

Analysis of Work Stoppages

1954

**Major Developments
and
Annual Statistics**

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Contents

	Page
Summary	1
Industries affected	1
Principal issues	4
Stoppages by State	6
Stoppages by metropolitan area	7
Unions involved	8
Trends during the year	8
Size of stoppages	8
Stoppages of 10,000 workers or more	8
"National Emergency" disputes	9
Duration of stoppages	10
Methods of terminating stoppages	10
Disposition of issues	11

Charts

Work stoppages:

1. Trends	2
2. By number of workers involved	9
3. Duration	10

Tables

Work stoppages:

1. In the United States, 1927-54	13
2. Involving 10,000 or more workers, selected periods	14
3. Monthly trends	14
4. Major issues	15
5. By industry group	16
6. By State	17
7. By metropolitan area	18
8. By affiliation of unions	19
9. By number of workers	20
10. By number of establishments	20
11. Involving 10,000 or more workers, analysis of	21
12. Duration	23
13. Method of terminating	23
14. Disposition of issues	23

APPENDIX A - Tables

Work stoppages:

1. By specific industry	24
2. By industry group and major issues	26
3. In States having 25 or more stoppages, by industry group	28
4. Percentage of estimated working time idle by State, 1952-53-54	34

Analysis of Work Stoppages During 1954*

Summary

Fewer workers and man-days of idleness were involved in work stoppages in 1954 than in any year since World War II and fewer stoppages occurred than in any year during that period except 1948 (table 1). A total of 3,468 strikes and lockouts occurred in 1954,¹ involving 1,530,000 workers and resulting in 22.6 million man-days of idleness. The idleness incurred amounted to 0.21 percent of the year's available working time—a proportion substantially lower than the postwar average. Strikes ending in 1954 lasted an average of 22.5 calendar days—about as long as the postwar average. Idleness per worker involved was somewhat higher in 1954 than in 1953—14.7 and 11.8 man-days, respectively, but was below most recent years.²

* This bulletin was prepared by Ann J. Herlihy and Daniel P. Willis, Jr., with the assistance of other members of the staff of the Bureau's Division of Wages and Industrial Relations, under the direction of Lily Mary David. Loretto R. Nolan was responsible for the analysis of the individual strike cases on which the statistics are based, and for the final review of the tables.

The Bureau wishes to acknowledge the widespread cooperation of employers, unions, the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, and various State agencies in furnishing information needed for this report.

¹ This is the total number of verified strikes. It does not include 13 small disputes for which the Bureau was unable to secure information from the parties that a work stoppage had actually occurred.

All work stoppages known to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its various cooperating agencies, involving six or more workers and lasting a full day or shift or longer, are included in this report. Figures on "workers involved" and "man-days idle" cover all workers made idle for as long as one shift in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do 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. (See Appendix B for a description of the methodology followed in preparing work stoppage statistics.)

Eighteen large stoppages (each involving 10,000 or more workers) took place during the year compared with 28 such stoppages in 1953 and 35 in 1952 (table 2). Altogether the large stoppages accounted for 28.5 percent of all workers involved in strikes and a third of total idleness. Eleven of the major stoppages continued for less than 2 weeks and only 1 was national in scope. The 83-day Pacific Northwest lumber strike was the largest in terms of total idleness, accounting for about one-sixth of all man-days idle for the year.

The relatively sharp decline in the level of strike activity during 1954 reflected, at least to some degree, the slackening of economic activity. Industrial production declined from peak levels as inventories and defense expenditures were reduced. The gross national product declined slightly (about 2 percent) from 1953 and unemployment was substantially higher. The relative stability in consumer prices also eased the pressure to obtain upward wage adjustments.

Union concern with increased unemployment and the desire of many employers to avoid stoppages and thus help maintain their competitive position were contributory factors in the peaceful negotiation of somewhat smaller increases in wages and supplementary benefits than those typically negotiated in most other postwar years. Thus, major steel producers and the CIO Steelworkers agreed to a 5-cent hourly increase in wage rates and more liberal insurance and pension benefits. Generally, similar agreements were negotiated, without major strikes, by a variety of other industries, including electrical machinery, meat-packing, and paper, and by the operating brotherhoods of the Nation's railroads. On the other hand, relatively poor economic conditions in textiles and coal mining were pervasive influences in keeping levels of strike activity in these industries low.

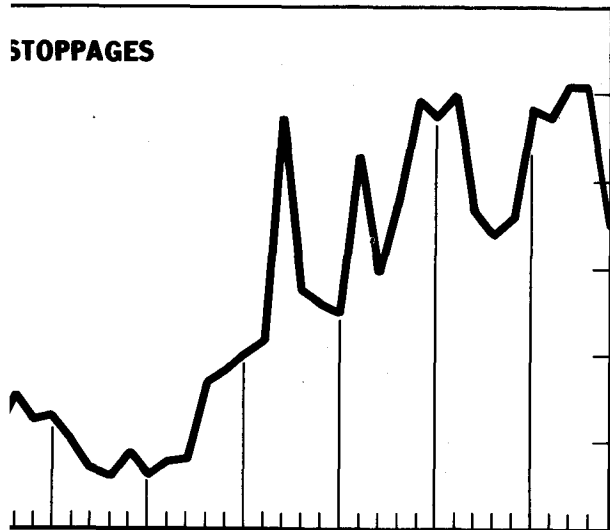
Industries Affected

The reduced tempo of strike activity was reflected in the fact that every industry group experienced fewer stoppages than in 1953. Similarly, in almost all industries the number of workers and man-days of idleness were lower than in most or all

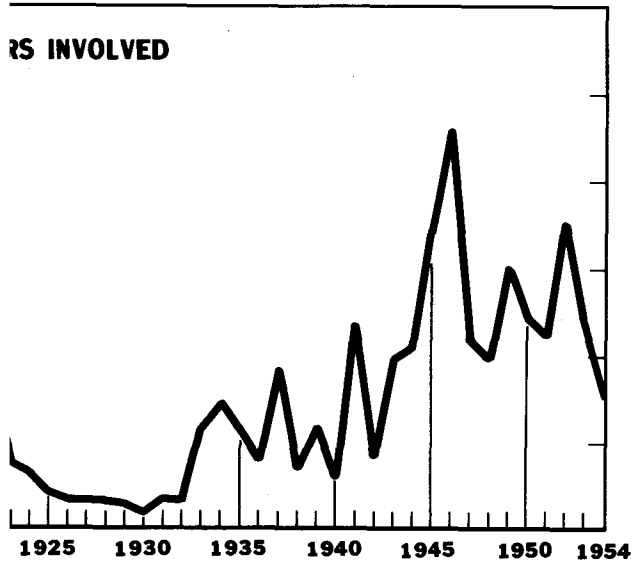
TRENDS IN WORK STOPPAGES

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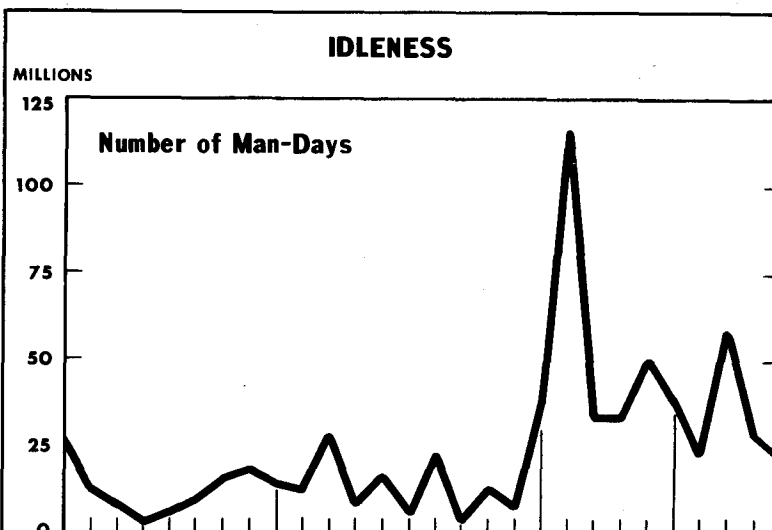
STOPPAGES



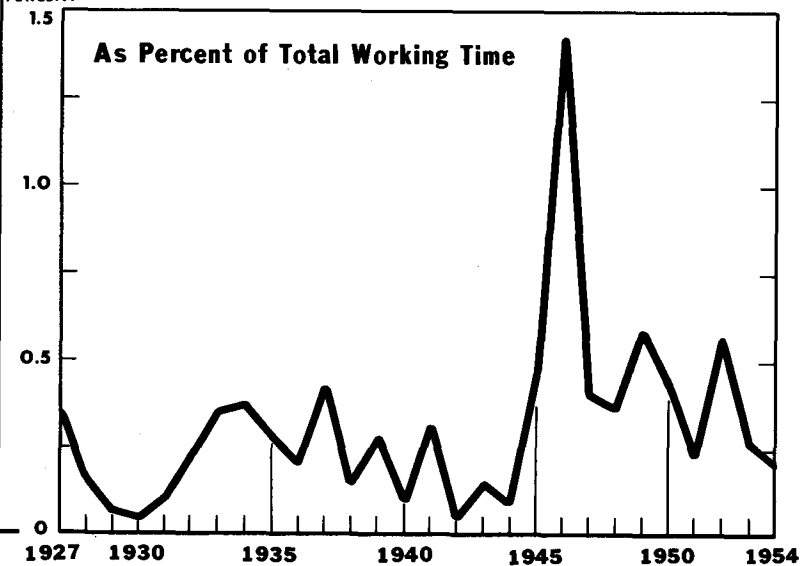
MAN-DAYS INVOLVED



IDLENESS



PERCENT



workers and 8 times as many man-days of idleness were recorded in this industry group as in 1953. In contrast with a number of other large industries, wage rates for most workers in the Northwest lumber industry had not been increased during 1953. The strike began in June when lumber producers and the AFL and CIO unions failed to agree on a wage increase after 4 months of negotiations. Except for scattered settlements most of the lumber and sawmill workers remained out until early September, when they agreed to the appointment of a factfinding board proposed by the Governors of Washington and Oregon. Subsequently, the board recommended a 7½-cent hourly wage increase which was adopted generally in the industry.

In the rubber industry, 2 strikes (1 of 23 days at Firestone Tire and Rubber Co., and 1 of 51 days at Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co.) brought idleness to its highest point in recent years. Except for lumber and rubber, where idleness exceeded 2 percent of total time worked, no other industry group experienced an idleness ratio that exceeded 0.75 of 1 percent of the estimated time worked in 1954 (table 5).

Two long strikes—one in Pittsburgh and another in Port Arthur, Tex.—accounted for the highest level of strike idleness in retail and wholesale trade in recent years. The Pittsburgh department store strike involving several thousand workers began late in 1953 and continued throughout 1954. A few of the 12 AFL locals involved reached agreement late in 1954,³ but many of their

members did not return to their former jobs pending settlement by the unions that remained on strike.

In construction, which reached peak levels of building activity in 1954, strike idleness, although relatively high, remained below 1952 and 1953. The total number of construction strikes (804) was lower than in 1953, but it included 7 of the year's 18 stoppages of 10,000 or more workers.

By way of contrast, in textiles, despite strikes against wage reductions in several woolen firms (American Woolen Co., the Woonsocket Association of Manufacturers, Inc., and Bachmann Uxbridge Worsted Corp.), idleness was markedly below other years since World War II except for 1953 and 1949, when the industry was also experiencing pronounced economic difficulties.

Typically, mining has had a high incidence of strikes. This industry group experienced more work stoppages in 1954 than any other except construction; trade; and transportation, communication, and other public utilities. However, the number of mining strikes in both 1953 and 1954 showed a sharper decline compared with the period 1946-52 than that for any other industry group.

Unlike earlier years, more idleness occurred in metal mining than in bituminous coal. Although only 9 of the 249 strikes in the mining industry group occurred in metal mining, these few stoppages accounted for 46 percent of the group's total idleness. Most of the metal mining idleness was caused by strikes involving the independent Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union at nonferrous metal mining operations of Anaconda Copper Mining Co., and Kennecott Copper Corp.

Most of the coal mining strikes that did occur were brief, localized stoppages growing out of grievances over working conditions. The only large strike in bituminous coal was a 9-day sympathy action of 13,000 workers at mines of 8 companies in southwestern Pennsylvania, which arose out of a seniority dispute relating to layoff proce-

³ The agreement reached in November 1954 by the Teamsters' local representing drivers and helpers provided for a wage increase but gave the stores the right to decide when to assign helpers to delivery drivers; the latter provision had been opposed by the union. The issue of parcel post deliveries was resolved by agreement that they would be used only when all drivers are working. A warehouse local affiliated with the Teamsters agreed to a wage increase and a modified union shop, and a lodge of the AFL Machinists settled

large anthracite producing operations of the Lehigh Navigation Coal Co. After this company had closed its mines in the Panther Valley in early May because of "excessive operating losses," it proposed a reopening of the mines with revised work rules designed to increase the miners' daily production. Acceptance of these proposals was urged by national officials of the United Mine Workers (Ind.), but they were rejected by rank-and-file members of the Tamaqua local who established picket lines which prevented reopening of the mines. Subsequently, some of the mines were leased to another company, which resumed partial operations with a smaller labor force under a contract negotiated with the United Mine Workers.

Principal Issues

As in other recent years, wages, hours, and supplementary benefits, either alone or in combination with issues involving union status, accounted for about half of all work stoppages and a higher proportion of workers and idleness (table 4). These two groups of issues caused 80 percent of the idleness in 1954; the corresponding proportions in other years since 1945 ranged from 70 to about 95 percent. Most stoppages in this category involved efforts to improve rates of pay and related benefits, but a few were efforts to resist wage reductions (e. g., strikes in the woolen industry).

Of the year's 18 largest strikes, 12 arose primarily from disputes over issues of wages, hours, and/or supplementary benefits. These were the Northwest lumber strike; 5 stoppages in construction; 2 rubber strikes; a New York-New Jersey trucking strike; a 3-day nationwide stoppage of installation equipment employees of Western Electric Co.; a 13-day strike at Sperry Gyroscope Co. in Great Neck, N. Y., and the 2-day October stoppage of New York dockworkers. One of the longest and most bitter strikes over wage and supplementary benefits issues involved employees of the Kohler Co. at Kohler, Wis. It began April 5 and was still in effect at the end of the year.

A 6-month stoppage over wages and related benefits combined with union secu-

during the year—occurred over a retroactive wage increase for longshoremen after NLRB certification of the International Longshoremen's Association (Ind.) as the bargaining agent for these workers (on August 27). Because of the long representation struggle between this union and the AFL longshoremen, no change in wages and working conditions had been negotiated when the previous contract expired in October 1953. The longshoremen struck on October 5, 1954, to enforce their demand that, before negotiating a new contract, a wage increase should be granted retroactive to the expiration of the former contract. The stoppage ended on October 6 after the New York Shipping Association agreed to an 8-cent hourly wage increase, retroactive to October 1, 1953, and the union pledged not to strike for 45 days pending negotiations on the new contract.

Union status alone was the major issue in about 12 percent of the strikes, and accounted for about 3 percent of the workers and man-days of idleness. No strikes in this category involved 10,000 or more workers, but there were several smaller long strikes. A drive by the CIO Distributive, Processing and Office Workers Union to organize workers employed in retail stores in Port Arthur, Tex., resulted in a stoppage in late October 1953 that was still in effect at the end of 1954. Another lengthy strike over union security involved efforts of the CIO United Steelworkers to gain recognition and a contract from Buffalo Arms, Inc., at Akron, N. Y., after the union was certified as bargaining agent for the plant's employees. This stoppage also continued into 1955.

As in most postwar years, disputes over day-to-day working conditions, such as work loads, job security, shop conditions and policies, together with protests against court injunctions or administrative actions of government agencies, ranked second to wages and related benefits as strike causes. These disputes accounted for a fourth of all stoppages, 30 percent of workers, and about 14 percent of total idleness in 1954. The 29-day work stoppage of longshoremen in the New York City area in March and the July stoppage at Detroit plants of the Chrysler Corp. contributed about a

The March longshore stoppage began when supporters of the Independent International Longshoremen's Association defied a court injunction obtained by the National Labor Relations Board under the secondary boycott provisions of the Labor Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act. Previously, as a result of rivalry with the AFL Longshoremen and Teamsters, the union had declared a boycott of all truck freight handled by the Teamsters at any New York pier. The Teamsters retaliated by establishing picket lines. On March 4, the NLRB obtained a temporary Federal court restraining order directing the independent union to avoid strikes or other actions that would interfere with the loading or unloading of trucks at the piers. Supporters of the independent ILA stopped work on March 5, contending that the restraining order should also have applied to the AFL Teamsters and Longshoremen. Although the NLRB petitioned the court for contempt action against the ILA and some of its officers, the stoppage remained virtually portwide during most of March with occasional clashes occurring between AFL Longshoremen and pickets of the independent union. Endorsement of the strike by officials of the independent ILA, on March 24, and the threat that the strike might spread to other East Coast ports, brought NLRB warnings of further legal action and a joint statement from the Secretary of Labor, the Governor of New York, and other officials that the Federal and State Governments would join in efforts to end the strike. The strike ended April 2 after the NLRB set aside the December 1953 representation election among longshoremen on New York docks⁴ and indicated that the independent ILA would have no place on the new ballot if it did not cease "conduct designed to thwart or abuse the processes of the Board."

A 24-day strike of pilots employed by American Airlines, Inc., was called by the AFL Air Line Pilots Association in July to protest scheduling of nonstop Westbound coast-to-coast flights in excess of 8 hours flying time without a relief crew. The union asserted that such flights involved a safety hazard and protested the waiver by the Civil Aeronautics Board of a 23-year-old, 8-hour flying rule thereby enabling scheduled air carriers to make nonstop coast-to-coast

flights with the same crews. The stoppage ended August 23 after the union and the company accepted a proposal by the National (Railway) Mediation Board that a neutral consider the dispute and submit nonbinding recommendations.⁵

Protests against diversion of work or movement of plants to other areas produced some of the year's work stoppages, several of which received widespread union support as labor became increasingly concerned with the problem of plant migration. One of the most prominent strikes in this group involved employees of the Hat Corporation of America in Norwalk, Conn., who were idle from July 1953 to late May 1954. The workers, represented by the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers (AFL) were provided moral and monetary support by a number of AFL and CIO unions. Although the final settlement did not deal with the basic issue—the union's efforts to obtain a job security clause in the contract that would prohibit further diversion of work from the Norwalk area—the company indicated that it would continue to make Norwalk the main base of its major operations in producing felt hats.

A dispute between the American Safety Razor Corp., and the independent United Electrical Workers Union centered on company proposals to transfer its operations from its 50-year-old Brooklyn, N. Y., plant to Staunton, Va. The resulting strike began as a sit-in action on September 30. This phase of the strike ended on October 13 in the face of a court order. Several days later the company announced its intention to close the plant and hasten the transfer of its operations to the new location.

A strike at the Yonkers, N. Y., plant of Alexander Smith, Inc. that began in mid-June was called because of a dispute over

⁵ The dispute was settled in January 1955, when the employer and the union signed an agreement permitting westbound nonstop flights in excess of 8 hours and providing extra pay for pilots on such flights. The agreement reaffirmed an 8-hour, flight-time rule for all other schedules and provided that pilots on nonstop transcontinental

the employer's proposal for a new wage rate structure at the plant and changes in working rules. On June 24 the company announced that it would close the plant permanently and transfer production to its other plants. Officials of the Textile Workers Union (CIO) appealed to the Governor of New York for aid in maintaining operations at the 100-year-old Yonkers plant. Subsequently, the company and the union signed an agreement providing for the temporary resumption of work in Yonkers on a limited scale to complete carpeting already on the looms. By mid-August the company began to lay off workers preparatory to final closing.

Working conditions were relatively more important causes of strike idleness in transportation, communication, and public utilities; primary metals; mining; transportation equipment; textiles; and food than in other industry groups. Only in the first industry group did they exceed wages, hours, and supplementary benefits as the leading cause of idleness.

Strikes over interunion or intraunion matters (including union rivalry, jurisdictional, and sympathy strikes) usually account for a relatively small proportion of total strike activity and in this respect 1954 was no exception. These strikes accounted for 7 percent of all stoppages and 9 percent of the workers but 2 percent of total strike idleness. The number of such strikes was somewhat lower than in the previous 3 years and fewer days of idleness were involved than in any postwar year except 1949 and 1950. However, the number of workers idle in such disputes was greater than in most recent years and both the number of work stoppages and workers involved represented a higher proportion of the total resulting from all causes than in any year for which data are available.

Stoppages by State

Idleness resulting from work stoppages in two-thirds of the States was lower in 1954 than in all or almost all postwar years

A number of States showed very sharp declines in work stoppage idleness compared with most previous years, with some of the most notable decreases occurring in States where coal mining is important. In 1953 also, the decline in the number of coal mining stoppages in these States similarly affected strike idleness.

Total idleness in Pennsylvania amounted to 13.4 percent of all strike idleness in the United States. The prolonged Pittsburgh department store strike was a major factor in keeping idleness at a high level in this State. The lumber strike put Washington in second place with 9.4 percent of total idleness and Oregon in fifth place with 8 percent. New York and Ohio ranked third and fourth.⁶ No other State accounted for as much as 5 percent of the national figure. Idleness exceeded a million man-days in each of 7 States, in comparison with 9 in 1951 and 1953, and 15 in 1952.

New York recorded the largest number of stoppages in 1954—539 compared with 585 in 1953 and 600 in 1952. By contrast, only 387 stoppages were recorded in Pennsylvania compared with 632 in 1953, and 692 in 1952. A total of 100 or more stoppages occurred in each of 12 States compared with 15 in 1953 and 17 in 1952. All States except South Dakota and Wyoming had 10 or more strikes during the year.

A useful measure of strike activity is one that expresses the amount of idleness incurred as a percentage of the estimated total time worked. This type of measure takes into account both the number of workers on strike and the duration of the stoppage in relation to the total number of man-days in the year (average employment multiplied by the number of normally scheduled working days). Such a ratio reflects the relative impact of work stoppages on total available working time more fully than, for example, a comparison of the number of workers on strike to total employment. Data relating idleness to total working time have been computed for a number of years for the nation as a whole; this year, for the first time, similar calculations are

presented on a state-by-state basis. To provide some measure of comparison with previous years, data have also been computed for 1952 and 1953. (Table 4, Appendix A.)

As previously reported, the proportion of idleness to total working time in 1954 was about one-fifth of 1 percent (0.21) for the United States as a whole. Among the individual States (including the District of Columbia), 16 experienced a higher idleness ratio and 33 a lower ratio than the national average. The range was from less than 0.01 percent in two essentially nonindustrial States (South Dakota and Wyoming) to 1.87 percent in Oregon, where the impact of the prolonged lumber strike was sharply felt. In most States, however, the proportions fell within a relatively narrow area—between 0.07 percent and 0.26 percent.

A ranking of States according to their idleness ratios for 1952, 1953, and 1954, reveals widespread year-to-year shifts. In a number of instances these variations in idleness ratios are related to the fact that a relatively small number of stoppages—or even one long or large stoppage—can have a sharp effect for an individual State, particularly where nonagricultural employment is small. Thus, Montana had the third highest proportion of idleness in 1954 (nonferrous mining and smelting and construction stoppages) but ranked sixth from the lowest in 1952. A long strike of construction workers raised the idleness ratio in Delaware to the highest of any State in 1953; on the other hand, it was ninth from lowest in 1954. Only a few States, notably Connecticut, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Utah, maintained a relatively constant position in all 3 years.

The effect that the industrial composition of a State may have upon strike rates is illustrated by the fact that in 1952 most States in which coal mining is relatively important showed comparatively higher proportions of strike idleness than in 1953 and 1954 when widespread reductions in coal-mining activity were accompanied by declines in the number and intensity of work stoppages. In other States such as Utah, the idleness was largely traceable to strikes

Stoppages by Metropolitan Area

Over two-thirds of the stoppages, with almost as high a proportion of workers and over half of the total idleness, occurred in the 117 metropolitan areas that recorded 5 or more work stoppages each; most of these stoppages occurred in the larger industrialized areas (table 7). The nationwide decline in strike activity as compared with earlier postwar years was reflected in most of these areas. Only 3 had more than 100 stoppages in 1954—New York-Northeastern N. J. (553), Detroit (139), Philadelphia (104)—compared with 8 such areas in 1953 and 6 in 1952.⁷

In Paducah, Ky., idleness declined sharply compared with the past two years, returning to earlier postwar levels. There were 6,150 man-days of idleness in that metropolitan area in 1954; in 1952 and 1953, 278,000 and 143,000 man-days of idleness respectively, were recorded largely as the result of strikes on the Atomic Energy Commission's construction project. In 1952, 4 stoppages of 10,000 or more workers occurred at this project, whereas in 1953 there were 2.

Minneapolis experienced the second highest idleness ever recorded for that area because of a month-long strike of approximately 9,500 construction workers. The relatively large amount of idleness in Pittsburgh was mostly due to the prolonged department store strike.

A significant increase in idleness in Fall River, Mass., Memphis, Tenn., and New Bedford, Mass., resulted from stoppages in the rubber industry: The company-wide Firestone Tire and Rubber strike in August affected the first two cities while the totals for Memphis were also augmented by a local stoppage at this same company in November. A 51-day companywide strike of Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., affected New Bedford among other areas.

Protracted strikes in the construction industry were largely responsible for the near record idleness in Atlanta, Ga., Ft. Worth, Tex., Macon, Ga., Muskegon, Mich., Reading, Pa., Spokane, Wash., and Tulsa

of 1,000 construction workers. Tulsa was also affected by the 13-day stoppage of 27,000 construction workers in 5 Southwestern States, which also contributed to a rise in idleness over most earlier years in Baton Rouge, La., Galveston, Tex., Shreveport, La., and Beaumont-Port Arthur, Tex. Most of the increase in the latter area was attributable to the prolonged retail trade strike which began in 1953, and to an area-wide construction strike of some 6,000 workers that lasted for 3 weeks.

Several areas experienced relatively high idleness in both 1953 and 1954, compared with other postwar years. In Des Moines, Iowa, a 68-day stoppage of construction workers caused approximately three-quarters of the total idleness of 205,000 man-days in 1953. In 1954, 2 Firestone Tire and Rubber Co. strikes—1 companywide and 1 local, and a 14-day stoppage of several thousand construction workers accounted for 70 percent of the Des Moines idleness of 136,000 man-days. In the Knoxville, Tenn., area two-thirds of the 1953 idleness of 283,000 man-days resulted from 2 construction strikes at the Oak Ridge AEC project; in 1954 about 70 percent of the 156,000 man-days idle occurred on the same project. Most idleness in Little Rock, Ark., in 1953 occurred in connection with 2 stoppages of 1,000 workers each while in 1954 it was due largely to several month-long construction strikes.

Unions Involved

Unions affiliated with the AFL were involved in 61 percent of the strikes in 1954; a substantial proportion of these occurred in the construction trades. Stoppages involving AFL unions, however, accounted for less than half of the total number of workers involved and man-days of idleness (table 8). CIO affiliates took part in 22 percent of the strikes accounting for about a third of the workers and man-days of idleness. Approximately 15 percent of the stoppages, with 17 percent of the workers and 11 percent of idleness, involved unions that were not affiliated with either the AFL or CIO. As in 1952 and 1953,

Trends During the Year

Conforming to the seasonal pattern of other years, strike activity was heaviest in the second and third quarters of 1954 (table 3). About 60 percent of the strikes occurred in these 2 quarters with slightly more beginning in the April to June period than in the succeeding 3 months. Eight of the 18 largest stoppages, however, began in the July to September quarter and most of the Pacific Coast lumber idleness also occurred during these months, thereby accounting for the relatively high proportion (44 percent) of the year's total idleness recorded during this 3-month period.

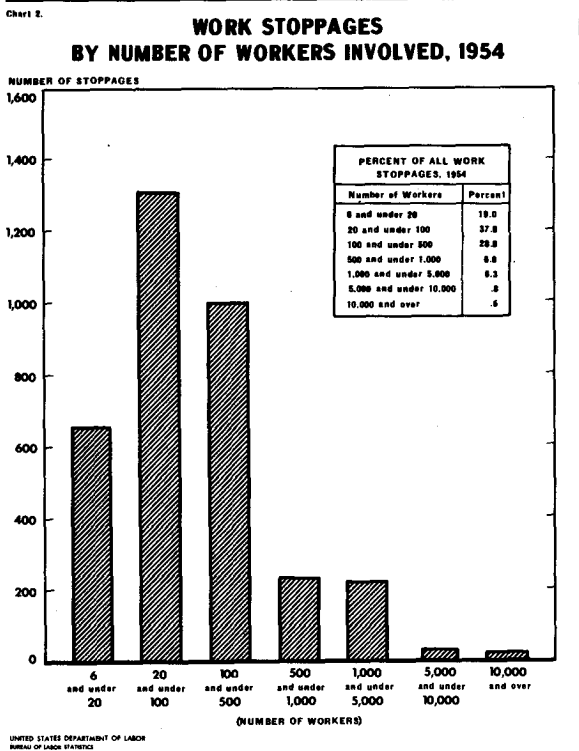
The number of strikes was at its lowest level in the fourth quarter, although man-days idle in this period exceeded that of the January-March quarter.

The last 3 months of the year witnessed several large stoppages: The 2-day strike of New York longshoremen; a 13-day construction strike in the South Central States; and a 5-day truckdrivers' strike in New York and Northern New Jersey. Idleness resulting from these strikes was augmented by the 90-day strike of 12,000 construction workers in the Kansas City area that began in early September and continued into December.

Size of Stoppages

As in previous years, the majority of stoppages involved fewer than 100 workers. Such strikes accounted for almost 60 percent of all stoppages but slightly less than 5 percent of workers and man-days idle (table 9). In contrast, stoppages of 1,000 or more workers involved 70 percent of the workers and accounted for about three-fourths of total idleness. Disputes affecting 1,000 and under 5,000 workers and those of 10,000 or more each accounted for about 30 percent of all workers on strike in 1954. The strikes of 10,000 or more caused a third of total idleness but numbered only one-half of 1 percent of all strikes (tables 2 and 9).

Stoppages of 10,000 workers or more.—
The lumber strike in the Pacific Northwest



recorded in each of the following industries: Automobile manufacturing, basic steel, wholesale trade, trucking, scientific instruments, and bituminous coalmining (table 11).

Three major stoppages lasted more than a month—the 90-day strike of construction workers in the Kansas City area, the 83-day lumber strike, and the 51-day stoppage of Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. employees in 9 States. Seven large stoppages were concluded in less than a week; another 4 lasted less than 2 weeks; and 4 continued more than 2 weeks but less than a month. None extended into 1955.

Wages and/or other monetary benefits were the dominant issues in 12 of the 18

The lumber strike was participated in by affiliates of both the AFL and the CIO. American Federation of Labor unions were involved in 8 other major stoppages; affiliates of the Congress of Industrial Organizations in 5 others; and independent unions in 4.

About 3 out of 4 of the stoppages that began in 1954 occurred in a single plant or establishment—approximately the same proportion as in other postwar years. These stoppages affected 41 percent of the workers and accounted for about 29 percent of total idleness. On the other hand, the stoppages that extended to more than 10 establishments comprised only 8 percent of the year's stoppages, but idled 40 percent of the workers for almost half of all strike idleness (table 10).

"National Emergency" Disputes

The emergency machinery provided under the Labor Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act for the investigation of disputes was invoked twice by the President in 1954. Both controversies centered about a wage increase for production workers at Atomic Energy Commission facilities operated by Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Co., a division of Union Carbide and Carbon Corp. One of the disputes—involving the CIO United Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers Union at AEC operations in Oak Ridge, Tenn., and Paducah, Ky.—resulted in strike action. The other, involving the AFL Atomic Trades and Labor Council at Oak Ridge National Laboratory and other facilities at Oak Ridge, Tenn., was settled without a work stoppage. In each case, the appointment of boards of inquiry on July 6, 1954, to investigate the disputes followed rejection by the unions of earlier recommendations for wage adjustments by the Atomic Energy Labor Management Relations Panel.⁸

Workers represented by the Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers stopped work on July 7 after rejecting the Panel's recommended 6-cent hourly across-the-board wage increase. The Board of Inquiry reported to the President on July 10 that a "state of crisis" had not been reached by July 10.

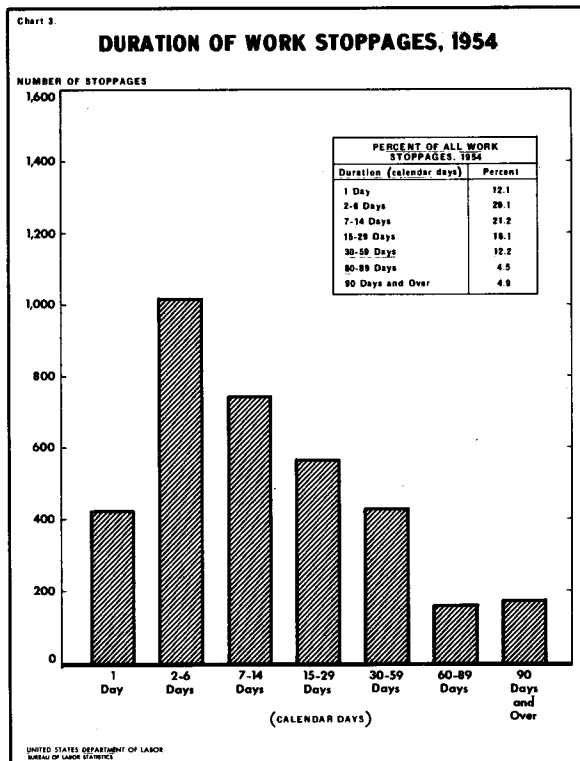
seemed inevitable if the strike continued. On the same day, the workers returned to their jobs after the Secretary of Labor and union officials developed a plan for a Government review of housing, health, and community facilities and other problems affecting the welfare of the workers and their families. The Secretary of Labor also announced that a study would be initiated to seek improvement of labor management relations and strengthening of collective bargaining in the atomic energy field. A resumption of work postponed further action by the Government until August 11, when a Federal district court issued a temporary restraining order to avert a threatened strike. On August 27, the injunction was extended to the full 80-day "waiting" period provided under the Taft-Hartley Act, but agreement had not been reached when the injunction was dissolved on October 30.

The CIO union and the company settled their dispute on November 7 when they agreed to the previously recommended 6-cent hourly basic wage increase, retroactive to April 15, 1954, with provision for an additional 4 cents effective January 15, 1955, together with observance on Friday of certain recognized holidays when they fall on Saturday. Meanwhile, on August 18, the AFL Atomic Trades and Labor Council had reached agreement with the company for a 6-cent hourly, across-the-board increase retroactive to April 15, 1954, with wage reopening available to the union on January 15, 1955. The day after the CIO settlement, the company and the AFL amended their agreement to make it conform with the provisions obtained by the CIO.

Three emergency boards were created by Executive Order in 1954 under the provisions of the Railway Labor Act. However, no major strikes occurred in the railroad industry during 1954.

Duration of Stoppages

On the average, strikes ending in 1954 lasted about 22.5 calendar days—about as long as the average for other years for



About 2 out of 5 stoppages that ended in 1954 lasted less than a week (table 12). These involved the same proportion of the workers and 6 percent of the man-days of idleness. Strikes continuing for a month or more accounted for 22 percent of all strikes, 23 percent of the workers involved, and 68 percent of total idleness. Four stoppages ending during 1954 had lasted more than a year, but the largest of these involved fewer than 150 workers.

Methods of Terminating Stoppages

Almost half of the stoppages ending in

Typically, government mediation and conciliation agencies helped to terminate most of the larger strikes. They assisted in the settlement of 31 percent of the controversies in 1954, but these involved 48 percent of the workers and two-thirds of the man-days of idleness. Less than 1 percent of the strikes, accounting for similar proportions of workers and idleness, were settled with the assistance of non-government mediators.

A fifth of all stoppages, including 13 percent of the workers and 6 percent of total idleness, ended with neither formal settlement of the issues nor agreement to negotiate after work was resumed. Included among these were the controversies in which workers returned to their jobs because their efforts appeared hopeless or employers hired new workers to replace striking employees. In about 1 percent of the strikes, the employers affected announced discontinuance of business.

Disposition of Issues

In 84 percent of the strikes the issues in dispute were settled or otherwise disposed of when the strike ended (table 14). This group accounted for 73 percent of the workers and 70 percent of the idleness. In most of these cases agreement was reached on the issues or on their referral to established grievance procedure. This group also includes, however, cases in which the workers returned to their jobs or were replaced by new employees without agreement on the issues or on a plan for their subsequent adjustment.

The parties agreed to resume work while continuing to negotiate in about 8 percent of the stoppages, with 10 percent of the workers and 6 percent of the total idleness. In the remaining situations they agreed to return to work while negotiating with the aid of a third party, submitting the dispute to arbitration, referring the issues to a government agency for decision or election, or referring the dispute to a factfinding board for recommendations.

TABLE 1.—Work stoppages in the United States, 1927 to 1954¹

Year	Stoppages		Workers involved ³		Man-days idle		
	Number	Average duration (calendar days) ²	Number (thousands)	Percent of total employed	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time of all workers	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 ⁴	3,468	22.5	1,530	3.7	22,600	.21	14.7
1955							
1956							
1957							
1958							
1959							
1960							

¹ Available information for earlier periods appears in BLS Bull. No. 1016, Handbook of Labor Statistics, table E-2. For a discussion of the procedures involved in the collection and compilation of work stoppage statistics see BLS Bull. No. 1168, Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, December 1954, ch. 12.

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

³ In this and subsequent tables, workers are counted more than once in these figures if they were involved in more than one stoppage during the year.

⁴ The total of 3,468 does not include 13 small disputes for which the Bureau was unable to secure information from the parties that an actual work stoppage occurred.

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

Period	Stoppages involving 10,000 or more workers					
	Number	Percent of total for period	Workers involved		Man-days idle	
			Number (thousands)	Percent of total for period	Number (thousands)	Percent of total for period
1935-39 average	11	0.4	365	32.4	5,290	31.2
1947-49 average	18	.5	1,270	53.4	23,800	59.9
1945	42	.9	1,350	38.9	19,300	50.7
1946	31	.6	2,920	63.6	66,400	57.2
1947	15	.4	1,030	47.5	17,700	51.2
1948	20	.6	870	44.5	18,900	55.3
1949	18	.5	1,920	63.2	34,900	69.0
1950	22	.5	738	30.7	21,700	56.0
1951	19	.4	457	20.6	5,680	24.8
1952	35	.7	1,690	47.8	36,900	62.6
1953	28	.5	650	27.1	7,270	25.7
1954	18	.5	437	28.5	7,520	33.3
1955						
1956						

TABLE 3.—Monthly trends in work stoppages, 1953-54

Month	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages			Man-days idle during month	
	Beginning in month	In effect during month	Beginning in month (thousands)	In effect during month		Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time of all workers
				Number (thousands)	Percent of total employed		
1953							
January	341	492	189	223	0.53	1,360	0.16
February	327	489	131	193	.46	1,100	.13
March	457	639	196	237	.59	1,260	.14
April	560	798	312	413	.98	2,690	.29
May	596	869	313	406	.96	3,770	.42
June	567	875	258	448	1.05	4,530	.48
July	534	841	293	491	1.19	3,880	.39
August	484	763	238	393	.91	2,880	.32
September	420	721	119	211	.49	1,700	.19
October	379	658	175	240	.56	1,650	.17
November	281	502	100	175	.41	1,570	.18
December	145	354	76	173	.41	1,880	.20
1954							
January	208	341	71	127	.31	1,020	.12
February	249	400	59	104	.25	886	.11
March	268	420	113	160	.39	1,490	.16

TABLE 4.—Major issues involved in work stoppages, 1954

Major issues	Stoppages beginning in 1954				Man-days idle during 1954 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent of total ¹	Workers involved		Number ¹	Percent of total ¹
			Number ¹	Percent of total ¹		
All issues -----	3,468	100.0	1,530,000	100.0	22,600,000	100.0
Wages, hours, and supplementary benefits ² -----	1,726	49.8	886,000	57.8	16,700,000	73.9
Wage increase -----	1,118	32.2	577,000	37.6	12,500,000	55.5
Wage decrease -----	43	1.2	15,500	1.0	268,000	1.2
Wage increase, hour decrease -----	50	1.4	20,600	1.3	201,000	.9
Hour increase -----	2	.1	10	(³)	630	(³)
Wage increase, pension and/or social insurance benefits -----	197	5.7	146,000	9.5	2,510,000	11.1
Pension and/or social insurance benefits -----	25	.7	4,540	.3	68,500	.3
Other ⁴ -----	291	8.4	123,000	8.1	1,110,000	4.9
Union organization, wages, hours and supplementary benefits ² -----	159	4.6	15,400	1.0	1,590,000	7.0
Recognition, wages and/or hours -----	104	3.0	7,810	.5	252,000	1.1
Strengthening bargaining position, wages and/or hours -----	14	.4	3,370	.2	1,200,000	5.3
Closed or union shop, wages and/or hours -----	39	1.1	4,120	.3	138,000	.6
Discrimination, wages and/or hours -----	2	.1	130	(³)	3,600	(³)
Union organization -----	429	12.4	39,300	2.6	618,000	2.7
Recognition -----	298	8.6	13,200	.9	408,000	1.8
Strengthening bargaining position -----	11	.3	780	.1	8,470	(³)
Closed or union shop -----	88	2.5	15,600	1.0	148,000	.7
Discrimination -----	17	.5	8,370	.5	44,500	.2
Other -----	15	.4	1,400	.1	10,200	(³)
Other working conditions -----	836	24.1	451,000	29.4	3,110,000	13.8
Job security -----	396	11.4	175,000	11.4	1,150,000	5.1
Shop conditions and policies -----	364	10.5	163,000	10.6	829,000	3.7
Workload -----	60	1.7	78,900	5.1	489,000	2.2
Other ³ -----	16	.5	34,900	2.3	641,000	2.8
Interunion or intraunion matters -----	254	7.3	135,000	8.8	529,000	2.3
Sympathy -----	39	1.1	34,000	2.2	117,000	.5
Union rivalry or factionalism -----	60	1.7	19,400	1.3	123,000	.5
Jurisdiction -----	152	4.4	77,700	5.1	282,000	1.2
Union regulations -----	1	(³)	1,600	.1	3,270	(³)
Other -----	2	.1	2,400	.2	3,400	(³)
Not reported -----	64	1.8	5,130	.3	37,700	.2

¹ In this and subsequent tables, the sum of the individual items may not equal the totals for the group because of rounding the individual figures.

² Includes supplementary benefits.

TABLE 5.—Work stoppages by industry group, 1954

Industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1954		Man-days idle during 1954 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Workers involved	Number	Percent of estimated working time of all workers
All industries -----	1 ³ , 468	1, 530, 000	22, 600, 000	0. 21
MANUFACTURING -----	1, 703	772, 000	13, 700, 000	0. 33
Primary metal industries -----	156	80, 400	952, 000	. 31
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment) -----	175	42, 400	1, 200, 000	. 45
Ordnance and accessories -----	11	4, 260	57, 800	. 13
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies -----	116	57, 100	1, 010, 000	. 35
Machinery (except electrical) -----	175	64, 000	1, 350, 000	. 34
Transportation equipment -----	84	107, 000	656, 000	. 15
Lumber and wood products (except furniture) -----	70	87, 300	4, 200, 000	2. 25
Furniture and fixtures -----	70	10, 900	139, 000	. 16
Stone, clay, and glass products -----	106	20, 700	300, 000	. 23
Textile mill products -----	65	28, 400	573, 000	. 21
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials -----	135	12, 200	145, 000	. 05
Leather and leather products -----	36	5, 560	53, 300	. 06
Food and kindred products -----	157	73, 800	694, 000	. 18
Tobacco manufactures -----	2	100	140	(²)
Paper and allied products -----	37	9, 970	77, 000	. 06
Printing, publishing, and allied industries -----	30	5, 950	103, 000	. 05
Chemicals and allied products -----	77	18, 200	159, 000	. 08
Products of petroleum and coal -----	16	2, 230	50, 600	. 08
Rubber products -----	83	108, 000	1, 620, 000	2. 49
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks -----	24	18, 700	145, 000	. 18
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries -----	85	14, 200	186, 000	. 15
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1, 765	761, 000	8, 900, 000	. 14
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing -----	11	2, 930	59, 900	(³)
Mining -----	249	111, 000	845, 000	. 44
Construction -----	804	437, 000	4, 800, 000	. 71
Trade -----	298	53, 400	1, 690, 000	. 06
Finance, insurance, and real estate -----	10	600	13, 900	(³)
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities -----	282	146, 000	1, 410, 000	. 14
Services—personal, business, and other -----	104	8, 040	82, 900	(³)
Government—administration, protection, and sanitation ⁴ -----	10	1, 810	10, 400	(³)

¹ The sum of the figures in this column exceeds 3,468 because a few stoppages extending into two or more industry groups have been counted in this column in each industry group affected; workers involved and man-days idle were divided among the respective groups.

² Less than 0.05 percent.

³ Not available.

⁴ Municipally operated utilities are included under "transportation, communication, and other public utilities!"

TABLE 6.—Work stoppages by State, 1954

State	Stoppages beginning in 1954			Man-days idle during 1954 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Percent of total
		Number	Percent of total		
All States	13,468	1,530,000	100.0	22,600,000	100.0
Alabama	84	23,400	1.5	355,000	1.6
Arizona	12	7,020	.5	107,000	.5
Arkansas	29	6,450	.4	163,000	.7
California	206	88,100	5.7	1,070,000	4.7
Colorado	30	7,440	.5	98,300	.4
Connecticut	62	19,800	1.3	448,000	2.0
Delaware	15	1,350	.1	16,100	.1
District of Columbia	15	2,440	.2	30,500	.1
Florida	62	8,020	.5	65,200	.3
Georgia	36	13,100	.9	367,000	1.6
Idaho	11	1,190	.1	9,240	(²)
Illinois	206	56,300	3.7	737,000	3.3
Indiana	107	51,600	3.4	536,000	2.4
Iowa	47	19,700	1.3	235,000	1.0
Kansas	26	5,670	.4	205,000	.9
Kentucky	103	31,600	2.1	160,000	.7
Louisiana	40	16,900	1.1	394,000	1.7
Maine	22	2,360	.2	40,800	.2
Maryland	42	14,600	1.0	135,000	.6
Massachusetts	113	23,400	1.5	300,000	1.3
Michigan	204	171,000	11.2	1,060,000	4.7
Minnesota	56	20,300	1.3	314,000	1.4
Mississippi	14	1,610	.1	11,200	(²)
Missouri	87	38,300	2.5	862,000	3.8
Montana	10	11,500	.7	430,000	1.9
Nebraska	15	5,270	.3	60,400	.3
Nevada	10	2,750	.2	20,100	.1
New Hampshire	16	2,900	.2	28,700	.1
New Jersey	198	95,900	6.3	791,000	3.5
New Mexico	15	3,510	.2	47,400	.2
New York	539	182,000	11.9	2,010,000	8.9
North Carolina	31	5,540	.4	82,900	.4
North Dakota	11	1,680	.1	4,540	(²)
Ohio	266	134,000	8.8	1,830,000	8.1
Oklahoma	34	9,560	.6	220,000	1.0
Oregon	38	39,000	2.5	1,810,000	8.0
Pennsylvania	387	174,000	11.3	3,030,000	13.4
Rhode Island	28	4,880	.3	60,900	.3
South Carolina	14	2,350	.2	15,900	.1
South Dakota	4	400	(²)	670	(²)
Tennessee	90	50,900	3.3	415,000	1.8
Texas	103	42,600	2.8	655,000	2.9
Utah	14	12,000	.8	143,000	.6
Vermont	10	2,410	.2	65,200	.3
Virginia	43	7,840	.5	97,500	.4
Washington	70	63,600	4.2	2,120,000	9.4
West Virginia	107	29,300	1.9	266,000	1.2
Wisconsin	59	16,600	1.1	641,000	2.8
Wyoming	7	240	(²)	380	(²)

¹ The sum of the figures in this column exceeds 13,468 because the stoppages extending across State lines have been counted in each State.

TABLE 7.—Work stoppages by metropolitan area, 1954¹

Metropolitan area	Stoppages beginning in 1954		Man-days idle during 1954 (all stoppages)	Metropolitan area	Stoppages beginning in 1954		Man-days idle during 1954 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved			Number	Workers involved	
Akron, Ohio	34	31,800	286,000	Los Angeles, Calif.	88	44,700	373,000
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N. Y.	23	10,200	56,400	Louisville, Ky.	32	15,000	46,000
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Pa.	28	4,950	86,400	Lowell, Mass.	6	860	10,500
Atlanta, Ga.	19	7,740	208,000	Macon, Ga.	5	700	21,000
Auburn-Lewiston, Maine	5	230	1,640	Memphis, Tenn.	17	9,950	180,000
Austin, Tex.	5	700	8,270	Miami, Fla.	17	1,380	16,000
Baltimore, Md.	26	9,430	62,300	Milwaukee, Wis.	18	5,500	49,300
Baton Rouge, La.	9	2,850	37,100	Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.	29	18,700	279,000
Beaumont-Port Arthur, Tex.	11	12,400	290,000	Mobile, Ala.	11	2,320	82,300
Binghamton, N. Y.	7	410	1,960	Montgomery, Ala.	5	210	470
Birmingham, Ala.	39	6,390	56,400	Muskegon, Mich.	5	4,280	57,900
Boston, Mass.	43	4,630	112,000	Nashville, Tenn.	12	790	8,580
Bridgeport, Conn.	10	3,170	63,800	New Bedford, Mass.	12	1,560	26,300
Brockton, Mass.	5	670	2,800	New Haven, Conn.	10	1,730	39,500
Buffalo, N. Y.	54	17,600	330,000	New Orleans, La.	10	6,830	115,000
Canton, Ohio	11	2,740	39,100	New York-Northeastern New Jersey	553	200,000	1,910,000
Charleston, W. Va.	8	1,350	18,600	Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va.	8	1,120	14,200
Charlotte, N. C.	8	520	3,770	Oklahoma City, Okla.	13	2,270	31,800
Chattanooga, Tenn.	15	1,230	31,100	Omaha, Nebr.	12	4,410	35,600
Chicago, Ill.	82	33,700	479,000	Paducah, Ky.	5	3,190	6,150
Cincinnati, Ohio	41	8,840	216,000	Peoria, Ill.	12	640	5,890
Cleveland, Ohio	28	20,500	263,000	Philadelphia, Pa.	104	82,300	715,000
Columbus, Ohio	8	5,420	111,000	Phoenix, Ariz.	8	3,290	36,200
Dallas, Tex.	20	3,460	46,300	Pittsburgh, Pa.	69	17,000	1,240,000
Davenport, Iowa-Rock Island-Moline, Ill.	6	1,750	10,200	Portland, Oreg.	19	1,720	17,700
Dayton, Ohio	8	1,080	18,400	Providence, R. I.	27	4,620	60,100
Decatur, Ill.	14	1,880	8,690	Reading, Pa.	12	5,640	297,000
Denver, Colo.	21	5,730	69,500	Richmond, Va.	6	580	11,900
Des Moines, Iowa	21	10,700	136,000	Roanoke, Va.	5	490	7,640
Detroit, Mich.	139	133,000	620,000	Rochester, N. Y.	19	5,600	34,100
Duluth, Minn.-Superior, Wis.	9	370	3,890	Rockford, Ill.	5	460	12,400
Elmira, N. Y.	5	600	3,810	St. Louis, Mo.-East St. Louis, Ill.	71	24,600	434,000
El Paso, Tex.	7	3,040	14,900	Sacramento, Calif.	8	1,740	6,700
Erie, Pa.	13	2,150	77,000	Salt Lake City, Utah	9	3,780	78,300
Evansville, Ind.	8	4,420	11,300	San Antonio, Tex.	6	510	3,080
Fall River, Mass.	7	2,650	44,200	San Bernardino, Calif.	12	12,600	52,200
Flint, Mich.	7	2,340	11,500	San Diego, Calif.	12	670	17,600
Fort Wayne, Ind.	6	730	5,340	San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.	70	11,100	186,000
Fort Worth, Tex.	16	2,340	54,100	San Jose, Calif.	12	830	14,600
Galveston, Tex.	5	6,110	86,800	Savannah, Ga.	5	320	920
Grand Rapids, Mich.	9	5,330	80,400	Scranton, Pa.	16	1,120	11,800
Greensboro-High Point, N. C.	7	640	4,610	Seattle, Wash.	18	1,200	18,900
Hartford, Conn.	8	3,370	26,200	Shreveport, La.	12	1,290	13,500
Houston, Tex.	22	5,210	70,100	Sioux City, Iowa	5	2,590	18,700
Huntington, W. Va.-Ashland, Ky.	12	2,820	46,000	South Bend, Ind.	7	2,720	33,700
Indianapolis, Ind.	8	2,950	61,900	Spokane, Wash.	7	2,380	60,500
				Springfield, Ill.	7	1,910	3,770
				Springfield, Mo.	5	220	2,730
				Springfield-Holyoke, Mass.	21	4,100	26,100

TABLE 7.—Work stoppages by metropolitan area, 1954¹ - Continued

Metropolitan area	Stoppages beginning in 1954		Man-days idle during 1954 (all stoppages)	Metropolitan area	Stoppages beginning in 1954		Man-days idle during 1954 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved			Number	Workers involved	
Terre Haute, Ind. -----	5	360	7,890	Wichita, Kans. -----	5	360	8,150
Toledo, Ohio -----	17	4,890	64,600	Wilkes Barre-Hazleton, Pa. -----	16	2,160	42,500
Trenton, N. J. -----	16	2,730	29,100	Wilmington, Del. -----	13	1,260	17,000
Tulsa, Okla. -----	11	2,690	65,300	Worcester, Mass. -----	9	1,280	9,590
Utica-Rome, N. Y. -----	5	320	3,660	York, Pa. -----	6	2,180	52,300
Washington, D. C. -----	16	2,650	32,400	Youngstown, Ohio -----	37	16,100	247,000
Wheeling, W. Va. - Steubenville, Ohio -----	14	10,800	101,000				

¹ The table includes data for each of the metropolitan areas that had five or more stoppages in 1954. Beginning with 1952 data were tabulated separately for 182 metropolitan areas. The information for prior years was confined to city boundaries. The metropolitan areas are principally those on the lists of Standard Metropolitan Areas compiled by the Bureau of the Budget as of January 28, 1949 and June 5, 1950. A few areas were added, including some that had been in the strike series in earlier years. (Lists of these metropolitan areas are available upon request from the Division of Wages and Industrial Relations, Bureau of Labor Statistics.)

Some metropolitan areas include counties in more than one State, and hence an area total may equal or exceed the total for the State in which the major city is located. The Washington, D. C. metropolitan area, which includes the District of Columbia and adjacent counties in Maryland and Virginia, exceeds slightly the 1954 totals for the District of Columbia as shown in table 6, work stoppages by State.

² In this table, except as noted below, intermetropolitan area stoppages are counted separately in each area affected, with the workers involved and man-days idle allocated to the respective areas. In the following stoppages it was impossible to secure the information necessary to make such allocations, and accordingly they are not included in the figures for any metropolitan area: Three stoppages involving several thousand employees each in the retail distribution industry in Eastern States; the stoppage of several thousand workers employed by members of the New England Steel Erectors Association in Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont in late August; the stoppage of 1,300 railroad workers in California in November; and the widespread stoppage of workers in the West Coast lumber industry.

TABLE 8.—Work stoppages by affiliation of unions involved, 1954

Affiliation	Stoppages beginning in 1954				Man-days idle during 1954 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent of total	Workers involved		Number	Percent of total
			Number	Percent of total		
Total -----	3,468	100.0	1,530,000	100.0	22,600,000	100.0
American Federation of Labor -----	2,112	60.9	698,000	45.5	9,130,000	40.5
Congress of Industrial Organizations -----	766	22.1	480,000	31.3	6,810,000	30.2
Unaffiliated unions -----	493	14.2	247,000	16.1	2,450,000	10.9
Single firm unions -----	17	.5	9,740	.6	29,500	.1
Different affiliations:						
Rival unions ¹ -----	40	1.2	9,880	.6	68,900	.3
Cooperating unions ² -----	11	.3	84,400	5.5	4,050,000	17.9
No union involved -----	26	.7	3,150	.2	23,200	.1
Not reported -----	3	.1	00	.0	00	.0

TABLE 9.—Work stoppages by number of workers involved, 1954

Number of workers	Stoppages beginning in 1954				Man-days idle during 1954 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent of total	Workers involved		Number	Percent of total
			Number	Percent of total		
Total	3,468	100.0	1,530,000	100.0	22,600,000	100.0
6 and under 20	659	19.0	7,790	0.5	145,000	0.6
20 and under 100	1,310	37.8	62,600	4.1	959,000	4.2
100 and under 250	641	18.5	101,000	6.6	1,370,000	6.0
250 and under 500	358	10.3	124,000	8.1	1,730,000	7.6
500 and under 1,000	235	6.8	162,000	10.6	1,750,000	7.7
1,000 and under 5,000	220	6.3	457,000	29.8	5,970,000	26.4
5,000 and under 10,000	27	.8	181,000	11.8	3,140,000	13.9
10,000 and over	18	.5	437,000	28.5	7,520,000	33.3

TABLE 10.—Work stoppages by number of establishments involved, 1954

Number of establishments involved ¹	Stoppages beginning in 1954				Man-days idle during 1954 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent of total	Workers involved		Number	Percent of total
			Number	Percent of total		
Total	3,468	100.0	1,530,000	100.0	22,600,000	100.0
1 establishment	2,546	73.4	630,000	41.1	6,460,000	28.6
2 to 5 establishments	426	12.3	151,000	9.8	2,490,000	11.0
6 to 10 establishments	151	4.4	114,000	7.4	2,150,000	9.5
11 establishments or more	293	8.4	609,000	39.8	11,100,000	49.2
Not reported	52	1.5	28,700	1.9	365,000	1.6

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

TABLE 11.—Analysis of individual work stoppages involving 10,000 or more workers, 1954¹

Beginning date	Approximate duration (calendar days)	Establishment(s) and location	Union(s) involved	Approximate number of workers involved	Major terms of settlement
March 2	13	Sperry Gyroscope Co., Great Neck, N. Y.	Engineers and Scientists of America (Ind.)	² 12,000	Package of 6.3 percent, including 2.5 percent general wage increase and miscella- neous fringe benefits.
March 5	29	New York Shipping Associ- ation, New York, N. Y.- New Jersey	Int'l. Long- shoremen's Ass'n. (Ind.)	30,000	The president of the union ordered longshoremen to re- turn to work, after the NLRB, on April 1, warned the union it would be declared ineligi- ble for an election to deter- mine the bargaining repre- sentative for employees of members of the New York Shipping Association if it did not "cease and desist forth- with to engage in conduct de- signed to thwart or abuse the processes of the board."
May 1	³ 25	Construction industry, Philadelphia area, Pa.	AFL Building Trades Unions (Philadelphia Council)	³ 20,000	Determination of which craft (Steamfitters or Iron Workers) was to be assigned the rigging work in dispute, was to be decided by the presidents of the Plumbers' and the Iron Workers Unions.
May 1	19	Construction industry, Southwestern Mich.	Int'l. Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners (AFL)	19,000	Wage increase of 12½ cents an hour, and double time for Saturday, Sunday, and holiday work.
May 10	8	Construction industry, Cleveland area, Ohio	AFL Building Trades Unions (Cleveland Council)	15,000	Wage increase of 12½ cents an hour (7½ cents ret- roactive to May 1 and 5 cents effective November 1).
June 21	⁴ 83	Lumber industry, Northern Calif., Idaho, Mont., Oreg., Wash.	Int'l. Wood- workers (CIO); Lumber and Sawmill Workers (AFL)	77,000	Submission of dispute to a factfinding board proposed by the governors of Oregon and Washington; some settle- ments, for varying amounts, negotiated separately on a local basis.
June 23	6	Great Lakes Steel Corp., Detroit area, Mich.	United Steel- workers (CIO)	11,000	Workers voted on June 28 to end strike over work as- signments, on recommenda- tion of international union.
July 1	3	Western Electric Co., (Installation equipment workers), Nationwide	Communications Workers of America (CIO)	13,000	Wage increase of 5 to 7 cents an hour for equipment installers and \$1.50 a week for job clerks, effective June 28 together with some reduc- tion in regional wage differ- entials.
July 8	51	The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. & States	United Rubber Workers (CIO)	22,000	Average hourly wage in-

TABLE 11.—Analysis of individual work stoppages involving 10,000 or more workers, 1954¹ - Continued

Beginning date	Approximate duration (calendar days)	Establishment(s) and location	Union(s) involved	Approximate number of workers involved	Major terms of settlement
July 19	5	Chrysler Corp., Detroit, Mich.	United Automobile Workers (CIO)	47,000	Workers voted on July 23 to return to their jobs after the union's executive board ordered resumption of work and full use of grievance procedures.
July 19	3	Construction industry, Southern Calif.	Int'l. Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners (AFL)	30,000	Wage increase of 7½ cents an hour effective August 1; a 5-cent-an-hour employer contribution to the union's health and welfare fund, effective September 1, and an additional 5-cent employer contribution effective May 1, 1955.
August 13	23	Firestone Tire and Rubber Co., 7 States: Calif., Ind., Iowa, Mass., Ohio, Pa., Tenn.	United Rubber Workers (CIO)	21,000	Average hourly wage increase of 6½ cents, with adjustment of a number of "inequities."
September 7	90	Construction industry, Kansas City, Mo. and Kansas City, Kans.	United Ass'n. of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipefitting Industry (AFL)	⁵ 12,000	A 12½ cent hourly wage increase for pipefitters; a wage increase of 15 cents an hour for plumbers; a travel allowance of 5 cents for each mile beyond a 15-mile zone for pipefitters and plumbers. ⁵
September 10	6	Peter Kiewit Sons' Co., (Atomic Energy Commission construc- tion project), Pike County, Ohio	AFL Building Trades Unions (Portsmouth Council)	18,000	Construction contractor and unions entered into a memorandum of understanding which established procedures for referring disputes relating to work classification to Secretary of Labor.
October 4	13	Construction industry, 5 States: Ark., La., N. Mex., Okla., Tex.	Int'l. Bro. of Boilermakers (AFL)	27,000	Wage increase of 7½ cents an hour retroactive to September 20; 7½ cents a man-hour employer contribution to a health and welfare plan, effective January 3, 1955.
October 5	2	New York Shipping Association, New York, N. Y. - New Jersey	Int'l. Long- shoremen's Ass'n. (Ind.)	20,000	An 8-cent hourly wage increase retroactive to October 1, 1953. The union pledged not to strike again for 45 days pending negotiations on a new contract.
October 16	⁶ 5	Trucking companies, Southeastern N. Y., and Northern N. J.	Int'l Bro. of Teamsters (AFL)	30,000	A 25-cent hourly "package" increase, including 20 cents in wages and 5 cents for pensions, welfare, and vacation benefits; plus additional increases over a 12- to 18-month period for workers outside New York City to provide standardized wage scales for the metropolitan area.

¹ More detailed information on these stoppages is carried in the Bureau's Monthly Labor Review, in the monthly summary of Current Wage Developments, and elsewhere in this bulletin.

² At the end of the first week of the strike, the union released members of other unions in the plant from ob-

TABLE 12.—Duration of work stoppages ending in 1954¹

Duration (calendar days)	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
All periods -----	3,508	100.0	1,570,000	100.0	22,100,000	100.0
1 day -----	423	12.1	115,000	7.3	115,000	0.5
2 to 3 days -----	542	15.5	247,000	15.8	475,000	2.2
4 days and less than 1 week -----	476	13.6	262,000	16.7	774,000	3.5
1 week and less than 1/2 month (7 to 14 days) -----	743	21.2	297,000	18.9	1,920,000	8.7
1/2 month and less than 1 month (15 to 29 days) -----	565	16.1	284,000	18.1	3,830,000	17.3
1 month and less than 2 months (30 to 59 days) -----	428	12.2	209,000	13.3	6,120,000	27.7
2 months and less than 3 months (60 to 89 days) -----	159	4.5	115,000	7.4	5,780,000	26.1
3 months and over (90 days and over) -----	172	4.9	39,300	2.5	3,100,000	14.0

¹ The totals in this table and in tables 13 and 14 differ from those in the preceding tables because these relate to stoppages ending during the year, including any 1953 idleness in these strikes.

TABLE 13.—Method of terminating work stoppages ending in 1954¹

Method of termination	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
All methods -----	3,508	100.0	1,570,000	100.0	22,100,000	100.0
Agreement of parties reached -						
Directly -----	1,610	45.9	596,000	38.0	5,610,000	25.4
With assistance of Government agencies -----	1,078	30.7	747,000	47.6	14,800,000	66.8
With assistance of non-Government mediators or agencies -----	20	.6	9,210	.6	87,200	.4
Terminated without formal settlement -----	689	19.6	202,000	12.9	1,370,000	6.2
Employers discontinued business -----	45	1.3	8,040	.5	164,000	.7
Not reported -----	66	1.9	6,900	.4	105,000	.5

¹ See footnote 1, table 12.

TABLE 14.—Disposition of issues in work stoppages ending in 1954

Disposition of issues	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
All issues -----	3,508	100.0	1,570,000	100.0	22,100,000	100.0
Issues settled or disposed of at termination of stoppage ¹ -----	2,932	83.6	1,150,000	73.1	15,400,000	69.8
Some or all issues to be adjusted after resumption of work -						
By direct negotiation between employer(s) and union -----	288	8.2	157,000	10.0	1,270,000	5.8
By negotiation with the aid of Government agencies -----	6	.2	11,200	.7	60,500	.3
By arbitration -----	105	3.0	63,900	4.1	460,000	2.1
By referral to factfinding boards ² -----	6	.2	22,000	1.4	220,000	1.0

Appendix A

TABLE 1.—Work stoppages by specific industry, 1954

Industry	Stoppages beginning in 1954		Man-days idle during 1954 (all stoppages)	Industry	Stoppages beginning in 1954		Man-days idle during 1954 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved			Number	Workers involved	
All industries	13,468	1,530,000	22,600,000	Manufacturing-Continued			
Manufacturing	11,703	772,000	13,700,000	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	170	87,300	4,200,000
Primary metal industries	1156	80,400	952,000	Logging camps and logging contractors	7	14,400	689,000
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	63	43,600	175,000	Sawmills and planing mills	27	51,100	2,560,000
Iron and steel foundries	30	6,290	88,600	Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	26	18,300	818,000
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	13	9,720	211,000	Wooden containers	9	2,930	127,000
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals and alloys	3	100	4,200	Miscellaneous wood products	7	570	7,440
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals	11	8,960	158,000	Furniture and fixtures	70	10,900	139,000
Nonferrous foundries	11	2,240	32,500	Household furniture	54	7,890	97,300
Miscellaneous primary metal industries	26	9,540	283,000	Office furniture	4	1,430	4,100
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	1175	42,400	1,200,000	Public-building and professional furniture	5	760	13,000
Tin cans and other tinware	8	2,860	148,000	Partitions, shelving, lockers, and office and store fixtures	4	720	24,200
Cutlery, handtools, and general hardware	15	3,630	97,800	Window and door screens, shades, and venetian blinds	2	60	460
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	26	7,160	582,000	Miscellaneous furniture and fixtures	1	20	20
Fabricated structural metal products	57	10,400	140,000	Stone, clay, and glass products	106	20,700	300,000
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	40	9,560	104,000	Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	5	1,610	11,000
Lighting fixtures	6	570	9,560	Glass products made of purchased glass	4	280	3,500
Fabricated wire products	9	2,410	24,400	Cement, hydraulic	20	4,820	113,000
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	15	5,820	91,800	Structural clay products	27	2,520	38,800
Ordnance and accessories	11	4,260	57,800	Pottery and related products	9	1,210	21,900
Ammunition, except for small arms	5	1,720	8,520	Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	23	3,190	41,500
Small arms	2	1,010	41,300	Cut-stone and stone products	8	6,240	59,200
Small arms ammunition	2	910	6,030	Abrasive, asbestos, and miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products	10	860	10,900
Ordnance and accessories, not elsewhere classified	2	620	1,980	Textile mill products	65	28,400	573,000
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	116	57,100	1,010,000	Scouring and combing plants	1	130	1,170
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	62	33,600	560,000	Yarn and thread mills (cotton, wool, silk, and synthetic fiber)	9	2,820	56,200
Electrical appliances	9	2,610	21,700	Broad-woven fabric mills (cotton, wool, silk, and synthetic fiber)	20	10,400	191,000
Insulated wire and cable	4	740	38,500	Narrow fabrics and other smallwares mills (cotton, wool, silk, and synthetic fiber)	2	40	12,300
Electrical equipment for motor vehicles, aircraft, and railway locomotives and cars	2	1,520	4,990	Knitting mills	9	900	29,700
Electric lamps	1	110	230	Dyeing and finishing textiles (except knit goods)	5	5,910	12,300
Communication equipment and related products	27	15,000	322,000	Carpets, rugs, and other floor coverings	7	6,620	112,000
Miscellaneous electrical products	11	3,540	59,600	Hats (except cloth and millinery)	1	10	146,000
Machinery (except electrical)	1175	64,000	1,350,000	Miscellaneous textile goods	11	1,620	12,800
Engines and turbines	10	5,250	82,700	Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	135	12,200	145,000
Agricultural machinery and tractors	12	3,190	51,000	Men's, youths' and boys' suits, coats, and overcoats	5	500	3,530
Construction and mining machinery and equipment	21	5,330	93,600	Men's, youths', and boys' furnishings, work clothing and allied garments	10	1,100	74,300
Metalworking machinery	26	2,960	162,000	Women's and misses' outerwear	69	7,460	27,200
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	18	4,510	121,000	Women's, misses', children's, and infants' undergarments	13	400	5,100
General industrial machinery and equipment	33	10,300	195,000	Children's and infants' outerwear	7	310	16,600
Office and store machines and devices	11	4,340	105,000	Fur goods	1	10	20
Service-industry and household machines	21	19,600	246,000	Miscellaneous apparel and accessories	8	150	1,660
Miscellaneous machinery parts	24	8,450	296,000	Miscellaneous fabricated textile products	22	2,320	16,500
Transportation equipment	84	107,000	656,000				
Motor vehicles and motor-							

TABLE 1.—Work stoppages by specific industry, 1954 - Continued

Industry	Stoppages beginning in 1954		Man-days idle during 1954 (all stoppages)	Industry	Stoppages beginning in 1954		Man-days idle during 1954 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved			Number	Workers involved	
Manufacturing-Continued				Manufacturing-Continued			
Leather and leather products - Continued				Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks - Continued			
Luggage	5	270	11,500	Ophthalmic goods	2	150	2,500
Handbags and small leather goods	3	270	1,330	Photographic equipment and supplies	4	660	9,870
Miscellaneous leather goods	1	110	3,190	Watches, clocks, clockwork-operated devices, and parts	2	50	2,290
Food and kindred products	157	73,800	694,000	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	85	14,200	186,000
Meat products	44	33,100	242,000	Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	7	1,010	21,300
Dairy products	9	2,190	33,200	Musical instruments and parts	1	1,600	1,600
Canning and preserving fruits, vegetables, and sea foods	10	6,100	53,400	Toys and sporting and athletic goods	10	3,000	32,700
Grain-mill products	14	6,710	96,300	Pens, pencils, and other office and artists' materials	5	290	2,450
Bakery products	35	15,900	176,000	Costume jewelry, costume novelties, buttons, and miscellaneous notions (except precious metal)	5	240	3,070
Sugar	4	840	14,600	Fabricated plastics products, not elsewhere classified	15	1,220	23,900
Confectionery and related products	7	1,340	7,380	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	42	6,850	101,000
Beverage industries	27	5,840	28,900	Nonmanufacturing	1,765	761,000	8,900,000
Miscellaneous food preparations and kindred products	7	1,800	43,200	Agriculture, forestry, and fishing			
Tobacco manufactures	2	100	140	Agriculture	11	2,930	59,900
Cigarettes	2	100	140	Forestry	3	160	4,800
Paper and allied products	37	9,970	77,000	Fishing	1	80	3,080
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	17	8,460	44,000	Mining	7	2,700	52,100
Paper coating and glazing	3	220	2,240	Metal	249	111,000	845,000
Envelopes	1	20	460	Anthracite	9	18,300	392,000
Paper bags	1	20	70	Bituminous coal	19	9,370	76,100
Paperboard containers and boxes	9	890	26,800	Nonmetallic and quarrying	208	81,900	344,000
Pulp goods and miscellaneous converted paper products	6	360	3,390	Construction	14	1,410	32,900
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	30	5,950	103,000	Building	804	437,000	4,800,000
Newspapers	10	1,330	36,600	Highways, streets, bridges, docks, etc.	703	413,000	4,540,000
Periodicals	1	100	300	Miscellaneous	97	23,100	254,000
Books	3	3,520	41,000	Trade	7	360	2,960
Commercial printing	9	520	3,010	Wholesale	298	53,400	1,690,000
Lithographing	-	-	140	Retail	138	28,500	223,000
Greeting cards	1	60	500	Finance, insurance, and real estate	10	600	13,900
Bookbinding and related industries	4	370	21,200	Real estate	10	600	13,900
Service industries for the printing trade	2	40	90	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	282	146,000	1,410,000
Chemicals and allied products	77	18,200	159,000	Railroads	10	3,910	37,000
Industrial inorganic chemicals	9	3,140	11,600	Streetcar and bus transportation (city and suburban)	31	7,410	185,000
Industrial organic chemicals	21	11,300	69,600	Intercity motorbus transportation	3	1,450	95,400
Drugs and medicines	3	250	16,300	Motortruck transportation	94	40,800	211,000
Soap and glycerin, cleaning and polishing preparations, and sulfonated oils and assistants	1	30	220	Taxis	27	2,360	53,200
Paints, varnishes, lacquers, japans, and enamels; inorganic color pigments, whiting, and wood fillers	10	1,270	23,000	Water transportation	40	73,800	680,000
Gum and wood chemicals	3	260	20,900	Air transportation	4	3,480	34,500
Fertilizers	9	990	5,910	Communication	30	3,230	16,100
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	4	130	3,200	Heat, light, and power	11	7,420	41,300
Miscellaneous chemicals, including industrial chemical products and preparations	17	840	8,950	Miscellaneous	32	2,240	55,100
Products of petroleum and coal	16	2,230	50,600	Services—personal, business, and other	104	8,040	82,900
Petroleum refining	10	1,440	36,400	Hotels and other lodging places	17	510	22,600
Coke and byproducts	1	250	7,000	Laundries	14	1,190	7,000
Paving and roofing materials	5	540	7,200	Cleaning, dyeing, and pressing	9	170	2,210
Rubber products	83	108,000	1,620,000	Barber and beauty shops	3	260	530
Tires and inner tubes	56	93,800	1,380,000	Business services	14	2,340	6,500
Rubber footwear	1	220	1,320	Automobile repair services and garages	13	260	5,710
Rubber industries, not elsewhere classified	28	14,300	237,000				
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	24	18,700	145,000				
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments (except surgical, medical)							

TABLE 2.—Work stoppages by industry

S. I. C. Code (Group or Division)	Industry group	Total			Wages, hours, and supplementary benefits ¹			Union organization, wages, hours, and supplementary benefits ¹		
		Beginning in 1954		Man-days idle, 1954 (all stoppages)	Beginning in 1954		Man-days idle, 1954 (all stoppages)	Beginning in 1954		Man-days idle, 1954 (all stoppages)
		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
Total	All industries	3,468	1,530,000	22,500,000	1,726	886,000	16,700,000	159	15,400	1,590,000
Mfg.	All manufacturing industries	2,170	772,000	13,700,000	913	450,000	10,900,000	87	11,700	539,000
19	Ordnance and accessories	11	4,260	57,800	7	2,810	16,100	-	-	-
20	Food and kindred products	157	73,800	694,000	76	34,400	378,000	6	970	34,400
21	Tobacco manufactures	2	100	140	1	10	50	-	-	-
22	Textile mill products	65	28,400	573,000	28	20,000	276,000	3	260	14,000
23	Apparel, etc. ³	135	12,200	145,000	51	4,930	37,200	7	700	60,200
24	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	70	87,300	4,200,000	39	82,700	3,980,000	3	1,960	175,000
25	Furniture and fixtures	70	10,900	139,000	44	8,640	98,400	4	770	26,900
26	Paper and allied products	37	9,970	77,000	20	2,500	45,500	3	660	16,800
27	Printing, publishing, and allied industries	30	5,950	103,000	17	4,550	54,900	-	-	680
28	Chemicals and allied products	77	18,200	159,000	44	10,400	96,200	4	370	33,500
29	Products of petroleum and coal	16	2,230	50,600	8	1,100	39,300	-	-	-
30	Rubber products	83	108,000	1,620,000	46	74,800	1,410,000	2	40	2,870
31	Leather and leather products	36	5,560	53,300	18	2,970	32,100	4	320	10,600
32	Stone, clay, and glass products	106	20,700	300,000	62	15,800	233,000	5	100	930
33	Primary metal industries	156	80,400	952,000	69	28,000	621,000	4	620	12,000
34	Fabricated metal products ⁴	175	42,400	1,200,000	121	32,800	1,090,000	8	830	31,900
35	Machinery (except electrical)	175	64,000	1,350,000	109	45,300	1,070,000	12	2,350	74,500
36	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	116	57,100	1,010,000	55	35,600	805,000	4	270	6,720
37	Transportation equipment	84	107,000	656,000	34	14,500	316,000	3	570	29,400
38	Instruments, etc. ⁵	24	18,700	145,000	17	17,700	138,000	3	230	2,360
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	85	14,200	186,000	45	10,000	163,000	12	630	7,240
Nonmfg.	All nonmanufacturing industries	2,176	761,000	8,900,000	822	437,000	5,780,000	73	3,780	1,050,000
A	Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	11	2,930	59,900	8	2,780	54,300	1	60	4,140
B	Mining	249	111,000	845,000	39	22,200	432,000	2	150	4,590
C	Construction	804	437,000	4,800,000	412	286,000	4,170,000	25	1,590	5,710
E	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	282	146,000	1,410,000	129	72,900	589,000	9	470	15,600
F&G	Trade	298	53,400	1,690,000	180	45,600	482,000	21	490	992,000
H	Finance, insurance, and real estate	10	600	13,900	4	390	6,410	3	120	1,640
I	Services—personal, business, and other	104	8,040	82,900	45	5,690	41,400	12	900	24,900
J	Government—administration, protection, and sanitation ⁷	10	1,810	10,400	5	1,360	8,330	-	-	-

¹ The change in title does not indicate any change from previous years in definition or content of these groups.

² This figure is less than the sum of the corresponding figures because a few stoppages, each affecting more than one industry group, have been counted in each industry group affected. Workers involved and man-days idle were allocated to the respective groups.

group and major issues, 1954

Union organization			Other working conditions			Interunion or intraunion matters			Not reported			S. I. C. Code (Group or Division)
Beginning in 1954		Man-days idle, 1954 (all stoppages)	Beginning in 1954		Man-days idle, 1954 (all stoppages)	Beginning in 1954		Man-days idle, 1954 (all stoppages)	Beginning in 1954		Man-days idle, 1954 (all stoppages)	
Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		
429	39,300	618,000	836	451,000	3,110,000	254	135,000	529,000	64	5,130	37,700	Total
178	18,500	256,000	454	285,000	1,910,000	50	5,780	35,500	28	1,990	22,400	Mfg.
1	280	39,100	3	1,170	2,650	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
19	1,020	24,600	44	36,900	252,000	7	530	4,930	3	90	400	20
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	90	90	21
10	300	2,490	22	7,880	281,000	1	10	60	1	30	50	22
43	4,030	33,900	20	1,420	5,740	7	730	5,760	7	430	2,240	23
10	820	12,600	15	1,396	32,200	2	400	400	1	60	480	24
10	310	3,630	7	930	9,300	2	30	150	3	200	690	25
2	30	460	9	5,930	9,540	3	860	4,580	-	-	-	26
7	360	11,800	5	400	34,100	1	650	1,300	-	-	-	27
4	200	1,250	23	7,130	27,900	2	70	530	-	-	-	28
2	50	480	5	1,020	10,600	-	-	-	1	60	170	29
2	60	220	33	33,400	202,000	-	-	-	1	-	-	30
3	310	1,600	8	1,600	7,060	2	290	1,950	1	70	70	31
8	240	21,400	25	4,180	42,700	6	420	1,970	-	-	-	32
11	1,180	15,500	70	50,100	303,000	1	80	470	1	450	450	33
11	570	8,790	29	7,550	47,400	2	220	1,250	4	350	16,000	34
10	510	19,000	40	15,300	184,000	3	530	1,860	1	40	110	35
10	470	15,700	42	20,000	171,000	4	710	8,640	1	60	180	36
5	7,500	37,100	38	84,700	273,000	2	130	130	2	50	120	37
1	30	2,050	2	680	3,040	1	30	300	-	-	-	38
9	240	4,390	14	3,210	8,960	4	100	1,250	1	20	1,280	39
251	20,800	362,000	382	167,000	1,200,000	204	129,000	493,000	36	3,140	15,400	Nonmfg.
1	90	260	1	10	1,240	-	-	-	-	-	-	A
27	2,820	87,400	153	55,400	227,000	14	28,100	87,000	14	2,420	7,090	B
95	14,300	67,900	103	45,500	201,000	164	88,900	353,000	5	190	1,870	C
29	1,120	23,000	88	59,200	726,000	18	12,100	51,000	9	340	3,810	E
72	1,520	166,000	17	5,610	42,000	2	110	960	6	120	2,290	F&G
2	80	5,780	1	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	H
24	810	11,300	16	380	4,180	5	180	810	2	70	300	I
1	50	830	3	400	1,150	1	10	70	-	-	-	J

TABLE 3.—Work stoppages in States having 25 or more stoppages by industry group, 1954¹ - Continued

State and industry group	West Virginia			Wisconsin		
	Stoppages beginning in 1954		Man-days idle during 1954 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1954		Man-days idle during 1954 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
All industries	107	29,300	266,000	59	16,600	641,000
Manufacturing	14	2,900	37,700	26	12,200	596,000
Primary metal industries	2	1,550	14,900	4	780	32,400
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	1	70	5,400	3	3,500	514,000
Ordnance and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery (except electrical)	-	-	-	1	450	17,100
Transportation equipment	-	-	-	2	120	3,430
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	2	230	9,000	1	60	670
Furniture and fixtures	-	-	-	1	40	40
Stone, clay, and glass products	6	460	2,460	2	30	1,260
Textile-mill products	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leather and leather products	1	160	1,440	1	90	4,300
Food and kindred products	1	120	1,190	5	4,380	11,500
Tobacco manufactures	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paper and allied products	-	-	-	1	80	320
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	-	-	-	1	170	2,350
Chemicals and allied products	1	320	3,350	1	10	30
Products of petroleum and coal	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber products	-	-	-	3	2,530	8,160
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	93	26,400	228,000	33	4,320	45,800
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	70	16,400	117,000	-	-	-
Construction	12	9,530	104,000	20	3,790	40,200
Trade	7	320	4,970	11	490	5,290
Finance, insurance, and real estate	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	4	160	1,640	2	40	340
Services—personal, business, and other	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government—administration, protection, and sanitation ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interindustry	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ In the industry groups for which no data are presented the Bureau has not recorded any stoppages during 1954.

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

³ Idleness in 1954 resulting from stoppages which began in the preceding year.

⁴ Stoppages involving municipally operated utilities are included under "transportation, communication, and other public utilities."

TABLE 4.—Idleness of workers involved in work stoppages as percent of estimated working time of all workers by State, 1952, 1953, and 1954

State	Percent of estimated working time of all workers in—		
	1952	1953	1954
United States	0.57	0.26	0.21
Alabama	1.23	0.20	0.26
Arizona	1.10	.26	.26
Arkansas	.35	.20	.26
California	.56	.13	.13
Colorado	.65	.08	.12
Connecticut	.48	.25	.23
Delaware	.26	.97	.05
District of Columbia	.09	.04	.05
Florida	.08	.12	.04
Georgia	.13	.06	.19
Idaho	.20	.07	.03
Illinois	.57	.18	.10
Indiana	1.15	.47	.18
Iowa	.12	.28	.18
Kansas	.16	.27	.17
Kentucky	1.03	.31	.13
Louisiana	.50	.19	.26
Maine	.02	.05	.07
Maryland	.69	.11	.08
Massachusetts	.21	.15	.08
Michigan	.67	.43	.20
Minnesota	.15	.07	.17
Mississippi	.22	.07	.02
Missouri	.37	.42	.30
Montana	.09	.30	1.35
Nebraska	.20	.12	.08
Nevada	.11	.19	.13
New Hampshire	.11	.05	.07
New Jersey	.35	.30	.20
New Mexico	.14	.12	.14
New York	.32	.23	.15
North Carolina	.12	.09	.04
North Dakota	.03	.06	.02
Ohio	1.07	.34	.27
Oklahoma	.20	.23	.20
Oregon	.49	.13	1.87
Pennsylvania	1.36	.35	.37
Rhode Island	.16	.19	.09
South Carolina	.03	.10	.01
South Dakota	.02	.08	(1)
Tennessee	.29	.33	.23
Texas	.25	.14	.14
Utah	.86	.60	.36
Vermont	.53	.24	.30
Virginia	.24	.08	.05
Washington	.57	.38	1.44
West Virginia	1.38	.30	.26
Wisconsin	.39	.31	1.27
Wyoming	.34	.12	(1)

1 Less than 0.005 of 1 percent.

Appendix B

Scope, Methods, and Definitions¹

The Bureau's statistics include all work stoppages occurring in the continental United States, known to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its cooperating agencies, involving six or more workers and lasting a full shift or longer. Work stoppages are measured in terms of the number of stoppages, workers involved, and man-days of idleness.

Definitions

Strike or Lockout.—A strike is defined as a temporary stoppage of work by a group of employees to express a grievance or enforce a demand. A lockout is a temporary withholding of work from a group of employees by an employer (or a group of employers) in order to get the employees to accept the employer 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 report.

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. 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 counts workers 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 3 distinct occasions, accounting for about half of the year's total of 3,030,000 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. Whenever possible significant changes in the number of workers idle are secured from the parties for use in computing 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 employed workers have been used:

From 1927 to 1950 employment of all workers 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 makes union organization or group action unlikely. The figure excluded all self-employed, 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 nonagricultural employment, exclusive of government have been used. Tests show that 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 the percentage of workers idle (compared to total employment) differs by about 0.5 or 0.6 of a point. For example, the percentage of workers idle during 1950 computed on the same base as the figures for earlier years is 6.9 and the percent of idleness is 0.44, compared with 6.3 and 0.40, respectively, com-

Sundays, and established holidays are excluded in the computations.

The same procedure has been used in preparing the estimates of idleness by State. Although the number of holidays varies somewhat from one part of the country to another and there are other minor differences in the amount of working time from area to area, correction for such differences would not appreciably affect the percentages of idleness presented by State. For example, if idleness computed on the assumption of 6 holidays annually amounted to 2 percent of total working time in a given State, it would amount to only 2.02 percent of working time if allowance were made for 8 holidays; if idleness amounted to less than 1 percent of total working time the idleness ratios would not be changed at all within the margin of rounding whether 6 or 8 holidays were allowed for.

Duration.—Duration is expressed in terms of calendar days, including nonworkdays, whereas only workdays are used in computing total idleness.

State Data.—In the tabulations relating to individual States, stoppages occurring in more than one State are listed separately in each State affected, but the workers and man-days of idleness are allocated among each of the affected States.²

Metropolitan Area Data.—Beginning with 1952, data have been tabulated separately for 182 metropolitan areas. The information for earlier years was confined to city boundaries. The metropolitan area boundaries conform to the Standard Metropolitan Area definitions issued by the Bureau of the Budget as of January 29, 1949, and June 5, 1950. In addition to these areas, a few smaller communities included in the strike series in previous years have been retained.

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 (e.g., strike total for the New York-Northeastern New Jersey metropolitan area, which includes greater

Jersey, exceeded the number recorded for New York State in 1953).

Unions involved are those directly participating in the dispute although the count of workers includes all those made idle for one shift or longer in establishments directly involved in the dispute, including members of other unions or 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 from the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service as well as agencies in various States such as State boards of mediation and arbitration, research divisions of State labor department offices, and local offices of State employment security agencies provided through the Bureau of Employment Security of the U. S. Department of Labor. Some employer associations, companies, and unions also furnish the Bureau with work-stoppage information on a regular basis.

Respondents to Questionnaire.—Each party to a known dispute is requested to furnish the Bureau of Labor Statistics information concerning the number of workers involved in the stoppage, its duration, major issues, and method of settlement. A questionnaire, approved by the Bureau of the Budget, is mailed to the parties to obtain these data.

Limitations of Data.—Although the Bureau seeks to obtain complete coverage of all strikes involving six or more workers and lasting a full shift or longer, information is undoubtedly missing on some of the smaller strikes. Presumably, addition of these missing strikes would not measurably affect the figures for number of workers and man-days of idleness, particularly since these aggregates are rounded.

In its efforts to improve the complete-

In 1943 the Bureau set up a cooperative arrangement with the Solid Fuels Administration which resulted in reports on several hundred strikes not recorded from any other sources. These strikes numbered about 5 percent of the total number of strikes in that year. When this agency went out of existence, cooperative arrangements for obtaining reports on work stoppages were made with various coal associations and companies.

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.