

# **Analysis of Work Stoppages 1965**

**Bulletin No. 1525**

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



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## Preface

This bulletin presents a detailed statistical analysis of work stoppages in 1965, continuing an annual feature of the Bureau of Labor Statistics program in the field of industrial relations. Preliminary monthly estimates of the level of strike (or lockout) activity for the United States as a whole are issued about 30 days after the end of the month of reference and are available on request. Preliminary estimates for the entire year are available at the year's end; selected final tabulations are issued in the spring of the following year.

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, labor unions, the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, and various State agencies in furnishing information on work stoppages.

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# Contents

	Page
Summary .....	1
Trends in work stoppages .....	1
Contract status .....	2
Size of stoppages .....	3
Type of employer unit .....	3
Duration .....	4
Major issues .....	4
Industries affected .....	5
Stoppages by location .....	6
Regions .....	6
States .....	6
Metropolitan areas .....	6
Monthly trends .....	7
Unions involved .....	7
Mediation .....	7
Settlement .....	8
Procedure for handling unsettled issues .....	8
Tables:	
Work stoppages—	
1. In the United States, 1927-65 .....	9
2. Involving 10,000 workers or more, selected periods .....	10
3. By month, 1964-65 .....	10
4. By contract status and major issues, 1965 .....	11
5. By major issues, 1965 .....	11
6. By industry group, 1965 .....	13
7. By region, 1965 and 1964 .....	14
8. By State, 1965 .....	15
9. By metropolitan area, 1965 .....	16
10. By affiliation of unions involved, 1965 .....	17
11. By contract status and size of stoppage, 1965 .....	18
12. By number of establishments involved, 1965 .....	19
13. Involving 10,000 workers or more beginning in 1965 .....	20
14. Ending in 1965, by duration and contract status .....	24
15. Mediation in work stoppages ending in 1965, by contract status .....	25
16. Settlement of stoppages ending in 1965, by contract status .....	26
17. Procedure for handling unsettled issues in work stoppages ending in 1965, by contract status .....	27
Chart. Trends in work stoppages, 1965 .....	2
Appendixes:	
A. Tables—Work stoppages:	
A-1. By industry, 1965 .....	28
A-2. By industry group and major issues, 1965 .....	31
A-3. In States having 25 stoppages or more by industry group, 1965 .....	35
A-4. By industry group and contract status, 1965 .....	41
B. Scope, methods, and definitions .....	43

# Analysis of Work Stoppages, 1965

## Summary

In 1965 the number of work stoppages beginning in a single year reached its highest level since 1955. However, both the number of workers involved in these stoppages and the idleness resulting from all strikes in effect during the year were below the averages for the previous decade.<sup>1</sup> A total of 3,963 work stoppages, involving 1,550,000 workers, began in 1965. Idleness resulting from strikes which were in effect during the year totaled 23.3 million man-days, or 0.18 percent of the estimated total working time of the nonagricultural work force (exclusive of government). Strikes ending during the year averaged 25 days in duration, compared with 22.9 days in 1964.

The relatively high level of strike idleness, which had characterized the closing months of 1964, continued through the first three quarters of 1965. Eighteen of the 21 major stoppages (those involving 10,000 workers or more) started during this period and accounted for a significant proportion of the worker and idleness totals. The Atlantic and Gulf Coast longshoremen's strike, which began in 1964, was also in effect during this period.<sup>2</sup> Seven major stoppages were in progress in July when monthly strike idleness reached its peak for the year, 3.7 million man-days.

None of the stoppages beginning or threatened in 1965 was deemed a serious enough threat to national health or safety to warrant the utilization of the national emergency provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act, but high-level Government mediation was required to settle several strikes and to avert a nationwide stoppage in the basic steel industry.

Strikes in 1965 tended to involve more workers than in recent years. Approximately 46 percent of the 1965 stoppages involved 100 workers or more, compared with 41.7 percent in 1964. Of the larger strikes, 268 directly affected at least 1,000 workers—the highest incidence since 1958.

More than four-fifths of the year's strikes occurred in situations where a collective bargaining relationship was already in existence; 46 percent of the stoppages occurred during the renegotiation of an agreement, while 35 percent arose during the term of a contract. Demands for general wage changes and/or supplementary benefits were the major issues in more than two-fifths of the year's stoppages, and in more than four-fifths of those arising during the renegotiation of an agreement.

The increase in work stoppages during 1965 was concentrated among manufacturing industries, which accounted for 2,080 of the year's stoppages, compared with 1,794 in 1964. Idleness resulting from manufacturing stoppages was, however, less than in the previous year. Among industries, the construction industry sustained the greatest volume of idleness in 1965 (4.6 million man-days); more than two-fifths of the time lost in this industry resulted from four major stoppages, the shortest of which was of 24 days' duration.

## Trends in Work Stoppages

In 1965, as in 1964, the number of strikes beginning in the year exceeded that of the previous year. Work stoppages beginning in 1965 which involved as many as six workers, and lasted a full day or shift, or longer, totaled 3,963; this was 8 percent more than the 1964 total, and 18 percent above the relatively low level recorded in 1963 (table 1). The strikes which began in 1965, however, involved fewer workers (1,550,000) and represented a smaller proportion (3.1 percent) of the total nonagricultural work force (exclusive of government) than in 1964. Since 1960, the latter measure has not exceeded 3.4 percent. In the earlier postwar period, the proportion of the work force directly affected by strikes was less than 4 percent only in 1954 and 1957.

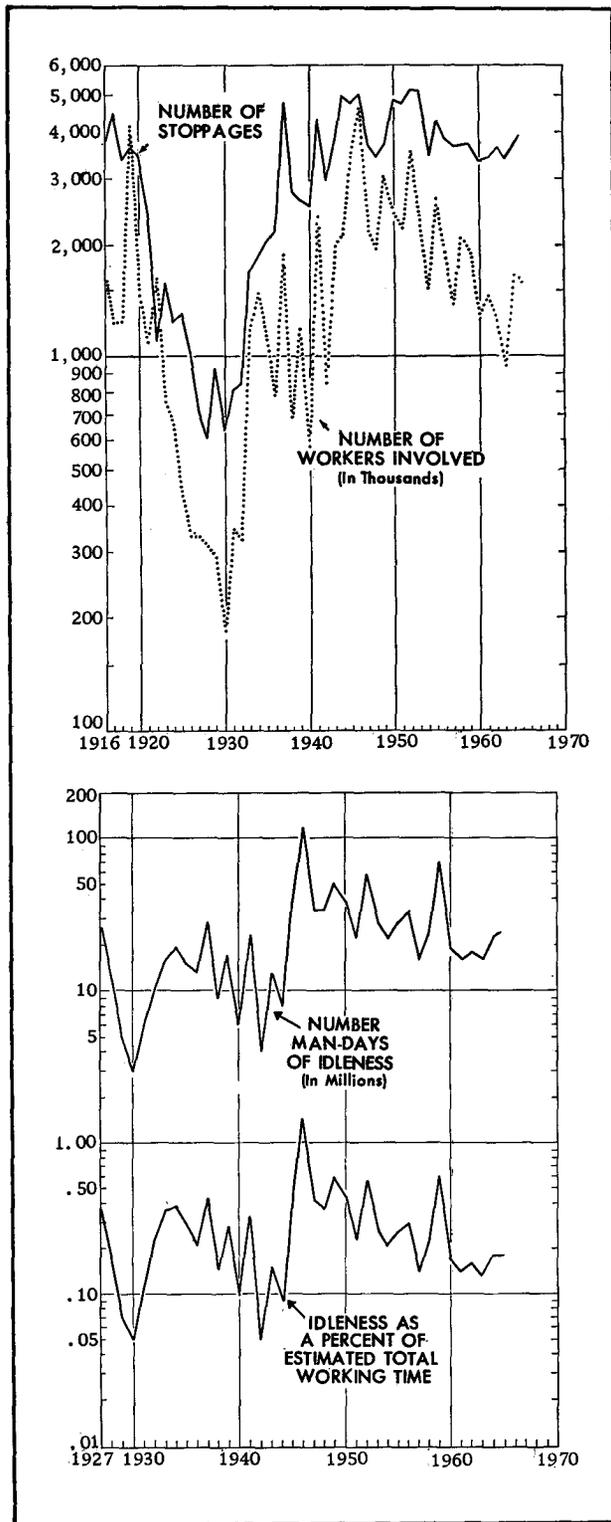
Strike idleness in 1965 amounted to 23.3 million man-days, or 0.18 percent of estimated total working time in nonagricultural establishments (exclusive of government). The idleness total was slightly greater in absolute terms than that recorded in 1964, but represented the same proportion of total working time. Thus, for the sixth consecutive year, idleness resulting from strikes accounted for less than two-tenths of 1 percent of estimated total working time, a record unparalleled in the 39 years during which such measurements have been made.

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

<sup>2</sup> A chronology of this dispute appears in Analysis of Work Stoppages, 1964 (BLS Bulletin 1460, 1965) and in National Emergency Disputes Under the Labor-Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act, 1947-65 (BLS Bulletin 1482, 1966).

## Chart. Trends in Work Stoppages, 1965

[Semilog scale]



## Contract Status

Continuing the pattern of recent years, the largest proportion (46 percent) of the work stoppages beginning in 1965 were renegotiation disputes. Strikes arising during the term of an agreement accounted for 35 percent of the year's total. Eighteen percent of the stoppages occurred during the negotiation of the initial agreement or in the union's quest for recognition. The proportions of stoppages and idleness, by contract status, in the 1963-65 period appear in the following tabulation:

	Percent of—					
	Stoppages			Man-days of idleness		
	1965	1964	1963	1965	1964	1963
All stoppages-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Negotiation of first agreement or union recognition-----	17.5	17.7	18.1	7.9	6.5	7.0
Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening)-----	45.5	44.1	43.4	80.0	83.2	81.6
During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved)-----	34.7	36.0	35.8	11.6	9.9	11.1
Other-----	1.7	1.6	1.9	.2	.3	.2
Insufficient information to classify-----	.7	.5	.9	.2	.1	.1

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

In both absolute and relative terms, the number of workers participating in renegotiation strikes and the amount of resultant idleness declined from the levels of the previous year. Renegotiation stoppages involved 64 percent of all strikers and were responsible for 80 percent of total strike idleness (table 4). As in recent years, more than four-fifths of these stoppages resulted from disputes over general wage changes and/or supplementary benefits. A considerably smaller proportion (7 percent) of the renegotiation strikes developed out of disputes over plant administration or job security matters; these accounted, however, for nearly one-fifth of the total idleness from such stoppages, largely because four of the major strikes were included in this category. Agreement renewal strikes accounted for nearly three-fifths of all stoppages in manufacturing industries, and for one-third of the strikes arising in the nonmanufacturing sector (table A-4).

The number of workers involved in strikes which occurred during the term of an agreement was only slightly larger in 1965

than in 1964, but the idleness resulting from these stoppages was nearly a fifth greater than the year before. Strikes of this type which lasted 30 days or longer affected a larger number of workers than those of like duration in 1964, thus accounting in part for the higher level of idleness. In general, these disputes were resolved promptly, with 46 percent ending in 3 days or less. Plant administration and job security disputes accounted for more than two-fifths of the strikes which occurred during the term of an agreement, and interunion and intraunion conflicts for another third. Industrially, these strikes occurred with greatest frequency in construction and mining, accounting for 66 and 81 percent, respectively, of all stoppages in these industries.

The stoppages which occurred during the establishment of a collective bargaining relationship were generally small in size and frequently long in duration. More than four-fifths of these strikes directly affected fewer than 100 workers each, and only 10 involved as many as 1,000 workers—two were strikes by taxicab drivers in New York City. Only 1 out of 5 stoppages of this type was settled in less than a week; on the other hand, 44 percent lasted a month or longer. Disputes over union organization and security matters led to 66 percent of these stoppages, while demands for general wage changes and/or supplementary benefits accounted for another 24 percent of the total. The largest number of these strikes (105) occurred in wholesale and retail trade, where they accounted for nearly one-third of the year's stoppages.

#### Size of Stoppages

Work stoppages among groups of 100 workers or more occurred with greater frequency in 1965 than in recent years. Approximately 46 percent of the 1965 stoppages were of this size (table 11) compared with 41.7 percent in 1964 and an average of 41.4 percent during the 1960-64 period. The increase in the incidence of strike activity in 1965 was concentrated in this group, rather than among stoppages of smaller size. Indeed, the number of stoppages of the smallest size (those involving fewer than 20 workers) was less in 1965 (686) than in 1964 (718).

Of the larger strikes, 268 directly affected as many as 1,000 workers—the highest incidence since 1958. These stoppages accounted for 7 percent of all strikes in 1965, and involved nearly two-thirds of the workers participating in new strikes. Including those continued from 1964, stoppages of this magnitude were responsible for nearly two-thirds of the year's total strike idleness. Slightly more than three-fifths of these large stoppages were renegotiation disputes, while about a third occurred during the term of agreements.

Twenty-one work stoppages beginning in 1965 involved as many as 10,000 workers each, compared with 18 in 1964 (table 2). These strikes directly idled 387,000 workers, and, combined with the idleness accruing in 1965 from the Atlantic and Gulf Coast longshoremen's strike, resulted in approximately 6 million man-days of idleness. The largest stoppage started during the year was an 11-day interstate strike against the Glass Container Manufacturers Institute involving 40,000 workers; the longest of the major stoppages was an 89-day construction strike in upstate New York (table 13). Other major stoppages included a strike-lockout involving the New York City Publishers Association; an interstate bituminous coal strike; and a 78-day strike involving the maritime industry along the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts.

Although significant in number, stoppages involving fewer than 100 workers each accounted for less than 6 percent of the year's strike idleness. Strikes of this size accounted for two-thirds or more of the stoppages in each of the following industry groups: Apparel, construction, finance, printing, services, and trade.

Single establishment strikes continued to constitute nearly four-fifths of all stoppages (table 12). This group, however, was responsible for a larger proportion of the worker and idleness totals than in 1964. Of the multiestablishment strikes, those affecting 11 establishments or more were about as numerous as in 1964, but accounted for a smaller proportion of total idleness than in the previous year.

#### Type of Employer Unit

As indicated in the tabulation that follows, 7 out of every 8 strikes beginning in 1965 involved a single employer operating one establishment or more. Less numerous, but generally larger in size, were the 490 multiemployer stoppages; this group, which included 281 stoppages involving employer associations, accounted for 33 percent of the workers involved and 38 percent of the year's idleness total.

Stoppages involving employer associations in 1965 presented much the same characteristics as in 1964. In more than 9 out of 10 cases, these strikes occurred during the renegotiation of an agreement. Demands for general wage changes and/or supplementary benefits were the major issues in more than four-fifths of the association stoppages. In terms of size, a relatively large proportion (20 percent) involved at least 1,000 workers each. Industrially, more than three-fifths of these strikes occurred in construction.

Type of employer unit	Stoppages beginning in 1965		Man-days idle during 1965 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved	
All stoppages-----	3,963	1,550,000	23,300,000
Single establishment or more than 1 but under the same ownership or management--	3,473	1,040,000	14,500,000
2 employers or more--no indication of a formal association or joint- bargaining arrangement----	209	125,000	1,350,000
2 employers or more in a formal association-----	281	385,000	7,450,000

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

### Duration

Since 1959, the average duration of work stoppages has been high, relative to earlier postwar experience. In 1965, the average duration reached its highest level since 1947; strikes ending during the year averaged 25 calendar days, compared with an average of 22.9 days in 1964, and an average of 20 days during the 1948-58 period. The median duration of strikes ending in 1965, at 9 days, was significantly below the mean; in both 1963 and 1964, the median duration was 8 days.

One out of every three workers affected by a strike ending in 1965 was idle for less than a week (table 14). On the other hand, a fourth of the strikers were idle for periods of 30 days or longer. Workers involved in five major strikes were included in the latter group, which accounted for nearly two-thirds of total idleness.

As the increase in average duration indicates, there was a greater number of stoppages lasting a month or longer in 1965 than in 1964. The 938 strikes of such length which ended in 1965 constituted the highest total for any year since 1953. Included among the long stoppages were 221 which lasted 90 days or longer and accounted for slightly less than a fifth of total idleness. More than three-fifths of the strikes lasting 90 days or longer occurred in manufacturing industries; the largest number (37), however, occurred in wholesale and retail trade.

The length of a strike depends on many factors, not the least important of which is the principal issue in dispute. As in other years, significant variations occurred in average duration according to the issues involved. Stoppages arising from disputes over union organization and security were the longest on the average (45 days). At the other extreme were strikes over interunion and intraunion matters which averaged 10 days

in length; nearly three-fifths of these were settled in less than a week. Strikes over job security matters and those resulting from demands for general wage changes and/or supplementary benefits averaged 24 and 28 days, respectively. Disputes over plant administration matters, nearly half of which were resolved in 1 to 3 days, averaged 13 days in length in 1965.

### Major Issues

Whereas the distribution of the number of work stoppages by major issues deviated little from the 1964 pattern, differences did appear in the allocation of workers and idleness among the various issues; the most significant changes developed among disputes over plant administration and job security matters. Largely as a consequence of the General Motors strike, plant administration stoppages accounted for 36 percent of total idleness in 1964; in 1965, such disputes led to only 8 percent of the year's idleness (table 5). On the other hand, job security disputes accounted for 16 percent of total idleness in 1965, compared with 6 percent in the previous year.

Among the stoppages involving 1,000 workers or more, a slightly smaller proportion (48.2 percent) than in 1964 (52.5 percent) occurred primarily over economic issues—wages and supplementary benefits. The percent distribution of issues in the 268 strikes beginning in 1965 and involving 1,000 workers or more is shown in the tabulation that follows:

Major issue	Percent of stoppages
All large strikes-----	100.0
General wage changes-----	40.7
Supplementary benefits; no general wage change-----	3.0
Wage adjustments-----	4.5
Hours of work-----	.4
Other contractual matters-----	3.0
Union organization and security-----	7.5
Job security-----	9.3
Plant administration-----	25.4
Other working conditions-----	2.2
Interunion or intraunion matters (generally involves 2 unions)-----	4.1
Not reported-----	-

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

Demands for general wage changes and/or supplementary benefits were the major issues in more than two-fifths of the year's stoppages. These disputes involved 46 percent of the workers participating in strikes and accounted for 54 percent of total idleness.

th of five industry groups, strikes over

issues resulted in more than 1 million man-days of idleness—the greatest volume (2.3 million man-days) occurred in the contract construction industry (table A-2).

The number of disputes over plant administration matters declined slightly from the previous year and involved not quite half as many workers as in 1964. The General Motors strike of 1964 accounted for the significantly higher workers' total in that year. On an industry basis, two groups, contract construction and mining, experienced more than one-fourth of these disputes; in the latter industry, these stoppages accounted for two-fifths of the year's total.

Job security issues led to 5 percent of all stoppages which began in 1965 and accounted for approximately one-tenth of the workers involved in those disputes; these proportions were below the 1964 levels.<sup>3</sup> However, because this group included the 1964-65 longshoremen's strike as well as three of the major strikes beginning in 1965, idleness resulting from job security strikes was more than twice as great as in the previous year. More than two-fifths of the idleness resulting from strikes over these issues occurred in the transportation and communication industries group.

The number of disputes over union organization and security matters was only slightly higher than in 1964, but the worker and idleness totals for such strikes were significantly greater than in the previous year. Three of the year's major stoppages developed over such issues and contributed greatly to the higher worker and idleness totals. For the most part, however, strikes over these issues were small in size; approximately three-fourths of these disputes involved fewer than 100 workers each. Stoppages over these issues occurred with the greatest frequency in the contract construction and trade industries.

Strikes over interunion and intra-union matters increased in number for the third consecutive year. These stoppages, the large majority of which were jurisdictional disputes, represented one-eighth of the year's total, but accounted for only 5 and 2 percent, respectively, of the worker and idleness totals in 1965. Most strikes of this type are small in size; nearly three-fourths of the total involved fewer than 100 workers each. The contract construction industry once again accounted for more than four-fifths of these strikes.

<sup>3</sup> Since the longshoremen's strike began in October 1964, the workers involved are included in the workers' total for 1964, rather than for 1965.

## Industries Affected

The increase in strike incidence in 1965 was concentrated among manufacturing industries, which accounted for 2,080 of the year's stoppages, compared with 1,794 in 1964 (table 6). Idleness resulting from manufacturing strikes was, however, less than in the previous year; on the other hand, the time lost from nonmanufacturing stoppages rose to its highest level since 1959. The number of workers involved in strikes declined from the 1964 level in both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing, but the greater decline occurred in the manufacturing sector.

Significant increases in idleness over 1964 levels were recorded in several manufacturing industries, including the paper, chemicals, leather, machinery, and stone, clay, and glass products industries. The paper industry experienced its greatest recorded level of idleness; more than one-fifth of the time lost resulted from a 22-day major stoppage at the International Paper Company. Nearly a third of the idleness in the chemicals industry was attributable to a 222-day strike at the Wyandotte Chemical Company; two-fifths of the time lost in the leather industry resulted from a 3-month strike at plants of the Acme Boot Company. An 11-day major stoppage involving the Glass Container Manufacturers Institute accounted for slightly more than a third of the idleness in the stone, clay, and glass products industry. The higher level of time lost in the machinery industry was largely attributable to a marked increase in the number of strikes, several of which were of long duration.

Though recording a marked decline in idleness from the 1964 level, the transportation equipment industry nonetheless experienced the highest volume of idleness among manufacturing industries. The previous year's idleness in this group had been concentrated in the motor vehicles and parts industry, but more than a third of the 1965 idleness occurred in the aircraft and parts industry; another fourth accrued from strikes at firms engaged in the construction and repair of ships. In the printing, rubber, and fabricated metal products industries, strike idleness declined slightly from 1964 levels, but, as in the transportation equipment industry, the lost time ratio in each case remained substantially above the national average.

Among nonmanufacturing industries, substantial increases in idleness were recorded in contract construction, transportation and communication, and government. The construction industry sustained the greatest volume of idleness recorded during 1965 (4.6

million man-days); two-fifths of the time lost resulted from four major stoppages, the shortest of which was of 24 days' duration. Both the idleness from construction strikes and the number of workers involved in these disputes reached the highest levels since 1958. In the transportation and communication industries, which experienced their highest level of idleness since 1955, three-fifths of the time lost was attributable to seven major stoppages, the largest of which was the longshoremen's strike. Government employees experienced their highest recorded level of strike idleness; a 28-day stoppage by welfare workers in New York City accounted for three-fourths of the total idleness.

On the other hand, idleness in the mining and trade industries declined markedly from the prior year's level. In mining, the number of strikes increased by more than a fifth, but idleness was only slightly more than half as great as in 1964. The number of stoppages in wholesale and retail trade was also higher than in 1964, but the level of idleness was less than half as great as in the previous year.

### Stoppages by Location

Regions. Strike idleness in all but two regions increased by one-fourth or more over the prior year's level, with the greatest increase (154 percent) occurring in the West South Central States (table 7). On the other hand, in the East North Central States, which once again experienced the greatest regional concentration of idleness, the time lost declined by 40 percent from the 1964 level; in the South Atlantic region, a 15-percent decline was recorded. The heavily industrialized East North Central and Middle Atlantic States ranked first and second, respectively, in the number of strikers, and together accounted for slightly less than half of all the workers participating in strikes in 1965.

States. New York, which was affected directly by nine of the major stoppages in progress during the year, led all States in strike idleness (2.9 million man-days) in 1965 (table 8). California ranked second (2.3 million man-days); slightly more than half of the time lost in this State resulted from construction strikes. Four other States each experienced more than 1 million man-days of idleness in 1965, but the time lost in three of these States was less than that recorded in 1964. In Pennsylvania, however, where the time lost from strikes had been on the decline for 5 consecutive years, idleness rose to its highest level since 1961.

While experiencing less idleness than those noted above, several States, including Arizona, Louisiana, Nevada, and Washington, nonetheless sustained a percentage loss in total estimated working time which was significantly greater than the national average. In Arizona, the high percent of working time lost (0.78 percent) was attributable mainly to the 76-day major strike in the construction industry which accounted for nine-tenths of the State's idleness. A lengthy construction strike in Louisiana was responsible for slightly more than half of the idleness in that State, while two prolonged strikes in the same industry accounted for a similar proportion of the total idleness in Nevada. Two strikes in the transportation equipment industry, which accounted for more than seven-tenths of the State's idleness, were responsible for the high percent of working time lost in Washington.

New York and California, which led all States in strike idleness, also ranked first and second, respectively, in the number of workers involved in stoppages. The number of strikers in New York (186,000) increased by 17 percent over the previous year's level, while in California, the 150,000 workers represented a 63-percent increase over the 1964 level. Construction strikes, which contributed significantly to California's strike idleness, accounted for approximately half of the workers participating in strikes in that State. Other States with large numbers of strikers were Pennsylvania (132,000), Illinois (102,000), Ohio (97,000), and Michigan (82,000), but the number involved in all but the first of these States was less than in 1964.

Thirteen States experienced 100 stoppages or more each in 1965, with Pennsylvania and New York ranking first and second, respectively, in strike incidence. Despite its high ranking, the number of stoppages in New York (397) was at its lowest level since 1945. On the other hand, in California, which ranked fourth in strike incidence, the number of stoppages reached its highest level since 1941. Among States experiencing fewer than 100 stoppages each, records were either established or equaled in Georgia, Idaho, Iowa, Mississippi, Nevada, and North Dakota. The lowest incidence of strike activity occurred in the District of Columbia, Alaska, South Dakota, Vermont, and Wyoming, each of which experienced 10 or fewer stoppages in 1965.

Metropolitan Areas. In New York, which sustained the greatest idleness (1,880,000 man-days) of any metropolitan area in 1965 (table 9), the idleness total was nearly three times as great as the relatively

low level recorded in 1964. Seven of the year's major stoppages directly affected the New York area, and accounted for more than half of its idleness. Ranking second in idleness was Los Angeles, where slightly more than half of the idleness resulted from a 33-day major strike of operating engineers, and another fifth from a 140-day stoppage at the Harvey Aluminum Company.

A major strike accounted for two-fifths or more of the idleness in 2 of the 8 other areas experiencing more than 500,000 man-days of idleness in 1965. In the Albany area, which sustained a significantly greater volume of idleness than in recent years, approximately seven-eighths of the total resulted from an 89-day construction strike. The 19-day stoppage at the Boeing Company accounted for 46 percent of the idleness in the Seattle area. A lengthy strike in the shipbuilding industry also accounted for a substantial proportion of the idleness in Seattle.

As would be expected, the metropolitan areas sustaining the greatest levels of idleness were also those with the largest number of strikers. Leading all areas was New York, where 120,000 workers were directly affected by new strikes. Each of eight other areas had 30,000 workers or more participating in strikes, but in none of these did the total exceed 50,000 strikers.

For the sixth consecutive year, New York (247) and Philadelphia (133) ranked first and second, respectively, in strike incidence. Two other areas, Detroit and San Francisco, also experienced 100 stoppages or more each in 1965.

### Monthly Trends

The relatively high level of strike idleness which had characterized the closing months of 1964 continued through the first three quarters of 1965. Strikes during this period accounted for 19.2 million man-days of idleness, compared with 13.6 million during the same period in 1964 (table 3). After reaching its peak in July (3.7 million man-days), strike idleness declined continuously in each successive month of 1965.

The 702 stoppages in effect during July represented not only the highest monthly level for the year, but also the largest number in effect in any month since June 1959. New strikes reached their peak (450) in May; this total was also the highest since June 1959. Both measures declined continuously from their respective peaks in each of the succeeding months of the year.

As noted earlier, the number of strikes involving 1,000 workers or more (268) reached its highest level since 1958. Nearly two-thirds of these stoppages, including 15 of the major strikes, began during the second and third quarters of the year. Of the large stoppages beginning in 1965, only five continued into 1966. However, a major strike by transit workers in New York City was only a few hours from reality as the year ended. The tabulation that follows presents for 1963-65 the monthly distribution of new strikes involving 1,000 workers or more.

	1965	1964	1963
January-----	14	8	13
February-----	9	18	13
March-----	24	13	6
April-----	34	31	16
May-----	24	46	23
June-----	44	23	16
July-----	32	23	23
August-----	19	12	14
September-----	22	20	17
October-----	19	28	18
November-----	24	17	17
December-----	3	7	5

### Unions Involved

Unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO participated in nearly four-fifths of the strikes beginning in 1965, and accounted for slightly higher proportions of the year's worker and idleness totals (table 10). Strikes involving unaffiliated unions, which accounted for almost a fifth of the year's total, occurred with greatest frequency in the mining, trade, and trucking industries. Strikes involving only nonunion workers accounted for 1 percent of the year's stoppages.

### Mediation

Government mediators assisted in the termination of 1 out of every 2 strikes ending during 1965 (table 15). One percent of the year's strikes were terminated solely with the assistance of private mediators, while no mediation was reported in the remaining 49 percent of those strikes ending during the year. Stoppages settled with the assistance of government mediators were generally larger in size and/or longer in duration than those settled without a third party, as is evidenced by the fact that strikes in the former category involved nearly three-fourths of all workers and accounted for nine-tenths of total idleness.

Renegotiation of agreement strikes were once again those in which mediative assistance was most often utilized. Government mediation was reported in 84 percent of these strikes ending in 1965, compared with 82 percent in each of the 2 previous years.<sup>4</sup> At the other extreme, government mediators were present in only 9 percent of the strikes arising during the term of an agreement, a slightly smaller proportion than in recent years. As in 1964, mediative assistance was provided in nearly half of the stoppages occurring during efforts to establish a collective bargaining relationship.

### Settlement

In 91 percent of the stoppages ending in 1965, the parties either reached a formal settlement or agreed on a procedure for resolving their differences (table 16). Another 8 percent of the year's strikes were terminated without a formal settlement, as employers resumed operations either with new employees or with returning strikers. Less than 1 percent of the stoppages ended with the employer's decision to discontinue operations; all but eight of these strikes involved fewer than 100 workers each.

Settlements are reached with greater frequency in situations where a collective bargaining relationship is already in existence than in those where such a relationship is in the process of being established. A settlement was reached in 1965 in 96 and 95 percent,

<sup>4</sup> Renegotiation strikes terminated in 1965 without mediative assistance were generally small in size; 70 percent involved fewer than 100 workers each.

respectively, of those stoppages arising during contract renegotiations or during the life of an agreement. On the other hand, a settlement terminated only 74 percent of those strikes which occurred during either the union's quest for recognition or its effort to negotiate an initial agreement.

### Procedure for Handling Unsettled Issues

In many instances, strikes are terminated with the understanding that certain unsettled issues will be resolved following the resumption of normal operations. Information was available on the manner in which such issues would be resolved in 566 strikes ending in 1965 (table 17). The parties agreed to continue negotiations in a fifth of these situations, and to submit the dispute to arbitration in another sixth of these cases. In 7 percent of these strikes, the issues were to be referred to a government agency. Various other devices were to be utilized to resolve outstanding issues in slightly more than half of these cases.

Of the 99 strikes which ended with the decision to arbitrate unresolved issues, 55 occurred during the term of an agreement. This device was also chosen in 27 renegotiation strikes, and in 16 stoppages which occurred during efforts to establish a collective bargaining relationship.

The issues most often remaining to be settled following the return to work related to interunion matters, as shown in the following tabulation. In the larger strikes, however, the unsettled issues generally involved union organization and working conditions.

	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
Total stoppages covered-----	566	100.0	286,000	100.0	2,740,000	100.0
Wages and hours-----	45	8.0	13,800	4.8	144,000	5.3
Fringe benefits-----	18	3.2	4,360	1.5	20,200	.7
Union organization-----	55	9.7	64,600	22.6	841,000	30.7
Working conditions-----	102	18.0	126,000	44.2	1,260,000	46.1
Interunion matters-----	311	54.9	30,900	10.8	132,000	4.8
Combination-----	16	2.8	42,000	14.7	311,000	11.4
Other-----	19	3.4	3,550	1.2	26,500	1.0

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

Table 1. Work Stoppages in the United States, 1927-65<sup>1</sup>

Year	Work stoppages		Workers involved <sup>2</sup>		Man-days idle during year		
	Number	Average duration (calendar days) <sup>3</sup>	Number (thousands)	Percent of total employed	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated total working time	Per worker involved
1927.....	707	26.5	330	1.4	26,200	0.37	79.5
1928.....	604	27.6	314	1.3	12,600	.17	40.2
1929.....	921	22.6	289	1.2	5,350	.07	18.5
1930.....	637	22.3	183	.8	3,320	.05	18.1
1931.....	810	18.8	342	1.6	6,890	.11	20.2
1932.....	841	19.6	324	1.8	10,500	.23	32.4
1933.....	1,695	16.9	1,170	6.3	16,900	.36	14.4
1934.....	1,856	19.5	1,470	7.2	19,600	.38	13.4
1935.....	2,014	23.8	1,120	5.2	15,500	.29	13.8
1936.....	2,172	23.3	789	3.1	13,900	.21	17.6
1937.....	4,740	20.3	1,860	7.2	28,400	.43	15.3
1938.....	2,772	23.6	688	2.8	9,150	.15	13.3
1939.....	2,613	23.4	1,170	4.7	17,800	.28	15.2
1940.....	2,508	20.9	577	2.3	6,700	.10	11.6
1941.....	4,288	18.3	2,360	8.4	23,000	.32	9.8
1942.....	2,968	11.7	840	2.8	4,180	.05	5.0
1943.....	3,752	5.0	1,980	6.9	13,500	.15	6.8
1944.....	4,956	5.6	2,120	7.0	8,720	.09	4.1
1945.....	4,750	9.9	3,470	12.2	38,000	.47	11.0
1946.....	4,985	24.2	4,600	14.5	116,000	1.43	25.2
1947.....	3,693	25.6	2,170	6.5	34,600	.41	15.9
1948.....	3,419	21.8	1,960	5.5	34,100	.37	17.4
1949.....	3,606	22.5	3,030	9.0	50,500	.59	16.7
1950.....	4,843	19.2	2,410	6.9	38,800	.44	16.1
1951.....	4,737	17.4	2,220	5.5	22,900	.23	10.3
1952.....	5,117	19.6	3,540	8.8	59,100	.57	16.7
1953.....	5,091	20.3	2,400	5.6	28,300	.26	11.8
1954.....	3,468	22.5	1,530	3.7	22,600	.21	14.7
1955.....	4,320	18.5	2,650	6.2	28,200	.26	10.7
1956.....	3,825	18.9	1,900	4.3	33,100	.29	17.4
1957.....	3,673	19.2	1,390	3.1	16,500	.14	11.4
1958.....	3,694	19.7	2,060	4.8	23,900	.22	11.6
1959.....	3,708	24.6	1,880	4.3	69,000	.61	36.7
1960.....	3,333	23.4	1,320	3.0	19,100	.17	14.5
1961.....	3,367	23.7	1,450	3.2	16,300	.14	11.2
1962.....	3,614	24.6	1,230	2.7	18,600	.16	15.0
1963.....	3,362	23.0	941	2.0	16,100	.13	17.1
1964.....	3,655	22.9	1,640	3.4	22,900	.18	14.0
1965.....	3,963	25.0	1,550	3.1	23,300	.18	15.1

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

Available information for earlier periods appears in Handbook of Labor Statistics, BLS Bulletin 1016 (1951), table E-2. For a discussion of the procedures involved in the collection and compilation of work stoppage statistics, see BLS Handbook of Methods for Surveys and Studies, BLS Bulletin 1458 (1966), ch. 19. Bulletin 1458 contains a revision of ch. 12 in Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bulletin 1168 (1955).

<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 Workers or More, Selected Periods

Period	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
1959.....	20	845	45.0	50,800	73.7
1960.....	17	384	29.2	7,140	37.4
1961.....	14	601	41.4	4,950	30.4
1962.....	16	318	25.8	4,800	25.8
1963.....	7	102	10.8	3,540	22.0
1964.....	18	607	37.0	7,990	34.8
1965.....	21	387	25.0	6,070	26.0

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

Table 3. Work Stoppages by Month, 1964-65

Month	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Man-days idle during month	
	Beginning in month	In effect during month	Beginning in month (thousands)	In effect during month (thousands)	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated total working time
<u>1964</u>						
January.....	211	375	53	91	898	0.09
February.....	233	375	81	116	1,040	.11
March.....	241	399	79	123	816	.08
April.....	364	529	140	187	1,170	.11
May.....	442	651	192	249	2,400	.24
June.....	376	586	124	222	1,900	.18
July.....	416	639	126	195	1,740	.15
August.....	306	556	73	133	1,200	.12
September.....	336	574	374	432	2,390	.23
October.....	346	584	214	549	6,590	.61
November.....	238	469	141	274	1,730	.17
December.....	146	346	42	149	1,060	.10
<u>1965</u>						
January.....	244	404	99	183	1,740	.18
February.....	208	393	45	149	1,440	.15
March.....	329	511	180	274	1,770	.16
April.....	390	603	141	194	1,840	.17
May.....	450	669	127	201	1,850	.19
June.....	425	677	268	354	2,590	.23
July.....	416	702	156	334	3,670	.34
August.....	388	685	109	229	2,230	.20
September.....	345	631	155	250	2,110	.20
October.....	321	570	101	209	1,770	.16
November.....	289	505	140	192	1,380	.13
December.....	158	371	24	76	907	.08

Table 4. Work Stoppages by Contract Status and Major Issues, 1965

Contract status and major issue	Stoppages beginning in 1965				Man-days idle, 1965 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent	Workers involved		Number	Percent
			Number	Percent		
All stoppages.....	3,963	100.0	1,550,000	100.0	23,300,000	100.0
Negotiation of first agreement.....	692	17.5	76,600	5.0	1,840,000	7.9
General wage changes and supplementary benefits.....	169		12,600		332,000	
Wage adjustments.....	4		190		1,530	
Hours of work.....	1		70		400	
Union organization and security.....	454		48,900		1,440,000	
Job security and plant administration.....	38		2,500		39,700	
Interunion or intraunion matters.....	17		11,100		19,300	
Other.....	9		1,330		7,910	
Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening).....	1,802	45.5	996,000	64.4	18,700,000	80.0
General wage changes and supplementary benefits.....	1,497		691,000		12,300,000	
Wage adjustments.....	44		59,300		418,000	
Hours of work.....	10		13,300		509,000	
Union organization and security.....	53		74,800		1,450,000	
Job security and plant administration.....	130		129,000		3,510,000	
Interunion or intraunion matters.....	3		940		4,880	
Other.....	65		27,000		457,000	
During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved).....	1,374	34.7	463,000	30.0	2,710,000	11.6
General wage changes and supplementary benefits.....	-		-		-	
Wage adjustments.....	138		35,700		162,000	
Hours of work.....	3		1,090		1,090	
Union organization and security.....	83		19,800		83,800	
Job security and plant administration.....	608		299,000		1,880,000	
Interunion or intraunion matters.....	453		78,400		412,000	
Other.....	89		29,000		168,000	
No contract or other contract status.....	69	1.7	8,610	.6	55,900	.2
General wage changes and supplementary benefits.....	36		3,300		20,000	
Wage adjustments.....	9		2,850		12,500	
Hours of work.....	-		-		-	
Union organization and security.....	4		140		1,050	
Job security and plant administration.....	13		970		11,200	
Interunion or intraunion matters.....	2		110		650	
Other.....	5		1,240		10,600	
No information on contract status.....	26	.7	1,750	.1	41,600	.2

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

Table 5. Work Stoppages by Major Issues, 1965

Major issue	Stoppages beginning in 1965				Man-days idle, 1965 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent	Workers involved		Number	Percent
			Number	Percent		
All issues.....	3,963	100.0	1,550,000	100.0	23,300,000	100.0
General wage changes.....	1,597	40.3	659,000	42.6	12,000,000	51.4
General wage increase.....	542		105,000		1,710,000	
General wage increase plus supplementary benefits.....	848		428,000		8,160,000	
General wage increase, hour decrease.....	30		25,900		239,000	
General wage decrease.....	3		40		1,810	
General wage increase and escalation.....	4		1,770		21,300	
Wages and working conditions.....	170		98,000		1,830,000	

Table 5. Work Stoppages by Major Issues, 1965—Continued

Major issue	Stoppages beginning in 1965				Man-days idle, 1965 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent	Workers involved		Number	Percent
			Number	Percent		
Supplementary benefits.....	114	2.9	49,500	3.2	711,000	3.0
Pensions, insurance, other welfare programs.....	59		27,100		475,000	
Severance or dismissal pay; other payments on layoff or separation.....	9		2,000		27,700	
Premium pay.....	6		1,150		29,500	
Other.....	40		19,300		178,000	
Wage adjustments.....	198	5.0	98,100	6.3	594,000	2.5
Incentive pay rates or administration.....	62		17,700		163,000	
Job classification or rates.....	80		68,500		378,000	
Downgrading.....	2		650		1,840	
Retroactivity.....	3		470		5,120	
Method of computing pay.....	51		10,900		45,700	
Hours of work.....	14	.4	14,500	.9	510,000	2.2
Increase.....	1		650		650	
Decrease.....	13		13,800		510,000	
Other contractual matters.....	60	1.5	19,300	1.2	251,000	1.1
Duration of contract.....	15		9,150		113,000	
Unspecified.....	45		10,200		138,000	
Union organization and security.....	594	15.0	154,000	9.9	2,980,000	12.8
Recognition (certification).....	249		36,900		606,000	
Recognition and job security issues.....	9		620		40,600	
Recognition and economic issues.....	161		16,700		683,000	
Strengthening bargaining position or union shop and economic issues.....	63		77,300		1,430,000	
Union security.....	27		3,530		131,000	
Refusal to sign agreement.....	6		1,800		3,150	
Other union organization matters.....	79		16,700		82,400	
Job security.....	203	5.1	145,000	9.4	3,630,000	15.6
Seniority and/or layoff.....	94		71,300		1,320,000	
Division of work.....	4		730		25,100	
Subcontracting.....	35		15,300		136,000	
New machinery or other technological issues.....	13		37,500		2,020,000	
Job transfers, bumping, etc.....	11		3,370		15,500	
Transfer of operations or prefabricated goods.....	4		290		4,970	
Other.....	42		16,300		110,000	
Plant administration.....	589	14.9	287,000	18.6	1,890,000	8.1
Physical facilities, surroundings, etc.....	17		7,730		48,600	
Safety measures, dangerous equipment, etc.....	41		17,200		78,600	
Supervision.....	20		6,930		31,100	
Shift work.....	28		6,300		35,800	
Work assignments.....	49		21,700		161,000	
Speedup (workload).....	53		20,200		222,000	
Work rules.....	28		26,300		140,000	
Overtime work.....	11		2,180		5,490	
Discharge and discipline.....	224		147,000		839,000	
Other.....	118		31,700		332,000	
Other working conditions.....	67	1.7	30,600	2.0	298,000	1.3
Arbitration.....	17		5,650		137,000	
Grievance procedures.....	36		16,300		75,100	
Unspecified contract violations.....	14		8,620		85,700	
Interunion or intraunion matters.....	475	12.0	80,500	5.2	438,000	1.9
Union rivalry <sup>1</sup> .....	13		1,530		14,800	
Jurisdiction—representation of workers <sup>2</sup> .....	14		1,480		13,100	
Jurisdictional—work assignment.....	392		39,600		174,000	
Union administration <sup>3</sup> .....	6		3,150		6,700	
Sympathy.....	49		34,700		230,000	
Other.....	1		80		80	
Not reported.....	52	1.3	8,890	.6	32,100	.1

<sup>1</sup> Includes disputes between unions of different affiliation, such as those between AFL-CIO affiliates and independent organizations.

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

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

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

Table 6. Work Stoppages by Industry Group, 1965

Industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1965		Man-days idle, 1965 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Workers involved	Number	Percent of estimated total working time
All industries -----	<sup>1</sup> 3,963	1,550,000	23,300,000	0.18
Manufacturing -----	<sup>1</sup> 2,080	913,000	14,300,000	0.31
Ordnance and accessories -----	12	10,300	121,000	0.20
Food and kindred products -----	227	57,300	928,000	.21
Tobacco manufactures -----	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products -----	44	21,300	174,000	.07
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials -----	100	9,760	199,000	.06
Lumber and wood products, except furniture -----	46	13,100	204,000	.13
Furniture and fixtures -----	69	10,200	194,000	.18
Paper and allied products -----	91	39,200	931,000	.57
Printing, publishing, and allied industries -----	33	24,500	780,000	.31
Chemicals and allied products -----	102	28,900	737,000	.32
Petroleum refining and related industries -----	12	1,450	32,700	.07
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products -----	93	55,200	443,000	.38
Leather and leather products -----	36	20,400	312,000	.35
Stone, clay, and glass products -----	139	70,700	836,000	.53
Primary metal industries -----	206	88,000	1,390,000	.43
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment -----	269	86,800	1,430,000	.45
Machinery, except electrical -----	266	113,000	1,870,000	.43
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies -----	137	51,800	795,000	.19
Transportation equipment -----	140	196,000	2,630,000	.60
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks -----	28	7,590	109,000	.11
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries -----	54	7,470	164,000	.15
Nonmanufacturing -----	<sup>1</sup> 1,886	633,000	9,020,000	<sup>2</sup> .11
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries -----	21	4,300	60,300	( <sup>3</sup> )
Mining -----	188	71,600	431,000	.27
Contract construction -----	943	301,000	4,630,000	.57
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services -----	216	185,000	3,000,000	.29
Wholesale and retail trade -----	336	42,600	570,000	.02
Finance, insurance, and real estate -----	16	550	5,510	( <sup>4</sup> )
Services -----	126	16,000	177,000	.01
Government -----	42	11,900	146,000	.01

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

<sup>2</sup> Excludes government and agriculture.

<sup>3</sup> Not available.

<sup>4</sup> Less than 0.005 percent.

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

Table 7. Work Stoppages by Region,<sup>1</sup> 1965 and 1964

Region	Stoppages beginning in—		Workers involved in stoppages beginning in—		Man-days idle (all stoppages)		Percent of estimated total working time	
	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964
United States -----	<sup>2</sup> 3,963	<sup>2</sup> 3,655	1,550,000	1,640,000	23,300,000	22,900,000	0.18	0.18
New England-----	293	273	106,000	63,900	1,250,000	712,000	0.14	0.08
Middle Atlantic-----	1,012	1,051	363,000	354,000	5,310,000	4,090,000	.19	.15
East North Central-----	1,091	987	387,000	671,000	5,840,000	9,880,000	.21	.37
West North Central-----	317	253	100,000	63,500	1,180,000	925,000	.12	.10
South Atlantic-----	423	397	128,000	151,000	2,060,000	2,420,000	.12	.14
East South Central-----	283	239	108,000	74,800	1,760,000	1,150,000	.26	.18
West South Central-----	238	188	78,700	60,900	1,590,000	627,000	.16	.06
Mountain-----	179	172	60,600	69,400	1,100,000	776,000	.26	.19
Pacific-----	466	365	213,000	132,000	3,220,000	2,350,000	.21	.16

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

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

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

Table 8. Work Stoppages by State, 1965<sup>1</sup>

State <sup>1</sup>	Stoppages beginning in 1965		Man-days idle, 1965 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Workers involved	Number	Percent of estimated total working time
United States .....	3,963	1,550,000	23,300,000	0.18
Alabama .....	70	31,500	328,000	0.18
Alaska .....	10	970	14,800	.14
Arizona .....	22	22,100	614,000	.78
Arkansas .....	31	4,720	112,000	.12
California .....	341	150,000	2,340,000	.20
Colorado .....	33	6,170	51,600	.05
Connecticut .....	68	37,700	496,000	.21
Delaware .....	16	5,490	46,900	.12
District of Columbia .....	7	790	16,500	.02
Florida .....	121	39,800	727,000	.22
Georgia .....	61	21,700	385,000	.15
Hawaii .....	24	8,440	45,100	.11
Idaho .....	23	4,080	20,700	.06
Illinois .....	248	102,000	1,370,000	.16
Indiana .....	159	69,000	997,000	.28
Iowa .....	71	11,900	144,000	.09
Kansas .....	30	18,900	131,000	.11
Kentucky .....	99	29,600	295,000	.19
Louisiana .....	53	23,900	719,000	.39
Maine .....	17	3,690	41,200	.07
Maryland .....	44	14,600	349,000	.16
Massachusetts .....	157	50,700	533,000	.12
Michigan .....	229	82,000	1,560,000	.27
Minnesota .....	53	14,200	134,000	.06
Mississippi .....	35	17,500	315,000	.33
Missouri .....	120	46,500	575,000	.18
Montana .....	18	3,520	19,200	.06
Nebraska .....	21	7,700	187,000	.23
Nevada .....	36	12,400	268,000	.83
New Hampshire .....	16	4,840	30,900	.06
New Jersey .....	211	45,500	805,000	.16
New Mexico .....	21	6,470	45,100	.09
New York .....	397	186,000	2,860,000	.20
North Carolina .....	25	4,200	84,300	.03
North Dakota .....	15	930	8,990	.03
Ohio .....	369	96,600	1,460,000	.20
Oklahoma .....	44	8,420	99,000	.08
Oregon .....	39	12,400	145,000	.12
Pennsylvania .....	404	132,000	1,640,000	.19
Rhode Island .....	26	8,170	131,000	.19
South Carolina .....	15	3,900	56,000	.04
South Dakota .....	7	330	1,620	.01
Tennessee .....	79	29,500	821,000	.35
Texas .....	110	41,700	661,000	.11
Utah .....	17	5,550	72,600	.13
Vermont .....	9	1,230	14,500	.06
Virginia .....	32	8,310	169,000	.07
Washington .....	52	42,000	676,000	.38
West Virginia .....	102	29,100	224,000	.22
Wisconsin .....	86	37,200	456,000	.16
Wyoming .....	9	340	6,220	.03

<sup>1</sup> Stoppages extending across State lines have been counted separately 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 9. Work Stoppages by Metropolitan Area, 1965<sup>1</sup>

Metropolitan area	Stoppages beginning in 1965		Man-days idle, 1965 (all stoppages)	Metropolitan area	Stoppages beginning in 1965		Man-days idle, 1965 (all stoppages)
	Num-ber	Workers involved			Num-ber	Workers involved	
Akron, Ohio	33	10,000	119,000	Honolulu, Hawaii	13	4,430	29,600
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N. Y.	26	21,200	512,000	Houston, Tex.	35	10,800	231,000
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	7	2,610	6,330	Huntington-Ashland, W. Va.-Ky.-Ohio	23	8,500	83,500
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Pa.-N. J.	28	4,580	40,500	Indianapolis, Ind.	27	7,120	105,000
Altoona, Pa.	5	770	9,260	Jackson, Mich.	6	2,700	20,900
Amarillo, Tex.	6	360	1,910	Jacksonville, Fla.	14	2,390	108,000
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove, Calif.	14	6,840	117,000	Jersey City, N. J.	27	6,920	155,000
Anderson, Ind.	6	1,560	15,900	Johnstown, Pa.	9	200	2,450
Ann Arbor, Mich.	10	1,600	26,500	Kalamazoo, Mich.	6	5,060	45,800
Atlanta, Ga.	27	12,300	207,000	Kansas City, Mo.-Kans.	39	15,700	158,000
Augusta, Ga.-S. C.	5	1,000	12,700	Kenosha, Wis.	5	17,900	167,000
Bakersfield, Calif.	11	2,560	37,900	Kingston-Newburgh-Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	11	2,440	10,100
Baltimore, Md.	27	11,100	302,000	Knoxville, Tenn.	8	1,730	29,000
Baton Rouge, La.	7	10,700	408,000	Lake Charles, La.	7	700	17,900
Bay City, Mich.	5	380	12,500	Lancaster, Pa.	7	2,820	43,700
Beaumont-Port Arthur, Tex.	15	2,270	21,400	Lansing, Mich.	12	3,730	11,500
Billings, Mont.	6	1,570	10,900	Las Vegas, Nev.	20	8,060	251,000
Birmingham, Ala.	22	10,700	152,000	Lawrence-Haverhill, Mass.-N. H.	8	5,070	17,600
Boston, Mass.	58	24,100	316,000	Lima, Ohio	5	1,800	11,600
Bridgeport, Conn.	14	3,900	57,000	Little Rock-North Little Rock, Ark.	10	570	20,800
Brockton, Mass.	8	1,530	15,800	Lorain-Elyria, Ohio	6	1,070	84,200
Buffalo, N. Y.	44	9,480	171,000	Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.	98	45,300	919,000
Butte, Mont.	5	780	1,400	Louisville, Ky.-Ind.	21	14,700	93,800
Canton, Ohio	16	5,840	104,000	Macon, Ga.	5	920	13,000
Charleston, W. Va.	10	2,340	21,300	Manchester, N. H.	6	1,670	13,400
Chattanooga, Tenn.-Ga.	13	3,980	39,100	Memphis, Tenn.-Ark.	10	1,030	8,060
Cheyenne, Wyo.	6	230	3,320	Miami, Fla.	16	6,370	213,000
Chicago, Ill.	87	40,300	603,000	Milwaukee, Wis.	31	9,890	134,000
Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky.-Ind.	50	8,720	170,000	Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.	39	12,200	98,800
Cleveland, Ohio	62	14,200	374,000	Mobile, Ala.	6	1,400	32,500
Colorado Springs, Colo.	5	710	4,980	Muncie, Ind.	8	3,830	36,400
Columbus, Ohio	17	2,080	50,000	Muskegon-Muskegon Heights, Mich.	7	1,800	4,560
Dallas, Tex.	11	10,200	137,000	Nashville, Tenn.	15	12,300	89,300
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, Iowa-Ill.	15	10,300	111,000	New Bedford, Mass.	6	2,610	9,370
Dayton, Ohio	16	1,830	29,000	New Haven, Conn.	12	2,740	26,900
Decatur, Ill.	15	11,300	161,000	New London-Groton-Norwich, Conn.	7	16,400	230,000
Denver, Colo.	23	4,060	36,300	New Orleans, La.	21	6,200	230,000
Des Moines, Iowa	15	2,860	16,100	New York, N. Y.	247	120,000	1,880,000
Detroit, Mich.	100	41,400	764,000	Newark, N. J.	59	9,510	186,000
Duluth-Superior, Minn.-Wis.	7	420	2,770	Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va.	7	810	68,100
Elmira, N. Y.	7	1,830	11,900	Ogden, Utah	5	410	20,500
Erie, Pa.	9	1,670	24,000	Oklahoma City, Okla.	9	1,310	3,990
Eugene, Oreg.	8	1,170	8,100	Omaha, Nebr.-Iowa	7	5,850	146,000
Evansville, Ind.-Ky.	16	2,830	15,700	Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, N. J.	41	8,200	120,000
Fall River, Mass.-R. I.	23	1,990	17,000	Peoria, Ill.	29	5,100	35,500
Flint, Mich.	13	4,400	93,200	Philadelphia, Pa.-N. J.	133	41,100	609,000
Fort Wayne, Ind.	11	5,100	51,300	Phoenix, Ariz.	10	11,100	345,000
Fresno, Calif.	19	1,170	14,600	Pittsburgh, Pa.	96	33,000	527,000
Galveston-Texas City, Tex.	10	2,410	59,800	Pittsfield, Mass.	9	1,850	22,900
Gary-Hammond-East Chicago, Ind.	24	11,100	259,000	Portland, Maine	6	1,010	13,100
Grand Rapids, Mich.	14	2,460	127,000	Portland, Oreg.-Wash.	21	5,490	96,300
Great Falls, Mont.	8	660	6,390	Providence-Pawtucket-Warwick, R. I.-Mass.	24	7,980	128,000
Greensboro-High Point, N. C.	5	180	2,680	Reading, Pa.	13	2,600	30,900
Hamilton-Middletown, Ohio	9	1,540	10,100	Reno, Nev.	9	830	5,230
Hartford, Conn.	12	3,650	51,600	Richmond, Va.	5	1,540	34,500

Table 9. Work Stoppages by Metropolitan Area, 1965<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Metropolitan area	Stoppages beginning in 1965		Man-days idle, 1965 (all stoppages)	Metropolitan area	Stoppages beginning in 1965		Man-days idle, 1965 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved			Number	Workers involved	
Rochester, N. Y.-----	12	2,650	26,000	Stamford, Conn.-----	6	1,480	19,100
Rockford, Ill.-----	6	2,360	10,500	Steubenville-Weirton, Ohio-W. Va.-----	7	1,170	25,900
Sacramento, Calif.-----	21	7,070	139,000	Stockton, Calif.-----	22	1,540	16,600
Saginaw, Mich.-----	8	1,650	62,400	Syracuse, N. Y.-----	14	10,700	17,400
St. Joseph, Mo.-----	7	1,860	11,100	Tacoma, Wash.-----	6	780	8,670
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill.-----	81	47,400	654,000	Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla.-----	24	3,240	59,300
Salt Lake City, Utah-----	9	2,080	16,900	Toledo, Ohio-Mich.-----	28	9,670	84,500
San Antonio, Tex.-----	6	260	12,400	Trenton, N. J.-----	6	1,460	32,900
San Bernardino-Riverside- Ontario, Calif.-----	22	9,930	103,000	Tucson, Ariz.-----	6	4,170	130,000
San Diego, Calif.-----	14	1,630	24,900	Tulsa, Okla.-----	17	2,200	26,800
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.-----	105	48,400	663,000	Utica-Rome, N. Y.-----	6	1,700	28,400
San Jose, Calif.-----	19	2,960	54,000	Waco, Tex.-----	6	3,820	30,000
Santa Barbara, Calif.-----	6	630	10,000	Washington, D. C.-Md.-Va.-----	13	2,160	50,200
Savannah, Ga.-----	10	1,210	38,200	Waterbury, Conn.-----	8	7,300	60,500
Scranton, Pa.-----	12	1,770	41,400	Waterloo, Iowa-----	8	940	21,000
Seattle-Everett, Wash.-----	18	33,900	573,000	West Palm Beach, Fla.-----	12	5,670	45,400
Sioux City, Iowa-Nebr.-----	7	520	5,150	Wheeling, W. Va.-Ohio-----	8	1,760	23,800
South Bend, Ind.-----	12	7,120	88,600	Wichita, Kans.-----	7	6,300	76,400
Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke, Mass.-Conn.-----	20	6,800	84,800	Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton, Pa.-----	22	3,390	19,900
Springfield, Mo.-----	5	250	4,290	Wilmington, Del.-N. J.-Md.-----	15	6,630	54,600
				Worcester, Mass.-----	9	1,420	13,100
				Youngstown-Warren, Ohio.-----	35	8,020	122,000

<sup>1</sup> Includes data for each of the metropolitan areas in which 5 stoppages or more began in 1965.

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

Stoppages in the mining and logging industries are excluded.

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

Table 10. Work Stoppages by Affiliation of Unions Involved, 1965

Affiliation	Stoppages beginning in 1965				Man-days idle, 1965 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent	Workers involved		Number	Percent
			Number	Percent		
Total-----	3,963	100.0	1,550,000	100.0	23,300,000	100.0
AFL-CIO-----	3,120	78.7	1,280,000	82.5	19,800,000	85.1
Unaffiliated unions-----	732	18.5	182,000	11.8	1,660,000	7.1
Single firm unions-----	12	.3	11,700	.8	71,700	.3
Different affiliations <sup>1</sup> -----	50	1.3	70,700	4.6	1,700,000	7.3
No union involved-----	49	1.2	6,590	.4	36,600	.2

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

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

Table 11. Work Stoppages by Contract Status and Size of Stoppage, 1965

Contract status and size of stoppage (number of workers involved)	Stoppages beginning in 1965				Man-days idle, 1965 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent	Workers involved		Number	Percent
			Number	Percent		
All stoppages-----	3,963	100.0	1,550,000	100.0	23,300,000	100.0
6 and under 20-----	686	17.3	8,070	0.5	167,000	0.7
20 and under 100-----	1,452	36.6	69,200	4.5	1,210,000	5.2
100 and under 250-----	815	20.6	128,000	8.3	2,090,000	9.0
250 and under 500-----	483	12.2	165,000	10.7	2,380,000	10.2
500 and under 1,000-----	259	6.5	176,000	11.4	2,320,000	10.0
1,000 and under 5,000-----	221	5.6	434,000	28.1	6,570,000	28.2
5,000 and under 10,000-----	26	.7	178,000	11.5	2,500,000	10.7
10,000 and over-----	21	.5	387,000	25.0	6,070,000	26.0
<b>Negotiation of first agreement or union recognition-----</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>76,600</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>1,840,000</b>	<b>7.9</b>
6 and under 20-----	232	5.9	2,660	.2	81,200	.3
20 and under 100-----	326	8.2	14,600	.9	465,000	2.0
100 and under 250-----	91	2.3	14,500	.9	541,000	2.3
250 and under 500-----	27	.7	8,490	.5	258,000	1.1
500 and under 1,000-----	6	.2	3,700	.2	78,400	.3
1,000 and under 5,000-----	8	.2	13,600	.9	350,000	1.5
5,000 and under 10,000-----	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	9,000	.6	9,000	( <sup>1</sup> )
10,000 and over-----	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	10,000	.6	60,000	.3
<b>Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening)-----</b>	<b>1,802</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>996,000</b>	<b>64.4</b>	<b>18,700,000</b>	<b>80.0</b>
6 and under 20-----	189	4.8	2,370	.2	60,300	.3
20 and under 100-----	630	15.9	31,000	2.0	565,000	2.4
100 and under 250-----	424	10.7	66,700	4.3	1,280,000	5.5
250 and under 500-----	244	6.2	83,100	5.4	1,840,000	7.9
500 and under 1,000-----	151	3.8	103,000	6.7	1,850,000	7.9
1,000 and under 5,000-----	130	3.3	262,000	17.0	5,210,000	22.4
5,000 and under 10,000-----	18	.5	120,000	7.8	2,170,000	9.3
10,000 and over-----	16	.4	327,000	21.1	5,680,000	24.4
<b>During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved)-----</b>	<b>1,374</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>463,000</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>2,710,000</b>	<b>11.6</b>
6 and under 20-----	238	6.0	2,760	.2	19,400	.1
20 and under 100-----	459	11.6	22,100	1.4	162,000	.7
100 and under 250-----	279	7.0	43,900	2.8	219,000	.9
250 and under 500-----	204	5.1	70,900	4.6	268,000	1.2
500 and under 1,000-----	101	2.5	68,800	4.5	394,000	1.7
1,000 and under 5,000-----	82	2.1	156,000	10.1	998,000	4.3
5,000 and under 10,000-----	7	.2	48,100	3.1	321,000	1.4
10,000 and over-----	4	.1	50,300	3.3	328,000	1.4
<b>No contract or other contract status-----</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>8,610</b>	<b>.6</b>	<b>55,900</b>	<b>.2</b>
6 and under 20-----	17	.4	180	( <sup>1</sup> )	1,980	( <sup>1</sup> )
20 and under 100-----	27	.7	1,160	.1	10,900	( <sup>1</sup> )
100 and under 250-----	17	.4	2,590	.2	26,400	.1
250 and under 500-----	6	.2	1,790	.1	5,550	( <sup>1</sup> )
500 and under 1,000-----	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	700	( <sup>1</sup> )	1,400	( <sup>1</sup> )
1,000 and under 5,000-----	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	2,200	.1	9,800	( <sup>1</sup> )
5,000 and under 10,000-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
10,000 and over-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>No information on contract status-----</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>.7</b>	<b>1,750</b>	<b>.1</b>	<b>41,600</b>	<b>.2</b>
6 and under 20-----	10	.3	110	( <sup>1</sup> )	3,900	( <sup>1</sup> )
20 and under 100-----	10	.3	300	( <sup>1</sup> )	6,450	( <sup>1</sup> )
100 and under 250-----	4	.1	550	( <sup>1</sup> )	27,800	.1
250 and under 500-----	2	.1	800	.1	3,490	( <sup>1</sup> )
500 and under 1,000-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,000 and under 5,000-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
5,000 and under 10,000-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
10,000 and over-----	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

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

Table 12. Work Stoppages by Number of Establishments Involved, 1965

Number of establishments involved <sup>1</sup>	Stoppages beginning in 1965				Man-days idle, 1965 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent	Workers involved		Number	Percent
			Number	Percent		
Total.....	3,963	100.0	1,550,000	100.0	23,300,000	100.0
1 establishment.....	3,123	78.8	634,000	41.1	9,100,000	39.0
2 to 5 establishments.....	461	11.6	220,000	14.2	3,620,000	15.6
6 to 10 establishments.....	111	2.8	68,600	4.4	1,340,000	5.7
11 establishments or more.....	152	3.8	527,000	34.1	7,690,000	33.0
11 to 49 establishments.....	106	2.7	197,000	12.7	2,260,000	9.7
50 to 99 establishments.....	24	.6	151,000	9.8	1,780,000	7.6
100 establishments or more.....	17	.4	127,000	8.2	2,500,000	10.7
Exact number not known <sup>2</sup> .....	5	.1	52,400	3.4	1,150,000	4.9
Not reported.....	116	2.9	95,800	6.2	1,560,000	6.7

<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 or 2 establishments or more 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 13. Work Stoppages Involving 10,000 Workers or More Beginning in 1965

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>
Mar. 1	23	American Can Co. and Continental Can Co., interstate.	United Steelworkers.	31,000	40-month contracts were concluded with each company. The agreements, which are generally similar, provide for an average wage increase of 12 cents an hour, retroactive to Oct. 1, 1964, and an average wage increase of 8.25 cents an hour, effective Dec. 1, 1966; incorporation of 23-cent cost-of-living allowance into standard rates and elimination of the escalator clause.  Increased pension benefits, effective Dec. 1, 1965; a maximum of 730 days' hospitalization (formerly, 365 days) for employees with 10 years' service and their dependents, effective Dec. 1, 1966; SUB and sickness and accident programs merged into "Job and Income Security Program," effective Dec. 1, 1965, with 15-cent hourly company payment and 2-cent contingent liability (prior cost for both estimated at 8 cents per hour); employees with 2 years' service, who are transferred to lower rated jobs, are guaranteed 95 percent of previous earnings, effective Apr. 1, 1965.
Mar. 18	11	Glass Container Manufacturers Institute, interstate.	Glass Bottle Blowers Association.	40,000	3-year contract providing for a wage increase of 10 cents per hour, retroactive to Feb. 1, 1965, an additional 4 cents effective Mar. 1, 1966, and 10 cents effective Mar. 1, 1967; an eighth paid holiday, Dec. 26, effective 1967; fourth week of vacation after 20 years' service effective 1966; 1½-cent-per-hour increase in minimum company contribution to group life, accident, major-medical, and health insurance program; 50 minutes' relief time (including lunch) on 8-hour shifts and 35 minutes on 6-hour shifts for employees on continuous machine-paced jobs (the latter not previously specified in the contract).  \$3 monthly pension (was \$2.50) for each year's service, effective Mar. 1, 1966, for employees retiring on or after Feb. 1, 1965; disability retirement at any age (was age 50) after 15 years, effective Mar. 1, 1966; vesting established after 15 years at age 50, or at age 40, effective Mar. 1, 1966, for employees terminated because of a shutdown or curtailment through automation and transfers to another company under the agreement.
Mar. 31	11	Pan American World Airways, systemwide.	International Air Line Pilots Association.	17,000	2-year contract providing for salary increases, retroactive in part to Jan. 1, 1964, and improvements in fringe benefits; changes in working conditions, including a reduction in duty hours.
May 1	489	Eastern New York Construction Employers Association, upstate New York.	Building trades' unions.	510,000	5-year agreements, all but two of which provided for a graduated reduction in the workweek (from 40 hours to 35 hours), and a total increase of \$1.40 an hour in wages and fringe benefits.
May 3	15	Textile converting and distributing companies, metropolitan New York area.	Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union.	610,000	3-year agreements generally providing for an annual increase of \$5 in weekly wages, improved fringe benefits, and a clause guaranteeing equal employment and promotional opportunities for all workers.
June 2	6	United States Rubber Co., interstate.	United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum and Plastic Workers.	22,000	2-year contract providing for an hourly wage increase of 7.5 cents at 5 tire plants, and 6.5 cents at 12 of the 13 nontire plants; also an additional 9 cents effective June 6, 1966, and 7 cents toward inequity adjustment for skilled tradesmen; ninth paid holiday; 4 weeks' vacation after 15 years (was 22) and 5 weeks after 25 years; liberalized supplemental unemployment benefits. <sup>7</sup>
June 7	2	New England Telephone and Telegraph Co., Mass., Maine, N.H., R.I., and Vt.	International Brotherhood of Telephone Workers (Ind.).	12,000	Workers returned to their jobs after a 2-day protest against the suspension of a local union official.
June 8	76	Construction industry, statewide, Arizona.	Building trades' unions.	816,000	5-year agreements generally providing for a 5-percent annual increase in wages and fringe benefits.

Table 13. Work Stoppages Involving 10,000 Workers or More Beginning in 1965—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 11	22	International Paper Co., Southern Kraft Div., Ala., Ark., Fla., La., Miss., and S.C.	International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers; United Papermakers and Paperworkers.	13,000	2-year contract providing for a 10.5-cent hourly wage increase, retroactive to June 1; an additional 3.5-percent wage increase, effective in 1966; 4 weeks' vacation after 15 years' service (was 20), and, effective in 1966, 5 weeks after 25 years (was 30) and 6 weeks after 30 years; improvements in the pension plan, including full retirement at age 62 after 20 years (was age 65).
June 16	78	Maritime industry, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts.	American Radio Association; National Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association; International Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots.	<sup>9</sup> 10,000	4-year agreements providing in each case for an annual increase in wages and/or fringe benefits of 3.2 percent, of the total hourly employment costs (exclusive of payroll taxes) to be allocated at the union's option.  The agreement with the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association authorized Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz, AFL-CIO President George Meany, and a 3-member panel to develop effective procedures for the resolution of manning and related disputes arising from the mechanization and retrofitting of ships.
June 17	33	Construction industry, southern California.	International Union of Operating Engineers.	<sup>10</sup> 35,000	4-year agreement providing for an immediate hourly wage increase of 35.5 cents, and an annual increase of 30 cents, to be divided between wages and fringe benefits in each of the remaining years. The contract provides for the establishment of a bipartite Permanent Labor Relations Committee and the joint selection of a permanent arbitrator. A special committee was also established to resolve the existing differences regarding the status of owner-operators.
June 20	6	Trucking industry, Philadelphia, Pa., area.	International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers (Ind.).	10,000	The stoppage, which resulted from a dispute over the dismissal of four workers, ended without a formal agreement.
June 28	7	Taxicab companies, New York City.	Taxi Drivers Organizing Committee.	10,000	Stoppage ended with the appointment of a temporary arbitrator, who was empowered to resolve all grievances occurring between June 28 and July 21. An NLRB representation election was scheduled for the latter date at 38 garages.
July 1	24	General Dynamics Corp., Electric Boat Division, Groton, Conn.	Metal Trades Council.	16,000	3-year agreement providing for a general wage increase of 8 cents per hour effective July 1966, and an additional 7 cents, effective July 1967; a ninth paid holiday (day after Thanksgiving); 4 weeks' vacation after 20 years; improvements in pension and insurance programs.  The contract now stipulates that any work shifted to the firm's Quincy, Mass., yard will be considered subcontracting.
Aug. 23	20	American Motors Corp., Kenosha, Wis.	International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers.	11,000	Stoppage occurred when the parties were unable to conclude agreement on a number of grievances, many of which involved production standards and disciplinary actions. Work was resumed following agreement on the items at issue.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. Work Stoppages Involving 10,000 Workers or More Beginning in 1965—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>
Sept. 7	20	Bituminous coal mines, Ohio, Pa., and W. Va.	United Mine Workers (Ind.).	<sup>11</sup> 17,000	Stoppages resulted from the miners' refusal to cross picket lines established to protest the discharge of 6 workers at a W. Va. mine. Work was resumed with the understanding that the grievance of the discharges would be submitted for resolution under the procedures set forth in the National Bituminous Coal Wage Agreement.
Sept. 16	25	Publishers Association of New York City. <sup>12</sup>	American Newspaper Guild.	<sup>12</sup> 17,000	2-year agreement provided that the <u>New York Times</u> give notice of automation 6 months prior to the introduction of automated equipment and afford protection against job loss due to automation in the case of present employees and for future employees having a year or more of service. It stipulated that the <u>Times</u> would not enter into any agreement with another union which would adversely affect the Guild's jurisdiction. Other terms: extension of the union shop; company-administered pension plan to be replaced by jointly-administered plan.
Sept. 16	19	The Boeing Co., interstate.	International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers.	28,000	3-year agreement providing 8-cent hourly wage increase in each year; an additional 5 cents to employees in top labor grades; 8-cent current cost-of-living allowance incorporated into base rates; escalator clause revised to a quarterly basis (was annual) and the 3-cent annual limit continued; 1 cent per hour to be paid into job inequity fund in each year; ninth paid holiday (Good Friday at most locations); improvements in pension and hospital-medical-surgical insurance programs.  Negotiations are to continue for a 6-month period on the company's performance analysis system of rating employees for promotions and layoffs.
Oct. 1	24	Construction industry, Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Oreg., Utah, and Wash.	International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders, Blacksmiths, Forgers and Helpers.	16,000	3-year agreement providing for an immediate 20-cent hourly wage increase, and additional increases of 30 cents and 25 cents on Oct. 1, 1966, and Oct. 1, 1967, respectively; increases in employer contributions to the pension, vacation, and welfare funds; higher mileage and subsistence allowances.
Nov. 8	<sup>13</sup> 10	McDonnell Aircraft Corp., Calif., Fla., Mo., N. Mex., S.C.	International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers.	17,000	3-year agreement providing for a 9-cent hourly wage increase retroactive to Nov. 8; an additional 9 cents effective Nov. 7, 1966, and Nov. 6, 1967; current 11-cent cost-of-living allowance incorporated into base rates and the escalation clause revised; 3- to 6-cent classification adjustment for 8,250 employees, and deferred classification adjustment of like amount for an additional 2,800 employees.  Ninth paid holiday (day after Thanksgiving); 2 weeks' vacation (was 1 week) after 1 year's service and 4 weeks after 20 years; company assumes employee contribution to pension plan (2 percent on first \$3,000 annual earnings); increases in insurance and sick leave benefits; \$100 supplemental layoff benefit (was \$75) for each year's service to 15 (was 10); up to 3 days' paid funeral leave established.

Table 13. Work Stoppages Involving 10,000 Workers or More Beginning in 1965—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>
Nov. 18	1	Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, systemwide.	Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.	29,000	Work was resumed following agreement to submit the issues in dispute to mediation.

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

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

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

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

<sup>4</sup> Workers returned to their jobs on May 19, but resumed the strike on June 7.

<sup>5</sup> Peak idleness occurred during portions of May and July.

<sup>6</sup> Peak idleness occurred on May 3 and 4; the number idle declined continuously thereafter, as individual firms and employer associations reached agreement.

<sup>7</sup> Employees at the nontire plant in Providence, R.I., accepted an immediate 7.5-cent decrease in hourly wages, and agreed to forego the deferred wage increase effective in 1966, in return for the Company's guarantee to maintain operations at the plant for 5 years. Workers at this plant, however, are to receive the fringe benefit increases negotiated in the master contract.

<sup>8</sup> The highest levels of idleness occurred during the June 28–August 15 period.

<sup>9</sup> The number of vessels idled reached its peak during the July 5–9 period.

<sup>10</sup> Peak idleness occurred during the July 1–19 period.

<sup>11</sup> Peak idleness occurred during the September 20–24 period.

<sup>12</sup> Six newspapers suspended publication shortly after a strike began at the New York Times. One of these papers, the New York Herald Tribune, resigned from the Association on Sept. 25, 1965, and resumed publication 2 days later.

<sup>13</sup> Workers returned to their jobs on November 12, but resumed the strike on November 19.

Table 14. Work Stoppages Ending in 1965, by Duration and Contract Status<sup>1</sup>

Duration and contract status	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All stoppages-----	3,972	100.0	1,600,000	100.0	23,800,000	100.0
1 day-----	447	11.3	179,000	11.1	179,000	0.7
2 to 3 days-----	565	14.2	158,000	9.8	328,000	1.4
4 to 6 days-----	558	14.0	196,000	12.2	702,000	2.9
7 to 14 days-----	822	20.7	285,000	17.8	1,950,000	8.2
15 to 29 days-----	642	16.2	383,000	23.8	5,080,000	21.3
30 to 59 days-----	476	12.0	200,000	12.5	5,140,000	21.6
60 to 89 days-----	241	6.1	170,000	10.6	6,100,000	25.6
90 days and over-----	221	5.6	34,400	2.1	4,340,000	18.2
Negotiation of first agreement or union recognition-----	703	17.7	75,400	4.7	1,690,000	7.1
1 day-----	35	.9	12,900	.8	12,900	.1
2 to 3 days-----	50	1.3	6,150	.4	15,300	.1
4 to 6 days-----	60	1.5	3,140	.2	12,900	.1
7 to 14 days-----	132	3.3	20,000	1.2	129,000	.5
15 to 29 days-----	120	3.0	10,200	.6	154,000	.6
30 to 59 days-----	113	2.8	7,930	.5	227,000	1.0
60 to 89 days-----	93	2.3	6,060	.4	330,000	1.4
90 days and over-----	100	2.5	8,970	.6	806,000	3.4
Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening)-----	1,801	45.3	1,060,000	66.0	19,400,000	81.5
1 day-----	98	2.5	73,500	4.6	73,500	.3
2 to 3 days-----	163	4.1	44,500	2.8	83,700	.4
4 to 6 days-----	204	5.1	91,700	5.7	337,000	1.4
7 to 14 days-----	405	10.2	193,000	12.0	1,430,000	6.0
15 to 29 days-----	390	9.8	300,000	18.7	4,110,000	17.2
30 to 59 days-----	306	7.7	180,000	11.2	4,630,000	19.4
60 to 89 days-----	135	3.4	152,000	9.5	5,410,000	22.7
90 days and over-----	100	2.5	23,400	1.5	3,360,000	14.1
During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved)-----	1,372	34.5	460,000	28.7	2,630,000	11.0
1 day-----	300	7.6	91,400	5.7	91,400	.4
2 to 3 days-----	331	8.3	105,000	6.5	224,000	.9
4 to 6 days-----	275	6.9	99,200	6.2	345,000	1.4
7 to 14 days-----	266	6.7	70,700	4.4	387,000	1.6
15 to 29 days-----	123	3.1	70,000	4.4	801,000	3.4
30 to 59 days-----	52	1.3	11,400	.7	285,000	1.2
60 to 89 days-----	11	.3	11,600	.7	363,000	1.5
90 days and over-----	14	.4	1,690	.1	132,000	.6
No contract or other contract status-----	70	1.8	8,490	.5	57,300	.2
1 day-----	11	.3	670	( <sup>2</sup> )	670	( <sup>2</sup> )
2 to 3 days-----	17	.4	2,510	.2	5,310	( <sup>2</sup> )
4 to 6 days-----	14	.4	1,130	.1	4,080	( <sup>2</sup> )
7 to 14 days-----	15	.4	1,100	.1	6,320	( <sup>2</sup> )
15 to 29 days-----	6	.2	2,630	.2	16,700	.1
30 to 59 days-----	3	.1	260	( <sup>2</sup> )	3,050	( <sup>2</sup> )
60 to 89 days-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
90 days and over-----	4	.1	190	( <sup>2</sup> )	21,200	.1
No information on contract status-----	26	.7	1,540	.1	27,800	.1
1 day-----	3	.1	40	( <sup>2</sup> )	40	( <sup>2</sup> )
2 to 3 days-----	4	.1	180	( <sup>2</sup> )	330	( <sup>2</sup> )
4 to 6 days-----	5	.1	680	( <sup>2</sup> )	2,830	( <sup>2</sup> )
7 to 14 days-----	4	.1	360	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,900	( <sup>2</sup> )
15 to 29 days-----	3	.1	20	( <sup>2</sup> )	360	( <sup>2</sup> )
30 to 59 days-----	2	.1	50	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,750	( <sup>2</sup> )
60 to 89 days-----	2	.1	70	( <sup>2</sup> )	3,350	( <sup>2</sup> )
90 days and over-----	3	.1	140	( <sup>2</sup> )	17,200	.1

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

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

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

Table 15. Mediation in Work Stoppages Ending in 1965, by Contract Status

Mediation agency and contract status	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All stoppages.....	3,972	100.0	1,600,000	100.0	23,800,000	100.0
Government mediation <sup>1</sup> .....	1,992	50.2	1,170,000	73.1	21,400,000	89.8
Federal.....	1,370	34.5	878,000	54.7	15,100,000	63.5
State.....	247	6.2	47,600	3.0	471,000	2.0
Federal and State mediation combined.....	313	7.9	186,000	11.6	5,060,000	21.2
Other.....	62	1.6	61,000	3.8	744,000	3.1
Private mediation.....	43	1.1	4,180	.3	34,700	.1
No mediation reported.....	1,936	48.8	428,000	26.7	2,390,000	10.0
No information.....	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	30	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,380	( <sup>2</sup> )
Negotiation of first agreement.....	703	17.7	75,400	4.7	1,690,000	7.1
Government mediation.....	344	8.7	52,000	3.2	1,220,000	5.1
Federal.....	234	5.9	24,600	1.5	965,000	4.0
State.....	56	1.4	11,500	.7	52,900	.2
Federal and State mediation combined.....	40	1.0	3,020	.2	118,000	.5
Other.....	14	.4	12,900	.8	85,100	.4
Private mediation.....	11	.3	270	( <sup>2</sup> )	5,100	( <sup>2</sup> )
No mediation reported.....	348	8.8	23,100	1.4	461,000	1.9
No information.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening).....	1,801	45.3	1,060,000	66.0	19,400,000	81.5
Government mediation.....	1,513	38.1	1,000,000	62.3	19,000,000	79.8
Federal.....	1,075	27.1	788,000	49.1	13,700,000	57.4
State.....	154	3.9	28,300	1.8	379,000	1.6
Federal and State mediation combined.....	257	6.5	154,000	9.6	4,520,000	19.0
Other.....	27	.7	29,200	1.8	434,000	1.8
Private mediation.....	3	.1	260	( <sup>2</sup> )	3,150	( <sup>2</sup> )
No mediation reported.....	285	7.2	58,600	3.7	412,000	1.7
No information.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved).....	1,372	34.5	460,000	28.7	2,630,000	11.0
Government mediation.....	127	3.2	120,000	7.5	1,170,000	4.9
Federal.....	60	1.5	64,800	4.0	484,000	2.0
State.....	32	.8	7,620	.5	38,300	.2
Federal and State mediation combined.....	16	.4	28,800	1.8	423,000	1.8
Other.....	19	.5	18,800	1.2	223,000	.9
Private mediation.....	26	.7	3,380	.2	25,900	.1
No mediation reported.....	1,219	30.7	337,000	21.0	1,430,000	6.0
No information.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
No contract or other contract status.....	70	1.8	8,490	.5	57,300	.2
Government mediation.....	5	.1	260	( <sup>2</sup> )	2,800	( <sup>2</sup> )
Federal.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
State.....	3	.1	100	( <sup>2</sup> )	310	( <sup>2</sup> )
Federal and State mediation combined.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other.....	2	.1	170	( <sup>2</sup> )	2,490	( <sup>2</sup> )
Private mediation.....	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	130	( <sup>2</sup> )	250	( <sup>2</sup> )
No mediation reported.....	64	1.6	8,100	.5	54,200	.2
No information.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
No information on contract status.....	26	.7	1,540	.1	27,800	.1
Government mediation.....	3	.1	330	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,670	( <sup>2</sup> )
Federal.....	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	310	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,530	( <sup>2</sup> )
State.....	2	.1	20	( <sup>2</sup> )	140	( <sup>2</sup> )
Federal and State mediation combined.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private mediation.....	2	.1	140	( <sup>2</sup> )	340	( <sup>2</sup> )
No mediation reported.....	20	.5	1,060	.1	24,400	.1
No information.....	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	30	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,380	( <sup>2</sup> )

<sup>1</sup> Includes 13 stoppages, involving 4,040 workers, in which private mediation, also, was employed.

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

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

Table 16. Settlement of Stoppages Ending in 1965, by Contract Status

Contract status and settlement	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All stoppages.....	3,972	100.0	1,600,000	100.0	23,800,000	100.0
Settlement reached <sup>1</sup> .....	3,624	91.2	1,550,000	96.4	21,300,000	89.3
No formal settlement—work resumed (with old or new workers).....	314	7.9	54,700	3.4	2,400,000	10.1
Employer out of business.....	33	.8	2,730	.2	138,000	.6
No information.....	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	30	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,320	( <sup>2</sup> )
Negotiation of first agreement or union recognition.....	703	17.7	75,400	4.7	1,690,000	7.1
Settlement reached.....	523	13.2	63,100	3.9	1,100,000	4.6
No formal settlement.....	164	4.1	11,600	.7	567,000	2.4
Employer out of business.....	16	.4	690	( <sup>2</sup> )	18,600	.1
Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening).....	1,801	45.3	1,060,000	66.0	19,400,000	81.5
Settlement reached.....	1,729	43.5	1,040,000	65.0	17,700,000	74.1
No formal settlement.....	59	1.5	13,800	.9	1,670,000	7.0
Employer out of business.....	13	.3	1,670	.1	99,600	.4
During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved).....	1,372	34.5	460,000	28.7	2,630,000	11.0
Settlement reached.....	1,300	32.7	432,000	26.9	2,460,000	10.3
No formal settlement.....	69	1.7	28,200	1.8	146,000	.6
Employer out of business.....	3	.1	330	( <sup>2</sup> )	19,000	.1
No contract or other contract status.....	70	1.8	8,490	.5	57,300	.2
Settlement reached.....	50	1.3	7,370	.5	36,600	.2
No formal settlement.....	19	.5	1,070	.1	20,000	.1
Employer out of business.....	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	50	( <sup>2</sup> )	740	( <sup>2</sup> )
No information on contract status.....	26	.7	1,540	.1	27,800	.1
Settlement reached.....	22	.6	1,460	.1	25,900	.1
No formal settlement.....	3	.1	50	( <sup>2</sup> )	550	( <sup>2</sup> )
Employer out of business.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
No information.....	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	30	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,320	( <sup>2</sup> )

<sup>1</sup> The parties either reached a formal settlement or agreed on a procedure for resolving their differences.<sup>2</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

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

Table 17. Procedure for Handling Unsettled Issues in Work Stoppages Ending in 1965, by Contract Status

Procedure for handling unsettled issues and contract status	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All stoppages covered <sup>1</sup> -----	566	100.0	286,000	100.0	2,740,000	100.0
Arbitration-----	99	17.5	52,600	18.4	617,000	22.6
Direct negotiations-----	116	20.5	140,000	49.0	883,000	32.3
Referral to a government agency-----	42	7.4	22,300	7.8	105,000	3.8
Other means-----	309	54.6	70,700	24.8	1,130,000	41.3
Negotiation of first agreement or union recognition-----	70	12.4	27,800	9.7	193,000	7.1
Arbitration-----	16	2.8	11,600	4.1	97,700	3.6
Direct negotiations-----	22	3.9	14,000	4.9	59,800	2.2
Referral to a government agency-----	28	4.9	2,100	.7	31,900	1.2
Other means-----	4	.7	120	( <sup>2</sup> )	4,080	.1
Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening)-----	78	13.8	134,000	46.9	1,970,000	71.9
Arbitration-----	27	4.8	10,800	3.8	282,000	10.3
Direct negotiations-----	42	7.4	75,500	26.5	642,000	23.5
Referral to a government agency-----	7	1.2	2,670	.9	32,100	1.2
Other means-----	2	.4	45,000	15.8	1,010,000	36.9
During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved)-----	413	73.0	123,000	43.2	574,000	21.0
Arbitration-----	55	9.7	30,100	10.5	237,000	8.7
Direct negotiations-----	48	8.5	50,100	17.5	179,000	6.6
Referral to a government agency-----	7	1.2	17,500	6.1	41,200	1.5
Other means-----	303	53.5	25,500	8.9	116,000	4.3
No contract or other contract status-----	4	.7	440	.2	1,880	.1
Arbitration-----	1	.2	50	( <sup>2</sup> )	180	( <sup>2</sup> )
Direct negotiations-----	3	.5	400	.1	1,700	.1
Referral to a government agency-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other means-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
No information on contract status-----	1	.2	10	( <sup>2</sup> )	130	( <sup>2</sup> )
Arbitration-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Direct negotiations-----	1	.2	10	( <sup>2</sup> )	130	( <sup>2</sup> )
Referral to a government agency-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other means-----	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

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

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

## Appendix A. Tables—Work Stoppages

Table A-1. Work Stoppages by Industry, 1965

Industry	Stoppages beginning in 1965		Man-days idle, 1965 (all stoppages)	Industry	Stoppages beginning in 1965		Man-days idle, 1965 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved			Number	Workers involved	
All industries	3,963	1,550,000	23,300,000	Manufacturing—Continued			
Manufacturing	2,080	913,000	14,300,000	Paper and allied products	91	39,200	931,000
Ordnance and accessories	12	10,300	121,000	Pulpmills	3	2,660	11,800
Ammunition, except for small arms	8	6,270	66,000	Papermills, except building papermills	11	7,540	143,000
Tanks and tank components	1	1,000	2,010	Paperboard mills	10	1,720	42,400
Sighting and fire control equipment	1	500	2,000	Converted paper and paperboard products, except containers and boxes	30	3,420	48,400
Small arms ammunition	1	2,360	49,500	Paperboard containers and boxes	28	8,220	231,000
Ordnance and accessories, not elsewhere classified	1	150	1,450	Building paper and building board mills	9	15,700	455,000
Food and kindred products	227	57,300	928,000	Printing, publishing, and allied industries	33	24,500	780,000
Meat products	46	10,600	202,000	Newspapers: Publishing, publishing and printing	13	23,100	400,000
Dairy products	19	3,280	23,100	Periodicals: Publishing, publishing and printing	-	-	2,880
Canning and preserving fruits, vegetables, and seafoods	24	7,920	35,700	Books	2	380	335,000
Grain mill products	18	2,350	88,700	Commercial printing	11	840	33,700
Bakery products	46	19,700	222,000	Manifold business forms manufacturing	1	100	4,020
Confectionery and related products	9	1,970	27,500	Bookbinding and related industries	1	30	230
Beverage industries	47	9,690	301,000	Service industries for the printing trade	5	80	4,580
Miscellaneous food preparations and kindred products	18	1,870	27,300	Chemicals and allied products	102	28,900	737,000
Textile mill products	44	21,300	174,000	Industrial inorganic and organic chemicals	42	14,000	439,000
Broadwoven fabric mills, cotton	4	10,400	59,300	Plastics materials and synthetic resins, synthetic rubber, synthetic and other manmade fibers, except glass	18	6,390	96,500
Broadwoven fabric mills, manmade fiber and silk	4	440	4,640	Drugs	5	2,440	73,500
Broadwoven fabric mills, wool: Including dyeing and finishing	5	3,470	27,600	Soap, detergents and cleaning preparations, perfumes, cosmetics, and other toilet preparations	9	1,040	5,980
Narrow fabrics and other small-ware mills: Cotton, wool, silk, and manmade fiber	2	300	4,450	Paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and allied products	9	2,390	72,900
Knitting mills	7	1,800	44,800	Gum and wood chemicals	2	270	14,400
Dyeing and finishing textiles, except wool fabrics and knitgoods	4	1,000	7,550	Agricultural chemicals	10	1,020	16,800
Floor covering mills	3	870	2,040	Miscellaneous chemical products	8	1,280	17,400
Yarn and thread mills	3	620	1,790	Petroleum refining and related industries	12	1,450	32,700
Miscellaneous textile goods	12	2,430	22,300	Petroleum refining	7	1,210	31,400
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	100	9,760	199,000	Paving and roofing materials	3	210	1,030
Men's, youths', and boys' suits, coats, and overcoats	3	140	1,100	Miscellaneous products of petroleum and coal	2	30	310
Men's, youths', and boys' furnishings, work clothing, and allied garments	14	2,370	31,100	Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	93	55,200	443,000
Women's, misses', and juniors' outerwear	44	4,050	23,100	Tires and inner tubes	26	32,100	208,000
Women's, misses', children's, and infants' undergarments	12	1,140	7,090	Rubber footwear	2	7,820	34,300
Hats, caps, and millinery	1	250	28,600	Fabricated rubber products, not elsewhere classified	28	9,270	89,300
Girls', children's, and infants' outerwear	2	50	1,340	Miscellaneous plastics products	39	5,990	111,000
Fur goods	3	60	450	Leather and leather products	36	20,400	312,000
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories	9	710	86,500	Leather tanning and finishing	5	1,160	26,900
Miscellaneous fabricated textile products	12	1,020	19,900	Footwear, except rubber	24	15,400	192,000
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	46	13,100	204,000	Leather gloves and mittens	1	3,000	66,000
Sawmills and planing mills	10	4,570	61,900	Luggage	2	430	17,600
Millwork, veneer, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	25	7,350	129,000	Handbags and other personal leather goods	4	420	9,710
Wooden containers	3	230	2,990	Stone, clay, and glass products	139	70,700	836,000
Miscellaneous wood products	8	980	10,600	Flat glass	3	5,030	19,500
Furniture and fixtures	169	10,200	194,000	Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	12	44,200	321,000
Household furniture	41	5,510	122,000	Glass products, made of purchased glass	8	760	16,100
Office furniture	7	1,150	14,700	Cement, hydraulic	14	3,950	32,300
Public building and related furniture	5	2,570	34,500	Structural clay products	17	2,540	111,000
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and office and store fixtures	15	940	22,500	Pottery and related products	5	1,120	7,730
Miscellaneous furniture and fixtures	2	20	310	Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	53	5,270	93,200
				Cut stone and stone products	2	1,570	43,600
				Abrasive, asbestos, and miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products	26	6,330	193,000

Table A-1 Work Stoppages by Industry, 1965—Continued

Industry	Stoppages beginning in 1965		Man-days idle, 1965 (all stoppages)	Industry	Stoppages beginning in 1965		Man-days idle, 1965 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved			Number	Workers involved	
Manufacturing—Continued				Manufacturing—Continued			
Primary metal industries	<sup>1</sup> 206	88,000	1,390,000	Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	<sup>1</sup> 28	7,590	109,000
Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling and finishing mills	70	27,300	342,000	Engineering, laboratory, and scientific and research instruments and associated equipment	4	640	1,420
Iron and steel foundries	53	25,400	513,000	Instruments for measuring, controlling, and indicating physical characteristics	10	5,360	72,100
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	8	4,420	51,600	Optical instruments and lenses	2	140	7,820
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals and alloys	6	1,060	10,100	Surgical, medical, and dental instruments and supplies	9	1,220	19,100
Rolling, drawing and extruding of nonferrous metals	35	24,600	381,000	Ophthalmic goods	2	20	1,010
Nonferrous foundries	22	2,130	45,500	Photographic equipment and supplies	1	210	6,970
Miscellaneous primary metal industries	15	3,060	50,800	Watches, clocks, clockwork operated devices, and parts	1	10	190
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment	<sup>1</sup> 269	86,800	1,430,000	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	54	7,470	164,000
Metal cans	6	30,800	491,000	Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	2	320	8,300
Cutlery, handtools, and general hardware	28	9,220	87,900	Musical instruments and parts	5	490	16,600
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbing fixtures	20	4,680	79,500	Toys, amusement, sporting and athletic goods	14	3,300	86,100
Fabricated structural metal products	108	23,000	374,000	Pens, pencils, and other office and artists' materials	4	750	11,700
Screw machine products, and bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, and washers	10	1,640	72,400	Costume jewelry, costume novelties, buttons, and miscellaneous notions, except precious metal	3	70	1,260
Metal stampings	29	4,920	50,300	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	26	2,540	40,200
Coating, engraving, and allied services	14	910	16,800	Nonmanufacturing	<sup>1</sup> 886	633,000	9,020,000
Miscellaneous fabricated wire products	12	1,260	28,600	Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	21	4,300	60,300
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	56	10,300	228,000	Mining	188	71,600	431,000
Machinery, except electrical	<sup>1</sup> 266	113,000	1,870,000	Metal	12	7,180	126,000
Engines and turbines	17	22,200	125,000	Anthracite	3	280	1,650
Farm machinery and equipment	19	13,100	80,900	Bituminous coal and lignite	145	62,600	258,000
Construction, mining, and materials handling machinery and equipment	43	18,300	295,000	Crude petroleum and natural gas	4	110	850
Metalworking machinery and equipment	53	12,600	379,000	Mining and quarrying of nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	24	1,430	44,800
Special industry machinery, except metalworking machinery	33	6,870	102,000	Contract construction	943	301,000	4,630,000
General industrial machinery and equipment	59	21,600	463,000	Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	216	185,000	3,000,000
Office, computing, and accounting machines	5	4,900	177,000	Railroad transportation	19	46,800	429,000
Service industry machines	30	8,660	190,000	Local and suburban transit and interurban passenger transportation	45	31,700	251,000
Miscellaneous machinery, except electrical	22	4,730	57,700	Motor freight transportation and warehousing	78	28,700	293,000
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	<sup>1</sup> 137	51,800	795,000	Water transportation	32	24,500	1,630,000
Electrical transmission and distribution equipment	32	9,230	147,000	Transportation by air	7	17,700	174,000
Electrical industrial apparatus	21	7,240	119,000	Transportation services	3	510	9,860
Household appliances	15	15,300	178,000	Communication	17	23,900	45,400
Electric lighting and wiring equipment	18	3,220	68,300	Electric, gas, and sanitary services	15	10,900	172,000
Radio and television receiving sets, except communication types	5	890	2,310	Wholesale and retail trade	<sup>1</sup> 336	42,600	570,000
Communication equipment	12	7,590	189,000	Wholesale trade	181	16,500	210,000
Electronic components and accessories	20	4,890	35,700	Retail trade	156	26,200	360,000
Miscellaneous electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	15	3,490	55,700	Finance, insurance, and real estate	16	550	5,510
Transportation equipment	<sup>1</sup> 140	196,000	2,630,000	Credit agencies other than banks	2	30	180
Motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment	84	70,900	868,000	Insurance carriers	1	50	600
Aircraft and parts	22	74,900	946,000	Real estate	13	470	4,730
Ship and boat building and repairing	16	37,100	653,000				
Railroad equipment	11	9,240	70,900				
Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts	3	2,940	84,100				
Miscellaneous transportation equipment	7	730	10,600				

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1 Work Stoppages by Industry, 1965—Continued

Industry	Stoppages beginning in 1965		Man-days idle, 1965 (all stoppages)	Industry	Stoppages beginning in 1965		Man-days idle, 1965 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved			Number	Workers involved	
Nonmanufacturing—Continued				Nonmanufacturing—Continued			
Services.....	126	16,000	177,000	Services—Continued			
Hotels, rooming houses, camps, and other lodging places.....	13	3,570	42,600	Medical and other health services.....	13	590	24,700
Personal services.....	24	1,790	39,600	Educational services.....	4	140	620
Miscellaneous business services.....	28	5,970	29,900	Museums, art galleries, botanical and zoological gardens.....	1	50	260
Automobile repair, automobile services, and garages.....	14	360	5,180	Nonprofit membership organizations.....	2	320	7,010
Miscellaneous repair services.....	13	520	7,660	Miscellaneous services.....	1	40	330
Motion pictures.....	4	430	4,600	Government.....	42	11,900	146,000
Amusement and recreation services, except motion pictures.....	9	2,200	14,600	State government.....	-	-	<sup>2</sup> 1,280
				Local government.....	42	11,900	145,000

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

<sup>2</sup> Idleness in 1965 resulting from a stoppage that began in 1964.

<sup>3</sup> A large proportion of the 1965 idleness resulted from a strike that began prior to 1965.

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

Table A-2. Work Stoppages by Industry Group and Major Issues, 1965

Industry group	Total			General wage changes			Supplementary benefits		
	Stoppages beginning in 1965		Man-days idle, 1965 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1965		Man-days idle, 1965 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1965		Man-days idle, 1965 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
All industries.....	13,963	1,550,000	23,300,000	1,597	659,000	12,000,000	114	49,500	711,000
Manufacturing.....	12,080	913,000	14,300,000	1,011	396,000	7,950,000	83	39,700	603,000
Ordnance and accessories.....	12	10,300	121,000	3	2,630	54,300	-	-	-
Food and kindred products.....	227	57,300	928,000	109	32,400	574,000	13	1,270	17,700
Tobacco manufactures.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products.....	44	21,300	174,000	22	8,070	59,200	-	-	-
Apparel, etc. <sup>2</sup> .....	100	9,760	199,000	19	1,920	97,700	3	100	1,220
Lumber and wood products, except furniture.....	46	13,100	204,000	19	4,140	62,900	2	220	3,710
Furniture and fixtures.....	69	10,200	194,000	33	4,670	93,900	-	-	-
Paper and allied products.....	91	39,200	931,000	44	16,000	593,000	6	15,200	250,000
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	33	24,500	780,000	14	630	373,000	-	-	5,820
Chemicals and allied products.....	102	28,900	737,000	57	14,700	524,000	6	2,060	50,300
Petroleum refining and related industries.....	12	1,450	32,700	9	1,050	4,420	1	20	1,730
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products.....	93	55,200	443,000	41	10,900	149,000	4	210	4,030
Leather and leather products.....	36	20,400	312,000	12	2,290	41,700	3	9,340	84,700
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	139	70,700	836,000	82	57,200	659,000	6	620	15,100
Primary metal industries.....	206	88,000	1,390,000	106	43,500	781,000	10	2,000	72,300
Fabricated metal products <sup>4</sup> .....	269	86,800	1,430,000	145	61,600	1,090,000	8	2,270	41,100
Machinery, except electrical.....	266	113,000	1,870,000	145	49,200	1,120,000	13	4,400	42,300
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	137	51,800	795,000	74	22,800	397,000	1	150	2,280
Transportation equipment.....	140	196,000	2,630,000	53	54,600	1,100,000	4	1,340	4,650
Instruments, etc. <sup>5</sup> .....	28	7,590	109,000	16	2,940	45,000	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	54	7,470	164,000	31	4,700	127,000	3	520	6,190
Nonmanufacturing.....	11,886	633,000	9,020,000	587	263,000	4,020,000	31	9,880	107,000
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.....	21	4,300	60,300	9	1,090	25,300	-	-	-
Mining.....	188	71,600	431,000	21	2,600	133,000	2	220	1,860
Contract construction.....	943	301,000	4,630,000	212	137,000	2,230,000	14	5,320	87,400
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services.....	216	185,000	3,000,000	75	77,800	1,010,000	8	3,620	15,900
Wholesale and retail trade.....	336	42,600	570,000	187	26,900	426,000	4	250	1,490
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	16	550	5,510	10	280	2,760	-	-	-
Services.....	126	16,000	177,000	52	7,710	61,100	2	220	250
Government.....	42	11,900	146,000	23	9,570	126,000	1	250	500

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2. Work Stoppages by Industry Group and Major Issues, 1965—Continued

Industry group	Wage adjustments		Man-days idle, 1965 (all stoppages)	Hours of work		Man-days idle, 1965 (all stoppages)	Other contractual matters		Man-day idle, 1965 (all stoppage)
	Stoppages beginning in 1965			Stoppages beginning in 1965			Stoppages beginning in 1965		
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
All industries.....	198	98, 100	594, 000	14	14, 500	510, 000	60	19, 300	251, 000
Manufacturing.....	120	82, 800	549, 000	9	4, 040	51, 800	38	12, 200	122, 000
Ordnance and accessories.....	2	620	2, 120	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and kindred products.....	3	520	3, 850	3	1, 770	31, 800	6	1, 220	2, 390
Tobacco manufactures.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products.....	5	470	4, 050	-	-	-	1	90	5, 240
Apparel, etc. <sup>2</sup> .....	13	1, 560	8, 410	-	-	-	6	430	1, 780
Lumber and wood products, except furniture.....	2	300	4, 360	-	-	-	1	20	600
Furniture and fixtures.....	5	1, 630	37, 800	1	800	7, 200	-	-	-
Paper and allied products.....	4	560	10, 500	-	-	-	3	410	10, 200
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	-	-	-	2	380	11, 700	-	-	-
Chemicals and allied products.....	3	1, 900	6, 840	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petroleum refining and related industries.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	20	60
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products.....	7	22, 500	115, 000	-	-	-	4	4, 830	27, 300
Leather and leather products.....	8	3, 900	32, 300	-	-	-	1	230	450
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	2	940	2, 930	-	-	-	1	100	70
Primary metal industries.....	11	6, 660	71, 700	1	390	390	2	170	350
Fabricated metal products <sup>4</sup> .....	13	3, 270	29, 900	2	700	700	3	440	6, 010
Machinery, except electrical.....	20	14, 900	51, 000	-	-	-	3	1, 350	12, 000
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	9	910	7, 050	-	-	-	3	2, 320	52, 900
Transportation equipment.....	11	21, 800	157, 000	-	-	-	1	70	150
Instruments, etc. <sup>3</sup> .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	530	1, 600
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	3	470	4, 470	-	-	-	1	70	530
Nonmanufacturing.....	78	15, 300	45, 500	5	10, 400	459, 000	22	7, 140	129, 000
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining.....	14	3, 520	6, 600	-	-	-	-	-	3, 140
Contract construction.....	46	2, 940	22, 200	2	10, 200	457, 000	8	3, 240	94, 200
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services.....	8	8, 160	11, 800	-	-	-	3	2, 480	17, 400
Wholesale and retail trade.....	6	570	3, 240	2	230	570	6	1, 070	7, 970
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	1	100	200	-	-	-	1	70	70
Services.....	2	20	100	1	10	1, 540	4	290	9, 700
Government.....	1	10	1, 320	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2. Work Stoppages by Industry Group and Major Issues, 1965—Continued

Industry group	Union organization and security			Job security			Plant administration		
	Stoppages beginning in 1965		Man-days idle, 1965 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1965		Man-days idle, 1965 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1965		Man-days idle, 1965 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
All industries .....	594	154,000	2,980,000	1203	145,000	3,630,000	1589	287,000	1,890,000
Manufacturing.....	284	42,900	1,400,000	113	105,000	1,780,000	330	192,000	1,510,000
Ordnance and accessories.....	1	50	2,260	2	4,680	55,300	3	1,300	4,910
Food and kindred products.....	40	3,260	103,000	11	3,680	47,500	33	9,450	124,000
Tobacco manufactures.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products.....	9	10,700	94,800	2	380	6,480	4	1,330	4,020
Apparel, etc. <sup>2</sup> .....	30	1,890	70,300	6	820	2,690	11	1,410	12,600
Lumber and wood products, except furniture.....	13	1,330	73,700	2	1,000	24,000	4	2,470	19,400
Furniture and fixtures.....	16	1,040	43,500	3	570	2,890	8	1,450	8,110
Paper and allied products.....	13	1,020	28,000	2	2,170	16,800	17	3,450	21,100
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	8	2,580	109,000	3	18,900	271,000	6	2,020	8,880
Chemicals and allied products.....	10	850	5,820	7	3,470	68,000	15	5,550	80,500
Petroleum refining and related industries.....	-	-	<sup>2</sup> 2,640	-	-	<sup>3</sup> 20,600	1	360	3,240
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products.....	9	1,280	38,200	8	3,830	47,500	17	10,400	59,200
Leather and leather products.....	4	800	21,500	1	1,980	127,000	3	370	1,400
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	13	980	78,800	9	2,180	24,900	18	2,050	23,000
Primary metal industries.....	9	2,570	202,000	6	1,760	30,600	54	29,900	225,000
Fabricated metal products <sup>4</sup> .....	40	2,760	119,000	19	5,110	70,900	26	8,000	45,100
Machinery, except electrical.....	30	4,940	218,000	13	8,370	227,000	35	28,700	195,000
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	14	660	24,100	7	2,270	75,800	24	21,400	176,000
Transportation equipment.....	11	3,320	114,000	9	43,800	664,000	44	60,300	468,000
Instruments, etc. <sup>5</sup> .....	5	2,570	35,600	2	220	1,620	2	1,210	23,600
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	9	400	12,300	1	70	140	5	950	2,300
Nonmanufacturing.....	310	111,000	1,580,000	91	39,500	1,850,000	260	95,300	387,000
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.....	8	2,730	34,200	2	360	720	2	110	110
Mining.....	6	990	8,500	26	9,160	27,300	83	45,200	214,000
Contract construction.....	126	71,700	1,210,000	23	10,500	260,000	92	10,600	46,000
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services.....	41	25,700	159,000	21	17,200	1,550,000	47	32,100	93,200
Wholesale and retail trade.....	76	6,690	99,700	10	1,760	11,000	26	4,150	10,200
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	1	50	600	2	30	520	-	-	-
Services.....	40	2,030	58,200	6	400	740	9	3,130	23,400
Government.....	12	850	11,500	1	80	80	1	10	50

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2. Work Stoppages by Industry Group and Major Issues, 1965—Continued

Industry group	Other working conditions			Interunion or intraunion matters			Not reported		
	Stoppages beginning in 1965		Man-days idle, 1965 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1965		Man-days idle, 1965 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1965		Man-days idle, 1965 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
All industries .....	67	30,600	298,000	475	80,500	438,000	52	8,890	32,100
Manufacturing.....	49	28,600	289,000	26	7,090	24,500	17	1,990	13,000
Ordnance and accessories.....	-	-	-	1	1,000	2,010	-	-	-
Food and kindred products.....	5	1,550	7,410	2	2,130	6,420	2	110	8,790
Tobacco manufactures.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products.....	1	290	570	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apparel, etc. <sup>2</sup> .....	3	610	2,060	5	590	1,460	4	440	940
Lumber and wood products, except furniture.....	3	3,660	15,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures.....	-	-	-	2	30	130	1	10	80
Paper and allied products.....	1	280	1,650	1	140	270	-	-	-
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemicals and allied products.....	1	110	320	3	190	1,380	-	-	-
Petroleum refining and related industries.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products.....	1	500	1,500	2	700	1,710	-	-	-
Leather and leather products.....	3	1,000	2,300	2	-	-	1	530	1,130
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	5	6,580	31,100	2	100	1,300	1	60	60
Primary metal industries.....	6	960	11,200	1	140	140	-	-	-
Fabricated metal products <sup>4</sup> .....	7	2,140	24,500	3	310	3,850	3	190	660
Machinery, except electrical.....	4	680	3,870	-	-	-	3	410	1,050
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	3	1,140	56,500	2	260	2,640	-	-	-
Transportation equipment.....	4	8,810	118,000	2	1,510	3,170	1	170	170
Instruments, etc. <sup>5</sup> .....	1	40	1,160	-	-	-	1	70	70
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	1	290	11,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing.....	18	1,960	8,910	449	73,500	414,000	35	6,900	19,100
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining.....	5	1,010	2,780	11	2,960	24,900	20	6,000	11,900
Contract construction.....	4	70	540	409	49,800	220,000	7	340	1,540
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services.....	5	630	1,600	8	17,200	139,000	-	-	-
Wholesale and retail trade.....	3	160	760	12	840	7,810	4	50	1,120
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	30	1,380
Services.....	1	90	3,240	7	1,700	15,800	2	380	2,910
Government.....	-	-	-	2	980	6,160	11	130	250

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

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

<sup>3</sup> Idleness in 1965 resulting from a stoppage that began in 1964.

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

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

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



Table A-3. Work Stoppages in States Having 25 Stoppages or More by Industry Group, 1965<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Industry group	Georgia			Illinois			Indiana		
	Stoppages beginning in 1965		Man-days idle, 1965 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1965		Man-days idle, 1965 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1965		Man-days idle, 1965 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
All industries	61	21,700	385,000	248	102,000	1,370,000	159	69,000	997,000
Manufacturing	34	9,240	222,000	<sup>2</sup> 144	73,500	1,150,000	<sup>2</sup> 96	48,800	652,000
Ordnance and accessories	-	-	-	1	2,360	49,500	2	1,200	4,680
Food and kindred products	6	1,230	18,700	19	5,140	106,000	8	2,240	11,600
Tobacco manufactures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products	1	600	1,200	2	150	270	-	-	-
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	2	70	5,280	3	730	64,900	3	260	9,160
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	1	30	340	2	270	4,150	4	300	8,810
Furniture and fixtures	2	760	39,100	3	1,200	10,800	4	1,030	16,600
Paper and allied products	1	80	1,920	6	2,450	80,900	1	180	8,280
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	2	90	5,140	2	20	<sup>4</sup> 15,800	2	40	<sup>5</sup> 35,700
Chemicals and allied products	1	130	10,000	8	1,840	20,700	3	180	1,370
Petroleum refining and related industries	-	-	-	2	60	1,800	-	-	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	-	-	-	4	1,800	18,600	8	9,050	69,500
Leather and leather products	-	-	-	3	450	550	-	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass products	5	2,060	36,500	8	8,860	68,200	11	8,360	96,200
Primary metal industries	2	270	14,600	16	8,720	108,000	12	7,780	113,000
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment	3	500	14,800	20	10,700	219,000	12	3,700	99,300
Machinery, except electrical	2	120	1,300	26	18,700	238,000	10	4,140	67,000
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	4	1,460	60,300	8	1,960	64,700	8	2,390	29,400
Transportation equipment	2	1,860	8,980	7	6,960	44,400	7	7,820	81,300
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	-	-	-	1	210	1,590	1	70	70
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	-	-	<sup>3</sup> 3,500	4	840	27,800	1	60	120
Nonmanufacturing	27	12,500	163,000	104	28,300	221,000	63	20,200	344,000
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	-	-	-	-	-	<sup>3</sup> 700	-	-	-
Mining	-	-	-	17	6,520	22,500	3	780	1,300
Contract construction	18	11,100	131,000	38	4,370	26,400	32	16,300	310,000
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	7	890	31,500	22	13,400	130,000	10	1,160	7,060
Wholesale and retail trade	1	470	1,230	16	3,540	34,300	8	1,080	14,900
Finance, insurance, and real estate	-	-	-	1	30	1,380	-	-	-
Services	-	-	-	7	340	4,050	8	490	9,790
Government	1	10	40	3	190	1,910	2	330	1,350
	Iowa			Kansas			Kentucky		
All industries	71	11,900	144,000	30	18,900	131,000	99	29,600	295,000
Manufacturing	38	8,470	120,000	11	7,350	93,000	40	17,900	207,000
Ordnance and accessories	2	680	2,260	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and kindred products	10	1,440	35,300	-	-	-	6	600	14,300
Tobacco manufactures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	-	-	-	1	20	310	-	-	-
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	280	24,300
Furniture and fixtures	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	120	2,270
Paper and allied products	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	650	2,460
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	190
Chemicals and allied products	2	120	730	-	-	-	5	1,520	3,880
Petroleum refining and related industries	1	100	700	1	250	1,750	-	-	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	2	1,900	9,440	1	120	500	2	640	34,400
Leather and leather products	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	160	980
Stone, clay, and glass products	6	630	15,000	1	40	4,450	3	120	14,400
Primary metal industries	2	390	2,830	-	-	-	4	3,000	24,400
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment	2	240	5,060	1	30	470	3	260	1,470
Machinery, except electrical	9	1,910	32,700	4	1,090	10,000	3	550	20,700
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	1	580	7,480	-	-	-	3	9,600	48,900
Transportation equipment	1	500	8,530	2	5,800	75,500	2	210	7,700
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	200	6,830
Nonmanufacturing	33	3,450	23,800	19	11,600	38,300	59	11,700	88,000
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	-	-	-	1	120	1,200	31	8,300	46,800
Contract construction	14	1,250	6,920	9	870	5,430	17	2,800	26,300
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	7	1,550	6,650	4	9,700	10,400	5	260	1,380
Wholesale and retail trade	10	480	4,490	4	880	20,800	3	140	6,500
Finance, insurance, and real estate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	2	160	5,770	1	30	430	1	40	3,270
Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	140	3,750

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3. Work Stoppages in States Having 25 Stoppages or More by Industry Group, 1965<sup>1</sup> —Continued

Industry group	Louisiana			Maryland			Massachusetts		
	Stoppages beginning in 1965		Man-days idle, 1965 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1965		Man-days idle, 1965 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1965		Man-days idle, 1965 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
All industries.....	53	23,900	719,000	44	14,600	349,000	157	50,700	533,000
Manufacturing.....	11	7,660	122,000	21	10,100	178,000	88	33,200	384,000
Ordnance and accessories.....	2	1,360	17,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and kindred products.....	1	80	80	5	580	16,100	10	1,140	12,600
Tobacco manufactures.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	3,200	15,900
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	-	-	-	1	70	4,380	8	570	6,240
Lumber and wood products, except furniture.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	300	1,800
Furniture and fixtures.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	440	1,680
Paper and allied products.....	2	3,490	54,600	2	250	2,720	4	780	4,460
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	2	320	320	2	2,470	71,400	1	250	730
Chemicals and allied products.....	2	1,230	29,600	1	140	5,150	2	430	14,500
Petroleum refining and related industries.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products.....	-	-	-	3	2,260	23,400	3	1,850	8,250
Leather and leather products.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8,120	34,000
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	1	130	900	5	1,740	13,800	2	120	400
Primary metal industries.....	1	30	350	-	-	-	7	1,970	28,100
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment.....	1	1,180	18,800	2	2,470	38,800	12	1,990	36,600
Machinery, except electrical.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	2,050	33,000
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	-	-	-	1	150	2,280	9	1,070	6,230
Transportation equipment.....	1	160	470	-	-	-	1	8,500	166,000
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	210	6,970
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	250	7,000
Nonmanufacturing.....	42	16,300	597,000	23	4,460	171,000	69	17,500	148,000
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	40	840
Mining.....	1	20	40	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract construction.....	25	13,300	383,000	8	1,840	34,200	37	6,190	73,600
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services.....	11	2,430	212,000	6	2,150	131,000	13	10,500	63,900
Wholesale and retail trade.....	2	20	1,390	5	220	3,170	15	730	9,430
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	20	460
Services.....	-	-	-	3	110	1,490	2	30	80
Government.....	3	510	990	1	140	710	-	-	-
	Michigan			Minnesota			Mississippi		
All industries.....	229	82,000	1,560,000	53	14,200	134,000	35	17,500	315,000
Manufacturing.....	151	63,300	1,290,000	32	13,000	93,700	11	14,500	304,000
Ordnance and accessories.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and kindred products.....	12	3,990	35,100	7	6,730	30,300	2	90	3,940
Tobacco manufactures.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products.....	-	-	-	1	880	5,250	-	-	-
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	1	20	480	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lumber and wood products, except furniture.....	-	-	-	2	80	680	1	220	7,310
Furniture and fixtures.....	2	1,250	24,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paper and allied products.....	6	5,450	55,300	-	-	-	2	2,880	198,000
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	3	1,530	2,130	-	-	-	1	-	-
Chemicals and allied products.....	3	3,470	302,000	3	380	790	-	-	-
Petroleum refining and related industries.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products.....	7	5,250	29,400	3	430	11,600	1	810	810
Leather and leather products.....	1	50	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	8	2,470	21,800	3	1,030	6,790	1	150	1,030
Primary metal industries.....	21	3,860	67,800	1	30	1,300	-	-	-
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment.....	23	3,740	54,500	2	900	10,300	1	70	1,260
Machinery, except electrical.....	32	11,800	368,000	6	1,980	16,000	-	-	-
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	5	3,920	78,600	2	100	3,380	-	-	-
Transportation equipment.....	24	16,000	234,000	2	430	7,310	2	10,200	89,700
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.....	2	210	4,960	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	1	290	11,200	-	-	-	1	120	1,200
Nonmanufacturing.....	78	18,800	274,000	21	1,230	39,900	24	2,960	11,100
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.....	1	10	60	-	-	-	1	200	1,370
Mining.....	5	1,460	72,200	1	20	180	-	-	-
Contract construction.....	40	11,400	143,000	7	300	3,740	19	2,400	4,640
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services.....	6	460	2,060	5	440	30,600	3	200	4,900
Wholesale and retail trade.....	17	2,560	41,900	7	440	4,900	2	-	-
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	1	10	80	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services.....	7	2,760	14,500	1	30	470	1	160	160
Government.....	1	120	480	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.





Table A-3. Work Stoppages in States Having 25 Stoppages or More by Industry Group, 1965<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Industry group	Texas			Virginia			Washington		
	Stoppages beginning in 1965		Man-days idle, 1965 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1965		Man-days idle, 1965 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1965		Man-days idle, 1965 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
All industries	110	41,700	661,000	32	8,310	169,000	52	42,000	676,000
Manufacturing	40	13,200	216,000	12	4,410	70,500	<sup>2</sup> 20	33,500	584,000
Ordnance and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and kindred products	8	2,920	39,400	1	170	2,160	-	-	<sup>3</sup> 260
Tobacco manufactures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products	-	-	-	1	420	1,250	1	20	620
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	1	260	12,800	1	250	28,400	-	-	<sup>3</sup> 1,150
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	890	17,500
Furniture and fixtures	1	10	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paper and allied products	2	770	26,100	-	-	-	1	20	20
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemicals and allied products	2	660	5,360	2	150	1,060	-	-	-
Petroleum refining and related industries	2	660	3,540	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	2	2,360	16,500	-	-	-	1	20	160
Leather and leather products	1	220	8,180	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass products	4	1,250	18,900	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary metal industries	4	1,570	14,100	2	1,790	13,500	1	70	590
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment	5	1,720	38,900	2	150	21,200	4	1,590	17,900
Machinery, except electrical	2	120	9,780	-	-	-	4	2,290	23,000
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	3	70	2,440	3	1,490	2,840	-	-	-
Transportation equipment	3	670	19,600	-	-	-	3	28,500	521,000
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	80
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	70	1,190
Nonmanufacturing	70	28,400	445,000	20	3,900	98,400	32	8,550	91,600
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	1	10	70	4	1,570	1,950	-	-	-
Contract construction	51	20,400	229,000	5	710	19,600	15	5,570	62,500
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	10	7,510	211,000	8	1,550	69,000	6	1,830	13,200
Wholesale and retail trade	4	90	3,690	1	50	7,760	11	1,150	15,800
Finance, insurance, and real estate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	4	420	1,140	2	20	170	-	-	-
Government	-	-	<sup>2</sup> 20	-	-	-	-	-	-

Industry group	West Virginia			Wisconsin		
	102	29,100	224,000	86	37,200	456,000
All industries	102	29,100	224,000	86	37,200	456,000
Manufacturing	21	10,100	120,000	62	35,100	440,000
Ordnance and accessories	1	1,000	2,010	-	-	-
Food and kindred products	-	-	-	6	820	18,300
Tobacco manufactures	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	-	-	-	3	390	4,180
Furniture and fixtures	-	-	-	1	10	80
Paper and allied products	-	-	-	3	530	25,100
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemicals and allied products	3	980	1,950	1	80	480
Petroleum refining and related industries	-	-	-	1	20	60
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	-	-	-	1	2,000	8,000
Leather and leather products	-	-	-	2	630	11,100
Stone, clay, and glass products	3	3,620	30,900	3	210	5,870
Primary metal industries	3	1,230	22,300	4	1,780	14,900
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment	5	1,210	27,400	9	2,670	40,400
Machinery, except electrical	4	970	25,400	16	5,670	96,900
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	-	-	-	4	1,460	45,100
Transportation equipment	2	1,140	5,640	5	18,700	169,000
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	-	-	-	3	140	470
Nonmanufacturing	81	18,900	103,000	24	2,120	15,400
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	40	15,100	67,000	-	-	-
Contract construction	25	2,330	8,970	12	1,420	12,700
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	5	680	6,300	4	140	840
Wholesale and retail trade	3	140	8,410	4	180	1,160
Finance, insurance, and real estate	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	5	230	11,200	2	100	400
Government	3	450	1,560	2	290	300

<sup>1</sup> No work stoppages were recorded during 1965 for the industry groups for which no data are presented.

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

<sup>3</sup> Idleness in 1965 resulting from a stoppage that began in 1964.

<sup>4</sup> A large proportion of the 1965 idleness resulted from 2 stoppages that began in 1964.

<sup>5</sup> A large proportion of the 1965 idleness resulted from a stoppage that began in 1964.

<sup>6</sup> Idleness in 1965 resulting from 2 stoppages that began prior to 1965.

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

Table A-4. Work Stoppages by Industry Group and Contract Status, 1965

Industry group	Total			Negotiation of first agreement or union recognition			Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening)		
	Stoppages beginning in 1965		Man-days idle, 1965 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1965		Man-days idle, 1965 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1965		Man-days idle, 1965 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
All industries	1 3,963	1,550,000	23,300,000	692	76,600	1,840,000	1 1,802	996,000	18,700,000
Manufacturing	1 2,080	913,000	14,300,000	383	35,200	1,380,000	1 1,183	617,000	11,000,000
Ordnance and accessories	12	10,300	121,000	2	170	5,630	6	8,250	110,000
Food and kindred products	227	57,300	928,000	48	4,060	125,000	131	37,800	652,000
Tobacco manufactures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products	44	21,300	174,000	9	680	38,900	24	18,500	129,000
Apparel, etc. <sup>2</sup>	100	9,760	199,000	29	1,660	78,600	29	2,840	102,000
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	46	13,100	204,000	16	1,150	60,900	20	5,540	105,000
Furniture and fixtures	69	10,200	194,000	19	1,590	78,800	39	6,570	87,500
Paper and allied products	91	39,200	931,000	16	840	27,600	55	32,400	887,000
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	33	24,500	780,000	14	610	48,500	16	21,000	729,000
Chemicals and allied products	102	28,900	737,000	17	1,360	23,300	66	21,300	693,000
Petroleum refining and related industries	12	1,450	32,700	2	50	790	10	1,410	31,900
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	93	55,200	443,000	14	910	35,500	58	43,300	359,000
Leather and leather products	36	20,400	312,000	2	230	13,000	14	13,600	268,000
Stone, clay, and glass products	139	70,700	836,000	22	1,850	97,100	97	66,500	731,000
Primary metal industries	206	88,000	1,390,000	18	3,620	227,000	124	58,000	1,050,000
Fabricated metal products <sup>3</sup>	269	86,800	1,430,000	58	4,270	163,000	157	66,800	1,170,000
Machinery, except electrical	266	113,000	1,870,000	38	4,020	133,000	174	62,900	1,340,000
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	137	51,800	795,000	20	1,330	27,700	79	25,000	508,000
Transportation equipment	140	196,000	2,630,000	19	3,770	130,000	59	116,000	1,900,000
Instruments, etc. <sup>4</sup>	28	7,590	109,000	7	2,380	46,000	17	4,250	56,900
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	54	7,470	164,000	13	670	20,400	32	5,310	137,000
Nonmanufacturing	1 1,886	633,000	9,020,000	309	41,400	462,000	1 622	378,000	7,620,000
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	21	4,300	60,300	11	2,870	35,300	3	420	21,600
Mining	188	71,600	431,000	8	240	7,100	22	3,440	143,000
Contract construction	943	301,000	4,630,000	72	5,510	88,800	245	215,000	4,180,000
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	216	185,000	3,000,000	42	25,400	161,000	101	109,000	2,600,000
Wholesale and retail trade	336	42,600	570,000	105	3,360	80,800	187	33,500	471,000
Finance, insurance, and real estate	16	550	5,510	4	110	1,030	8	260	2,090
Services	126	16,000	177,000	55	2,880	72,600	49	8,070	83,600
Government	42	11,900	146,000	12	1,000	15,600	9	8,420	117,000

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-4. Work Stoppages by Industry Group and Contract Status, 1965—Continued

Industry group	During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved)			No contract or other contract status			No information on contract status		
	Stoppages beginning in 1965		Man-days idle, 1965 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1965		Man-days idle, 1965 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1965		Man-days idle, 1965 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
All industries	1,374	463,000	2,710,000	69	8,610	55,900	26	1,750	41,600
Manufacturing	479	255,000	1,800,000	21	4,710	28,800	14	990	36,000
Ordnance and accessories	4	1,850	5,010	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and kindred products	44	15,300	140,000	3	240	8,710	1	20	1,160
Tobacco manufactures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products	8	1,520	4,540	3	590	1,980	-	-	-
Apparel, etc. <sup>2</sup>	38	5,160	17,800	-	-	-	4	110	310
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	8	6,380	35,700	1	30	340	1	40	1,970
Furniture and fixtures	10	2,030	27,200	-	-	-	1	10	80
Paper and allied products	19	5,810	15,800	1	200	1,200	-	-	-
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	3	2,900	2,900	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemicals and allied products	17	6,100	19,600	-	-	-	2	120	700
Petroleum refining and related industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	19	11,000	47,500	1	20	20	1	40	1,160
Leather and leather products	13	3,280	16,500	7	3,350	15,000	-	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass products	20	2,420	8,090	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary metal industries	63	26,400	122,000	1	90	90	-	-	-
Fabricated metal products <sup>3</sup>	49	15,100	83,100	2	150	1,360	3	450	15,400
Machinery, except electrical	52	45,700	381,000	1	30	60	1	220	13,300
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	38	25,500	259,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation equipment	62	75,900	607,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Instruments, etc. <sup>4</sup>	4	950	3,800	-	-	-	-	-	<sup>5</sup> 1,870
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	8	1,480	6,890	1	20	20	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	895	209,000	905,000	48	3,900	27,200	12	750	5,650
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	4	470	830	3	530	2,630	-	-	-
Mining	153	67,700	277,000	3	230	2,340	2	50	1,390
Contract construction	618	80,300	357,000	6	200	6,020	2	40	60
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	65	49,500	232,000	8	710	3,700	-	-	-
Wholesale and retail trade	35	5,660	17,700	5	100	280	4	30	640
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1	20	460	1	40	360	2	130	1,580
Services	17	4,860	20,200	4	160	550	1	20	30
Government	2	20	190	18	1,930	11,300	1	490	1,960

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

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

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

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

<sup>5</sup> Idleness in 1965 resulting from a stoppage that began in 1964.

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

# Appendix B. Scope, Methods, and Definitions<sup>1</sup>

## Work Stoppage Statistics

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

## Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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<sup>1</sup> More detailed information is available in BLS Handbook of Methods for Surveys and Studies, BLS Bulletin 1458 (1966), ch. 19. This bulletin contains a revision of ch. 12 in Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bulletin 1168, (1955).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Sources of Information

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

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

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

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

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

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

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