

**Analysis of**  
**WORK STOPPAGES**  
**1961**

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## Preface

This bulletin presents a detailed statistical analysis of work stoppages in 1961, continuing an annual feature of the Bureau of Labor Statistics program in the field of industrial relations. Preliminary monthly estimates of the level of strike (or lockout) activity for the United States as a whole are issued about 30 days after the end of the month of reference and are available upon request. Preliminary estimates for the entire year are available at the year's end; selected final tabulations are issued in April of the following year.

Appendix C contains a chronology of the maritime stoppage on the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf Coasts in which the emergency provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act were invoked by the President.

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

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

This report was prepared in the Bureau's Division of Wages and Industrial Relations by Loretto R. Nolan under the direction of Joseph W. Bloch.

Summary .....	1
Trends in work stoppages .....	1
Types of disputes resulting in stoppages .....	1
Size of stoppages .....	2
Duration .....	3
Major issues .....	3
Industries affected .....	4
Stoppages by location .....	4
Regions .....	4
States .....	4
Metropolitan areas .....	5
Monthly trends .....	5
Unions involved .....	5
Mediation .....	5
Settlement .....	6
Procedure for handling unsettled issues .....	6

Chart: Trends in work stoppages .....	2
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Tables:

1. Work stoppages in the United States, 1927-61 .....	7
2. Work stoppages involving 10,000 or more workers, selected periods .....	8
3. Work stoppages by month, 1960-61 .....	8
4. Work stoppages by contract status and major issues, 1961 .....	9
5. Major issues involved in work stoppages, 1961 .....	10
6. Work stoppages by industry group, 1961 .....	12
7. Work stoppages by region, 1961 and 1960 .....	13
8. Work stoppages by State, 1961 .....	14
9. Work stoppages by metropolitan area, 1961 .....	15
10. Work stoppages by affiliation of unions involved, 1961 .....	16
11. Work stoppages by contract status and size of stoppage, 1961 .....	17
12. Work stoppages by number of establishments involved, 1961 .....	18
13. Work stoppages involving 10,000 or more workers beginning in 1961 .....	19
14. Work stoppages by duration and contract status ending in 1961 .....	23
15. Mediation and type of government mediation in work stoppages by contract status ending in 1961 .....	24
16. Settlement of stoppages by contract status ending in 1961 .....	25
17. Procedure for handling unsettled issues in work stoppages by contract status ending in 1961 .....	26

Appendixes:

A. Tables—Work stoppages:	
A-1. Work stoppages by industry, 1961 .....	27
A-2. Work stoppages by industry group and major issues, 1961 .....	29
A-3. Work stoppages in States having 25 or more stoppages by industry group, 1961 .....	33
A-4. Work stoppages by industry group and contract status, 1961 .....	39
B. Data on strike issues .....	41
C. The Maritime Industry Strike, Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf Coasts, 1961 .....	43
D. Scope, methods, and definitions .....	47

# Analysis of Work Stoppages, 1961

## Summary

Strike<sup>1</sup> idleness in 1961, at 16,300,000 man-days, dropped to the lowest annual level since 1944, slightly less than the previous postwar low reached in 1957. This idleness accounted for 0.14 percent of the estimated working time of all employees in nonagricultural establishments, excluding government, as compared with 0.17 percent in 1960.

The number of work stoppages in 1961 (3,367) was second lowest in postwar years, only slightly above the low reached in 1960. The number of workers involved (1,450,000), although 10 percent above the 1960 level, was also low by postwar standards.

The average duration of stoppages—23.7 calendar days—was slightly above 1960, both being high by postwar standards.

There were fewer strikes involving 1,000 or more workers than in any postwar year. The 14 stoppages each involved 10,000 workers or more, including the West Coast maritime dispute which was ended by a Taft-Hartley injunction.

Three-fifths of the strikes beginning in the year were caused by disputes arising out of the renegotiation of an agreement, either upon expiration or reopening, or in the negotiation of a first agreement. A third of the stoppages took place while an agreement was in effect and did not involve contract changes. Four-fifths of the idleness was attributed to stoppages that occurred during the renegotiation of contracts.

## Trends in Work Stoppages

Labor-management disputes in 1961 brought about a total of 3,367 strikes or lockouts involving at least six workers and lasting at least a full day or shift (table 1). This volume of work stoppages was only 1 percent above the 1960 level, when the

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<sup>1</sup> The terms "work stoppages" and "strikes" are used interchangeably in this bulletin. Strikes, in this special use, would thus include lockouts.

lowest annual total since 1942 was reached, and was about 18 percent below the 1946-60 annual average.

Stoppages beginning in 1961 involved 1,450,000 workers, or 3.2 percent of total employment in nonagricultural establishments, exclusive of government. Since 1942, only 1957 and 1960 had lower levels of total workers involved, and only 6 years since 1932 had lower levels in relation to the total number of workers employed in industry. (See chart). All stoppages in effect during 1961 resulted in 16,300,000 man-days of idleness, or 0.14 percent of the estimated working time of all workers in nonagricultural establishments, excluding government.<sup>2</sup> Strike idleness in 1961, which was slightly below the 1957 level, thus reached the lowest annual level since World War II. The percent of working time lost through strikes in 1961 was less than half of the annual average for the 14 years after 1946.

## Types of Disputes Resulting in Stoppages<sup>3</sup>

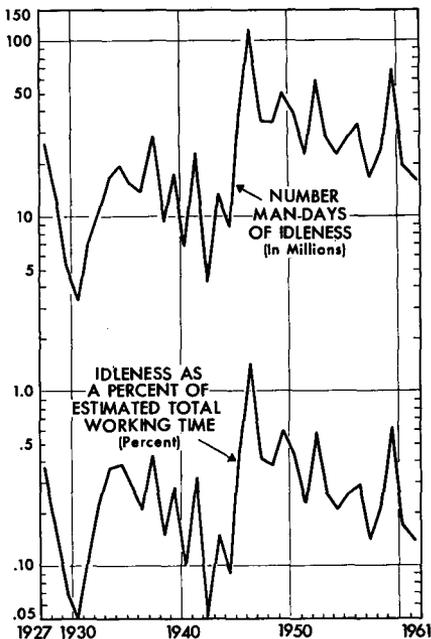
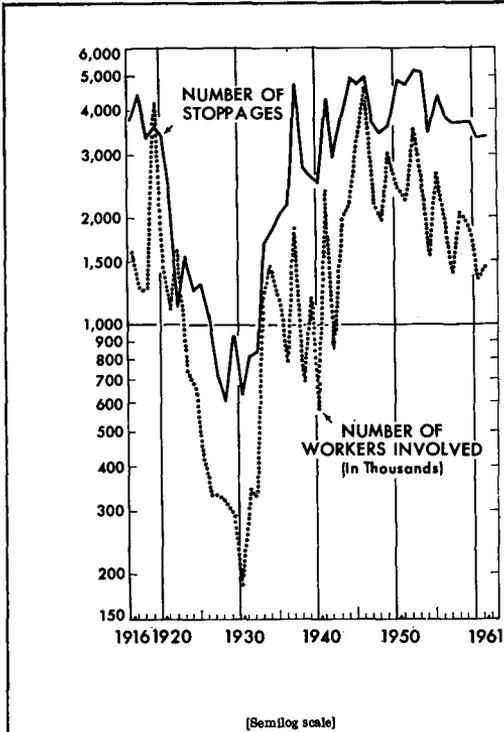
Although about four-fifths of 1961's strike idleness resulted from disputes arising out of the renegotiation of agreement terms, either at the expiration of the agreement or through the exercise of reopening privileges, this type of stoppage accounted for less than half of the year's strikes (table 4). Almost a third of the stoppages arose from disputes during the term of existing agreements, where the negotiation of new agreement terms was not involved. Disputes arising in the negotiation of the first agreement or over union recognition were responsible for 15 percent of the stoppages but only 6 percent of lost time.

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<sup>2</sup> Strike idleness in the United States, including government, is estimated at 0.12 percent of working time lost.

<sup>3</sup> Beginning in mid-1960, the Bureau of Labor Statistics classified strikes according to the status of the union-management agreement at the start of the stoppage. Some of these data were presented in the 1960 annual report, even though somewhat incomplete. For 1961, the Bureau obtained virtually complete coverage.

Chart: Trends in Work Stoppages, 1961



Partial data available for the previous year do not permit a precise comparison, but they do reflect little change in the allocation of lost time among the different types of disputes, as shown below.

	Percent of total man-days of idleness	
	1960	1961
All stoppages -----	100.0	100.0
Negotiation of first agreement or union recognition -----	3.7	6.0
Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening) -----	85.0	81.3
During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved) -----	8.5	11.6
Other -----	.2	.3
Insufficient information to classify -----	2.6	.8

Size of Stoppages

Of the 3,367 stoppages in 1961, 195, or fewer than in any postwar year, directly affected at least 1,000 workers (table 11). These larger strikes accounted for about 70 percent of all workers in 1961 stoppages and slightly more than 60 percent of total strike idleness. Two out of three of the larger stoppages occurred in the renegotiation of agreement terms; with the exception of five stoppages, the remainder arose during the term of the agreement. Three out of five stoppages involved fewer than 100 workers, but accounted for only 5 percent of the workers and about 7 percent of the idleness attributable to all 1961 stoppages.

Fourteen stoppages beginning in 1961 involved 10,000 workers or more, as compared with 17 in 1960, and 20 in 1959 (table 13). These 14 stoppages, directly affecting about 600,000 workers, contributed almost a third of total strike idleness. Among the largest stoppages were those involving the General Motors Corp. (239,000 workers), the Ford Motor Co. (116,000 workers), major airlines in 44 States (73,000 workers), the maritime industry on the East, West, and Gulf Coasts (about 25,000 workers),<sup>4</sup> and Caterpillar Tractor Co. plants in Illinois, Iowa, and Pennsylvania (18,000 workers).

As in the past 11 years, approximately three-fourths of the stoppages were confined to one establishment (table 12). Eleven or more establishments were involved in 177

<sup>4</sup> See footnote 6, table 13.

stoppages, accounting for half of the workers involved in all stoppages. Corresponding figures for 1960 were 191 stoppages affecting 36 percent of the workers. Roughly, 1 out of 10 multiestablishment stoppages (2 or more establishments) crossed State lines.

### Duration

The average duration of strikes (23.7 calendar days) remained high by postwar standards. Almost 1 out of 4 lasted a month or more and 191 stoppages remained in effect for 90 days or more (table 14). The persistence of long stoppages is reflected in the figures below.

Year	Number of stoppages lasting 1 month or more	Percent of all stoppages
1946 -----	1,209	24.2
1947 -----	964	25.6
1948 -----	777	22.9
1949 -----	773	21.5
1950 -----	879	18.3
1951 -----	735	15.4
1952 -----	976	19.2
1953 -----	1,045	20.5
1954 -----	759	21.6
1955 -----	768	17.8
1956 -----	698	18.3
1957 -----	723	19.7
1958 -----	735	20.2
1959 -----	898	24.0
1960 -----	725	21.7
1961 -----	756	22.7

As might be expected, stoppages arising during the term of an agreement were more quickly settled than other types of disputes. Approximately 70 percent were terminated within a week, and only about 6 percent lasted for 30 days or longer. In contrast, about 40 percent of the stoppages arising in the negotiation of the first agreement or in connection with union recognition lasted at least 1 month.

A fourth of the stoppages involving 1,000 workers or more lasted for a month or longer. Two stoppages in the construction industry had the longest duration of the 14 major strikes—one in the Philadelphia area (61 days) and one in the Minneapolis—St. Paul area (58 days). The Ford Motor strike lasted for 19 days,<sup>5</sup> the General Motors strike for 20 days, the airlines stoppage for 7 days, and

the maritime stoppage on the East, West, and Gulf Coasts was ended by a Taft-Hartley injunction<sup>6</sup> after 18 days.

Of the 20 industry groups in which 50 or more stoppages were recorded in 1961 (table 6), the following 5 had at least 30 percent of its stoppages last for a month or more: Fabricated metal products; machinery (except electrical); lumber and wood products; furniture and fixtures; and printing, publishing, and allied industries.

### Major Issues

About four-fifths of the stoppages arising out of contract renegotiations centered mainly on demands for general wage increases and supplementary benefits (table 4). Matters dealing with union organization and union security were predominant among the major issues in strikes arising out of the negotiation of the first agreement or union recognition, while stoppages during the term of agreement were concerned mainly with job security, plant administration, and interunion or intra-union matters.

Altogether, demands for general wage increases, with or without demands for new or better supplementary benefits, were the major issues in 2 out of 5 strikes and accounted for a corresponding proportion of strike idleness (table 5).<sup>7</sup> Union organization and security issues, chiefly involving recognition, was the next most frequent major issue (15 percent of all stoppages).

Plant administration issues, including disputes over discipline and discharge and on-the-job working conditions or standards, were predominant in nearly 1 out of 7 stoppages, including the General Motors and Ford strikes (classified as "other"). In both cases, the economic terms of the companywide contracts with the UAW had been agreed upon earlier and the subsequent strikes involved issues at the local plant level. Among the disputed issues at General Motors plants were

<sup>6</sup> This was the only Presidential use of the National Emergency provisions of the Act during 1961.

<sup>7</sup> The revised form of the table on major issues in work stoppages represents the first major change in presentation since 1927. A change from 3 to 5 major groups was made in 1942, but the individual items remained about the same. In 1949, pensions and social insurance benefits either alone or in combination with wages were added. A link between the revised method and the previous method is presented in appendix B.

<sup>5</sup> Most workers returned after 13 days; a few thousand were idle 19 days.

production standards, nondiscrimination, rules on compulsory overtime, seniority, scheduling of relief time, wage inequities, rules relating to stewards, and supplies of safety equipment. At Ford plants, the issues included production standards, job classification for skilled trades workers, outside contracting, rotation of overtime, job posting of promotions, and additional company-paid union representatives.

Job security issues were paramount in almost 250 strikes resulting in 1.8 million man-days of idleness. Seniority and layoff disputes were most frequent. The introduction of new machinery or other technological changes was specifically identified as the chief issue in only 11 stoppages.

About half of the stoppages lasting for a month or longer involved general wage change issues, and about a fourth involved union organization and security issues.

Among the larger stoppages (1,000 workers or more), major issues appeared with the following frequency:

	Percent
All large strikes -----	100.0
General wage changes -----	45.7
Supplementary benefits; no general wage change -----	4.1
Wage adjustments -----	4.1
Union organization and security -----	6.7
Job security -----	12.8
Plant administration -----	17.9
Other working conditions -----	1.5
Interunion or intraunion matters (generally involves 2 unions) -----	7.2
Not reported -----	-

#### Industries Affected

The number of workers involved in stoppages in manufacturing industries increased by 27 percent over 1960, but was 30 percent lower than 1959 levels, and 40 percent below 1958. Man-days of idleness in manufacturing industries dropped 12 percent below 1960 and was at the lowest level since 1957. The number of nonmanufacturing industry stoppages was slightly higher than in manufacturing, but workers and idleness were lower. All three measures of strike activity in nonmanufacturing dropped from 1960 levels.

Strike idleness was reduced from 1960 levels in 15 of the industry groups identified in table 6.<sup>8</sup> Some of the changes were substantial, including a 65-percent reduction in the primary metals group and 43 percent in electrical machinery.

Although strike idleness in contract construction, the highest among industry groups in 1961, amounted to about 3½ million man-days, it was at the lowest level recorded for this industry since 1956 and was over a fifth below 1960 idleness. The transportation equipment industry group, with 2.5 million man-days of idleness, was almost a third lower than in 1960, although affected by two major automobile strikes. These two big strikes were also responsible for the high number of workers involved (297,000) in transportation equipment strikes, an increase of more than 50 percent over 1960.

The percent of estimated total working time lost through strike idleness was highest in transportation equipment industries (0.65 percent), petroleum refining (0.61 percent), contract construction (0.50 percent), and fabricated metal products (0.41 percent).

#### Stoppages by Location

Regions. All measures of strike activity showed an increase over 1960 in three regions—the East North Central, West South Central, and Pacific. The major strikes in the automobile industry affected all States in the East North Central region. The substantial increase in idleness in the West South Central region was due largely to a construction strike in the Houston, Tex. area, which lasted 24 days. A large strike in the metal trades industry in California raised the idleness level in the Pacific region. The number of workers increased slightly in the Mountain region, but idleness was lower in this region as well as in the New England, Middle Atlantic, and West Central regions. In the South Atlantic and East South Central regions, all measures of strike activity were lower than in 1960.

States. Strike idleness exceeded a million man-days in each of five States (table 8). New York was highest with 1,860,000 man-days; next in order were Michigan, 1,820,000; Pennsylvania, 1,730,000; Ohio, 1,420,000; and California, 1,110,000. New York was affected by eight of the major strikes, which accounted for almost a third of the State's

<sup>8</sup> Work stoppages by industry group, related to contract status at the time the strike began, are shown in appendix table A-4.

idleness. In both New York and Pennsylvania, however, idleness was at the lowest level since 1957. In Michigan, two-thirds of the man-days of idleness occurred in the major strikes, particularly the Ford and General Motors stoppages. Michigan's idleness was substantially higher than in 1960 but much below that of 1958 and 1959.

In the same five States in which the highest amount of idleness was recorded, the number of workers involved in stoppages was also relatively high. Four of the States had more than 100,000 workers in strikes and the fifth, California, had 99,000. Noteworthy among the strike records of these States was the fact that the number of workers idled by strikes in Pennsylvania in 1961 reached the lowest level since 1940.

Six of the 14 major strikes of 1961 were confined to 1 State; the other 8 crossed State lines. The stoppage on several airlines early in the year affected workers in 44 States; the Ford strike spread into 24 States; and the General Motors and the maritime strikes affected workers in 17 States each.

The percent of estimated total working time in nonagricultural employment lost through strike idleness was highest in Alaska (0.49 percent), followed by Michigan (0.38 percent). Other States with relatively high strike idleness ratios were Utah (0.24 percent), Delaware (0.23 percent), Oregon and Minnesota (0.22 percent), and Colorado, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia (0.21 percent).

Leading the States in number of stoppages were New York (421), Pennsylvania (393), Ohio (283), California (269), New Jersey (234), and Illinois (219). Five States had fewer than 10 stoppages each—Maine, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, and South Carolina.

Metropolitan Areas. In two metropolitan areas—New York City and Philadelphia—more than a million man-days of idleness occurred as a result of strikes in 1961. Detroit idleness reached nearly a million man-days (940,000) and the workers involved (126,000), higher than any other area, were nearly double the number idle in Philadelphia (65,600), and 7,000 above the number in New York City (119,000). In all measures of strike activity, the figures for Detroit were substantially below those of 1958, another year in which the area was affected by major automobile strikes.

The number of workers involved in the idleness in the Houston metropolitan area were the highest on record,<sup>9</sup> largely as a result of the 24-day construction stoppage of 15,000 workers.

### Monthly Trends

More than 300 stoppages started each month, from May through October, carrying somewhat later into autumn the typical high strike period (table 3). Peak idleness was reached in September and October, coinciding with the General Motors and Ford strikes.

The following tabulation shows the number of new stoppages affecting more than 1,000 workers, by month, for 1961, 1960, and 1959.

	1961	1960	1959
January -----	10	13	14
February -----	9	12	13
March -----	13	20	21
April -----	18	24	21
May -----	22	31	35
June -----	26	32	34
July -----	21	28	34
August -----	19	24	26
September -----	12	11	16
October -----	20	7	14
November -----	19	12	11
December -----	6	8	6

### Unions Involved

As in the past 3 years, approximately three-fourths of the stoppages involved affiliates of the AFL-CIO (table 10). There was an increase in 1961 over 1960 in the number of AFL-CIO members on strike, while idleness declined. Strikes among members of unaffiliated unions were slightly above 1960, workers involved were the same, and idleness was somewhat lower than in 1960. No union was involved in 30 stoppages which affected about 2,000 workers, as compared with 38 stoppages involving slightly more than 4,200 workers in 1960.

### Mediation

Parties to 44 out of every 100 stoppages in 1961 reported receiving assistance from government mediators, in most cases Federal mediators (table 15). These tended to be the larger stoppages, involving three-fourths of all workers in 1961 stoppages and more than four-fifths of total idleness. Mediation made

<sup>9</sup> Prior to 1952, strike information was confined to city boundaries.

its greatest contribution in stoppages arising out of the renegotiation of contract terms, reported in 3 out of 4 cases. Relatively few of the stoppages arising during the term of the agreement involved mediation. In total, about 2.3 million man-days were lost in unmediated disputes, an amount less than half of the 1960 level.

### Settlement

Seven out of eight strikes in 1961 were terminated by agreement between the parties which returned the workers to their jobs (table 16). In about 10 percent of the stoppages, including the maritime strike ended by a Taft-Hartley injunction, work was resumed without a formal settlement. In 37 instances, involving 1,850 workers, the employer went out of business, thereby terminating the dispute. One out of four strikes over union recognition or the negotiation of the first agreement ended without a settlement.

### Procedure for Handling Unsettled Issues

For more than 500 stoppages, information was available on the means by which

unsettled issues would be handled after the termination of the stoppage (table 17). In a fifth of these instances, remaining issues were to be arbitrated. In about a fourth, direct negotiations between the parties were to take place. A small proportion (59 stoppages) were to be referred to a government agency. For the remainder (229 stoppages), unsettled issues were to be resolved by various other means.

Of the 110 arbitration proceedings instigated by strike settlements with unresolved issues, 50 involved new (or first) contract terms, 56 the interpretation of contract language or other matters precipitating strikes during the term of the agreement, and in 4 cases contract status was not known.

Chief among the type of issues remaining to be settled after the workers returned to their jobs, as shown in the tabulation below, were interunion matters. The larger stoppages, however, tended to involve working conditions or a combination of unsettled issues.

	<u>Stoppages</u>		<u>Workers involved</u>		<u>Man-days idle</u>	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
Total stoppages covered <sup>1</sup> -----	483	100.0	186,000	100.0	1,700,000	100.0
Wages and hours -----	63	13.0	25,800	13.9	305,000	17.9
Fringe benefits -----	18	3.7	5,560	3.0	94,200	5.5
Union organization -----	46	9.5	3,800	2.0	54,700	3.2
Working conditions -----	92	19.0	72,300	38.9	669,000	39.3
Interunion matters -----	233	48.2	16,500	8.9	80,000	4.7
Combination -----	20	4.1	37,700	20.3	198,000	11.6
Other -----	11	2.3	24,000	12.9	300,000	17.6

<sup>1</sup> Excludes those for which information was insufficient to classify.

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

Table 1. Work Stoppages in the United States, 1927-61<sup>1</sup>

Year	Work stoppages		Workers involved <sup>2</sup>		Man-days idle during year		
	Number	Average duration (calendar days) <sup>3</sup>	Number (thousands)	Percent of total employed	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated total working time	Per worker involved
1927	707	26.5	330	1.4	26,200	0.37	79.5
1928	604	27.6	314	1.3	12,600	.17	40.2
1929	921	22.6	289	1.2	5,350	.07	18.5
1930	637	22.3	183	.8	3,320	.05	18.1
1931	810	18.8	342	1.6	6,890	.11	20.2
1932	841	19.6	324	1.8	10,500	.23	32.4
1933	1,695	16.9	1,170	6.3	16,900	.36	14.4
1934	1,856	19.5	1,470	7.2	19,600	.38	13.4
1935	2,014	23.8	1,120	5.2	15,500	.29	13.8
1936	2,172	23.3	789	3.1	13,900	.21	17.6
1937	4,740	20.3	1,860	7.2	28,400	.43	15.3
1938	2,772	23.6	688	2.8	9,150	.15	13.3
1939	2,613	23.4	1,170	4.7	17,800	.28	15.2
1940	2,508	20.9	577	2.3	6,700	.10	11.6
1941	4,288	18.3	2,360	8.4	23,000	.32	9.8
1942	2,968	11.7	840	2.8	4,180	.05	5.0
1943	3,752	5.0	1,980	6.9	13,500	.15	6.8
1944	4,956	5.6	2,120	7.0	8,720	.09	4.1
1945	4,750	9.9	3,470	12.2	38,000	.47	11.0
1946	4,985	24.2	4,600	14.5	116,000	1.43	25.2
1947	3,693	25.6	2,170	6.5	34,600	.41	15.9
1948	3,419	21.8	1,960	5.5	34,100	.37	17.4
1949	3,606	22.5	3,030	9.0	50,500	.59	16.7
1950	4,843	19.2	2,410	6.9	38,800	.44	16.1
1951	4,737	17.4	2,220	5.5	22,900	.23	10.3
1952	5,117	19.6	3,540	8.8	59,100	.57	16.7
1953	5,091	20.3	2,400	5.6	28,300	.26	11.8
1954	3,468	22.5	1,530	3.7	22,600	.21	14.7
1955	4,320	18.5	2,650	6.2	28,200	.26	10.7
1956	3,825	18.9	1,900	4.3	33,100	.29	17.4
1957	3,673	19.2	1,390	3.1	16,500	.14	11.4
1958	3,694	19.7	2,060	4.8	23,900	.22	11.6
1959	3,708	24.6	1,880	4.3	69,000	.61	36.7
1960	3,333	23.4	1,320	3.0	19,100	.17	14.5
1961	3,367	23.7	1,450	3.2	16,300	.14	11.2

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

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

<sup>2</sup> In this and following tables, workers are counted more than once if they were involved in more than 1 stoppage during the year.

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

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

Period	Stoppages involving 10,000 or more workers				
	Number	Workers involved		Man-days idle	
		Number (thousands) <sup>1</sup>	Percent of total for period	Number (thousands) <sup>1</sup>	Percent of total for period
1935-39 (average) -----	11	365	32.4	5,290	31.2
1947-49 (average) -----	18	1,270	53.4	23,800	59.9
1945 -----	42	1,350	38.9	19,300	50.7
1946 -----	31	2,920	63.6	66,400	57.2
1947 -----	15	1,030	47.5	17,700	51.2
1948 -----	20	870	44.5	18,900	55.3
1949 -----	18	1,920	63.2	34,900	69.0
1950 -----	22	738	30.7	21,700	56.0
1951 -----	19	457	20.6	5,680	24.8
1952 -----	35	1,690	47.8	36,900	62.6
1953 -----	28	650	27.1	7,270	25.7
1954 -----	18	437	28.5	7,520	33.3
1955 -----	26	1,210	45.6	12,300	43.4
1956 -----	12	758	39.9	19,600	59.1
1957 -----	13	283	20.4	3,050	18.5
1958 -----	21	823	40.0	10,600	44.2
1959 -----	20	845	45.0	50,800	73.7
1960 -----	17	384	29.2	7,140	37.4
1961 -----	14	601	41.4	4,950	30.4

<sup>1</sup> Includes idleness in stoppages beginning in earlier years.

Table 3. Work Stoppages by Month, 1960-61

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 total working time
				Number (thousands)	Percent of total employed		
1960							
January -----	191	313	71	131	0.30	1,110	0.13
February -----	242	373	65	128	.29	1,280	.14
March -----	270	430	85	130	.30	1,550	.15
April -----	352	535	150	222	.50	1,930	.21
May -----	367	574	156	236	.53	2,110	.23
June -----	400	629	214	314	.70	2,950	.30
July -----	319	530	125	233	.52	2,140	.24
August -----	361	554	134	221	.49	1,700	.16
September -----	271	500	131	209	.46	1,650	.17
October -----	258	432	106	146	.33	1,500	.16
November -----	192	368	53	85	.19	732	.08
December -----	110	250	28	53	.12	458	.05
1961							
January -----	196	309	76	90	.20	589	.06
February -----	191	319	113	133	.30	768	.09
March -----	224	350	47	62	.14	478	.05
April -----	281	399	88	112	.25	984	.11
May -----	393	561	110	148	.33	1,610	.16
June -----	337	554	171	240	.52	1,660	.17
July -----	352	553	102	177	.40	1,460	.16
August -----	355	605	84	157	.34	1,320	.12
September -----	315	573	314	372	.81	2,580	.28
October -----	324	568	226	275	.60	2,480	.24
November -----	257	501	86	160	.35	1,500	.16
December -----	142	366	37	86	.19	855	.09

Table 4. Work Stoppages by Contract Status and Major Issues, 1961

Contract status and major issue	Stoppages beginning in 1961				Man-days idle during 1961	
	Number	Percent	Workers involved		Number	Percent
			Number	Percent		
All stoppages -----	3, 367	100.0	1, 450, 000	100.0	16, 300, 000	100.0
Negotiation of first agreement or union recognition -----	513	15.2	36, 300	2.5	979, 000	6.0
General wage changes and supplementary benefits -----	106		7, 550		182, 000	
Wage adjustments -----	18		1, 740		28, 500	
Union organization and security -----	360		24, 100		710, 000	
Job security and plant administration --	20		1, 290		36, 300	
Interunion or intraunion matters -----	7		1, 500		22, 400	
Other -----	2		120		200	
Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening) -----	1, 517	45.1	1, 020, 000	70.2	13, 200, 000	81.3
General wage changes and supplementary benefits -----	1, 214		487, 000		6, 550, 000	
Wage adjustments -----	52		25, 300		724, 000	
Hours of work -----	3		1, 170		3, 190	
Union organization and security -----	89		62, 300		1, 650, 000	
Job security and plant administration --	112		425, 000		4, 120, 000	
Interunion or intraunion matters -----	12		9, 960		24, 000	
Other -----	35		8, 880		165, 000	
During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved) -----	1, 084	32.2	378, 000	26.0	1, 890, 000	11.6
Wage adjustments -----	70		19, 000		64, 100	
Hours of work -----	3		630		1, 520	
Union organization and security -----	46		4, 770		22, 400	
Job security -----	145		123, 000		577, 000	
Plant administration -----	363		129, 000		668, 000	
Interunion or intraunion matters -----	315		74, 000		199, 000	
Other -----	142		27, 500		358, 000	
No contract, or other contract status -----	57	1.7	7, 640	.5	52, 100	.3
General wage changes and supplementary benefits -----	22		2, 700		12, 800	
Job security and plant administration --	17		3, 280		10, 900	
Interunion or intraunion matters -----	9		1, 130		20, 800	
Other -----	9		530		7, 540	
No information on contract status -----	196	5.8	10, 200	.7	122, 000	.8

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

Table 5. Major Issues Involved in Work Stoppages, 1961

Major issues	Stoppages beginning in 1961				Man-days idle during 1961 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent	Workers involved		Number	Percent
			Number	Percent		
All issues -----	3,367	100.0	1,450,000	100.0	16,300,000	100.0
General wage changes -----	1,359	40.3	483,000	33.3	6,520,000	40.0
General wage increase -----	590		115,000		1,490,000	
General wage increase, plus supplementary benefits -----	473		219,000		3,080,000	
General wage increase, hour decrease -----	22		4,410		60,400	
General wage decrease -----	14		2,110		72,800	
General wage increase and escalation -----	4		430		14,100	
Wages and working conditions -----	256		143,000		1,800,000	
Supplementary benefits -----	145	4.3	33,200	2.3	458,000	2.8
Pensions, insurance, other welfare programs -----	41		9,830		122,000	
Severance or dismissal pay -----	20		5,880		47,400	
Premium pay -----	21		3,000		42,600	
Other supplementary benefits -----	63		14,500		246,000	
Wage adjustments -----	154	4.6	46,800	3.2	823,000	5.0
Incentive pay rates or administration -----	61		18,400		204,000	
Job classification or job rates -----	57		24,900		603,000	
Downgrading -----	2		320		1,860	
Retroactivity -----	15		1,420		8,590	
Method of computing pay -----	19		1,750		5,960	
Hours of work -----	6	.2	1,800	.1	4,710	( <sup>1</sup> )
Decrease -----	6		1,800		4,710	
Other contractual matters -----	26	.8	2,860	.2	32,500	.2
Duration of contract -----	15		1,990		28,800	
Unspecified -----	11		870		3,670	
Union organization and security -----	518	15.4	92,300	6.4	2,390,000	14.7
Recognition (certification) -----	194		9,470		279,000	
Recognition and job security issues -----	13		3,430		58,100	
Recognition and economic issues -----	106		6,560		215,000	
Strengthening bargaining position, or union shop and economic issues -----	116		65,900		1,740,000	
Union security -----	46		3,480		62,800	
Refusal to sign agreement -----	15		1,060		15,100	
Other union organization matters -----	28		2,390		16,000	
Job security -----	243	7.2	183,000	12.6	1,800,000	11.0
Seniority and/or layoff -----	143		45,000		618,000	
Subcontracting -----	28		15,900		297,000	
New machinery (all technological issues) -----	11		8,300		51,200	
Job transfers, bumping, etc. -----	12		3,960		52,300	
Transfer of operations or prefabricated goods -----	10		28,100		407,000	
Other -----	39		81,500		380,000	

See footnote at end of table.

Table 5. Major Issues Involved in Work Stoppages, 1961—Continued

Major issues	Stoppages beginning in 1961				Man-days idle during 1961 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent	Workers involved		Number	Percent
			Number	Percent		
Plant administration -----	462	13.7	503,000	34.7	3,630,000	22.3
Physical facilities, surroundings, etc. -----	15		5,170		15,500	
Safety measures, dangerous equipment, etc. -----	38		15,900		159,000	
Supervision -----	19		3,310		18,800	
Shift work -----	10		5,670		14,700	
Work assignments -----	40		10,300		85,400	
Speedup—workload -----	58		25,000		151,000	
Work rules -----	32		17,100		231,000	
Overtime work -----	9		1,530		4,850	
Insubordination, discharge, discipline -----	196		53,200		229,000	
Other <sup>2</sup> -----	45		365,000		2,720,000	
Other working conditions -----	48	1.4	15,200	1.0	333,000	2.0
Arbitration -----	11		3,720		23,700	
Grievance procedures -----	18		9,890		292,000	
Unspecified contract violations -----	19		1,630		17,000	
Interunion or intraunion matters -----	364	10.8	87,700	6.0	273,000	1.7
Union rivalry <sup>3</sup> -----	4		1,980		23,700	
Jurisdiction <sup>4</sup> -----	17		9,150		11,800	
Jurisdictional—work assignment -----	281		27,300		123,000	
Union administration, <sup>5</sup> no relation to contract -----	3		1,170		1,490	
Sympathy -----	46		20,800		70,700	
Other -----	13		27,400		41,800	
Not reported -----	42	1.2	3,680	.3	14,000	.1

<sup>1</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>2</sup> Includes General Motors and Ford strikes, which involved a variety of issues at the plant level. See text.

<sup>3</sup> Includes disputes between unions of different affiliation, such as those between unions affiliated with AFL-CIO and nonaffiliated.

<sup>4</sup> Includes disputes between unions, usually of the same affiliation or two locals of the same union, over representation of workers.

<sup>5</sup> Includes disputes within a union over the administration of union affairs or regulations.

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

Table 6. Work Stoppages by Industry Group, 1961

Industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1961		Man-days idle during 1961 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Workers involved	Number	Percent of estimated total working time
All industries -----	1 3,367	1,450,000	16,300,000	0.14
Manufacturing -----	1 1,677	897,000	9,780,000	0.24
Primary metal industries -----	126	74,400	665,000	0.23
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment -----	191	96,600	1,130,000	.41
Ordnance and accessories -----	6	6,160	51,400	.10
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies -----	114	67,100	716,000	.20
Machinery, except electrical -----	176	89,100	1,240,000	.34
Transportation equipment -----	98	297,000	2,500,000	.65
Lumber and wood products, except furniture -----	75	12,500	234,000	.15
Furniture and fixtures -----	70	12,500	256,000	.28
Stone, clay, and glass products -----	130	24,400	458,000	.32
Textile mill products -----	35	5,970	39,100	.02
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials -----	112	15,100	146,000	.05
Leather and leather products -----	25	18,200	70,400	.08
Food and kindred products -----	177	80,000	589,000	.13
Tobacco manufactures -----	-	-	-	-
Paper and allied products -----	62	15,300	324,000	.22
Printing, publishing, and allied industries -----	50	8,850	93,500	.04
Chemicals and allied products -----	94	14,100	441,000	.21
Petroleum refining and related industries -----	17	15,000	316,000	.61
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products -----	65	22,600	215,000	.24
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks -----	19	12,500	170,000	.19
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries -----	56	10,400	125,000	.13
Nonmanufacturing -----	1 1,694	555,000	6,500,000	<sup>2</sup> .08
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries -----	31	10,900	80,600	( <sup>3</sup> )
Mining -----	154	37,700	310,000	0.18
Contract construction -----	824	217,000	3,490,000	.50
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services -----	243	211,000	1,710,000	.17
Wholesale and retail trade -----	308	62,400	716,000	.02
Finance, insurance, and real estate -----	4	230	3,000	( <sup>3</sup> )
Services -----	103	9,070	173,000	( <sup>3</sup> )
Government -----	28	6,610	15,300	( <sup>3</sup> )

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

<sup>2</sup> Excludes government.

<sup>3</sup> Not available.

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

Table 7. Work Stoppages by Region, 1961<sup>1</sup> and 1960

Region	Stoppages beginning in—		Workers involved in stoppages beginning in—		Man-days idle during (all stoppages)		Percent of estimated total working time	
	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960
United States -----	<sup>2</sup> 3,367	<sup>2</sup> 3,333	1,450,000	1,320,000	16,300,000	19,100,000	0.14	0.17
New England -----	232	215	66,800	97,400	843,000	2,880,000	0.10	0.35
Middle Atlantic -----	1,048	1,030	375,000	438,000	4,350,000	5,510,000	.17	.21
East North Central -----	843	831	538,000	308,000	4,910,000	3,480,000	.20	.14
West North Central -----	264	227	84,400	120,000	1,230,000	2,300,000	.14	.21
South Atlantic -----	318	333	93,900	94,300	1,060,000	1,220,000	.07	.08
East South Central -----	205	211	43,700	64,300	535,000	953,000	.10	.17
West South Central -----	175	156	59,200	41,600	1,140,000	527,000	.13	.06
Mountain -----	153	146	41,000	34,600	538,000	1,090,000	.14	.30
Pacific -----	419	408	151,000	118,000	1,680,000	1,150,000	.12	.09

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

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

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

Table 8. Work Stoppages by State, 1961

State	Stoppages beginning in 1961		Man-days idle during 1961 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Workers involved	Number	Percent of estimated total working time
United States -----	<sup>1</sup> 3,367	1,450,000	16,300,000	0.14
Alabama -----	65	12,900	167,000	0.11
Alaska -----	10	2,770	40,800	.49
Arizona -----	13	2,790	31,800	.05
Arkansas -----	30	3,480	43,100	.06
California -----	269	99,100	1,110,000	.11
Colorado -----	49	16,800	220,000	.21
Connecticut -----	56	17,900	372,000	.18
Delaware -----	23	5,260	78,800	.23
District of Columbia -----	10	4,910	45,600	.06
Florida -----	66	23,600	183,000	.06
Georgia -----	30	17,600	241,000	.11
Hawaii -----	33	21,700	47,100	( <sup>2</sup> )
Idaho -----	18	1,570	20,100	.06
Illinois -----	219	91,900	869,000	.11
Indiana -----	107	60,700	510,000	.17
Iowa -----	47	12,800	158,000	.11
Kansas -----	39	7,680	65,400	.06
Kentucky -----	67	15,700	119,000	.09
Louisiana -----	34	5,840	207,000	.13
Maine -----	6	520	4,700	.01
Maryland -----	46	14,000	185,000	.10
Massachusetts -----	134	44,500	412,000	.10
Michigan -----	180	239,000	1,820,000	.38
Minnesota -----	46	20,700	452,000	.22
Mississippi -----	15	4,230	47,100	.06
Missouri -----	88	34,500	470,000	.16
Montana -----	16	1,920	38,200	.12
Nebraska -----	26	5,830	70,300	.09
Nevada -----	9	2,830	28,000	.13
New Hampshire -----	3	170	2,030	( <sup>3</sup> )
New Jersey -----	234	82,300	762,000	.17
New Mexico -----	19	3,650	53,400	.12
New York -----	421	180,000	1,860,000	.14
North Carolina -----	14	2,000	6,460	( <sup>3</sup> )
North Dakota -----	4	160	3,780	.02
Ohio -----	283	127,000	1,420,000	.21
Oklahoma -----	29	8,550	92,400	.08
Oregon -----	25	13,000	229,000	.22
Pennsylvania -----	393	112,000	1,730,000	.21
Rhode Island -----	23	2,470	17,300	.03
South Carolina -----	8	1,080	13,000	.01
South Dakota -----	14	2,650	7,240	.03
Tennessee -----	58	10,900	202,000	.10
Texas -----	82	41,300	798,000	.15
Utah -----	13	8,980	128,000	.24
Vermont -----	10	1,210	34,400	.15
Virginia -----	40	12,900	112,000	.05
Washington -----	82	14,800	251,000	.15
West Virginia -----	81	12,700	197,000	.21
Wisconsin -----	54	18,700	285,000	.11
Wyoming -----	16	2,380	17,600	.09

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

<sup>2</sup> Data not available.

<sup>3</sup> Less than 0.005 percent.

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

Table 9. Work Stoppages by Metropolitan Area, 1961<sup>1</sup>

Metropolitan area	Stoppages beginning in 1961		Man-days idle during 1961 (all stoppages)	Metropolitan area	Stoppages beginning in 1961		Man-days idle during 1961 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved			Number	Workers involved	
Akron, Ohio .....	24	6,590	90,700	Jacksonville, Fla .....	13	1,410	21,000
Albany-Schenectady- Troy, N.Y. ....	27	9,430	154,000	Jersey City, N.J. ....	41	12,100	107,000
Albuquerque, N. Mex .....	9	260	2,710	Johnstown, Pa .....	7	1,470	28,200
Allentown-Bethlehem- Easton, Pa .....	30	6,350	102,000	Kalamazoo, Mich .....	8	2,570	22,500
Ann Arbor, Mich .....	9	13,100	92,600	Kansas City, Mo.-Kans .....	35	18,800	150,000
Atlanta, Ga .....	20	16,200	229,000	Kingston-Newburgh- Poughkeepsie, N.Y. ....	12	2,090	26,500
Atlantic City, N.J. ....	8	640	5,900	Knoxville, Tenn .....	9	710	10,500
Baltimore, Md .....	31	10,900	146,000	Lancaster, Pa .....	8	3,910	70,200
Bay City, Mich .....	7	600	14,300	Lansing, Mich .....	7	11,000	47,400
Beaumont-Port Arthur, Tex .....	16	7,270	186,000	Las Vegas, Nev .....	7	1,180	22,800
Billings, Mont .....	5	120	6,830	Lawrence-Haverhill, Mass .....	7	6,000	18,200
Binghamton, N.Y. ....	8	1,340	7,640	Lexington, Ky .....	5	330	7,590
Birmingham, Ala .....	22	2,700	52,500	Lima, Ohio .....	7	4,080	52,600
Boston, Mass .....	65	27,600	208,000	Lincoln, Nebr .....	9	2,110	44,900
Bridgeport, Conn .....	10	2,090	40,300	Little Rock-North Little Rock, Ark .....	12	1,410	8,930
Buffalo, N.Y. ....	53	21,900	217,000	Lorain-Elyria, Ohio .....	11	6,680	97,600
Canton, Ohio .....	14	4,820	58,400	Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif .....	75	29,600	307,000
Charleston, S.C .....	5	810	9,380	Louisville, Ky .....	28	6,490	84,200
Charlotte, N.C .....	7	770	3,200	Memphis, Tenn .....	16	1,770	44,300
Chattanooga, Tenn .....	7	1,900	25,200	Miami, Fla .....	18	15,900	127,000
Cheyenne, Wyo .....	7	170	710	Milwaukee, Wis .....	20	8,350	59,700
Chicago, Ill .....	84	51,900	366,000	Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn .....	33	19,100	428,000
Cincinnati, Ohio .....	31	21,500	182,000	Mobile, Ala .....	12	3,270	43,800
Cleveland, Ohio .....	61	34,400	352,000	Muncie, Ind .....	8	6,200	25,900
Columbus, Ohio .....	27	7,480	95,000	Muskegon-Muskegon Heights, Mich .....	6	470	4,690
Corpus Christi, Tex .....	8	750	9,430	Nashville, Tenn .....	9	2,870	25,200
Dallas, Tex .....	13	3,240	31,300	New Bedford, Mass .....	7	1,620	10,700
Davenport-Rock Island- Moline, Iowa-Ill .....	14	4,580	87,500	New Haven, Conn .....	12	2,760	22,100
Dayton, Ohio .....	25	6,720	72,600	New London-Groton- Norwich, Conn .....	7	160	1,410
Decatur, Ill .....	6	1,930	42,700	New Orleans, La .....	14	2,280	34,400
Denver, Colo .....	35	13,300	204,000	New York, N.Y. ....	285	119,000	1,060,000
Des Moines, Iowa .....	13	3,570	46,600	Newark, N.J. ....	69	27,400	269,000
Detroit, Mich .....	92	126,000	940,000	Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va .....	12	2,850	37,600
Erie, Pa .....	7	770	11,300	Oklahoma City, Okla .....	7	800	5,700
Fall River, Mass .....	21	1,440	8,100	Omaha, Nebr .....	9	3,520	23,200
Flint, Mich .....	9	54,300	284,000	Orlando, Fla .....	6	200	1,640
Fort Lauderdale- Hollywood, Fla .....	7	310	640	Paterson-Clifton- Passaic, N.J. ....	55	13,700	161,000
Fort Wayne, Ind .....	8	3,540	47,300	Pensacola, Fla .....	5	60	1,440
Fort Worth, Tex .....	10	2,400	13,900	Peoria, Ill .....	16	14,000	71,500
Fresno, Calif .....	7	360	13,000	Philadelphia, Pa .....	145	65,600	1,030,000
Galveston-Texas City, Tex .....	7	2,370	20,800	Pittsburgh, Pa .....	82	17,900	286,000
Gary-Hammond-East Chicago, Ind .....	22	8,770	78,100	Portland, Ore .....	16	9,420	192,000
Grand Rapids, Mich .....	5	5,830	50,400	Providence-Pawtucket, R.I. ....	19	1,680	15,600
Great Falls, Mont .....	6	620	7,130	Pueblo, Colo .....	7	1,340	7,770
Hartford, Conn .....	15	6,870	189,000	Reading, Pa .....	12	1,750	38,800
Honolulu, Hawaii .....	30	8,970	33,500	Richmond, Va .....	6	210	900
Houston, Tex .....	22	23,200	438,000	Rochester, N.Y. ....	22	5,040	98,500
Huntington-Ashland, W. Va.-Ky .....	15	4,710	31,700	Rockford, Ill .....	9	750	3,090
Indianapolis, Ind .....	11	5,960	43,100	Sacramento, Calif .....	8	530	8,170
Jackson, Mich .....	11	4,990	107,000	Saginaw, Mich .....	5	6,780	73,800

See footnote at end of table.

Table 9. Work Stoppages by Metropolitan Area, 1961<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Metropolitan area	Stoppages beginning in 1961		Man-days idle during 1961 (all stoppages)	Metropolitan area	Stoppages beginning in 1961		Man-days idle during 1961 (all stoppages)
	Num-ber	Workers involved			Num-ber	Workers involved	
St. Joseph, Mo -----	5	1,080	7,670	Stockton, Calif -----	18	1,680	21,300
St. Louis, Mo -----	69	21,100	405,000	Syracuse, N.Y. -----	7	4,030	48,000
San Antonio, Tex -----	6	380	8,000	Tacoma, Wash -----	12	2,710	28,800
San Bernardino- Riverside-Ontario, Calif -----	8	560	4,140	Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla -----	17	1,670	16,600
San Diego, Calif -----	12	2,770	74,200	Terre Haute, Ind -----	5	380	2,400
San Francisco- Oakland, Calif -----	87	47,300	466,000	Toledo, Ohio -----	12	3,710	58,400
San Jose, Calif -----	19	8,350	111,000	Topeka, Kans -----	6	1,940	16,700
Santa Barbara, Calif -----	8	410	3,010	Trenton, N.J. -----	15	5,030	30,700
Savannah, Ga -----	6	400	3,460	Tucson, Ariz -----	6	340	1,230
Scranton, Pa -----	14	2,260	12,800	Tulsa, Okla -----	8	3,890	23,400
Seattle, Wash -----	23	4,910	86,900	Utica-Rome, N.Y. -----	7	3,490	38,400
Sioux City, Iowa -----	6	560	19,000	Washington, D.C. -----	14	9,550	77,500
Sioux Falls, S. Dak -----	6	660	2,450	Waterbury, Conn -----	7	2,640	48,300
South Bend, Ind -----	7	1,150	2,760	Waterloo, Iowa -----	9	5,980	39,200
Spokane, Wash -----	5	770	15,800	Wheeling, W. Va -----	10	2,050	39,600
Springfield, Ill -----	6	940	7,660	Wichita, Kans -----	9	430	3,780
Springfield, Mo -----	5	480	11,200	Wilkes-Barre- Hazleton, Pa -----	27	3,540	38,400
Springfield-Chicopee- Holyoke, Mass -----	14	1,520	28,600	Wilmington, Del -----	20	4,080	37,200
Stamford, Conn -----	5	470	5,760	York, Pa -----	8	1,170	13,800
Steubenville-Weirton, Ohio-W. Va -----	9	2,220	39,000	Youngstown-Warren, Ohio -----	19	9,560	50,800

<sup>1</sup> Includes data for each of the metropolitan areas that had 5 or more stoppages in 1961.

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

Stoppages in the mining and logging industries are excluded.

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

Table 10. Work Stoppages by Affiliation of Unions Involved, 1961

Affiliation	Stoppages beginning in 1961				Man-days idle during 1961 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent	Workers involved		Number	Percent
			Number	Percent		
Total -----	3,367	100.0	1,450,000	100.0	16,300,000	100.0
AFL-CIO -----	2,492	74.0	1,250,000	86.4	14,500,000	88.8
Unaffiliated unions -----	784	23.3	167,000	11.5	1,530,000	9.4
Single firm unions -----	15	.4	6,850	.5	78,100	.5
Different affiliations <sup>1</sup> -----	41	1.2	21,400	1.5	201,000	1.2
No union involved -----	30	.9	2,020	.1	7,250	( <sup>2</sup> )
Not reported -----	5	.1	610	( <sup>2</sup> )	2,300	( <sup>2</sup> )

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

<sup>2</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

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

Table 11. Work Stoppages by Contract Status and Size of Stoppage, 1961

Contract status and size of stoppage (number of workers involved)	Stoppages beginning in 1961				Man-days idle during 1961 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent	Workers involved		Number	Percent
			Number	Percent		
All stoppages -----	3,367	100.0	1,450,000	100.0	16,300,000	100.0
6 and under 20 -----	678	20.1	8,030	0.6	152,000	0.9
20 and under 100 -----	1,312	39.0	63,700	4.4	1,060,000	6.5
100 and under 250 -----	669	19.9	104,000	7.2	1,640,000	10.1
250 and under 500 -----	312	9.3	109,000	7.5	1,590,000	9.7
500 and under 1,000 -----	201	6.0	137,000	9.4	1,700,000	10.4
1,000 and under 5,000 -----	165	4.9	315,000	21.7	4,120,000	25.3
5,000 and under 10,000 -----	16	.5	115,000	7.9	1,070,000	6.6
10,000 and over -----	14	.4	601,000	41.4	4,950,000	30.4
<b>Negotiation of first agreement</b>						
or union recognition -----	513	15.2	36,300	2.5	979,000	6.0
6 and under 20 -----	205	6.1	2,390	.2	66,700	.4
20 and under 100 -----	226	6.7	9,830	.7	300,000	1.8
100 and under 250 -----	55	1.6	8,030	.6	339,000	2.1
250 and under 500 -----	15	.4	4,920	.3	101,000	.6
500 and under 1,000 -----	8	.2	5,590	.4	112,000	.7
1,000 and under 5,000 -----	4	.1	5,590	.4	60,600	.4
5,000 and under 10,000 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
10,000 and over -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Renegotiation of agreement</b>						
(expiration or reopening) -----	1,517	45.1	1,020,000	70.2	13,200,000	81.3
6 and under 20 -----	189	5.6	2,360	.2	47,300	.3
20 and under 100 -----	566	16.8	28,700	2.0	533,000	3.3
100 and under 250 -----	355	10.5	55,800	3.8	1,080,000	6.6
250 and under 500 -----	167	5.0	57,000	3.9	1,250,000	7.7
500 and under 1,000 -----	112	3.3	75,800	5.2	1,310,000	8.0
1,000 and under 5,000 -----	102	3.0	196,000	13.5	3,380,000	20.7
5,000 and under 10,000 -----	14	.4	102,000	7.0	1,050,000	6.4
10,000 and over -----	12	.4	502,000	34.6	4,600,000	28.3
<b>During term of agreement (negotiation</b>						
<b>of new agreement not involved)</b> -----	1,084	32.2	378,000	26.0	1,890,000	11.6
6 and under 20 -----	201	6.0	2,290	.2	21,900	.1
20 and under 100 -----	388	11.5	19,900	1.4	148,000	.9
100 and under 250 -----	234	6.9	36,800	2.5	182,000	1.1
250 and under 500 -----	123	3.7	44,100	3.0	208,000	1.3
500 and under 1,000 -----	76	2.3	52,100	3.6	271,000	1.7
1,000 and under 5,000 -----	58	1.7	112,000	7.7	679,000	4.2
5,000 and under 10,000 -----	2	.1	12,800	.9	24,800	.2
10,000 and over -----	2	.1	98,500	6.8	354,000	2.2
<b>No contract, or other contract</b>						
<b>status</b> -----	57	1.7	7,640	.5	52,100	.3
6 and under 20 -----	16	.5	190	( <sup>1</sup> )	1,480	( <sup>1</sup> )
20 and under 100 -----	24	.7	1,110	.1	10,400	.1
100 and under 250 -----	10	.3	1,530	.1	23,000	.1
250 and under 500 -----	3	.1	1,080	.1	6,530	( <sup>1</sup> )
500 and under 1,000 -----	3	.1	1,900	.1	7,030	( <sup>1</sup> )
1,000 and under 5,000 -----	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	1,830	.1	3,660	( <sup>1</sup> )
5,000 and under 10,000 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
10,000 and over -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>No information on contract status</b> -----	196	5.8	10,200	.7	122,000	.8
6 and under 20 -----	67	2.0	810	.1	14,600	.1
20 and under 100 -----	108	3.2	4,220	.3	63,900	.4
100 and under 250 -----	15	.4	2,210	.2	20,000	.1
250 and under 500 -----	4	.1	1,510	.1	21,600	.1
500 and under 1,000 -----	2	.1	1,490	.1	2,060	( <sup>1</sup> )
1,000 and under 5,000 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
5,000 and under 10,000 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
10,000 and over -----	-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

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

Table 12. Work Stoppages by Number of Establishments Involved, 1961

Number of establishments involved <sup>1</sup>	Stoppages beginning in 1961				May-days idle during 1961 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent of total	Workers involved		Number	Percent of total
			Number	Percent of total		
Total -----	3, 367	100. 0	1, 450, 000	100. 0	16, 300, 000	100. 0
1 establishment -----	2, 519	74. 8	432, 000	29. 8	5, 530, 000	34. 0
2 to 5 establishments -----	428	12. 7	139, 000	9. 6	2, 150, 000	13. 2
6 to 10 establishments -----	111	3. 3	28, 100	1. 9	357, 000	2. 2
11 establishments or more -----	177	5. 3	745, 000	51. 3	6, 710, 000	41. 2
11 to 49 establishments -----	128	3. 8	134, 000	9. 2	1, 750, 000	10. 7
50 to 99 establishments -----	26	. 8	402, 000	27. 7	3, 270, 000	20. 1
100 establishments or more -----	2	. 1	3, 480	. 2	102, 000	. 6
Exact number not known <sup>2</sup> -----	21	. 6	206, 000	14. 2	1, 590, 000	9. 8
Not reported -----	132	3. 9	108, 000	7. 4	1, 530, 000	9. 4

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

<sup>2</sup> Information indicates more than 11 establishments involved in each of these stoppages.

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

Table 13. Work Stoppages Involving 10,000 or More Workers, Beginning in 1961

Beginning date	Approximate duration (calendar days) <sup>1</sup>	Establishment(s) and location	Union(s) involved <sup>2</sup>	Approximate number of workers involved <sup>2</sup>	Major terms of settlement <sup>3</sup>
Jan. 10	14	New York Harbor Carriers (railroad tugboats, ferries, etc.), Port of New York; New York and New Jersey. <sup>4</sup>	Railroad and Marine Division of Seafarers' International Union; National Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association; International Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots.	<sup>4</sup> 23,000	Agreement provided for a 4-percent pay raise, 2 percent retroactive to July 1, 1960, and 2 percent effective March 1, 1961, and elimination of the cost-of-living escalation clause. Captains and engineers received an extra 45-cent-a-day increase, retroactive to July 1, 1960, to reduce the New York-Philadelphia wage differential. The agreement also included changes in paid holidays and vacations, and establishment of a joint committee (headed by a neutral chairman) to work out changes in the railroad welfare program. The agreement called for the referral of the crew-size issue to a Presidential Commission.
Feb. 17	7	American Airlines, Inc.; Eastern Air Lines; National Airlines, Inc.; Pan American World Airways, Inc.; Trans World Airlines, Inc.; Western Air Lines, Inc.; The Flying Tiger Lines, Inc. (44 States).	Flight Engineers' International Association.	73,000	Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg arranged a truce, under which the Flight Engineers agreed to return to work on all lines except 1 (Western Airlines, Inc.), <sup>5</sup> while a 3-man Presidential Commission (chaired by Professor Nathan P. Feinsinger), studied the dispute. The Commission made 2 reports to the President, May 24 and October 17, 1961, with recommendations for eventual merger of the Air Line Pilots Association and Flight Engineers' International Association; establishment of a Joint Committee on inter-union cooperation, with public members selected by each carrier, to aid in the accomplishment of the merger; Air Line Pilots Association to refrain from instituting legal proceedings to change existing rights of Flight Engineers, for a minimum period of 2 years; Flight Engineers to have a bidding priority on the third seat (on 3-man jet crews), but that engineers would be required to take certain pilot training to qualify; all new flight engineer vacancies would be filled by pilots; that the 2 unions take appropriate steps to insure that members of each may continue to participate in existing retirement and insurance programs. No final agreement was reached by the end of 1961.
April 7	13	California Metal Trades Association (127 plants), Alameda, Contra Costa, San Francisco, and San Mateo Counties, California.	International Association of Machinists.	12,000	2-year contract provides for wage increase from 6 cents to 10 cents an hour retroactive to April 1, 1961, and 5 cents to 9 cents effective April 1, 1962; and improved health and welfare coverage. The cost-of-living escalator clause, discontinued in June 1959, will be reinstated in October 1962; increases will be limited to 1 cent for each 1/2-point change in the BLS Consumer Price Index, with a maximum of 3 cents an hour.
May 1	32	Construction industry, upstate New York.	International Union of Operating Engineers and Plumbers and Pipe Fitters.	10,000	Operating Engineers: 2-year contract providing 15-cent hourly increase retroactive to May 1, and an additional 15 cents effective May 1, 1962.  Plumbers and Pipe Fitters (Albany): 2-year contract providing for an immediate 10-cent-an-hour increase, and a 15-cent-an-hour increase in June 1962; 4-cent-an-hour welfare contribution and 1-cent-an-hour pension fund contribution; payment of sickness and disability insurance.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. Work Stoppages Involving 10,000 or More Workers Beginning in 1961—Continued

Beginning date	Approximate duration (calendar days) <sup>1</sup>	Establishment(s) and location	Union(s) involved <sup>2</sup>	Approximate number of workers involved <sup>2</sup>	Major terms of settlement <sup>3</sup>
May 1— Continued					Plumbers and Pipe Fitters (Troy): 2-year contract providing for a 17-cent-an-hour increase the first year of contract, and a 15-cent-an-hour increase the 2d year.
May 1	61	Construction industry, Philadelphia area, Pennsylvania.	International Union of Operating Engineers.	10,000	2-year contract providing a 15-cent hourly wage increase each year, a 5-cent-an-hour increase in welfare contribution the first year, and a 2½-cent-an-hour increase in pension payments each year. Agreement also called for hiring hall with 90-day recall clause, and work rule changes.
June 1	1	Sperry Gyroscope Co. and Ford Instrument Co. (13 plants), Division of Sperry Rand Corp., Queens and Nassau Counties, New York.	International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers.	12,000	<u>Ford Instrument Co.</u> : 3-year contract provides for 2½-percent annual increase effective in June of 1961, 1962, and 1963; cost-of-living allowance frozen at current 24-cents an hour for 1st year of contract; escalation resumed in 2d and 3d years; 3 weeks' vacation after 10 years' employment (was 12 years); 15-percent night-shift differential included in vacation pay of employees working nights 40 weeks of vacation year (7½ percent for 20 weeks' nightwork); improved pension provision; company paid major medical insurance; a sixth day of paid sick leave.  <u>Sperry Gyroscope Co.</u> : Contract similar to Ford Instrument Co. (above) except that current cost-of-living allowances amount to 22 cents (a 1-cent cost-of-living decrease went into effect in May 1961); union elected to retain its own major medical plan.
June 1	58	Construction industry, Minneapolis—St. Paul, Minn.	Sheet Metal Workers' International Association.	10,000	1-year contract providing a 17-cent-an-hour wage increase, effective June 1, 1961, an additional 4 cents effective December 1, 1961, and 2 cents effective April 1, 1962. A key factor in the contract called for the appointment, by State Labor Conciliator, of a 3-man negotiating committee to negotiate terms of subsequent contracts.
June 16	18	Maritime industry, East, Gulf, and West Coast ports.	National Maritime Union; Masters, Mates and Pilots; American Radio Association; Seafarers' International Union; Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association; Radio Officers Union; Staff Officers Association of America.	(6)	Strike ended by Taft-Hartley injunction. (See appendix C.)  <u>National Maritime Union (East and Gulf Coast companies)</u> : 4-year agreement called for immediate wage increases of 4 percent with additional increases of 2¼ percent in each of the 3 following years; increased annual vacation time to 60 days after 1 year of service with same company. The contract also provided an additional 50 cents per man-day company contribution to the union's pension and welfare fund, and improved provisions on food, lodging, and transportation costs; the issue of changes in working conditions and work rules to be submitted to a subcommittee for study and, if no agreement by December 15, 1961, unresolved issues to be submitted to arbitration. The issue of American-owned vessels operating under foreign flags to be studied by a public factfinding board appointed by the Secretary of Labor.

Table 13. Work Stoppages Involving 10,000 or More Workers Beginning in 1961—Continued

Beginning date	Approximate duration (calendar days) <sup>1</sup>	Establishment(s) and location	Union(s) involved <sup>2</sup>	Approximate number of workers involved <sup>2</sup>	Major terms of settlement <sup>3</sup>
June 16— Continued					<p><u>Masters, Mates and Pilots and American Radio Association (East and Gulf Coast companies)</u>: 4-year contracts provided for same percentage increases in wages as NMU contract (ARA rates were increased by \$10 a month before application of the percentage increases); company contributions to the unions' welfare and pension fund increased by \$1.15 a man-day; MMP vacations were increased from 70 to 90 days annually after 1 year of service in the industry; no change was made in vacation schedules for ARA personnel. Similar agreements reached with 2 other employer groups operating from South Atlantic and Gulf ports.</p> <p><u>Masters, Mates and Pilots (Tanker companies)</u>: 4-year agreement called for a 4-percent increase in basic wages and other earnings retroactive to June 15, an additional 2<math>\frac{1}{4}</math>-percent increase effective on that date in each of the following 3 years; improved pensions and welfare benefits and an additional fourth mate on deep-sea tankers operated by the Military Sea Transportation Service under charter to private companies.</p> <p><u>Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association (Major East Coast Cargo, Passenger and Tanker companies)</u>: 3-year contracts provided improved pension, vacation, and welfare provisions. Maximum increases of 3<math>\frac{1}{2}</math> percent to be allocated to either wages or fringe benefits, to be effective in both 1962 and 1963. Similar agreement reached with the Pacific Maritime Association. Most of the dry-cargo operators granted the right to organize their foreign-flag vessels; agreements with tanker companies called for the establishment of a union-management committee to study the issue for 18 months.</p> <p><u>Seafarers' International Union</u>: Although Seafarers were involved in the strike, most of their contracts did not expire until September 1961.</p>
June 21	1	New York Shipping Association, Port of New York; New York and New Jersey.	International Longshoremen's Association.	25,000	Workers returned without formal agreement after a 1-day protest against the Seamen's strike.
Sept. 6	20	General Motors Corp., Interstate (94 plants in 17 States).	United Automobile Workers.	239,000	The stoppage involved a number of contract issues at the plant and company level, mainly of a noneconomic character, such as relief periods, production standards, and rules relating to plant representation. General wage and supplementary benefit issues under the new master agreement had been agreed upon prior to the stoppage. <sup>7</sup>

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. Work Stoppages Involving 10,000 or More Workers Beginning in 1961—Continued

Beginning date	Approximate duration (calendar days) <sup>1</sup>	Establishment(s) and location	Union(s) involved <sup>2</sup>	Approximate number of workers involved <sup>2</sup>	Major terms of settlement <sup>3</sup>
Oct. 1	<sup>8</sup> 33	Caterpillar Tractor Co., Aurora, Decatur, and Peoria, Ill.; York, Pa.; and Davenport, Iowa.	United Automobile Workers.	18, 000	3-year contract providing annual wage increases ranging from 6 to 9 cents an hour depending on rates of pay, with the first increase retroactive to October 2, 1961; continuation of escalator clause; 1 cent of the 18-cent cost-of-living allowances diverted to help pay improved pension and hospital-surgical benefits; improved pension plan for employees retiring after January 1, 1962, including establishment of survivorship option similar to American Motors, paid-up life insurance and option to continue hospital-surgical insurance. The contract also called for the company to assume full cost of improved hospital-surgical insurance for all employees; improved contributory life insurance and sickness and accident benefits; improved SUB, including increased separation pay, amount and extent of weekly benefits, short work-week benefits, and moving allowances, similar to American Motors; increased night-shift differential; and supplementary jury-duty pay.
Oct. 3	<sup>9</sup> 19	Ford Motor Co. (24 States)	United Automotive Workers.	<sup>9</sup> 116, 000	See General Motors Corp. <sup>10</sup>
Nov. 1	24	Construction industry, Houston, Tex.	International Hod Carriers <sup>4</sup> , Building and Common Laborers <sup>4</sup> Union.	15, 000	20-month contract providing two 10-cent-an-hour increases (effective November 27, 1961, and November 27, 1962), bringing rates to \$2.30 an hour in 1962.  Demands for exclusive hiring hall were dropped after the court ruled it would violate the Texas right-to-work law, but the contract included a contractors' cooperation clause, allowing the contractors to hire from any source, but the union will have equal opportunity to furnish the employees.
Dec. 1	7	The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co., Inc.; American Stores Co.; and Food Fair Stores, Inc., Delaware, southern New Jersey, and eastern Pennsylvania.	Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America.	14, 000	27-month contract providing for a \$6-a-week increase immediately and an additional \$5 a week in 15 months. The contract also provided a liberalized vacation plan and overtime pay for working more than 1 evening a week. Permanent committee established to determine the amount of meat a butcher would be expected to process in 1 night.

<sup>1</sup> Includes nonworkdays, such as Saturdays, Sundays, and established holidays.

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

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

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

<sup>4</sup> Picket lines were established at railroad terminals and railroad operating employees were idled in 10 States.

<sup>5</sup> Western Airlines, Inc. discharged the engineers and replaced them with pilot qualified engineers; limited service was resumed in March.

<sup>6</sup> Estimates in the press of the number of workers idle ranged from 20,000 to 70,000. However, after extensive checking with employers, unions, and State and Federal agencies relative to the number of vessels in port during the strike, the average number of crewmen per vessel, and the percent of union membership unemployed, the Bureau estimated the number idle at about 25,000.

<sup>7</sup> See Current Wage Developments, October 1, 1961, for details of General Motors settlement.

<sup>8</sup> Employees returned to work October 12, but walked out again October 29.

<sup>9</sup> National agreement was reached October 11 and most workers returned to work by October 16; a few thousand were idle through October 21.

<sup>10</sup> See Current Wage Developments, November 1, 1961, for details of Ford settlement.

Table 14. Work Stoppages by Duration and Contract Status Ending in 1961

Duration and contract status	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All stoppages -----	3,324	100.0	1,440,000	100.0	15,600,000	100.0
1 day -----	388	11.7	152,000	10.6	152,000	1.0
2 to 3 days -----	558	16.8	136,000	9.4	283,000	1.8
4 to 6 days -----	454	13.7	106,000	7.4	355,000	2.3
7 to 14 days -----	642	19.3	289,000	20.0	1,820,000	11.6
15 to 29 days -----	526	15.8	525,000	36.4	5,060,000	32.3
30 to 59 days -----	416	12.5	165,000	11.4	4,000,000	25.5
60 to 89 days -----	149	4.5	44,100	3.1	1,950,000	12.5
90 days and over -----	191	5.7	25,100	1.7	2,040,000	13.0
Negotiation of first agreement or union recognition -----	505	15.2	35,900	2.5	945,000	6.0
1 day -----	29	.9	2,640	.2	2,640	( <sup>1</sup> )
2 to 3 days -----	52	1.6	4,020	.3	6,930	( <sup>1</sup> )
4 to 6 days -----	42	1.3	2,130	.2	7,140	( <sup>1</sup> )
7 to 14 days -----	94	2.8	5,470	.4	40,500	.3
15 to 29 days -----	77	2.3	6,320	.4	86,700	.6
30 to 59 days -----	92	2.8	7,720	.5	204,000	1.3
60 to 89 days -----	40	1.2	2,980	.2	148,000	.9
90 days and over -----	79	2.4	4,590	.3	449,000	2.9
Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening) -----	1,476	44.4	1,010,000	70.2	12,700,000	81.5
1 day -----	72	2.2	67,600	4.7	67,600	.4
2 to 3 days -----	148	4.4	42,200	2.9	82,200	.5
4 to 6 days -----	166	5.0	48,900	3.4	177,000	1.1
7 to 14 days -----	320	9.6	149,000	10.4	1,070,000	6.9
15 to 29 days -----	344	10.3	500,000	34.7	4,740,000	30.3
30 to 59 days -----	259	7.8	148,000	10.3	3,580,000	22.9
60 to 89 days -----	87	2.6	37,900	2.6	1,600,000	10.6
90 days and over -----	80	2.4	18,300	1.3	1,370,000	8.8
During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved) -----	1,073	32.3	375,000	26.0	1,680,000	10.8
1 day -----	245	7.4	78,900	5.5	79,000	.5
2 to 3 days -----	302	9.1	82,500	5.7	178,000	1.1
4 to 6 days -----	214	6.4	54,100	3.7	167,000	1.1
7 to 14 days -----	177	5.3	131,000	9.1	684,000	4.4
15 to 29 days -----	70	2.1	17,000	1.2	214,000	1.4
30 to 59 days -----	37	1.1	6,880	.5	163,000	1.0
60 to 89 days -----	13	.4	3,000	.2	126,000	.8
90 days and over -----	15	.5	1,370	.1	74,300	.5
No contract, or other contract status -----	56	1.7	7,620	.5	51,600	.3
1 day -----	11	.3	840	.1	840	( <sup>1</sup> )
2 to 3 days -----	20	.6	4,680	.3	11,000	( <sup>1</sup> )
4 to 6 days -----	5	.2	110	( <sup>1</sup> )	430	( <sup>1</sup> )
7 to 14 days -----	8	.2	1,020	.1	6,440	( <sup>1</sup> )
15 to 29 days -----	5	.2	670	( <sup>1</sup> )	8,830	.1
30 to 59 days -----	2	.1	40	( <sup>1</sup> )	1,000	( <sup>1</sup> )
60 to 89 days -----	2	.1	30	( <sup>1</sup> )	1,360	( <sup>1</sup> )
90 days and over -----	3	.1	230	( <sup>1</sup> )	21,700	.1
No information on contract status -----	214	6.4	11,300	.8	218,000	1.4
1 day -----	31	.9	2,210	.2	2,210	( <sup>1</sup> )
2 to 3 days -----	36	1.1	2,590	.2	5,080	( <sup>1</sup> )
4 to 6 days -----	27	.8	1,140	.1	3,620	( <sup>1</sup> )
7 to 14 days -----	43	1.3	1,960	.1	13,800	.1
15 to 29 days -----	30	.9	870	.1	12,400	.1
30 to 59 days -----	26	.8	1,830	.1	53,100	.3
60 to 89 days -----	7	.2	180	( <sup>1</sup> )	9,450	.1
90 days and over -----	14	.4	570	( <sup>1</sup> )	118,000	.8

<sup>1</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

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

Table 15. Mediation and Type of Government Mediation in Work Stoppages by Contract Status Ending in 1961

Mediation, type of government mediation, and contract status	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
All stoppages -----	3,324	100.0	1,440,000	100.0	15,600,000	100.0
Government mediation <sup>1</sup> -----	1,474	44.3	1,090,000	75.2	13,300,000	85.2
Federal -----	1,056	31.8	879,000	60.9	10,500,000	67.1
State -----	210	6.3	24,700	1.7	313,000	2.0
Federal and State mediation combined -----	190	5.7	128,000	8.9	2,110,000	13.5
Other -----	18	.5	53,400	3.7	414,000	2.6
Private mediation -----	19	.6	5,490	.4	33,300	.2
No mediation reported -----	1,831	55.1	352,000	24.4	2,280,000	14.6
Negotiation of first agreement -----	505	15.2	35,900	2.5	945,000	6.0
Government mediation -----	177	5.3	17,900	1.2	583,000	3.7
Federal -----	127	3.8	13,000	.9	517,000	3.3
State -----	40	1.2	2,810	.2	35,700	.2
Federal and State mediation combined -----	10	.3	2,100	.1	30,700	.2
Other -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private mediation -----	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	70	( <sup>2</sup> )	260	( <sup>2</sup> )
No mediation reported -----	327	9.8	17,800	1.2	362,000	2.3
Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening) -----	1,476	44.4	1,010,000	70.2	12,700,000	81.5
Government mediation -----	1,110	33.4	945,000	65.5	12,000,000	76.5
Federal -----	800	24.1	756,000	52.4	9,300,000	59.5
State -----	130	3.9	16,600	1.2	237,000	1.5
Federal and State mediation combined -----	166	5.0	120,000	8.3	2,020,000	12.9
Other -----	14	.4	51,900	3.6	403,000	2.6
Private mediation -----	6	.2	1,190	.1	18,000	.1
No mediation reported -----	360	10.8	67,100	4.6	767,000	4.9
During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved) -----	1,073	32.3	375,000	26.0	1,680,000	10.8
Government mediation -----	121	3.6	119,000	8.3	644,000	4.1
Federal -----	75	2.3	108,000	7.5	571,000	3.6
State -----	31	.9	4,790	.3	35,100	.2
Federal and State mediation combined -----	11	.3	5,330	.4	26,900	.2
Other -----	4	.1	1,540	.1	11,400	.1
Private mediation -----	12	.4	4,230	.3	15,000	.1
No mediation reported -----	940	28.3	251,000	17.4	1,020,000	6.5
No contract, or other contract status -----	56	1.7	7,620	.5	51,600	.3
Government mediation -----	4	.1	290	( <sup>2</sup> )	20,800	.1
Federal -----	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	50	( <sup>2</sup> )	140	( <sup>2</sup> )
State -----	2	.1	60	( <sup>2</sup> )	3,260	( <sup>2</sup> )
Federal and State mediation combined -----	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	180	( <sup>2</sup> )	17,400	.1
Other -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private mediation -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
No mediation reported -----	52	1.6	7,330	.5	30,800	.2
No information on contract status -----	214	6.4	11,300	.8	218,000	1.4
Government mediation -----	62	1.9	2,710	.2	121,000	.8
Federal -----	53	1.6	2,200	.2	107,000	.7
State -----	7	.2	350	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,420	( <sup>2</sup> )
Federal and State mediation combined -----	2	.1	170	( <sup>2</sup> )	12,000	.1
Other -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private mediation -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
No mediation reported -----	152	4.6	8,630	.6	97,100	.6

<sup>1</sup> Includes 6 stoppages involving 1,710 workers in which private mediation was also involved.<sup>2</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

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

Table 16. Settlement of Stoppages by Contract Status Ending in 1961

Contract status and settlement	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All stoppages -----	3,324	100.0	1,440,000	100.0	15,600,000	100.0
Settlement reached -----	2,918	87.8	1,280,000	89.0	13,900,000	88.7
No formal settlement—work resumed (with old or new workers) -----	356	10.7	155,000	10.7	1,650,000	10.6
Employer out of business -----	37	1.1	1,850	.1	66,800	.4
Insufficient information to classify ---	13	.4	1,290	.1	40,900	.3
Negotiation of first agreement or union recognition -----	505	15.2	35,900	2.5	945,000	6.0
Settlement reached -----	357	10.7	28,000	1.9	593,000	3.8
No formal settlement -----	135	4.1	7,320	.5	318,000	2.0
Employer out of business -----	10	.3	360	( <sup>1</sup> )	8,980	.1
Insufficient information to classify ---	3	.1	220	( <sup>1</sup> )	25,500	.2
Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening) -----	1,476	44.4	1,010,000	70.2	12,700,000	81.5
Settlement reached -----	1,390	41.8	971,000	67.3	11,900,000	76.3
No formal settlement -----	71	2.1	41,100	2.9	774,000	4.9
Employer out of business -----	13	.4	760	.1	25,300	.2
Insufficient information to classify ---	2	.1	120	( <sup>1</sup> )	4,640	( <sup>1</sup> )
During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved) -----	1,073	32.3	375,000	26.0	1,680,000	10.8
Settlement reached -----	965	29.0	271,000	18.8	1,150,000	7.4
No formal settlement -----	96	2.9	103,000	7.2	494,000	3.2
Employer out of business -----	11	.3	670	( <sup>1</sup> )	30,100	.2
Insufficient information to classify ---	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	50	( <sup>1</sup> )	8,460	.1
No contract, or other contract status ---	56	1.7	7,620	.5	51,600	.3
Settlement reached -----	34	1.0	4,920	.3	37,200	.2
No formal settlement -----	18	.5	1,850	.1	12,400	.1
Insufficient information to classify ---	4	.1	850	.1	2,000	( <sup>1</sup> )
No information on contract status -----	214	6.4	11,300	.8	218,000	1.4
Settlement reached -----	172	5.2	9,670	.7	158,000	1.0
No formal settlement -----	36	1.1	1,560	.1	57,100	.4
Employer out of business -----	3	.1	50	( <sup>1</sup> )	2,420	( <sup>1</sup> )
Insufficient information to classify ---	3	.1	50	( <sup>1</sup> )	310	( <sup>1</sup> )

<sup>1</sup> Less than 0.05 percent

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

Table 17. Procedure for Handling Unsettled Issues in Work Stoppages by Contract Status Ending in 1961

Procedure for handling unsettled issues and contract status	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All stoppages covered <sup>1</sup> .....	528	100.0	278, 000	100.0	2, 050, 000	100.0
Arbitration .....	110	20.8	60, 200	21.7	455, 000	22.2
Direct negotiations .....	130	24.6	75, 700	27.3	704, 000	34.3
Referral to a government agency .....	59	11.2	29, 300	10.5	353, 000	17.2
Other means .....	229	43.4	112, 000	40.5	541, 000	26.4
Negotiation of first agreement or union recognition .....	61	11.6	2, 870	1.0	60, 000	2.9
Arbitration .....	11	2.1	390	.1	8, 140	.4
Direct negotiations .....	17	3.2	1, 500	.5	30, 200	1.5
Referral to a government agency .....	31	5.9	810	.3	21, 200	1.0
Other means .....	2	.4	170	.1	420	( <sup>2</sup> )
Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening) .....	110	20.8	144, 000	51.8	1, 420, 000	69.4
Arbitration .....	39	7.4	40, 200	14.5	363, 000	17.7
Direct negotiations .....	57	10.8	56, 000	20.2	613, 000	29.8
Referral to a government agency .....	12	2.3	24, 600	8.9	312, 000	15.2
Other means .....	2	.4	23, 000	8.3	137, 000	6.7
During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved) .....	331	62.7	129, 000	46.6	548, 000	26.7
Arbitration .....	56	10.6	19, 400	7.0	81, 900	4.0
Direct negotiations .....	50	9.5	17, 800	6.4	60, 400	2.9
Referral to a government agency .....	9	1.7	3, 570	1.3	5, 550	.3
Other means .....	216	40.9	88, 500	31.9	400, 000	19.5
No contract, or other contract status .....	4	.8	340	.1	1, 180	.1
Arbitration .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Direct negotiations .....	3	.6	330	.1	720	( <sup>2</sup> )
Referral to a government agency .....	1	.2	10	( <sup>2</sup> )	460	( <sup>2</sup> )
Other means .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
No information on contract status .....	22	4.2	1, 300	.5	20, 000	1.0
Arbitration .....	4	.8	140	( <sup>2</sup> )	1, 880	.1
Direct negotiations .....	3	.6	110	( <sup>2</sup> )	160	( <sup>2</sup> )
Referral to a government agency .....	6	1.1	290	.1	13, 600	.7
Other means .....	9	1.7	760	.3	4, 400	.2

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

<sup>2</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

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

## Appendix A: Tables—Work Stoppages

Table A-1. Work Stoppages by Industry, 1961

Industry	Stoppages beginning in 1961		Man-days idle, 1961 (all stoppages)	Industry	Stoppages beginning in 1961		Man-days idle, 1961 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved			Number	Workers involved	
All industries	13,367	1,450,000	16,300,000	Manufacturing—Continued			
Manufacturing	11,677	897,000	9,780,000	Transportation equipment	198	297,000	2,500,000
Primary metal industries	1,126	74,400	665,000	Motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment	62	272,000	2,240,000
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling and finishing mills	39	32,100	224,000	Aircraft and parts	14	2,440	35,600
Iron and steel foundries	31	16,000	162,000	Ship and boat building and repairing	12	6,910	124,000
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	8	6,110	78,300	Railroad equipment	6	2,590	10,100
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals and alloys	1	20	2,040	Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts	1	680	4,060
Rolling, drawing and extruding of nonferrous metals	20	13,100	123,000	Miscellaneous transportation equipment	5	12,400	93,200
Nonferrous foundries	19	3,160	17,500	Lumber and wood products, except furniture	175	12,500	234,000
Miscellaneous primary metal industries	13	3,890	58,200	Logging camps and logging contractors	3	660	14,900
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment	1,191	96,600	1,130,000	Sawmills and planing mills	20	3,770	96,100
Metal cans	7	2,060	31,800	Millwork, veneer, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	31	5,860	89,500
Cutlery, handtools, and general hardware	16	18,800	88,500	Wooden containers	10	1,560	26,100
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbing fixtures	14	3,420	112,000	Miscellaneous wood products	12	620	7,650
Fabricated structural metal products	76	18,100	295,000	Furniture and fixtures	170	12,500	256,000
Screw machine products, and bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, and washers	11	1,390	22,000	Household furniture	52	8,000	166,000
Metal stampings	22	43,900	390,000	Office furniture	6	1,390	47,500
Coating, engraving, and allied services	12	470	10,400	Public building and related furniture	1	400	12,800
Miscellaneous fabricated wire products	8	1,370	12,500	Partitions, shelving, lockers, and office and store fixtures	9	2,290	24,300
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	32	7,040	168,000	Miscellaneous furniture and fixtures	3	380	5,170
Ordnance and accessories	6	6,160	51,400	Stone, clay, and glass products	130	24,400	458,000
Ammunition, except for small arms	2	230	6,900	Flat glass	8	6,470	77,700
Tanks and tank components	1	1,980	39,500	Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	5	1,920	4,240
Sighting and fire control equipment	2	3,910	4,590	Glass products, made of purchased glass	6	250	3,030
Small arms ammunition	1	50	410	Cement, hydraulic	5	830	4,880
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	1,114	67,100	716,000	Structural clay products	21	3,570	99,300
Electric transmission and distribution equipment	30	6,710	82,400	Pottery and related products	10	2,070	32,000
Electrical industrial apparatus	16	4,230	86,600	Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	56	7,510	168,000
Household appliances	12	4,840	40,300	Cut stone and stone products	4	200	5,600
Electric lighting and wiring equipment	27	8,570	130,000	Abrasive, asbestos, and miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products	15	1,590	62,900
Radio and television receiving sets, except communication types	6	6,450	36,400	Textile mill products	35	5,970	39,100
Communication equipment	9	4,290	96,900	Broadwoven fabric mills, man-made fiber and silk	3	150	350
Electronic components and accessories	9	4,860	46,500	Broadwoven fabric mills, wool: Including dyeing and finishing	1	140	860
Miscellaneous electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	11	27,100	196,000	Knitting mills	10	710	12,700
Machinery, except electrical	1,176	89,100	1,240,000	Dyeing and finishing textiles, except wool fabrics and knit goods	8	3,600	12,200
Engines and turbines	10	11,600	105,000	Floor covering mills	3	440	2,300
Farm machinery and equipment	13	3,840	25,700	Yarn and thread mills	1	350	1,400
Construction, mining, and materials handling machinery and equipment	30	26,300	380,000	Miscellaneous textile goods	9	580	9,280
Metalworking machinery and equipment	24	9,860	164,000	Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	112	15,100	146,000
Special industry machinery, except metalworking machinery	28	3,840	130,000	Men's, youths', and boys' suits, coats, and overcoats	4	1,470	19,500
General industrial machinery and equipment	39	20,400	148,000	Men's, youths', and boys' furnishings, work clothing, and allied garments	7	2,060	11,100
Office, computing, and accounting machines	5	1,560	15,900	Women's, misses', and juniors' outerwear	67	7,030	83,500
Service industry machines	20	5,530	168,000	Women's, misses', children's, and infants' undergarments	4	530	1,860
Miscellaneous machinery, except electrical	18	6,100	98,800	Hats, caps, and millinery	3	1,320	6,140
				Girls', children's, and infants' outerwear	6	180	7,650
				Fur goods	4	50	550
				Miscellaneous apparel and accessories	3	2,070	12,400
				Miscellaneous fabricated textile products	14	370	3,760

See footnote at end of table.

Table A-1. Work Stoppages by Industry, 1961—Continued

Industry	Stoppages beginning in 1961		Man-days idle, 1961 (all stoppages)	Industry	Stoppages beginning in 1961		Man-days idle, 1961 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved			Number	Workers involved	
Manufacturing—Continued				Manufacturing—Continued			
Leather and leather products -----	25	18,200	70,400	Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks -----	19	12,500	170,000
Leather tanning and finishing -----	3	120	1,510	Engineering, laboratory, and scientific and research instruments and associated equipment -----	2	8,980	93,000
Industrial leather belting and packing -----	1	30	480	Instruments for measuring, controlling, and indicating physical characteristics -----	11	2,960	46,200
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings -----	1	50	870	Optical instruments and lenses -----	1	40	690
Footwear, except rubber -----	17	16,900	62,100	Surgical, medical, and dental instruments and supplies -----	4	290	18,800
Luggage -----	1	60	130	Photographic equipment and supplies -----	2	210	11,400
Handbags and other personal leather goods -----	2	1,050	5,370	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries -----	56	10,400	125,000
Food and kindred products -----	177	80,000	589,000	Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware -----	1	30	1,760
Meat products -----	41	24,200	179,000	Musical instruments and parts -----	1	1,080	30,300
Dairy products -----	22	20,400	130,000	Toys, amusements, sporting and athletic goods -----	11	1,300	14,500
Canning and preserving fruits, vegetables, and sea foods -----	18	4,870	28,600	Pens, pencils, and other office and artists' materials -----	2	110	560
Grain mill products -----	12	3,580	41,000	Costume jewelry, costume novelties, buttons, and miscellaneous notions, except precious metal -----	4	300	2,350
Bakery products -----	20	3,540	30,400	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries -----	37	7,560	75,000
Sugar -----	6	11,100	15,400	Nonmanufacturing -----	1,694	555,000	6,500,000
Confectionery and related products -----	7	2,240	13,500	Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries -----	31	10,900	80,600
Beverage industries -----	37	7,870	108,000	Mining -----	154	37,700	310,000
Miscellaneous food preparations and kindred products -----	14	2,190	43,700	Metal -----	14	11,100	180,000
Paper and allied products -----	62	15,300	324,000	Anthracite -----	5	350	4,170
Pulp mills -----	2	640	21,000	Bituminous coal and lignite -----	117	25,100	90,700
Paper mills, except building paper mills -----	9	3,120	55,200	Crude petroleum and natural gas -----	1	90	5,830
Paperboard mills -----	6	2,400	47,100	Mining and quarrying of nonmetallic minerals, except fuels -----	17	1,020	29,300
Converted paper and paperboard products, except containers and boxes -----	18	3,620	161,000	Contract construction -----	824	217,000	3,490,000
Paperboard containers and boxes -----	25	2,700	26,800	Transportation, communication, electric, gas and sanitary services -----	243	211,000	1,710,000
Building paper and building board mills -----	2	2,800	13,400	Railroad transportation -----	9	24,300	169,000
Printing, publishing, and allied industries -----	50	8,850	93,500	Local and suburban transit and interurban passenger transportation -----	56	17,800	291,000
Newspapers: Publishing, publishing and printing -----	10	2,230	31,300	Motor freight transportation and warehousing -----	105	14,900	153,000
Periodicals: Publishing, publishing and printing -----	2	60	2,720	Water transportation -----	31	57,800	359,000
Books -----	2	90	1,360	Transportation by air -----	6	77,600	515,000
Commercial printing -----	26	6,260	51,800	Transportation services -----	2	260	4,720
Manifold business forms manufacturing -----	3	40	2,280	Communication -----	18	9,350	75,200
Bookbinding and related industries -----	3	50	1,610	Electric, gas and sanitary services -----	16	9,350	141,000
Service industries for the printing trade -----	4	120	2,390	Wholesale and retail trade -----	1,308	62,400	716,000
Chemicals and allied products -----	94	14,100	441,000	Wholesale trade -----	185	24,600	238,000
Industrial inorganic and organic chemicals -----	25	5,000	255,000	Retail trade -----	124	37,900	478,000
Plastics materials and synthetic resins, synthetic rubber, synthetic and other man-made fibers, except glass -----	16	4,010	86,600	Finance, insurance, and real estate -----	4	230	3,000
Drugs -----	8	1,500	12,700	Insurance -----	1	70	1,600
Soap, detergents and cleaning preparations, perfumes, cosmetics, and other toilet preparations -----	8	1,490	38,300	Real estate -----	3	160	1,400
Paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and allied products -----	12	560	5,410	Services -----	103	9,070	173,000
Agricultural chemicals -----	17	980	21,700	Hotels, rooming houses, camps, and other lodging places -----	9	380	21,600
Miscellaneous chemical products -----	8	570	22,000	Personal services -----	20	2,300	22,300
Petroleum refining and related industries -----	17	15,000	316,000	Miscellaneous business services -----	27	2,290	43,900
Petroleum refining -----	9	14,500	310,000	Automobile repair, automobile services, and garages -----	18	700	6,010
Paving and roofing materials -----	7	410	5,760	Miscellaneous repair services -----	8	230	3,400
Miscellaneous products of petroleum and coal -----	1	20	430	Motion pictures -----	3	110	650
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products -----	65	22,600	215,000	Amusement and recreation services, except motion pictures -----	8	1,910	39,500
Tires and inner tubes -----	9	7,700	76,000	Medical and other health services -----	3	320	25,000
Rubber footwear -----	2	1,580	15,900	Educational services -----	2	220	3,820
Reclaimed rubber -----	3	270	960	Museums, art galleries, botanical and zoological gardens -----	1	130	4,390
Fabricated rubber products, not elsewhere classified -----	20	8,270	69,800	Nonprofit membership organization -----	4	490	2,580
Miscellaneous plastics products -----	31	4,780	52,400	Government -----	28	6,610	15,300
				Local government -----	28	6,610	15,300

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

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

Table A-2. Work Stoppages by Industry Group and Major Issues, 1961

S.I.C. code (group or division)	Industry group	Total			General wage changes			Supplementary benefits		
		Beginning in 1961		Man-days idle, 1961 (all stoppages)	Beginning in 1961		Man-days idle, 1961 (all stoppages)	Beginning in 1961		Man-days idle, 1961 (all stoppages)
		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
Total	All industries	<sup>1</sup> 3,367	1,450,000	16,300,000	<sup>1</sup> 1,359	483,000	6,520,000	145	33,200	458,000
Mfg.	Manufacturing	<sup>1</sup> 1,677	897,000	9,780,000	<sup>1</sup> 769	247,000	3,580,000	83	25,700	269,000
19	Ordnance and accessories	6	6,160	51,400	4	5,560	45,700	-	-	-
20	Food and kindred products	177	80,000	589,000	84	47,900	412,000	9	1,030	19,900
21	Tobacco manufactures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Textile mill products	35	5,970	39,100	14	1,880	18,400	2	140	250
23	Apparel, etc. <sup>2</sup>	112	15,100	146,000	26	3,250	50,000	10	3,070	14,800
24	Lumber and wood products, except furniture	75	12,500	234,000	44	4,610	85,400	4	3,020	46,800
25	Furniture and fixtures	70	12,500	256,000	39	4,640	90,700	1	100	290
26	Paper and allied products	62	15,300	324,000	23	4,840	96,200	2	410	6,770
27	Printing, publishing, and allied industries	50	8,850	93,500	17	3,190	36,000	8	2,190	15,400
28	Chemicals and allied products	94	14,100	441,000	58	8,150	277,000	7	1,790	37,700
29	Petroleum refining and related industries	17	15,000	316,000	10	4,610	120,000	-	-	-
30	Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	65	22,600	215,000	28	9,680	112,000	2	420	1,390
31	Leather and leather products	25	18,200	70,400	13	16,200	55,100	-	-	-
32	Stone, clay, and glass products	130	24,400	458,000	69	12,300	325,000	6	1,050	20,400
33	Primary metal industries	126	74,400	665,000	39	10,400	144,000	6	1,960	15,500
34	Fabricated metal products <sup>3</sup>	191	96,600	1,130,000	112	30,500	539,000	4	2,370	9,660
35	Machinery, except electrical	176	89,100	1,240,000	81	38,000	669,000	10	4,070	46,600
36	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	114	67,100	716,000	46	15,100	189,000	6	570	17,600
37	Transportation equipment	98	297,000	2,500,000	26	10,700	191,000	4	3,040	9,520
38	Instruments, etc. <sup>3</sup>	19	12,500	170,000	11	11,100	69,400	-	-	-
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	56	10,400	125,000	35	4,030	50,200	2	490	6,930
Nonmfg.	Nonmanufacturing	<sup>1</sup> 1,694	555,000	6,500,000	<sup>1</sup> 593	237,000	2,940,000	62	7,510	189,000
A	Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	31	10,900	80,600	6	8,020	8,960	-	-	-
B	Mining	154	37,700	310,000	16	3,240	57,200	4	620	11,600
C	Contract construction	824	217,000	3,490,000	222	105,000	1,620,000	31	3,830	93,700
E	Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	243	211,000	1,710,000	94	53,200	588,000	12	2,450	70,900
F	Wholesale and retail trade	308	62,400	716,000	180	55,400	579,000	14	600	12,500
G	Finance, insurance, and real estate	4	230	3,000	3	160	1,400	-	-	-
H	Services	103	9,070	173,000	52	5,330	77,000	1	10	20
I	Government	28	6,610	15,300	21	5,960	13,600	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2. Work Stoppages by Industry Group and Major Issues, 1961—Continued

S.I.C. code (group or division)	Industry group	Wage adjustments			Hours of work			Other contractual matters		
		Beginning in 1961		Man-days idle, 1961 (all stoppages)	Beginning in 1961		Man-days idle, 1961 (all stoppages)	Beginning in 1961		Man-days idle, 1961 (all stoppages)
		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
Total	All industries -----	154	46,800	823,000	6	1,800	4,710	26	2,860	32,500
Mfg.	Manufacturing -----	89	28,500	356,000	4	1,090	2,440	19	2,590	28,500
19	Ordnance and accessories -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Food and kindred products -----	7	1,300	2,140	1	460	920	2	130	350
21	Tobacco manufactures -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Textile mill products -----	2	30	1,250	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Apparel, etc. <sup>2</sup> -----	11	2,060	4,900	-	-	-	7	580	2,180
24	Lumber and wood products, except furniture -----	2	100	1,890	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Furniture and fixtures -----	8	2,480	12,500	-	-	-	2	320	1,960
26	Paper and allied products -----	1	100	200	1	200	600	1	20	30
27	Printing, publishing, and allied industries -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	Chemicals and allied products -----	2	250	350	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	Petroleum refining and related industries -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products -----	1	2,050	20,500	-	-	-	1	700	4,900
31	Leather and leather products -----	4	1,420	3,410	-	-	-	1	60	130
32	Stone, clay, and glass products -----	-	-	-	1	130	520	-	-	-
33	Primary metal industries -----	13	4,580	7,600	1	300	400	-	-	-
34	Fabricated metal products <sup>3</sup> -----	9	1,950	27,700	-	-	-	3	60	3,020
35	Machinery, except electrical -----	12	4,270	61,400	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies -----	7	1,910	6,680	-	-	-	-	-	-
37	Transportation equipment -----	6	5,380	118,000	-	-	-	1	270	9,280
38	Instruments, etc. <sup>5</sup> -----	2	500	86,600	-	-	-	-	-	-
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries -----	2	170	610	-	-	-	1	460	6,660
Nonmfg.	Nonmanufacturing -----	65	18,300	467,000	2	710	2,270	7	270	3,950
A	Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries -----	10	1,620	27,100	-	-	-	-	-	-
B	Mining -----	5	1,140	4,100	1	10	170	-	-	-
C	Contract construction -----	28	14,500	275,000	-	-	-	1	20	300
E	Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services -----	10	590	158,000	1	700	2,100	2	160	2,680
F	Wholesale and retail trade -----	9	340	2,330	-	-	-	4	90	980
G	Finance, insurance, and real estate -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H	Services -----	2	110	480	-	-	-	-	-	-
I	Government -----	1	10	30	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2. Work Stoppages by Industry Group and Major Issues, 1961—Continued

S.I.C. code (group or division)	Industry group	Union organization and security			Job security			Plant administration		
		Beginning in 1961		Man-days idle, 1961 (all stoppages)	Beginning in 1961		Man-days idle, 1961 (all stoppages)	Beginning in 1961		Man-days idle, 1961 (all stoppages)
		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
Total	All industries -----	1 518	92, 300	2, 390, 000	243	183, 000	1, 800, 000	462	503, 000	3, 630, 000
Mfg.	Manufacturing -----	241	28, 700	790, 000	150	66, 400	1, 010, 000	1 231	458, 000	3, 350, 000
19	Ordnance and accessories -----	1	100	4, 490	-	-	-	1	510	1, 190
20	Food and kindred products -----	20	1, 050	30, 700	16	8, 890	44, 800	26	8, 860	47, 900
21	Tobacco manufactures -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Textile mill products -----	4	140	4, 720	2	120	360	7	3, 500	13, 400
23	Apparel, etc. <sup>2</sup> -----	27	1, 580	31, 900	8	490	10, 200	9	1, 930	9, 020
24	Lumber and wood products, except furniture -----	11	540	32, 100	3	860	12, 800	8	2, 990	39, 600
25	Furniture and fixtures -----	6	650	59, 600	4	1, 670	63, 100	6	2, 160	11, 500
26	Paper and allied products -----	7	490	25, 200	9	4, 640	41, 700	15	2, 820	13, 300
27	Printing, publishing, and allied industries -----	14	300	14, 500	2	410	11, 300	5	1, 470	11, 000
28	Chemicals and allied products -----	9	640	21, 800	7	1, 090	16, 900	8	1, 570	31, 000
29	Petroleum refining and related industries -----	3	430	27, 500	3	3, 730	156, 000	-	-	-
30	Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products -----	10	850	12, 800	5	2, 720	30, 300	14	5, 370	29, 900
31	Leather and leather products -----	3	130	8, 420	1	30	30	2	260	3, 150
32	Stone, clay, and glass products -----	16	1, 250	57, 800	14	3, 370	14, 300	15	5, 760	38, 700
33	Primary metal industries -----	15	4, 090	74, 900	18	5, 210	61, 600	30	40, 900	316, 000
34	Fabricated metal products <sup>3</sup> -----	26	1, 450	69, 900	12	3, 540	20, 300	20	56, 100	448, 000
35	Machinery, except electrical -----	28	6, 150	110, 000	16	9, 050	196, 000	23	24, 600	149, 000
36	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies -----	15	1, 860	105, 000	11	5, 840	134, 000	24	41, 000	261, 000
37	Transportation equipment -----	12	2, 150	36, 900	15	14, 300	190, 000	27	258, 000	1, 930, 000
38	Instruments, etc. <sup>5</sup> -----	3	570	6, 800	2	270	6, 660	1	40	700
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries -----	11	4, 300	55, 000	2	190	2, 000	1	730	2, 940
Nonmfg.	Nonmanufacturing -----	278	63, 600	1, 600, 000	93	116, 000	791, 000	231	44, 100	276, 000
A	Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries -----	15	1, 290	24, 200	-	-	<sup>4</sup> 20, 400	-	-	-
B	Mining -----	16	6, 730	145, 000	33	7, 650	20, 900	63	16, 400	56, 800
C	Contract construction -----	113	50, 100	1, 260, 000	25	1, 690	10, 000	86	11, 500	74, 600
E	Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services -----	38	900	22, 200	23	105, 000	696, 000	45	13, 500	121, 000
F	Wholesale and retail trade -----	60	1, 880	67, 000	10	2, 370	42, 400	23	1, 110	9, 640
G	Finance, insurance, and real estate -----	1	70	1, 600	-	-	-	-	-	-
H	Services -----	34	2, 590	81, 900	2	50	1, 290	10	950	12, 400
I	Government -----	1	20	20	-	-	-	4	610	1, 640

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2. Work Stoppages by Industry Group and Major Issues, 1961—Continued

S.I.C. code (group or division)	Industry group	Other working conditions			Interunion or labor-management matters			Not reported		
		Beginning in 1961		Man-days idle, 1961 (all stoppages)	Beginning in 1961		Man-days idle, 1961 (all stoppages)	Beginning in 1961		Man-days idle, 1961 (all stoppages)
		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
Total	All industries -----	48	15,200	333,000	364	87,700	273,000	42	3,680	14,000
Mfg.	Manufacturing -----	33	11,600	311,000	36	26,200	74,400	22	1,500	4,870
19	Ordnance and accessories -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Food and kindred products -----	4	390	17,000	8	9,890	12,800	-	-	-
21	Tobacco manufactures -----	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Textile mill products -----	1	10	350	-	-	-	3	150	290
23	Apparel, etc. <sup>2</sup> -----	2	120	290	7	1,700	22,100	5	270	900
24	Lumber and wood products, except furniture -----	1	200	15,200	2	150	430	-	-	-
25	Furniture and fixtures -----	2	40	2,000	1	400	12,800	1	10	1,230
26	Paper and allied products -----	2	1,710	140,000	-	-	-	1	70	140
27	Printing, publishing, and allied industries -----	1	180	350	2	1,020	4,660	1	100	300
28	Chemicals and allied products -----	2	580	56,800	-	-	-	1	50	50
29	Petroleum refining and related industries -----	-	-	-	1	6,180	12,800	-	-	-
30	Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products -----	2	710	2,770	1	90	90	1	10	10
31	Leather and leather products -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	80	230
32	Stone, clay, and glass products -----	6	500	1,550	1	30	30	2	60	210
33	Primary metal industries -----	2	4,760	41,800	1	2,250	2,250	1	20	500
34	Fabricated metal products <sup>3</sup> -----	3	610	11,800	-	-	440	2	50	100
35	Machinery, except electrical -----	1	140	1,090	3	2,290	2,360	2	470	740
36	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies -----	2	740	1,600	3	110	760	-	-	-
37	Transportation equipment -----	2	900	18,300	4	2,040	3,020	1	180	180
38	Instruments, etc. <sup>4</sup> -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries -----	-	-	-	2	30	200	-	-	-
Nonmfg.	Nonmanufacturing -----	15	3,650	22,400	328	61,600	198,000	20	2,180	9,130
A	Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B	Mining -----	4	290	9,080	4	490	1,710	8	1,080	3,040
C	Contract construction -----	7	510	6,020	303	28,200	154,000	8	850	5,790
E	Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services -----	2	2,760	6,980	14	32,400	40,600	2	150	150
F	Wholesale and retail trade -----	1	80	300	5	470	2,160	2	100	150
G	Finance, insurance, and real estate -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H	Services -----	1	20	50	1	20	120	-	-	-
I	Government -----	-	-	-	1	10	20	-	-	-

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

<sup>2</sup> Includes other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment.

<sup>4</sup> Idleness in 1961 resulting from stoppage that began in 1960.

<sup>5</sup> Includes professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.

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

Table A-3. Work Stoppages in States Having 25 or More Stoppages by Industry Group, 1961<sup>1</sup>

Industry group	Alabama			Arkansas			California		
	Stoppages beginning in 1961		Man-days idle during 1961 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1961		Man-days idle during 1961 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1961		Man-days idle during 1961 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
All industries	65	12,900	167,000	30	3,480	43,100	269	99,100	1,110,000
Manufacturing	28	6,580	108,000	12	1,880	31,600	116	48,600	649,000
Primary metal industries	4	500	9,360	-	-	-	6	1,820	13,400
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment	6	1,340	27,300	-	-	-	12	6,480	77,500
Ordnance and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1,980	39,500
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	1	50	3,330	1	170	2,480	5	4,240	42,800
Machinery, except electrical	1	650	5,860	1	120	2,110	6	3,370	30,100
Transportation equipment	5	2,640	29,000	-	-	-	8	14,300	171,000
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	-	-	-	1	30	510	12	1,440	26,500
Furniture and fixtures	-	-	-	3	620	12,200	6	470	5,470
Stone, clay, and glass products	2	120	5,470	2	450	8,000	12	1,220	55,500
Textile mill products	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	70	1,960
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	50	150
Leather and leather products	-	-	-	1	220	220	-	-	-
Food and kindred products	3	150	1,540	2	70	3,720	24	9,010	113,000
Tobacco manufactures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paper and allied products	1	280	830	1	200	2,400	3	210	690
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	190	1,420
Chemicals and allied products	4	640	24,200	-	-	-	9	750	35,600
Petroleum refining and related industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	130	1,190
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	1	220	1,110	-	-	-	7	2,000	27,500
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	1	20	500	-	-	-	1	270	2,400
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	640	3,590
Nonmanufacturing	37	6,330	58,700	18	1,600	11,400	154	50,500	459,000
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	1	20	560	-	-	-	24	2,680	39,200
Mining	16	4,180	16,500	-	-	-	2	690	7,160
Contract construction	7	380	1,030	15	1,420	7,960	55	10,300	13,400
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	6	1,320	27,300	1	30	100	31	27,000	157,000
Wholesale and retail trade	7	440	13,200	2	150	3,370	27	8,120	134,000
Finance, insurance, and real estate	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	20	40
Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	1,530	28,000
Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	140	180
	Colorado			Connecticut			Florida		
All industries	49	16,800	220,000	56	17,900	372,000	66	23,600	183,000
Manufacturing	18	5,690	47,800	22	4,140	66,500	14	4,080	25,600
Primary metal industries	-	-	-	2	70	1,250	-	-	-
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment	-	-	-	3	800	14,100	1	20	500
Ordnance and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	2	70	850	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery, except electrical	3	1,500	27,100	6	1,560	32,300	2	270	6,010
Transportation equipment	1	40	370	-	-	-	1	40	350
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	1	80	8,100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 <sup>1</sup> 1,780
Stone, clay, and glass products	3	190	620	1	100	1,300	-	-	-
Textile mill products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	50	2,820
Leather and leather products	3	330	3,860	1	10	180	3	2,350	4,460
Food and kindred products	-	-	-	2	460	1,370	2	1,160	3,660
Tobacco manufactures	-	-	-	1	10	150	1	100	5,660
Paper and allied products	3	50	2,090	1	50	160	1	50	100
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemicals and allied products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petroleum refining and related industries	1	3,350	3,350	4	320	500	-	-	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	1	100	1,480	1	760	15,200	1	30	220
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	31	11,200	173,000	34	13,800	306,000	52	19,500	157,000
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract construction	21	10,200	163,000	16	11,000	276,000	35	2,750	61,800
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	6	720	6,160	10	2,520	26,200	9	16,100	90,700
Wholesale and retail trade	2	110	1,860	5	120	1,480	5	170	3,110
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1	130	1,250	-	-	-	2	-	-
Services	3 <sup>1</sup>	-	-	3	100	2,010	2	20	120
Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	420	1,270

See footnotes at end of table.









Table A-3. Work Stoppages in States Having 25 or More Stoppages by Industry Group, 1961<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Industry group	West Virginia			Wisconsin		
	Stoppages beginning in 1961		Man-days idle during 1960 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1961		Man-days idle during 1961 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
All industries	81	12,700	197,000	54	18,700	285,000
Manufacturing	17	3,900	109,000	36	17,800	264,000
Primary metal industries	2	670	3,130	2	450	13,400
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment	1	10	50	6	560	9,760
Ordnance and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	1	130	9,020	2	220	3,240
Machinery, except electrical	1	120	360	7	2,370	118,000
Transportation equipment	-	-	-	2	7,430	45,700
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	1	70	2,800	2	290	12,300
Furniture and fixtures	1	110	3,020	-	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass products	4	990	17,100	-	-	-
Textile mill products	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leather and leather products	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and kindred products	2	190	430	9	3,550	14,400
Tobacco manufactures	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paper and allied products	1	190	940	2	580	27,700
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	-	-	-	1	500	7,600
Chemicals and allied products	3	1,420	72,700	-	-	-
Petroleum refining and related industries	-	-	-	1	90	1,710
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	-	-	-	1	1,700	10,200
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	-	-	-	1	70	130
Nonmanufacturing	64	8,830	87,800	18	880	21,000
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	1	140	4,660	-	-	-
Mining	30	4,580	18,600	-	-	-
Contract construction	21	3,570	47,100	8	650	11,100
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	7	450	14,300	3	100	4,360
Wholesale and retail trade	4	90	2,610	6	130	5,450
Finance, insurance, and real estate	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	1	20	500	1	10	20
Government	-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> No work stoppages were recorded during 1961 for the industry groups for which no data are presented.

<sup>2</sup> Idleness in 1961 resulting from stoppages that began in 1960. In some cases, the man-days of idleness may refer to more stoppages than are shown for the State and industry group since the man-days figures refer to all strikes in effect, whereas the number of stoppages and workers refers only to stoppages beginning in the year.

<sup>3</sup> Part of interstate strike; fewer than 6 workers involved in this State.

NOTE: Stoppages extending into 2 or more industry groups have been counted in each industry group affected; workers involved and man-days idle were allocated among the respective groups. Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Table A-4. Work Stoppages by Industry Group and Contract Status, 1961

S.I.C. code (group or division)	Industry group	Total			Negotiation of first agreement or union recognition			Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening)		
		Beginning in 1961		Man-days idle, 1961 (all stoppages)	Beginning in 1961		Man-days idle, 1961 (all stoppages)	Beginning in 1961		Man-days idle, 1961 (all stoppages)
		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
Total	All industries	<sup>1</sup> 3,367	1,450,000	16,300,000	513	36,300	979,000	<sup>1</sup> 1,517	1,020,000	13,200,000
Mfg.	Manufacturing	<sup>1</sup> 1,677	897,000	9,780,000	247	21,000	633,000	<sup>1</sup> 908	684,000	7,920,000
19	Ordnance and accessories	6	6,160	51,400	1	100	4,490	4	5,560	45,700
20	Food and kindred products	177	80,000	589,000	25	1,330	40,200	93	57,300	435,000
21	Tobacco manufactures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Textile mill products	35	5,970	39,100	6	200	4,100	16	3,580	22,700
23	Apparel, etc. <sup>2</sup>	112	15,100	146,000	25	880	27,100	36	4,520	54,400
24	Lumber and wood products, except furniture	75	12,500	234,000	17	830	43,400	42	7,880	147,000
25	Furniture and fixtures	70	12,500	256,000	6	640	59,600	45	6,580	140,000
26	Paper and allied products	62	15,300	324,000	9	1,380	14,600	28	5,100	141,000
27	Printing, publishing, and allied industries	50	8,850	93,500	17	250	14,300	23	6,270	65,600
28	Chemicals and allied products	94	14,100	441,000	8	680	24,200	64	10,200	339,000
29	Petroleum refining and related industries	17	15,000	316,000	2	80	1,420	11	8,610	299,000
30	Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	65	22,600	215,000	11	710	16,000	33	14,200	158,000
31	Leather and leather products	25	18,200	70,400	4	290	7,000	12	13,500	47,800
32	Stone, clay, and glass products	130	24,400	458,000	22	1,830	79,700	69	16,400	359,000
33	Primary metal industries	126	74,400	665,000	12	920	21,600	58	41,000	492,000
34	Fabricated metal products <sup>3</sup>	191	96,600	1,130,000	24	1,150	51,000	134	86,900	1,040,000
35	Machinery, except electrical	176	89,100	1,240,000	24	5,050	94,800	109	63,100	1,050,000
36	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	114	67,100	716,000	11	1,100	60,500	62	55,400	606,000
37	Transportation equipment	98	297,000	2,500,000	11	2,100	34,800	45	258,000	2,220,000
38	Instruments, etc. <sup>4</sup>	19	12,500	170,000	2	80	880	13	12,100	166,000
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	56	10,400	125,000	10	1,440	33,400	37	7,980	84,900
Nonmfg.	Nonmanufacturing	<sup>1</sup> 1,694	555,000	6,500,000	266	15,300	346,000	<sup>1</sup> 613	336,000	5,320,000
A	Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	31	10,900	80,600	25	2,700	50,100	2	7,840	28,200
B	Mining	154	37,700	310,000	11	380	14,500	20	10,400	194,000
C	Contract construction	824	217,000	3,490,000	58	5,400	68,800	250	165,000	3,190,000
E	Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	243	211,000	1,710,000	44	2,170	63,400	110	85,500	1,190,000
F	Wholesale and retail trade	308	62,400	716,000	89	2,080	65,700	171	56,700	617,000
G	Finance, insurance, and real estate	4	230	3,000	1	70	1,600	3	160	1,400
H	Services	103	9,070	173,000	36	2,500	81,400	51	5,280	85,700
I	Government	28	6,610	15,300	2	30	180	8	4,960	8,420

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-4. Work Stoppages by Industry Group and Contract Status, 1961—Continued

S.I.C. code (group or division)	Industry group	During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved)			No contract or other contract status			No information on contract status		
		Beginning in 1961		Man-days idle, 1961 (all stoppages)	Beginning in 1961		Man-days idle, 1961 (all stoppages)	Beginning in 1961		Man-days idle, 1961 (all stoppages)
		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
Total	All industries	1,084	378,000	1,890,000	57	7,640	52,100	196	10,200	122,000
Mfg.	Manufacturing	426	184,000	1,130,000	16	3,830	28,200	80	3,660	67,200
19	Ordnance and accessories	1	510	1,190	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Food and kindred products	49	19,100	97,500	2	1,910	3,740	8	260	12,400
21	Tobacco manufactures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Textile mill products	10	2,090	11,900	1	40	150	2	60	220
23	Apparel, etc. <sup>2</sup>	39	8,960	45,200	4	270	17,900	8	420	1,740
24	Lumber and wood products, except furniture	10	3,380	37,300	1	20	60	5	370	6,840
25	Furniture and fixtures	17	5,200	55,900	-	-	-	2	40	280
26	Paper and allied products	21	8,620	166,000	-	-	-	4	180	1,850
27	Printing, publishing, and allied industries	7	2,240	10,300	-	-	-	3	80	3,320
28	Chemicals and allied products	9	2,320	59,100	-	-	-	13	870	18,600
29	Petroleum refining and related industries	2	6,220	13,900	-	-	-	2	50	2,300
30	Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	17	7,570	40,500	1	10	10	3	80	510
31	Leather and leather products	7	3,640	14,100	2	780	1,630	-	-	-
32	Stone, clay, and glass products	29	5,430	13,700	1	10	460	9	700	4,580
33	Primary metal industries	55	32,400	151,000	-	-	-	2	40	540
34	Fabricated metal products <sup>3</sup>	27	8,380	28,700	2	30	50	5	80	5,460
35	Machinery, except electrical	39	20,700	86,200	1	80	150	4	120	1,350
36	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	40	10,500	45,400	-	-	-	3	100	3,340
37	Transportation equipment	40	35,900	248,000	1	680	4,060	2	110	1,250
38	Instruments, etc. <sup>4</sup>	2	250	2,630	-	-	-	1	40	680
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	5	900	4,310	-	-	-	4	80	1,840
Nonmfg.	Nonmanufacturing	658	194,000	758,000	41	3,820	23,900	116	6,570	54,900
A	Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	1	240	1,440	2	130	830	1	20	60
B	Mining	115	26,500	86,500	2	60	4,380	6	350	10,000
C	Contract construction	427	40,100	189,000	15	1,870	11,400	74	4,620	29,100
E	Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	76	123,000	451,000	-	-	-	13	290	7,720
F	Wholesale and retail trade	29	3,040	28,200	5	230	1,190	15	370	3,480
G	Finance, insurance, and real estate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H	Services	8	380	2,140	2	30	30	6	880	3,930
I	Government	2	70	80	15	1,490	6,100	1	60	550

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

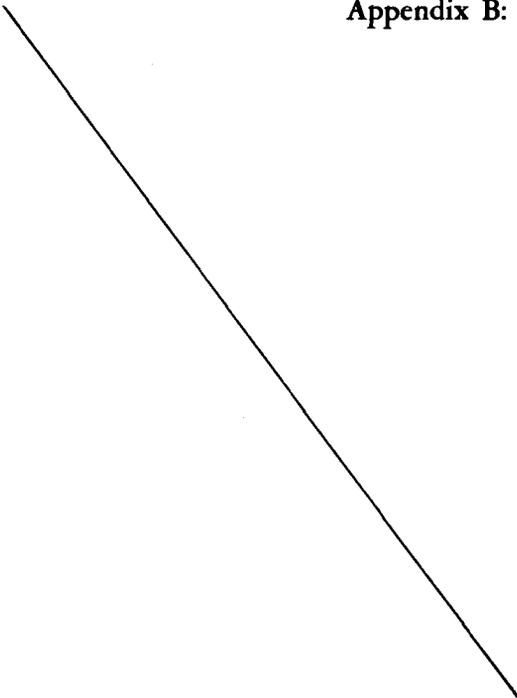
<sup>2</sup> Includes other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment.

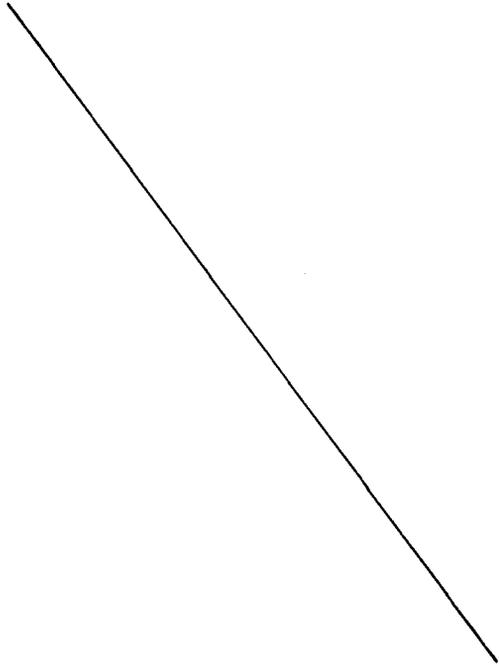
<sup>4</sup> Includes professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.

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

## Appendix B: Data on Strike Issues



To make its strike statistics more meaningful in terms of current labor-management problems, the Bureau of Labor Statistics revised its classification of strike issues in 1961, resulting in the detailed data presented for the first time in table 5. This change resulted in the loss of continuity with data for previous years. For those interested in long term trends in strike issues, the listing presented on the following page provides a method of allocating 1961 data among the major issue groups used in previous years.



Major issues as identified in 1961 reportMajor issue groups as identified in prior reports

General wage change: General wage increase General wage increase, plus supplementary benefits General wage increase, hour decrease General wage decrease General wage increase and escalation Wages and working conditions Supplementary benefits: Pensions, insurance, other welfare programs Severance or dismissal pay Premium pay Other Wage adjustments: Incentive pay rates or administration Job classification or rates Downgrading Retroactivity Method of computing pay Hours of work: Decrease	}	----- Wages, hours, and supplementary benefits.
Union organization and security: Recognition (certification) Recognition and job security issues Recognition and economic issues Strengthening bargaining position, or union shop and economic issues Union security Refusal to sign agreement Other union organization matters	}	----- Union organization, wages, hours, and supplementary benefits.
Job security: Seniority and/or layoff Subcontracting New machinery or other technological issues Job transfers, bumping, etc. Transfer of operations or prefabricated goods Other Plant administration: Physical facilities, surroundings, etc. Safety measures, dangerous equipment, etc. Supervision Shift work Work assignments Speedup (workload) Work rules Overtime work Insubordination, discharge, discipline Other Other working conditions: Arbitration Grievance procedures Unspecified contract violations Other contractual matters: Duration of contract Unspecified	}	----- Other working conditions.
Interunion or intraunion matters: Union rivalry <sup>1</sup> Jurisdiction <sup>2</sup> —representation of workers Jurisdictional—work assignment Union administration <sup>3</sup> Sympathy Other	}	----- Interunion or intraunion matters.

<sup>1</sup> Includes disputes between unions of different affiliation, such as those between unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO and nonaffiliates.

<sup>2</sup> Includes disputes between unions, usually of the same affiliation or two locals of the same union, over representation of workers.

<sup>3</sup> Includes disputes within a union over the administration of union affairs or regulations.

## Appendix C: The Maritime Industry Strike, Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf Coasts, 1961

The emergency provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act were invoked once in 1961 to end the strike of maritime unions against shipowners and operators on the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf coasts. The highlights of this stoppage and government involvement are outlined below in chronological order.

### June 16

Work stoppage of maritime workers began in Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf ports after the maritime unions<sup>1</sup> and the shipowners and operators failed to agree on the unions' demand that their contracts be extended to cover workers on ships owned and operated by United States interests but flying foreign flags. Other demands varied among the unions and related to inequities between licensed and unlicensed personnel with regard to vacations, travel, and lodging allowances, and work rules.

### June 17

Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg, who upon request of the President had been directing mediation efforts in New York since June 15, asked all parties in the dispute to resume direct negotiations. Series of joint meetings conducted by the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service ended with no progress reported.

### June 23

Secretary Goldberg recommended to all parties that they submit their unresolved issues to an impartial public group for a period of 60 days for study and recommendation and subsequent negotiations and that meanwhile they resume operations. Ship operators agreed to this proposal; the unions rejected it.

### June 24

President Kennedy ordered an investigation into the impact of the strike on the Nation's health, economy, and safety, preparatory to his decision on whether to invoke the emergency provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act. The Secretary of Labor ascertained that the stoppage of shipping was affecting a substantial portion of trade, commerce, and transportation, and that it would imperil the national health and safety if the stoppage were permitted to continue.

### June 26

Board of Inquiry appointed by the President. Members: David L. Cole of Paterson, N. J., lawyer and former director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, Chairman; Samuel I. Rosenman, lawyer of New York City and former New York State Supreme Court Justice; and James J. Healy, Professor of Industrial Relations, Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University. In addition to the duties of the Board as required by the statute, the President requested that the Board direct its immediate attention to achieving a settlement. He instructed the Board to report to him on or before June 30.

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<sup>1</sup> National Maritime Union of America, Seafarers' International Union of North America, National Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, International Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots, American Radio Association, Radio Officers Union, and the Staff Officers Association of America.

June 27

The Board met in New York in public session briefly, then met privately with ship-owners and union representatives to determine whether the Board could arrange prompt resumption of the deadlocked negotiations. The Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association and the International Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots, through their attorneys, told the Board that their members were excluded from the provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act, because of their supervisory status.

June 28

Meetings continued, including both formal hearings and informal inquiries into the facts and issues under Board of Inquiry-Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service auspices. These meetings at times included both employers and unions; at other times they were held separately with different union and management groups.

June 29

President Kennedy postponed until 9 a. m., July 3, the deadline for the Board to report the facts of the dispute to him.

July 1

At a joint conference attended by the Director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service and a member of the Board of Inquiry, the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association reached agreement with the Pacific Maritime Association which laid the groundwork for movement of 150 ships.

July 2

The Board submitted two reports to the President. The main report outlined the disputes and indicated that, although there had been agreement between some of the parties, full accord had not been reached and the strike was continuing. The supplemental report outlined the mediation work the Board had undertaken at the President's request and reported their findings on the proposals made for minimizing the effect of the strike on national health and safety.

Agreements were signed by a group of Gulf Coast shipowners with two unions—Masters, Mates and Pilots and the American Radio Association.

July 3

The President directed the Attorney General to petition the U. S. District Court for the Southern District of New York for an injunction. Judge Sylvester J. Ryan issued a temporary 5-day restraining order. Attorneys for the National Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, Seafarers' International Union, and the International Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots sought a stay of the restraining order until a hearing of the appeal which had been filed by these defendants from that order. Judge Clark of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals denied the stay.

July 6

Agreement reached between National Maritime Union and the American Merchant Marine Institute after a series of conferences held under joint auspices Board of Inquiry and Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.

Sailings of American ships in ports on three coasts were nearly normal. More than half of the 950-ship United States flag-fleet were able to sail under agreements reached with unions or under contracts with other unions not involved in the strike.

July 7

Hearing was held on the Government's motion for a preliminary injunction and the temporary restraining order was extended until July 12.

July 10

Judge Ryan extended the temporary restraining order to an 80-day injunction under the emergency provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act preventing any renewal of the walkout until September 21. He directed the unions and the six company groups to continue collective bargaining in an effort to settle their differences before expiration of the injunction. Judge Ryan dismissed the argument offered by the Masters, Mates and Pilots and the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association that they were beyond the purview of the Act because their members were supervisory personnel rather than employees.

Agreement was reached between the American Radio Association and East Coast dry-cargo companies after many meetings between the parties, participated in by members of the Board of Inquiry and the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.

August 17

The U. S. Court of Appeals held hearings on the union petition to dismiss the injunction.

August 22

The President reconvened the Board of Inquiry and meetings were held in New York. Working with the Board, Federal mediators resumed meetings with maritime groups in an effort to bring about an agreement. The U. S. Court of Appeals upheld a U. S. District court injunction of July 10 against renewal of the maritime strike before September 21.

August 24

The threat of a renewal of the strike virtually disappeared as the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association announced agreements completed with Atlantic and Gulf dry-cargo and tanker companies.

August 25

Tanker companies reached agreement with the International Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots on the East Coast.

The National Labor Relations Board mailed last-offer ballots to members of maritime unions. Ballots were mailed in advance to ports where the union members' ships were scheduled to put in.

September 1

Final report of the Board of Inquiry submitted to the President. The Board reported that the following disputes remained in progress: The Alcoa Steamship Co. and the Seafarers' International Union; the Pacific Maritime Association and the International Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots; the Pacific Maritime Association and the American Radio Association. The report included the last offer made by the companies to the unions that had not agreed on a contract.

September 7

Masters, Mates and Pilots indicated rejection of the NLRB balloting due to eligibility of voters being limited to those employed—approximately one-third of the membership. American Radio Association refused to negotiate with Pacific Maritime Association pending outcome of dispute with the Masters, Mates and Pilots.

September 9

Officers of West Coast ships were voting in various world ports on contract offers submitted by the Pacific Maritime Association to the International Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots and the American Radio Association and by the Alcoa Steamship Co. to the Seafarers' International Union.

September 16

Board member James J. Healy, was retained as a special mediator to try to settle the Pacific Coast maritime disputes prior to expiration of the injunction.

American Radio Association reached agreement with Pacific Coast shipowners during conferences held under joint auspices of Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service and the Board of Inquiry. The contract was promptly ratified by the membership.

September 18

Secretary Goldberg announced the appointment of a committee to study the foreign flag issue and make recommendations. Members: Under Secretary of Labor, W. Willard Wirtz, chairman; Edward Gudeman, Under Secretary of Commerce; and Donald B. Straus, New York, labor arbitrator.

September 20

Masters, Mates and Pilots rejected the "final offer" of Pacific Maritime Association. National Labor Relations Board suspended tabulation of the voting because of apparent error in last offer submitted to Masters, Mates and Pilots employed members.

September 21

The 80-day injunction expired. Alcoa Steamship Co. and the Seafarers' International Union concluded a 1-year agreement a few hours before the expiration. Federal mediators continued to take part in negotiations in the Pacific Coast dispute involving the Masters, Mates and Pilots.<sup>2</sup>

September 25

The injunction was dissolved by Federal Judge Sylvester J. Ryan on motion by the Government, effective September 21.

January 25, 1962

The President submitted to Congress a report on the dispute. He concluded with the information that the injunction had been lifted, effective September 21, and that settlements were reached by all parties to the dispute.

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<sup>2</sup> Strike involving this union and the member companies of the Pacific Maritime Association began at Pacific Coast ports September 28. This dispute was the only part of the national maritime strike which was not settled before the expiration of the injunction. By October 4, 28 ships were tied up. On October 5, the Secretary of Labor appointed a Board of Inquiry, composed of W. Willard Wirtz, Under Secretary of Labor; William E. Simkin, Director, Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service; and James J. Healy, member of the President's Board of Inquiry. Settlement was reached October 11, and the union voted to ratify the contract and return to work. Negotiations were to continue on some issues.

## Appendix D: Scope, Methods, and Definitions

### Work Stoppage Statistics

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

### Definitions

Strike or Lockout. A strike is defined as a temporary stoppage of work by a group of employees (not necessarily members of a union) to express a grievance or enforce a demand. A lockout is a temporary withholding of work from a group of employees by an employer (or group of employers) in order to induce the employees to accept the employer's terms. Because of the complexities involved in most labor-management disputes, the Bureau makes no effort to determine whether the stoppages are initiated by the workers or the employers. The terms "strike" and "work stoppage" are used interchangeably in this 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 includes workers counted more than once if they were involved in more than one stoppage during that year. (Thus, in 1949, 365,000 to 400,000 coal miners struck on 3 different occasions; they accounted for 1.15 million of the year's total of 3.03 million workers.)

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

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

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

Beginning in 1951, the Bureau's estimates of total employment in non-agricultural establishments, exclusive of government, have been used. Idleness computed on the basis of nonagricultural employment (exclusive of government) usually differs by less than one-tenth of a percentage point from that obtained by the former method, while the percentage of workers idle (compared with total employment) differs by about 0.5 of a point. For example, the percentage of workers idle during 1950 computed on the same base as the figures for earlier years was 6.9, and the percent of idleness was 0.44, compared with 6.3 and 0.40, respectively, computed on the new base.

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

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

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

State Data. Stoppages occurring in more than one State are listed separately in each State affected. The workers and man-days of idleness are allocated among each of the affected States.<sup>2</sup> The procedures outlined on the preceding page have also been used in preparing estimates of idleness by State.

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

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

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

### Source of Information

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

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

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

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

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

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.

<sup>2</sup> The same procedure is followed in allocating data on stoppages occurring in more than one industry, industry group, or metropolitan area.