

**Analysis of  
Work Stoppages**

**1958**

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## Preface

This bulletin presents a detailed statistical review of strike activity in 1958, an annual feature of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' program in the field of industrial relations. Preliminary monthly estimates of the level of strike 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.

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

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

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# Analysis of Work Stoppages, 1958

## Summary

A total of 3,694 work stoppages resulting from labor-management disputes, involving six or more workers and lasting a full day or shift or longer, began in 1958 (table 1). These stoppages involved 2,060,000 workers and resulted in 23,900,000 man-days of idleness, or 0.22 percent of the estimated working time of all workers in nonagricultural establishments excluding government.<sup>1</sup>

The number of stoppages in 1958 was about the same as in 1957 (3,673), but workers involved and man-days of idleness increased by 48 percent and 45 percent, respectively.<sup>2</sup> An increase in the number of larger strikes, which was responsible for the 1957-58 change in strike activity, may be attributed, in part at least, to increased possibilities or "exposure"—more major contracts expired in 1958 than in 1957, including those in the automobile industry.

In terms of workers involved in stoppages and man-days of idleness, 1957 strike activity had reached the lowest point since the war years; hence, despite the substantial increase over 1957 levels, 1958 stoppages remained at a relatively low postwar level. In only 2 of the 12 preceding postwar years was the number of stoppages measurably less than in 1958, and in neither case was the difference more than 10 percent. The number of workers involved in 1958 stoppages was lower than in 8 of the 12 previous years, and 1958 man-days of strike idleness was exceeded in 9 years. Even if the bituminous coal stoppages in the early half of the postwar period were excluded, 1958 idleness would still be low by postwar standards.

The relatively low level of strike activity in 1958 does not necessarily reflect a decline in the utilization of work stoppages by unions

in collective bargaining. Although strikes are precipitated by disputes over issues other than those involved in the negotiation of the terms of new contracts, the growing prevalence of long-term contracts, without reopening provisions, obviously affects the yearly trend of work stoppages, particularly as regards number of workers involved. Almost 90 percent of major agreements (covering 5,000 or more workers) in effect at the beginning of 1958 had terms of 2 years or more, and few provided for annual reopenings.<sup>3</sup> Automobile and steel agreements have not expired or have not been reopened in the same year since 1955. The experience of the early postwar years, when negotiations over contract terms took place annually in virtually all major industries, has not been repeated in recent years, and is not likely to be repeated as long as long-term agreements without reopening provisions remain popular.

## Size of Stoppages

The magnitude of the 1958 increases in the number of workers involved in strikes and man-days of idleness, as against 1957 can be attributed to an increase in large stoppages. In 1958, 332 stoppages involving 1,000 or more workers idled a total of 1,590,000 workers (table 10). Corresponding figures for 1957 were 279 stoppages and 887,000 workers. Man-days of idleness attributed to these larger stoppages were more than 70 percent higher in 1958 than in 1957.

As in previous years, stoppages involving 6 but fewer than 20 workers accounted for a substantial proportion of all stoppages (17.5 percent), but added less than 1 percent of the workers involved and idleness to the year's totals.<sup>4</sup> More than half of the stoppages during 1958 involved fewer than 100 workers, but the workers involved in all of the more than 2,000 strikes in this category were fewer in number than were involved in the year's largest stoppage.

<sup>1</sup> In computing percent of estimated working time of all workers, government employment is excluded. (See appendix B, p. 33.) For those interested in comparing strike idleness in the United States with other countries, the estimate of percent of working time lost, including government, amounted to 0.19 in 1958.

<sup>2</sup> For detailed data on 1957, see Analysis of Work Stoppages, 1957, BLS Bull. 1234 (1958).

<sup>3</sup> Major Agreement Expirations and Reopenings in 1958, Monthly Labor Review, January 1958, p. 30.

<sup>4</sup> It is reasonable to assume, from these figures, that the omission of stoppages affecting fewer than 6 workers had no measurable effect on workers involved and idleness totals.

Twenty-one stoppages involved 10,000 or more workers in 1958, as against 13 in 1957 and 12 in 1956 (table 2).<sup>5</sup> These major stoppages contributed about two-fifths of the total workers involved and idleness in 1958. They ranged in the maximum number of workers idled at any one time from 10,000 to 300,000 (the latter figure applies to two simultaneous stoppages conducted by different unions, at General Motors Corp.). The February strike in the dress industry idled 105,000 workers. About 75,000 employees of Ford Motor Co. and 56,000 Chrysler Corp. employees were idled in September and November, respectively. The five major stoppages in the construction industry involved a total of almost 100,000 workers (table 12).

About three-fourths of the year's stoppages involved single establishments, about the same proportion as in 1957, but one establishment stoppages accounted for only a third of workers involved in all 1958 stoppages, as against half of the 1957 total (table 11). Each of approximately 300 stoppages involved more than 10 establishments, and, in total, almost half of all workers idled by 1958 stoppages.

#### Duration

The average strike duration in 1958 was 19.7 days between the day the workers stopped work and the day they returned, an increase over the 3 preceding years (table 1). Approximately 1,300 stoppages in 1958 lasted for more than 2 weeks, (slightly fewer than in 1957), but these stoppages involved about 950,000 workers in 1958 as compared with about 530,000 in 1957 (table 13). About one out of nine stoppages in 1958 were 1-day (full day or shift) affairs which contributed less than 1 percent to the year's strike idleness, principally because of their short duration but also because they tended to involve fewer workers than the longer stoppages.<sup>6</sup> About two out of five stoppages lasted less than a week, the same proportion as in 1957.

<sup>5</sup> Approximately 1,500 members of the Air Line Pilots Association stopped work at American Airlines on December 20, 1958. On January 4, 1959, the company furloughed an additional 20,000 workers. This stoppage is not included in tables 2 and 12 since fewer than 10,000 workers were idle in 1958.

<sup>6</sup> The omission of stoppages lasting for less than a full day or shift, a historical procedure, would seem to have the effect of understating the number of stoppages and workers involved in any year, but likely has no significant effect on total man-days of idleness.

Of the 21 stoppages involving 10,000 or more workers, 5 were terminated in less than a week, and 11 lasted for a month or longer. Stoppages involving the International Harvester Co. and the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. were not settled at year-end; when finally terminated, they had lasted for 71 days and 134 days, respectively. The longest major stoppage beginning and ending in 1958 was the 54-day stoppage of iron workers in New York in mid-year.

A characteristic of several of the major disputes was a relatively short strike over the economic terms of the master agreements, leading into extended stoppages at the local plant level on the terms of plant supplementary agreements or on matters dealing with compliance. One of the year's largest strikes—the industrywide dispute involving 105,000 members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in the spring—illustrates this point. Widespread idleness in the dress industry lasted less than 10 days in early March, ending with approval of a new master wage contract, but intermittent strike idleness of about 10,000 workers in New York and Pennsylvania, both prior and subsequent to the industrywide shutdown, which was attributed to a variety of issues, extended the overall length of the stoppage to 53 days.<sup>7</sup> The strikes at General Motors and Ford over contract terms were also extended by stoppages over local issues.

While the Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co. and the Glass and Ceramic Workers reached agreement in less than a month, the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. strike, in which job security and wage incentive issues had become important, had not been settled by the end of the year.<sup>8</sup>

Also in the group of longer stoppages were four involving construction workers in disputes over contract matters—the 37-day stoppage in Oregon and Southwest Washington in July and August, the 48-day stoppage in the Cleveland area in May and June, the 50-day stoppage in the Houston and Galveston, Tex., area, and the 54-day stoppage of iron workers in New York in June, July, and the

<sup>7</sup> Significant changes in the number of workers idled during the course of a stoppage are taken into account in computing man-days of idleness.

<sup>8</sup> Agreement between the Glass and Ceramic Workers Union and the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. was reached on February 16, 1959; the parties agreed to submit unsettled job security and incentive issues to arbitration.

first week in August. The stoppage involving members of the United Auto Workers and the Caterpillar Tractor Co. was of 51 days duration; the Eastern Airlines Dispute was settled in 38 days; and the stoppage of truckers in 11 Western States lasted for 37 days.

Eliminating Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, when work would normally not have been scheduled, workers involved in 1958 stoppages were idled for 11.6 working days, on the average, a slight increase over 1957 but substantially below the 1956 average (table 1).<sup>9</sup>

### Major Issues

About half of the stoppages in 1958 were precipitated by disputes over issues relating to wages, hours, and supplementary benefits, commonly designated "economic" issues (table 4). This represented a slight increase in relative incidence over 1957 and 1956, but within the range of the proportion of stoppages attributed to economic issues during the postwar period. In 1958, however, such stoppages involved, in total, a higher proportion of the workers in all stoppages than in 1957 and in most of the preceding postwar years.

Economic issues were paramount at the inception of most of the major stoppages listed in table 12, but in several important cases stoppages were prolonged by disagreement on different issues.<sup>10</sup> The General Motors and Ford stoppages, as previously mentioned, were extended, after the basic terms of new master agreements were agreed upon, by disputes over local plant issues unrelated to the major economic terms of the new master contracts.

For almost a fourth of the stoppages, involving slightly more than a fourth of the

<sup>9</sup> The average strike duration (19.7 days), which is the mean elapsed time of stoppages, included up to 6 nonworkdays (or possibly 7 counting holidays). Each stoppage, regardless of size, is given equal weight in this computation. Idleness per worker, on the other hand, is strongly influenced by the larger stoppages.

<sup>10</sup> Strike settlements are often delayed by failure to agree on an issue which was not a major one precipitating the strike or which may not have been an issue when the strike started. For this and other reasons, total man-days of idleness attributed to the different issues in table 4 should be interpreted with caution.

workers, job security, shop conditions, or workload problems constituted the major or sole issues. The relative incidence of such stoppages was not significantly different from that for the postwar period as a whole, although the proportion of workers involved tends to show substantial year to year fluctuations. Since issues relating to job security and working conditions are also frequently present in stoppages attributed to other major issues (in previous years as well as in 1958), the significance of these issues in 1958 strikes is undoubtedly understated by the data in table 4.

As major issues in disputes, matters relating to union recognition, union security, and other organizational issues, accompanied by economic issues, declined in importance in 1958. Stoppages over union organization issues alone were fewer in number and smaller in relative proportion to the total number of stoppages than in any other postwar year. Only in 1949 were fewer workers involved. Together with the stoppages in which economic issues were also important, union organization stoppages accounted for about 16 percent of all stoppages, but since they tended to be smaller in size than other types of stoppages, they involved only 3.5 percent of the workers. In the combined amounts, 1958 stoppages in these categories, as a proportion of the total number of stoppages, were low by postwar standards.

Stoppages caused by interunion or intra-union issues, mainly jurisdictional disputes, accounted for nearly 9 percent of the total, but involved only 2 percent of the workers. Such stoppages were smaller than usual in 1958 in terms of number of workers involved, but their relative incidence remained high. In absolute numbers, there were more stoppages of this nature in the 3 years following than in the 3 years before the AFL-CIO merger in December 1955. Whether this was a real increase, or a reflection of the federation's efforts to bring such stoppages out into the open, or a result of better reporting facilities, it is difficult to say; at any rate, the ability of the Bureau to learn of, and obtain information on, these disputes has markedly improved.

### Industries Affected

All measures of strike activity were higher for manufacturing than for nonmanufacturing industries in 1958 (table 5), continuing a differential that has prevailed since

1949, with the exception of 1954.<sup>11</sup> The number of workers involved in stoppages affecting manufacturing establishments in 1958 increased substantially over 1957, while a small decline was recorded for nonmanufacturing. Man-days of idleness in nonmanufacturing rose by almost 1.5 million, as against a 6-million increase in manufacturing. No appreciable change occurred in the number of stoppages by industry division.

Among manufacturing industries in 1958, significant increases in workers on strike and man-days of idleness over levels of the previous year were recorded for the metalworking groups, excepting primary metal industries and ordnance. The transportation equipment group (chiefly motor vehicles and equipment) alone accounted for 27 percent of all workers involved in stoppages during the year and 18 percent of total man-days of idleness. In 1955, when 3-year agreements were negotiated in the automobile industry after stoppages, strikes involved substantially fewer workers and man-days of idleness than in 1958. Economic issues and matters relating to working conditions were the principal issues in transportation equipment stoppages in both 1955 and 1958 (table A-2).

Other substantial increases in strike activity over 1957 were recorded in apparel (with the first industrywide stoppage in the dress industry in 25 years) and in stone, clay and glass products (influenced by Libbey-Owens-Ford and Pittsburgh Plate Glass stoppages).

All measures of strike activity in the construction industry were higher in 1958 than in the past several years. Five major strikes, involving from 10,000 to 30,000 workers in various sections of the country, were responsible for idleness of nearly 2 million man-days, or 40 percent of all construction idleness.

Stoppages on 4 major airlines, which involved a total of 36,000 workers for periods ranging from 16 to 38 days, were responsible for a considerable part of the idleness in the transportation and communication industry group. The largest strike in this group involved 30,000 truckdrivers in 11 Western States. Idleness in this strike and the airlines strikes amounted to two-thirds of the idleness for the industry group as a whole.

<sup>11</sup> According to Bureau estimates, slightly more than half of all union members, excluding members in government, were employed in manufacturing industries in 1956. See Directory of National and International Labor Unions in the United States, 1957 (BLS Bull. 1222), p. 13.

Among the industry groups with a notably low strike record for 1958, in comparison with previous years or in relation to the volume of major contract renegotiations in 1958, were textiles, paper, rubber, leather products, and, perhaps most conspicuously, mining.

### Stoppages by Location

Regions.—The number of workers involved in stoppages and man-days of idleness increased substantially over 1957 in the Middle Atlantic and East North Central regions (table 6). Small increases in workers involved were recorded for West North Central, Mountain, and Pacific regions. Contrariwise, the three southern regions showed a decline in total workers involved, but an increase in idleness was registered by the West South Central region.

States.—The effects of the substantial number of large work stoppages in the transportation equipment industry was reflected in those States having a sizable proportion of the industry's employment. Transportation equipment industry stoppages accounted for more than half of Michigan's idleness and two-thirds of the total workers involved (tables 7 and A-3). In Ohio, where the second highest idleness was recorded, strikes in three manufacturing industry groups (transportation equipment, machinery, and electrical machinery) together caused nearly half the idleness.

New York had 264,000 workers involved in stoppages, resulting in more than 2 million man-days of idleness; 11 of the 21 major stoppages occurred wholly or partially within the State.

Two large strikes contributed to Pennsylvania idleness—the glass workers strike at plants of Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co. and the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. in October and the stoppage at dress manufacturing plants in February, March, and April. Sixty-seven strikes in the construction industry caused more than a quarter million man-days of idleness.

Georgia recorded its highest number of workers idle since 1946, being affected by two of the major strikes (General Motors Corp. and Eastern Airlines) as well as by stoppages in aircraft manufacturing, steel, and the paper and pulp industry. The Eastern Airlines dispute and a construction strike contributed to the increased idleness in Florida. Several smaller, less industrialized States, e. g., Arizona and New Mexico, had greatly increased idleness as the result of

major interstate strikes. Major stoppages involving construction workers contributed to an increase in man-days of idleness in Ohio, Oregon, Texas, and Washington.

Nebraska showed a marked increase over 1957 in workers and man-days of idleness, due to a 7-week strike in the construction industry and a prolonged bus strike which affected a number of midwestern and western States.

Metropolitan Areas.—More than 100 stoppages were recorded in four metropolitan areas in 1958—Chicago, Detroit, Philadelphia, and New York-Northeastern New Jersey (table 8). In the latter, as well as in the Cleveland and Detroit metropolitan areas, idleness exceeded 1,000,000 man-days.

The stoppages involving the three major automobile companies were responsible for 45 percent of the workers involved and man-days idle in Detroit, which registered the highest idleness of any metropolitan area. These stoppages were included in the 42 strikes which involved 1,000 or more workers each in the Detroit area.

The New York-Northeastern New Jersey area, second highest in workers and idleness among the metropolitan areas, recorded about the same percentage of workers idle in three major strikes—millinery, apparel, and newspaper publishing industries. Thirty-one percent of the idleness occurred in these three strikes. This area had 34 strikes each involving at least 1,000 workers.

In Cleveland, more than half the idleness resulted from the 48-day major strike in the construction industry. Other areas affected by large strikes in the construction industry were Portland, Oreg., Houston and Galveston, Tex., and Buffalo and other upstate New York areas.

The largest strikes in the Chicago metropolitan area, where idleness amounted to three-fourths of a million man-days, involved nearly 16,000 employees of the Indiana Harbor Works of the Inland Steel Co., and 11,000 International Harvester Co. employees.

Toledo levels were affected by the General Motors stoppages, the stoppage of glass workers, the Electric Auto-Lite Co. dispute, and the prolonged strike of department store workers that began in 1957.

## Monthly Trends

Three-fifths of the year's stoppages began during the second and third quarters of 1958 (table 3). However, the number of workers idle and man-days of idleness were higher in the last two quarters of the year, due to the incidence of major stoppages. A significant proportion of the idleness in the third and fourth quarters was due to major stoppages in the motor vehicle, farm equipment, glass, and transportation industries.

Sixteen of the year's major stoppages (including the year's largest) began during the last half of the year (table 12). These 16 stoppages accounted for 643,000 workers, and about half of the total idleness between July and the end of the year.

## Unions Involved

In 1958, about three-quarters of the stoppages, accounting for close to nine-tenths of the workers and man-days of idleness, involved affiliates of the AFL-CIO (table 9).<sup>12</sup> Of this idleness, about one-fifth was attributable to stoppages in the construction industry.

Unaffiliated unions accounted for about a fifth of the strikes, but only about a tenth of the workers affected and the man-days of idleness. Approximately 20 percent of the stoppages in this group occurred in the coal mining industry, but these stoppages accounted for only 5 percent of the idleness. More than a third of the idleness involving unaffiliated unions occurred in the trucking industry.

## Methods of Terminating Stoppages

About two-fifths of the stoppages ending in 1958, as in previous years, were terminated through direct negotiations between employers and employees or their representatives (table 14). These directly negotiated settlements accounted for half the workers and almost two-fifths of the total man-days of idleness. The various stoppages involving automobile manufacturing companies were settled directly between the parties, without mediation. About a third of the stoppages ending in 1958, involving a third of the workers and accounting for half the idleness were terminated with the assistance of government mediation and conciliation agencies.

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<sup>12</sup> Data are not comparable with previous years because of the December 1957 expulsion of the Teamsters, Bakery Workers, and Laundry Workers from the AFL-CIO.

Sixteen percent of the stoppages, involving 8 percent of the workers and 4 percent of the total idleness, ended in 1958 without formal settlement, i. e., neither settlement of the issues nor an agreement to resume negotiations. This group includes so-called "lost" strikes, where workers return to their jobs because their cause appeared hopeless or employers hired new workers to replace striking employees. Establishments involved in 1 percent of the strikes reported that business was discontinued.

#### Disposition of Issues

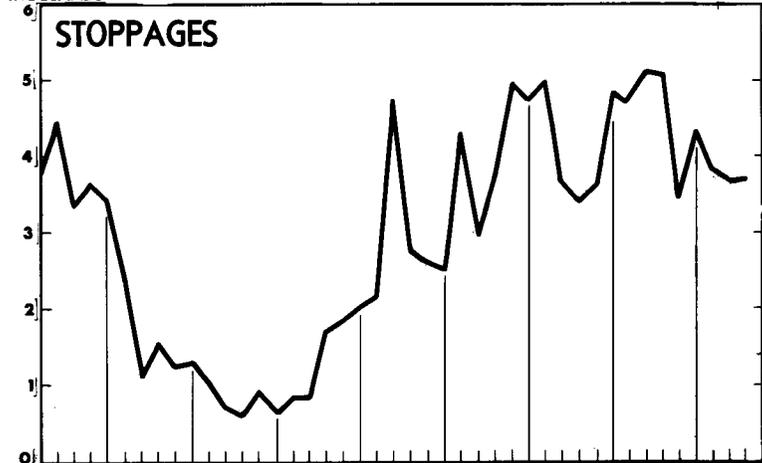
In approximately 90 percent of the work stoppages ending in 1958 no issues were

left to be resolved after work was resumed (table 15). Most of these instances involved final agreement on the issues or referral to established contract grievance procedures, but this category also includes stoppages in which the strikers returned to work without reaching agreement and without providing for subsequent adjustments.

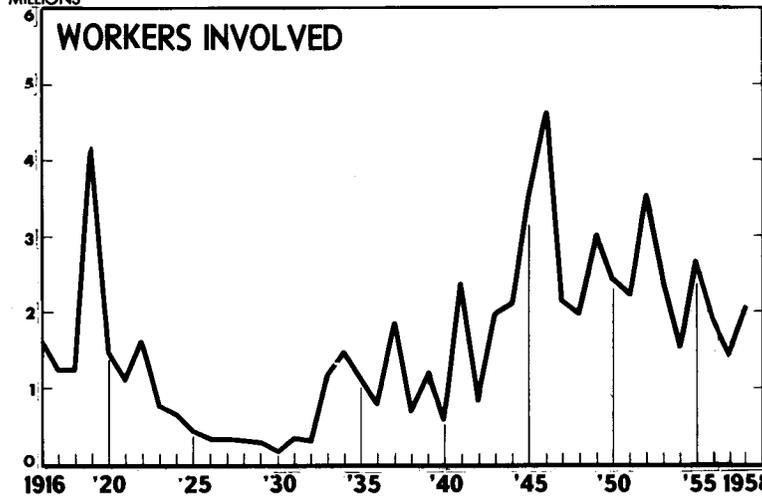
The parties in about 5 percent of the disputes ending in 1958 agreed to resume work while continuing to negotiate between themselves. In another 4 percent of the cases they returned to work, after agreeing to continue to negotiate with the aid of a third party, to submit the dispute to arbitration, or to refer the unsettled issues to an appropriate government agency for decision or election.

# TRENDS IN WORK STOPPAGES

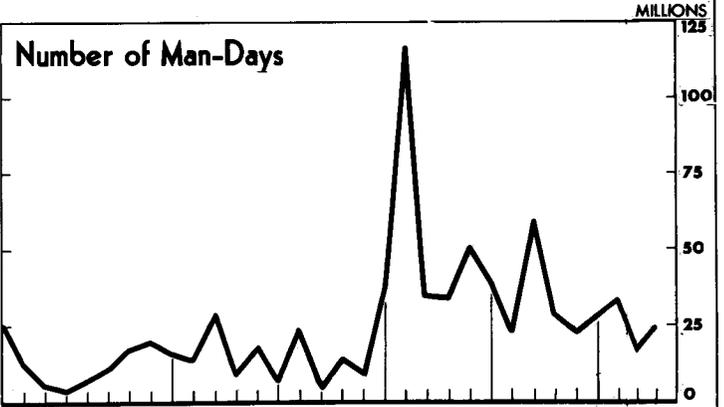
THOUSANDS



MILLIONS



## IDLENESS



PERCENT

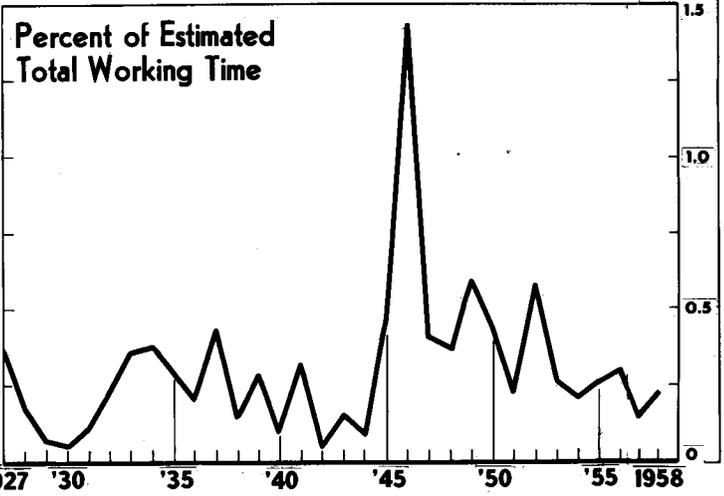


TABLE 1. WORK STOPPAGES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1927-58<sup>1</sup>

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 working time of all workers	Per worker involved
1927	707	26.5	330	1.4	26,200	0.37	79.5
1928	604	27.6	314	1.3	12,600	.17	40.2
1929	921	22.6	289	1.2	5,350	.07	18.5
1930	637	22.3	183	.8	3,320	.05	18.1
1931	810	18.8	342	1.6	6,890	.11	20.2
1932	841	19.6	324	1.8	10,500	.23	32.4
1933	1,695	16.9	1,170	6.3	16,900	.36	14.4
1934	1,856	19.5	1,470	7.2	19,600	.38	13.4
1935	2,014	23.8	1,120	5.2	15,500	.29	13.8
1936	2,172	23.3	789	3.1	13,900	.21	17.6
1937	4,740	20.3	1,860	7.2	28,400	.43	15.3
1938	2,772	23.6	688	2.8	9,150	.15	13.3
1939	2,613	23.4	1,170	4.7	17,800	.28	15.2
1940	2,508	20.9	577	2.3	6,700	.10	11.6
1941	4,288	18.3	2,360	8.4	23,000	.32	9.8
1942	2,968	11.7	840	2.8	4,180	.05	5.0
1943	3,752	5.0	1,980	6.9	13,500	.15	6.8
1944	4,956	5.6	2,120	7.0	8,720	.09	4.1
1945	4,750	9.9	3,470	12.2	38,000	.47	11.0
1946	4,985	24.2	4,600	14.5	116,000	1.43	25.2
1947	3,693	25.6	2,170	6.5	34,600	.41	15.9
1948	3,419	21.8	1,960	5.5	34,100	.37	17.4
1949	3,606	22.5	3,030	9.0	50,500	.59	16.7
1950	4,843	19.2	2,410	6.9	38,800	.44	16.1
1951	4,737	17.4	2,220	5.5	22,900	.23	10.3
1952	5,117	19.6	3,540	8.8	59,100	.57	16.7
1953	5,091	20.3	2,400	5.6	28,300	.26	11.8
1954	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

<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 the Handbook of Labor Statistics (BLS Bull. 1016), table E-2. For a discussion of the procedures involved in the collection and compilation of work stoppage statistics, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series (BLS Bull. 1168), ch. 12.

<sup>2</sup> In these 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)	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

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

TABLE 3. WORK STOPPAGES BY MONTH, 1957-58

Month	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages			Man-days idle during month	
	Beginning in month	In effect during month	Beginning in month (thousands)	In effect during month		Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time of all workers
				Number (thousands)	Percent of total employed		
1957							
January .....	240	341	57	73	0.16	618	0.06
February .....	229	361	59	121	.27	925	.10
March .....	276	402	77	107	.24	802	.09
April .....	389	522	165	203	.45	1,610	.16
May .....	446	634	179	243	.54	1,990	.20
June .....	388	577	154	238	.52	2,050	.23
July .....	415	603	129	228	.50	2,480	.25
August .....	370	601	136	226	.49	1,690	.17
September .....	335	518	243	279	.61	1,730	.19
October .....	293	471	95	159	.35	1,410	.13
November .....	184	340	63	109	.24	765	.08
December .....	108	220	31	54	.12	404	.04
1958							
January .....	208	307	83	98	.23	595	.06
February .....	159	262	36	52	.12	404	.05
March .....	195	309	159	182	.43	1,240	.14
April .....	293	411	82	122	.29	1,100	.12
May .....	360	519	156	200	.48	1,940	.22
June .....	374	552	156	247	.58	1,850	.21
July .....	399	596	159	238	.56	2,160	.23
August .....	403	638	162	288	.67	2,160	.24
September .....	471	712	324	414	.96	2,400	.26
October .....	391	637	463	531	1.23	5,420	.55
November .....	305	497	224	296	.68	2,210	.27
December .....	136	357	58	169	.39	2,430	.25

TABLE 4. MAJOR ISSUES INVOLVED IN WORK STOPPAGES, 1958

Major issues	Stoppages beginning in 1958				Man-days idle during 1958 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent of total	Workers involved		Number	Percent of total
			Number	Percent of total		
All issues	3,694	100.0	2,060,000	100.0	23,900,000	100.0
Wages, hours, and supplementary benefits	1,875	50.8	1,380,000	67.2	18,300,000	76.7
Wage increase	1,204	32.6	979,000	47.5	11,800,000	49.5
Wage decrease	27	.7	6,230	.3	77,100	.3
Wage increase, hour decrease	42	1.1	29,800	1.4	200,000	.8
Wage increase, pension, and/or social insurance benefits	290	7.9	199,000	9.6	3,700,000	15.5
Pension and/or social insurance benefits	21	.6	9,150	.4	188,000	.8
Other <sup>1</sup>	291	7.9	162,000	7.9	2,330,000	9.7
Union organization, wages, hours, and supplementary benefits	221	6.0	33,300	1.6	1,260,000	5.3
Recognition, wage, and/or hours	153	4.1	8,170	.4	284,000	1.2
Strengthening bargaining position, wages, and/or hours	25	.7	18,400	.9	782,000	3.3
Union security, wages, and/or hours	43	1.2	6,790	.3	194,000	.8
Discrimination, wages, and/or hours	-	-	-	-	21,080	( <sup>3</sup> )
Union organization	362	9.8	39,600	1.9	639,000	2.7
Recognition	252	6.8	13,300	.6	286,000	1.2
Strengthening bargaining position	24	.6	11,800	.6	228,000	1.0
Union security	69	1.9	11,400	.6	98,500	.4
Discrimination	8	.2	290	( <sup>3</sup> )	14,300	.1
Other	9	.2	2,790	.1	11,800	( <sup>3</sup> )
Other working conditions	876	23.7	558,000	27.1	3,430,000	14.4
Job security	434	11.7	254,000	12.3	1,990,000	8.3
Shop conditions and policies	358	9.7	258,000	12.5	1,120,000	4.7
Workload	81	2.2	43,200	2.1	295,000	1.2
Other	3	.1	2,840	.1	27,300	.1
Interunion or intraunion matters	321	8.7	42,100	2.0	218,000	.9
Sympathy	59	1.6	16,200	.8	84,500	.4
Union rivalry <sup>4</sup>	24	.6	1,470	.1	20,600	.1
Jurisdiction <sup>5</sup>	232	6.3	22,400	1.1	105,000	.4
Union administration <sup>6</sup>	3	.1	1,540	.1	6,300	( <sup>3</sup> )
Other	3	.1	440	( <sup>3</sup> )	890	( <sup>3</sup> )
Not reported	39	1.1	3,190	.2	15,500	.1

<sup>1</sup> Issues such as retroactivity, holidays, vacations, job classification, piece rates, incentive standards, or other related matters unaccompanied by proposals to effect general changes in wage rates are included in this category. Slightly less than a third of the stoppages in this group occurred over piece rates or incentive standards.

<sup>2</sup> Idleness in 1958 resulting from stoppage that began in 1957.

<sup>3</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>4</sup> Includes disputes between unions of different affiliation such as those between unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO and nonaffiliates.

<sup>5</sup> Includes disputes between unions of the same affiliation.

<sup>6</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 5. WORK STOPPAGES BY INDUSTRY GROUP, 1958

Industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1958		Man-days idle during 1958 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Workers involved	Number	Percent of estimated working time of all workers
All industries -----	<sup>1</sup> 3,694	2,060,000	23,900,000	0.22
Manufacturing -----	<sup>1</sup> 1,955	1,490,000	15,400,000	0.39
Primary metal industries -----	167	102,000	711,000	.25
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment -----	256	147,000	1,220,000	.46
Ordnance and accessories -----	12	12,800	94,700	.29
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies -----	93	102,000	1,030,000	.36
Machinery, except electrical -----	223	152,000	2,760,000	.72
Transportation equipment -----	210	551,000	4,310,000	1.06
Lumber and wood products, except furniture -----	69	18,200	282,000	.18
Furniture and fixtures -----	74	13,800	254,000	.28
Stone, clay, and glass products -----	117	44,900	1,200,000	.91
Textile mill products -----	51	6,370	111,000	.05
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials -----	126	152,000	1,100,000	.37
Leather and leather products -----	41	7,720	78,900	.09
Food and kindred products -----	176	60,600	661,000	.18
Tobacco manufactures -----	4	270	2,170	( <sup>2</sup> )
Paper and allied products -----	60	18,100	252,000	.18
Printing, publishing, and allied industries -----	46	22,300	324,000	.15
Chemicals and allied products -----	100	20,300	318,000	.15
Petroleum refining and related industries -----	16	8,090	141,000	.23
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products -----	58	23,800	147,000	.24
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks -----	27	14,300	233,000	.29
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries -----	58	8,330	141,000	.12
Nonmanufacturing -----	<sup>1</sup> 1,739	574,000	8,520,000	<sup>3</sup> .12
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries -----	6	4,010	14,300	( <sup>4</sup> )
Mining -----	168	38,600	302,000	.16
Contract construction -----	844	326,000	4,790,000	.71
Wholesale and retail trade -----	358	57,000	942,000	.03
Finance, insurance, and real estate -----	8	600	4,560	( <sup>4</sup> )
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services -----	242	132,000	2,270,000	.23
Services -----	102	14,100	196,000	( <sup>4</sup> )
Government -----	15	1,720	7,510	( <sup>4</sup> )

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

<sup>2</sup> Less than 0.005 percent.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes government.

<sup>4</sup> Not available.

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

TABLE 6. WORK STOPPAGES BY REGION,<sup>1</sup> 1958 AND 1957

Region	Stoppages beginning in		Workers involved in stoppages beginning in		Man-days idle during (all stoppages)		Percent of estimated working time of all workers in	
	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957
United States _____	<sup>a</sup> 3,694	<sup>a</sup> 3,673	2,060,000	1,390,000	23,900,000	16,500,000	0.22	0.14
New England _____	282	279	78,600	83,500	856,000	914,000	0.11	0.11
Middle Atlantic _____	1,127	1,138	510,000	301,000	5,190,000	4,000,000	.20	.15
East North Central _____	1,050	915	928,000	454,000	9,530,000	4,640,000	.39	.18
West North Central _____	322	265	99,600	90,500	1,440,000	1,410,000	.17	.16
South Atlantic _____	411	412	128,000	136,000	1,500,000	1,310,000	.11	.09
East South Central _____	207	251	66,800	84,900	837,000	930,000	.16	.17
West South Central _____	197	165	66,300	69,300	1,370,000	879,000	.16	.10
Mountain _____	141	117	36,300	32,100	622,000	344,000	.19	.10
Pacific _____	330	308	146,000	136,000	2,550,000	2,050,000	.21	.17

<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, and South Dakota; South Atlantic—Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia; East South Central—Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee; West South Central—Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas; Mountain—Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; and Pacific—California, 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 7. WORK STOPPAGES BY STATE, 1958

State	Stoppages beginning in 1958		Man-days idle during 1958 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Workers involved	Number	Percent of estimated working time of all workers
United States .....	13,694	2,060,000	23,900,000	0.22
Alabama .....	72	12,100	130,000	0.09
Arizona .....	15	2,400	48,400	.09
Arkansas .....	26	4,470	57,000	.08
California .....	221	73,100	1,130,000	.12
Colorado .....	23	8,770	267,000	.29
Connecticut .....	53	17,300	209,000	.10
Delaware .....	17	13,200	92,400	.28
District of Columbia .....	13	1,950	28,800	.05
Florida .....	91	31,400	444,000	.18
Georgia .....	38	25,900	306,000	.15
Idaho .....	8	1,220	22,200	.08
Illinois .....	230	103,000	1,720,000	.23
Indiana .....	108	129,000	884,000	.30
Iowa .....	69	21,600	229,000	.17
Kansas .....	33	12,000	106,000	.10
Kentucky .....	63	28,700	417,000	.32
Louisiana .....	68	23,600	295,000	.18
Maine .....	15	2,270	28,200	.05
Maryland .....	36	9,410	127,000	.07
Massachusetts .....	164	49,000	504,000	.13
Michigan .....	275	437,000	3,400,000	.72
Minnesota .....	76	18,800	218,000	.11
Mississippi .....	15	4,830	42,400	.06
Missouri .....	109	38,300	676,000	.24
Montana .....	23	2,600	44,100	.13
Nebraska .....	16	7,300	197,000	.28
Nevada .....	14	1,630	19,200	.11
New Hampshire .....	23	5,970	61,800	.16
New Jersey .....	260	96,900	939,000	.22
New Mexico .....	27	8,620	121,000	.29
New York .....	473	264,000	2,430,000	.18
North Carolina .....	28	5,110	79,000	.03
North Dakota .....	11	1,230	10,300	.04
Ohio .....	359	234,000	3,160,000	.48
Oklahoma .....	33	5,700	96,300	.09
Oregon .....	51	41,500	743,000	.77
Pennsylvania .....	394	150,000	1,810,000	.22
Rhode Island .....	19	3,700	46,100	.08
South Carolina .....	16	3,050	18,500	.02
South Dakota .....	8	350	5,620	.02
Tennessee .....	57	21,200	248,000	.14
Texas .....	70	32,500	917,000	.17
Utah .....	24	10,700	90,000	.20
Vermont .....	8	370	6,700	.03
Virginia .....	47	12,500	166,000	.08
Washington .....	58	31,600	680,000	.43
West Virginia .....	125	26,000	241,000	.23
Wisconsin .....	78	25,600	364,000	.15
Wyoming .....	7	350	10,600	.06

<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.

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

TABLE 8. WORK STOPPAGES BY METROPOLITAN AREA, 1958<sup>1</sup>

Metropolitan area	Stoppages beginning in 1958		Man-days idle during 1958 (all stoppages)	Metropolitan area	Stoppages beginning in 1958		Man-days idle during 1958 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved			Number	Workers involved	
Akron, Ohio	37	13,100	86,000	Kansas City, Mo.	33	16,800	172,000
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N. Y.	28	6,830	64,600	Kenosha, Wis.	8	2,510	12,200
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	10	2,170	23,200	Kingston-Newburgh-Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	16	1,440	24,200
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Pa.	32	8,870	102,000	Knoxville, Tenn.	10	7,560	91,400
Amarillo, Tex.	6	200	2,980	La Crosse, Wis.	7	1,410	24,400
Atlanta, Ga.	21	22,300	268,000	Lancaster, Pa.	5	2,060	7,500
Auburn-Lewiston, Maine	7	1,060	15,000	Lansing, Mich.	8	12,900	133,000
Baltimore, Md.	18	6,240	82,000	Lawrence, Mass.	7	1,130	11,700
Baton Rouge, La.	8	10,500	105,000	Lima, Ohio	6	3,000	38,200
Bay City, Mich.	12	4,270	45,600	Little Rock-North Little Rock, Ark.	6	1,990	19,000
Billings, Mont.	9	250	3,180	Lorain-Elyria, Ohio	15	7,260	151,000
Binghamton, N. Y.	7	1,000	27,000	Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.	96	33,800	468,000
Birmingham, Ala.	21	2,360	43,200	Louisville, Ky.	24	24,900	388,000
Boston, Mass.	70	24,300	300,000	Lowell, Mass.	7	760	8,050
Bridgeport, Conn.	8	1,560	8,000	Manchester, N. H.	6	500	3,330
Buffalo, N. Y.	57	47,300	401,000	Memphis, Tenn.	13	3,690	61,200
Canton, Ohio	16	9,880	143,000	Miami, Fla.	25	13,300	76,600
Charleston, S. C.	10	1,190	8,640	Milwaukee, Wis.	31	10,400	204,000
Charleston, W. Va.	18	3,610	26,200	Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.	49	13,000	128,000
Charlotte, N. C.	10	940	19,200	Mobile, Ala.	8	230	6,010
Chattanooga, Tenn.	10	4,610	34,700	Muncie, Ind.	7	2,780	33,500
Chicago, Ill.	110	89,100	755,000	Muskegon, Mich.	8	3,890	20,000
Cincinnati, Ohio	38	16,100	217,000	Nashville, Tenn.	16	2,970	41,400
Cleveland, Ohio	49	66,500	1,040,000	New Bedford, Mass.	8	1,290	10,900
Columbus, Ga.	8	660	4,210	New Haven, Conn.	12	3,850	34,100
Columbus, Ohio	22	15,600	165,000	New Orleans, La.	27	4,750	90,400
Corpus Christi, Tex.	5	890	11,400	New York-Northeastern New Jersey-Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va.	484	227,000	1,960,000
Dallas, Tex.	12	1,150	15,800	Oklahoma City, Okla.	12	1,850	15,600
Davenport, Iowa-Rock Island-Moline, Ill.	13	10,700	122,000	Omaha, Nebr.	10	6,910	169,000
Dayton, Ohio	24	27,900	213,000	Peoria, Ill.	13	14,600	471,000
Decatur, Ill.	11	3,520	100,000	Philadelphia, Pa.	136	62,200	533,000
Denver, Colo.	13	1,200	43,600	Phoenix, Ariz.	6	470	4,340
Des Moines, Iowa	19	7,540	75,900	Pittsburgh, Pa.	99	52,500	540,000
Detroit, Mich.	163	292,000	2,120,000	Pittsfield, Mass.	8	420	780
Duluth, Minn. - Superior, Wis.	13	1,560	15,800	Portland, Oreg.	27	23,200	417,000
Elmira, N. Y.	8	1,800	17,300	Providence, R. I.	19	2,960	40,200
Erie, Pa.	10	1,220	59,800	Pueblo, Colo.	5	960	8,680
Evansville, Ind.	13	11,700	38,900	Racine, Wis.	5	990	4,560
Fall River, Mass.	17	5,160	35,600	Raleigh, N. C.	5	300	4,220
Flint, Mich.	20	63,500	490,000	Reading, Pa.	12	2,890	29,000
Fort Smith, Ark.	6	1,020	6,680	Richmond, Va.	8	690	5,930
Fort Worth, Tex.	10	4,120	27,400	Roanoke, Va.	5	370	1,710
Fresno, Calif.	8	950	7,260	Rochester, N. Y.	9	10,100	115,000
Grand Rapids, Mich.	23	10,200	113,000	Rockford, Ill.	9	2,650	28,600
Green Bay, Wis.	5	200	930	Sacramento, Calif.	5	300	10,100
Greensboro-High Point, N. C.	9	1,740	10,800	Saginaw, Mich.	10	14,800	130,000
Hamilton-Middletown, Ohio	6	6,040	59,300	St. Louis, Mo.-East St. Louis, Ill.	85	28,400	500,000
Harrisburg, Pa.	10	350	2,950	Salem, Oreg.	6	300	2,690
Hartford, Conn.	10	3,200	49,500	Salt Lake City, Utah	14	8,000	46,300
Houston, Tex.	16	10,700	325,000	San Antonio, Tex.	5	2,140	41,500
Huntington, W. Va. - Ashland, Ky.	13	990	21,500	San Bernardino, Calif.	11	2,120	19,000
Indianapolis, Ind.	16	17,400	150,000	San Diego, Calif.	12	600	12,700
Jackson, Mich.	13	4,150	34,300				
Jacksonville, Fla.	13	2,170	67,700				
Johnstown, Pa.	9	1,720	19,400				
Kalamazoo, Mich.	11	1,970	44,800				

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 8. WORK STOPPAGES BY METROPOLITAN AREA, 1958<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Metropolitan area	Stoppages beginning in 1958		Man-days idle during 1958 (all stoppages)	Metropolitan area	Stoppages beginning in 1958		Man-days idle during 1958 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved			Number	Workers involved	
San Francisco- Oakland, Calif. -----	59	18,600	225,000	Trenton, N. J. -----	20	8,920	138,000
San Jose, Calif. -----	13	2,030	22,100	Tulsa, Okla. -----	15	3,710	43,100
Santa Barbara, Calif. ---	5	290	3,520	Utica-Rome, N. Y. ----	7	1,620	39,100
Scranton, Pa. -----	20	1,740	8,400	Washington, D. C. ----	19	5,660	123,000
Seattle, Wash. -----	19	10,300	350,000	Waterbury, Conn. ----	7	1,270	10,200
Sioux City, Iowa -----	5	950	7,500	Waterloo, Iowa -----	7	4,550	22,400
Sioux Falls, S. Dak. ---	5	210	2,240	West Palm Beach, Fla. -----	7	630	4,050
South Bend, Ind. -----	11	19,300	68,900	Wheeling, W. Va- Steubenville, Ohio ---	23	4,960	89,200
Spokane, Wash. -----	7	1,240	14,800	Wichita, Kans. -----	5	280	1,340
Springfield-Holyoke, Mass. -----	15	6,120	32,600	Wilkes-Barre- Hazleton, Pa. -----	19	7,710	203,000
Springfield, Ill. -----	7	650	8,410	Wilmington, Del. -----	17	13,200	92,400
Stockton, Calif. -----	5	320	6,450	Winston-Salem, N. C. ---	5	550	9,000
Syracuse, N. Y. -----	13	3,710	66,100	Worcester, Mass. ----	17	2,650	55,100
Tacoma, Wash. -----	8	510	3,450	York, Pa. -----	9	1,260	31,800
Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla. -----	19	1,190	17,300	Youngstown, Ohio-----	43	10,900	105,000
Toledo, Ohio -----	22	9,790	262,000				

<sup>1</sup> The table includes data for each of the metropolitan areas that had 5 or more stoppages in 1958.

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 from this table.

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

In three strikes, the Bureau was not able to secure the information necessary to make such allocations—the stoppage of several thousand garment workers in northeastern Pennsylvania in mid-April, the stoppage of drivers of a bus line in 22 western and midwestern States which began in July, and the October stoppage of deck officers and crew members on passenger and dry cargo vessels at Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports.

TABLE 9. WORK STOPPAGES BY AFFILIATION OF UNIONS INVOLVED, 1958<sup>1</sup>

Affiliation	Stoppages beginning in 1958				Man-days idle during 1958 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent of total	Workers involved		Number	Percent of total
			Number	Percent of total		
Total -----	3,694	100.0	2,060,000	100.0	23,900,000	100.0
AFL-CIO -----	2,869	77.7	1,820,000	88.2	20,500,000	86.0
Unaffiliated unions -----	712	19.3	198,000	9.6	2,480,000	10.4
Single firm unions -----	13	.4	5,720	.3	123,000	.5
Different affiliations <sup>2</sup> -----	70	1.9	38,200	1.9	738,000	3.1
No union involved -----	25	.7	1,270	.1	8,240	( <sup>3</sup> )
Not reported -----	5	.1	250	( <sup>3</sup> )	830	( <sup>3</sup> )

<sup>1</sup> The International Brotherhood of Teamsters, the Bakery and Confectionery Workers, and the Laundry Workers unions, expelled by the AFL-CIO in December 1957, are classified in this table as unaffiliated unions. Comparisons with data for previous years should take this fact into account.

<sup>2</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>3</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

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

TABLE 10. WORK STOPPAGES BY NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED, 1958

Number of workers	Stoppages beginning in 1958				Man-days idle during 1958 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent of total	Workers involved		Number	Percent of total
			Number	Percent of total		
All workers -----	3,694	100.0	2,060,000	100.0	23,900,000	100.0
6 and under 20 -----	646	17.5	7,790	0.4	119,000	0.5
20 and under 100 -----	1,406	38.1	68,200	3.3	1,100,000	4.6
100 and under 250 -----	705	19.1	111,000	5.4	1,570,000	6.6
250 and under 500 -----	371	10.0	127,000	6.2	1,530,000	6.4
500 and under 1,000 -----	234	6.3	160,000	7.8	1,720,000	7.2
1,000 and under 5,000 -----	279	7.6	548,000	26.6	5,280,000	22.1
5,000 and under 10,000 -----	32	.9	216,000	10.5	2,020,000	8.4
10,000 and over -----	21	.6	823,000	40.0	10,600,000	44.2

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

TABLE 11. WORK STOPPAGES BY NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS INVOLVED, 1958

Number of establishments involved <sup>1</sup>	Stoppages beginning in 1958				Man-days idle during 1958 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent of total	Workers involved		Number	Percent of total
			Number	Percent of total		
Total -----	3,694	100.0	2,060,000	100.0	23,900,000	100.0
1 establishment -----	2,751	74.5	719,000	34.9	6,160,000	25.8
2 to 5 establishments -----	464	12.6	231,000	11.2	2,970,000	12.4
6 to 10 establishments -----	157	4.3	93,100	4.5	1,100,000	4.6
11 establishments or more -----	308	8.3	1,010,000	48.8	13,600,000	56.7
11 to 49 establishments -----	156	4.2	204,000	9.9	3,140,000	13.2
50 to 99 establishments -----	31	.8	113,000	5.5	1,120,000	4.7
100 establishments or more -----	29	.8	606,000	29.4	7,630,000	32.0
Exact number not known <sup>2</sup> -----	92	2.5	82,800	4.0	1,660,000	6.9
Not reported -----	14	.4	12,000	.6	111,000	.5

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

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

TABLE 12. WORK STOPPAGES BEGINNING IN 1958 INVOLVING 10,000 OR MORE WORKERS

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>
January 9	5	Millinery and hat frame manufacturing companies, 7 States: Ill., Md., Mass., Mo., N. J., N. Y., and Pa.	United Hatters, Cap, and Millinery Workers Int'l. Union.	22,000	2-year agreements providing pay increase of \$5 for weekworkers and 5 percent for pieceworkers on a 35-hour week; extension of paid holidays to pieceworkers; liberalized overtime provisions; 2 percent increase in employer contributions to vacation fund to provide second week's paid vacation; increase in employer contributions to both the retirement and welfare funds; and, in areas where the 40-hour week prevailed, a reduction of the workweek to 37½ hours with no loss in pay. (Some of these supplementary benefits were not to become effective until 1959.)
February 24	<sup>4</sup> 53	Dress industry, 8 States: Conn., Md., Mass., N. J., N. Y., Pa., R. I., and Vt.	Int'l. Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.	105,000	3-year contracts providing direct pay raise of 8 percent; overtime for pieceworkers after 7 hours a day and 35 hours a week instead of after 40 hours; extension of 6½ paid holidays to all pieceworkers beginning in 1959; and a severance pay plan. Under this plan employers contribute 0.5 percent of payroll beginning in 1958, with benefits beginning in 1960; tightened procedures on contract enforcement, nonunion work, and jobber-contractor relationships.
May 1	<sup>5</sup> 48	Construction industry, Cleveland, and Lorain-Elyria, Ohio, and Geauga County, Ohio.	Building trades unions.	30,000	3-year contract providing immediate wage increase of 9 cents an hour; 6 cents on January 1, 1959; 10 cents, May 1, 1959; and 12 cents on May 1, 1960. The settlement also called for full union cooperation on a program to increase productivity which includes an 8-hour day for all trades, elimination of coffee breaks, payment by check, elimination of restrictions on maximum amount of work in a day; and elimination of restrictions on the use of machinery.
June 2	6	Construction industry, Buffalo, N. Y.	Int'l. Hod Carriers', Building and Common Laborers' Union.	20,000	2-year agreement providing 35-cent hourly increase distributed over 2 years as follows: 12½-cent hourly wage increase and 2½-cent hourly contribution to the welfare fund, both effective June 1958; 5 cents an hour December 1, 1958, 10 cents June 1, 1959, and an additional 5 cents December 1, 1959. The union has the option of taking either the 15-cent hourly increase for 1959 or an increase to be worked out June 1, 1959, under a formula set up for the commercial construction field in the area. The agreement also contains a general job security arrangement designed to assure fullest possible employment.
June 16	<sup>6</sup> 54	Construction industry, Albany, Binghamton, Elmira, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Schenectady, Syracuse, and Utica, N. Y.	Int'l. Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers.	10,000	2-year contract providing 15 cents per hour increase, retroactive to June 1, 1958, with additional 12½-cent increase June 1, 1959. Fringe benefits include 8 cents a

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 12. WORK STOPPAGES BEGINNING IN 1958 INVOLVING 10,000 OR MORE WORKERS—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					mile in travel allowances, both to and from the job, up to \$5 a day, but no travel allowance within a 10-mile metropolitan free zone; welfare payments amounting to 2½ cents an hour, retroactive to June 1, 1958; pension payments of 10 cents an hour effective June 1, 1959. Two hours "show up" time to be paid, effective June 1, 1959; workers in Rochester, Syracuse, and Elmira to get extra 2½-cent pay increase to bring scale up to other areas.
July 9	37	Construction industry, Oregon, and southwestern Washington.	Int'l. Union of Operating Engineers; Int'l. Bro. of Teamsters.	25,000	3-year contract providing identical wage increases and travel pay and adjustments of existing classifications and some upgrading for the operating engineers and teamsters. Hourly wage rate increases provided as follows: 25 cents, retroactive to March 31, 1958; an additional 25 cents, effective March 31, 1959; 15 cents in wages, plus 10 cents in pensions, effective March 31, 1960. On travel and transportation pay, contract provides, effective March 31, 1959, 75 cents to \$1.35 per day depending on the number of miles involved in travel to the job; effective March 31, 1960, to be increased to \$1 to \$3, also depending on mileage.
July 28	14	General Electric Co., Appliance and Television Receiver Division, Louisville, Ky.	Int'l. Union of Electrical Radio and Machine Workers.	10,000	Executive board of union voted to call off the strike and urged members to return to work and to continue to process grievances through established machinery.
August 11	37	Western trucking industry, 11 States: Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Oreg., Utah, Wash., and Wyo.	Int'l. Bro. of Teamsters.	30,000	Local cartage. 3-year agreement providing 20 cents an hour, including 10 cents an hour retroactive to May 1, 1958; additional deferred increases varying by area; semi-annual escalator clause; eighth paid holiday; third week vacation after 12 years; 10 cents an hour company payment to pension fund (formerly 5 cents).  Over-the-road. 3-year agreement providing 10 cents an hour or ¼ cents a mile; additional 10 cents an hour or ¼ cents a mile effective May 1, 1959 and May 1, 1960; other changes same as local cartage.
August 25	50	Construction industry, Houston and Galveston, Tex.	United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners.	11,000	21-month agreement providing immediate increase of 18½ cents an hour, and another increase of 18 cents an hour July 1, 1959.
September 3	2	Inland Steel Co., Harbor Works, East Chicago, Ind.	United Steelworkers.	16,000	Pickets withdrawn on order of international union.
September 17	713	Ford Motor Co., companywide, 15 States.	United Automobile Workers.	75,000	Agreement reached on master contract September 17; 3-year agreement renewing annual improvement factor and escalator clause, retroactive to specific dates

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 12. WORK STOPPAGES BEGINNING IN 1958 INVOLVING 10,000 OR MORE WORKERS—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>2</sup>
September 17—Continued					in 1958; 15 of 24-cent cost-of-living allowance incorporated into base rates; an additional 8 cents an hour for skilled employees; supplemental unemployment benefits increased to 65 percent of straight-time take-home pay for entire period of layoff (formerly 65 percent for first 4 weeks and 60 percent for remainder); pension benefits increased from \$2.25 to \$2.40 a month for each year of service prior to January 1, 1958; \$2.43 for 1958; and beginning January 1, 1959, \$2.50 a month for future years of service; other changes in pension plan; severance pay feature added to SUB plan; increase in third shift differentials; jury pay; liberalized health and insurance benefits and pay for Saturday work.
October 2	<sup>8</sup> 26	General Motors Corp., companywide, 18 States. <i>3,104,044</i>	United Automobile Workers.	275,000	<p>Details of plant issues and settlements not available.</p> <p>Agreement reached on master contract October 2: Similar to Ford settlement (annual improvement factor, escalation, increase to skilled workers, severance pay, improved pension benefits); also fund established to reduce wage rate differentials among GM plants; 5 cents additional to workers on continuous operations.</p> <p>Details of plant issues and settlements not available.</p>
October 2	<sup>9</sup> 30	General Motors Corp., 4 States: Ill., N. J., N. Y., and Ohio. <i>268,450</i>	Int'l. Union of Electrical, Radio, and machine workers.	25,000	<p>Agreement reached on master contract October 8: 3-year agreement; changes similar to UAW contract.</p> <p>Details of plant issues and settlements not available.</p>
October 6	( <sup>10</sup> )	Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co. and Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., 8 States: Ill., La., Md., Mo., Ohio, Okla., Pa. and W. Va. <i>1769,313</i>	United Glass and Ceramic Workers.	20,000	<p>Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co. 2-year agreement reached October 25, providing 8-cent hourly general increase effective October 1, 1958; 8 cents an hour general increase effective October 25, 1959; increase of 4 cents an hour to employees not covered by incentive plans, effective October 1958 and October 1959; pension benefits increased from \$2 a month to \$2.25 a month for each year of past service, \$2.50 a month for future service, and \$2.20 a month for present retirees.</p> <p>Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. 2-year agreement reached February 16, 1959, providing pay increase of 8 cents per hour to incentive workers; 12 cents per hour to maintenance and nonincentive workers; minimum rate of \$2.05 per hour. Effective 1 year from date of ratification, same increases as above;</p>

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 12. WORK STOPPAGES BEGINNING IN 1958 INVOLVING 10,000 OR MORE WORKERS—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>
October 6— Continued					new minimum rate \$2.17. Pension benefits increased similar to Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co.; disability benefits also increased.
October 11	51	Caterpillar Tractor Co., East Peoria, and Morton, Ill.  442,000	United Automobile Workers.	13,000	Job security and incentive issues to go to arbitration.  3-year agreement providing 6 to 15 cents retroactive to August 4, a 1-cent increase in the cost-of-living allowance for the period September 1-November 30, 1958, and an additional 1-cent general increase effective December 1. Additional 6- and 7-cent wage increases were scheduled for October 1959 and 1960. Other changes included liberalized vacation pay for employees with 10 to 15 years' service, increased pension benefits, liberalized SUB plan, health and insurance benefits, and jury pay.
November 11	6	Chrysler Corp., 6 States: Calif., Del., Ga., Ind., Kans., and Mich. <sup>11</sup>  103,500	United Automobile Workers (office, clerical, and engineering employees).	56,000	3-year agreement providing 3-percent annual-improvement-factor increase (production workers' contract provided 2.5 percent); minimum weekly increase of \$2.53; adjustment of salary inequities, and more liberal provision relating to seniority, job transfer, and protection against displacement by automation; severance pay, SUB, pension, health and insurance changes similar to Ford settlement.
November 13	(12) 1-12-58	International Harvester Co., 6 States: Calif., Ill., Ind., Ky., Ohio, and Tenn.  211,636	United Automobile Workers.	32,000	3-year agreement providing 2½ percent increase (6 cent minimum), effective August 23, 1958, September 14, 1959, and October 3, 1960; additional 4 to 8 cents to skilled trades, 8 cents to apprenticeable trades, and adjustment for inequalities and job evaluation; 15 of 25-cent cost-of-living allowance incorporated into base rates and escalator clause continued; improved SUB plan and established separation pay similar to UAW-Ford agreement; liberalization of pension, health and welfare and vacation plans.
November 18	6	Bendix Aviation Corp., 5 States: Calif., Ind., Mich., N. J., and N. Y.	United Automobile Workers.	13,000	3-year contract providing for annual improvement factor of 6 cents an hour; additional 8-cent increase for skilled workers; 1-cent cost-of-living adjustment, retroactive to September 1; improved supplemental unemployment, insurance, and pension benefits.
November 21	16	Trans World Airlines, Inc., 24 States.	Int'l. Association of Machinists.	14,000	3-year agreement providing 8- to 15-cent hourly increase retroactive to October 1, 1957; 3 to 7 cents, retroactive to April 1, 1958, and 10 to 19 cents effective October 1, 1958; additional 7 to 12 cents effective October 1, 1959; severance pay after 2 years' service—1 week for each year's service to maximum of 8; immediate payment for technological displacement and after 4 months for other causes.

See footnotes at end of table.

56,000  
32,000  
106

TABLE 12. WORK STOPPAGES BEGINNING IN 1958 INVOLVING 10,000 OR MORE WORKERS—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>
November 24	38	Eastern Air Lines, Inc., 25 States.	Flight Engineers' Int'l. Association and Int'l. Association of Machinists.	14,000	Agreement to waive requirement that flight engineers have pilot training; other settlement terms called for increase of about \$100 a month on piston-powered aircraft; monthly scale of approximately \$1,140 for turbo-prop flights, and about \$1,368 monthly for jet airliners to be introduced in 1960; liberalized pension plan based on company-employee contributions.  3-year agreement (mechanics and other ground service employees) providing 7-14-cent hourly increase retroactive to October 1, 1957; 3 to 6 cents retroactive to April 1, 1958; and 10 to 18 cents effective October 1, 1958; additional 6 to 11 cents effective October 1, 1959; establishment of severance pay after 2 years' service effective after 4 months layoff—1 week for each year of service to maximum of 8 weeks.
December 8	20	Publishers Association of New York (9 newspapers), New York, N. Y.	Newspaper and Mail Deliverers' Union.	14,000	2-year agreement providing \$7-a-week "package" increase distributed over 2 years; \$3.55-a-week pay increase the first year, additional \$1.75 in the second; remainder of the package—45 cents a week in the first year and \$1.25 in the second—allocated for a ninth paid holiday (Columbus Day) and for 3 days of sick or other personal leave, respectively; union has the option of allocating any portion of either year's wage increase for welfare and pension fund contribution.

<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 the dispute in the same establishment.

"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> The monthly Current Wage Development reports of the Bureau describe wage settlements in greater detail than is presented here. Most of the major stoppages were also described in the section of Developments in Industrial Relations, appearing in each issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

<sup>4</sup> The maximum number of workers were idle from March 5 to 12 only. Prior to this period, several thousand workers were idle in New York and Pennsylvania; subsequently, varying numbers of workers remained idle in New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania due to inability of individual companies to reach agreement on local issues.

<sup>5</sup> About a third of the workers idle the entire period; the remaining two-thirds idle the last 3 weeks of the stoppage. Dispute of several hundred asbestos workers idled in original controversy unsettled for 2 days after major settlements.

<sup>6</sup> About 300 workers in Niagara Falls reached agreement on June 29.

<sup>7</sup> Agreement reached on master contract September 17. Stoppage continued at plant level over local issues.

<sup>8</sup> Agreement reached on master contract October 2. Stoppage continued at plant level over local issues.

<sup>9</sup> Agreement reached on master contract October 8. Stoppage continued at plant level over local issues.

<sup>10</sup> Stoppage at Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co., settled October 25; Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., stoppage ended February 16, 1959, with unsettled issues to be submitted to arbitration.

As in previous years, the 2 companies had started negotiations together and stoppages began at the same time. Although the disputes took different courses and were settled almost 4 months apart, they were considered as 1 stoppage, for purposes of this study, in the interest of consistency with past practice.

<sup>11</sup> A number of individual plant stoppages involving production workers occurred during the latter part of the year, none of which involved 10,000 or more workers. Unlike the Ford and General Motors situations, these plant stoppages did not appear to flow directly out of a companywide dispute on the terms of the master agreement. According to Bureau records, fewer than 10,000 Chrysler production workers were on strike for a full shift at any one time.

<sup>12</sup> Agreement ratified January 18, 1959, by disputing locals of United Automobile Workers, and work resumed on January 19, 1959.

TABLE 13. DURATION OF WORK STOPPAGES ENDING IN 1958<sup>1</sup>

Duration (calendar days)	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
All periods	3,632	100.0	1,990,000	100.0	21,400,000	100.0
1 day	418	11.5	129,000	6.5	129,000	0.6
2 to 3 days	579	15.9	271,000	13.6	551,000	2.6
4 days and less than 1 week	548	15.1	304,000	15.2	1,040,000	4.9
1 week and less than 1/2 month (7 to 14 days)	779	21.4	340,000	17.1	2,040,000	9.5
1/2 month and less than 1 month (15 to 29 days)	593	16.3	477,000	24.0	5,690,000	26.6
1 month and less than 2 months (30 to 59 days)	446	12.3	407,000	20.4	8,210,000	38.3
2 months and less than 3 months (60 to 89 days)	136	3.7	33,100	1.7	1,410,000	6.6
3 months and over (90 days and over)	133	3.7	32,000	1.6	2,350,000	11.0

<sup>1</sup> The totals in this table and in tables 14 and 15 differ from those in the preceding tables because these relate to stoppages ending during the year, including any 1957 idleness in these strikes.

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

TABLE 14. METHOD OF TERMINATING WORK STOPPAGES ENDING IN 1958<sup>1</sup>

Method of termination	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
All methods	3,632	100.0	1,990,000	100.0	21,400,000	100.0
Agreement of parties reached:						
Directly	1,555	42.8	1,010,000	50.9	8,080,000	37.7
With assistance of government agencies	1,257	34.6	687,000	34.5	11,000,000	51.1
With assistance of nongovernment mediators or agencies	161	4.4	13,000	.6	180,000	.8
With combined assistance of government and nongovernment mediators or agencies	5	.1	106,000	5.3	835,000	3.9
Terminated without formal settlement	582	16.0	164,000	8.2	887,000	4.1
Employers discontinued business	34	.9	1,730	.1	58,500	.3
Not reported	38	1.0	7,570	.4	437,000	2.0

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table 13.

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

TABLE 15. DISPOSITION OF ISSUES IN WORK STOPPAGES ENDING IN 1958<sup>1</sup>

Disposition of issues	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
All issues	3,632	100.0	1,990,000	100.0	21,400,000	100.0
Issues settled or disposed of at termination of stoppage <sup>2</sup>	3,259	89.7	1,880,000	94.1	19,900,000	92.9
Some or all issues to be adjusted after resumption of work:						
By direct negotiation between employer(s) and union	184	5.1	55,600	2.8	391,000	1.8
By negotiation with the aid of government agencies	9	.2	1,620	.1	9,030	( <sup>3</sup> )
By arbitration	73	2.0	41,200	2.1	552,000	2.6
By other means <sup>4</sup>	69	1.9	11,600	.6	140,000	.7
Not reported	38	1.0	7,570	.4	437,000	2.0

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table 13.

<sup>2</sup> Includes (a) those strikes in which a settlement was reached on the issues prior to return to work, (b) those in which the parties agreed to utilize the company's grievance procedure, and (c) any strikes in which the workers returned without formal agreement or settlement.

<sup>3</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>4</sup> Included in this group are the cases referred to the National or State labor relations boards or other agencies for decisions or elections.

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

# Appendix A

TABLE A-1. WORK STOPPAGES BY INDUSTRY, 1958

Industry	Stoppages beginning in 1958		Man-days idle, 1958 (all stoppages)	Industry	Stoppages beginning in 1958		Man-days idle, 1958 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved			Number	Workers involved	
All industries	13,694	2,060,000	23,900,000	Manufacturing—Continued			
Manufacturing	11,955	1,490,000	15,400,000	Transportation equipment	1210	551,000	4,310,000
Primary metal industries	1167	102,000	711,000	Motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment	178	506,000	3,870,000
Blas for steel works and rolling and finishing mills	58	49,400	198,000	Aircraft and parts	20	36,700	308,000
Iron and steel foundries	50	28,300	347,000	Ship and boat building	10	4,080	99,500
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	7	8,830	22,300	and repairing	6	4,430	13,100
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	3	380	2,830	Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts	2	160	5,210
Rolling, drawing, and extruding of nonferrous metals	21	7,130	58,100	Miscellaneous transportation equipment	7	600	14,800
Nonferrous foundries	18	4,230	46,600	Lumber and wood products, except furniture	69	18,200	282,000
Miscellaneous primary metal industries	13	4,240	36,600	Logging camps and logging contractors	2	50	6,420
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transport equipment	1256	147,000	1,220,000	Sawmills and planing mills	23	12,600	183,000
Metal cans	9	2,320	12,800	Millwork, veneer, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	24	4,000	67,700
Cutlery, handtools, and general hardware	19	25,000	254,000	Wooden containers	7	760	11,500
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbing fixtures	12	4,120	79,600	Miscellaneous wood products	13	740	13,500
Fabricated structural metal products	93	20,800	243,000	Furniture and fixtures	74	13,800	254,000
Screw machine products, and bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, and washers	9	1,490	26,600	Metal shop furniture	55	9,110	181,000
Metal stampings	59	80,800	393,000	Office furniture	4	2,370	50,100
Coating, engraving, and allied services	15	910	7,810	Public building and related furniture	5	1,380	11,600
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	13	1,670	73,700	partitions, shelving, lockers, and office and store fixtures	9	930	10,600
Ordnance and accessories	29	10,300	130,000	Miscellaneous furniture and fixtures	1	10	30
Guns, howitzers, mortars, and related products	12	12,800	94,700	Stone, clay, and glass products	117	44,900	1,200,000
Ammunition, except for small arms	1	580	2,300	Flat glass	4	21,000	778,000
Sighting and fire control equipment	5	6,480	43,400	Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	6	3,310	11,700
Ordnance and accessories, not elsewhere classified	6	4,290	38,700	Glass products, made of purchased glass	3	140	3,700
Ordnance and accessories, not elsewhere classified	1	1,470	10,300	Cement, hydraulic	6	2,250	38,600
Electrical machinery, equipment, and electric transmission and distribution equipment	193	102,000	1,030,000	Other cement products	3	3,120	55,300
Electric transmission and distribution equipment	14	8,070	40,000	Pottery and related products	5	2,110	69,800
Electrical industrial apparatus	22	23,800	400,000	Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	53	8,280	158,000
Household appliances	8	14,700	83,200	Cut stone and stone products	3	1,250	16,200
Electric lighting and wiring equipment	21	13,600	107,000	Abrasive, asbestos, and miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products	17	3,500	65,800
Radio and television receiving sets, except communication types	4	2,070	9,930	Textile mill products	51	6,370	111,000
Communication equipment	12	14,000	74,100	Broadwoven fabric mills, cotton	2	1,370	7,070
Electronic components and accessories	7	960	44,100	including dyeing	5	580	2,160
Miscellaneous electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	12	24,400	275,000	Narrow weaves and other small	1	10	100
Machinery, except electrical	1223	152,000	2,760,000	Knitting mills	28	1,850	35,400
Engines, and turbines	10	17,400	125,000	Dyeing and finishing textiles, except wool fabrics and knit goods	4	710	11,400
Farm machinery and equipment	34	52,200	1,160,000	Foot covering mills	3	140	770
Construction, mining, and material handling machinery and equipment	37	11,800	383,000	Yarn and thread mills	2	1,150	29,700
Metalworking machinery and equipment	35	12,400	310,000	Miscellaneous textile goods	6	570	24,600
Special industry machinery, except metalworking machinery	20	3,270	101,000	Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	126	152,000	1,100,000
General industrial machinery and equipment	40	32,600	492,000	Men's, youths', and boys' suits, coats, and overcoats	3	170	260
Offices, computing, and accounting machines	8	1,040	10,540	Men's, youths', and boys' furnishings, work clothing, and allied garments	16	7,180	32,600
Service industry machines	21	15,100	132,800	Women's, misses', and juniors' outerwear	62	111,000	908,000
Miscellaneous machinery, except electrical	23	6,290	44,700	Women's, misses', children's, and infants' wear garments	5	570	4,900
				Hats, caps, and millinery	10	29,700	105,000
				Girls', children's, and infants' outerwear	12	1,000	13,000
				Men's accessories	2	1,120	1,320
				Miscellaneous apparel and accessories	3	140	12,100
				Miscellaneous fabricated textile products	13	2,250	19,700

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE A-1. WORK STOPPAGES BY INDUSTRY, 1958—Continued

Industry	Stoppages beginning in 1958		Man-days idle (all stoppages)	Industry	Stoppages beginning in 1958		Man-days idle (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved			Number	Workers involved	
Manufacturing—Continued				Manufacturing—Continued			
Leather and leather products	41	7,720	78,900	Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods			
Leather tanning and finishing	7	520	7,080	watches and clocks—Continued:			
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings	2	500	9,000	Instruments for measuring, controlling, and indicating physical quantities	7	2,840	59,500
Footwear, except rubber	26	6,220	57,100	Optical instruments and lenses	1	110	2,820
Hats and other personal leather goods	3	210	1,500	Surgical, medical, and dental instruments and supplies	8	990	33,000
Food and kindred products	176	60,600	661,000	Ophthalmic goods	1	100	1,200
Meat products	30	11,200	83,100	Photographic equipment and supplies	1	20	70
Dairy products	13	4,700	8,090	Watches, clocks, clockwork operated devices, and parts	3	580	5,830
Canning and preserving fruits, vegetables, and sea foods	19	9,470	140,000	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	58	8,330	141,000
Grain mill products	17	4,110	33,300	Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	2	1,100	27,200
Bakery products	35	6,070	38,100	Musical instruments and parts	6	1,640	15,600
Sugar	1	1,500	1,500	Toys, amusement, sporting and athletic goods	2	2,250	20,600
Confectionery and related products	5	1,260	18,100	Pen and pencil materials	6	320	13,200
Beverage industries	46	21,500	330,000	Costume jewelry, costume novelties, buttons, and miscellaneous notions, except precious metal	17	1,330	21,900
Miscellaneous food preparations and kindred products	10	800	8,020	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	18	1,710	42,500
Tobacco manufactures	4	270	2,170	Nonmanufacturing	1,173	574,000	8,520,000
Cigars	4	270	2,170	Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	6	4,010	14,300
Paper and allied products	60	18,100	252,000	Mining	168	38,600	302,000
Pulp mills	2	2,580	25,300	Metal mining	7	5,850	117,000
Paper mills, except building	2	2,580	25,300	Anthracite mining	8	600	2,120
Paper mills	9	6,020	89,100	Bituminous coal and lignite mining	136	29,700	102,000
Paperboard mills	6	1,170	15,200	Mining and quarrying of non-metallic minerals, except fuels	17	2,370	80,400
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	19	1,010	14,600	Contract construction	844	326,000	4,790,000
Newspapers: Publishing, publishing and printing	21	2,050	25,300	Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	242	132,000	2,270,000
Books	1	30	30	Railroad transportation	11	3,300	3,580
Commercial printing	14	1,110	12,000	Local and suburban transit transportation	2	11,500	331,000
Manifold business forms	1	30	30	Motor freight transportation and warehousing	80	45,200	881,000
Bookbinding and related industries	1	30	30	Water transportation	33	15,600	78,800
Service industries for the printing trade	5	2,000	12,900	Transportation by air	18	45,300	880,000
Chemicals and allied products	100	20,300	318,000	Communication	6	630	6,990
Industrial, inorganic and organic chemicals	29	8,870	191,000	Electric, gas, and sanitary services	14	1,790	22,500
Plastics materials and synthetic resins, synthetic rubber, synthetic and other man-made fibers, except glass	23	6,120	29,700	Wholesale and retail trade	20	8,810	61,600
Drugs	7	970	10,100	Wholesale trade	358	57,000	942,000
Soap, detergents and cleaning preparations, perfumes, cosmetics, and other toilet preparations	3	400	5,770	Finance, insurance, and real estate	1	10	20
Paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and allied products	9	750	14,000	Insurance	3	170	3,050
Gum and wood chemicals	2	160	12,700	Real estate	4	430	1,490
Agricultural chemicals	14	860	53,600	Services	102	14,100	196,000
Miscellaneous chemical products	13	2,160	53,600	Hotels, rooming houses, camps and other lodging places	16	2,330	45,200
Petroleum refining and related industries	16	8,090	141,000	Personal services	17	3,080	15,200
Petroleum refining	8	7,380	124,000	Miscellaneous business services	18	1,920	22,200
Paving and roofing materials	6	630	14,700	Automobile repair, automobile services, and garages	9	280	10,600
Miscellaneous products of petroleum and coal	2	80	1,850	Mechanics repair services	10	1,310	12,700
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	58	23,800	147,000	Amusement and recreation	10	640	42,900
Tires and inner tubes	17	16,700	66,000	Medical and other health services	9	520	19,900
Rubber footwear	1	450	3,150	Educational services	4	950	16,600
Fabricated rubber products, not elsewhere classified	11	2,440	31,100	Museums, art galleries, botanical and zoological gardens	6	230	1,750
Miscellaneous plastics products	29	4,200	46,500	Nonprofit membership organizations	1	1,420	3,350
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods				Miscellaneous services	1	30	170
Watches and clocks				Government	15	1,720	7,510
Engineering, laboratory, and scientific and research instruments and associated equipment	27	14,300	233,000	State government	1	30	60
	6	9,690	130,000	Local government	14	1,690	7,450

<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.

S. I. C. code (group or division)	Industry group	Total			Wages, hours, and supplementary benefits			Union organization, wages, hours, and supplementary benefits		
		Beginning in 1958		Man-days idle, 1958 (all stoppages)	Beginning in 1958		Man-days idle, 1958 (all stoppages)	Beginning in 1958		Man-days idle, 1958 (all stoppages)
		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
Total	All industries	1 3,694	2,060,000	23,900,000	1 1,875	1,380,000	18,300,000	221	33,300	1,260,000
Mfg.	Manufacturing	1 1,955	1,490,000	15,400,000	1 1,029	972,000	11,200,000	123	26,000	1,040,000
19	Ordnance and accessories	12	12,800	94,700	7	5,620	59,200	-	-	-
20	Food and kindred products	176	60,600	661,000	84	39,900	530,000	19	1,460	35,200
21	Tobacco manufactures	4	270	2,170	3	250	1,060	-	-	-
22	Textile mill products	51	6,370	111,000	11	1,330	37,300	3	270	2,670
23	Apparel, etc. <sup>2</sup>	126	152,000	1,100,000	57	142,000	968,000	12	470	19,600
24	Lumber and wood products, except furniture	69	18,200	282,000	44	13,900	242,000	7	550	10,000
25	Furniture and fixtures	74	13,800	254,000	49	12,100	167,000	8	1,140	78,500
26	Paper and allied products	60	18,100	252,000	30	10,500	140,000	6	320	15,600
27	Printing, publishing, and allied industries	46	22,300	324,000	27	21,100	263,000	4	120	28,800
28	Chemicals and allied products	100	20,300	318,000	65	10,400	166,000	7	480	23,100
29	Petroleum refining and related industries	16	8,090	141,000	9	2,550	35,800	-	-	-
30	Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	58	23,800	147,000	33	10,000	73,700	5	410	5,850
31	Leather and leather products	41	7,720	78,900	24	5,650	48,400	3	200	2,890
32	Stone, clay, and glass products	117	44,900	1,200,000	74	35,200	1,070,000	4	180	2,820
33	Primary metal industries	167	102,000	711,000	73	34,000	426,000	9	750	16,400
34	Fabricated metal products <sup>3</sup>	256	147,000	1,220,000	127	79,500	858,000	14	940	78,100
35	Machinery, except electrical	223	152,000	2,760,000	143	91,600	1,500,000	12	18,000	687,000
36	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	93	102,000	1,030,000	61	85,500	904,000	6	430	18,300
37	Transportation equipment	210	551,000	4,310,000	71	351,000	3,320,000	3	210	13,300
38	Instruments, etc. <sup>4</sup>	27	14,300	233,000	19	13,200	220,000	-	-	-
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	58	8,330	141,000	44	6,330	118,000	1	60	1,800
Non-mfg.	Nonmanufacturing	1 1,739	574,000	8,520,000	1 846	413,000	7,180,000	98	7,330	222,000
A	Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	6	4,010	14,300	5	3,830	12,500	-	-	-
B	Mining	168	38,600	302,000	31	4,190	161,000	1	150	5,920
C	Contract construction	844	326,000	4,790,000	413	252,000	4,380,000	27	2,250	14,800
E	Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	242	132,000	2,270,000	129	92,200	1,750,000	13	850	13,600
F	Wholesale and retail trade	358	57,000	942,000	217	50,200	726,000	41	2,130	163,000
G	Finance, insurance, and real estate	8	600	4,560	4	410	3,810	2	80	230
H	Services	102	14,100	196,000	43	9,270	134,000	13	1,830	23,700
I	Government	15	1,720	7,510	8	1,130	4,760	1	40	180

<sup>1</sup> Stoppages affecting more than 1 industry group have been counted in each industry 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.

<sup>5</sup> Idleness in 1958 resulting from stoppage that began in 1957.

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

## GROUP AND MAJOR ISSUES, 1958

Union organization			Other working conditions			Interunion or intraunion matters			Not reported			S. I. C. code (group or division)
Beginning in 1958		Man-days idle, 1958 (all stoppages)	Beginning in 1958		Man-days idle, 1958 (all stoppages)	Beginning in 1958		Man-days idle, 1958 (all stoppages)	Beginning in 1958		Man-days idle, 1958 (all stoppages)	
Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		
362	39,600	639,000	1876	558,000	3,430,000	321	42,100	218,000	39	3,190	15,500	
169	22,400	450,000	1569	453,000	2,650,000	42	11,500	67,700	23	2,170	10,100	Mfg.
2	5,660	18,200	3	1,530	17,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
24	1,500	22,800	39	16,100	63,200	8	1,480	8,520	2	160	1,040	20
-	-	-	1	20	1,110	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
21	1,970	52,800	12	2,580	12,100	1	60	5,280	3	150	990	22
29	2,610	69,800	22	1,870	15,500	3	5,120	22,700	3	270	1,830	23
2	100	3,090	12	2,380	24,700	4	1,220	2,340	-	-	-	24
10	230	7,260	4	160	470	2	60	120	1	90	360	25
5	240	4,460	16	6,680	85,000	3	320	7,110	-	-	-	26
5	110	2,680	9	980	28,900	1	20	410	-	-	-	27
7	210	3,150	20	8,610	125,000	-	-	-	1	600	600	28
-	-	-	7	5,540	105,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
2	130	980	18	13,300	66,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
2	120	780	9	1,150	19,500	3	590	7,300	-	-	-	31
4	160	11,700	27	8,860	113,000	5	270	1,360	3	230	300	32
6	630	21,300	78	67,100	247,000	1	100	360	-	-	-	33
15	650	7,550	89	65,400	266,000	6	610	3,580	5	260	2,110	34
12	4,340	204,000	53	37,600	363,000	1	340	1,010	2	210	1,470	35
4	140	2,040	18	15,200	104,000	2	210	3,620	2	170	840	36
7	2,940	8,910	128	196,000	968,000	1	1,110	3,610	-	-	-	37
4	550	3,510	3	610	8,280	1	20	370	-	-	-	38
8	190	4,820	4	1,710	15,600	-	-	-	1	50	550	39
193	17,100	189,000	307	104,000	782,000	279	30,600	150,000	16	1,000	5,430	Non-mfg.
-	-	-	1	180	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	A
15	2,810	37,600	108	27,700	83,800	9	3,050	10,700	4	610	2,460	B
67	8,830	76,100	77	35,200	185,000	252	26,800	134,000	8	350	2,300	C
35	2,920	21,500	58	35,800	474,000	7	380	2,000	-	-	-	E
52	1,590	28,700	37	2,740	21,100	8	290	2,900	3	40	480	F
2	120	520	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	G
21	530	22,500	21	2,330	15,500	3	90	200	1	20	200	H
1	300	1,820	5	250	700	-	-	60	-	-	-	I

TABLE A-3. WORK STOPPAGES IN STATES HAVING 25 OR MORE STOPPAGES BY INDUSTRY GROUP, 1958<sup>1</sup>

Industry group	Alabama			Arkansas			California		
	Stoppages beginning in 1958		Man-days idle during 1958 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1958		Man-days idle during 1958 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1958		Man-days idle during 1958 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
All industries	72	12,100	130,000	26	4,470	57,000	221	73,100	1,130,000
Manufacturing	33	6,070	77,200	11	1,490	18,000	113	38,900	452,000
Primary metal industries	8	2,080	8,540	1	170	1,660	6	900	18,600
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment	6	560	24,200	-	-	-	8	2,500	14,200
Ordnance and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1,620	19,900
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	1	470	2,530	1	60	170	3	90	4,670
Machinery, except electrical	1	20	2,720	-	-	-	17	19,000	181,000
Transportation equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1,270	15,700
Lumber and wood products, except furniture and fixtures	2	130	5,860	1	80	5,250	12	1,010	23,100
Furniture and glass products	2	80	200	1	580	2,900	7	6,490	6,710
Stone, brick, and other products	-	-	-	1	40	130	1	90	1,710
Panel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	3	620	1,570	1	230	460	7	370	11,800
Leather and leather products	5	630	14,900	3	100	6,550	10	6,040	86,300
Food and kindred products	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	90	7,840
Tobacco manufactures	2	130	630	2	240	860	6	900	8,980
Paper and allied products	1	30	760	-	-	-	4	410	3,870
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1	50	1,450	-	-	-	1	120	40
Chemicals and allied products	1	1,260	13,800	-	-	-	5	1,810	12,500
Petroleum refining and related industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	250	5,560
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	6,060	52,500	15	2,980	39,100	108	34,200	678,000
Nonmanufacturing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	12	2,690	6,330	2	270	14,800	1	150	300
Mining	11	2,100	26,100	11	2,650	24,200	34	4,860	39,100
Contract construction	10	1,110	16,400	2	60	60	27	23,900	547,000
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	2	60	760	-	-	-	33	3,830	39,900
Wholesale and retail trade	3	80	2,800	-	-	-	12	1,440	52,000
Finance, insurance, and real estate services	1	20	90	-	-	-	1	30	60
Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Connecticut									
All industries	53	17,300	209,000	91	31,400	444,000	38	25,900	306,000
Manufacturing	28	11,100	129,000	21	3,070	38,000	15	21,400	253,000
Primary metal industries	4	1,790	23,800	2	250	4,060	2	1,330	54,700
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment	3	240	970	4	740	16,500	-	-	-
Ordnance and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	1	120	1,430	-	-	-	2	130	2,260
Machinery, except electrical	1	3,640	68,400	-	-	-	2	18,100	157,000
Transportation equipment	1	780	930	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	1	300	300	1	10	90	1	580	13,900
Stone, clay, and glass products	1	20	40	2	200	780	1	10	130
Apparel and other finished products made from fabric and similar materials	2	40	160	-	-	-	1	230	1,160
Leather and leather products	4	2,700	15,200	3	110	3,280	-	-	-
Tobacco manufactures	1	150	450	4	430	4,960	-	-	-
Paper and allied products	1	40	1,230	2	20	1,110	-	-	-
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	3	450	1,100	1	1,070	6,660	1	600	17,000
Chemicals and allied products	-	-	-	1	130	390	-	-	-
Petroleum refining and related industries	-	-	-	1	120	120	-	-	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	3	460	10,100	-	-	-	1	70	470
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	2	370	5,350	-	-	-	2	410	3,900
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	25	6,160	80,100	70	29,300	406,000	23	4,410	52,900
Nonmanufacturing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	-	-	-	1	60	180	-	-	-
Mining	13	5,630	74,100	45	12,800	148,000	12	1,280	11,700
Contract construction	7	90	3,640	12	12,100	239,000	8	2,800	36,300
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	4	220	2,460	3	350	4,790	4	320	4,950
Wholesale and retail trade	-	-	-	5	3,000	14,800	-	-	-
Finance, insurance, and real estate services	1	250	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida									
All industries	53	17,300	209,000	91	31,400	444,000	38	25,900	306,000
Manufacturing	28	11,100	129,000	21	3,070	38,000	15	21,400	253,000
Primary metal industries	4	1,790	23,800	2	250	4,060	2	1,330	54,700
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment	3	240	970	4	740	16,500	-	-	-
Ordnance and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	1	120	1,430	-	-	-	2	130	2,260
Machinery, except electrical	1	3,640	68,400	-	-	-	2	18,100	157,000
Transportation equipment	1	780	930	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	1	300	300	1	10	90	1	580	13,900
Stone, clay, and glass products	1	20	40	2	200	780	1	10	130
Apparel and other finished products made from fabric and similar materials	2	40	160	-	-	-	1	230	1,160
Leather and leather products	4	2,700	15,200	3	110	3,280	-	-	-
Tobacco manufactures	1	150	450	4	430	4,960	-	-	-
Paper and allied products	1	40	1,230	2	20	1,110	-	-	-
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	3	450	1,100	1	1,070	6,660	1	600	17,000
Chemicals and allied products	-	-	-	1	130	390	-	-	-
Petroleum refining and related industries	-	-	-	1	120	120	-	-	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	3	460	10,100	-	-	-	1	70	470
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	2	370	5,350	-	-	-	2	410	3,900
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	25	6,160	80,100	70	29,300	406,000	23	4,410	52,900
Nonmanufacturing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	-	-	-	1	60	180	-	-	-
Mining	13	5,630	74,100	45	12,800	148,000	12	1,280	11,700
Contract construction	7	90	3,640	12	12,100	239,000	8	2,800	36,300
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	4	220	2,460	3	350	4,790	4	320	4,950
Wholesale and retail trade	-	-	-	5	3,000	14,800	-	-	-
Finance, insurance, and real estate services	1	250	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnote at end of table.









TABLE A-3. WORK STOPPAGES IN STATES HAVING 25 OR MORE STOPPAGES BY INDUSTRY GROUP, 1958—Continued

Industry group	Texas			Virginia			Washington		
	Stoppages beginning in 1958 Number	Stoppages beginning in 1958 Workers involved	Man-days idle during 1958 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1958 Number	Stoppages beginning in 1958 Workers involved	Man-days idle during 1958 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1958 Number	Stoppages beginning in 1958 Workers involved	Man-days idle during 1958 (all stoppages)
All industries	70	32,500	917,000	47	12,500	166,000	58	31,600	680,000
Manufacturing	17	8,990	137,000	12	3,090	37,700	23	7,170	61,300
Primary metal industries	2	940	7,400	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment	2	140	1,420	1	70	1,040	2	240	2,210
Ordnance and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery, except electrical	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation equipment	3	3,560	30,200	1	880	880	2	790	1,280
Lumber and wood products, except furniture and fixtures	-	-	-	2	200	10,400	12	5,430	52,800
Textile, mill products	1	290	6,940	1	60	44,960	-	-	-
Chemical and allied products	1	30	1,080	1	200	1,400	-	-	-
Food and kindred products	-	-	-	2	320	770	-	-	-
Leather and leather products	-	-	-	1	110	11,400	-	-	-
Food and kindred products	5	980	12,200	1	110	11,400	3	440	1,520
Tobacco manufactures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paper and allied products	1	30	410	-	-	-	1	140	2,940
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1	50	4,590	3	1,250	6,780	2	50	330
Chemical and allied products	1	50	230	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petroleum refining and related industries	1	2,990	72,100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	140	5,730
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	30	220
Nonmanufacturing	53	23,500	781,000	35	9,430	128,000	35	24,500	618,000
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3,520	10,600
Contract construction	31	21,200	750,000	8	2,400	4,730	11	6,680	124,000
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	13	1,820	23,100	12	1,410	6,330	7	6,920	153,000
Wholesale and retail trade	9	7,470	7,740	2	250	3,240	11	7,180	323,000
Finance, insurance, and real estate services	-	-	-	-	70	4,420	3	140	5,730
Government	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	30	220
All industries									
Manufacturing									
Primary metal industries									
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment									
Ordnance and accessories									
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies									
Machinery, except electrical									
Transportation equipment									
Lumber and wood products, except furniture and fixtures									
Textile, mill products									
Chemical and allied products									
Food and kindred products									
Leather and leather products									
Food and kindred products									
Tobacco manufactures									
Paper and allied products									
Printing, publishing, and allied industries									
Textile, mill products									
Chemical and allied products									
Food and kindred products									
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products									
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks									
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries									
Nonmanufacturing									
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries									
Mining									
Contract construction									
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services									
Wholesale and retail trade									
Finance, insurance, and real estate services									
Government									

1 No work stoppages were recorded during 1958 for the industry groups for which no data are presented.

2 Idleness in 1958 resulting from stoppages that began in 1957. In some other cases, the man-days of idleness may refer to more stoppages and workers refers only to stoppages beginning the year.

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.

## Appendix B: Scope, Methods, and Definitions <sup>13</sup>

### Work Stoppage Statistics

The Bureau's statistics include all work stoppages occurring in the continental 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 comprised 1.15 million of the year's total of 3.03 million workers.)

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

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

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

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

<sup>13</sup> More detailed information is available in Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series (BLS Bull. 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>14</sup> The procedures outlined above 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 Se-

curity 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.

<sup>14</sup> The same procedure is followed in locating data on stoppages occurring in more than one industry, industry group, or metropolitan area.

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.