,900	306,000	.07
Michigan -----	197	249,000	4,540,000	.83
Minnesota -----	37	2,380	35,300	.02
Mississippi -----	22	8,470	135,000	.14
Missouri -----	95	26,500	422,000	.14
Montana -----	21	20,700	93,900	.28
Nebraska -----	19	1,930	41,900	.05
Nevada -----	34	14,700	114,000	.36
New Hampshire -----	15	1,400	15,600	.03
New Jersey -----	243	75,000	1,320,000	.27
New Mexico -----	14	3,420	40,600	.09
New York -----	420	160,000	1,590,000	.11
North Carolina -----	18	2,120	15,000	.01
North Dakota -----	10	1,280	7,670	.03
Ohio -----	340	191,000	2,690,000	.38
Oklahoma -----	22	2,020	12,400	.01
Oregon -----	17	13,000	147,000	.12
Pennsylvania -----	388	119,000	1,180,000	.14
Rhode Island -----	30	6,430	63,100	.09
South Carolina -----	14	1,810	17,700	.01
South Dakota -----	3	670	45,100	.16
Tennessee -----	65	11,200	509,000	.23
Texas -----	91	26,200	336,000	.06
Utah -----	23	19,300	375,000	.66
Vermont -----	11	1,210	63,700	.26
Virginia -----	52	14,200	103,000	.04
Washington -----	48	23,200	273,000	.16
West Virginia -----	95	31,100	441,000	.45
Wisconsin -----	81	49,900	582,000	.21
Wyoming -----	4	550	1,990	.01

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

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

Table 9. Work Stoppages by Metropolitan Area, 1964¹

Metropolitan area	Stoppages beginning in 1964		Man-days idle, 1964 (all stoppages)	Metropolitan area	Stoppages beginning in 1964		Man-days idle, 1964 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved			Number	Workers involved	
Akron, Ohio	32	15,400	59,000	Jacksonville, Fla	7	1,150	82,900
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N.Y.	22	3,850	21,800	Jersey City, N.J.	35	7,200	60,200
Albuquerque, N. Mex	5	380	2,470	Johnstown, Pa	7	1,440	10,500
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Pa.-N.J.	40	9,260	168,000	Kansas City, Mo.-Kans	34	12,300	196,000
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove, Calif ²	17	3,080	42,100	Kingston-Newburgh-Poughkeepsie, N.Y.	16	1,030	17,500
Ann Arbor, Mich	8	13,600	260,000	Knoxville, Tenn	7	600	16,200
Atlanta, Ga	20	16,300	294,000	Lake Charles, La	9	4,610	91,200
Atlantic City, N.J.	7	690	19,500	Lancaster, Pa	11	2,020	16,900
Bakersfield, Calif	9	840	7,570	Lansing, Mich	13	17,400	349,000
Baltimore, Md	33	27,500	561,000	Las Vegas, Nev	12	530	7,370
Baton Rouge, La	11	4,300	34,000	Lawrence-Haverhill, Mass.-N.H.	10	750	30,400
Bay City, Mich	8	3,660	61,500	Lincoln, Nebr	5	90	440
Beaumont-Port Arthur, Tex	9	1,490	52,700	Little Rock-North Little Rock, Ark	10	2,410	12,500
Birmingham, Ala	25	5,760	91,200	Lorain-Elyria, Ohio	18	9,100	163,000
Boston, Mass	60	16,100	198,000	Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif ²	84	38,700	997,000
Bridgeport, Conn	22	15,000	55,200	Louisville, Ky.-Ind	21	9,310	60,400
Buffalo, N.Y.	34	18,400	346,000	Manchester, N.H.	5	240	1,680
Canton, Ohio	20	3,040	33,500	Memphis, Tenn.-Ark	12	4,250	24,200
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	7	3,120	26,100	Miami, Fla	19	7,890	218,000
Charleston, S.C	5	970	5,020	Milwaukee, Wis	31	23,000	267,000
Charleston, W. Va	10	5,100	150,000	Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn	24	1,550	18,900
Chattanooga, Tenn.-Ga	8	1,190	26,000	Mobile, Ala	12	3,090	5,920
Chicago, Ill	77	39,100	515,000	Muncie, Ind	8	5,640	79,200
Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky.-Ind	30	8,780	197,000	Muskegon-Muskegon Heights, Mich	6	1,230	38,900
Cleveland, Ohio	68	81,100	1,310,000	Nashville, Tenn	13	1,720	25,800
Colorado Springs, Colo	6	300	1,960	New Bedford, Mass	13	1,200	6,490
Columbus, Ohio	25	8,720	128,000	New Haven, Conn	20	3,100	20,100
Corpus Christi, Tex	5	780	12,300	New Orleans, La	16	10,900	24,400
Dallas, Tex	11	3,170	26,100	New York, N.Y.	286	96,300	668,000
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, Iowa-Ill	24	15,600	125,000	Newark, N.J.	82	26,000	370,000
Dayton, Ohio	19	6,230	74,600	Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va	8	2,610	6,260
Decatur, Ill	11	5,180	33,300	Ogden, Utah	5	1,230	5,570
Denver, Colo	16	3,350	28,800	Oklahoma City, Okla	8	2,270	2,920
Des Moines, Iowa	18	4,590	51,900	Omaha, Nebr.-Iowa	15	1,850	26,000
Detroit, Mich	95	114,000	2,060,000	Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, N.J.	49	14,500	453,000
Dubuque, Iowa	6	4,090	4,760	Pensacola, Fla	5	440	2,780
Eugene, Oreg	6	760	8,190	Peoria, Ill	31	39,600	413,000
Evansville, Ind.-Ky	18	8,090	53,600	Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J.	134	66,000	670,000
Fall River, Mass.-R.I.	12	3,690	9,900	Phoenix, Ariz	6	750	11,400
Fitchburg-Leominster, Mass	5	190	7,300	Pittsburgh, Pa	83	16,600	184,000
Flint, Mich	10	62,700	1,130,000	Portland, Maine	7	490	6,220
Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood, Fla	12	1,650	7,460	Portland, Oreg.-Wash	10	4,840	47,800
Fort Worth, Tex	9	3,880	93,400	Providence-Pawtucket-Warwick, R.I.-Mass	31	6,290	52,800
Fresno, Calif	10	720	3,900	Provo-Orem, Utah	6	1,520	8,330
Galveston-Texas City, Tex	6	1,750	8,030	Pueblo, Colo	7	480	7,200
Gary-Hammond-East Chicago, Ind	16	4,450	17,000	Reading, Pa	13	1,650	21,900
Grand Rapids, Mich	12	10,300	186,000	Reno, Nev	7	250	5,860
Great Falls, Mont	6	1,470	15,200	Richmond, Va	10	940	10,300
Hamilton-Middletown, Ohio	6	3,180	58,300	Rochester, N.Y.	19	12,700	335,000
Hartford, Conn	8	750	10,600	Sacramento, Calif	17	2,870	18,400
Honolulu, Hawaii	21	2,140	6,680	Saginaw, Mich	12	8,800	207,000
Houston, Tex	23	6,930	53,900	St. Louis, Mo.-Ill	58	18,200	312,000
Huntington-Ashland, W. Va.-Ky.-Ohio	20	7,040	28,400	Salt Lake City, Utah	13	8,110	157,000
Indianapolis, Ind	18	5,830	96,500	San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario, Calif	13	2,240	62,600
Jackson, Miss	5	1,040	30,500				

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Work Stoppages by Metropolitan Area, 1964¹—Continued

Metropolitan area	Stoppages beginning in 1964		Man-days idle, 1964 (all stoppages)	Metropolitan area	Stoppages beginning in 1964		Man-days idle, 1964 (all stoppages)
	Num-ber	Workers involved			Num-ber	Workers involved	
San Diego, Calif.....	13	3,850	79,900	Tacoma, Wash.....	7	1,400	19,500
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.....	81	27,700	511,000	Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla.....	16	2,210	32,600
San Jose, Calif.....	11	4,420	34,400	Terre Haute, Ind.....	7	1,550	22,500
Savannah, Ga.....	6	1,040	4,040	Toledo, Ohio-Mich.....	20	8,570	77,800
Scranton, Pa.....	13	810	8,700	Trenton, N.J.....	12	6,870	157,000
Seattle-Everett, Wash.....	20	10,100	127,000	Tuscaloosa, Ala.....	5	2,140	15,400
South Bend, Ind.....	5	560	9,590	Utica-Rome, N.Y.....	8	4,370	23,000
Spokane, Wash.....	7	900	11,800	Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.....	18	1,920	23,400
Springfield, Ill.....	11	7,300	240,000	Waterbury, Conn.....	5	2,150	17,100
Springfield, Mo.....	5	680	3,140	Waterloo, Iowa.....	6	4,190	53,600
Springfield, Ohio.....	7	750	7,470	Wheeling, W. Va.-Ohio.....	10	1,840	39,700
Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke, Mass.-Conn.....	13	560	8,910	Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton, Pa.....	24	3,310	25,900
Stamford, Conn.....	7	830	2,620	Wilmington, Del.-N.J.-Md.....	15	9,200	136,000
Steubenville-Weirton, Ohio-W. Va.....	17	2,590	19,800	Worcester, Mass.....	10	620	16,800
Stockton, Calif.....	12	2,580	35,500	York, Pa.....	9	1,760	14,300
Syracuse, N.Y.....	19	9,460	23,000	Youngstown-Warren, Ohio.....	25	8,970	69,400

¹ Includes data for each of the metropolitan areas that had 5 stoppages or more in 1964.

Some metropolitan areas include counties in more than 1 State, and hence, an area total may equal or exceed the total for the State in which the major city is located.

Stoppages in the mining and logging industries are excluded.

Intermetropolitan area stoppages are counted separately in each area affected; the workers involved and man-days idle were allocated to the respective areas.

² From 1952 through 1963, the Los Angeles metropolitan area included the Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove area, shown separately beginning in 1964.

Table 11. Work Stoppages by Contract Status and Size of Stoppage, 1964

Contract status and size of stoppage (number of workers involved)	Stoppages beginning in 1964				Man-days idle, 1964 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent	Workers involved		Number	Percent
			Number	Percent		
All stoppages.....	3,655	100.0	1,640,000	100.0	22,900,000	100.0
6 and under 20.....	718	19.6	8,560	0.5	178,000	0.8
20 and under 100.....	1,413	38.7	68,400	4.2	1,090,000	4.8
100 and under 250.....	697	19.1	108,000	6.6	1,530,000	6.7
250 and under 500.....	358	9.8	122,000	7.5	1,640,000	7.2
500 and under 1,000.....	223	6.1	151,000	9.2	2,270,000	9.9
1,000 and under 5,000.....	206	5.6	432,000	26.3	5,750,000	25.1
5,000 and under 10,000.....	22	.6	144,000	8.8	2,480,000	10.8
10,000 and over.....	18	.5	607,000	37.0	7,990,000	34.8
Negotiation of first agreement or union recognition.....	646	17.7	67,000	4.1	1,490,000	6.5
6 and under 20.....	248	6.8	2,890	.2	91,000	.4
20 and under 100.....	301	8.2	13,200	.8	380,000	1.7
100 and under 250.....	69	1.9	10,500	.6	327,000	1.4
250 and under 500.....	15	.4	5,140	.3	106,000	.5
500 and under 1,000.....	4	.1	2,890	.2	143,000	.6
1,000 and under 5,000.....	8	.2	13,100	.8	274,000	1.2
5,000 and under 10,000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
10,000 and over.....	1	(¹)	19,300	1.2	167,000	.7
Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening).....	1,613	44.1	1,100,000	67.0	19,100,000	83.2
6 and under 20.....	187	5.1	2,300	.1	49,200	.2
20 and under 100.....	623	17.0	31,600	1.9	559,000	2.4
100 and under 250.....	371	10.2	56,800	3.5	985,000	4.3
250 and under 500.....	187	5.1	64,600	3.9	1,300,000	5.7
500 and under 1,000.....	106	2.9	73,300	4.5	1,830,000	8.0
1,000 and under 5,000.....	108	3.0	222,000	13.5	4,640,000	20.2
5,000 and under 10,000.....	18	.5	120,000	7.3	2,300,000	10.0
10,000 and over.....	13	.4	529,000	32.3	7,430,000	32.4
During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved).....	1,317	36.0	462,000	28.2	2,280,000	9.9
6 and under 20.....	255	7.0	2,990	.2	27,000	.1
20 and under 100.....	455	12.4	22,100	1.3	145,000	.6
100 and under 250.....	252	6.9	39,800	2.4	209,000	.9
250 and under 500.....	150	4.1	50,500	3.1	226,000	1.0
500 and under 1,000.....	109	3.0	72,800	4.4	269,000	1.2
1,000 and under 5,000.....	88	2.4	191,000	11.7	829,000	3.6
5,000 and under 10,000.....	4	.1	24,100	1.5	182,000	.8
10,000 and over.....	4	.1	58,100	3.5	390,000	1.7
No contract or other contract status.....	59	1.6	11,000	.7	63,100	.3
6 and under 20.....	17	.5	240	(¹)	8,240	(¹)
20 and under 100.....	26	.7	1,150	.1	3,380	(¹)
100 and under 250.....	5	.1	700	(¹)	7,540	(¹)
250 and under 500.....	5	.1	1,670	.1	4,420	(¹)
500 and under 1,000.....	4	.1	2,110	.1	33,700	.1
1,000 and under 5,000.....	2	.1	5,100	.3	5,850	(¹)
5,000 and under 10,000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
10,000 and over.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
No information on contract status.....	20	.5	850	.1	15,300	.1
6 and under 20.....	11	.3	140	(¹)	2,440	(¹)
20 and under 100.....	8	.2	410	(¹)	3,820	(¹)
100 and under 250.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
250 and under 500.....	1	(¹)	300	(¹)	9,000	(¹)
500 and under 1,000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,000 and under 5,000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
5,000 and under 10,000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
10,000 and over.....	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Less than 0.05 percent.

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

Table 12. Work Stoppages by Number of Establishments Involved, 1964

Number of establishments involved ¹	Stoppages beginning in 1964				Man-days idle, 1964 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent	Workers involved		Number	Percent
			Number	Percent		
Total.....	3,655	100.0	1,640,000	100.0	22,900,000	100.0
1 establishment.....	2,843	77.8	582,000	35.5	6,620,000	28.9
2 to 5 establishments.....	419	11.5	196,000	12.0	2,840,000	12.4
6 to 10 establishments.....	133	3.6	130,000	7.9	1,890,000	8.3
11 establishments or more.....	155	4.2	585,000	35.7	9,790,000	42.7
11 to 49 establishments.....	114	3.1	119,000	7.3	1,550,000	6.8
50 to 99 establishments.....	12	.3	295,000	18.0	6,490,000	28.3
100 establishments or more.....	23	.6	168,000	10.2	1,670,000	7.3
Exact number not known ²	6	.2	2,760	.2	72,400	.3
Not reported.....	105	2.9	147,000	9.0	1,790,000	7.8

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

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

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

Table 13. Work Stoppages Involving 10,000 Workers or More Beginning in 1964

Beginning date	Approximate duration (calendar days) ¹	Establishment(s) and location	Union(s) involved ²	Approximate number of workers involved ²	Major terms of settlement ³
Jan. 8	8	General Motors Corp., Flint, Mich.	United Automobile Workers.	15,000	Stoppage, which resulted from dispute over production standards, was terminated following agreement on items at issue.
Feb. 1	23	Caterpillar Tractor Co., East Peoria, Morton, and Mossville, Ill.	United Automobile Workers.	14,000	Stoppage, which resulted from dispute over production standards, was terminated following agreement on items at issue.
Mar. 25	18	Bituminous Coal Mines, Ill., Ind., Ky., Ohio, Pa., and W. Va.	United Mine Workers (Ind.).	⁴ 18,000	Stoppages resulted mainly from dissatisfaction with the agreement approved on Mar. 23 by the United Mine Workers' National Policy Committee and the Bituminous Coal Operators Association. Work was resumed in some areas following the signing of agreements, and in others after meetings with International officials and the disestablishment of picket lines.
Apr. 8	2	Illinois Central Railroad, systemwide.	Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers (Ind.); Order of Railway Conductors and Brakemen (Ind.); Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.	20,000	This stoppage, which precipitated a threat of a nationwide rail strike, resulted from the railroad's refusal to bargain locally on the "work rules" issues on which national agreement had not been reached. It was terminated when the parties agreed to President Johnson's request for a 15-day status quo period, during which negotiations would be held on a national basis. Tentative agreement on all issues in dispute was announced on Apr. 22, 1964, 2 days before the expiration of the truce period.
May 1	39	Construction Industry, Cleveland, Ohio, area.	United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry; Sheet Metal Workers' International Association; Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union; International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers.	⁵ 22,000	<u>Plumbers and Pipefitters, and Sheet Metal Workers:</u> 3-year contract providing a 95-cent-an-hour wage increase: 25 cents effective immediately; 5 cents effective in November 1964; 30 cents effective in May 1965; and 35 cents effective in May 1966. The Sheet Metal Workers' agreement includes an increase of 1½ cents per hour in employer contributions to the industry promotion fund. <u>Bricklayers:</u> 3-year contract providing an increase of \$1.005 an hour: 30.5 cents effective the first year, and increases of 30 and 40 cents in the second and third years, respectively. <u>Ironworkers:</u> 3-year contract providing an hourly increase of \$1.05: 30 cents effective immediately, and increases of 35 and 40 cents in the second and third years, respectively.
May 18	2	Utah Public Schools, statewide.	Utah Education Association.	10,000	Teachers returned to work after voting to refrain from signing contracts for the 1964-65 school year until additional funds were provided for schools and salaries.
June 15	1	Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad Co.; Missouri-Pacific Railroad Co.; The Texas Mexican Railway Co.; Southern Pacific Co.—Texas and Louisiana Lines; The Texas and Pacific Railway Co.; The Port Terminal Railway Association of Houston, interstate.	Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.	13,000	Work was resumed in compliance with Federal Court restraining orders.
July 13	1	Ohio Contractors Association, statewide.	International Union of Operating Engineers.	20,000	3-year contract providing a 75-cent-an-hour increase in wage and fringe benefits in the Cleveland area, and 55-cents-an-hour throughout the remainder of the State; earth-spreading equipment operators will receive an additional 15 cents over the 3-year period.

Table 13. Work Stoppages Involving 10,000 Workers or More Beginning in 1964—Continued

Beginning date	Approximate duration (calendar days) ¹	Establishment(s) and location	Union(s) involved ²	Approximate number of workers involved ²	Major terms of settlement ³
Sept. 9	2	Chrysler Corp., Indianapolis, Ind., and Detroit, Mich.	United Automobile Workers.	12,000	Stoppages, which occurred at 4 plants over local issues, were terminated at request of union officials. Agreement on a national contract was reached on Sept. 9, shortly before the union's strike deadline.
Sept. 25	45	General Motors Corp., interstate.	United Automobile Workers.	275,000	Stoppage involved a number of contract issues at the plant and company level, mainly of a noneconomic character, such as production standards, overtime practices, seniority, relief time, and union representation. The national contract, ⁶ on which agreement had been reached in early October, was approved by the union membership over the weekend of Oct. 24 and 25, following which employees at plants where local issues had been resolved returned to their jobs. The strike was terminated at the remaining plants as agreement was reached on local issues.
Oct. 1	(7)	Longshoring Industry, East and Gulf Coast ports.	International Longshoremen's Association.	53,000	4-year contracts, retroactive to Oct. 1, providing an 80-cent-an-hour increase in wage and fringe benefits, were negotiated in all ports. Local contracts included provisions for a phased reduction in gang size and a guaranteed annual wage in the Ports of New York and Philadelphia; and a minimum gang clause for West Gulf and South Atlantic ports.
Oct. 13	6	Caterpillar Tractor Co., Aurora, Decatur, Morton, Mossville, East Peoria, Ill.; York, Pa.; and Davenport, Iowa.	United Automobile Workers.	22,000	3-year contract providing a general increase of 4 cents an hour to eliminate inequities and to achieve a uniform wage structure by Jan. 1966; 2.5-percent improvement factor increase effective Oct. 1965, and 2.8 percent effective Oct. 1966; 10 cents of 15 cents cost-of-living allowance (including 1 cent effective Sept. 1964) incorporated into rates and escalation continued; 16 cents night-shift differential (was 14 cents). Eighth and ninth paid holidays, day after Thanksgiving and New Year's Eve; \$56 a week maximum payment from SUB (was \$40); vacation bonus from payments to SUB after it reaches maximum funding; \$6 monthly pension for each year's service to employees retiring after Oct. 1, 1965, at age 62 or over.
Oct. 16	7 (4 Motors Division) 7 (Kelvinator Division)	American Motors Corp., Grand Rapids, Mich.; Kenosha and Milwaukee, Wis.	United Automobile Workers.	25,000	3-year contract containing a modification of the profit-sharing plan negotiated in 1961. Under the revised plan, a 13.2-cent hourly ceiling is established on company contributions, the employees to be reimbursed in cash rather than in shares of stock and supplementary benefits. Remaining provisions of contract are generally similar to those adopted in 1964 by Ford, General Motors, and Chrysler. ⁸
Nov. 6	19	Ford Motor Co., 6 States: Alabama, Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, New York, and Texas.	United Automobile Workers.	25,000	Work was resumed as agreements were reached on local issues. Agreement on national contract was reached prior to the stoppage.
Nov. 8	11	Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co., 4 States: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, and Wisconsin.	United Automobile Workers.	11,000	3-year contract: 2.5-percent (minimum 6 cents) annual improvement factor deferred until Nov. 1, 1965; additional 2.8-percent (minimum 7 cents) annual improvement factor effective Nov. 1, 1966; eighth and ninth paid holidays, day after Thanksgiving and New Year's Eve; 3 weeks' vacation after 10 years (was 15) and 4 weeks after 20 years (was 25); \$4.25 monthly pension for each year of credited service (was \$2.80) to employees retiring after Nov. 1, 1965, and full retirement at age 62 (was 65); company assumes full cost of life and accidental death and dismemberment insurance (was 50-50 contribution); 52 weeks' sickness and accident benefits (was 26 weeks); increased surgical benefits schedule; increased weekly benefits and separation pay under SUB fund.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. Work Stoppages Involving 10,000 Workers or More Beginning in 1964—Continued

Beginning date	Approximate duration (calendar days) ¹	Establishment(s) and location	Union(s) involved ²	Approximate number of workers involved ²	Major terms of settlement ³
Nov. 12	13	Pacific Coast Association of Pulp and Paper Manufacturers, California, Oregon, and Washington.	Association of Western Pulp and Paper Workers (Ind.) ⁹	19,000	Contract, which expires on Mar. 15, 1967, provides a 4-percent general wage increase, plus an additional 5 cents to women, retroactive to June 1, 1964; additional 10 cents effective June 1, 1965; eighth paid holiday, July 3; companies to pay \$ 2.50 a month toward employee's cost of dependents' hospitalization, surgical, and medical benefits; improved meal allowance; improved provision for down time. The agreement provides also for a full union shop under certain conditions: All workers hired after June 1, 1964, must join, and those who were members prior to that date must remain in the union. In individual plants, a full union shop is to apply where 80 percent of the workers join within 120 days of the effective date of the agreement, or where the union is able to win the vote of 70 percent of the employees in an election.
Nov. 12	8	New York Telephone Co., statewide.	Communications Workers of America.	¹⁰ 19,000	Workers returned to their jobs at request of union officials. Issue in dispute was submitted to arbitration.
Dec. 7	12	Food Employers Council—Retail Food Stores, southern California.	Amalgamated Meat Cutters.	10,000	3-year contract providing increases of \$ 5 a week for head meatcutters, \$ 4 a week for journeymen and \$ 3 a week for wrappers in December of each of the 3 years; \$ 6.25 hourly Sunday rate for journeymen (was \$ 6); fourth week vacation after 20 years; effective 1966, 14 cents hourly company payment to pension fund (was 10 cents) to provide \$ 3.50 monthly pension for each year's credited service (was \$ 2.75), normal retirement at age 60 (was 65) and early retirement at age 50; companies to pay additional 2 cents hourly maximum to health and welfare fund (previously paid \$ 11.76 monthly), and 3 cents an hour to SUB and disability benefit fund (was 2 cents); company-paid prescription drug plan established; funeral leave; 2-year apprenticeship schedule (was 3) and ratio of apprentices to journeymen increased.

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

² The unions listed are those directly involved in the dispute, but the number of workers involved may include members of other unions or nonunion workers idled by disputes in the same establishments.

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

³ Adapted largely from Current Wage Developments, published monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

⁴ Peak idleness occurred during the Apr. 1-6 period.

⁵ Peak idleness occurred during the May 11-27 period.

⁶ See Current Wage Developments, Nov. 1, 1964, for details of this agreement.

⁷ 1-day stoppage, on Oct. 1 was terminated by a 10-day Federal Court restraining order, issued under provisions of the Labor-Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act. Sporadic stoppages occurred in several ports in late December, following the expiration of the 80-day injunction. The stoppage was resumed in all ports on Jan. 11, 1965, and remained in effect at some ports until Mar. 12. For additional details, see appendix B of this report.

⁸ For details, see Current Wage Developments, Nov. 1, 1964.

⁹ See discussion on p. 3, footnote 3.

¹⁰ The number of workers involved increased as the stoppage progressed, reaching its peak on Nov. 19.

Table 14. Work Stoppages by Duration and Contract Status, Ending in 1964¹

Duration and contract status	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All stoppages.....	3,660	100.0	1,590,000	100.0	22,700,000	100.0
1 day.....	414	11.3	180,000	11.3	180,000	0.8
2 to 3 days.....	564	15.4	202,000	12.7	415,000	1.8
4 to 6 days.....	548	15.0	186,000	11.7	616,000	2.7
7 to 14 days.....	816	22.3	285,000	17.9	1,800,000	7.9
15 to 29 days.....	548	15.0	198,000	12.4	2,380,000	10.5
30 to 59 days.....	442	12.1	458,000	28.7	11,000,000	48.2
60 to 89 days.....	139	3.8	32,200	2.0	1,640,000	7.2
90 days and over.....	189	5.2	53,100	3.3	4,750,000	20.9
Negotiation of first agreement or union recognition.....	651	17.8	69,100	4.3	1,650,000	7.3
1 day.....	33	.9	2,950	.2	2,950	(²)
2 to 3 days.....	58	1.6	4,560	.3	9,970	(²)
4 to 6 days.....	70	1.9	6,320	.4	22,500	.1
7 to 14 days.....	136	3.7	28,700	1.8	230,000	1.0
15 to 29 days.....	105	2.9	6,140	.4	93,600	.4
30 to 59 days.....	124	3.4	9,760	.6	268,000	1.2
60 to 89 days.....	41	1.1	4,330	.3	246,000	1.1
90 days and over.....	84	2.3	6,280	.4	780,000	3.4
Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening).....	1,600	43.7	1,050,000	65.8	18,700,000	82.2
1 day.....	94	2.6	77,100	4.8	77,100	.3
2 to 3 days.....	150	4.1	74,700	4.7	140,000	.6
4 to 6 days.....	186	5.1	95,700	6.0	324,000	1.4
7 to 14 days.....	412	11.3	157,000	9.9	1,030,000	4.5
15 to 29 days.....	319	8.7	140,000	8.8	1,570,000	6.9
30 to 59 days.....	271	7.4	434,000	27.2	10,300,000	45.5
60 to 89 days.....	78	2.1	25,500	1.6	1,280,000	5.6
90 days and over.....	90	2.5	46,000	2.9	3,920,000	17.2
During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved).....	1,333	36.4	463,000	29.1	2,320,000	10.2
1 day.....	271	7.4	94,800	5.9	94,800	.4
2 to 3 days.....	340	9.3	122,000	7.6	262,000	1.2
4 to 6 days.....	281	7.7	82,800	5.2	263,000	1.2
7 to 14 days.....	252	6.9	96,600	6.1	530,000	2.3
15 to 29 days.....	117	3.2	51,400	3.2	695,000	3.1
30 to 59 days.....	41	1.1	13,700	.9	330,000	1.5
60 to 89 days.....	17	.5	1,730	.1	89,500	.4
90 days and over.....	14	.4	820	.1	54,100	.2
No contract or other contract status.....	57	1.6	11,000	.7	57,000	.3
1 day.....	15	.4	4,640	.3	4,640	(²)
2 to 3 days.....	14	.4	1,610	.1	2,980	(²)
4 to 6 days.....	8	.2	1,480	.1	5,840	(²)
7 to 14 days.....	11	.3	1,880	.1	4,040	(²)
15 to 29 days.....	4	.1	660	(²)	11,700	.1
30 to 59 days.....	2	.1	40	(²)	1,040	(²)
60 to 89 days.....	3	.1	650	(²)	26,700	.1
90 days and over.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
No information on contract status.....	19	.5	830	.1	14,900	.1
1 day.....	1	(²)	90	(²)	90	(²)
2 to 3 days.....	2	.1	20	(²)	50	(²)
4 to 6 days.....	3	.1	90	(²)	340	(²)
7 to 14 days.....	5	.1	150	(²)	880	(²)
15 to 29 days.....	3	.1	110	(²)	1,950	(²)
30 to 59 days.....	4	.1	370	(²)	11,000	(²)
60 to 89 days.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
90 days and over.....	1	(²)	10	(²)	530	(²)

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

² Less than 0.05 percent.

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

Table 15. Mediation in Work Stoppages by Contract Status, Ending in 1964

Mediation agency and contract status	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All stoppages.....	3,660	100.0	1,590,000	100.0	22,700,000	100.0
Government mediation ¹	1,775	48.5	730,000	45.8	13,800,000	60.6
Federal.....	1,229	33.6	524,000	32.9	10,500,000	46.2
State.....	224	6.1	19,700	1.2	279,000	1.2
Federal and State mediation combined.....	276	7.5	140,000	8.8	2,220,000	9.8
Other.....	46	1.3	46,700	2.9	783,000	3.4
Private mediation.....	47	1.3	5,290	.3	23,700	.1
No mediation reported.....	1,837	50.2	858,000	53.8	8,920,000	39.3
No information.....	1	(²)	20	(²)	60	(²)
Negotiation of first agreement.....	651	17.8	69,100	4.3	1,650,000	7.3
Government mediation.....	311	8.5	49,700	3.1	1,250,000	5.5
Federal.....	211	5.8	44,100	2.8	1,070,000	4.7
State.....	60	1.6	2,810	.2	93,300	.4
Federal and State mediation combined.....	35	1.0	2,230	.1	76,500	.3
Other.....	5	.1	540	(²)	2,180	(²)
Private mediation.....	9	.2	390	(²)	4,030	(²)
No mediation reported.....	331	9.0	18,900	1.2	404,000	1.8
No information.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening).....	1,600	43.7	1,050,000	65.8	18,700,000	82.2
Government mediation.....	1,306	35.7	591,000	37.1	11,700,000	51.3
Federal.....	936	25.6	419,000	26.3	8,780,000	38.6
State.....	122	3.3	13,200	.8	162,000	.7
Federal and State mediation combined.....	225	6.1	120,000	7.6	1,960,000	8.6
Other.....	23	.6	38,400	2.4	756,000	3.3
Private mediation.....	13	.4	930	.1	3,550	(²)
No mediation reported.....	281	7.7	457,000	28.7	7,020,000	30.9
No information.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved).....	1,333	36.4	463,000	29.1	2,320,000	10.2
Government mediation.....	152	4.2	88,800	5.6	867,000	3.8
Federal.....	79	2.2	60,200	3.8	636,000	2.8
State.....	40	1.1	3,550	.2	21,700	.1
Federal and State mediation combined.....	16	.4	17,200	1.1	186,000	.8
Other.....	17	.5	7,810	.5	23,700	.1
Private mediation.....	22	.6	3,350	.2	13,400	.1
No mediation reported.....	1,159	31.7	371,000	23.3	1,440,000	6.3
No information.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
No contract or other contract status.....	57	1.6	11,000	.7	57,000	.3
Government mediation.....	2	.1	70	(²)	510	(²)
Federal.....	1	(²)	60	(²)	180	(²)
State.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Federal and State mediation combined.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other.....	1	(²)	10	(²)	330	(²)
Private mediation.....	3	.1	620	(²)	2,750	(²)
No mediation reported.....	52	1.4	10,300	.6	53,700	.2
No information.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
No information on contract status.....	19	.5	830	.1	14,900	.1
Government mediation.....	4	.1	420	(²)	11,000	(²)
Federal.....	2	.1	310	(²)	9,210	(²)
State.....	2	.1	100	(²)	1,770	(²)
Federal and State mediation combined.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private mediation.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
No mediation reported.....	14	.4	400	(²)	3,850	(²)
No information.....	1	(²)	20	(²)	60	(²)

¹ Includes 8 stoppages, involving 940 workers, in which private mediation, also, was employed.

² Less than 0.05 percent.

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

Table 16. Settlement of Stoppages by Contract Status Ending in 1964

Contract status and settlement	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All stoppages.....	3,600	100.0	1,590,000	100.0	22,700,000	100.0
Settlement reached.....	3,295	90.0	1,520,000	95.5	21,800,000	95.8
No formal settlement—work resumed (with old or new workers).....	333	9.1	70,500	4.4	818,000	3.6
Employer out of business.....	32	.9	1,350	.1	141,000	.6
Negotiation of first agreement or union recognition.....	651	17.8	69,100	4.3	1,650,000	7.3
Settlement reached.....	487	13.3	62,300	3.9	1,260,000	5.5
No formal settlement.....	150	4.1	6,260	.4	371,000	1.6
Employer out of business.....	14	.4	470	(¹)	22,900	.1
Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening).....	1,600	43.7	1,050,000	65.8	18,700,000	82.2
Settlement reached.....	1,525	41.7	1,030,000	64.5	18,300,000	80.5
No formal settlement.....	68	1.9	21,100	1.3	277,000	1.2
Employer out of business.....	7	.2	470	(¹)	106,000	.5
During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved).....	1,333	36.4	463,000	29.1	2,320,000	10.2
Settlement reached.....	1,222	33.4	421,000	26.4	2,150,000	9.5
No formal settlement.....	101	2.8	42,000	2.6	158,000	.7
Employer out of business.....	10	.3	350	(¹)	12,300	.1
No contract or other contract status.....	57	1.6	11,000	.7	57,000	.3
Settlement reached.....	43	1.2	9,800	.6	45,600	.2
No formal settlement.....	13	.4	1,090	.1	11,200	(¹)
Employer out of business.....	1	(¹)	60	(¹)	120	(¹)
No information on contract status.....	19	.5	830	.1	14,900	.1
Settlement reached.....	18	.5	820	.1	14,700	.1
No formal settlement.....	1	(¹)	10	(¹)	140	(¹)
Employer out of business.....	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Less than 0.05 percent.

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

Table 17. Procedure for Handling Unsettled Issues in Work Stoppages by Contract Status Ending in 1964

Procedure for handling unsettled issues and contract status	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All stoppages covered ¹ -----	542	100.0	168,000	100.0	2,160,000	100.0
Arbitration-----	102	18.8	57,100	33.9	1,260,000	58.1
Direct negotiations-----	136	25.1	84,900	50.4	748,000	34.6
Referral to a government agency-----	32	5.9	3,440	2.0	47,500	2.2
Other means-----	270	49.8	19,200	11.4	95,300	4.4
Other information-----	2	.4	3,740	2.2	15,400	.7
Negotiation of first agreement or union recognition-----	53	9.8	6,320	3.8	245,000	11.3
Arbitration-----	12	2.2	660	.4	7,190	.3
Direct negotiations-----	26	4.8	5,140	3.1	217,000	10.0
Referral to a government agency-----	14	2.6	520	.3	19,800	.9
Other means-----	1	.2	10	(²)	400	(²)
Other information-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening)-----	79	14.6	64,300	38.2	1,520,000	70.3
Arbitration-----	31	5.7	23,500	14.0	1,130,000	52.1
Direct negotiations-----	40	7.4	38,800	23.0	377,000	17.4
Referral to a government agency-----	8	1.5	2,030	1.2	17,600	.8
Other means-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other information-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved)-----	405	74.7	97,300	57.8	396,000	18.3
Arbitration-----	59	10.9	32,900	19.6	123,000	5.7
Direct negotiations-----	67	12.4	40,600	24.1	152,000	7.0
Referral to a government agency-----	8	1.5	870	.5	9,740	.4
Other means-----	269	49.6	19,100	11.4	94,900	4.4
Other information-----	2	.4	3,740	2.2	15,400	.7
No contract or other contract status-----	3	.6	390	.2	900	(²)
Arbitration-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Direct negotiations-----	3	.6	390	.2	900	(²)
Referral to a government agency-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other means-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other information-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
No information on contract status-----	2	.4	20	(²)	450	(²)
Arbitration-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Direct negotiations-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Referral to a government agency-----	2	.4	20	(²)	450	(²)
Other means-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other information-----	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

² Less than 0.05 percent.

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

Appendix A. Tables—Work Stoppages

Table A-1. Work Stoppages by Industry, 1964

Industry	Stoppages beginning in 1964		Man-days idle, 1964 (all stoppages)	Industry	Stoppages beginning in 1964		Man-days idle, 1964 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved			Number	Workers involved	
All industries	13,655	1,640,000	22,900,000	Manufacturing—Continued			
Manufacturing	11,794	994,000	15,700,000	Furniture and fixtures	60	6,930	145,000
Ordnance and accessories	8	6,820	154,000	Household furniture	39	3,740	75,400
Ammunition, except for small arms	3	2,440	12,800	Office furniture	7	1,570	31,300
Tanks and tank components	2	3,920	130,000	Public building and related furniture	3	570	20,400
Ordnance and accessories, not elsewhere classified	3	470	10,900	Partitions, shelving, lockers, and office and store fixtures	7	650	5,350
Food and kindred products	186	54,900	866,000	Miscellaneous furniture and fixtures	4	400	12,700
Meat products	35	8,900	85,900	Paper and allied products	79	38,900	580,000
Dairy products	14	1,680	8,360	Pulpmills	-	-	2,470
Canning and preserving fruits, vegetables, and seafoods	14	5,070	74,500	Papermills, except building papermills	17	28,000	369,000
Grain mill products	15	4,770	146,000	Paperboard mills	10	1,570	22,000
Bakery products	29	6,010	61,100	Converted paper and paperboard products, except containers and boxes	24	2,830	55,200
Sugar	4	2,750	7,740	Paperboard containers and boxes	25	3,530	52,400
Confectionery and related products	6	3,890	62,600	Building paper and building board mills	3	2,960	80,600
Beverage industries	46	18,300	377,000	Printing, publishing, and allied industries	50	8,650	801,000
Miscellaneous food preparations and kindred products	23	3,540	43,000	Newspapers: Publishing, publishing and printing	14	5,320	324,000
Tobacco manufactures	1	600	1,680	Periodicals: Publishing, publishing and printing	1	20	860
Cigars	1	600	1,680	Books	3	150	362,000
Textile mill products	37	8,440	124,000	Commercial printing	21	1,400	81,800
Broadwoven fabric mills, cotton	2	1,140	42,700	Manifold business forms manufacturing	1	50	100
Broadwoven fabric mills, manmade fiber and silk	2	390	7,200	Bookbinding and related industries	6	1,520	31,500
Broadwoven fabric mills, wool: Including dyeing and finishing	3	1,630	3,530	Service industries for the printing trade	4	200	800
Narrow fabrics and other small-ware mills: Cotton, wool, silk, and manmade fiber	3	400	5,740	Chemicals and allied products	94	21,000	337,000
Knitting mills	5	290	24,400	Industrial inorganic and organic chemicals	34	11,000	155,000
Dyeing and finishing textiles, except wool fabrics and knitgoods	3	220	8,020	Plastics materials and synthetic resins, synthetic rubber, synthetic and other manmade fibers, except glass	19	4,940	94,800
Floor covering mills	2	170	690	Drugs	10	2,430	52,700
Yarn and thread mills	4	190	3,010	Soap, detergents and cleaning preparations, perfumes, cosmetics, and other toilet preparations	9	800	6,440
Miscellaneous textile goods	13	4,020	28,600	Paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and allied products	6	220	4,390
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	106	24,700	225,000	Gum and wood chemicals	1	20	120
Men's, youths', and boys' suits, coats, and overcoats	2	20	90	Agricultural chemicals	8	610	13,800
Men's, youths', and boys' furnishings, work clothing, and allied garments	8	1,140	26,300	Miscellaneous chemical products	7	990	10,600
Women's, misses', and juniors' outerwear	59	14,000	38,000	Petroleum refining and related industries	22	5,340	164,000
Women's, misses', children's, and infants' undergarments	8	1,510	9,920	Petroleum refining	14	4,960	162,000
Hats, caps, and millinery	2	30	1,060	Paving and roofing materials	7	340	2,620
Girls', children's, and infants' outerwear	9	1,310	4,820	Miscellaneous products of petroleum and coal	1	40	200
Fur goods	1	20	140	Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	67	30,000	452,000
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories	5	280	9,860	Tires and inner tubes	17	21,500	201,000
Miscellaneous fabricated textile products	12	6,400	134,000	Rubber footwear	2	980	6,300
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	56	7,110	96,900	Fabricated rubber products, not elsewhere classified	15	2,640	20,700
Logging camps and logging contractors	1	100	1,650	Miscellaneous plastics products	33	4,830	223,000
Sawmills and planing mills	13	2,840	46,100				
Millwork, veneer, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	25	3,040	32,900				
Wooden containers	4	230	3,990				
Miscellaneous wood products	13	900	12,300				

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1. Work Stoppages by Industry, 1964—Continued

Industry	Stoppages beginning in 1964		Man-days idle, 1964 (all stoppages)	Industry	Stoppages beginning in 1964		Man-days idle, 1964 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved			Number	Workers involved	
Manufacturing—Continued				Manufacturing—Continued			
Leather and leather products.....	34	6,050	67,300	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	¹ 105	62,700	859,000
Leather tanning and finishing.....	9	1,960	48,900	Electrical transmission and distribution equipment.....	14	6,480	78,300
Industrial leather belting and packing.....	1	30	1,980	Electrical industrial apparatus.....	19	4,450	90,000
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....	1	30	590	Household appliances.....	10	12,800	60,100
Footwear, except rubber.....	14	2,570	7,560	Electric lighting and wiring equipment.....	13	6,990	44,600
Leather gloves and mittens.....	1	30	100	Radio and television receiving sets, except communication types.....	4	5,600	42,400
Luggage.....	2	220	660	Communication equipment.....	15	16,500	412,000
Handbags and other personal leather goods.....	5	1,160	5,990	Electronic components and accessories.....	11	1,520	12,600
Leather goods, not elsewhere classified.....	1	60	1,440	Miscellaneous electrical machinery, equipment and supplies.....	20	8,300	118,000
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	117	22,800	412,000	Transportation equipment.....	¹ 120	386,000	6,410,000
Flat glass.....	4	3,020	92,900	Motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment.....	66	344,000	5,920,000
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown.....	3	460	53,300	Aircraft and parts.....	19	20,300	160,000
Glass products, made of purchased glass.....	3	230	5,960	Ship and boat building and repairing.....	20	7,650	149,000
Cement, hydraulic.....	1	1,120	7,380	Railroad equipment.....	7	12,500	163,000
Structural clay products.....	28	4,810	97,600	Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts.....	2	600	1,630
Pottery and related products.....	11	3,720	58,200	Miscellaneous transportation equipment.....	7	900	24,700
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....	47	4,520	53,000	Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.....	23	6,840	170,000
Cut stone and stone products.....	1	20	90	Engineering, laboratory, and scientific and research instruments and associated equipment.....	1	20	50
Abrasive, asbestos, and miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products.....	19	4,890	43,600	Instruments for measuring, controlling, and indicating physical characteristics.....	10	5,120	115,000
Primary metal industries.....	¹ 173	87,700	1,010,000	Surgical, medical, and dental instruments and supplies.....	6	630	13,100
Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling and finishing mills.....	46	26,300	181,000	Ophthalmic goods.....	5	940	33,600
Iron and steel foundries.....	52	22,300	316,000	Photographic equipment and supplies.....	1	140	8,510
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....	11	11,900	170,000	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	49	8,960	146,000
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals and alloys.....	7	1,740	11,700	Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	2	20	290
Rolling, drawing and extruding of nonferrous metals.....	34	18,100	217,000	Musical instruments and parts.....	6	1,090	14,300
Nonferrous foundries.....	15	2,600	41,800	Toys, amusement, sporting and athletic goods.....	10	3,290	71,200
Miscellaneous primary metal industries.....	9	4,690	75,000	Pens, pencils, and other office and artists' materials.....	5	1,240	30,800
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment.....	¹ 228	79,900	1,550,000	Costume jewelry, costume novelties, buttons, and miscellaneous notions, except precious metal.....	3	460	2,080
Metal cans.....	7	2,220	17,700	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	23	2,860	27,500
Cutlery, handtools, and general hardware.....	12	14,600	302,000	Nonmanufacturing.....	¹ 1,865	646,000	7,210,000
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbing fixtures.....	19	4,920	129,000	Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.....	18	3,000	44,100
Fabricated structural metal products.....	101	14,800	304,000	Mining.....	155	83,400	808,000
Screw machine products, and bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, and washers.....	8	2,200	78,500	Metal.....	23	24,800	427,000
Metal stampings.....	30	35,200	635,000	Anthracite.....	5	220	950
Coating, engraving, and allied services.....	16	1,120	20,100	Bituminous coal and lignite.....	111	56,800	340,000
Miscellaneous fabricated wire products.....	10	590	9,210	Mining and quarrying of nonmetallic minerals, except fuels.....	16	1,600	40,800
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products.....	26	4,320	59,700	Contract construction.....	944	248,000	2,790,000
Machinery, except electrical.....	¹ 191	120,000	1,140,000				
Engines and turbines.....	8	16,300	73,000				
Farm machinery and equipment.....	27	31,500	159,000				
Construction, mining, and materials handling machinery and equipment.....	32	46,500	440,000				
Metalworking machinery and equipment.....	32	10,200	196,000				
Special industry machinery, except metalworking machinery.....	25	2,530	79,000				
General industrial machinery and equipment.....	30	4,430	71,800				
Office, computing, and accounting machines.....	2	60	690				
Service industry machines.....	25	5,440	68,000				
Miscellaneous machinery, except electrical.....	12	3,170	49,600				

See footnote at end of table.

Table A-1. Work Stoppages by Industry, 1964—Continued

Industry	Stoppages beginning in 1964		Man-days idle, 1964 (all stoppages)	Industry	Stoppages beginning in 1964		Man-days idle, 1964 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved			Number	Workers involved	
Nonmanufacturing—Continued				Nonmanufacturing—Continued			
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services.....	257	205,000	1,900,000	Services.....	125	20,900	245,000
Railroad transportation.....	27	46,000	604,000	Hotels, rooming houses, camps, and other lodging places.....	13	440	36,200
Local and suburban transit and interurban passenger transportation.....	30	15,700	148,000	Personal services.....	21	1,890	25,000
Motor freight transportation and warehousing.....	98	14,000	193,000	Miscellaneous business services.....	33	11,000	86,700
Water transportation.....	30	77,800	240,000	Automobile repair, automobile services, and garages.....	17	550	22,500
Transportation by air.....	15	14,100	30,800	Miscellaneous repair services.....	8	920	7,010
Transportation services.....	4	480	4,520	Motion pictures.....	4	940	11,400
Communication.....	22	22,900	407,000	Amusement and recreation services, except motion pictures.....	10	3,010	18,100
Electric, gas, and sanitary services.....	31	14,400	276,000	Medical and other health services.....	14	1,080	16,500
Wholesale and retail trade.....	309	61,600	1,340,000	Nonprofit membership organizations.....	3	970	15,200
Wholesale trade.....	188	27,600	517,000	Miscellaneous services.....	2	50	6,780
Retail trade.....	121	34,000	820,000	Government.....	41	22,700	70,800
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	17	830	10,400	State government.....	4	280	3,170
Credit agencies other than banks.....	1	10	340	Local government.....	37	22,500	67,700
Insurance carriers.....	2	430	7,250				
Insurance agents, brokers, and service.....	1	40	400				
Real estate.....	13	350	2,390				

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

² Idleness in 1964 resulting from a stoppage that began in 1963.

³ A large proportion of the 1964 idleness resulted from a stoppage that began in 1963.

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

Table A-2. Work Stoppages by Industry Group and Major Issues, 1964

Industry group	Total			General wage changes			Supplementary benefits		
	Stoppages beginning in 1964		Man-days idle, 1964 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1964		Man-days idle, 1964 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1964		Man-days idle, 1964 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
All industries.....	1,365	1,640,000	22,900,000	1,419	588,000	9,370,000	101	44,300	966,000
Manufacturing.....	1,794	994,000	15,700,000	1,813	282,000	4,700,000	57	27,200	426,000
Ordnance and accessories.....	8	6,820	154,000	3	2,480	205,000	-	-	-
Food and kindred products.....	186	54,900	866,000	91	21,000	424,000	8	3,950	32,500
Tobacco manufactures.....	1	600	1,680	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products.....	37	8,440	124,000	20	3,180	44,800	2	260	5,480
Apparel, etc. ²	106	24,700	225,000	21	10,900	48,800	-	-	-
Lumber and wood products, except furniture.....	56	7,110	96,900	37	4,580	58,600	2	100	7,100
Furniture and fixtures.....	60	6,930	145,000	22	2,340	40,300	5	620	10,300
Paper and allied products.....	79	38,900	580,000	39	9,160	222,000	4	1,060	17,700
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	50	8,650	801,000	23	3,730	421,000	2	2,630	238,000
Chemicals and allied products.....	94	21,000	337,000	46	9,860	178,000	9	3,290	12,100
Petroleum refining and related industries.....	22	5,340	164,000	7	370	3,760	1	380	14,700
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products.....	67	30,000	452,000	29	6,260	176,000	3	10,600	19,300
Leather and leather products.....	34	6,050	67,300	9	670	7,150	2	1,230	32,000
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	117	22,800	412,000	73	13,500	294,000	3	280	3,110
Primary metal industries.....	173	87,700	1,010,000	68	26,100	546,000	7	1,110	14,200
Fabricated metal products ³	228	79,900	1,550,000	120	20,600	529,000	3	180	1,580
Machinery, except electrical.....	191	120,000	1,140,000	86	53,900	505,000	1	60	540
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	105	62,700	859,000	41	21,700	243,000	-	-	-
Transportation equipment.....	120	386,000	6,410,000	42	60,800	689,000	2	340	7,760
Instruments, etc. ⁴	23	6,840	170,000	15	5,320	156,000	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	49	8,960	146,000	25	5,380	88,600	3	1,110	9,850
Nonmanufacturing.....	1,865	646,000	7,210,000	607	307,000	4,670,000	44	17,100	540,000
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.....	18	3,000	44,100	7	1,730	37,600	-	-	-
Mining.....	155	83,400	808,000	22	29,700	558,000	3	440	10,500
Contract construction.....	944	248,000	2,790,000	234	153,000	1,960,000	20	3,130	54,800
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services.....	257	205,000	1,900,000	103	73,600	1,510,000	3	110	2,500
Wholesale and retail trade.....	309	61,600	1,340,000	164	31,900	517,000	10	8,660	407,000
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	17	830	10,400	9	350	2,100	1	120	5,710
Services.....	125	20,900	245,000	49	7,210	59,100	5	4,610	59,400
Government.....	41	22,700	70,800	19	8,860	31,200	2	50	120

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2. Work Stoppages by Industry Group and Major Issues, 1964—Continued

Industry group	Wage adjustments			Hours of work			Other contractual matters		
	Stoppages beginning in 1964		Man-days idle, 1964 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1964		Man-days idle, 1964 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1964		Man-days idle, 1964 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
All industries.....	¹ 168	63,800	345,000	12	3,310	23,000	61	17,900	180,000
Manufacturing.....	122	50,800	278,000	6	710	7,210	33	13,300	133,000
Ordnance and accessories.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and kindred products.....	4	530	1,710	2	60	1,010	1	110	110
Tobacco manufactures.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products.....	3	2,110	26,400	-	-	-	1	30	1,190
Apparel, etc. ²	27	3,370	10,500	-	-	-	3	190	600
Lumber and wood products, except furniture.....	1	20	290	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures.....	2	390	500	1	450	4,500	1	20	200
Paper and allied products.....	4	440	8,570	-	-	-	2	1,020	1,450
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	-	-	⁵ 200	2	50	680	-	-	⁵ 56,700
Chemicals and allied products.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	620	2,480
Petroleum refining and related industries.....	1	40	240	-	-	-	1	100	6,630
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products.....	5	4,130	21,900	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leather and leather products.....	9	1,590	7,400	-	-	-	2	600	2,450
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	3	200	660	-	-	-	1	140	1,260
Primary metal industries.....	17	12,400	42,500	1	150	450	4	310	2,300
Fabricated metal products ³	10	2,280	61,000	-	-	-	6	1,130	23,800
Machinery, except electrical.....	14	8,470	29,600	-	-	-	4	4,120	23,500
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	11	6,740	16,000	-	-	⁵ 560	1	250	250
Transportation equipment.....	7	7,330	36,500	-	-	-	2	4,630	8,020
Instruments, etc. ⁴	1	190	570	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	3	610	13,500	-	-	-	3	50	2,550
Nonmanufacturing.....	47	13,000	66,400	6	2,590	15,800	28	4,570	46,500
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.....	2	920	970	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining.....	6	4,200	18,400	-	-	-	3	250	2,800
Contract construction.....	23	2,810	20,500	1	2,120	14,800	9	2,570	28,400
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services.....	6	4,140	16,400	2	130	150	3	960	6,910
Wholesale and retail trade.....	5	410	3,370	-	-	-	9	600	1,930
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services.....	3	130	1,720	-	-	-	4	190	6,440
Government.....	2	370	5,070	3	340	860	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2. Work Stoppages by Industry Group and Major Issues, 1964—Continued

Industry group	Union organization and security			Job security			Plant administration		
	Stoppages beginning in 1964		Man-days idle, 1964 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1964		Man-days idle, 1964 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1964		Man-days idle, 1964 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
All industries	556	86,800	1,770,000	¹ 213	175,000	1,470,000	¹ 596	576,000	8,360,000
Manufacturing	243	43,200	1,020,000	111	49,700	985,000	¹ 338	506,000	8,040,000
Ordnance and accessories	1	1,910	118,000	1	1,720	8,610	2	440	6,160
Food and kindred products	24	2,820	30,800	20	15,700	331,000	30	9,540	35,300
Tobacco manufactures	-	-	-	1	600	1,680	-	-	-
Textile mill products	2	200	7,940	1	430	1,430	6	2,180	36,300
Apparel, etc. ²	24	960	24,800	5	190	830	14	8,030	135,000
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	6	630	13,100	2	150	2,350	6	970	8,650
Furniture and fixtures	15	1,160	60,000	3	260	1,490	9	860	9,430
Paper and allied products	8	19,500	179,000	10	1,610	54,800	10	5,590	94,200
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	11	1,160	57,800	6	540	20,600	5	510	6,280
Chemicals and allied products	9	770	13,500	8	2,200	22,700	19	3,680	71,700
Petroleum refining and related industries	4	210	13,200	2	2,820	85,200	5	760	39,900
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	11	790	139,000	5	1,110	21,300	10	4,210	50,800
Leather and leather products	5	240	6,060	-	-	-	4	640	8,680
Stone, clay, and glass products	7	280	12,100	8	2,130	9,540	18	4,760	82,500
Primary metal industries	9	500	12,800	6	3,990	26,000	54	41,300	362,000
Fabricated metal products ³	41	2,020	78,300	8	2,420	6,290	35	49,800	847,000
Machinery, except electrical	29	3,190	117,000	12	2,380	36,800	41	47,700	424,000
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	15	3,810	90,700	9	8,220	341,000	22	17,000	160,000
Transportation equipment	9	890	8,620	3	3,280	12,400	50	308,000	5,650,000
Instruments, etc. ⁴	5	1,280	13,200	-	-	-	1	20	50
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	8	910	18,800	1	30	420	5	760	11,900
Nonmanufacturing	313	43,600	752,000	¹ 103	125,000	489,000	259	69,700	319,000
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	5	110	4,750	-	-	-	2	210	420
Mining	7	290	15,400	26	16,700	69,300	73	26,800	118,000
Contract construction	142	25,000	404,000	24	1,750	22,400	86	10,300	55,700
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	32	2,680	19,000	33	98,700	227,000	53	14,000	69,700
Wholesale and retail trade	74	8,570	205,000	16	7,290	167,000	24	3,950	29,100
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4	40	400	1	310	1,540	-	-	-
Services	41	4,440	95,900	4	200	2,400	14	3,810	19,400
Government	8	2,550	7,680	-	-	-	7	10,600	25,900

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2. Work Stoppages by Industry Group and Major Issues, 1964—Continued

Industry group	Other working conditions			Interunion or intraunion matters			Not reported		
	Stoppages beginning in 1964		Man-days idle, 1964 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1964		Man-days idle, 1964 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1964		Man-days idle, 1964 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
All industries	51	16,700	132,000	454	64,900	307,000	24	3,140	7,970
Manufacturing	33	14,000	116,000	26	5,300	22,100	12	2,160	3,910
Ordnance and accessories	1	270	540	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and kindred products	2	140	670	4	1,100	8,790	-	-	-
Tobacco manufactures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products	-	-	-	1	20	340	1	20	40
Apparel, etc. ²	3	270	1,700	3	40	310	6	730	2,430
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	1	290	6,450	1	380	380	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures	2	830	18,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paper and allied products	1	420	1,680	1	80	160	-	-	-
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	-	-	-	1	30	700	-	-	-
Chemicals and allied products	-	-	34,200	2	580	2,310	-	-	-
Petroleum refining and related industries	-	-	-	1	660	660	-	-	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	2	2,830	22,900	2	50	370	-	-	-
Leather and leather products	3	1,090	3,550	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass products	2	1,290	8,590	2	210	690	-	-	-
Primary metal industries	4	560	4,400	-	-	-	3	1,260	1,300
Fabricated metal products ³	4	930	5,390	1	550	2,200	-	-	-
Machinery, except electrical	2	220	1,330	-	-	-	2	150	150
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	4	4,680	5,720	2	210	890	-	-	-
Transportation equipment	-	-	-	5	1,400	4,290	-	-	-
Instruments, etc. ⁴	1	40	390	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1	110	430	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	18	2,770	15,100	428	59,600	285,000	12	980	4,060
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	-	-	-	1	20	270	1	10	10
Mining	3	1,350	8,580	9	3,030	4,950	3	680	1,300
Contract construction	6	720	4,800	396	46,000	224,000	3	40	1,500
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	7	670	1,100	13	10,300	50,000	2	70	120
Wholesale and retail trade	1	30	30	5	180	5,490	1	10	510
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1	10	580	1	10	60	-	-	-
Services	-	-	-	3	120	500	2	170	620
Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

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

³ Excludes ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment.

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

⁵ Idleness in 1964 resulting from a stoppage that began in 1963.

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

Table A-3. Work Stoppages in States Having 25 Stoppages or More by Industry Group, 1964¹

Industry group	Alabama			Arkansas			California		
	Stoppages beginning in 1964		Man-days idle, 1964 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1964		Man-days idle, 1964 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1964		Man-days idle, 1964 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
All industries	83	27,000	243,000	27	9,290	95,600	266	92,400	1,910,000
Manufacturing	42	17,100	193,000	11	3,110	62,100	103	41,700	945,000
Ordnance and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and kindred products	3	240	4,220	1	50	230	15	12,000	269,000
Tobacco manufactures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products	1	770	17,600	-	-	-	1	120	1,960
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	1	240	1,410	1	50	2,250	1	20	840
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	-	-	-	1	100	500	5	390	10,600
Furniture and fixtures	-	-	² 1,760	1	110	11,800	6	670	4,000
Paper and allied products	2	100	1,270	-	-	-	4	5,290	48,100
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1	20	260	-	-	-	1	10	³ 57,200
Chemicals and allied products	2	1,100	28,100	-	-	-	9	900	22,100
Petroleum refining and related industries	1	30	100	-	-	-	3	60	2,720
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	1	2,650	15,900	-	-	-	6	780	41,500
Leather and leather products	-	-	-	2	740	1,940	-	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass products	6	690	9,300	1	340	27,400	8	1,450	29,900
Primary metal industries	7	6,140	57,700	-	-	-	5	2,120	29,100
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment	10	1,040	28,900	2	100	1,200	13	1,580	20,200
Machinery, except electrical	3	1,380	7,310	-	-	-	3	80	1,600
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	-	-	-	1	1,200	15,600	6	790	7,990
Transportation equipment	4	2,740	19,100	1	430	1,280	12	14,200	371,000
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	40	90
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1,140	26,600
Nonmanufacturing	41	9,860	50,200	16	6,180	33,500	163	50,700	968,000
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1,570	35,300
Mining	10	4,130	26,400	-	-	-	1	620	4,350
Contract construction	12	1,370	4,320	13	4,770	32,100	77	9,690	82,500
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	11	2,510	6,360	3	1,410	1,440	26	3,500	328,000
Wholesale and retail trade	5	200	1,570	-	-	-	36	28,300	469,000
Finance, insurance, and real estate	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	20	30
Services	3	1,650	11,600	-	-	-	10	3,240	31,400
Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3,750	17,900
	Colorado			Connecticut			Florida		
All industries	35	6,270	45,400	66	23,600	172,000	106	37,900	662,000
Manufacturing	8	2,330	25,500	35	20,200	134,000	10	1,930	37,200
Ordnance and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and kindred products	5	2,150	22,800	1	20	640	-	-	-
Tobacco manufactures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	-	-	-	1	60	60	2	550	2,330
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	2	160	2,310	-	-	-	1	160	1,280
Furniture and fixtures	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	50	500
Paper and allied products	-	-	-	4	690	19,300	-	-	-
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1	20	340	-	-	-	-	-	² 1,260
Chemicals and allied products	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	90	1,680
Petroleum refining and related industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	-	-	-	5	1,890	11,700	-	-	² 1,590
Leather and leather products	-	-	-	1	30	120	-	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass products	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	260	3,430
Primary metal industries	-	-	-	3	1,660	3,590	1	140	17,200
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment	-	-	-	4	1,020	5,880	1	520	6,240
Machinery, except electrical	-	-	-	4	780	29,700	-	-	-
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	-	-	-	6	1,650	11,300	-	-	-
Transportation equipment	-	-	-	4	11,300	48,500	1	170	1,730
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	-	-	-	2	1,080	3,290	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	27	3,940	20,000	31	3,390	38,100	96	35,900	625,000
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	4	500	2,580	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract construction	12	1,160	6,880	13	1,280	17,200	82	26,800	88,400
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	5	1,930	3,400	9	1,560	15,200	8	8,920	535,000
Wholesale and retail trade	6	350	7,110	8	420	5,460	1	20	20
Finance, insurance, and real estate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	200	1,780
Government	-	-	-	1	140	280	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3. Work Stoppages in States Having 25 Stoppages or More by Industry Group, 1964¹—Continued

Industry group	Georgia			Hawaii			Illinois		
	Stoppages beginning in 1964		Man-days idle, 1964 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1964		Man-days idle, 1964 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1964		Man-days idle, 1964 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
All industries	42	19,100	331,000	26	3,040	7,960	247	127,000	1,520,000
Manufacturing	21	16,500	310,000	6	880	1,430	100	91,100	1,060,000
Ordnance and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and kindred products	4	910	4,330	3	710	800	12	6,230	139,000
Tobacco manufactures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products	-	-	220,900	-	-	-	1	60	360
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	1	170	1,360	-	-	-	1	40	680
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	-	-	-	1	10	230	6	360	4,830
Furniture and fixtures	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	790	16,900
Paper and allied products	1	30	620	-	-	-	2	780	11,400
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1,190	23,100
Chemicals and allied products	1	20	2,670	1	30	280	3	260	4,870
Petroleum refining and related industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	70	1,750
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	1	40	70	-	-	-	3	700	14,900
Leather and leather products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass products	1	140	1,260	-	-	-	4	300	4,410
Primary metal industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	4,900	18,000
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment	3	130	3,680	1	130	130	11	8,730	151,000
Machinery, except electrical	2	340	29,300	-	-	-	21	53,200	402,000
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	2	780	2,860	-	-	-	5	2,030	28,000
Transportation equipment	4	13,200	226,000	-	-	-	4	8,960	146,000
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1,500	81,000
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1	700	16,800	-	-	-	4	1,060	15,100
Nonmanufacturing	21	2,630	21,500	20	2,160	6,530	147	35,700	461,000
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	-	-	-	2	1,090	1,290	1	20	3,760
Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	6,510	30,200
Contract construction	11	1,440	15,100	1	120	2,760	76	9,780	315,000
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	3	850	710	10	530	650	25	15,300	80,100
Wholesale and retail trade	5	220	5,170	6	410	1,690	15	2,030	16,200
Finance, insurance, and real estate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	1	90	390	1	10	140	8	380	4,990
Government	1	30	150	-	-	-	7	1,680	11,400
	Indiana			Iowa			Kentucky		
All industries	122	53,800	537,000	69	24,800	245,000	69	28,100	265,000
Manufacturing	80	46,100	478,000	35	15,300	104,000	31	12,200	127,000
Ordnance and accessories	1	320	320	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and kindred products	7	990	2,160	9	4,230	52,400	3	270	4,070
Tobacco manufactures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	1	80	3,600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	4	580	3,850	-	-	-	1	30	1,060
Furniture and fixtures	2	240	1,650	-	-	240	1	40	1,250
Paper and allied products	1	150	1,050	-	-	-	1	390	14,500
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1	300	14,700	-	-	-	1	490	7,780
Chemicals and allied products	2	880	27,500	-	-	-	3	910	1,990
Petroleum refining and related industries	2	700	900	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	6	1,720	7,850	3	1,170	4,050	3	850	19,100
Leather and leather products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass products	6	1,450	21,900	2	270	1,820	5	670	24,400
Primary metal industries	16	5,090	26,700	3	1,040	4,820	6	3,790	29,800
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment	12	4,520	97,600	3	600	7,880	3	390	8,160
Machinery, except electrical	5	1,700	16,600	12	7,450	24,300	-	-	240
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	9	19,900	122,000	2	540	7,020	2	880	1,850
Transportation equipment	8	7,500	130,000	1	40	1,160	2	3,460	13,500
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	42	7,720	59,000	34	9,480	141,000	38	16,000	137,000
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	4	2,290	15,200	-	-	-	21	10,800	119,000
Contract construction	21	4,120	28,900	18	5,080	81,700	6	460	2,630
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	8	940	2,900	9	4,010	54,100	5	2,630	8,830
Wholesale and retail trade	6	150	2,720	5	130	3,250	2	50	2,670
Finance, insurance, and real estate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	1	70	3,900	2	250	2,150	1	90	380
Government	2	160	5,310	-	-	-	3	1,950	3,340

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3. Work Stoppages in States Having 25 Stoppages or More by Industry Group, 1964¹—Continued

Industry group	Louisiana			Maryland			Massachusetts		
	Stoppages beginning in 1964		Man-days idle, 1964 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1964		Man-days idle, 1964 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1964		Man-days idle, 1964 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
All industries	48	23,400	184,000	41	34,100	686,000	137	25,900	306,000
Manufacturing	18	4,830	95,500	18	9,220	225,000	68	14,900	217,000
Ordnance and accessories	-	-	-	1	1,720	8,610	-	-	-
Food and kindred products	2	640	6,520	1	170	23,300	11	1,060	7,920
Tobacco manufactures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	480	1,540
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	3,330	7,220
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	1	250	510	1	60	550	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures	1	30	1,210	2	110	3,030	-	-	2,310
Paper and allied products	1	90	510	1	10	1,280	4	760	32,200
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1	20	580	-	-	-	2	160	2,430
Chemicals and allied products	2	650	2,540	-	-	-	1	120	770
Petroleum refining and related industries	2	2,010	49,100	1	40	40	-	-	2,130
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	980	4,780
Leather and leather products	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1,870	34,300
Stone, clay, and glass products	1	30	760	4	330	2,560	6	400	5,360
Primary metal industries	3	590	12,000	1	70	140	3	160	6,950
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment	3	430	6,720	2	640	20,000	6	860	33,400
Machinery, except electrical	1	100	15,000	1	80	1,580	3	170	1,610
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	630	5,410
Transportation equipment	-	-	-	2	5,990	163,000	3	3,620	64,700
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	-	-	-	1	30	420	2	290	5,290
Nonmanufacturing	30	18,600	88,100	23	24,900	461,000	69	11,000	89,300
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	40	140
Contract construction	19	5,260	69,600	10	12,100	53,600	34	4,390	37,000
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	11	13,300	16,300	7	5,220	32,300	17	5,610	38,400
Wholesale and retail trade	-	-	2,200	6	7,590	376,000	16	940	13,700
Finance, insurance, and real estate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	30	80
Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Michigan			Minnesota			Missouri		
All industries	197	249,000	4,540,000	37	2,380	35,300	95	26,500	422,000
Manufacturing	* 115	226,000	4,070,000	14	910	11,100	41	20,100	384,000
Ordnance and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and kindred products	10	3,610	68,700	5	340	1,970	5	1,220	5,170
Tobacco manufactures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products	2	980	9,720	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	1	5,920	124,000	-	-	-	1	140	550
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	3	1,090	6,140	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures	4	850	14,000	-	-	-	1	100	2,700
Paper and allied products	5	1,690	18,600	-	-	-	2	290	1,830
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	5	2,920	244,000	1	40	240	-	-	2,500
Chemicals and allied products	2	140	410	1	80	4,050	3	330	1,830
Petroleum refining and related industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	4	300	4,880	1	30	340	1	50	3,560
Leather and leather products	2	150	5,060	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass products	4	640	4,350	-	-	-	2	140	8,580
Primary metal industries	10	12,900	210,000	-	-	-	2	130	690
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment	13	12,600	225,000	1	10	160	6	700	9,540
Machinery, except electrical	21	11,300	167,000	3	400	3,900	7	430	3,990
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	6	6,990	58,500	-	-	-	2	290	27,500
Transportation equipment	19	164,000	2,910,000	1	10	30	8	16,300	317,000
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	340
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2	60	600	1	10	370	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	82	22,600	468,000	23	1,470	24,200	54	6,380	38,200
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	3	1,640	55,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract construction	48	17,600	309,000	6	410	3,950	24	1,880	6,780
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	15	2,930	95,600	5	260	4,100	11	2,880	8,630
Wholesale and retail trade	6	270	3,930	9	730	15,900	10	800	10,900
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3	90	1,610	-	-	-	1	60	60
Services	7	140	2,730	3	70	320	5	380	11,000
Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	380	850

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3. Work Stoppages in States Having 25 Stoppages or More by Industry Group, 1964¹—Continued

Industry group	Nevada			New Jersey			New York		
	Stoppages beginning in 1964		Man-days idle, 1964 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1964		Man-days idle, 1964 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1964		Man-days idle, 1964 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
All industries	34	14,700	114,000	243	75,000	1,320,000	420	160,000	1,590,000
Manufacturing	2	830	2,740	156	42,000	836,000	218	68,200	960,000
Ordnance and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and kindred products	1	30	230	11	3,410	26,700	21	6,960	72,100
Tobacco manufactures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products	-	-	-	5	660	6,300	6	430	26,300
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	-	-	-	7	600	3,790	23	4,870	14,900
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	-	-	-	5	670	8,510	4	260	3,570
Furniture and fixtures	-	-	-	5	240	1,570	10	1,800	28,100
Paper and allied products	-	-	-	9	940	13,400	9	680	11,200
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	-	-	-	4	440	10,400	11	980	26,200
Chemicals and allied products	-	-	-	24	4,720	37,900	7	1,190	40,800
Petroleum refining and related industries	-	-	-	3	1,420	76,400	4	110	510
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	-	-	-	7	910	9,140	9	330	15,100
Leather and leather products	-	-	-	1	260	2,340	7	1,120	2,720
Stone, clay, and glass products	-	-	-	12	2,300	51,800	11	2,720	15,600
Primary metal industries	1	800	2,510	12	3,910	42,900	12	8,660	143,000
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment	-	-	-	11	5,200	131,000	26	10,800	142,000
Machinery, except electrical	-	-	-	14	1,480	14,500	20	2,400	37,900
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	-	-	-	10	3,800	219,000	17	10,100	67,800
Transportation equipment	-	-	-	8	8,930	173,000	4	12,700	288,000
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	-	-	-	2	470	2,030	4	300	1,430
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	-	-	-	7	1,590	5,450	14	1,840	23,000
Nonmanufacturing	32	13,800	111,000	87	33,000	488,000	202	91,900	627,000
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	4	-	-	1	20	290	-	-	-
Mining	4	1,570	23,800	3	450	10,100	-	-	-
Contract construction	13	4,600	26,500	27	9,570	164,000	51	22,900	333,000
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	4	130	1,490	21	16,800	159,000	52	59,600	217,000
Wholesale and retail trade	3	220	630	24	4,740	152,000	55	2,810	24,600
Finance, insurance, and real estate	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	530	2,630
Services	8	7,320	58,900	8	590	1,850	32	3,650	44,600
Government	-	-	-	3	810	1,130	4	2,490	5,490
	Ohio			Pennsylvania			Rhode Island		
All industries	340	191,000	2,690,000	388	119,000	1,180,000	30	6,430	63,100
Manufacturing	206	124,000	2,010,000	242	73,300	861,000	11	2,960	25,200
Ordnance and accessories	-	-	-	3	470	10,900	-	-	-
Food and kindred products	14	3,240	91,000	18	2,590	19,900	1	70	70
Tobacco manufactures	1	600	1,680	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products	3	2,020	9,400	12	1,130	17,400	1	1,020	1,020
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	-	-	-	43	6,730	22,500	1	450	450
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	1	40	1,140	2	30	1,040	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures	3	260	3,850	7	820	7,150	-	-	-
Paper and allied products	8	1,390	44,800	10	2,270	31,700	1	40	920
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	3	1,340	59,500	5	200	2,980	-	-	-
Chemicals and allied products	12	2,500	26,500	7	2,700	62,100	1	80	750
Petroleum refining and related industries	-	-	-	1	150	880	-	-	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	14	13,400	216,000	4	970	70,600	1	730	5,800
Leather and leather products	1	260	1,290	6	850	12,600	-	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass products	24	4,560	84,500	10	2,150	32,100	1	20	200
Primary metal industries	34	12,900	73,100	19	7,200	58,800	2	480	14,000
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment	33	15,900	314,000	41	7,600	112,000	-	-	-
Machinery, except electrical	20	6,530	111,000	25	19,000	90,200	2	80	2,080
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	8	2,780	81,300	17	8,120	161,000	-	-	-
Transportation equipment	20	55,500	863,000	8	8,420	124,000	-	-	-
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	4	360	11,900	1	1,540	20,000	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	5	710	11,000	3	370	2,280	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	134	67,200	684,000	146	45,700	316,000	19	3,470	37,900
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	1	10	10	1	20	270	-	-	-
Mining	11	4,950	34,900	26	11,000	44,200	-	-	-
Contract construction	76	56,800	537,000	58	9,490	96,600	8	1,900	25,500
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	12	3,660	75,500	26	20,400	82,700	5	730	6,380
Wholesale and retail trade	22	1,010	16,800	23	3,910	77,000	4	480	3,280
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1	10	60	1	120	5,710	-	-	-
Services	9	680	19,700	11	690	9,480	1	10	220
Government	2	100	240	-	-	-	1	360	2,490

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3. Work Stoppages in States Having 25 Stoppages or More by Industry Group, 1964¹—Continued

Industry group	Tennessee			Texas			Virginia		
	Stoppages beginning in 1964		Man-days idle, 1964 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1964		Man-days idle, 1964 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1964		Man-days idle, 1964 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
All industries	65	11,200	509,000	91	26,200	336,000	52	14,200	103,000
Manufacturing	40	6,970	443,000	28	8,880	250,000	17	5,330	56,800
Ordnance and accessories	1	390	3,910	-	-	-	1	-	-
Food and kindred products	3	280	1,210	6	1,090	8,940	1	1,300	6,490
Tobacco manufactures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	220	6,160
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	4	490	16,300	1	100	4,800	-	-	-
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	1	80	680	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures	2	300	7,130	-	-	21,200	1	40	480
Paper and allied products	2	70	2,400	3	150	9,120	2	100	830
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	2	40	347,000	1	10	10	-	-	-
Chemicals and allied products	5	1,460	12,400	2	750	48,400	2	1,460	1,520
Petroleum refining and related industries	-	-	-	2	530	25,100	-	-	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	1	1,100	1,100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leather and leather products	2	200	1,860	-	-	-	1	30	1,260
Stone, clay, and glass products	1	380	4,130	1	30	2,370	1	220	1,300
Primary metal industries	2	410	19,100	1	110	2,750	-	-	-
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment	6	730	8,900	3	170	15,400	-	-	-
Machinery, except electrical	1	20	400	4	1,310	9,270	5	1,040	6,480
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	2	100	1,330	1	40	430	-	-	-
Transportation equipment	2	640	7,440	3	4,580	102,000	1	30	200
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	2	80	510	-	-	-	1	800	31,200
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1	210	6,850	-	-	-	1	100	900
Nonmanufacturing	25	4,280	66,400	63	17,300	86,100	35	8,840	46,000
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	1	160	1,730	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	5	560	32,400	1	60	1,970	7	2,430	12,300
Contract construction	12	920	17,100	42	4,170	32,400	11	1,120	14,300
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	4	2,500	5,190	9	12,300	43,800	11	4,830	12,000
Wholesale and retail trade	3	140	9,990	9	550	7,440	4	240	7,080
Finance, insurance, and real estate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	220	350
Government	-	-	-	2	260	520	2	-	-
	Washington			West Virginia			Wisconsin		
All industries	48	23,200	273,000	95	31,100	441,000	81	49,900	582,000
Manufacturing	42	15,200	122,000	27	12,500	351,000	52	46,900	520,000
Ordnance and accessories	-	-	-	2	3,920	130,000	-	-	-
Food and kindred products	1	30	190	1	80	420	4	250	8,440
Tobacco manufactures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	1	10	460	1	160	160	3	360	7,490
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	6	930	11,100	-	-	-	6	1,140	24,000
Furniture and fixtures	1	30	80	-	-	-	3	210	5,340
Paper and allied products	1	10,400	88,500	2	200	3,320	1	420	1,680
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	2	60	1,040	-	-	-	1	20	810
Chemicals and allied products	-	-	-	2	580	7,690	-	-	-
Petroleum refining and related industries	-	-	-	2	220	6,750	-	-	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leather and leather products	-	-	-	1	70	2,470	2	310	950
Stone, clay, and glass products	3	210	2,050	5	2,040	59,600	3	120	3,060
Primary metal industries	2	770	3,870	3	2,000	4,660	1	3,800	57,000
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment	-	-	-	2	1,270	72,100	8	3,340	113,000
Machinery, except electrical	2	1,030	5,130	1	60	5,660	9	7,310	108,000
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation equipment	2	1,710	8,490	2	840	10,300	1	730	11,700
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	670	18,500
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1	70	1,100	1	600	28,700	2	180	1,380
Nonmanufacturing	28	7,960	151,000	68	18,600	90,400	29	3,010	62,200
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	-	-	-	1	100	1,040	-	-	-
Mining	-	-	-	36	15,200	56,900	-	-	-
Contract construction	18	5,380	112,000	21	2,790	20,600	14	2,150	44,900
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	5	240	3,160	2	80	170	6	200	5,230
Wholesale and retail trade	5	2,340	36,000	6	220	11,200	6	510	11,100
Finance, insurance, and real estate	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	280
Services	-	-	-	1	150	330	-	-	-
Government	-	-	-	1	110	110	2	140	610

¹ No work stoppages were recorded during 1964 for the industry groups for which no data are presented.

² Idleness in 1964 resulting from a stoppage that began in 1963.

³ A large proportion of the 1964 idleness resulted from stoppages that began in 1963.

⁴ Stoppages affecting more than 1 industry group have been counted in each group affected; workers involved and man-days idle were allocated to the respective groups.

⁵ Idleness in 1964 resulting from stoppages that began in 1963.

⁶ A large proportion of the 1964 idleness resulted from a stoppage that began in 1963.

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

Table A-4. Work Stoppages by Industry Group and Contract Status, 1964

Industry group	Total			Negotiation of first agreement or union recognition			Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening)		
	Stoppages beginning in 1964		Man-days idle, 1964 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1964		Man-days idle, 1964 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1964		Man-days idle, 1964 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
All industries	¹ 3,655	1,640,000	22,900,000	646	67,000	1,490,000	¹ 1,613	1,100,000	19,100,000
Manufacturing	¹ 1,794	994,000	15,700,000	351	49,200	1,240,000	¹ 935	681,000	13,100,000
Ordnance and accessories	8	6,820	154,000	3	4,040	136,000	2	470	8,470
Food and kindred products	186	54,900	866,000	44	1,950	66,900	93	38,800	749,000
Tobacco manufactures	1	600	1,680	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products	37	8,440	124,000	8	370	31,200	22	5,190	74,900
Apparel, etc. ²	106	24,700	225,000	23	1,100	35,900	31	17,800	169,000
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	56	7,110	96,900	11	820	21,600	37	4,930	66,800
Furniture and fixtures	60	6,930	145,000	20	1,410	75,200	28	3,630	47,700
Paper and allied products	79	38,900	580,000	12	20,000	187,000	51	14,600	380,000
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	50	8,650	801,000	18	780	55,900	24	7,000	743,000
Chemicals and allied products	94	21,000	337,000	17	1,080	14,900	63	16,900	313,000
Petroleum refining and related industries	22	5,340	164,000	3	220	10,800	13	4,240	152,000
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	67	30,000	452,000	15	1,140	156,000	31	17,400	250,000
Leather and leather products	34	6,050	67,300	5	240	6,060	15	2,990	51,100
Stone, clay, and glass products	117	22,800	412,000	14	650	21,900	82	16,200	366,000
Primary metal industries	173	87,700	1,010,000	18	1,250	54,700	83	42,200	782,000
Fabricated metal products ³	228	79,900	1,550,000	60	5,400	192,000	120	62,500	1,290,000
Machinery, except electrical	191	120,000	1,140,000	36	1,650	52,400	103	71,400	757,000
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	105	62,700	859,000	15	3,270	69,700	51	39,500	715,000
Transportation equipment	120	386,000	6,410,000	15	1,330	15,600	48	302,000	5,890,000
Instruments, etc. ⁴	23	6,840	170,000	5	1,310	13,100	15	5,320	156,000
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	49	8,960	146,000	9	1,150	19,700	35	7,250	121,000
Nonmanufacturing	¹ 1,865	646,000	7,210,000	295	17,800	252,000	¹ 681	419,000	6,000,000
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	18	3,000	44,100	6	130	5,640	5	690	6,040
Mining	155	83,400	808,000	6	610	16,100	31	32,900	611,000
Contract construction	944	248,000	2,790,000	87	4,530	36,700	279	172,000	2,410,000
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	257	205,000	1,900,000	38	2,420	25,700	120	144,000	1,710,000
Wholesale and retail trade	309	61,600	1,340,000	97	3,340	75,400	174	47,600	1,090,000
Finance, insurance, and real estate	17	830	10,400	7	170	780	9	650	9,020
Services	125	20,900	245,000	44	3,980	83,300	57	15,300	149,000
Government	41	22,700	70,800	10	2,640	8,060	7	4,940	21,800

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-4. Work Stoppages by Industry Group and Contract Status, 1964—Continued

Industry group	During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved)			No contract or other contract status			No information on contract status		
	Stoppages beginning in 1964		Man-days idle, 1964 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1964		Man-days idle, 1964 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1964		Man-days idle, 1964 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
All industries.....	1,317	462,000	2,280,000	59	11,000	63,100	20	850	15,300
Manufacturing.....	480	263,000	1,390,000	12	1,000	2,550	16	520	5,800
Ordnance and accessories.....	3	2,320	9,470	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and kindred products.....	47	14,100	49,600	1	30	210	1	50	230
Tobacco manufactures.....	1	600	1,680	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products.....	5	2,820	16,600	1	20	40	1	30	1,190
Apparel, etc. ²	46	5,480	19,000	1	60	120	5	240	810
Lumber and wood products, except furniture.....	8	1,370	8,490	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures.....	11	1,870	22,000	1	30	150	-	-	-
Paper and allied products.....	15	4,210	12,800	1	30	150	-	-	-
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	6	790	2,240	1	50	100	1	20	370
Chemicals and allied products.....	14	2,990	9,620	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petroleum refining and related industries.....	5	870	1,200	-	-	-	1	10	140
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products.....	20	11,400	45,500	-	-	-	1	10	200
Leather and leather products.....	11	2,100	8,610	3	720	1,520	-	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	18	5,850	22,100	1	10	30	2	100	1,810
Primary metal industries.....	71	44,100	176,000	-	-	-	1	20	60
Fabricated metal products ³	46	12,000	71,100	-	-	-	2	30	510
Machinery, except electrical.....	51	47,100	328,000	1	50	230	-	-	-
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	39	19,900	73,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation equipment.....	57	82,500	509,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Instruments, etc. ⁴	2	210	620	-	-	-	1	10	480
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	4	550	5,090	1	10	10	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing.....	838	199,000	885,000	47	9,970	60,600	4	340	9,460
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.....	3	1,110	1,320	4	1,070	31,100	-	-	-
Mining.....	115	49,600	171,000	2	70	430	1	300	9,000
Contract construction.....	570	70,400	340,000	6	390	2,810	2	20	50
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services.....	93	54,900	166,000	6	3,700	3,900	-	-	-
Wholesale and retail trade.....	32	10,400	174,000	5	110	130	1	20	410
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	1	10	580	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services.....	19	1,430	8,130	5	190	4,500	-	-	-
Government.....	5	10,700	23,200	19	4,440	17,700	-	-	-

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

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

³ Excludes ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment.

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

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

Table A-4. Work Stoppages by Industry Group and Contract Status, 1964—Continued

Industry group	During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved)			No contract or other contract status			No information on contract status		
	Stoppages beginning in 1964		Man-days idle, 1964 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1964		Man-days idle, 1964 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1964		Man-days idle, 1964 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
All industries.....	1,317	462,000	2,280,000	59	11,000	63,100	20	850	15,300
Manufacturing.....	480	263,000	1,390,000	12	1,000	2,550	16	520	5,800
Ordnance and accessories.....	3	2,320	9,470	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and kindred products.....	47	14,100	49,600	1	30	210	1	50	230
Tobacco manufactures.....	1	600	1,680	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products.....	5	2,820	16,600	1	20	40	1	30	1,190
Apparel, etc. ²	46	5,480	19,000	1	60	120	5	240	810
Lumber and wood products, except furniture.....	8	1,370	8,490	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures.....	11	1,870	22,000	1	30	150	-	-	-
Paper and allied products.....	15	4,210	12,800	1	30	150	-	-	-
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	6	790	2,240	1	50	100	1	20	370
Chemicals and allied products.....	14	2,990	9,620	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petroleum refining and related industries.....	5	870	1,200	-	-	-	1	10	140
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products.....	20	11,400	45,500	-	-	-	1	10	200
Leather and leather products.....	11	2,100	8,610	3	720	1,520	-	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	18	5,850	22,100	1	10	30	2	100	1,810
Primary metal industries.....	71	44,100	176,000	-	-	-	1	20	60
Fabricated metal products ³	46	12,000	71,100	-	-	-	2	30	510
Machinery, except electrical.....	51	47,100	328,000	1	50	230	-	-	-
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	39	19,900	73,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation equipment.....	57	82,500	509,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Instruments, etc. ⁴	2	210	620	-	-	-	1	10	480
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	4	550	5,090	1	10	10	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing.....	838	199,000	885,000	47	9,970	60,600	4	340	9,460
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.....	3	1,110	1,320	4	1,070	31,100	-	-	-
Mining.....	115	49,600	171,000	2	70	430	1	300	9,000
Contract construction.....	570	70,400	340,000	6	390	2,810	2	20	50
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services.....	73	54,900	166,000	6	3,700	3,900	-	-	-
Wholesale and retail trade.....	32	10,400	174,000	5	110	130	1	20	410
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	1	10	580	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services.....	19	1,430	8,130	5	190	4,500	-	-	-
Government.....	5	10,700	23,200	19	4,440	17,700	-	-	-

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

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

³ Excludes ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment.

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

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

Appendix B. Chronology—The Atlantic and Gulf Coast Longshoremen's Strike, 1964—65

June 16, 1964

Representatives of the International Longshoremen's Association's (ILA) Atlantic Coast District and its South Atlantic and Gulf Coast District met in New York City to draft contract proposals for submission to the New York Shipping Association (NYSA).¹

June 25

Representatives of the NYSA met briefly with ILA negotiators to accept the union's contract proposals. The latter, presented by ILA President Thomas W. Gleason, called for a 3-year agreement providing, among other things, a wage increase of 35 cents over the term of the contract; an 8-hour daily guarantee; an increase in pensions; an additional holiday each year, raising the number to 12; and retention of the 20-man work gang.

July 1

James J. Reynolds, Assistant Secretary of Labor, presented copies of the U.S. Department of Labor's report on manpower utilization and job security in the Port of New York to 22 union and management representatives. This report, 1 of 10 prepared by the Department on Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports, was authorized by the January 1963 "Memorandum of Settlement" which brought the 1962-63 longshore strike to a close.²

July 7

Contract negotiations began in New York. Alexander Chopin, Chairman of the New York Shipping Association, sought to begin the session with a discussion of the Labor Department's findings, a course of action rejected by Thomas Gleason, who insisted on first receiving the employer's counterproposals. Management representatives agreed to present their proposals at the next meeting.

July 14

The counterproposals presented by the NYSA called for a 5-year agreement with a wage-reopener clause after the third year, and providing, among other things, for the elimination of royalty payments on containerized cargo. Counterdemands to the union's request for wage increases were deferred until discussions had been held on manpower utilization. A management proposal that a joint committee be established to discuss this latter matter was accepted by the union. This joint committee was scheduled to hold daily meetings during the week of July 20, and was to report its findings to the full negotiating committee on July 27.

July 29

Federal Mediators Robert H. Moore, J. Andrew Burke, and Herbert Schmertz received a progress report in separate meetings with each of the parties.

¹ The New York Shipping Association is authorized to bargain for employer associations in the North Atlantic area with respect to wages, hours, employer contributions to the welfare and pension funds, and the term of the agreement. Settlements on these issues, generally referred to as the Master Contract, are then incorporated into local agreements in these ports. Negotiations on working conditions and other matters are conducted on the local level.

In the South Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports, there are several employer associations and groupings, with separate negotiations being conducted in Miami, Mobile, New Orleans, and Galveston. Negotiations in these ports are influenced by the New York settlement, but there is a general tendency to follow the New Orleans agreement on economic issues.

² Reports were subsequently issued for the following ports: Baltimore, Boston, Charleston, Galveston, Houston, Jacksonville, Mobile, New Orleans, and Philadelphia.

July 30

The parties, in accord with the January 1963 Memorandum of Settlement, selected a neutral board to assist them in the resolution of their differences. At their request, Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz appointed to this board the men who had participated in the settlement of the 1962-63 longshore strike: Senator Wayne Morse, Chairman; Theodore W. Kheel, New York City attorney and arbitrator; and Prof. James A. Healy of the Harvard School of Business Administration. Due to the pressure of his senatorial commitments, Senator Morse was unable to serve, and, at the parties' request, Assistant Labor Secretary Reynolds served as chairman in his place. David Stowe, Director of the Labor Department study, was assigned as advisor to the board.

Contract talks opened in New Orleans.

August 11

The neutral board held separate meetings with ILA and NYSA representatives. The board subsequently met regularly with the parties, both separately and jointly, through September 30.

August 18

During a 5-hour meeting with the neutral board, the union expressed a willingness to consider a reduction in gang size in return for a guaranteed annual wage.

August 29

Negotiators for the South Atlantic ports opened 7 days of contract talks in Miami.

September 3

The neutral board asked the ILA negotiating committee to submit its proposal for changes in the operation of the hiring centers in the Port of New York. While the union hailed this request as a possible break in the stalemate, the size of the work gang remained the key unresolved issue. The board scheduled a September 8 meeting with the Waterfront Commission³ to discuss the hiring center issue.

September 16

Contract negotiations began in Galveston for the West Gulf ports.

September 18

Union and management representatives for the South Atlantic ports resumed negotiations. Meetings were held daily through September 30.

September 21

The NYSA offered to submit all unresolved issues to final and binding arbitration.

September 23

Union members in North Atlantic ports voted to reject the NYSA's arbitration proposal.

September 25

The neutral board, in accord with its mandate, submitted to the parties the recommendations it had prepared for resolution of the remaining issues in the Port of New York. At the parties' request, the recommendations were not confined to the job security—

³ The hiring of longshoremen in the Port of New York is supervised by the Waterfront Commission of New York Harbor, a bi-State regulatory agency created in 1953.

manpower utilization problems, but covered all aspects of the dispute. Among the recommendations were a phased reduction in gang size in return for a guaranteed annual wage, greater flexibility in the assignment of men, and the early curtailment of new entrants into the longshore labor force.

September 26-29

The neutral board continued its intensive efforts to help the parties achieve a settlement on the basis of its recommendations.

September 29

Negotiators in New Orleans reported that they had reached "agreement in principle" on all noneconomic issues.

September 30

Negotiations broke off during the afternoon following Thomas W. Gleason's announcement that the union's "no contract—no work" policy would go into effect at midnight when the old agreement expired.

President Johnson invoked the "national emergency" provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act and appointed the following three-man Board of Inquiry to investigate the dispute:⁴ Herbert Schmertz, Washington attorney and arbitrator, Chairman; James J. Healy; and Theodore W. Kheel. The latter two men had served on the neutral board selected in late July.

October 1

Longshoremen in ports from Maine to Texas stopped work. The Board of Inquiry's report, summarizing the background and present status of the dispute, was submitted to the President. The Board concluded: "The rigidity of positions on many of the main issues, plus the complexity of items concerned with the related crafts, makes the possibility of an early settlement most remote."

President Johnson directed the Justice Department to seek an injunction on the grounds that a continuation of the strike would imperil the national health and safety. U.S. District Judge Frederick van Pelt Bryan signed a 10-day restraining order at 8 p.m. and ordered both sides to appear before him on October 8 to show cause why the injunction should not be extended for the 80-day period prescribed by the Taft-Hartley Act.

ILA officials complied with the court order and notified their members to return to work.

October 8

A decision on the Government's petition for an injunction was deferred after the ILA questioned its legality. Judge Irving Ben Cooper, who heard the arguments, asked union and management attorneys to file additional papers by 2:30 p.m., October 9.

October 10

Judge Cooper extended the injunction to 80 days, thus prohibiting a resumption of the strike until December 20.

October 21-31

Contract talks in New York resumed on October 21, centering initially on the demands of the carpenters, coopers and maintenance men. At the parties' request, this meeting and those held subsequently were conducted by Assistant Labor Secretary Reynolds, assisted by David Stowe.

⁴ This marked the 24th time since 1947 that such action was deemed necessary, and the 6th time that Atlantic Coast longshoremen were involved in a "national emergency" dispute.

November 1

Assistant Labor Secretary Reynolds reported that the negotiations remained stalemated over the same manpower utilization issues which had sparked the strike. A management demand for greater flexibility in assigning work to cargo checkers was one of the main points at issue.

November 5

The Secretary of Labor, concerned by the deadlocked negotiations, called union and employer negotiating teams to Washington for separate meetings on November 6.

November 9-25

Frequent meetings, both joint and separate, were held under the direction of Assistant Labor Secretary Reynolds and David Stowe.

November 20

The ILA petitioned the NLRB to allow its six crafts to vote separately on the employers' "final" offer. Ivan C. McLeod, NLRB Regional Director, denied this request on November 25. Voting was scheduled for December 10-15.

November 24

Assistant Labor Secretary Reynolds suggested that the parties accept a 1-year contract on wages and fringe benefits while they continued to negotiate the unresolved manpower issues. This approach was acceptable to the union, but was rejected by management.

Labor and management representatives in New Orleans met for their first talks since September 30.

November 28

The Board of Inquiry heard the employers' "final" offer at a 2-hour meeting with union and management officials.

November 30

The Board of Inquiry, in its second report to the President, stated that contract terms for three craft groups had been agreed upon, but that an impasse had been reached in discussions on the work assignments of clerks, checkers, and terminal labor.

The Board reported that the parties had affirmed their "willingness to engage in negotiations as extensively as necessary to use any and all opportunities to achieve a settlement prior to the expiration of the injunction."

December 6

Negotiations for the South Atlantic ports were resumed in Miami; talks continued through December 12.

December 9

The ILA entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with officials of the Brooklyn Army Terminal, stating that military cargo would be handled should the union strike at the expiration of the injunction. Although the union has traditionally followed a policy of handling military cargoes, it reportedly had never before bound itself to do so by a written agreement.

December 16

Employer and union representatives announced that tentative agreement had been reached on a 4-year contract for the Port of New York. Included in the agreement, which provided an 80-cent wage-fringe package, were provisions for a phased reduction in gang size and a guaranteed annual wage. Voting on ratification of the agreement was scheduled for January 8, 1965.

ILA officials in all but the West Gulf ports agreed to extend contract talks through January 10; in the West Gulf, talks were continued on a day-to-day basis only.

December 20

The 80-day injunction expired at 8 p.m.

December 21

Longshoremen at more than half of the piers in the port of New York walked off their jobs, prompting union officials to undertake a campaign to advise the membership of the merits of the new agreement. During the week which followed, brief sporadic walkouts also occurred at the ports of Baltimore, Boston, Galveston, and Houston.

December 22

Negotiations for the West Gulf ports were resumed under the direction of Assistant Labor Secretary Reynolds. Mediative assistance was subsequently provided by David Stowe and/or Assistant Labor Secretary Reynolds in talks held in Galveston during December 23-24, December 28-31, and January 5-10. Among the host of unresolved issues were the establishment of a minimum gang size, the monetary size of the agreement, and the retroactivity of the agreement.

January 8, 1965

Longshoremen in the port of New York voted down the agreement reached on December 16. Thomas W. Gleason, ILA President, ordered a strike to begin at 12:01 a.m. on January 11.

January 10

Steamship operators appealed to President Johnson through Assistant Labor Secretary Reynolds to seek legislation forcing the ILA to compulsory arbitration.

January 11

Longshoremen from Maine to Texas resumed the strike.⁵ Union officials in New York began a campaign to explain the advantages of the rejected agreement to the membership.

January 12

The National Maritime Union and the Seafarers' International Union notified steamship companies that they would honor the longshoremen's picket lines.

January 13

ILA President Gleason called upon union leaders at ports from Boston to Galveston to resume negotiations on local issues.

January 14

Contract negotiations resumed in Baltimore.

January 15

In Galveston, David Stowe provided mediative assistance in daily negotiations through January 20, and from January 22-31.

January 21

Longshoremen in the Port of New York approved by more than a 2-1 margin the 4-year agreement they had previously rejected,⁶ but continued the strike pending settlements in other ports.

⁵ This marked the fifth time that a longshore strike had occurred or resumed after an 80-day "cooling-off" period.

⁶ The agreement provided for a 10-cent-an-hour wage increase, retroactive to October 1, and additional increases of 10 cents on Oct. 1, 1965, and 8 cents on Oct. 1, 1966, and 1967. Three additional paid holidays were provided, bringing the total to 12; and a fourth week of vacation for most workers with 12 years of service.

The present 20-man general cargo gang is to be reduced to 18 men on Apr. 1, 1966, and to 17 men on Oct. 1, 1967. Effective Apr. 1, 1966, all employees with 700 hours' employment in the previous year are to be guaranteed 1,600 hours of work or pay annually if they make themselves available for work.

Employer payments to the pension fund are to increase to 47 cents per man-hour, from 23 cents, on Oct. 1, 1965. Pension benefits were increased and a monthly benefit was established for widows of men with 25 years' service who die before retirement.

January 22

The ILA lifted its embargo on U.S.-flag passenger vessels and on perishable cargoes in the Port of New York.

January 24

Longshoremen in Boston voted to accept the terms of the master contract; negotiations continued over local issues.

January 27

Baltimore longshoremen rejected a new contract.

January 28

The New York Shipping Association, in a telegram made public, appealed to the President to take action "to terminate this senseless, suicidal and unjustified strike and reopen our ports, pending congressional action towards compulsory arbitration."

A settlement was reported at Mobile, Ala.

January 29

In New Orleans, where Assistant Labor Secretary Reynolds had assisted in negotiations since January 16, longshoremen ratified a 4-year agreement.

January 31

Assistant Labor Secretary Reynolds, who had been in Galveston since January 29, announced that bargaining talks for the West Gulf ports had collapsed.

February 1

Baltimore longshoremen voted to accept a revised version of the agreement they had rejected earlier.

President Johnson, through Labor Secretary Wirtz, urged longshore leaders to ease the impact of the strike by sending men back to work at ports where agreements had been reached. Union action on the President's appeal was deferred pending the outcome of negotiations in Philadelphia. Assistant Labor Secretary Reynolds arrived in the latter port where he provided mediative assistance through February 8, when agreement on the longshore contract was reached.

The ILA rescinded its exemption on perishables, stating that the exemption applied only to ships in the harbor at the time it was ordered. Negotiations for the South Atlantic ports resumed in Miami. David Stowe was in attendance at these talks which continued through February 6.

February 2

The Commerce and Industry Association appealed to the President to invoke the Taft-Hartley Act again. Ralph C. Gross, Executive Vice-President of the Association, rejected the argument that the act's procedures had been exhausted, stating that entirely new issues were now at stake.

February 4

In Mobile, Ala., Circuit Court Judge Will G. Caffey ruled that the local union was legally obligated to carry out the contract it had signed with the Mobile Steamship Association, and ordered the longshoremen to return to their jobs. On February 8, following the long-

shoremen's failure to return to work, Judge Caffey fined the local \$ 5,000, and stated the penalty would be increased by an additional \$ 1,000 for each day the walkout continued. On February 11, some longshoremen began reporting for work.

ILA Local 1814 in Brooklyn voted to return to work as soon as agreement was reached in the Port of Philadelphia.

February 5

The NYSA once again urged the President to act so as to get trade moving in those ports where agreements had been reached.

February 9

The NYSA charged the ILA with violation of the National Labor Relations Act by their refusal to fulfill the contract ratified in January; similar charges were filed in New Orleans by the New Orleans Steamship Association.

Assistant Labor Secretary Reynolds arrived in Galveston where negotiations resumed the following day.

February 10

President Johnson announced the appointment of a three-man panel to meet in Washington with company and union representatives from South Atlantic and West Gulf ports, and make recommendations for a fair and equitable settlement of the issues in dispute. Panel members were: W. Willard Wirtz, Secretary of Labor, Chairman; John T. Connor, Secretary of Commerce; and Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon. The panel was to report to the President whether its recommendations had been accepted by 12 noon on February 12. In announcing the panel's appointment, the President stated: "The injury to the economy resulting from this shutdown has reached staggering proportions. Continuation of this strike is totally unjustified in the North Atlantic and East Gulf ports where agreement has already been reached."

February 11

The panel heard reports from the parties on the unresolved issues in the South Atlantic and West Gulf ports. The establishment of a minimum gang size was a key issue in both areas.

A 5-day restraining order, requested by the NLRB, was signed in New York by Federal District Judge Sidney Sugarman. A hearing on the extension of this order was scheduled for February 16. Restraining orders were also issued by Federal Judges in Baltimore and New Orleans.

Federal Mediator John R. Murray announced that tentative settlements had been reached with all locals involved in the strike in the Port of Philadelphia.

February 12

The panel presented its findings and recommendations for settlement in the South Atlantic and West Gulf ports. Employer representatives from both areas accepted the panel's recommendations. Union leaders, on the other hand, rejected the panel's recommendations. Following the rejection of the panel's proposals, mediation sessions by Labor Secretary Wirtz continued until about 5 p.m.

ILA President Gleason announced at the conclusion of the panel's hearings that longshoremen would be ordered to return to work at 8 a.m. the following day in those ports where agreements had been reached. He stated, however, that the ILA would not work any diverted ships or cargoes in these ports.

February 13

Work resumed in the "contract-settled" ports.

February 16

Negotiations under the direction of Assistant Labor Secretary Reynolds resumed in Galveston; the Assistant Labor Secretary participated in these talks through March 6.

Federal Mediator E. S. Jackson conducted a bargaining session in Hampton Roads, Va., the first since an impasse had been reached on February 9 over the terminology of two sections of the contract.

February 17

Negotiations under the direction of David Stowe resumed in Miami. Stowe participated in talks through February 22, as well as from February 25 to March 3, and on March 5.

February 18

Longshoremen in Norfolk and Hampton Roads, Va., approved their agreement and returned to work on the following day.

February 27

Negotiators reached agreement in Galveston on a 4-year contract for longshoremen in West Gulf ports which included a minimum gang-size clause. A vote on this agreement was deferred pending a settlement in the South Atlantic ports. Negotiations on an agreement for clerks and checkers continued in Galveston.

March 5

Federal Mediator William A. McAlister announced in Miami that an agreement for the South Atlantic ports had been reached, and that a vote was scheduled for 8 a.m. the following day. This agreement also contained a minimum gang-size clause.

Agreement was reached in Galveston on a new contract for clerks and checkers.

March 6

Longshoremen in most South Atlantic and West Gulf ports voted on their agreements and began returning to work.

March 8

After working over the weekend, longshoremen in Miami and Port Everglades, Fla., refused to accept the new contract and walked off their jobs.

March 12

Longshoremen in Port Everglades voted to return to work.

March 13

Work was resumed in Miami, following ratification of the previously rejected agreement.

Appendix C. Scope, Methods, and Definitions¹

Work Stoppage Statistics

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

Definitions

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

Workers and Idleness. Figures on "workers involved" and "man-days idle" include all workers made idle for one shift or longer in establishments directly involved in a stoppage.² They do not measure secondary idleness—that is, the effects of a stoppage on other establishments or industries whose employees may be made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

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

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

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

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

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

¹ More detailed information is available in Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series (BLS Bulletin 1168, December 1954), p. 106.

² Aggregate figures on workers and strike idleness are rounded to three significant digits. Figures to the right of the third significant digit appear as zeros; the last digit is always rounded to zero. To illustrate: an unrounded figure of 5,014,000 man-days would appear as 5,010,000; an unrounded total of 26,457 would be presented as 26,500; and a figure of 493 workers would appear as 490. Totals and percentages, however, are computed from unrounded figures.

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

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

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

State Data. Stoppages occurring in more than one State are listed separately in each State affected. The workers and man-days of idleness are allocated among each of the affected States.³ The procedures outlined on the preceding page have also been used in preparing estimates of idleness by State.

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

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

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

Sources of Information

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

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

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

³ The same procedure is followed in allocating data on stoppages occurring in more than one industry, industry group, or metropolitan area.

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

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

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