

THE DIMENSIONS OF MAJOR WORK STOPPAGES 1947-59

Bulletin No. 1298

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Arthur J. Goldberg, Secretary**

**BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
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Preface

This study of work stoppages involving 10,000 or more workers during the period 1947-59 was prepared in the Bureau's Division of Wages and Industrial Relations by Joseph W. Bloch and Julian Malnak.

The text appeared in the April 1961 issue of the Monthly Labor Review and is reproduced in this report without changes. An appendix presents the record of major work stoppages in selected companies and associations. Bureau publications dealing with work stoppages are listed on the inside back cover.

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The Dimensions of Major Work Stoppages, 1947-59

DURING the 13-year period 1947-59, 268 work stoppages occurred which directly involved 10,000 or more workers each. This is a study of the dimensions of these stoppages.¹

Much has been written and spoken in recent years on the impact of large strikes, national emergency disputes and the Taft-Hartley Act, and the role of Government in labor disputes, and the subject is very much alive today. This study was undertaken because of this widespread interest in large stoppages. Although data on major strikes—limited in scope, arbitrary in some respects, and relating to a period that has passed—provide no answers to the problems raised, they do describe some of the ramifications of large stoppages, and provide a sort of testing ground for such evaluations or proposals as may be forthcoming. In an area where statistical data are meager, any reasonable bit may help.

What constitutes a "major" work stoppage is often a matter of opinion. Any strike involving 10,000 or more workers may be considered a major stoppage simply by reason of its magnitude, even if its economic consequences are slight. A strike directly involving far fewer workers (the recent New York tugboat strike, for example) may be considered a major stoppage by reason of its impact on the public, on other businesses, or on national security. Different evaluations of strikes will be formed by those who are hurt and those who are not. A strike that ties up public transportation in Philadelphia may be of no consequence in Pittsburgh; a strike that shakes the economy of Pennsylvania may have no noticeable effect in Nebraska. The railroads are probably not too much disturbed by airline strikes, and vice versa. Such examples can be multiplied.

The "national emergency" provisions (section 206) of the Taft-Hartley Act (1947) recognized the importance of judgment in evaluating the significance of a strike. "Whenever in the opinion of the President of the United States, a threatened or actual strike or lockout affecting an entire industry or a substantial part thereof . . . will, if permitted to occur or to continue, imperil the national health or safety, he may . . .," etc.

The act was invoked by the President 17 times in the period 1947-59; in several instances, fewer than 10,000 workers were directly involved.²

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has traditionally used the number of workers directly involved as the yardstick by which to identify major stoppages. Data on secondary involvements, i.e., workers made idle in other establishments because of lack of services or supplies, and on other effects, are not collected (the difficulties in obtaining such data for any substantial number of situations defy statistical resources). For this study, then, a major work stoppage is one which directly involved 10,000 or more workers and lasted for at least 1 full day or shift. The study presents data on the larger stoppages, the long stoppages, and the multiestablishment and multi-State stoppages, with attention being directed to the differences between stoppages precipitated by disagreement over new contract terms and those arising from other types of disputes such as grievances and jurisdictional issues.

The study begins with 1947, the year the Taft-Hartley Act became law. During 1945 and 1946, there had been 73 stoppages each involving 10,000 or more workers. A total of 4,270,000 workers were involved in these stoppages, and resulting idleness exceeded 85,000,000 man-days—a record that was an important factor leading to the enactment of the 1947 act. On the assumption that general interest rests on what has happened since 1946, this study excludes the 1945-46 stoppages. Started during 1960, the study takes no account of major stoppages in that year, but the number of major stoppages during 1960, workers involved, and man-days of idleness, were relatively low.³

¹ The terms "work stoppage" and "strike" are used interchangeably in this article, and both terms are defined to include lockouts.

² See "National Emergency" Disputes Under the Labor-Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act, BLS Report 169 (1960).

³ A forthcoming article in the Monthly Labor Review will present data on 1960 stoppages.

Prevalence

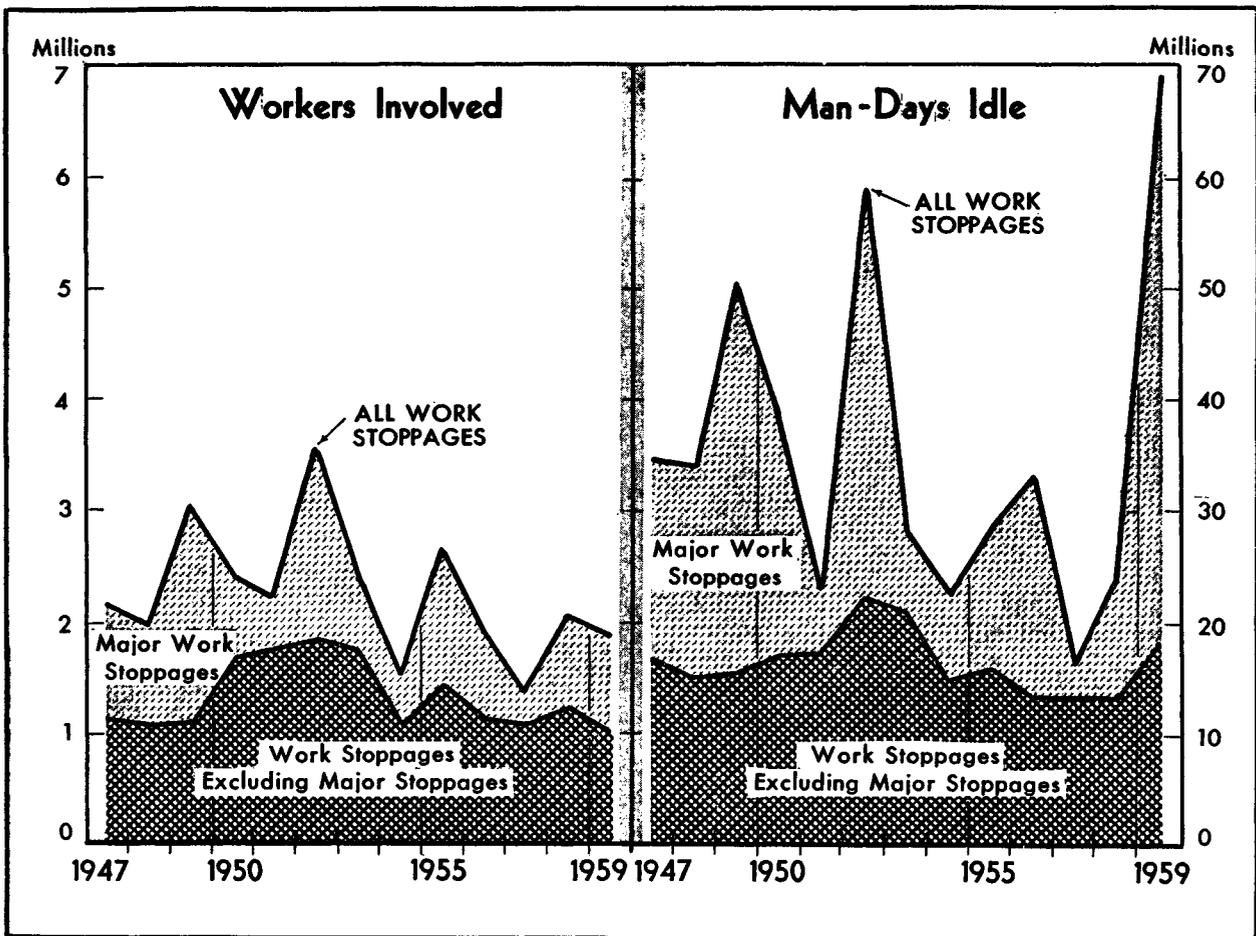
During the 13-year period 1947-59, 268 of the more than 53,000 recorded work stoppages⁴ involved 10,000 or more workers each. These major strikes accounted for 247 million man-days of idleness, or slightly more than half (53.5 percent) of the total direct strike-related idleness registered over this period. The count of workers involved, including duplication (i.e., workers involved in more than one stoppage in any year or over the 13-year period), amounted to 11,700,000 workers, or 2 out of every 5 involved in all work stoppages. (See table 1.)

The wide year-to-year fluctuations in the number of workers involved in all stoppages and total

man-days of strike idleness, as the accompanying chart demonstrates, is almost entirely attributable to changes in the incidence, size, and duration of major stoppages. Except for the years 1950-53 (Korea and its aftermath), the total number of workers involved in stoppages of fewer than 10,000 workers ranged between 1,000,000 and 1,440,000, and resulting idleness between 13 million and 18 million man-days. An increase in the duration

⁴ Stoppages involving fewer than six workers or lasting for less than a full day or shift are not accounted for.

Number of Workers Involved and Man-Days Idle in Work Stoppages,¹ 1947-59



¹ Major work stoppages defined as stoppages involving 10,000 workers or more.

of smaller stoppages during 1959⁵ accounted for the largest yearly increase in idleness due to these stoppages during the 13 years except that for 1952.

Although the 247 million man-days of idleness attributed to major strikes amounted to a year's employment for almost a million workers, they constituted only a minute fraction of all working time. All strike idleness over the 13-year period took about one-third of 1 percent of the available working time of all workers in nonagricultural establishments (exclusive of government), or roughly 1 day a year for each worker. A half day a year would thus be attributable to major stoppages. However, as will be shown later, the effects of major stoppages, as measured in man-days of idleness, were concentrated in a few industries and, thus, in a few States.

Twenty-five stoppages, each involving 75,000 workers or more, accounted for two-thirds of the idleness resulting from major disputes (table 2). Of this group, the 10 leading idleness-producing disputes, in order of their relative magnitude, were:

- 1959 steel strike (41,900,000 man-days)
- 1952 steel strike (23,800,000 man-days)
- Fall 1949 anthracite and bituminous coal strike (21,600,000 man-days)
- 1949 steel strike (13,200,000 man-days)
- 1956 steel strike (11,900,000 man-days)
- 1947 telephone strike¹ (10,100,000 man-days)
- 1948 bituminous coal strike (8,080,000 man-days)
- 1950 Chrysler Corp. strike (6,700,000 man-days)
- 1954 Northwest lumber industry strike (5 States) (3,900,000 man-days)
- 1948 meatpacking strike (3,730,000 man-days)

¹ Before Taft-Hartley.

Of the 268 stoppages, all but 35 involved two or more establishments and accounted for 99 percent of the idleness (table 3). Of the 233 multiestablishment stoppages, which include both multiplant stoppages of a single company and multiemployer stoppages, about three-fourths involved 11 or more establishments.

Types of Disputes

For purposes of this study, the 268 major strikes were classified as follows according to the nature of the dispute giving rise to the work stoppage:

⁵ See Analysis of Work Stoppages, 1959, BLS Bull. 1278, p. 3, and A Review of Work Stoppages during 1959 (in Monthly Labor Review, June 1960, p. 610).

⁶ See Characteristics of Major Union Contracts (in Monthly Labor Review, July 1956, p. 806).

TABLE 1. WORK STOPPAGES, INVOLVING 10,000 OR MORE WORKERS, 1947-59

Year	Number of stoppages	Workers involved ¹		Man-days idle		
		Number (thousands)	Percent of total for year	Number (thousands)	Percent of total for year	Per worker involved
Total, 1947-59.....	268	11,700	-----	247,000	-----	-----
1947.....	15	1,030	47.5	17,700	51.2	17.2
1948.....	20	870	44.5	18,900	55.3	21.7
1949.....	18	* 1,920	63.2	34,900	69.0	18.2
1950.....	22	738	30.7	21,700	56.0	29.4
1951.....	19	457	20.6	5,680	24.8	12.4
1952.....	35	1,690	47.8	36,900	62.6	21.8
1953.....	28	650	27.1	7,270	25.7	11.2
1954.....	18	437	28.5	7,520	33.3	17.2
1955.....	26	1,210	45.6	12,300	43.4	10.2
1956.....	12	758	39.9	19,600	59.1	25.9
1957.....	13	283	20.4	3,050	18.5	10.8
1958.....	21	823	40.0	10,600	44.2	12.9
1959.....	* 21	866	46.2	50,800	73.7	58.8
Average per year.....	20.6	902	40.2	19,000	53.5	21.1

¹ Workers were counted for each stoppage in which they were involved in each year and for the entire period covered.

* Anthracite and bituminous coal miners were involved in 3 separate stoppages during the year, accounting in this manner for 1,150,000 of the 1,920,000 workers involved in all major stoppages.

* Includes one 1959 dispute not listed in BLS Bull. 1278 because the number of workers involved did not reach 10,000 until after January 1, 1960.

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

(1) failure of union and management to agree on the terms of a new contract or a wage reopening (or, in some cases, on the terms of an initial contract), (2) failure of union and management to resolve a dispute arising during the term of an agreement, that is, a dispute not involving new contract terms (called a grievance dispute for present purposes), and (3) jurisdictional disputes between rival unions, protest stoppages, "memorial" stoppages, and the like, in which management may not have been a direct party or which otherwise lay outside the usual course of labor-management disputes.

New contract disputes accounted for about three-fourths of the major stoppages, more than four-fifths of the workers involved, and 96 percent of the idleness. Not only were they more numerous than the other categories combined, but also, on the average, larger and longer lasting, as discussed later.

A very rough measure of the relative incidence of major contract strikes can be formulated on the basis of major agreement coverage. As of January 1956, according to a Bureau of Labor Statistics count,⁶ approximately 5,098,000 workers were covered by agreements applicable to bargaining units of 10,000 or more workers. Assuming that the January 1956 coverage reasonably represents the entire period, and discounting the stoppages

that involved 10,000 or more workers although the agreements covered fewer workers, it would appear that, on the average, these workers were involved in less than two new contract stoppages each during the 13-year period. Relating the 237 million man-days of idleness resulting from major contract disputes to the estimated amount of time that would have been worked by the approximately 5 million workers under the large agreements, indicates a loss of no more than (and likely less than) 1.4 percent of working time or about 3½ days a year, on the average.

Forty-seven stoppages, most of which involved 10,000 to 20,000 workers, were of the type classified broadly as grievance disputes. About 1 million workers were involved in these stoppages lasting more than 1 day or full shift, and they lost about 5 million man-days over the 13-year period, or 3 hours a year, on the average. Not all grievance disputes are subject to the arbitration machinery almost universally provided for by major agreements,⁷ and very likely some of the 47 stoppages signified a breakdown of the arbitration procedure or an absence of provisions for

arbitration. In the aggregate, however, lost time due to major grievance disputes must be taken as a minute fraction of the strike idleness that might have occurred in the absence of the extensive system of grievance and arbitration procedures that prevails in American industry.

Of the 16 major stoppages that were neither new contract nor grievance disputes, as ordinarily construed, most resulted from jurisdictional conflicts and sympathy stoppages. However, the bulk of the workers involved and the man-days of idleness for these 16 stoppages as a group were attributable to two coal mining stoppages in 1949—one a 2-week “memorial period,” the other a 1-week “stabilizing period of inaction.”

Industries Involved⁸

The frequency and magnitude of major work stoppages among industries are influenced chiefly by four variables: (1) the size of the units, (2)

⁷ The Bureau of Labor Statistics has in preparation a study of dispute issues exempted by agreements from arbitration.

⁸ For system of industrial classification of establishments involved in strikes, see footnote 1, table 4.

TABLE 2. WORK STOPPAGES INVOLVING 10,000 OR MORE WORKERS, BY TYPE OF DISPUTE AND NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED, 1947-59

Type of dispute and number of workers	Stoppages		Workers involved †		Man-days idle		
	Number	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent	Per worker involved
All types of disputes.....	268	100	11,700	100	247,000	100	21.1
10,000 and under 20,000 workers.....	147	55	2,000	17	29,000	12	14.5
20,000 and under 40,000 workers.....	68	25	1,810	15	29,900	12	16.5
40,000 and under 75,000 workers.....	28	10	1,450	12	27,400	11	18.9
75,000 and under 125,000 workers.....	9	3	813	7	16,500	7	20.3
125,000 and under 250,000 workers.....	3	1	480	4	2,000	1	4.2
250,000 and over.....	13	5	5,190	44	142,000	58	27.4
New contract terms.....	205	100	9,610	100	237,000	100	24.7
10,000 and under 20,000 workers.....	102	50	1,370	14	27,300	12	19.9
20,000 and under 40,000 workers.....	58	28	1,540	16	27,700	12	18.0
40,000 and under 75,000 workers.....	24	12	1,250	13	25,800	11	20.6
75,000 and under 125,000 workers.....	8	4	713	7	16,400	7	23.0
125,000 and under 250,000 workers.....	2	1	306	3	1,230	1	4.0
250,000 and over.....	11	5	4,430	46	138,000	58	31.2
Grievances.....	47	100	1,000	100	5,020	100	5.0
10,000 and under 20,000 workers.....	37	79	516	52	1,390	28	2.7
20,000 and under 40,000 workers.....	6	13	157	16	1,310	26	8.3
40,000 and under 75,000 workers.....	3	6	153	15	1,540	31	10.1
75,000 and under 125,000 workers.....	1	2	175	18	770	15	4.4
125,000 and under 250,000 workers.....	1	2	175	18	770	15	4.4
250,000 and over.....	1	2	175	18	770	15	4.4
Other.....	16	100	1,120	100	5,310	100	4.7
10,000 and under 20,000 workers.....	8	50	113	10	320	6	2.8
20,000 and under 40,000 workers.....	4	25	110	10	480	9	4.4
40,000 and under 75,000 workers.....	1	6	49	4	66	1	1.3
75,000 and under 125,000 workers.....	1	6	100	9	100	2	1.0
125,000 and under 250,000 workers.....	1	6	100	9	100	2	1.0
250,000 and over.....	2	13	753	67	4,340	82	5.8

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

TABLE 3. WORK STOPPAGES INVOLVING 10,000 OR MORE WORKERS, BY NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS INVOLVED, 1947-59

Establishments ¹	Stoppages		Workers involved ²		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent
All establishments.....	268	100	11,700	100	247,000	100
1 establishment.....	35	13	535	5	3,130	1
2 to 5 establishments.....	24	9	402	3	6,170	2
6 to 10 establishments.....	29	11	574	5	9,990	4
11 establishments or more.....	179	67	10,200	87	227,000	92
11 to 49 establishments.....	35	13	1,070	9	26,800	11
50 to 99 establishments.....	13	5	488	4	3,910	2
100 establishments or more.....	28	10	844	7	14,300	6
Exact number not known.....	103	38	7,810	67	182,000	74
Not reported.....	1	(³)	11	(³)	1,050	(³)

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

² See footnote 1, table 1.

³ Less than 0.5 percent.

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

the structure of collective bargaining (single employer or multiemployer), (3) the duration of agreements, and (4) the nature of collective bargaining relationships, or the ability of the parties to settle contract differences peaceably. By way of illustration, consider the basic steel, auto, men's clothing, and construction industries. A contract strike against any of the large steel and auto companies will automatically involve more than 10,000 workers; steel strikes have been substantially larger than auto strikes, however, because the former have involved virtually the entire industry whereas auto strikes have been single-company affairs. The national agreement in the men's clothing industry covers over 90 percent of the industry (mainly relatively small employers) and about 125,000 to 150,000 workers, but there was no new contract strike (or a major stoppage for any reason) in this industry during the period studied. The construction industry, large and heavily organized, negotiates multi-employer agreements typically on a craft and locality basis, and the occasions when more than 10,000 workers may be involved in a stoppage are few compared with the many contracts and workers covered in the industry and the industry's strike record. The influence of variable (3), the duration of the agreement, is obvious—the longer the period between contract expirations (or

reopenings) the fewer the opportunities for strikes. Long-term agreements now prevail in all major industries. Of the four industries, construction tends to have agreements with the shortest duration.

The primary metals industry, which includes basic steel, accounted for fully a third of the man-days of idleness for all major stoppages (as against about a twelfth of the coverage of agreements with more than 10,000 workers). (See table 4.) Far behind came mining, transportation and utilities, transportation equipment, construction, and machinery (except electrical). These six industry groups together contributed 84 percent of all time lost through major disputes.

There were more major disputes over noncontractual issues in mining than in any other industry group. Three industry groups—mining, transportation equipment, and transportation and utilities—accounted for four-fifths of the total man-days of idleness attributed to all major disputes which did not involve contract renegotiation.

States Involved

Half of the major disputes were confined to establishments within a single State, as indicated by the following tabulation:

	Number of stoppages	Workers involved (thousands) ¹	Man-days idle (thousands)
All stoppages.....	268	11,700	247,000
1 State.....	135	2,540	29,500
2 States.....	20	350	6,670
3 to 5 States.....	29	675	14,800
6 to 10 States.....	32	1,400	28,700
11 to 20 States.....	25	1,280	19,600
21 or more States.....	27	5,490	148,000

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

However, these single-State stoppages involved slightly more than a fifth of the workers in all major disputes over the period studied and contributed only about an eighth of the man-days of idleness. Even assuming that two-State stoppages involved contiguous States, it is apparent that the bulk of idleness resulting from major disputes came from stoppages that were widespread geographically. Stoppages involving six or more States accounted for four-fifths of the total idleness.

TABLE 4. WORKERS INVOLVED AND MAN-DAYS OF IDLENESS RESULTING FROM WORK STOPPAGES INVOLVING 10,000 OR MORE WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY GROUP¹ AND TYPE OF DISPUTE, 1947-59

[In thousands]

Industry group ¹	All stoppages		Type of dispute					
			New contract terms		Grievances		Other	
	Workers involved ²	Man-days idle	Workers involved ²	Man-days idle	Workers involved ²	Man-days idle	Workers involved ²	Man-days idle
All industries.....	11,700	247,000	9,610	237,000	1,000	5,020	1,120	5,310
Manufacturing.....	6,010	154,000	5,230	150,000	723	3,160	48	66
Primary metal industries.....	2,480	82,500	2,330	82,000	146	509		
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment.....	230	5,620	230	5,620	(³)	2		
Ordnance and accessories.....	4	48	4	48				
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	267	5,980	176	5,490	92	489		
Machinery, except electrical.....	420	12,300	376	12,100	44	185		
Transportation equipment.....	1,370	21,900	919	20,100	399	1,700	48	66
Lumber and wood products, except furniture.....	144	5,280	144	5,280				
Furniture and fixtures.....	5	252	5	252				
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	108	2,170	108	2,170				
Textile mill products.....	142	3,840	142	3,840				
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	171	1,010	171	1,010				
Leather and leather products.....	23	427	23	427				
Food and kindred products.....	200	5,080	200	5,080				
Tobacco manufactures.....								
Paper and allied products.....	2	59	2	59				
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	30	279	30	279				
Chemicals and allied products.....	12	100	12	100	(³)	(³)		
Petroleum refining and related industries.....	73	1,610	72	1,600	1	8		
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products.....	289	4,630	249	4,350	41	272		
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.....	35	329	35	329				
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	5	236	5	236				
Nonmanufacturing.....	5,620	93,300	4,370	86,300	278	1,860	976	5,140
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.....	13	53	13	53				
Mining.....	2,500	46,300	1,640	41,500	41	173	811	4,580
Contract construction.....	1,100	17,100	963	16,600	30	61	108	412
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services.....	1,840	27,100	1,580	25,300	206	1,610	56	146
Wholesale and retail trade.....	158	2,770	157	2,760	1	10		
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	12	36	12	36				
Services.....	(³)	6	(³)	6				
Government.....								
Industry not accounted for.....	110	120	10	20			100	100

¹ Workers involved and man-days of idleness were distributed in accordance with the industrial classification of the individual establishment involved. The 1959 steel strike, for example, involved 519,000 workers and 41.9 million man-days of idleness, of which about 13 percent were outside the primary metals industry (chiefly in mining and metal fabrication). The

frequency of cross-industry stoppages accounts for the omission in this table of the number of stoppages.

² See footnote 1, table 1.

³ Less than 500.

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

All 48 States and the District of Columbia were involved in major strikes (table 5). Pennsylvania, with 90 such strikes, led all others in major strike idleness by a substantial margin, accounting for almost a fifth of the total. After Pennsylvania came Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, New York, Indiana, and California—the latter three States at about the same level—followed by West Virginia. These eight States accounted for two-thirds of the major strike idleness.

In almost all States, the greater part of major strike idleness (in 25 States, all) was attributable to stoppages in which other States were also involved. In the case of Pennsylvania, about 95 percent of total idleness was accounted for by "multi-State" stoppages.

Duration

The number of stoppages and their size are, of course, factors contributing to the volume of man-days of idleness resulting from major disputes, but the length of major stoppages appears to be the chief contributing agent. Approximately a third (93) of the 268 major stoppages during the 13-year period lasted for a month or longer, and these accounted for 85 percent of the total man-days lost (table 6). In terms of man-days lost, about 90 million, or more than a third of the total, might have been saved if all 93 stoppages had lasted no longer than a month. Since it is reasonable to assume—in general, although not in each instance—that secondary idleness caused by

shortages of supplies and services also increases directly with duration, the impact of long stoppages is understated by these figures.

Disputes over new contract terms, which in large situations tend to be varied and complex, were seldom quickly resolved if a stoppage oc-

curred. Under the Taft-Hartley Act, 60 days' notice of intent to terminate an agreement on its expiration date is required. If agreement was not reached during this period or during a contract extension, and a strike resulted, in only about one out of six instances was a settlement reached with-

TABLE 5. WORK STOPPAGES INVOLVING 10,000 OR MORE WORKERS, BY REGION AND STATE, 1947-59

Region and State	All stoppages			Single-State stoppages			Multi-State stoppages		
	Number of times State was affected ¹	Workers involved ² (thousands)	Man-days idle (thousands)	Number of times State was affected ¹	Workers involved ² (thousands)	Man-days idle (thousands)	Number of times State was affected ¹	Workers involved ² (thousands)	Man-days idle (thousands)
United States.....	268	11,700	247,000	135	2,540	29,500	133	9,200	217,000
New England.....		252	5,150		21	65		231	5,080
Connecticut.....	35	44	789				35	44	789
Maine.....	10	12	263				10	12	263
Massachusetts.....	49	164	3,460	1	21	65	48	143	3,390
New Hampshire.....	3	1	24				3	1	24
Rhode Island.....	20	28	519				20	28	519
Vermont.....	7	4	96				7	4	96
Middle Atlantic.....		3,190	68,500		556	5,570		2,630	63,000
New Jersey.....	70	307	6,100	3	35	597	67	269	5,500
New York.....	77	889	15,200	15	213	2,780	62	676	12,400
Pennsylvania.....	90	1,990	47,300	19	305	2,190	71	1,690	45,100
East North Central.....		3,800	77,900		1,020	10,700		2,780	67,100
Illinois.....	68	728	16,600	7	128	2,690	61	600	13,900
Indiana.....	76	685	15,200	7	106	480	69	580	14,700
Michigan.....	70	1,190	18,100	24	566	4,700	46	626	13,400
Ohio.....	72	1,120	26,000	10	200	2,140	62	922	23,900
Wisconsin.....	25	70	1,920	1	18	726	24	52	1,200
West North Central.....		611	12,800		120	465		491	12,300
Iowa.....	29	170	2,120	1	100	100	28	70	2,020
Kansas.....	32	64	1,490				32	64	1,490
Minnesota.....	22	141	4,240	1	20	365	21	121	3,880
Missouri.....	46	202	4,120				46	202	4,120
Nebraska.....	18	24	681				18	24	681
North Dakota.....	10	6	79				10	6	79
South Dakota.....	9	3	47				9	3	47
South Atlantic.....		1,270	27,000		66	221		1,210	26,800
Delaware.....	24	19	365				24	19	365
District of Columbia.....	12	29	420				12	29	420
Florida.....	22	36	805				22	36	805
Georgia.....	34	53	1,190				34	53	1,190
Maryland.....	46	202	6,520				46	202	6,520
North Carolina.....	25	37	805				25	37	805
South Carolina.....	21	56	509	2	38	81	19	18	428
Virginia.....	39	124	2,060				39	124	2,060
West Virginia.....	39	717	14,300	1	28	140	38	689	14,200
East South Central.....		924	19,400		202	2,190		722	17,300
Alabama.....	51	364	9,060	5	100	1,610	46	264	7,450
Kentucky.....	47	413	7,550	7	87	397	40	326	7,150
Mississippi.....	14	11	277				14	11	277
Tennessee.....	54	136	2,560	1	15	183	53	121	2,380
West South Central.....		335	5,940		36	979		299	4,960
Arkansas.....	25	33	602				25	33	602
Louisiana.....	31	87	1,620	2	25	594	29	62	1,020
Oklahoma.....	36	52	803				36	52	803
Texas.....	42	163	2,920	1	11	385	41	162	2,540
Mountain.....		314	7,020		59	978		255	6,040
Arizona.....	19	41	866	1	17	435	18	24	431
Colorado.....	32	112	2,680	2	20	383	30	92	2,290
Idaho.....	14	10	126				14	10	126
Montana.....	15	19	185				15	19	185
Nevada.....	13	7	211				13	7	211
New Mexico.....	21	20	405				21	20	405
Utah.....	31	85	2,220	2	22	160	29	63	2,060
Wyoming.....	16	20	329				16	20	329
Pacific.....		1,040	23,200		464	8,320		579	14,900
California.....	78	773	15,100	18	410	6,890	60	363	8,220
Oregon.....	23	107	3,150				23	107	3,150
Washington.....	41	161	4,950	4	53	1,440	37	108	3,520

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

² See footnote 1, table 1.

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

TABLE 6. WORK STOPPAGES INVOLVING 10,000 OR MORE WORKERS, BY TYPE OF DISPUTE AND DURATION, 1947-59

Type of dispute and duration (calendar days)	Stoppages		Workers involved ¹		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent
All types of disputes.....	268	100	11,700	100	247,000	100
1 day.....	12	4	243	2	243	(²)
2 to 3 days.....	23	9	803	7	1,150	(²)
4 and less than 7 days.....	38	14	825	7	2,670	1
7 and less than 15 days.....	59	22	2,750	23	14,300	6
15 and less than 30 days.....	43	16	1,720	15	19,000	8
30 and less than 60 days.....	54	20	2,890	25	69,000	28
60 and less than 90 days.....	17	6	529	5	21,400	9
90 days and over.....	22	8	1,980	17	119,000	48
New contract terms.....	205	100	9,610	100	237,000	100
1 day.....	3	1	579	(²)	38	(²)
2 to 3 days.....	11	5	578	6	788	(²)
4 and less than 7 days.....	18	9	466	5	1,690	1
7 and less than 15 days.....	43	21	1,610	17	8,310	4
15 and less than 30 days.....	40	20	1,610	17	17,700	7
30 and less than 60 days.....	51	25	2,800	29	67,600	29
60 and less than 90 days.....	17	8	529	6	21,400	9
90 days and over.....	22	11	1,980	21	119,000	50
Grievances.....	47	100	1,000	100	5,020	100
1 day.....	5	11	79	7	70	1
2 to 3 days.....	11	23	178	18	291	6
4 and less than 7 days.....	17	36	206	30	765	15
7 and less than 15 days.....	9	19	285	29	1,230	25
15 and less than 30 days.....	2	4	87	9	1,280	25
30 and less than 60 days.....	3	6	86	9	1,390	28
Other.....	16	100	1,120	100	5,310	100
1 day.....	4	25	138	12	136	3
2 to 3 days.....	1	6	48	4	66	1
4 and less than 7 days.....	3	19	63	6	228	4
7 and less than 15 days.....	7	44	858	76	4,780	90
15 and less than 30 days.....	1	6	20	2	100	2

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

² Less than 0.5 percent.

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

in a week. In about a fifth of the cases, settlement was reached in the second week. Another fifth of the disputes were resolved before a month had elapsed. More than 2 out of 5 stoppages, however, lasted longer than a month—in 22 instances for more than 3 months. Stoppages lasting a month or more accounted for all but 12 percent of the total man-days of idleness recorded for all major new contract stoppages.

Noncontract stoppages were far more quickly resolved—if a settlement was necessary (protest stoppages may have different purposes). Seventenths of the grievance disputes and half of the remaining stoppages were over within a week. Only three lasted for more than a month. Workers in major noncontract stoppages lost an average of 5 working days each (not to be confused with duration or elapsed time of strike), as against almost 25 working days in the case of new contract stoppages.

Issues

The widening scope of collective bargaining over the past decade is nowhere more in evidence than in major contract negotiations, some of which erupt into strikes because new issues have been brought to the bargaining table. A case in point is the 1949 basic steel strike, which involved pensions and health insurance. Strikes often occur on the contract termination date without a final resolution of any of the issues in negotiation, and it is often difficult, and frequently arbitrary, to single out the most important issue upon which the stoppage hung. The parties themselves may disagree as to the major issue or issues. Long

TABLE 7. MAJOR ISSUES INVOLVED IN WORK STOPPAGES INVOLVING 10,000 OR MORE WORKERS, 1947-59

Major issues	Stoppages		Workers involved ¹		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent
All issues.....	268	100	11,700	100	247,000	100
Wages, hours, and supplementary benefits.....	173	65	7,380	63	181,000	73
Wage increase.....	95	35	4,160	35	102,000	41
Wage decrease.....	2	1	29	(²)	1,180	(²)
Wage increase, hour decrease.....	13	5	327	3	3,580	1
Wage increase, pension, and/or social insurance benefits.....	34	13	1,160	10	36,900	15
Pension and/or social insurance benefits.....	7	3	711	6	22,800	9
Other ²	22	8	998	9	14,400	6
Union organization, wages, hours, and supplementary benefits.....	20	7	1,620	14	48,900	20
Recognition, wages, and/or hours.....	2	1	26	(²)	106	(²)
Strengthening bargaining position, wages, and/or hours.....	5	2	812	7	19,300	8
Union security, wages, and/or hours.....	12	4	769	7	29,500	12
Other.....	1	(²)	14	(²)	71	(²)
Union organization.....	8	3	247	2	3,830	2
Recognition.....	1	(²)	15	(²)	172	(²)
Strengthening bargaining position.....	4	1	124	1	3,260	1
Union security.....	1	(²)	42	(²)	322	(²)
Discrimination.....	1	(²)	18	(²)	18	(²)
Other.....	1	(²)	48	(²)	66	(²)
Other working conditions.....	55	21	2,230	19	11,900	5
Job security.....	18	7	466	4	2,010	1
Shop conditions and policies.....	18	7	272	2	918	(²)
Workload.....	7	3	213	2	1,670	1
Other.....	12	4	1,280	11	7,330	3
Interunion or intraunion matters.....	12	4	253	2	1,620	1
Sympathy.....	5	2	107	1	451	(²)
Union rivalry.....	4	1	81	1	894	(²)
Jurisdiction.....	3	1	65	1	270	(²)

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

² Less than 0.5 percent.

³ Includes issues such as retroactivity, holidays, vacations, job classifications, piece rates, incentive standards, or other related matters unaccompanied by proposals to effect general changes in wage rates.

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

stoppages, moreover, may themselves generate unforeseen issues; for example, what starts out as a wage increase dispute may be prolonged by disagreement over retroactivity or the reinstatement of strikers. Acknowledging the limitations of classifying large stoppages by major issue, it is, nonetheless, informative to examine the data according to the system of classification the Bureau applies to all stoppages, large or small.

Almost three-fourths of the man-day idleness total was attributed to economic issues alone, and another 20 percent was added by stoppages in which union organization was also a factor (table 7). Union organization (no major economic issues), other working conditions (including many of the grievance-type disputes), and interunion and intraunion matters were the predominant issues in 75 stoppages, but they were relatively quickly settled and accounted for less than 10 percent of total idleness from all major stoppages.

Almost a fourth of total idleness resulted from stoppages in which pensions and/or social insurance benefits were either the major issue or shared the honor with wage increase demands (and presumably were included somewhere on the list of demands in many other situations). This was a period of the "breakthrough" on union demands for employer-financed benefit plans. Such plans

are now widespread. Although pension and insurance plan changes continue to rank among the more frequent fringe benefit issues in negotiations, their appearance among major issues leading to stoppages is not likely to rank as high in the next decade as in the past one.

Disposition of Issues

A predominant characteristic of labor-management relations in the United States, in general, is the will (which may be shared by both parties) to continue a stoppage until all issues are resolved and a settlement is reached. This was also a feature of major stoppages during the period studied. Seven of the 268 major stoppages were ended by a Taft-Hartley injunction. Another stoppage was ended by referral to a factfinding board. In 46 instances, the parties agreed to continue direct negotiations after the return to work. Only eight stoppages were terminated by an agreement to arbitrate. Six terminations involved other devices to dispose of issues, permanently or temporarily. Allowing for a few other unaccounted deferments, the conclusion seems justified that about 7 out of 10 major stoppages continued, and workers remained out, until a final settlement was reached.

Appendix

The following listing identifies and provides some basic information on the stoppages involving 10,000 or more workers in selected companies and associations during 1947-59. Except in one instance (footnoted) the listing was drawn from the annual work stoppage bulletins of the Bureau without change. Terms of settlement, presented in the annual bulletins, were omitted because their inclusion would have greatly expanded the size of the listing.

The order of presentation is as follows:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>Agriculture
California Processors and Growers, Inc.</p> <p>Aircraft
Bendix Aviation Corporation
Boeing Airplane Company
Douglas Aircraft Company
Lockheed Aircraft Corporation
North American Aviation Corporation
Republic Aviation Corporation
Wright Aeronautical Corporation</p> <p>Airlines
American Airlines
Eastern Airlines, Inc.
Trans World Airlines, Inc.</p> <p>Aluminum
Aluminum Company of America and Reynolds Metals Company</p> <p>Apparel
Women's garment manufacturing companies
Garment manufacturers
Pennsylvania Dress Manufacturers Association
Dress industry
Millinery and hat frame manufacturing companies</p> <p>Automobile
Chrysler Corporation
Ford Motor Company
General Motors Corporation</p> <p>Coal mining
Anthracite
Bituminous
Anthracite and bituminous</p> <p>Communications
Telephone industry
Western Electric Company and Michigan Bell Telephone Company
Western Electric Company; Michigan Bell Telephone Company; New Jersey Bell Telephone Company; Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company; Bell Telephone Laboratories; Ohio Bell Telephone Company
Western Electric Company
New Jersey Bell Telephone Company
Ohio Bell Telephone Company
Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company (and subsidiary, Bell Telephone Company of Nevada)
Southern Bell Telephone Company
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
Western Union Telegraph Company</p> | <p>Construction
California
Cleveland, Ohio
Detroit, Michigan
New York State
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania</p> <p>Container Companies
American Can Company and Continental Can Company</p> <p>Copper
Copper and other nonferrous metal mines, mills, and smelters
Kennecott Copper Corporation, American Smelting and Refining Company, and Phelps Dodge Corporation
Kennecott Copper Corporation</p> <p>Electrical Manufacturing
General Electric Corporation
Westinghouse Electric Corporation</p> <p>Fabricated Metal Products
Metal trades industries
Machine shops</p> <p>Farm Equipment
Caterpillar Tractor Company
International Harvester Company</p> <p>Glass
National Association of Manufacturers of Pressed and Blown Glassware
National Association of Pressed and Blown Glassware and Glass Container Manufacturers' Institute
Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company and Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company</p> <p>Lumber
Tri-State Lumbermen's Association
Pacific Northwest Lumber Companies</p> <p>Maritime
West Coast
East Coast
All Coasts</p> <p>Meatpacking
Meatpacking plants
Armour and Company and Swift and Company
Swift and Company</p> <p>Motor Transport
Trucking companies</p> |
|--|---|

Oil and Gas

Oil companies
Oil and natural gas companies

Railroads

Wabash Railroad Company
Missouri Pacific Railroad Company
Pennsylvania Railroad Company;
New York Central Railroad Company;
Southern Railway Company;
Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe
Railroad; Union Pacific
Railroad
Chicago, Rock Island, and
Pacific Railroad Company;
Great Northern Railway
Company; Chicago Great
Western Railway Company;
Denver and Rio Grande
Western Railroad Company;
Western Pacific Railroad Company
Railroad terminals
Railroads, nationwide
New York Central Railroad
Company; Terminal Railroad
Association of St. Louis
Louisville and Nashville Railroad
Company and subsidiaries
Railway Express Agency, Inc.

Rubber

Firestone Tire and Rubber Company
B. F. Goodrich Company
Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company
United States Rubber Company

Shipbuilding**Shoe Manufacturing**

International Shoe Company

Steel

Industry, nationwide
United States Steel Corporation
subsidiaries
Union Railroad Company and Carnegie
Illinois Steel Corporation
Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company
Union Railroad Company

Textiles

Woolen and worsted mills
Fall River Textile Manufacturers'
Association
Cotton and rayon mills
Carpet and rug manufacturers
Cotton and synthetic textile mills
Silk and rayon dyeing, finishing,
and printing companies

Work stoppages involving 10,000 or more workers, selected companies
and associations, 1947-59

Industry, company, and beginning date of stoppage	Union(s) involved <u>1/</u>	Location(s)	Approximate number of workers involved <u>1/</u>	Approximate duration (calendar days) <u>2/</u>
<u>AGRICULTURE</u>				
California Processors and Growers, Inc. July 28, 1953	International Brotherhood of Teamsters	Northern and Central California	33,000	8
<u>AIRCRAFT</u>				
Bendix Aviation Corporation August 29, 1955	United Automobile Workers	5 States: California, Indiana, Michigan, New Jersey, and New York	16,000	7
Boeing Airplane Company November 18, 1958	United Automobile Workers	5 States: California, Indiana, Michigan, New Jersey, and New York	13,000	6
Douglas Aircraft Company April 22, 1948	International Association of Machinists	Seattle, Wash.	18,000	<u>3/</u> 142
Lockheed Aircraft Corporation September 5, 1951	United Automobile Workers and United Aircraft Welders (Ind.)	El Segundo, Santa Monica, and Long Beach, Calif.	10,000	44
Lockheed Aircraft Corporation September 15, 1952	International Association of Machinists	El Segundo, Calif.	11,000	14
Lockheed Aircraft Corporation September 8, 1952	International Association of Machinists	Burbank, Calif.	23,000	21
North American Aviation Corporation October 23, 1953	United Automobile Workers and United Aircraft Welders (Ind.) <u>4/</u>	Fresno and Los Angeles, Calif., and Columbus, Ohio	<u>4/</u> 32,000	54
Republic Aviation Corporation June 2, 1952	International Association of Machinists	Farmingdale and Port Washington, N.Y.	14,000	2

See footnotes on p. 38.

Work stoppages involving 10,000 or more workers, selected companies
and associations, 1947-59--Continued

Industry, company, and beginning date of stoppage	Union(s) involved <u>1/</u>	Location(s)	Approximate number of workers involved <u>1/</u>	Approximate duration (calendar days) <u>2/</u>
<u>AIRCRAFT</u> --Continued				
Republic Aviation Corporation--Continued February 20, 1956	International Union of Operating Engineers, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and International Association of Machinists	Long Island area, N.Y.	12,000	112
Wright Aeronautical Corporation September 26, 1951	United Automobile Workers	Wood-Ridge and Garfield, N.J.	13,000	23
<u>AIRLINES</u>				
American Airlines <u>5/</u> December 20, 1958	International Air Line Pilots Association	27 States: Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin	21,000	22
Eastern Air Lines, Inc. November 24, 1958	International Association of Machinists and Flight Engineers' International Association	25 States: Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia	14,000	38

See footnotes on p. 38.

Work stoppages involving 10,000 or more workers, selected companies
and associations, 1947-59--Continued

Industry, company, and beginning date of stoppage	Union(s) involved <u>1/</u>	Location(s)	Approximate number of workers involved <u>1/</u>	Approximate duration (calendar days) <u>2/</u>
<u>AIRLINES</u> --Continued				
Trans World Airlines, Inc. November 21, 1958	International Association of Machinists	24 States: Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin	14,000	16
<u>ALUMINUM</u>				
Aluminum Company of America and Reynolds Metals Company August 1, 1956	United Steelworkers	13 States: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Texas	27,000	<u>6/</u> 25
<u>APPAREL</u>				
Women's garment manufacturing companies February 17, 1948	International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union	Los Angeles, Calif.	10,000	(<u>7/</u>)
Garment manufacturers June 12, 1951	International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union	4 States: New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, and eastern Pennsylvania	21,000	2
Pennsylvania Dress Manufacturers Association August 10, 1953	International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union	Northeastern Pennsylvania	10,000	3

See footnotes on p. 38.

Work stoppages involving 10,000 or more workers, selected companies
and associations, 1947-59--Continued

Industry, company, and beginning date of stoppage	Union(s) involved <u>1/</u>	Location(s)	Approximate number of workers involved <u>1/</u>	Approximate duration (calendar days) <u>2/</u>
<u>APPAREL--Continued</u>				
Dress industry				
February 24, 1958	International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union	8 States: Connecticut, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont	105,000	<u>8/</u> 53
Millinery and hat frame manufacturing companies				
January 9, 1958	United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers	7 States: Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York	22,000	5
<u>AUTOMOBILE</u>				
Chrysler Corporation				
May 12, 1948	United Automobile Workers	Detroit, Mich., Evansville, Ind., and Maywood, Calif.	75,000	17
November 9, 1948	United Automobile Workers	Detroit, Mich.	13,000	4
August 13, 1949	United Automobile Workers	Detroit, Mich.	17,000	6
January 25, 1950	United Automobile Workers	7 States: Arkansas, California, Delaware, Georgia, Indiana, Kansas, and Michigan	95,000	102
July 19, 1951	United Automobile Workers	Detroit, Mich. (Dodge Main Plant)	27,000	<u>9/</u> 12
April 13, 1953	United Automobile Workers	Detroit and Trenton, Mich.	48,000	3
July 19, 1954	United Automobile Workers	Detroit, Mich.	47,000	5
April 23, 1955	United Automobile Workers	Detroit, Mich.	14,000	1
April 13, 1957	United Automobile Workers	Evansville and Indianapolis, Ind., and Detroit, Mich., area	11,000	<u>10/</u> 4

See footnotes on p. 38.

Work stoppages involving 10,000 or more workers, selected companies
and associations, 1947-59--Continued

Industry, company, and beginning date of stoppage	Union(s) involved <u>1/</u>	Location(s)	Approximate number of workers involved <u>1/</u>	Approximate duration (calendar days) <u>2/</u>
<u>AUTOMOBILE</u> --Continued				
Chrysler Corporation-- Continued				
May 2, 1957	United Automobile Workers	Detroit, Mich.	10,000	3
November 11, 1958	United Automobile Workers (Office, clerical, and engineering employees) <u>11/</u>	6 States: Cali- fornia, Delaware, Georgia, Indiana, Kansas, and Michigan	56,000	6
Ford Motor Company				
May 5, 1949	United Automobile Workers	Detroit, and Dearborn, Mich.	62,000	25
June 6, 1955	United Automobile Workers	17 States: Cali- fornia, Georgia, Illinois, Ken- tucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minne- sota, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Ten- nessee, Texas, and Virginia	78,000	<u>12/</u> 9
September 17, 1958	United Automobile Workers	15 States: Geor- gia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Michi- gan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Vir- ginia, and Washington	75,000	<u>13/</u> 13
General Motors Corporation				
June 7, 1955	United Automobile Workers	14 States: Cali- fornia, Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maryland, Michi- gan, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Texas	160,000	<u>12/</u> 12

See footnotes on p. 38.

Work stoppages involving 10,000 or more workers, selected companies
and associations, 1947-59--Continued

Industry, company, and beginning date of stoppage	Union(s) involved <u>1/</u>	Location(s)	Approximate number of workers involved <u>1/</u>	Approximate duration (calendar days) <u>2/</u>
<u>AUTOMOBILE--Continued</u>				
General Motors Corporation-- Continued				
October 2, 1958	International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers	4 States: Illi- nois, New Jersey, New York, and Ohio	25,000	<u>14/</u> 30
October 2, 1958	United Automobile Workers	18 States: Arkansas, California, Con- necticut, Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maryland, Massa- chusetts, Michi- gan, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Wis- consin	275,000	<u>15/</u> 26
<u>COAL MINING</u>				
Anthracite				
April 6, 1948	United Mine Workers	Pennsylvania	30,000	<u>16/</u> 8
Bituminous				
June 6, 1947	United Mine Workers	Indiana and south- western Pennsyl- vania	18,000	(<u>17/</u>)
June 23, 1947	United Mine Workers	Industrywide	343,000	(<u>18/</u>)
March 15, 1948	United Mine Workers	Nationwide	320,000	40
July 6, 1948	United Mine Workers	Captive mines, 5 States: Ala- bama, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Utah, and West Virginia	42,000	9
July 6, 1948	United Mine Workers	Scattered locations	40,000	9
February 15, 1950 <u>19/</u>	Progressive Mine Workers of America	Illinois	10,000	15
June 15, 1950	United Mine Workers	Kentucky and Tennessee	13,000	5
February 19, 1951	United Mine Workers	Bluefield, West Vir- ginia, and north- ern West Virginia	28,000	7

See footnotes on p. 38.

Work stoppages involving 10,000 or more workers, selected companies
and associations, 1947-59--Continued

Industry, company, and beginning date of stoppage	Union(s) involved <u>1/</u>	Location(s)	Approximate number of workers involved <u>1/</u>	Approximate duration (calendar days) <u>2/</u>
<u>COAL MINING--Continued</u>				
Bituminous--Continued				
September 2, 1952	United Mine Workers	Western Pennsylvania	13,000	<u>20/</u> 8
October 13, 1952	United Mine Workers	Industrywide	270,000	<u>21/</u> 15
July 12, 1954	United Mine Workers	Southwestern Pennsylvania	13,000	9
March 9, 1959	United Mine Workers	3 States: Kentucky, Tennessee, and West Virginia	18,000	(<u>22/</u>)
Anthracite and Bituminous				
March 14, 1949	United Mine Workers	10 States: Alabama, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Mary- land, Ohio, Penn- sylvania, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia	365,000	13
June 13, 1949	United Mine Workers	Nationwide	385,000	7
September 19, 1949	United Mine Workers	Nationwide	400,000	(<u>23/</u>)
<u>COMMUNICATIONS</u>				
Telephone industry				
April 7, 1947	National Federation of Telephone Workers (Ind.)	Nationwide	370,000	<u>24/</u> 44
Western Electric Company and Michigan Bell Telephone Company November 9, 1950	Communications Workers of America	Nationwide	<u>25/</u> 80,000	11
Western Electric Company; Michigan Bell Telephone Company; New Jersey Bell Telephone Company; Pa- cific Telephone and Tele- graph Company; Bell Tele- phone Laboratories; Ohio Bell Telephone Company April 7, 1952	Communications Workers of America	Nationwide	<u>26/</u> 150,000	<u>27/</u> 19

See footnotes on pp. 38 and 39.

Work stoppages involving 10,000 or more workers, selected companies
and associations, 1947-59--Continued

Industry, company, and beginning date of stoppage	Union(s) involved <u>1/</u>	Location(s)	Approximate number of workers involved <u>1/</u>	Approximate duration (calendar days) <u>2/</u>
COMMUNICATIONS--Continued				
Western Electric Company July 1, 1954	Communications Workers of America (instal- lation equipment workers)	Nationwide	13,000	3
September 16, 1957	Communications Workers of America	Nationwide	<u>28/</u> 125,000	4
New Jersey Bell Telephone Company March 26, 1952	Telephone Workers of New Jersey (Ind.)	Statewide	11,000	1
March 26, 1953	Telephone Workers of New Jersey (Ind.) <u>29/</u>	Statewide	14,000	35
Ohio Bell Telephone Company September 8, 1957	Communications Workers of America	Statewide	14,000	<u>30/</u> 26
Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company (and subsidiary, Bell Tele- phone Company of Nevada) October 10, 1955	Communications Workers of America; United Brotherhood of Tele- phone Workers of North- ern California and Nevada (Ind.); United Brotherhood of Tele- phone Workers (Ind.)	Northern California and Nevada	16,000	13
Southern Bell Telephone Company March 14, 1955	Communications Workers of America	9 States: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisi- ana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee	40,000	72
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company August 19, 1953	Communications Workers of America	6 States: Arkansas, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, Okla- homa, and Texas	50,000	13
Western Union Telegraph Company April 3, 1952	Commercial Telegraphers' Union	Nationwide	32,000	53

See footnotes on pp. 38 and 39.

Work stoppages involving 10,000 or more workers, selected companies
and associations, 1947-59--Continued

Industry, company, and beginning date of stoppage	Union(s) involved ^{1/}	Location(s)	Approximate number of workers involved ^{1/}	Approximate duration (calendar days) ^{2/}
CONSTRUCTION				
California				
July 10, 1950	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners	Los Angeles and San Diego Counties, Calif.	40,000	36
March 31, 1952	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners	San Francisco Bay Area, Calif.	35,000	60
May 6, 1952	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners	Northern and central California	45,000	<u>31</u> / 32
June 3, 1953	International Hod Carriers', Building, and Common Laborers' Union	Northern and central California	<u>32</u> / 60,000	41
July 19, 1954	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners	Southern California	30,000	3
June 20, 1955	International Union of Operating Engineers	Southern California	<u>33</u> / 16,000	16
July 7, 1956	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners	San Francisco, Calif., area	13,000	12
June 28, 1957	International Hod Carriers', Building, and Common Laborers' Union	Los Angeles and Orange Counties, California	11,000	34
Cleveland, Ohio				
October 6, 1952	Building Trades Unions	Cleveland, Ohio, area	30,000	4
May 10, 1954	Building Trades Unions	Cleveland, Ohio, area	15,000	8
May 1, 1956	Building Trades Unions	Northeastern Ohio	40,000	27
May 1, 1958	Building Trades Unions	Cleveland, and Lorain-Elyria, Ohio, and Geauga County, Ohio	30,000	<u>34</u> / 48
Detroit, Mich.				
May 1, 1947	Building Trades Unions	Detroit, Mich., area	19,000	<u>35</u> / 47
May 12, 1952	Building Trades Unions	Detroit, Mich., area	70,000	23

See footnotes on pp. 38 and 39.

Work stoppages involving 10,000 or more workers, selected companies
and associations, 1947-59--Continued

Industry, company, and beginning date of stoppage	Union(s) involved ^{1/}	Location(s)	Approximate number of workers involved ^{1/}	Approximate duration (calendar days) ^{2/}
<u>CONSTRUCTION--Continued</u>				
Detroit, Mich.--Continued				
May 1, 1953	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners; Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paper- hangers	Detroit, Mich., area	30,000	<u>36/</u> 50
New York State				
May 1, 1950	Building Trades Unions	Buffalo, N.Y., area	20,000	<u>37/</u> 40
June 1, 1955	International Union of Operating Engineers	Buffalo, N.Y., area	12,000	7
August 12, 1957	International Hod Car- riers', Building, and Common Laborers' Union; United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners	Long Island, N.Y.	15,000	4
June 2, 1958	International Hod Car- riers', Building, and Common Laborers' Union	Buffalo, N.Y., area	20,000	6
June 16, 1958	International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers	Albany, Binghamton, Elmira, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Schenectady, Syra- cuse, and Utica, N.Y.	10,000	<u>38/</u> 54
Philadelphia, Pa.				
June 5, 1947	Building Trades Unions	Philadelphia, Pa., area	15,000	13
May 1, 1953	Building Trades Unions	Philadelphia, Pa.	20,000	<u>39/</u> 48
May 1, 1954	Building Trades Unions	Philadelphia, Pa.	20,000	<u>40/</u> 25
<u>CONTAINER COMPANIES</u>				
American Can Company and Continental Can Company				
December 2, 1953	United Steelworkers	Nationwide	30,000	(<u>41/</u>)

See footnotes on pp. 38 and 39.

Work stoppages involving 10,000 or more workers, selected companies
and associations, 1947-59--Continued

Industry, company, and beginning date of stoppage	Union(s) involved <u>1/</u>	Location(s)	Approximate number of workers involved <u>1/</u>	Approximate duration (calendar days) <u>2/</u>
<u>COPPER</u>				
Copper and other nonferrous metal mines, mills, and smelters August 27, 1951	International Union of Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers	Nationwide	40,000	12
Kennecott Copper Corporation, American Smelting and Re- fining Company, and Phelps Dodge Corporation July 1, 1955	International Union of Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers	12 States: Arizona, California, Colo- rado, Maryland, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, Texas, Utah, and Washington	21,000	<u>42/</u> 47
Kennecott Copper Corporation August 10, 1959	International Union of Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers; United Steel- workers <u>43/</u>	4 States: Arizona, Nevada, New Mexico, and Utah	11,000	(<u>44/</u>)
<u>ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING</u>				
General Electric Corporation August 29, 1950	International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers	8 States: Indiana, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and West Virginia	40,000	18
April 25, 1957	International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers	Everett and West Lynn, Mass.	21,000	6
July 28, 1958	International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers	Louisville, Ky.	10,000	14
Westinghouse Electric Corporation March 30, 1951	International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers	East Pittsburgh, Pa.	14,000	5
March 28, 1952	International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers	East Pittsburgh, Pa.	13,000	4

See footnotes on pp. 38 and 39.

Work stoppages involving 10,000 or more workers, selected companies
and associations, 1947-59--Continued

Industry, company, and beginning date of stoppage	Union(s) involved <u>1/</u>	Location(s)	Approximate number of workers involved <u>1/</u>	Approximate duration (calendar days) <u>2/</u>
<u>ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING--</u> Continued				
Westinghouse Electric Corporation--Continued				
May 26, 1952	International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers	East Pittsburgh, Pa.	13,000	1
June 1, 1955	International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers	East Pittsburgh and Homewood, Pa.	12,000	8
August 8, 1955	International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers	9 States: California, Connecticut, In- diana, Massachu- setts, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia	44,000	<u>45/</u> 39
October 17, 1955	International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers; United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America	13 States: California, Connecticut, Illi- nois, Indiana, Maryland, Massa- chusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Penn- sylvania, Wash- ington, and West Virginia	<u>46/</u> 70,000	(<u>46/</u>)
<u>FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS</u>				
Metal trades industries				
May 16, 1947	Metal Trades Unions; International Associa- tion of Machinists	Washington	10,000	4
Machine Shops				
April 5, 1957	Metal Trades Council	Seattle, Wash., area	10,000	23
July 2, 1957	International Association of Machinists	San Francisco- Oakland, Calif.	11,000	44
<u>FARM EQUIPMENT</u>				
Caterpillar Tractor Company				
April 8, 1948	United Farm Equipment and Metal Workers; United Automobile Workers	Peoria, Ill.	20,000	35

See footnotes on pp. 38 and 39.

Work stoppages involving 10,000 or more workers, selected companies
and associations, 1947-59--Continued

Industry, company, and beginning date of stoppage	Union(s) involved ^{1/}	Location(s)	Approximate number of workers involved ^{1/}	Approximate duration (calendar days) ^{2/}
FARM EQUIPMENT--Continued				
Caterpillar Tractor Company-- Continued				
July 30, 1951	United Automobile Workers	East Peoria, Ill.	24,000	63
July 30, 1955	United Automobile Workers	East Peoria, Ill.	18,000	4
October 2, 1956	United Automobile Workers	East Peoria, Ill.	19,000	3
October 11, 1958	United Automobile Workers	East Peoria and Morton, Ill.	13,000	51
International Harvester Company				
June 29, 1948 ^{47/}	United Farm Equipment and Metal Workers	4 States: Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, and New York	34,000	2
August 17, 1948	United Automobile Workers	4 States: Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Tennessee	23,000	16
August 16, 1950	United Automobile Workers; International Association of Machinists; United Farm Equipment and Metal Workers; United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers	5 States: Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, and Tennessee	52,000	^{48/} 86
August 21, 1952	United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers	3 States: Illinois, Indiana, and Kentucky	22,000	90
August 19, 1955	United Automobile Workers	7 States: California, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, Oregon, and Tennessee	^{49/} 40,000	^{49/} 32
November 13, 1958	United Automobile Workers	6 States: California, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, and Tennessee	32,000	(^{50/})
GLASS				
National Association of Manufacturers of Pressed and Blown Glassware				
September 5, 1950	American Flint Glass Workers	7 States: Illinois, Indiana, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia	11,500	17

See footnotes on pp. 38 and 40.

Work stoppages involving 10,000 or more workers, selected companies and associations, 1947-59--Continued

Industry, company, and beginning date of stoppage	Union(s) involved <u>1/</u>	Location(s)	Approximate number of workers involved <u>1/</u>	Approximate duration (calendar days) <u>2/</u>
<u>GLASS--Continued</u>				
National Association of Manufacturers of Pressed and Blown Glassware--Continued September 6, 1952	American Flint Glass Workers	5 States: California, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia	11,000	6
National Association of Manufacturers of Pressed and Blown Glassware and Glass Container Manufacturers' Institute September 1, 1956	American Flint Glass Workers	16 States: Alabama, California, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Washington, and West Virginia	47,000	<u>51/</u> 28
Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company and Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company October 6, 1958	United Glass and Ceramic Workers	8 States: Illinois, Louisiana, Maryland, Missouri, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia	20,000	(<u>52/</u>)
<u>LUMBER</u>				
Tri-State Lumbermen's Association January 3, 1948	United Construction Workers, affiliated with United Mine Workers, District 50	3 States: Maryland, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia	11,000	<u>53/</u> 28
June 10, 1949	United Construction Workers, affiliated with United Mine Workers, District 50	3 States: Maryland, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia	10,000	58

See footnotes on pp. 38 and 40.

Work stoppages involving 10,000 or more workers, selected companies
and associations, 1947-59--Continued

Industry, company, and beginning date of stoppage	Union(s) involved <u>1/</u>	Location(s)	Approximate number of workers involved <u>1/</u>	Approximate duration (calendar days) <u>2/</u>
<u>LUMBER--Continued</u>				
Pacific Northwest Lumber Companies				
April 29, 1952	International Woodworkers of America	5 States: California, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington	45,000	<u>54/</u> 57
June 21, 1954	International Woodworkers of America; United Brotherhood of Carpen- ters and Joiners	5 States: California, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington	77,000	<u>55/</u> 83
<u>MARITIME</u>				
West Coast				
September 2, 1948	International Longshore- men's and Warehouse- men's Union; Marine Engineers' Bene- ficial Association; Marine Cooks and Stewards; Marine Fire- men, Oilers, Water tenders, and Wipers Association; Radio Officer's Union	West Coast	28,000	93
September 10, 1952	International Longshore- men's and Warehouse- men's Union	West Coast	12,000	1
June 6, 1955	International Longshore- men's and Warehouse- men's Union	West Coast	13,000	1
East Coast				
November 10, 1948	International Longshore- men's Association	East Coast	45,000	18
October 15, 1951	International Longshore- men's Association	3 States: Massachu- setts, New Jersey, and New York	17,000	26
October 1, 1953	International Longshore- men's Association	7 States: Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia	30,000	5
March 5, 1954	International Longshore- men's Association	New Jersey and New York	30,000	29
October 5, 1954	International Longshore- men's Association	New Jersey and New York	20,000	2

See footnotes on pp. 38 and 40.

Work stoppages involving 10,000 or more workers, selected companies
and associations, 1947-59--Continued

Industry, company, and beginning date of stoppage	Union(s) involved ^{1/}	Location(s)	Approximate number of workers involved ^{1/}	Approximate duration (calendar days) ^{2/}
<u>MARITIME</u> --Continued				
East Coast--Continued				
September 7, 1955	International Longshoremen's Association	Port of New York and other East and Gulf Coast ports	32,000	<u>56/</u> 8
November 16, 1956	International Longshoremen's Association	Port of New York and other East and Gulf Coast ports	60,000	(<u>57/</u>)
October 1, 1959	International Longshoremen's Association	East and Gulf Coast ports	52,000	<u>58/</u> 8
All Coasts				
June 16, 1951	National Maritime Union; American Radio Association; Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association	East, West, and Gulf Coasts	15,000	11
<u>MEATPACKING</u>				
Meatpacking plants				
March 16, 1948	United Packinghouse Workers	21 States: Alabama, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wisconsin	83,000	<u>59/</u> 67
Armour and Company and Swift and Company				
January 2, 1952	United Packinghouse Workers	14 States: Alabama, Colorado, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, Oklahoma, Texas, and Wisconsin	30,000	(<u>60/</u>)

See footnotes on pp. 38 and 40.

Work stoppages involving 10,000 or more workers, selected companies
and associations, 1947-59--Continued

Industry, company, and beginning date of stoppage	Union(s) involved <u>1/</u>	Location(s)	Approximate number of workers involved <u>1/</u>	Approximate duration (calendar days) <u>2/</u>
<u>MEAT PACKING</u> --Continued				
Swift and Company September 20, 1956	United Packinghouse Workers; Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen	26 States: Alabama, California, Colo- rado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Maryland, Massa- chusetts, Michi- gan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Ne- braska, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Ten- nessee, Texas, Utah, and Wiscon- sin	25,000	10
September 4, 1959	United Packinghouse Workers; Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen	31 States: Alabama, California, Colo- rado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Mary- land, Massachu- setts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mis- sissippi, Mis- souri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylv- vania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, and Wisconsin	18,000	51
<u>MOTOR TRANSPORT</u>				
Trucking companies				
September 1, 1948	International Brother- hood of Teamsters	New York and northern New Jersey	16,000	(61/)

See footnotes on pp. 38 and 40.

Work stoppages involving 10,000 or more workers, selected companies
and associations, 1947-59--Continued

Industry, company, and beginning date of stoppage	Union(s) involved ^{1/}	Location(s)	Approximate number of workers involved ^{1/}	Approximate duration (calendar days) ^{2/}
<u>MOTOR TRANSPORT--Continued</u>				
Trucking companies--Continued				
February 1, 1952	International Brotherhood of Teamsters	14 States: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia	13,000	<u>62/</u> 9
October 16, 1954	International Brotherhood of Teamsters	New Jersey and New York	30,000	<u>63/</u> 5
May 19, 1955	International Brotherhood of Teamsters	12 States: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming	29,000	24
June 14, 1955 <u>64/</u>	International Brotherhood of Teamsters	14 States: Connecticut, Georgia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, and Virginia	20,000	44
August 11, 1958	International Brotherhood of Teamsters	11 States: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming	30,000	37
<u>OIL AND GAS</u>				
Oil companies				
September 4, 1948	Oil Workers International Union	California	17,000	(<u>65/</u>)

See footnotes on pp. 38 and 40

Work stoppages involving 10,000 or more workers, selected companies
and associations, 1947-59--Continued

Industry, company, and beginning date of stoppage	Union(s) involved <u>1/</u>	Location(s)	Approximate number of workers involved <u>1/</u>	Approximate duration (calendar days) <u>2/</u>
<u>OIL AND GAS--Continued</u> Oil and natural gas companies April 30, 1952	Oil Workers International Union; Central States Petroleum Union (Ind.)	23 States: Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wyoming	58,000	<u>66/</u> 32
<u>RAILROADS</u> Wabash Railroad Company March 15, 1949	Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; Order of Railway Conductors; Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers	6 States: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Missouri, and Ohio	10,000	8
Missouri Pacific Railroad Company September 9, 1949	Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; Order of Railway Conductors; Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers	9 States: Arkansas, Colorado, Illinois, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Tennessee	27,000	44

See footnotes on pp. 38 and 40.

Work stoppages involving 10,000 or more workers, selected companies
and associations, 1947-59--Continued

Industry, company, and beginning date of stoppage	Union(s) involved ^{1/}	Location(s)	Approximate number of workers involved ^{1/}	Approximate duration (calendar days) ^{2/}
<u>RAILROADS--Continued</u>				
Pennsylvania Railroad Company; New York Central Railroad Company; Southern Railway Company; Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad; Union Pacific Railroad May 10, 1950	Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen	27 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, District, of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia	175,000	7
Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad Company; Great Northern Railway Company; Chicago Great Western Railway Company; Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad Company; Western Pacific Railroad Company June 25, 1950	Switchmen's Union of North America	33 States: Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, District of Columbia, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Illinois, Kansas, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wisconsin	59,000	14

See footnotes on p. 38.

Work stoppages involving 10,000 or more workers, selected companies
and associations, 1947-59--Continued

Industry, company, and beginning date of stoppage	Union(s) involved <u>1/</u>	Location(s)	Approximate number of workers involved <u>1/</u>	Approximate duration (calendar days) <u>2/</u>
<u>RAILROADS--Continued</u>				
Railroad terminals				
December 13, 1950	Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen	12 States: Alabama, District of Columbia, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia	10,000	3
Railroads, nationwide				
January 30, 1951	Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen	Nationwide	70,000	<u>67/</u> 12
New York Central Railroad Company; Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis				
March 9, 1952	Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; Order of Railway Conductors	11 States: Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia	41,000	<u>68/</u> 4
Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company and subsidiaries				
March 14, 1955	10 nonoperating unions	14 States: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Ohio, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia	24,000	58
Railway Express Agency, Inc.				
September 19, 1947	International Brotherhood of Teamsters	New Jersey and New York	10,000	25

See footnotes on pp. 38 and 40.

Work stoppages involving 10,000 or more workers, selected companies
and associations, 1947-59--Continued

Industry, company, and beginning date of stoppage	Union(s) involved ^{1/}	Location(s)	Approximate number of workers involved ^{1/}	Approximate duration (calendar days) ^{2/}
<u>RUBBER</u>				
Firestone Tire and Rubber Company				
August 27, 1953	United Rubber Workers	7 States: California, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee	25,000	4
August 13, 1954	United Rubber Workers	7 States: California, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee	21,000	23
November 1, 1956	United Rubber Workers	7 States: California, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee	21,000	18
April 16, 1959	United Rubber Workers	7 States: California, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee	19,000	60
B. F. Goodrich Company				
August 27, 1949	United Rubber Workers	7 States: Alabama, California, Michi- gan, Ohio, Okla- homa, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee	15,000	35
February 26, 1952	United Rubber Workers	Akron, Ohio	<u>69/</u> 15,000	39
August 18, 1952	United Rubber Workers	8 States: Alabama, California, Michi- gan, New Jersey, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee	16,000	13
April 1, 1957	United Rubber Workers	8 States: Alabama, California, Michi- gan, New Jersey, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee	14,000	15
April 16, 1959	United Rubber Workers	7 States: Alabama, California, New Jersey, Ohio, Ok- lahoma, Pennsyl- vania, and Tennessee	13,000	55

See footnotes on pp. 38 and 40.

Work stoppages involving 10,000 or more workers, selected companies
and associations, 1947-59--Continued

Industry, company, and beginning date of stoppage	Union(s) involved <u>1/</u>	Location(s)	Approximate number of workers involved <u>1/</u>	Approximate duration (calendar days) <u>2/</u>
<u>RUBBER--Continued</u>				
Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company				
April 7, 1948	United Rubber Workers	Akron, Ohio	10,000	4
March 28, 1952	United Rubber Workers	Akron, Ohio	16,000	8
July 8, 1954	United Rubber Workers	9 States: Alabama, California, Indiana, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, Ohio, and Vermont	22,000	51
United States Rubber Company				
April 2, 1953	United Rubber Workers	11 States: California, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, and Wisconsin	36,000	2
April 1, 1955	United Rubber Workers	11 States: California, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, and Wisconsin	33,000	7
April 10, 1959	United Rubber Workers	11 States: California, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, and Wisconsin	25,000	22
<u>SHIPBUILDING</u>				
June 26, 1947	International Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers	Atlantic and Gulf Coasts and San Pedro, Calif.	50,000	(70/)
August 24, 1959	International Association of Machinists; Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners; Pacific Coast Metal Trades Council	3 States: California, Oregon, and Washington	10,000	<u>71/</u> 59

See footnotes on pp. 38, 40, and 41.

Work stoppages involving 10,000 or more workers, selected companies
and associations, 1947-59--Continued

Industry, company, and beginning date of stoppage	Union(s) involved <u>1/</u>	Location(s)	Approximate number of workers involved <u>1/</u>	Approximate duration (calendar days) <u>2/</u>
<u>SHOE MANUFACTURING</u>				
International Shoe Company November 7, 1955	United Shoe Workers of America; Boot and Shoe Workers Union	6 States: Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, and Tennessee	23,000	26
<u>STEEL</u>				
Industry, nationwide October 1, 1949	United Steelworkers	Nationwide	500,000	(<u>72/</u>)
April 29, 1952	United Steelworkers	Nationwide	560,000	<u>73/</u> 59
July 1, 1955	United Steelworkers	Nationwide	400,000	<u>74/</u> 2
July 1, 1956	United Steelworkers	Nationwide	500,000	<u>75/</u> 36
July 15, 1959	United Steelworkers	Nationwide	519,000	116
United States Steel Corporation subsidiaries				
Union Railroad Company and Carnegie Illinois Steel Corporation September 5, 1947	Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen	Pittsburgh, Pa., area	<u>76/</u> 23,000	9
Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company				
August 12, 1950	United Steelworkers	Birmingham, Ala., area	15,000	7
February 22, 1951	United Steelworkers	Birmingham, Ala., area	18,000	13
October 23, 1951	United Steelworkers	Birmingham, Ala., area	25,000	21
July 29, 1955	United Steelworkers	Birmingham, Ala., area	21,000	14
April 28, 1956	Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen <u>77/</u>	Birmingham, Ala., area	21,000	98
Union Railroad Company March 30, 1953	Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen	Pittsburgh, Pa	<u>78/</u> 27,000	4

See footnotes on pp. 38 and 41.

Work stoppages involving 10,000 or more workers, selected companies
and associations, 1947-59--Continued

Industry, company, and beginning date of stoppage	Union(s) involved ^{1/}	Location(s)	Approximate number of workers involved ^{1/}	Approximate duration (calendar days) ^{2/}
<u>TEXTILES</u>				
Woolen and worsted mills February 16, 1951	Textile Workers Union	11 States: Connecticut, Georgia, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont	48,000	<u>79/</u> 74
Fall River Textile Manufacturers' Association March 16, 1951	Fall River Loom Fixers Union; Slashers and Knot Tiers Association	Fall River area, Mass.	10,500	2
Cotton and rayon mills April 1, 1951	Textile Workers Union	7 States: Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia	40,000	<u>80/</u> 122
Carpet and rug manufacturers June 2, 1952	Textile Workers Union	3 States: Massachusetts, New Jersey, and New York	12,000	<u>81/</u> 80
Cotton and synthetic textile mills April 16, 1955	Textile Workers Union	4 States: Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Vermont	19,000	<u>82/</u> 90
Silk and rayon dyeing, finishing, and printing companies October 5, 1959	Textile Workers Union	3 States: New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania	12,000	4

See footnotes on pp. 38 and 41.

FOOTNOTES:

1/ 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.

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.

2/ Includes nonworkdays, such as Saturdays, Sundays, and established holidays.

3/ Total length of stoppage; some workers returned to their jobs during strike, and company also hired replacements.

4/ Approximately 200 of the workers involved in this work stoppage were represented by the United Welders of America (Ind.); the remainder were represented by the United Automobile Workers. The total number idle declined as the stoppage continued and workers returned to their jobs. By the end of the strike approximately half of the workers had returned.

5/ Approximately 1,500 members of the Air Line Pilots Association stopped work at American Airlines on December 20, 1958. On January 4, 1959, the company furloughed an additional 20,000 workers. This stoppage has not been included in the table of major stoppages in either 1958 or 1959 annual bulletin.

6/ Aluminum Company of America reached agreement on August 9, and Reynolds Metals Co. on August 25.

7/ Most workers idle 2 days; 3,000 workers for 5 days; 500 idle for approximately 2 months.

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

9/ Intermittent idleness of only 4 days.

10/ The strike occurred on the weekends of April 13-14 and 20-21 during which the employees refused to work overtime.

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

12/ Most of the workers involved were idle about 2 days, but several thousand were idle a few days preceding and following the peak idleness.

13/ Agreement reached on master contract September 17. Stoppage continued at plant level over local issues.

14/ Agreement reached on master contract October 8. Stoppage continued at plant level over local issues.

15/ Agreement reached on master contract October 2. Stoppage continued at plant level over local issues.

16/ Some workers out only 2 or 3 days.

17/ Most workers idle not more than 3 working days.

18/ Between June 23-27, more than 200,000 stopped work allegedly in protest against passage of the Labor Management Relations Act by Congress. June 28 through July 7 was the scheduled industrywide vacation period. On June 30, the mines, operated by the Government since May 1946, were returned to private control. After the scheduled vacation, most miners were idle from July 8-11 until contracts with operator were signed and ratified.

19/ This strike of bituminous-coal miners in Illinois was independent of the strike of UMW referred to in footnote 23.

20/ The strike began at 4 mines of Jones and Laughlin Steel Co., idling about 3,000 workers, on September 2. It spread to mines of other companies on September 8, involving a total of 10,000 other workers.

21/ The strike began at several Illinois mines on October 13. By October 16, approximately 100,000 workers were idle. The strike continued to spread and reached nationwide proportions on October 20, involving 270,000 miners.

22/ Agreements reached by mid-July covering most workers.

23/ Approximately 400,000 anthracite and bituminous-coal miners were idle from September 19 to October 3. On that date all anthracite miners and approximately 20,000 bituminous-coal miners employed in mines west of the Mississippi were ordered back to work. On November 9, the remaining miners returned to work during a 3-week truce. Following the truce, about 300,000 bituminous-coal miners were idle on December 1 and 2, and further stoppages also developed in January and February 1950.

24/ Major portion of strike ended by May 20; some companies settled earlier and several not until the last week in May.

25/ A larger number of workers was idled for less than a full shift as the result of the intermittent picketing technique used by the Communications Workers of America in this stoppage.

FOOTNOTES:—Continued

26/ A larger number of workers was idled for less than a full shift as the result of the intermittent picketing technique used by the Communications Workers of America in this stoppage. A majority of the 150,000 workers involved for a full shift or more returned to their jobs by April 20 after major agreements were reached.

27/ The companies and the union reached agreement on the following dates: Michigan Bell Telephone Co., April 11; Ohio Bell Telephone Co., April 14; New Jersey Bell Telephone Co., April 15; Western Electric Co., Installation Division, April 19; Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co., April 20; Bell Telephone Laboratories, April 23; Western Electric Co., Queensboro Shops, Manufacturing Division, April 24; Western Electric Co., Sales Division, April 25.

28/ Includes approximately 100,000 employees of operating telephone companies who respected picket lines of the Western Electric Co. telephone equipment installers.

29/ Picket lines established by about 7,000 plant and accounting department employees, represented by the Telephone Workers Union of New Jersey (Ind.), were respected by members of the Communications Workers of America employed by New Jersey Bell Telephone Co. and Western Electric Co.

30/ The peak period of idleness did not begin until September 16 when the strike was scheduled by the union. However, a significant number of workers was idle during the preceding week.

31/ Although the stoppage began May 6, a majority of the workers involved were idle only from May 12 to May 27; smaller numbers of workers were idle before and after these dates.

32/ Members of the Laborers' Union stopped work on June 3. A week later approximately 30,000 building-trades workers were idle. The Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., Northern and Central California Chapters, called on members in the area to stop all construction work effective with the close of work on June 23 because of the laborers' strike against some of its members. Approximately 60,000 workers were idle by late June.

33/ Idleness increased gradually from about 3,000 workers on June 20 to about 8,000 on June 28. On June 29, 16,000 workers were idled when members of 4 contractors' associations shut down construction projects on which operating engineers were employed.

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

35/ Settlements involving substantial numbers of workers were reached May 29, June 16, and July 14.

36/ A majority of the workers involved returned to their jobs June 15 but several thousand workers were idle until June 19.

37/ 15 of the unions involved reached agreement by May 8; Asbestos Workers on May 14; Plasterers and Lathers on May 16; Plumbers on May 29; Bricklayers on June 9.

38/ About 300 workers in Niagara Falls reached agreement on June 29.

39/ A majority of the workers returned to work June 18 after Carpenters and Cement Finishers reached agreement with the contractors. Other crafts returned between June 18 and July 3 as agreements were reached.

40/ About 1,000 steamfitters stopped work May 1 on some 35 construction jobs; this stoppage idled about 3,000 other building-trades workers. The Building Trades Council's 2-day protest stoppage increased the idleness to approximately 20,000 workers on May 11. The steamfitters continued their stoppage until May 25.

41/ The union settled with Continental Can Co. on January 5, 1954, and with American Can Co. on January 12, 1954. The agreements provided a 15-cent hourly "package" including an 8½-cent basic wage increase.

42/ Workers returned to their jobs after ratification of agreements as follows: Phelps Dodge Corp., August 4; American Smelting and Refining Co., August 11-14; Kennecott Copper Corp., August 17.

43/ Major unions; other unions involved: International Association of Machinists; Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; Brotherhood of Railway Carmen; International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Operating Engineers; Office Employees; Order of Railway Conductors and Brakemen.

44/ Settlement reached with United Steelworkers November 22; operations resumed at Utah smelters and refineries November 23 until December 1, when 2 railroad unions established picket lines which the Steelworkers refused to cross; operations resumed December 26, when the railroad unions' differences were settled. Operations resumed December 29 on a limited scale in Arizona, New Mexico, and Nevada, following agreement with the Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers, December 16 on a master 18-month contract and on local issues December 23. In Utah, operations resumed January 29, 1960.

45/ About 2,200 dayworkers in the East Pittsburgh and Homewood, Pa., plants of the company stopped work on August 8. By the following week, about 10,000 workers had become idle at these plants. The strike assumed larger proportions in the second week of September when workers at 25 other Westinghouse plants stopped work in support of the employees at East Pittsburgh and Homewood, thus idling a total of 44,000 workers.

46/ Approximately 44,000 members of the CIO International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers stopped work at 28 plants on October 17, 1955, and about 10,000 members of the independent United Electrical Workers stopped work in 10 plants on October 26. Other workers were furloughed at the struck plants, and by December 5 about 70,000 workers were idle. The stoppage ended in March 1956.

FOOTNOTES:—Continued

47/ Approximately 2,000 workers at Auburn, N.Y., went out on June 15, and remained out until June 30.

48/ The larger segments of the stoppage did not begin until August 18. However, 600 machinists (IAM) at the Louisville, Ky., plant stopped work on August 16, closing the plant. FE-UE (Ind.) settled September 18; IAM (Ind.) October 1; and the UAW on November 4, subject to ratification by the union members on November 8.

49/ Several thousand workers stopped work on August 19 and August 22 before the bulk of the workers struck on August 23. The company and the union reached agreement on September 17, but ratification was not completed until September 19.

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

51/ Glass Container Manufacturers' Institute reached agreement on September 9, National Association of Pressed and Blown Glassware on September 28.

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

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

53/ By late January approximately 8,000 workers had returned; others returned about 2 weeks later.

54/ Most of the workers had returned to their jobs by the end of May after settlements were reached with individual employers or employer groups on various dates in May. The last settlements were reached on June 24.

55/ A majority of the workers involved stopped work on June 21, although scattered stoppages occurred in the preceding week. Most workers returned by September 13.

56/ The strike lasted 8 days in the Port of New York. Most other ports affected had strikes lasting 1 to 2 days, September 13 and September 14.

57/ Workers at all ports returned to their jobs on November 24 after a United States District Court issued a 10-day restraining order under provisions of the Labor-Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act. Settlements were reached at Southern and Gulf Coast Ports before the 80-day injunction expired. On February 12, 1957, after this injunction expired, some 35,000 longshoremen in Atlantic ports from Maine to Virginia left their jobs again. Final settlement was reached on February 22, 1957.

58/ Workers at all ports returned to their jobs October 9, after a United States District Court issued a 10-day restraining order under provisions of the Labor-Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act.

59/ Settlements reached with Swift, Armour, and Cudahy plants on May 21. Stoppage continued at Wilson plants until June 5.

60/ This strike consisted of a series of sporadic stoppages in various plants spread over a 33-day period; the number of workers idle varied widely from day to day.

61/ Approximately 10,000 New York truckdrivers and helpers idled September 1, with the New Jersey workers going out on September 7. On September 18, individual companies began to sign separate agreements with the union.

62/ Agreements covering a majority of the workers involved in the strike were signed by February 5. In the southwestern States, however, the strike lasted until February 9.

63/ Most workers returned by October 21. However, about 1,000 truckdrivers in the Trenton-New Brunswick area in New Jersey did not return until late November.

64/ The stoppage began June 14 in Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island and gradually spread to operations of the companies involved in 11 other eastern States.

65/ First settlements with individual companies were reached about November 4; other settlements later in November. About 1,600 employees of one company still on strike at the end of December.

66/ About 90 percent of the workers involved in the stoppage had returned to their jobs by the end of May. The major agreements were reached during the last 2 weeks of May; the last settlement was reached in the first week of August.

67/ A back-to-work movement began on February 6 in several eastern cities. Other workers complied with an Army directive, issued February 8, 1951, which ordered them to return to their jobs within 48 hours or face dismissal and loss of seniority rights.

68/ Most workers returned to their jobs on March 12, but employees of the New York Central System in Toledo, Ohio, and Elkhart, Indiana, did not return until March 13.

69/ This figure represents the number of workers idle on February 28, when production workers observed picket lines established by office workers. Prior and subsequent to this date the number of idle workers fluctuated between several hundred and about 10,000 until the stoppage ended on April 4.

70/ About 25,000 stopped work June 26; an additional 25,000 went out July 1. Some companies settled during July, August, and September. Agreement covering most Bethlehem Steel yards was reached by November 7. The last plants to settle were the Patapsco Scrap Corp. (a subsidiary of Bethlehem Steel) at Fairfield, Md. (November 16), and the San Pedro, Calif., plant of Bethlehem Steel (December 24).

FOOTNOTES:—Continued

71/ Most companies settled October 14, except in Washington where about 2,500 workers were idle until October 21.

72/ First major settlement occurred on October 31 with Bethlehem Steel Co., involving approximately 80,000 workers. Other settlements with major companies were reached through November 11. By December 1 only 45,000 workers were still on strike.

73/ The strike began April 29, 1952, when U.S. District Court Judge David A. Pine ruled that the President's seizure of the steel mills on April 8 was illegal. The union ordered the workers to return to their jobs, on May 2, in response to the President's appeal after the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia had restored Federal control of the mills, pending a decision by the U.S. Supreme Court.

The union ordered the workers to strike again on June 2, immediately after the U.S. Supreme Court held, in a 6 to 3 decision, that the President had exceeded his constitutional authority ordering seizure of the steel industry.

The union and 6 major steel companies--United States Steel, Bethlehem, Republic, Jones and Laughlin, Youngstown Sheet and Tube, and Inland--reached an interim agreement on basic issues on July 24. On July 26, following an agreement affecting iron ore miners, the union ordered employees of the major steel companies to return to their jobs. The strike continued at some mills of smaller companies until individual settlements were reached. By August 15, workers at most of the smaller companies had returned to their jobs, but a few mills were idle until the end of August.

74/ Most of the companies reached agreement with the union on July 1, and their employees returned to work on July 2. However, several companies did not reach agreement with the union until July 2, and their employees were idle a second day.

75/ On July 27, the United Steelworkers and 12 major steel producers signed a memorandum of agreement incorporating the provisions of a 3-year contract. Workers began returning to work as soon as individual contracts were signed, and by August 5 all of the major steel producers had signed new agreements.

76/ About 1,900 employees of the Union Railroad (a subsidiary of U.S. Steel Corp. servicing steel plants) were involved in the dispute and about 21,000 steelworkers in closely integrated operations were made idle.

77/ Until July 1, plant workers were idled by dispute of the Firemen and Enginemen. On that date plant workers, represented by the United Steelworkers, also struck upon the expiration of their contract.

78/ About 2,500 employees of the Union Railroad Co. (a subsidiary of U.S. Steel Corp. servicing steel plants) were involved in the dispute and about 24,500 steelworkers employed by U.S. Steel Corp. in closely integrated operations were made idle.

79/ The majority of the mills reopened on March 19, but a substantial number did not reopen until late April. Some 70,000 members of the Textile Workers Union were idle during the period of this stoppage, but only 48,000 were involved in this single stoppage. The remainder were involved in local stoppages.

80/ The policy committee of the union voted, on May 5, to comply with the request to call off the strike. A majority of the workers returned to their jobs by the middle of May; others resumed work during late May, June, and July.

81/ Companies reached agreement with the union on various dates. The last settlement was reached on August 20.

82/ Duration varied among the companies involved in this work stoppage. The companies reached agreement with the union as follows: Bates Manufacturing Co., April 30; Continental Mills, May 13; Wamsutta Mills, May 26; Berkshire-Hathaway, Inc., and Pepperell Manufacturing Co., July 13; Luther Manufacturing Co., July 14.