

Analysis of Work Stoppages 1962

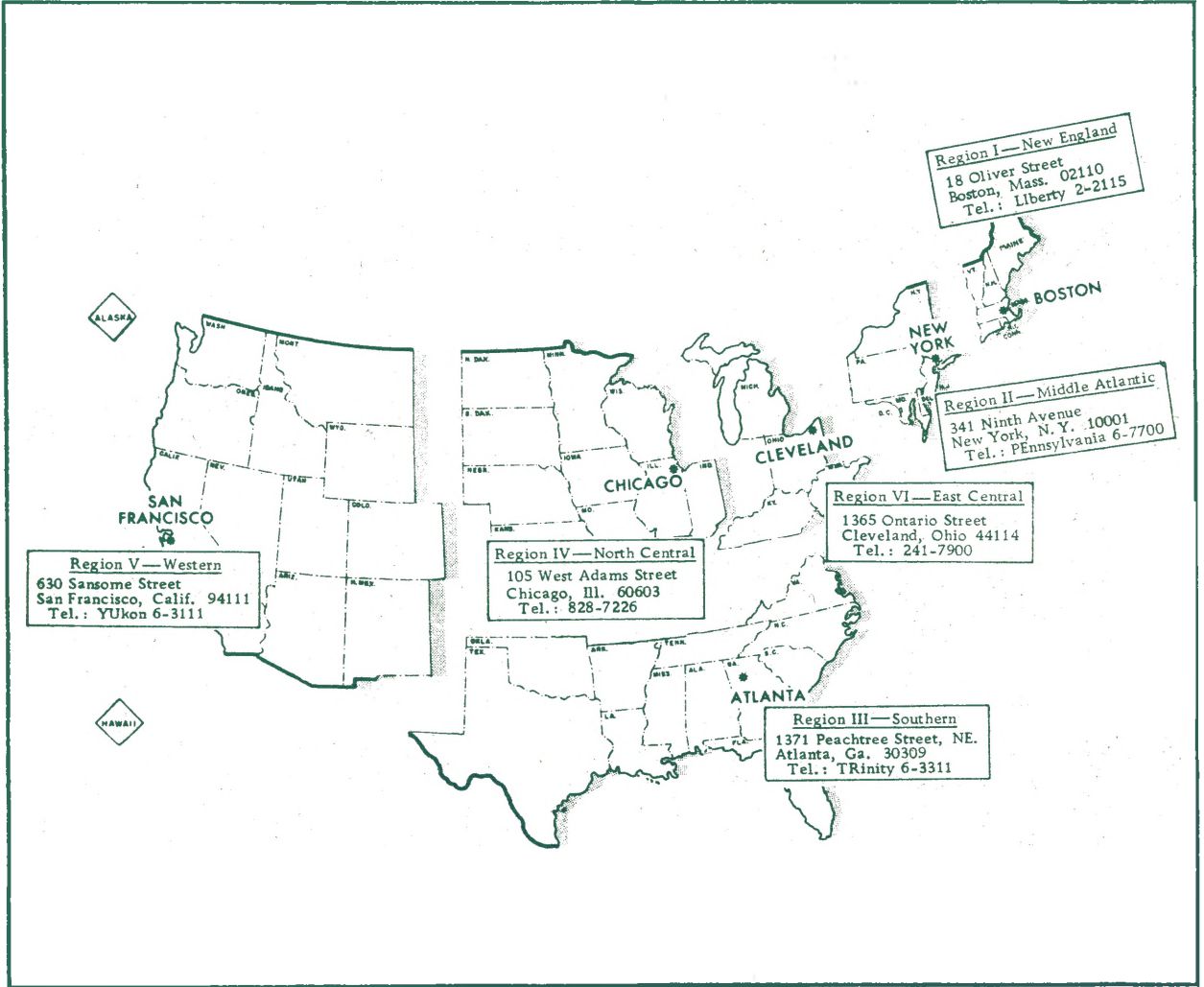


Bulletin No. 1381

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
W. Willard Wirtz, Secretary**

**BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Ewan Clague, Commissioner**

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS REGIONAL OFFICES



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



October 1963

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
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This bulletin presents a detailed statistical analysis of work stoppages in 1962, continuing an annual feature of the Bureau of Labor Statistics program in the field of industrial relations. Preliminary monthly estimates of the level of strike (or lockout) activity for the United States as a whole are issued about 30 days after the end of the month of reference and are available upon request. Preliminary estimates for the entire year are available at the year's end; selected final tabulations are issued in April of the following year.

Chronologies of the four disputes in which the emergency provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act were invoked by the President in 1962 are presented in appendixes B, C, D, and E.

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

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

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Analysis of Work Stoppages, 1962

Summary

The number of strikes¹ and the amount of strike idleness in 1962 dropped below levels for most postwar years, but increased over 1961. The number of workers involved in strikes beginning in 1962 dropped to the lowest level since 1942. Total man-days of idleness, at 18.6 million, was lower than in any postwar year except 1957 and 1961. The idleness total accounted for 0.16 percent of the estimated total working time of all employees in nonagricultural establishments, excluding government, as compared with 0.14 percent in 1961.

The average duration of stoppages—24.6 calendar days—was higher than for any year since 1947, except for 1959.

The number of stoppages involving 1,000 or more workers (211) was the lowest in any postwar year except 1961. They accounted for nearly two-thirds of the workers involved and man-days of idleness in 1962 stoppages.

The number of workers involved in stoppages has been higher in manufacturing than in nonmanufacturing industries since 1950.

Sixteen stoppages involved 10,000 or more workers each. Ten of these stoppages extended across State lines.

Nearly half of the strikes during the year occurred during renegotiation of agreements, either through expirations or reopenings. A little less than a third occurred during the term of an agreement.

Trends in Work Stoppages

A total of 3,614 work stoppages resulting from labor-management disputes, involving 6 or more workers and lasting a full day or shift or longer, began in 1962 (table 1).

These stoppages directly involved 1,230,000 workers. All stoppages in effect during the year resulted in 18,600,000 man-days of idleness, or 0.16 percent of the estimated working time of all workers in nonagricultural establishments.²

Comparable figures for 1961 were: 3,367 stoppages, 1,450,000 workers, and 16,300,000 man-days of idleness.

The number of stoppages in 1962 was about 9 percent above 1960, a year in which strikes reached the lowest level since 1942.

The year's total number of workers involved in stoppages was the lowest since 1942, having dropped about 11 percent below the 1957 level, the previous postwar low. This total, related to the number of workers employed in industry, was the lowest since 1940. Man-days of strike idleness and the percent of estimated working time lost in strikes were lower than in all years since 1942, except 1957 and 1961. (See chart.)

The national emergency provisions of the Labor-Management Relations Act were invoked by the President in four disputes in 1962, the highest yearly total since 1948. (Chronologies of these disputes are presented as appendixes B, C, D, and E.)

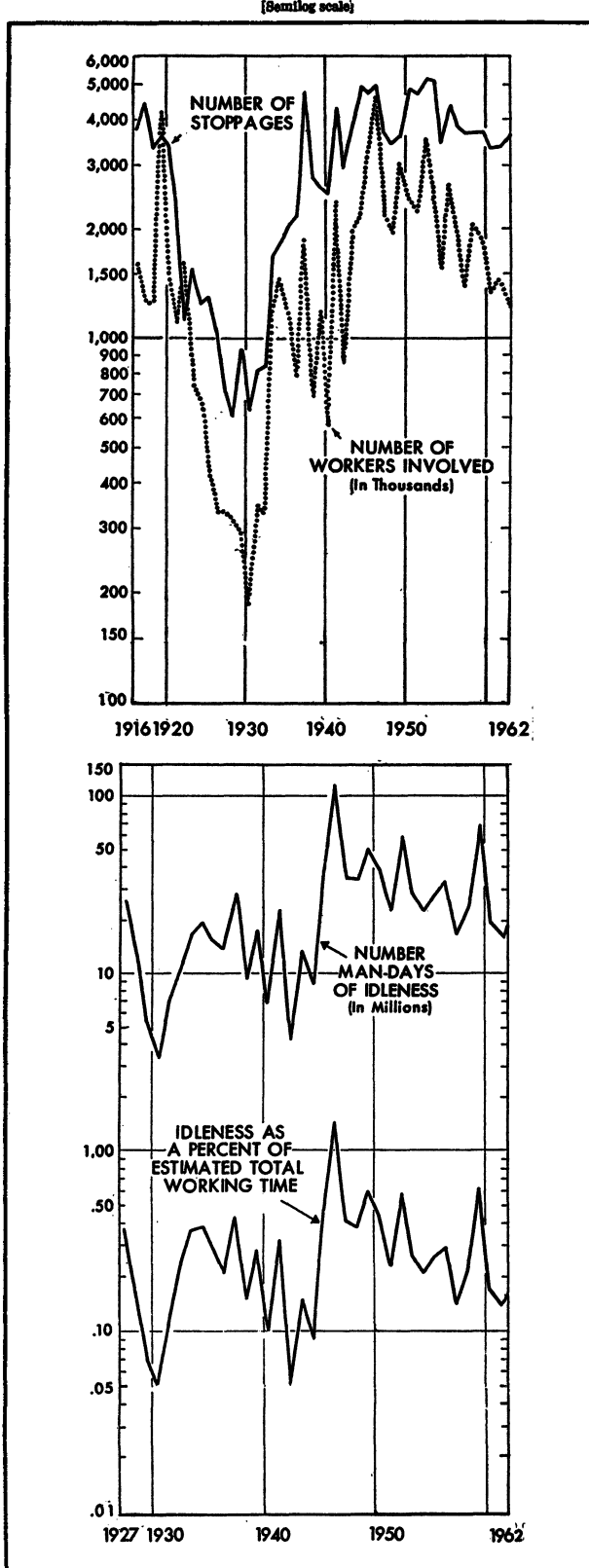
Types of Disputes Resulting in Stoppages

Strikes over agreement renegotiations, either on expiration or reopening, accounted for almost half of all 1962 stoppages (table 4). Renegotiation strikes involved more than three-fifths of the workers and caused slightly more than four-fifths of the total idleness. Nearly a third of the stoppages occurred while agreements were in effect and resulted in one-eighth of the idleness. One-sixth of the strikes occurred during disputes which arose during the negotiation of first contracts or over union recognition.

¹ The terms "work stoppage" and "strikes" are used interchangeably in this bulletin. Strikes, in this special use, would thus include lockouts.

² Strike idleness in the United States, including government, is estimated at 0.09 percent of working time lost.

Chart: Trends in Work Stoppages, 1962



The proportion of stoppages and of total idleness attributed to the different types of strikes in 1962 closely matched the distributions for 1961, as shown below.

	Percent of—			
	Stoppages		Man-days of idleness	
	1961	1962	1961	1962
All stoppages -----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Negotiation of first agreement or union recognition -----	15.2	16.8	6.0	6.6
Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening) -----	45.1	48.3	81.3	80.3
During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved) -----	32.2	29.8	11.6	12.2
Other -----	1.7	2.5	.3	.5
Insufficient information to classify -----	5.8	2.5	.8	.4

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

Size of Stoppages

Six percent of the stoppages in 1962, or 211, involved 1,000 or more workers each (table 11). This was the lowest number of strikes of this size in postwar years, with the exception of 1961 when 195 occurred. They accounted for nearly two-thirds of the workers involved and of man-days of idleness. Sixty percent of the larger stoppages occurred in the renegotiation of agreements. Seventy-five strikes took place while agreements were in effect.

Continuing the trend of most postwar years, nearly three-fifths of the stoppages involved fewer than 100 workers, but accounted for only 6 percent of the total number of workers involved and 7 percent of total strike idleness.

The 16 stoppages in which 10,000 or more workers were involved compared with 14 in 1961, and 17 in 1960. More than 300,000 workers were involved in strikes in this size group, just over half as many as in 1961, and the fewest number, except for 1957, in the postwar years. Idleness in these strikes (4,800,000 man-days) accounted for a fourth of the total idleness. Among the larger stoppages were those involving longshoremen on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts (50,000); construction workers in the northern California area (38,000), and in the Detroit and eastern Michigan areas (25,000); New York City newspaper workers (20,000); and employees of the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. (20,000).

As in the past 12 years, three-fourths of the year's stoppages were confined to one establishment (table 12). Eleven or more establishments were involved in 5 percent of the strikes which accounted for about one-third of the workers and man-days idle. Approximately 1 out of 10 multiestablishment stoppages (2 or more establishments) crossed State lines.

Duration

Average strike duration in 1962 (24.6 calendar days) remained relatively high (table 14). The 862 stoppages lasting 30 or more days accounted for over a fifth of the stoppages ending in 1962, corresponding to the 1961 proportion. These longer strikes accounted for 70 percent of idleness in 1962 as compared with just about half of all idleness in 1961. Two hundred and twenty-four strikes lasted 90 days or more. This was the largest number of strikes lasting 3 months or more since 1946. The persistence of long stoppages is reflected in the figures below:

Year	Number of stoppages lasting 1 month or more	Percent of all stoppages
1946	1,209	24.2
1947	964	25.6
1948	777	22.9
1949	773	21.5
1950	879	18.3
1951	735	15.4
1952	976	19.2
1953	1,045	20.5
1954	759	21.6
1955	768	17.8
1956	698	18.3
1957	723	19.7
1958	735	20.2
1959	898	24.0
1960	725	21.7
1961	756	22.7
1962	862	23.7

Strikes which occurred during the term of an agreement were of shorter duration than other types of disputes. Two-thirds ended in less than a week and only 6 percent continued for a month or longer. Two-fifths of the stoppages occurring during first contract negotiations lasted for at least a month, as did approximately a third of the disputes over renegotiation of contracts.

Of the 207 strikes ending in the year which involved 1,000 or more workers, about one-fourth lasted for at least 30 days.

Seven of the major strikes lasted for a month or more: New York City newspapers, which continued into 1963 (114 days); Eastern Airlines; construction work in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington (61 days), in San Francisco and northern California (57 days), and Detroit and eastern Michigan (52 days); longshoring,³ October and December-January (39 days); and the Chicago and North Western Railway Company (30 days).

Among 19 industry groups in which 50 or more work stoppages occurred, at least 30 percent of the stoppages lasted for a month or more in 8: Furniture; printing and publishing; chemicals; stone, clay, and glass; machinery (except electrical); transportation equipment; trade; and services.

Major Issues

Demands for general wage increases and supplementary benefits were the most numerous issues in stoppages arising out of contract renegotiations (82 percent). Union organization and security demands contributed to the largest number of strikes over negotiation of first agreement. Job security and plant administration issues and interunion or intraunion matters predominated in the strikes during the term of the agreement (table 4).

Disputes over general wage changes, alone or in combination with supplementary benefit issues, led to 2 out of 5 strikes, as in 1961. The proportion of workers involved increased, however, to one-half the total from one-third in 1961 (table 5). Idleness from this source also increased from 40 percent of the total in 1961 to 65 percent in 1962. These issues were predominant in 10 of the 16 major stoppages.

Stoppages over union organization and security matters ranked next highest in frequency, amounting to about one-sixth of the total and resulting in about 10 percent of the idleness.

Job security issues predominated in 220 strikes involving 10 percent of the workers and accounting for nearly 1.6 million man-days of idleness.

³ The stoppage was ended by a Taft-Hartley injunction on the fourth day. Strike was resumed on December 23, at the expiration of the 80-day injunction.

Although the number of stoppages increased, disputes over plant administration issues dropped considerably from 1961 levels. The number of workers dropped from slightly more than 500,000 to a little less than 200,000 and man-days of idleness from 3.6 million to slightly less than 1.5 million. The major strikes at General Motors and Ford plants in 1961 were attributed to these issues.

Of the strikes which lasted 30 days or more, slightly more than half were over general wage changes and one-fourth involved union organization and job security issues.

In the strikes involving over 1,000 workers, idleness was highest in the strikes over general wage changes and job security issues. In these large stoppages, major issues appeared with the following frequency:

Major issue	Percent of stoppages
All large strikes -----	100.0
General wage changes -----	44.1
Supplementary benefits; no general wage change -----	3.3
Wage adjustments -----	6.2
Union organization and security -----	5.2
Job security -----	10.9
Plant administration -----	22.7
Other working conditions -----	2.8
Interunion or intraunion matters (generally involves 2 unions) -----	4.7
Not reported -----	

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

Industries Affected

The number of workers involved in stoppages has been higher in manufacturing industries than in nonmanufacturing industries since 1950; measured in man-days of strike idleness, this relationship has persisted since 1944. The number of workers involved in 1962 strikes in manufacturing dropped below the 1961 level (by 29 percent), while the amount of idleness increased slightly (3 percent). In nonmanufacturing industries, the number of workers involved in strikes rose 7 percent while the number of man-days idle rose 30 percent above the 1961 level.

In 14 industry groups, the number of workers involved in strikes dropped from their 1961 levels, with decreases of 50 or more percent occurring in leather and leather products, fabricated metal products, petroleum refining, and wholesale and retail trade.

The number of workers in printing and publishing industry strikes increased over 500 percent from 1961 (idleness in this group showed an increase of nearly 750 percent, largely because of the long newspaper industry stoppages in New York City and Cleveland). In each year, four major strikes occurred in transportation and communications. The number of workers was 14 percent lower in this group in 1962, but idleness increased about 45 percent, thus indicating longer duration in the 1962 strikes.

Industry groups sustaining more than 1 million man-days of idleness in 1962 (table 6) were contract construction (4.2 million), transportation and communication (2.5 million), transportation equipment (1.4 million), and machinery (1.2 million).

Thirty-five strikes of 1,000 or more workers in contract construction resulted in 80 percent of the industry's idleness. These large strikes also accounted for nearly 70 percent of the workers involved in stoppages in this industry. Idleness in large strikes made up three-fourths of the total in transportation and communication.

The percent of estimated total working time lost in strikes was highest in petroleum refining and related industries (1.05 percent), considerably above the 1961 figure (0.61 percent). For both mining and contract construction, the percent was 0.60 (table 6).

Stoppages by Location

Regions. Strike idleness in six regions was higher in 1962 than in 1961 (table 7). The increase was greatest in the Pacific region where the loss in man-days in California and Washington was more than double that of the preceding year largely because of five major strikes in the construction industry, two of which lasted about 2 months. In the East North Central region, an area affected in 1961 by two major automobile strikes, the number of workers involved in strikes decreased nearly 50 percent. Man-days of idleness, also, dropped slightly in this region as well as in the West North Central and West South Central regions.

States. In California, New York, Michigan, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, more than a million man-days of idleness resulted from strikes in 1962 (table 8). These same five States were affected by relatively high idleness in 1961. In 1962, the most lost time, 2,660,000 man-days, was recorded in California, highest in the State since 1959.

Slightly more than half of this idleness resulted from three major strikes—two in the construction industry and one at the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. New York State had the next highest number of man-days idle, 2,410,000, more than one-fourth of which could be attributed to 7 of the 16 major strikes. Next in order of high idleness were: Michigan, 1,440,000 man-days; Pennsylvania, 1,390,000 man-days; and Ohio, 1,110,000 man-days.

The percent of estimated total working time in nonagricultural employment lost through strike idleness was highest in Montana (0.51 percent), followed by Washington (0.42 percent). Other States leading in strike idleness in relation to nonagricultural employment were New Mexico (0.39 percent), Vermont (0.38 percent), and Louisiana and Michigan (0.28 percent).

States with the highest number of stoppages were: New York (464), Pennsylvania (397), Ohio (298), California (263), Illinois (240), and New Jersey (238). Fewer than 10 stoppages occurred in each of the States of Mississippi, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming.

Metropolitan Areas. In four metropolitan areas—New York City, Detroit, San Francisco, and Los Angeles—more than a half million man-days of idleness resulted from strikes (table 9). In each of these areas this was the greatest amount of idle time recorded since 1959. In New York City, Los Angeles, and San Francisco, strike idleness was about double that of 1961, but in Detroit, it was only slightly higher than in 1961. Large construction strikes occurred in Los Angeles and San Francisco while New York was affected by seven major strikes. Philadelphia, on the other hand, had the lowest number of workers involved and man-days of idleness since 1957, the idleness amounting to only 48 percent of the 1961 figure.

Monthly Trends

The largest number of strikes occurred during the months March through August. From a peak of 442 in May, the number dropped below 300 in September (297), to the December low of 133 (table 3). The number of workers involved was over 100,000 in April, May, June, and August. The lowest number of workers involved, 45,000, was in December. Peak idleness was reached in May and June, mainly because five major strikes in the construction industry were in effect during those months.

The number of new strikes affecting 1,000 or more workers, by month, for 1962, 1961, and 1960 are shown in the following table:

Month	1962	1961	1960
January -----	9	10	13
February -----	12	9	12
March -----	16	13	20
April -----	21	18	24
May -----	34	22	31
June -----	21	26	32
July -----	25	21	28
August -----	24	19	24
September -----	22	12	11
October -----	8	20	7
November -----	13	19	12
December -----	6	6	8

Unions Involved

Three-fourths of the 1962 stoppages involved unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO, continuing the trend of the past several years (table 10). These stoppages accounted for more than four-fifths of all workers involved in strikes and of total strike idleness. The number of AFL-CIO members on strike dropped 15 percent below 1961, but the resulting man-days of idleness was about 10 percent higher in 1962 than in the previous year.

Independent or unaffiliated unions accounted for most of the remaining strikes (21 percent). As in 1961, no union was involved in 30 stoppages.

Mediation

Strikes ending in 1962 were almost equally divided between those in which mediation was recorded and those which were settled without any mediatory efforts or for which none was reported (table 15). Government mediators, mostly Federal, assisted in arranging settlements in 1,819 disputes (50.1 percent) and no mediation was reported in 1,781 strikes (49 percent). The remaining stoppages (0.9 percent) were ended by private mediation.

The government-mediated strikes involved more than three-fifths of the workers and well over four-fifths of total idleness. The greater part of government mediation (38 percent) was in the strikes which occurred during renegotiation of agreements.

Idleness in strikes in which no mediation was reported dropped to 12.5 percent of the total, from 14.6 percent in 1961 and 20.9 percent in 1960.

Settlement

Nearly 90 percent of the stoppages were settled in 1962 by agreements which returned the workers to their jobs (table 16). No formal settlement was reached in 10 percent of the strikes, including three which were terminated by Taft-Hartley injunctions—the West Coast Maritime strike, the Republic Aviation Corp., and the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. stoppages. At the request of government officials, workers had already returned to Lockheed, under a truce after a 2-day stoppage, when the Board of Inquiry was appointed. A few days later, an injunction was issued to prevent resumption of the strike. The Atlantic and Gulf coast longshore stoppage was not included among the strikes ending in 1962, since it was still in effect at the end of the year, having resumed at the expiration of the Taft-Hartley injunction in December. Employers discontinued business in 49 strikes involving almost 4,400 workers. Of the strikes which occurred during the negotiation of the first agreement or over union recognition, 138 or about 4 percent were terminated without a formal settlement.

Procedure for Handling Unsettled Issues

For nearly 500 strikes, information was available on the means by which unsettled issues would be handled after termination of the work stoppage (table 17). About one-fifth of these issues were to be arbitrated and the same proportion were to be settled by direct negotiations between the parties. The unsettled issues in one-eighth of the strikes were to be referred to a government agency. In the remaining 45 percent of the strikes, the issues were to be settled by various other means.

Among the 101 strikes in which issues were to be arbitrated, 51 were in strikes which occurred during the term of the agreement, 33 during agreement renegotiations, and 16 during first contract negotiations.

The type of issues still unsettled after the workers returned to their jobs are shown in the following tabulation:

	<u>Stoppages</u>		<u>Workers involved</u>		<u>Man-days idle</u>	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
Total stoppages covered ¹ -----	473	100.0	132,000	100.0	1,240,000	100.0
Wages and hours -----	34	7.2	8,470	6.4	32,800	2.6
Fringe benefits -----	29	6.1	25,200	19.0	196,000	15.8
Union organization -----	54	11.4	18,800	14.2	98,800	7.9
Working conditions -----	102	21.6	49,700	37.5	621,000	49.9
Interunion matters -----	214	45.2	15,800	11.9	63,300	5.1
Combination -----	34	7.2	13,600	10.3	226,000	18.1
Other -----	6	1.3	930	.7	6,560	.5

¹ Excludes those for which information was insufficient to classify.

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

Table 1. Work Stoppages in the United States, 1927-62¹

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

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

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

² In these tables, workers are counted more than once if they were involved in more than 1 stoppage during the year.

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

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

Period	Stoppages involving 10,000 or more workers				
	Number	Workers involved		Man-days idle	
		Number (thousands) ¹	Percent of total for period	Number (thousands) ¹	Percent of total for period
1935-39 (average)	11	365	32.4	5,290	31.2
1947-49 (average)	18	1,270	53.4	23,800	59.9
1945	42	1,350	38.9	19,300	50.7
1946	31	2,920	63.6	66,400	57.2
1947	15	1,030	47.5	17,700	51.2
1948	20	870	44.5	18,900	55.3
1949	18	1,920	63.2	34,900	69.0
1950	22	738	30.7	21,700	56.0
1951	19	457	20.6	5,680	24.8
1952	35	1,690	47.8	36,900	62.6
1953	28	650	27.1	7,270	25.7
1954	18	437	28.5	7,520	33.3
1955	26	1,210	45.6	12,300	43.4
1956	12	758	39.9	19,600	59.1
1957	13	283	20.4	3,050	18.5
1958	21	823	40.0	10,600	44.2
1959	20	845	45.0	50,800	73.7
1960	17	384	29.2	7,140	37.4
1961	14	601	41.4	4,950	30.4
1962	16	318	25.8	4,800	25.8

¹ Includes idleness in stoppages beginning in earlier years.

Table 3. Work Stoppages by Month, 1961-62

Month	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages			Man-days idle during month	
	Beginning in month	In effect during month	Beginning in month (thousands)	In effect during month		Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated total working time
				Number (thousands)	Percent of total employed		
1961							
January	196	309	76	90	0.20	589	0.06
February	191	319	113	133	.30	768	.09
March	224	350	47	62	.14	478	.05
April	281	399	88	112	.25	984	.11
May	393	561	110	148	.33	1,610	.16
June	337	554	171	240	.52	1,660	.17
July	352	553	102	177	.40	1,460	.16
August	355	605	84	157	.34	1,320	.12
September	315	573	314	372	.81	2,580	.28
October	324	568	226	275	.60	2,480	.24
November	257	501	86	160	.35	1,500	.16
December	142	366	37	86	.19	855	.09
1962							
January	247	403	61	86	.14	862	.09
February	216	387	63	100	.14	766	.09
March	305	482	90	134	.20	1,070	.11
April	340	537	114	146	.25	1,130	.12
May	442	653	212	262	.46	2,520	.25
June	436	695	151	311	.32	3,020	.31
July	355	621	98	195	.21	2,020	.21
August	352	617	129	196	.27	1,940	.18
September	297	541	92	181	.20	1,590	.18
October	261	506	99	155	.21	1,350	.13
November	230	442	81	171	.17	981	.10
December	133	331	45	146	.10	1,330	.14

Table 4. Work Stoppages by Contract Status and Major Issues, 1962

Contract status and major issue	Stoppages beginning in 1962				Man-days idle during 1962 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent	Workers involved		Number	Percent
			Number	Percent		
All stoppages	3,614	100.0	1,230,000	100.0	18,600,000	100.0
Negotiation of first agreement or union recognition	608	16.8	50,100	4.1	1,230,000	6.6
General wage changes and supplementary benefits	166		16,100		490,000	
Wage adjustments	4		1,000		61,000	
Hours of work	-		-		-	
Union organization and security	394		27,200		622,000	
Job security and plant administration	28		2,970		23,300	
Interunion or intraunion matters	12		2,320		25,100	
Other	4		490		12,700	
Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening)	1,747	48.3	798,000	64.6	14,900,000	80.3
General wage changes and supplementary benefits	1,431		600,000		11,900,000	
Wage adjustments	58		40,100		490,000	
Hours of work	5		1,530		45,300	
Union organization and security	100		69,800		1,090,000	
Job security and plant administration	114		76,000		1,250,000	
Interunion or intraunion matters	5		2,690		53,600	
Other	34		7,780		55,200	
During term of agreement (negotiations of new agreement not involved)	1,078	29.8	349,000	28.3	2,260,000	12.2
General wage changes and supplementary benefits	5		390		1,250	
Wage adjustments	93		39,600		144,000	
Hours of work	1		130		380	
Union organization and security	60		6,850		45,200	
Job security and plant administration	548		241,000		1,730,000	
Interunion or intraunion matters	305		43,400		171,000	
Other	66		17,400		167,000	
No contract, or other contract status	91	2.5	30,600	2.5	88,600	.5
General wage changes and supplementary benefits	20		23,100		30,000	
Wage adjustments	11		370		6,420	
Hours of work	-		-		-	
Union organization and security	17		1,440		9,590	
Job security and plant administration	24		2,360		15,300	
Interunion or intraunion matters	16		3,070		26,200	
Other	3		250		970	
No information on contract status	90	2.5	6,440	.5	78,100	.4

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

Table 5. Major Issues Involved in Work Stoppages, 1962

Major issue	Stoppages beginning in 1962				Man-days idle during 1962 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent	Workers involved		Number	Percent
			Number	Percent		
All issues	3,614	100.0	1,230,000	100.0	18,600,000	100.0
General wage changes	1,529	42.3	612,000	49.6	12,000,000	64.7
General wage increase	579		113,000		1,460,000	
General wage increase, plus supplementary benefits	643		328,000		6,520,000	
General wage increase, hour decrease	38		16,800		126,000	
General wage decrease	14		4,980		144,000	
General wage increase and escalation	4		660		10,000	
Wages and working conditions	251		149,000		3,760,000	

Table 5. Major Issues Involved in Work Stoppages, 1962—Continued

Major issue	Stoppages beginning in 1962				Man-days idle during 1962 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent	Workers involved		Number	Percent
			Number	Percent		
Supplementary benefits _____	109	3.0	29,400	2.4	481,000	2.6
Pensions, insurance, other welfare programs _____	37		11,200		143,000	
Severance or dismissal pay _____	12		1,290		41,900	
Premium pay _____	13		2,000		47,800	
Other _____	47		14,900		249,000	
Wage adjustments _____	180	5.0	81,800	6.6	704,000	3.8
Incentive pay rates or administration _____	61		18,800		252,000	
Job classification or rates _____	78		45,800		344,000	
Downgrading _____	3		280		1,920	
Retroactivity _____	11		11,700		75,800	
Method of computing pay _____	27		5,190		30,400	
Hours of work _____	6	.2	1,650	.1	45,600	
Increase _____	1		10		50	
Decrease _____	5		1,640		45,600	
Other contractual matters _____	34	.9	7,560	.6	39,900	.2
Duration of contract _____	8		2,200		21,700	
Unspecified _____	26		5,360		18,200	
Union organization and security _____	582	16.1	106,000	8.6	1,780,000	9.6
Recognition (certification) _____	220		10,500		205,000	
Recognition and job security issues _____	9		270		14,000	
Recognition and economic issues _____	85		4,770		171,000	
Strengthening bargaining position or union shop and economic issues _____	136		42,800		1,050,000	
Union security _____	35		30,200		82,300	
Refusal to sign agreement _____	18		1,410		7,920	
Other union organization matters _____	79		16,200		252,000	
Job security _____	220	6.1	126,000	10.2	1,570,000	8.4
Seniority and/or layoff _____	96		60,400		697,000	
Division of work _____	5		830		4,570	
Subcontracting _____	38		15,400		354,000	
New machinery or other technological issues _____	9		19,100		61,900	
Job transfers, bumping, etc. _____	8		1,510		57,700	
Transfer of operations or prefabricated goods _____	13		2,740		25,200	
Other _____	51		25,900		367,000	
Plant administration _____	516	14.3	198,000	16.0	1,450,000	7.8
Physical facilities, surroundings, etc. _____	9		2,200		5,100	
Safety measures, dangerous equipment, etc. _____	21		9,730		117,000	
Supervision _____	16		2,580		8,270	
Shift work _____	20		9,360		81,600	
Work assignments _____	42		21,600		106,000	
Speedup—workload _____	40		7,090		64,100	
Work rules _____	27		26,800		393,000	
Overtime work _____	12		5,030		20,300	
Insubordination, discharge, discipline _____	200		82,300		298,000	
Other _____	129		31,100		359,000	
Other working conditions _____	44	1.2	13,200	1.1	181,000	1.0
Arbitration _____	9		2,920		35,400	
Grievance procedures _____	18		8,370		34,300	
Unspecified contract violations _____	17		1,950		112,000	
Interunion or intraunion matters _____	349	9.7	53,000	4.3	287,000	1.5
Union rivalry ¹ _____	14		930		15,500	
Jurisdiction ² representation of workers _____	16		9,580		102,000	
Jurisdictional—work assignment _____	258		20,800		75,900	
Union administration ³ _____	1		30		170	
Sympathy _____	58		21,100		85,200	
Other _____	2		520		8,380	
Not reported _____	45	1.2	5,560	.5	16,500	.1

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

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

³ Includes disputes within a union over the administration of union affairs or regulations.

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

Table 6. Work Stoppages by Industry Group, 1962

Industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1962		Man-days idle during 1962 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Workers involved	Number	Percent of estimated total working time
All industries	¹ 3,614	1,230,000	18,600,000	0.16
Manufacturing	¹ 1,789	638,000	10,100,000	0.24
Ordnance and accessories	7	29,900	202,000	0.37
Food and kindred products	206	54,500	614,000	.14
Tobacco manufactures	3	990	20,600	.09
Textile mill products	50	6,990	99,900	.04
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	95	23,600	130,000	.04
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	72	13,100	448,000	.29
Furniture and fixtures	61	12,300	298,000	.31
Paper and allied products	63	18,800	436,000	.28
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	53	45,200	694,000	.29
Chemicals and allied products	103	29,400	767,000	.35
Petroleum refining and related industries	10	6,890	522,000	1.05
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	43	14,800	159,000	.16
Leather and leather products	32	7,550	58,100	.06
Stone, clay, and glass products	113	15,600	318,000	.22
Primary metal industries	176	84,800	872,000	.29
Fabricated metal products except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment	220	42,500	651,000	.23
Machinery, except electrical	196	63,300	1,200,000	.32
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	99	64,200	631,000	.16
Transportation equipment	100	81,500	1,410,000	.34
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	38	15,100	418,000	.46
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	54	7,350	178,000	.18
Nonmanufacturing	1,825	596,000	8,460,000	² .11
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	16	2,560	59,000	(³)
Mining	159	51,800	983,000	0.60
Contract construction	913	284,000	4,150,000	.60
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	213	182,000	2,490,000	.25
Wholesale and retail trade	364	29,700	535,000	.02
Finance, insurance, and real estate	11	1,440	15,100	(³)
Services	121	12,700	145,000	(³)
Government	28	31,100	79,100	(³)

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

² Excludes government.

³ Not available.

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

Table 7. Work Stoppages by Region,¹ 1962 and 1961

Region	Stoppages beginning in—		Workers involved in stoppages beginning in—		Man-days idle during (all stoppages)		Percent of estimated total working time	
	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961
United States -----	² 3,614	² 3,367	1,230,000	1,450,000	18,600,000	16,300,000	0.16	0.14
New England -----	281	232	59,800	66,800	1,060,000	843,000	0.13	0.10
Middle Atlantic -----	1,099	1,048	390,000	375,000	4,440,000	4,350,000	.17	.17
East North Central -----	934	843	289,000	538,000	4,660,000	4,910,000	.18	.20
West North Central -----	246	264	60,800	84,400	906,000	1,230,000	.10	.14
South Atlantic -----	276	318	73,300	93,900	1,270,000	1,060,000	.08	.07
East South Central -----	196	205	57,300	43,700	656,000	535,000	.11	.10
West South Central -----	171	175	49,300	59,200	1,020,000	1,140,000	.11	.13
Mountain -----	178	153	47,400	41,000	919,000	538,000	.23	.14
Pacific -----	429	419	208,000	151,000	3,650,000	1,680,000	.26	.12

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

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

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

Table 8. Work Stoppages by State, 1962

State	Stoppages beginning in 1962		Man-days idle during 1962 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Workers involved	Number	Percent of estimated total working time
United States	¹ 3,614	1,230,000	18,600,000	0.16
Alabama	50	19,900	196,000	0.12
Alaska	10	1,040	10,200	.12
Arizona	26	16,800	175,000	.24
Arkansas	22	4,220	41,700	.05
California	263	143,000	2,660,000	.25
Colorado	33	6,710	273,000	.25
Connecticut	63	26,000	450,000	.21
Delaware	12	4,420	46,900	.14
District of Columbia	5	370	2,200	(²)
Florida	48	13,500	456,000	.16
Georgia	21	4,780	193,000	.08
Hawaii	34	4,190	71,000	.19
Idaho	22	2,860	47,600	.15
Illinois	240	63,700	995,000	.13
Indiana	136	47,000	821,000	.26
Iowa	48	15,500	145,000	.10
Kansas	14	1,460	47,000	.04
Kentucky	90	27,000	236,000	.17
Louisiana	45	20,000	459,000	.28
Maine	12	1,240	11,200	.02
Maryland	42	15,000	151,000	.07
Massachusetts	153	23,100	442,000	.10
Michigan	196	81,400	1,440,000	.28
Minnesota	47	10,100	259,000	.12
Mississippi	7	1,850	15,800	.02
Missouri	95	26,000	361,000	.12
Montana	21	5,890	169,000	.51
Nebraska	26	3,810	57,200	.07
Nevada	31	3,640	49,900	.19
New Hampshire	15	3,020	16,400	.04
New Jersey	238	58,000	646,000	.14
New Mexico	17	6,330	175,000	.39
New York	464	214,000	2,410,000	.18
North Carolina	17	6,100	96,900	.04
North Dakota	7	1,060	17,500	.07
Ohio	298	75,100	1,110,000	.16
Oklahoma	18	1,980	50,800	.04
Oregon	37	17,200	177,000	.16
Pennsylvania	397	118,000	1,390,000	.17
Rhode Island	25	4,080	46,400	.07
South Carolina	10	1,760	12,500	.01
South Dakota	9	2,860	18,900	.07
Tennessee	49	8,580	208,000	.10
Texas	86	23,100	468,000	.08
Utah	19	4,650	21,000	.04
Vermont	13	2,280	89,800	.38
Virginia	37	10,100	110,000	.05
Washington	85	42,400	727,000	.42
West Virginia	84	17,200	201,000	.21
Wisconsin	64	21,900	289,000	.11
Wyoming	9	530	8,220	.04

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 Less than 0.005 percent.

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

Table 9. Work Stoppages by Metropolitan Area, 1962¹

Metropolitan area	Stoppages beginning in 1962		Man-days idle during 1962 (all stoppages)	Metropolitan area	Stoppages beginning in 1962		Man-days idle during 1962 (all stoppages)
	Num-ber	Workers involved			Num-ber	Workers involved	
Akron, Ohio	29	5,140	47,700	Jackson, Mich	7	230	77,300
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N.Y.	16	970	30,800	Jacksonville, Fla	5	340	10,400
Albuquerque, N. Mex	7	1,040	4,930	Jersey City, N.J.	40	6,970	92,600
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Pa.-N.J.	27	3,740	34,400	Johnstown, Pa	7	1,230	34,100
Altoona, Pa	5	420	2,070	Kalamazoo, Mich	6	2,290	12,500
Ann Arbor, Mich	5	1,070	28,200	Kansas City, Mo.-Kans	27	6,540	48,200
Atlanta, Ga	12	2,130	89,900	Kingston-Newburgh-Poughkeepsie, N.Y.	14	1,350	17,000
Bakersfield, Calif	6	2,650	86,600	Knoxville, Tenn	7	370	4,580
Baltimore, Md	32	12,500	138,000	Lake Charles, La	9	750	5,990
Baton Rouge, La	7	1,800	16,900	Lancaster, Pa	7	740	5,050
Bay City, Mich	7	1,060	9,430	Lansing, Mich	8	770	15,100
Beaumont-Port Arthur, Tex	17	3,800	43,500	Las Vegas, Nev	9	1,080	11,900
Binghamton, N.Y.	11	1,500	15,000	Lawrence-Haverhill, Mass.-N.H.	9	240	2,460
Birmingham, Ala	12	880	29,400	Little Rock-North Little Rock, Ark	5	1,650	6,750
Boston, Mass	68	12,700	204,000	Lorain-Elyria, Ohio	8	1,500	34,800
Bridgeport, Conn	7	650	2,590	Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif	115	50,100	602,000
Brockton, Mass	6	300	2,100	Louisville, Ky.-Ind	28	7,250	128,000
Buffalo, N.Y.	33	9,590	77,300	Madison, Wis	5	910	18,100
Canton, Ohio	20	3,050	106,000	Manchester, N.H.	5	860	7,730
Casper, Wyo	6	320	6,660	Memphis, Tenn	16	2,400	44,700
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	7	1,310	13,400	Miami, Fla	12	9,180	373,000
Champaign-Urbana, Ill	7	360	2,170	Milwaukee, Wis	24	13,700	141,000
Charleston, W. Va	17	1,380	8,400	Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn	25	6,310	207,000
Charlotte, N.C.	8	1,100	36,500	Mobile, Ala	7	2,680	25,900
Chattanooga, Tenn.-Ga	7	2,990	66,800	Nashville, Tenn	12	590	20,400
Chicago, Ill	85	34,000	386,000	Newark, N.J.	75	17,400	235,000
Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky	30	4,930	95,800	New Bedford, Mass	11	540	3,000
Cleveland, Ohio	58	15,500	220,000	New Britain, Conn	5	2,840	114,000
Colorado Springs, Colo	6	840	2,350	New Haven, Conn	16	5,790	123,000
Columbia, S.C.	5	850	2,420	New London-Groton-Norwich, Conn	5	9,320	77,900
Columbus, Ohio	17	11,600	105,000	New Orleans, La	18	14,200	215,000
Corpus Christi, Tex	6	460	2,600	New York, N.Y.	330	187,000	2,100,000
Dallas, Tex	8	650	13,800	Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va	8	1,420	15,500
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, Iowa-Ill	14	5,900	19,000	Omaha, Nebr	15	2,460	43,100
Dayton, Ohio	26	1,610	24,500	Orlando, Fla	6	310	4,770
Decatur, Ill	8	1,900	33,900	Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, N.J.	63	16,800	166,000
Denver, Colo	18	3,200	54,500	Peoria, Ill	19	2,620	19,400
Des Moines, Iowa	16	1,510	8,150	Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J.	129	43,400	491,000
Detroit, Mich	83	59,800	957,000	Phoenix, Ariz	10	8,730	99,600
Duluth-Superior, Minn.-Wis	10	930	10,300	Pittsburgh, Pa	79	30,000	434,000
Erie, Pa	8	3,440	87,300	Pittsfield, Mass	5	860	23,700
Eugene, Oreg	5	2,480	16,600	Portland, Oreg.-Wash	16	10,000	99,700
Evansville, Ind.-Ky	14	2,950	37,400	Providence-Pawtucket, R.I.-Mass	24	4,030	48,800
Fall River, Mass.-R.I.	13	950	9,820	Reading, Pa	9	1,420	11,600
Flint, Mich	15	1,370	23,100	Reno, Nev	10	1,850	35,500
Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood, Fla	5	380	2,250	Richmond, Va	7	2,580	14,200
Fort Wayne, Ind	9	830	13,800	Rochester, N.Y.	17	1,870	20,600
Fresno, Calif	9	2,290	72,400	Rockford, Ill	8	1,160	37,400
Galveston-Texas City, Tex	6	2,270	26,400	Sacramento, Calif	13	14,300	224,000
Gary-Hammond-East Chicago, Ind	20	7,300	147,000	Saginaw, Mich	12	1,280	27,200
Grand Rapids, Mich	12	3,440	43,000	St. Louis, Mo.-Ill	57	22,900	481,000
Great Falls, Mont	6	280	3,470	Salem, Oreg	5	2,210	11,600
Green Bay, Wis	5	1,290	29,600	Salt Lake City, Utah	6	1,280	7,700
Hamilton-Middletown, Ohio	5	220	500	San Antonio, Tex	7	1,090	6,840
Harrisburg, Pa	8	1,360	9,480	San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario, Calif	17	3,120	21,100
Hartford, Conn	16	3,990	81,900				
Honolulu, Hawaii	28	3,410	68,400				
Houston, Tex	25	10,500	318,000				
Huntington-Ashland, W. Va.-Ky.-Ohio	15	8,400	52,500				
Indianapolis, Ind	11	1,240	22,900				

See footnote at end of table.

Table 9. Work Stoppages by Metropolitan Area, 1962¹—Continued

Metropolitan area	Stoppages beginning in 1962		Man-days idle during 1962 (all stoppages)	Metropolitan area	Stoppages beginning in 1962		Man-days idle during 1962 (all stoppages)
	Num-ber	Workers involved			Num-ber	Workers involved	
San Diego, Calif _____	9	8,590	135,000	Syracuse, N.Y. _____	11	2,310	12,100
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif _____	58	37,000	948,000	Tacoma, Wash _____	9	2,520	57,300
San Jose, Calif _____	7	10,100	129,000	Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla _____	14	2,310	53,500
Santa Barbara, Calif _____	5	1,640	10,700	Terre Haute, Ind _____	6	1,290	19,500
Savannah, Ga _____	6	1,210	12,600	Toledo, Ohio _____	18	6,670	86,500
Scranton, Pa _____	11	890	10,900	Trenton, N.J. _____	10	1,850	16,700
Seattle, Wash _____	17	9,710	168,000	Tucson, Ariz _____	15	3,870	44,800
Sioux City, Iowa _____	7	1,550	14,000	Utica-Rome, N.Y. _____	8	1,130	14,200
South Bend, Ind _____	19	10,000	208,000	Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va _____	9	2,380	44,400
Spokane, Wash _____	7	11,100	220,000	Wheeling, W. Va.-Ohio _____	6	710	30,100
Springfield, Ill _____	11	2,560	21,100	Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton, Pa _____	29	8,450	63,400
Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke, Mass _____	14	2,550	22,400	Wilmington, Del.-N.J. _____	11	4,280	46,200
Springfield, Mo _____	6	220	1,320	Worcester, Mass _____	17	1,410	25,800
Steubenville-Weirton, Ohio-W. Va _____	12	1,990	25,700	York, Pa _____	9	1,590	13,300
Stockton, Calif _____	11	1,740	56,800	Youngstown-Warren, Ohio _____	28	8,650	128,000

¹ Includes data for each of the metropolitan areas that had 5 or more stoppages in 1962.

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

Stoppages in the mining and logging industries are excluded.

Intermetropolitan area stoppages are counted separately in each area affected; the workers involved and man-days idle were allocated to the respective areas. Man-days of idleness include all stoppages in effect during 1962, regardless of beginning or ending date.

Table 10. Work Stoppages by Affiliation of Unions Involved, 1962

Affiliation	Stoppages beginning in 1962				Man-days idle during 1962 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent	Workers involved		Number	Percent
			Number	Percent		
Total _____	3,614	100.0	1,230,000	100.0	18,600,000	100.0
AFL-CIO _____	2,736	75.7	1,060,000	86.1	16,000,000	85.9
Unaffiliated unions _____	771	21.3	127,000	10.3	1,390,000	7.5
Single firm unions _____	20	.6	9,300	.8	96,900	.5
Different affiliations ¹ _____	57	1.6	33,500	2.7	1,120,000	6.0
No union involved _____	30	.8	1,470	.1	4,740	(²)

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

² Less than 0.05 percent.

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

Table 11. Work Stoppages by Contract Status and Size of Stoppage, 1962

Contract status and size of stoppage (number of workers involved)	Stoppages beginning in 1962				Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent	Workers involved		Number	Percent
			Number	Percent		
All stoppages	3,614	100.0	1,230,000	100.0	18,600,000	100.0
6 and under 20	732	20.3	8,650	0.7	176,000	0.9
20 and under 100	1,417	39.2	67,800	5.5	1,170,000	6.3
100 and under 250	699	19.3	110,000	8.9	1,840,000	9.9
250 and under 500	361	10.0	126,000	10.2	1,910,000	10.3
500 and under 1,000	194	5.4	128,000	10.4	1,730,000	9.3
1,000 and under 5,000	173	4.8	326,000	26.4	5,030,000	27.1
5,000 and under 10,000	22	.6	149,000	12.1	1,930,000	10.4
10,000 and over	16	.4	318,000	25.8	4,800,000	25.8
Negotiation of first agreement or union recognition	608	16.8	50,100	4.1	1,230,000	6.6
6 and under 20	234	6.5	2,710	.2	88,500	.5
20 and under 100	269	7.4	11,300	.9	327,000	1.8
100 and under 250	72	2.0	10,500	.9	294,000	1.6
250 and under 500	21	.6	7,210	.6	124,000	.7
500 and under 1,000	6	.2	4,320	.4	124,000	.7
1,000 and under 5,000	5	.1	7,590	.6	271,000	1.5
5,000 and under 10,000	1	(¹)	6,420	.5	6,420	(¹)
10,000 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-
Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening)	1,747	48.3	798,000	64.6	14,900,000	80.3
6 and under 20	232	6.4	2,850	.2	61,900	.3
20 and under 100	677	18.7	34,500	2.8	667,000	3.6
100 and under 250	399	11.0	63,000	5.1	1,340,000	7.2
250 and under 500	204	5.6	70,400	5.7	1,570,000	8.4
500 and under 1,000	108	3.0	72,200	5.9	1,360,000	7.3
1,000 and under 5,000	98	2.7	180,000	14.6	3,770,000	20.3
5,000 and under 10,000	16	.4	109,000	8.9	1,710,000	9.2
10,000 and over	13	.4	265,000	21.5	4,440,000	23.9
During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved)	1,078	29.8	349,000	28.3	2,260,000	12.2
6 and under 20	197	5.5	2,330	.2	17,700	.1
20 and under 100	398	11.0	19,300	1.6	133,000	.7
100 and under 250	203	5.6	32,600	2.6	171,000	.9
250 and under 500	131	3.6	46,500	3.8	208,000	1.1
500 and under 1,000	74	2.0	47,900	3.9	226,000	1.2
1,000 and under 5,000	68	1.9	127,000	11.1	952,000	5.1
5,000 and under 10,000	5	.1	33,600	2.7	215,000	1.2
10,000 and over	2	.1	30,600	2.5	336,000	1.8
No contract or other contract status	91	2.5	30,600	2.5	88,600	.5
6 and under 20	31	.9	370	(¹)	4,180	(¹)
20 and under 100	38	1.1	1,490	.1	32,200	.2
100 and under 250	14	.4	2,110	.2	16,900	.1
250 and under 500	2	.1	760	.1	3,790	(¹)
500 and under 1,000	4	.1	2,860	.2	7,430	(¹)
1,000 and under 5,000	1	(¹)	1,060	.1	2,110	(¹)
5,000 and under 10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
10,000 and over	1	(¹)	22,000	1.8	22,000	.1
No information on contract status	90	2.5	6,440	.5	78,100	.4
6 and under 20	38	1.1	400	(¹)	3,530	(¹)
20 and under 100	36	1.0	1,400	.1	9,430	.1
100 and under 250	10	.3	1,320	.1	19,500	.1
250 and under 500	3	.1	1,180	.1	6,800	(¹)
500 and under 1,000	2	.1	1,150	.1	6,450	(¹)
1,000 and under 5,000	1	(¹)	1,000	.1	32,400	.2
5,000 and under 10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
10,000 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Less than 0.05 percent.

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

Table 12. Work Stoppages by Number of Establishments Involved, 1962

Number of establishments involved ¹	Stoppages beginning in 1962				Man-days idle during 1962 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent of total	Workers involved		Number	Percent
			Number	Percent of total		
Total	3,614	100.0	1,230,000	100.0	18,600,000	100.0
1 establishment	2,734	75.7	494,000	40.0	7,540,000	40.6
2 to 5 establishments	450	12.5	169,000	13.7	3,100,000	16.7
6 to 10 establishments	106	2.9	97,600	7.9	1,180,000	6.3
11 or more establishments	172	4.8	377,000	30.6	590,000	31.8
11 to 49 establishments	126	3.5	101,000	8.2	888,000	4.8
50 to 99 establishments	25	.7	53,800	4.4	1,440,000	7.7
100 or more establishments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exact number not known ²	21	.6	222,000	18.0	3,580,000	19.3
Not reported	152	4.2	96,200	7.8	854,000	4.6

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, 2, or more establishments of a single employer or it may involve different employers.

² Information available indicates more than 11 establishments involved in each of these stoppages.

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

Table 13. Work Stoppages Involving 10,000 or More Workers Beginning in 1962

Beginning date	Approximate duration (calendar days) ¹	Establishment(s) and location	Union(s) involved ²	Approximate number of workers involved ²	Major terms of settlement ³
Jan. 11	⁴ 8	Construction industry, New York City.	International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.	⁴ 10,000	2-year contract, effective July 1, 1962, provides for a 56-cent hourly increase, and a 5-hour day with an additional hour mandatory overtime at time and a half; continuation of fringe benefits, including payments of 5 percent to welfare and pensions, 1 percent to National Benefit Fund, 2½ percent to security fund, 4 percent for vacations, 1 percent Joint Industry Board Assessment, and \$4-a-day annuity contribution.
Feb. 27	⁵ 26	Allis Chalmers Manufacturing Co. (7 plants); Alabama, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin.	United Automobile Workers.	⁵ 10,000	3-year national contract providing for an additional 2½-percent wage increase (minimum 6 cents) effective both January 1, 1963, and December 1, 1963; 13 cents of current 18-cent cost-of-living allowance incorporated into base rates; 1 cent of cost-of-living allowance in effect on September 1, 1962, to be applied on that date to cost of improved accident and health insurance plan; \$2.80 monthly pension benefit for each year's service effective May 1, 1962, for employees retiring after November 1, 1961; improved disability pension benefits with eligibility after 10 years' service, and survivorship option added to pension plan; company to assume full cost of sickness and accident, hospital and medical expense for employees and dependents, and cost of accidental death and dismemberment insurance after September 1, 1962; improved maternity benefits; and improved SUB plan effective May 1, 1962.
Mar. 5	⁶ 10	Garment industry (ladies dresses), Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.	International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.	⁶ 15,000	No formal settlement; manufacturers submitted "settlement sheets" to the central union office for the establishment of uniform piece rates, in accordance with provisions of contract.
Apr. 11	1	Teachers, New York City.	American Federation of Teachers.	20,000	A 1-year contract, ratified by October 1, 1962, provided for average wage increases of about \$700; and the hiring of teacher aides to handle nonteaching jobs. The contract also contains a no-strike clause and an arbitration clause.
Apr. 16	7	Construction industry, Portland, Eugene, and Salem, Oregon areas.	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	12,000	3-year contract provides for a 60-cent-an-hour package increase—first year 10 cents for wages and 10 cents for pensions; second year 10 cents for wages, 5 cents for pensions, and 5 cents for health and welfare; third year 20 cents for wages.
May 1	57	Construction industry, northern California.	Plasterers and Cement Masons' International Association and International Hod Carriers', Building and Common Laborers' Union of America.	38,000	Laborers: 3-year contract provides for a 70-cent-an-hour package increase in wages and fringe benefits—40 cents for wage increases, 5-cent increase in welfare contributions, 15 cents for new vacation fund, and 10 cents for new pension fund. Plasterers' and Cement Masons: 3-year contract providing a 74½-cent package increase in wages and fringe benefits—29½ cents for wage increases, 5-cent increase in welfare contributions, 30 cents for new vacation fund, and 10 cents for new pension fund.
May 1	⁷ 52	Construction industry, eastern Michigan.	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners; International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers.	⁷ 25,000	Carpenters: 2-year contract providing a 10-cent-an-hour wage increase each year, and a 1-percent increase each year in employers' pension fund contribution. Welfare benefits for Carpenters and other area tradesmen are handled in separate agreement with 6 employer associations. Ironworkers: 2-year contract providing a 39½-cent package increase in wages and benefits in the Detroit area, and a 34½-cent package in other Michigan areas; establishment of a new employer-financed pension fund. The question of the legality of the union-proposed fabrication clause, requiring that all assembly work be done at job site, referred to the National Labor Relations Board.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. Work Stoppages Involving 10,000 or More Workers Beginning in 1962—Continued

Beginning date	Approximate duration (calendar days) ¹	Establishment(s) and location	Union(s) involved ²	Approximate number of workers involved ²	Major terms of settlement ³
May 16	28	Construction industry, eastern Washington and northern Idaho.	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners; International Brotherhood of Teamsters.	14,000	Carpenters: 3-year contract providing a 60-cent-an-hour package increase, including a 23-cent-an-hour wage increase and a 2-cent increase in employer contribution for health and welfare and apprenticeship program, retroactive to June 1; an 18-cent-an-hour wage increase in June 1963, and a 17-cent increase in June 1964; and increased travel allowance. Teamsters: 3-year contract providing an immediate 15-cent-an-hour wage increase, 20 cents May 1, 1963, and 15 cents May 1, 1964; a 5-cent increase in employer contribution to health and welfare fund December 1, 1962; and a 5-cent-an-hour increase in contractors' payments to pension fund April 1965; and a union hiring hall clause.
May 22	61	Construction industry, western Washington, Oregon, and northern Idaho.	International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers.	15,000	3-year contract providing 71-cent package increase in wages and benefits—first year, 26-cent wage increase; second year, 19-cent wage increase, 5 cents for new pension fund, and 1 cent for apprenticeship training; third year, 15-cent wage increase and 5 cents additional for pension fund; 10-cent welfare fund continued pending review toward merging 3 separate funds presently operating in area.
June 18	10	Construction industry, southern California.	Plasterers' and Cement Masons', United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, International Union of Operating Engineers.	20,000	Operating Engineers: 3-year contract providing 85-cent package increase in wages and fringe benefits during the period of the contract; 27½ cents retroactive to June 15, 1962, 27½ cents effective June 1963, and 30 cents effective June 1964. Cement Masons: 5-year contract providing for a 10-cent-an-hour contribution to new vacation fund, 3-cent increase in health and welfare contribution; and 7-cent increase in foreman differential, effective July 1, 1962; a 10-cent contribution for new pension fund, effective January 1, 1963; and 20 cents additional for wages in June 1963 and June 1964. Carpenters: 5-year contract providing for a 10-cent wage increase, 10-cent contribution to welfare fund, 10 cents for pension, ¼-cent increase in apprenticeship program fund, and 7-cent increase in foreman differential, effective July 1, 1962; 5-cent per man contribution to new vacation fund, effective August 1, 1962; 8-cent increase in health and welfare contribution, effective January 1, 1963; and 20 cents additional for wages in June 1963 and June 1964.
June 20	1	New York Telephone Company, statewide New York.	Communications Workers.	15,000	No formal settlement; workers ordered back to work by union officials after 1-day protest demonstration.
June 23	(⁸)	Eastern Airlines, Inc., systemwide	Flight Engineers.	17,000	No formal settlement; full operations resumed in mid-September. ⁸
Aug. 30	30	Chicago and North Western Railway Co., 9 States.	Railroad Telegraphers.	15,000	Work was resumed without settlement and issues were submitted to arbitration. Arbitration Board ruled that the railroad had the right to drop telegraphers' jobs without prior union approval; the right to cut the size of "relief boards" of extra employees; and that management should retain "the initiative" in determining the jobs to be abolished, but must give a 90-day notice to the union of job cuts.
Oct. 1	(⁹)	Longshoring industry, East and Gulf Coast ports.	International Longshoremen's Association.	50,000	2-year master contract providing a 37-cent-an-hour pay and fringe benefit increase, including a 24-cent-an-hour wage increase. Agreement was reached to shelve the issue of size of work gangs pending further study by the Secretary of Labor.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. Work Stoppages Involving 10,000 or More Workers Beginning in 1962—Continued

Beginning date	Approximate duration (calendar days) ¹	Establishment(s) and location	Union(s) involved ²	Approximate number of workers involved ²	Major terms of settlement ³
Nov. 28	2	Lockheed Aircraft Corp., California, Florida, and Hawaii.	International Association of Machinists.	20,000	<p>Work was resumed at the request of the Government; 80-day injunction obtained under provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act a few days after work was resumed.</p> <p>In late January 1963, the company and union reached agreement on a 3-year contract which provided a 5- to 8-cent wage increase retroactive to July 23, 1962, an additional 6- to 8-cent increase effective July 22, 1963, and 6 to 9 cents effective July 20, 1964; 3- to 16-cent adjustment in inequities and classifications; increased vacation and holiday time; and improved health and welfare benefits.</p>
Dec. 8	(10)	Newspaper publishing industry, New York City. ¹¹	International Typographical Union, and affiliate Mailers Union; International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union; and International Photoengravers' Union. ¹²	20,000	<p>Typographical Union: 2-year contract providing a weekly wage increase of \$4 each year, a \$2 increase in night-shift differential, and \$4 for "lobster" shift; a reduction in working hours of 1 1/4 hours a week; an increase in employer contribution to pension fund; and sick leave increased from 1 to 3 days a year.</p> <p>Mailers (ITU): 2-year contract providing weekly wage increase of \$4 first year and \$6 second year; and fourth week of vacation after 1 year's service, effective March 31, 1963.</p> <p>Stereotypers' Union: 2-year contract providing weekly wage increases of \$3.50 first year and \$4.50 second year; fourth week of vacation after 1 year's service, effective March 31, 1963; a 1/2-hour reduction in first shift on Saturdays; increase in employer contribution to welfare fund; and the establishment of 2 days' personal leave, annually.</p> <p>Photoengravers: 2-year contract providing weekly wage increases of \$3.50 first year and \$4.65 second year; 1 1/4 weekly reduction in hours on "lobster" shift, effective March 31, 1964; fourth week of vacation after 1 year of service; and increase in employer contribution to welfare fund.</p>

¹ Includes nonworkdays, such as Saturdays, Sundays, and established holidays.

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

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

³ Adapted largely from *Current Wage Developments*, published monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

⁴ Peak idleness of 10,000 workers was reached on the last day of the strike.

⁵ National agreement reached March 5, most workers returned to work by March 8; about 1,000 continued idle through March 24 because of local issues at the plant level.

⁶ Maximum of approximately 15,000 workers idle at peak of strike; settlements made on an individual plant basis and work resumed on various dates.

⁷ Ironworkers in eastern Michigan struck May 1; Carpenters in the Detroit area struck May 11; other construction workers were made idle at the projects and peak idleness was reached between May 11 and June 4.

⁸ Work resumed in mid-September after some engineers returned to work and other personnel were trained as flight engineers.

⁹ 5-day strike October 1 to 5 ended by Taft-Hartley injunction; strike resumed December 23 at the expiration of the injunction and continued through January 25, 1963.

¹⁰ Strike was still in progress at end of year—ended March 31, 1963.

¹¹ Five newspapers were struck; four others shut down.

¹² The International Typographical Union called the strike December 8; on various dates during the strike, the Mailers (ITU), International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union, and the International Photoengravers' Union officially joined the strike.

Table 14. Work Stoppages by Duration and Contract Status Ending in 1962

Duration and contract status	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All stoppages	3,632	100.0	1,150,000	100.0	16,900,000	100.0
1 day	372	10.2	134,000	11.6	134,000	0.8
2 to 3 days	540	14.9	182,000	15.8	397,000	2.4
4 to 6 days	525	14.5	111,000	9.6	371,000	2.2
7 to 14 days	774	21.3	258,000	22.5	1,670,000	9.9
15 to 29 days	559	15.4	169,000	14.7	2,300,000	13.6
30 to 59 days	470	12.9	187,000	16.2	5,060,000	30.0
60 to 89 days	168	4.6	71,600	6.2	3,190,000	18.9
90 days and over	224	6.2	37,900	3.3	3,770,000	22.3
Negotiation of first agreement or union recognition	611	16.8	49,600	4.3	1,130,000	6.7
1 day	30	.8	7,700	.7	7,700	(¹)
2 to 3 days	54	1.5	6,050	.5	12,300	.1
4 to 6 days	71	2.0	4,370	.4	14,800	.1
7 to 14 days	120	3.3	9,590	.8	72,200	.4
15 to 29 days	96	2.6	6,820	.6	98,900	.6
30 to 59 days	122	3.4	6,870	.6	203,000	1.2
60 to 89 days	42	1.2	1,690	.1	89,200	.5
90 days and over	76	2.1	6,540	.6	628,000	3.7
Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening)	1,760	48.5	725,000	63.0	13,300,000	78.6
1 day	102	2.8	42,000	3.6	42,000	.2
2 to 3 days	170	4.7	75,800	6.6	166,000	1.0
4 to 6 days	201	5.5	43,400	3.8	151,000	.9
7 to 14 days	404	11.1	179,000	15.6	1,140,000	6.8
15 to 29 days	355	9.8	135,000	11.8	1,830,000	10.8
30 to 59 days	291	8.0	154,000	13.4	4,250,000	25.2
60 to 89 days	108	3.0	66,600	5.8	2,940,000	17.4
90 days and over	129	3.6	27,900	2.4	2,750,000	16.3
During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved)	1,078	29.7	339,000	29.5	2,320,000	13.7
1 day	214	5.9	61,300	5.3	61,300	.4
2 to 3 days	278	7.7	95,300	8.3	208,000	1.2
4 to 6 days	226	6.2	62,000	5.4	203,000	1.2
7 to 14 days	205	5.6	64,200	5.6	427,000	2.5
15 to 29 days	90	2.5	26,200	2.3	363,000	2.2
30 to 59 days	42	1.2	24,000	2.1	550,000	3.3
60 to 89 days	12	.3	3,020	.3	148,000	.9
90 days and over	11	.3	3,080	.3	359,000	2.1
No contract, or other contract status	93	2.6	30,700	2.7	90,700	.5
1 day	14	.4	22,500	2.0	22,500	.1
2 to 3 days	22	.6	2,960	.3	5,360	(¹)
4 to 6 days	10	.3	340	(¹)	1,430	(¹)
7 to 14 days	21	.6	3,740	.3	16,300	.1
15 to 29 days	7	.2	120	(¹)	1,820	(¹)
30 to 59 days	8	.2	560	(¹)	13,800	.1
60 to 89 days	6	.2	260	(¹)	13,200	.1
90 days and over	5	.1	190	(¹)	16,300	.1
No information on contract status	90	2.5	6,430	.6	79,000	.5
1 day	12	.3	400	(¹)	400	(¹)
2 to 3 days	16	.4	1,940	.2	4,930	(¹)
4 to 6 days	17	.5	580	.1	1,810	(¹)
7 to 14 days	24	.7	1,550	.1	10,900	.1
15 to 29 days	11	.3	660	.1	7,610	(¹)
30 to 59 days	7	.2	1,120	.1	36,500	.2
60 to 89 days	-	-	-	-	-	-
90 days and over	3	.1	180	(¹)	16,800	.1

¹ Less than 0.05 percent.

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

Table 15. Mediation in Work Stoppages by Contract Status Ending in 1962

Mediation agency and contract status	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
All stoppages _____	3,632	100.0	1,150,000	100.0	16,900,000	100.0
Government mediation ¹ _____	1,819	50.1	783,000	68.0	14,700,000	87.3
Federal _____	1,248	34.4	570,000	49.6	11,000,000	65.0
State _____	291	8.0	27,200	2.4	515,000	3.1
Federal and State mediation combined _____	260	7.2	154,000	13.4	3,020,000	17.9
Other _____	20	.6	31,300	2.7	233,000	1.4
Private mediation _____	32	.9	3,340	.3	38,600	.2
No mediation reported _____	1,781	49.0	365,000	31.7	2,100,000	12.5
Negotiation of first agreement _____	611	16.8	49,600	4.3	1,130,000	6.7
Government mediation _____	268	7.4	32,700	2.8	814,000	4.8
Federal _____	169	4.7	17,900	1.6	494,000	2.9
State _____	72	2.0	2,700	.2	111,000	.7
Federal and State mediation combined _____	22	.6	3,650	.3	186,000	1.1
Other _____	5	.1	8,450	.7	21,800	.1
Private mediation _____	5	.1	150	(²)	2,720	(²)
No mediation reported _____	338	9.3	16,800	1.5	310,000	1.8
Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening) _____	1,760	48.5	725,000	63.0	13,300,000	78.6
Government mediation _____	1,384	38.1	663,000	57.6	12,700,000	75.1
Federal _____	972	26.8	484,000	42.1	9,440,000	55.9
State _____	184	5.1	21,100	1.8	367,000	2.2
Federal and State mediation combined _____	219	6.0	145,000	12.6	2,770,000	16.4
Other _____	9	.2	12,400	1.1	94,900	.6
Private mediation _____	12	.3	570	(²)	14,500	.1
No mediation reported _____	364	10.0	61,400	5.3	578,000	3.4
During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved) _____	1,078	29.7	339,000	29.5	2,320,000	13.7
Government mediation _____	147	4.0	85,300	7.4	1,220,000	7.2
Federal _____	97	2.7	67,600	5.9	1,000,000	6.0
State _____	28	.8	3,150	.3	35,200	.2
Federal and State mediation combined _____	17	.5	4,150	.4	60,300	.4
Other _____	5	.1	10,400	.9	117,000	.7
Private mediation _____	12	.3	2,530	.2	21,100	.1
No mediation reported _____	919	25.3	251,000	21.8	1,080,000	6.4
No contract, or other contract status _____	93	2.6	30,700	2.7	90,700	.5
Government mediation _____	12	.3	920	.1	13,700	.1
Federal _____	6	.2	690	.1	12,400	.1
State _____	5	.1	220	(²)	1,300	(²)
Federal and State mediation combined _____	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other _____	1	(²)	20	(²)	20	(²)
Private mediation _____	1	(²)	20	(²)	40	(²)
No mediation reported _____	80	2.2	29,700	2.6	77,000	.5
No information on contract status _____	90	2.5	6,430	.6	79,000	.5
Government mediation _____	8	.2	960	.1	21,200	.1
Federal _____	4	.1	330	(²)	16,200	.1
State _____	2	.1	10	(²)	190	(²)
Federal and State mediation combined _____	2	.1	620	.1	4,860	(²)
Other _____	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private mediation _____	2	.1	80	(²)	240	(²)
No mediation reported _____	80	2.2	5,390	.5	57,500	.3

¹ Includes 8 stoppages, involving 700 workers, in which private mediation, also, was employed.

² Less than 0.05 percent.

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

Table 16. Settlement of Stoppages by Contract Status Ending in 1962

Contract status and settlement	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All stoppages -----	3,632	100.0	1,150,000	100.0	16,900,000	100.0
Settlement reached -----	3,227	88.8	1,020,000	88.9	13,800,000	81.7
No formal settlement—work resumed (with old or new workers) -----	352	9.7	123,000	10.7	2,860,000	16.9
Employer out of business -----	49	1.3	4,380	.4	222,000	1.3
Insufficient information to classify -----	4	.1	80	(¹)	2,120	(¹)
Negotiation of first agreement or union recognition -----	611	16.8	49,600	4.3	1,130,000	6.7
Settlement reached -----	459	12.6	41,200	3.6	717,000	4.3
No formal settlement -----	138	3.8	7,740	.7	356,000	2.1
Employer out of business -----	14	.4	690	.1	52,900	.3
Insufficient information to classify -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening) -----	1,760	48.5	725,000	63.0	13,300,000	78.6
Settlement reached -----	1,649	45.4	662,000	57.6	11,000,000	65.0
No formal settlement -----	93	2.6	59,800	5.2	2,140,000	12.7
Employer out of business -----	18	.5	2,640	.2	151,000	.9
Insufficient information to classify -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved) -----	1,078	29.7	339,000	29.5	2,320,000	13.7
Settlement reached -----	980	27.0	306,000	26.6	1,990,000	11.8
No formal settlement -----	88	2.4	32,400	2.8	317,000	1.9
Employer out of business -----	10	.3	370	(¹)	13,900	.1
Insufficient information to classify -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
No contract or other contract status -----	93	2.6	30,700	2.7	90,700	.5
Settlement reached -----	70	1.9	7,230	.6	48,200	.3
No formal settlement -----	20	.6	22,900	2.0	37,900	.2
Employer out of business -----	2	.1	550	(¹)	2,820	(¹)
Insufficient information to classify -----	1	(¹)	30	(¹)	1,770	(¹)
No information on contract status -----	90	2.5	6,430	.6	79,000	.5
Settlement reached -----	69	1.9	5,550	.5	74,500	.4
No formal settlement -----	13	.4	710	.1	3,140	(¹)
Employer out of business -----	5	.1	130	(¹)	930	(¹)
Insufficient information to classify -----	3	.1	50	(¹)	350	(¹)

¹ Less than 0.05 percent.

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

Table 17. Procedure for Handling Unsettled Issues in Work Stoppages by Contract Status Ending in 1962

Procedure for handling unsettled issues and contract status	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All stoppages covered ¹	473	100.0	132,000	100.0	1,240,000	100.0
Arbitration	101	21.4	43,100	32.5	441,000	35.5
Direct negotiations	99	20.9	53,500	40.4	630,000	50.7
Referral to a government agency	59	12.5	13,500	10.2	102,000	8.2
Other means	213	45.0	22,400	16.9	69,700	5.6
Other information	1	.2	80	.1	980	.1
Negotiation of first agreement or union recognition	75	15.9	13,500	10.2	70,400	5.7
Arbitration	16	3.4	1,220	.9	18,800	1.5
Direct negotiations	15	3.2	890	.7	10,300	.8
Referral to a government agency	41	8.7	4,740	3.6	33,400	2.7
Other means	3	.6	6,690	5.0	7,890	.6
Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening)	86	18.2	58,800	44.4	676,000	54.3
Arbitration	33	7.0	6,770	5.1	28,500	2.3
Direct negotiations	51	10.8	44,300	33.4	591,000	47.5
Referral to a government agency	2	.4	7,710	5.8	56,400	4.5
Other means	-	-	-	-	-	-
During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved)	297	62.8	58,400	44.1	489,000	39.4
Arbitration	51	10.8	35,000	26.4	394,000	31.6
Direct negotiations	29	6.1	7,120	5.4	24,800	2.0
Referral to a government agency	13	2.7	880	.7	11,400	.9
Other means	203	42.9	15,300	11.6	58,800	4.7
Other information	1	.2	80	.1	980	.1
No contract, or other contract status	7	1.5	1,350	1.0	5,560	.4
Arbitration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Direct negotiations	4	.8	1,170	.9	4,480	.4
Referral to a government agency	1	.2	50	(²)	300	(²)
Other means	2	.4	130	.1	780	.1
No information on contract status	8	1.7	400	.3	2,800	.2
Arbitration	1	.2	50	(²)	350	(²)
Direct negotiations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Referral to a government agency	2	.4	70	.1	220	(²)
Other means	5	1.1	280	.2	2,230	.2

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

² Less than 0.05 percent.

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

Appendix A: Tables—Work Stoppages

Table A-1. Work Stoppages by Industry, 1962

Industry	Stoppages beginning in 1962		Man-days idle, 1962 (all stoppages)	Industry	Stoppages beginning in 1962		Man-days idle, 1962 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved			Number	Workers involved	
All industries -----	13,614	1,230,000	18,600,000	Manufacturing—Continued			
Manufacturing -----	11,789	638,000	10,100,000	Furniture and fixtures -----	61	12,300	298,000
Ordnance and accessories -----	7	29,900	202,000	Household furniture -----	39	7,970	192,000
Ammunition, except for				Office furniture -----	10	3,340	85,200
small arms -----	2	22,500	72,600	Public building and related			
Sighting and fire control				furniture -----	3	300	11,900
equipment -----	1	2,200	2,750	Partitions, shelving, lockers, and			
Small arms -----	2	3,250	99,000	office and store fixtures -----	7	570	6,980
Ordnance and accessories, not				Miscellaneous furniture and			
elsewhere classified -----	2	1,920	27,600	fixtures -----	2	150	1,810
Food and kindred products -----	206	54,500	614,000	Paper and allied products -----	63	18,800	436,000
Meat products -----	45	11,100	135,000	Pulpmills -----	4	1,560	6,500
Dairy products -----	34	6,180	91,100	Papermills, except building			
Canning and preserving fruits,				papermills -----	16	7,410	49,500
vegetables, and seafoods -----	13	2,780	85,300	Paperboard mills -----	8	3,600	96,000
Grain mill products -----	14	6,130	45,800	Converted paper and paperboard			
Bakery products -----	33	14,700	126,000	products, except containers			
Sugar -----	3	1,470	28,800	and boxes -----	15	2,610	169,000
Confectionery and related				Paperboard containers			
products -----	2	300	1,840	and boxes -----	16	1,760	33,100
Beverage industries -----	51	10,300	83,700	Building paper and building			
Miscellaneous food preparations				board mills -----	4	1,860	82,300
and kindred products -----	11	1,550	15,700	Printing, publishing, and allied			
Tobacco manufactures -----	3	990	20,600	industries -----	53	45,200	694,000
Cigars -----	2	830	19,000	Newspapers: Publishing, publishing			
Tobacco (chewing and smoking)				and printing -----	21	35,300	559,000
and snuff -----	1	160	1,600	Books -----	2	170	12,400
Textile mill products -----	50	6,990	99,900	Commercial printing -----	22	6,340	83,400
Broadwoven fabric mills, cotton				Manifold business forms			
Broadwoven fabric mills, manmade				manufacturing -----	1	130	12,100
fiber and silk -----	5	690	5,440	Bookbinding and related			
Broadwoven fabric mills, wool:				industries -----	4	500	8,290
including dyeing and finishing -----	4	810	13,600	Service industries for the			
Narrow fabrics and other small-				printing trade -----	3	2,840	18,900
wares mills: Cotton, wool,				Chemicals and allied products -----	103	29,400	767,000
silk, and manmade fiber -----	6	720	8,580	Industrial inorganic and organic			
Knitting mills -----	7	440	9,740	chemicals -----	34	13,700	429,000
Dyeing and finishing textiles, except				Plastics materials and synthetic			
wool fabrics and knitgoods -----	7	770	12,200	resins, synthetic rubber, syn-			
Floor covering mills -----	1	190	2,590	thetic and other manmade			
Yarn and thread mills -----	4	1,420	11,800	fibers, except glass -----	19	7,440	138,000
Miscellaneous textile goods -----	15	1,860	35,800	Drugs -----	5	410	1,560
Apparel and other finished products				Soap, detergents and cleaning			
made from fabrics and similar				preparations, perfumes,			
materials -----	95	23,600	130,000	cosmetics, and other toilet			
Men's, youths', and boys' furnis-				preparations -----	12	2,070	91,700
hings, work clothing, and allied				Paints, varnishes, lacquers,			
garments -----	10	1,100	9,160	enamels, and allied products -----	7	2,230	31,300
Women's, misses', and juniors'				Agricultural chemicals -----	13	1,370	29,400
outerwear -----	53	18,900	92,800	Miscellaneous chemical products -----	13	2,180	45,400
Women's, misses', children's,				Petroleum refining and related			
and infants' undergarments -----	5	370	2,640	industries -----	10	6,890	522,000
Hats, caps, and millinery -----	4	2,170	12,400	Petroleum refining -----	5	5,960	516,000
Girls', children's, and infants'				Paving and roofing materials -----	5	930	6,480
outerwear -----	7	300	2,430	Rubber and miscellaneous plastics			
Miscellaneous apparel and				products -----	43	14,800	159,000
accessories -----	2	50	190	Tires and inner tubes -----	9	9,770	71,800
Miscellaneous fabricated textile				Rubber footwear -----	1	230	460
products -----	14	700	10,800	Fabricated rubber products, not			
Lumber and wood products, except				elsewhere classified -----	13	2,170	28,000
furniture -----	72	13,100	448,000	Miscellaneous plastics products -----	20	2,670	58,200
Logging camps and logging				Leather and leather products -----	32	7,550	58,100
contractors -----	8	1,680	22,200	Leather tanning and finishing -----	7	1,120	4,110
Sawmills and planing mills -----	18	5,720	358,000	Footwear, except rubber -----	19	3,650	34,700
Millwork, veneer, plywood, and				Luggage -----	1	2,200	10,400
prefabricated structural wood				Handbags and other personal			
products -----	28	4,870	46,100	leather goods -----	4	580	8,120
Wooden containers -----	9	600	18,400	Leather goods, not elsewhere			
Miscellaneous wood products -----	9	250	3,710	classified -----	1	10	820

See footnote at end of table.

Table A-1. Work Stoppages by Industry, 1962—Continued

Industry	Stoppages beginning in 1962		Man-days idle, 1962 (all stoppages)	Industry	Stoppages beginning in 1962		Man-days idle, 1962 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved			Number	Workers involved	
Manufacturing—Continued				Manufacturing—Continued			
Stone, clay, and glass products -----	113	15,600	318,000	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies—Continued			
Flat glass -----	3	490	1,690	Electric lighting and wiring equipment -----	18	2,530	29,100
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown -----	8	2,890	24,400	Radio and television receiving sets, except communication types -----	6	5,280	20,960
Glass products, made of purchased glass -----	4	190	1,840	Communication equipment -----	16	17,300	96,700
Cement, hydraulic -----	1	160	320	Electronic components and accessories -----	11	5,740	30,300
Structural clay products -----	20	3,770	122,000	Miscellaneous electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies -----	8	4,960	158,000
Pottery and related products -----	10	1,760	30,300	Transportation equipment -----	100	81,500	1,410,000
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products -----	54	4,680	108,000	Motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment -----	56	45,000	650,000
Cut stone and stone products -----	5	400	8,210	Aircraft and parts -----	19	23,000	555,000
Abrasive, asbestos, and miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products -----	8	1,260	21,700	Ship and boat building and repairing -----	15	12,100	170,000
Primary metal industries -----	176	84,800	872,000	Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts -----	4	1,080	28,200
Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling and finishing mills -----	44	32,000	195,000	Miscellaneous transportation equipment -----	6	370	4,250
Iron and steel foundries -----	49	12,600	216,000	Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks -----	38	15,100	418,000
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals -----	16	15,200	55,800	Engineering, laboratory, and scientific and research instruments and associated equipment -----	3	6,610	79,700
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals and alloys -----	4	300	9,100	Instruments for measuring, controlling, and indicating physical characteristics -----	15	6,220	278,000
Rolling, drawing and extruding of nonferrous metals -----	30	16,600	220,000	Optical instruments and lenses -----	3	200	25,200
Nonferrous foundries -----	19	5,220	107,000	Surgical, medical, and dental instruments and supplies -----	7	600	9,220
Miscellaneous primary metal industries -----	15	2,920	69,100	Ophthalmic goods -----	1	10	950
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment -----	220	42,500	651,000	Photographic equipment and supplies -----	4	470	4,170
Metal cans -----	6	1,260	7,420	Watches, clocks, clockwork operated devices, and parts -----	5	990	20,900
Cutlery, handtools, and general hardware -----	19	2,790	30,900	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries -----	54	7,350	178,000
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbing fixtures -----	20	2,180	38,200	Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware -----	2	50	1,620
Fabricated structural metal products -----	81	12,100	178,000	Musical instruments and parts -----	1	150	580
Screw machine products, and bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, and washers -----	5	1,580	26,200	Toys, amusement, sporting, and athletic goods -----	11	3,310	132,000
Metal stampings -----	29	12,100	116,000	Pens, pencils, and other office and artists' materials -----	3	120	380
Coating, engraving, and allied services -----	14	1,890	29,900	Costume jewelry, costume novelties, buttons, and miscellaneous notions, except precious metal -----	4	320	3,800
Miscellaneous fabricated wire products -----	9	960	11,100	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries -----	33	3,420	39,600
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products -----	37	7,670	213,000	Nonmanufacturing -----	1,825	596,000	8,460,000
Machinery, except electrical -----	196	63,300	1,200,000	Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries -----	16	2,560	59,000
Engines and turbines -----	11	15,300	138,000	Mining -----	159	51,800	983,000
Farm machinery and equipment -----	13	5,710	77,400	Metal -----	14	9,870	526,000
Construction, mining, and materials handling machinery and equipment -----	35	8,970	195,000	Anthracite -----	8	2,390	14,600
Metalworking machinery and equipment -----	30	5,960	215,000	Bituminous coal and lignite -----	121	34,300	191,000
Special industry machinery, except metalworking machinery -----	21	3,380	63,700	Crude petroleum and natural gas -----	1	10	130
General industrial machinery and equipment -----	36	16,000	372,000	Mining and quarrying of nonmetallic minerals, except fuels -----	15	5,290	252,000
Office, computing, and accounting machines -----	7	1,570	15,000	Contract construction -----	913	284,000	4,150,000
Service industry machines -----	25	5,260	98,200				
Miscellaneous machinery, except electrical -----	20	1,160	21,500				
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies -----	99	64,200	631,000				
Electric transmission and distribution equipment -----	15	11,000	74,300				
Electrical industrial apparatus -----	11	3,770	137,000				
Household appliances -----	16	13,600	84,200				

See footnote at end of table.

Table A-1. Work Stoppages by Industry, 1962—Continued

Industry	Stoppages beginning in 1962		Man-days idle, 1962 (all stoppages)	Industry	Stoppages beginning in 1962		Man-days idle, 1962 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved			Number	Workers involved	
Nonmanufacturing—Continued				Nonmanufacturing—Continued			
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services -----	213	182,000	2,490,000	Services -----	121	12,700	145,000
Railroad transportation -----	4	15,700	391,000	Hotels, rooming houses, camps, and other lodging places -----	15	1,360	13,300
Local and suburban transit and interurban passenger transportation -----	48	28,800	220,000	Personal services -----	17	970	15,500
Motor freight transportation and warehousing -----	102	24,200	266,000	Miscellaneous business services -----	49	7,180	68,000
Water transportation -----	35	74,600	646,000	Automobile repair, automobile services, and garages -----	13	220	4,910
Transportation by air -----	1	17,100	912,000	Miscellaneous repair services -----	7	230	2,780
Transportation services -----	4	80	1,680	Motion pictures -----	3	80	3,560
Communication -----	6	15,800	20,700	Amusement and recreation services, except motion pictures -----	2	360	730
Electric, gas, and sanitary services -----	13	5,830	28,300	Medical and other health services -----	6	450	12,300
Wholesale and retail trade -----	364	29,700	535,000	Educational services -----	4	1,590	22,100
Wholesale trade -----	183	12,700	204,000	Museums, art galleries, botanical and zoological gardens -----	1	100	100
Retail trade -----	181	17,000	331,000	Nonprofit membership organizations -----	4	210	1,360
Finance, insurance, and real estate -----	11	1,440	15,100	Government -----	28	31,100	79,100
Insurance -----	3	1,080	10,600	Federal government -----	5	4,190	33,800
Real estate -----	8	350	4,530	State government -----	2	1,660	2,260
				Local government -----	21	25,300	43,100

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

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

Table A-2. Work Stoppages by Industry Group and Major Issues, 1962

S.I.C. code (group or division)	Industry group	Total			General wage changes			Supplementary benefits		
		Beginning in 1962		Man-days idle, 1962 (all stoppages)	Beginning in 1962		Man-days idle, 1962 (all stoppages)	Beginning in 1962		Man-days idle, 1962 (all stoppages)
		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
Total	All industries -----	¹ 3,614	1,230,000	18,600,000	¹ 1,529	612,000	12,000,000	109	29,400	481,000
Mfg.	Manufacturing -----	¹ 1,789	638,000	10,100,000	¹ 871	233,000	5,520,000	58	23,700	402,000
19	Ordnance and accessories -----	7	29,900	202,000	2	4,400	136,000	-	-	-
20	Food and kindred products -----	206	54,500	614,000	114	30,300	406,000	9	3,260	26,300
21	Tobacco manufactures -----	3	990	20,600	1	160	1,600	-	-	-
22	Textile mill products -----	50	6,990	99,900	27	4,960	76,000	-	-	-
23	Apparel, etc. ² -----	95	23,600	130,000	13	3,020	15,100	8	320	1,200
24	Lumber and wood products, except furniture -----	72	13,100	448,000	38	6,390	181,000	3	200	3,680
25	Furniture and fixtures -----	61	12,300	298,000	41	9,590	208,000	1	120	360
26	Paper and allied products -----	63	18,800	436,000	30	9,750	169,000	2	900	5,830
27	Printing, publishing, and allied industries -----	53	45,200	694,000	23	30,800	576,000	1	20	1,090
28	Chemicals and allied products -----	103	29,400	767,000	55	12,500	363,000	5	2,250	31,100
29	Petroleum refining and related industries -----	10	6,890	522,000	4	4,930	397,000	-	-	-
30	Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products -----	43	14,800	159,000	14	3,690	72,900	-	-	-
31	Leather and leather products -----	32	7,550	58,100	6	2,490	11,800	-	-	-
32	Stone, clay, and glass products -----	113	15,600	318,000	62	8,130	186,000	2	2,070	8,200
33	Primary metal industries -----	176	84,800	872,000	81	20,600	395,000	4	1,150	26,300
34	Fabricated metal products ³ -----	220	42,500	651,000	115	17,000	352,000	6	2,970	57,700
35	Machinery, except electrical -----	196	64,300	1,200,000	101	24,300	650,000	6	2,040	55,000
36	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies -----	99	64,200	631,000	50	13,400	287,000	3	1,800	12,900
37	Transportation equipment -----	100	81,500	1,410,000	44	19,000	693,000	3	6,470	172,000
38	Instruments, etc. ⁴ -----	38	15,100	418,000	22	5,350	308,000	1	130	630
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries -----	54	7,350	178,000	29	2,770	36,800	4	50	420
Nonmfg.	Nonmanufacturing -----	1,825	596,000	8,460,000	658	379,000	6,490,000	51	5,630	79,100
A	Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries -----	16	2,560	59,000	5	1,470	34,500	1	10	20
B	Mining -----	159	51,800	983,000	14	8,380	586,000	1	50	640
C	Contract construction -----	913	284,000	4,150,000	271	207,000	3,540,000	25	2,780	36,000
E	Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services -----	213	182,000	2,490,000	79	107,000	1,890,000	7	1,050	5,090
F	Wholesale and retail trade -----	364	29,700	535,000	217	19,600	304,000	14	1,530	34,900
G	Finance, insurance, and real estate -----	11	1,440	15,100	4	270	4,340	1	160	2,050
H	Services -----	121	12,700	145,000	58	9,570	92,700	2	60	290
I	Government -----	28	31,100	79,100	10	25,500	40,300	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2. Work Stoppages by Industry Group and Major Issues, 1962—Continued

S.I.C. code (group or division)	Industry group	Wage adjustments:			Hours of work			Other contractual matters		
		Beginning in 1962		Man-days idle, 1962 (all stoppages)	Beginning in 1962		Man-days idle, 1962 (all stoppages)	Beginning in 1962		Man-days idle, 1962 (all stoppages)
		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
Total	All industries	¹ 180	81,800	704,000	6	1,650	45,600	34	7,560	39,900
Mfg.	Manufacturing	¹ 110	74,300	659,000	3	1,380	36,500	16	4,580	23,800
19	Ordnance and accessories	1	350	350	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Food and kindred products	6	3,660	6,410	1	850	28,900	-	-	-
21	Tobacco manufactures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Textile mill products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Apparel, etc. ²	14	16,200	70,800	-	-	-	2	40	380
24	Lumber and wood products, except furniture	3	230	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Furniture and fixtures	2	320	350	-	-	-	1	240	1,180
26	Paper and allied products	2	150	3,450	1	130	380	1	300	1,500
27	Printing, publishing, and allied industries	2	50	1,610	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	Chemicals and allied products	1	100	7,830	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	Petroleum refining and related industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	6	3,108	20,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Leather and leather products	6	460	1,220	1	400	7,200	-	-	-
32	Stone, clay, and glass products	6	860	6,300	-	-	-	1	40	180
33	Primary metal industries	9	6,110	43,100	-	-	-	2	3,160	9,250
34	Fabricated metal products ³	11	1,780	44,100	-	-	-	8	680	2,230
35	Machinery, except electrical	15	13,300	178,000	-	-	-	1	140	2,700
36	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	17	18,900	103,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
37	Transportation equipment	4	1,130	79,600	-	-	-	-	-	⁵ 6,360
38	Instruments, etc. ⁴	5	6,900	80,400	-	-	-	-	-	-
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1	700	10,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmfg.	Nonmanufacturing	70	7,490	45,100	3	280	9,170	18	2,970	16,000
A	Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B	Mining	7	960	3,130	-	-	-	3	600	2,160
C	Contract construction	40	3,630	17,900	-	-	-	8	1,110	10,500
E	Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	8	1,570	4,120	1	160	7,690	1	130	300
F	Wholesale and retail trade	10	340	9,980	1	10	50	3	1,080	2,380
G	Finance, insurance, and real estate	3	960	8,530	-	-	-	-	-	-
H	Services	2	40	1,450	1	110	1,430	3	60	690
I	Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2. Work Stoppages by Industry Group and Major Issues, 1962—Continued

S.I.C. code (group or division)	Industry group	Union organization and security			Job security			Plant administration		
		Beginning in 1962		Man-days idle, 1962 (all stoppages)	Beginning in 1962		Man-days idle, 1962 (all stoppages)	Beginning in 1962		Man-days idle, 1962 (all stoppages)
		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
Total	All industries	582	106,000	1,780,000	¹ 220	126,000	1,570,000	516	198,000	1,450,000
Mfg.	Manufacturing	274	58,600	1,080,000	¹ 134	85,200	968,000	256	136,000	1,210,000
19	Ordnance and accessories	1	21,000	35,100	1	350	2,450	2	3,770	27,900
20	Food and kindred products	27	2,500	41,300	14	3,720	37,100	29	9,360	60,000
21	Tobacco manufactures	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	830	19,000
22	Textile mill products	14	830	19,000	1	170	350	6	850	3,440
23	Apparel, etc. ²	28	1,430	28,700	6	720	2,950	9	930	3,710
24	Lumber and wood products, except furniture	12	2,020	236,000	5	2,310	13,600	9	1,670	11,400
25	Furniture and fixtures	12	1,560	72,900	2	270	990	-	-	2,110
26	Paper and allied products	9	1,020	60,800	3	2,480	71,500	12	2,590	14,900
27	Printing, publishing, and allied industries	12	8,030	95,900	6	800	4,900	7	3,960	9,980
28	Chemicals and allied products	17	2,150	29,100	9	6,180	182,000	12	5,080	139,000
29	Petroleum refining and related industries	2	50	860	1	240	2,090	3	1,680	122,000
30	Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	8	320	17,700	5	2,740	16,500	8	4,580	29,600
31	Leather and leather products	5	1,150	28,700	2	1,070	2,820	10	1,380	3,110
32	Stone, clay, and glass products	20	1,780	78,400	6	1,080	9,330	14	1,590	29,700
33	Primary metal industries	15	1,340	88,300	22	26,500	119,000	37	23,300	180,000
34	Fabricated metal products ³	30	1,640	76,900	15	3,100	28,700	30	14,200	86,100
35	Machinery, except electrical	26	1,710	59,200	13	3,440	44,500	30	17,100	195,000
36	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	9	8,390	86,400	8	5,600	105,000	8	10,900	26,600
37	Transportation equipment	10	680	15,100	10	19,600	182,000	25	32,600	245,000
38	Instruments, etc. ⁴	7	430	2,750	2	2,220	26,600	1	50	160
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	10	580	10,900	6	2,580	116,000	2	40	950
Nonmfg.	Nonmanufacturing	308	47,500	698,000	86	40,800	600,000	260	61,300	243,000
A	Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	7	500	22,100	1	260	860	2	330	1,560
B	Mining	15	2,410	111,000	28	10,300	120,000	73	24,900	150,000
C	Contract construction	129	28,800	379,000	25	2,210	11,500	115	12,100	34,200
E	Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	44	10,700	31,600	17	27,200	449,000	27	20,000	34,600
F	Wholesale and retail trade	72	3,270	119,000	12	700	17,000	22	590	9,380
G	Finance, insurance, and real estate	2	40	120	-	-	-	1	20	40
H	Services	34	1,390	34,500	1	160	1,440	12	1,000	6,830
I	Government	5	380	840	2	30	200	8	2,380	6,100

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2. Work Stoppages by Industry Group and Major Issues, 1962—Continued

S.I.C. code (group or division)	Industry group	Other working conditions ¹			Interunion or intraunion matters			Not reported		
		Beginning in 1962		Man-days idle, 1962 (all stoppages)	Beginning in 1962		Man-days idle, 1962 (all stoppages)	Beginning in 1962		Man-days idle, 1962 (all stoppages)
		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
Total	All industries -----	44	13,200	181,000	349	53,000	287,000	45	5,560	16,500
Mfg.	Manufacturing -----	27	11,200	168,000	24	7,260	37,100	16	2,420	8,390
19	Ordinance and accessories -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Food and kindred products -----	2	90	290	3	730	7,150	1	40	40
21	Tobacco manufactures -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Textile mill products -----	1	80	920	1	100	200	-	-	-
23	Apparel, etc. ² -----	2	330	1,730	7	350	4,620	6	250	1,290
24	Lumber and wood products, except furniture -----	-	-	-	1	230	450	1	70	70
25	Furniture and fixtures -----	1	190	2,780	-	-	7,600	1	40	1,610
26	Paper and allied products -----	1	300	101,000	2	1,180	6,770	-	-	-
27	Printing, publishing, and allied industries -----	1	1,500	4,500	1	80	640	-	-	-
28	Chemicals and allied products -----	3	740	13,700	1	370	500	-	-	-
29	Petroleum refining and related industries -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products -----	1	370	740	1	50	650	-	-	-
31	Leather and leather products -----	-	-	-	1	30	1,540	1	580	1,750
32	Stone, clay, and glass products -----	2	60	170	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	Primary metal industries -----	4	2,750	10,600	1	10	160	1	20	240
34	Fabricated metal products ³ -----	-	-	-	2	490	650	3	600	2,550
35	Machinery, except electrical -----	1	350	10,900	1	180	180	2	820	850
36	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies -----	3	3,000	4,740	1	2,270	4,800	-	-	-
37	Transportation equipment -----	3	810	13,700	1	1,200	1,200	-	-	-
38	Instruments, etc. ⁴ -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries -----	2	630	1,890	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmfg.	Nonmanufacturing -----	17	2,070	13,200	325	45,700	250,000	29	3,150	8,150
A	Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B	Mining -----	4	1,000	1,880	3	670	1,330	11	2,600	5,640
C	Contract construction -----	6	340	6,280	288	26,000	121,000	6	140	720
E	Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services -----	3	640	4,270	22	13,600	53,900	4	150	820
F	Wholesale and retail trade -----	3	70	440	6	2,530	37,500	4	50	210
G	Finance, insurance, and real estate -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H	Services -----	1	20	380	3	140	4,240	4	200	750
I	Government -----	-	-	-	3	2,870	31,700	-	-	-

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

² Includes other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.

³ Excludes ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment.

⁴ Includes professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.

⁵ Idleness in 1962 resulting from stoppages that began in 1961.

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

Table A-3. Work Stoppages in States Having 25 or More Stoppages by Industry Group, 1962¹

Industry group	Alabama			Arizona			California		
	Stoppages beginning in 1962		Man-days idle during 1962 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1962		Man-days idle during 1962 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1962		Man-days idle during 1962 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
All industries	50	19,900	196,000	26	16,800	175,000	263	143,000	2,660,000
Manufacturing	23	13,500	124,000	6	1,270	23,400	113	58,700	881,000
Ordnance and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	20,700	34,600
Food and kindred products	3	100	670	-	-	-	21	7,460	52,400
Tobacco manufactures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	60	3,950
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	3	290	2,350	-	-	-	7	160	2,420
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	-	-	-	1	400	2,400	11	5,020	218,000
Furniture and fixtures	1	120	360	1	500	17,000	6	3,320	31,500
Paper and allied products	2	680	1,850	-	-	-	4	330	3,730
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	-	-	-	2	60	2,990	3	2,760	55,600
Chemicals and allied products	2	450	7,620	-	-	-	6	1,020	79,500
Petroleum refining and related industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	1	2,670	21,100	-	-	-	3	1,800	15,000
Leather and leather products	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	50
Stone, clay, and glass products	3	160	3,590	-	-	-	6	340	11,000
Primary metal industries	5	8,640	48,000	2	310	950	3	240	10,100
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment	2	200	37,100	-	-	-	12	830	22,000
Machinery, except electrical	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	1,130	60,900
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	1	150	1,310	-	-	-	4	990	5,670
Transportation equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	10,300	41,600
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2,060	232,000
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	180	1,620
Nonmanufacturing	27	6,430	71,600	20	15,500	152,000	150	83,900	1,780,000
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1,380	48,600
Mining	10	2,040	6,520	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract construction	5	1,580	10,300	15	15,200	139,000	71	74,900	1,600,000
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	7	2,570	48,700	3	250	11,100	22	5,160	91,000
Wholesale and retail trade	3	110	4,750	1	20	800	34	1,540	32,300
Finance, insurance, and real estate	-	-	-	1	100	1,520	2	170	2,870
Services	1	110	1,320	-	-	-	12	440	11,800
Government	1	10	10	-	-	-	2	310	670
	Colorado			Connecticut			Florida		
All industries	33	6,710	273,000	63	26,000	450,000	48	13,500	456,000
Manufacturing	12	2,600	52,900	37	23,600	419,000	13	1,510	25,400
Ordnance and accessories	1	1,570	25,100	1	2,900	98,600	1	230	380
Food and kindred products	6	560	3,570	2	540	1,250	4	370	3,350
Tobacco manufactures	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	530	18,400
Textile mill products	-	-	-	3	270	7,000	-	-	-
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	-	-	-	3	430	2,780	2	110	1,160
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paper and allied products	-	-	-	2	1,210	5,620	1	150	610
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1	80	660	1	40	5,720	-	-	-
Chemicals and allied products	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	50	230
Petroleum refining and related industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	-	-	-	1	600	2,400	-	-	-
Leather and leather products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary metal industries	1	80	640	2	530	3,830	1	30	770
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment	1	120	12,200	6	910	44,500	2	50	510
Machinery, except electrical	-	-	-	5	4,900	149,000	-	-	-
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	-	-	-	2	360	5,650	-	-	-
Transportation equipment	1	160	8,750	1	9,000	76,800	-	-	-
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	-	-	-	6	1,580	15,600	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1	30	1,980	2	310	740	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	21	4,120	220,000	26	2,430	30,800	35	12,000	431,000
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	4	2,420	214,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract construction	15	1,650	5,040	17	2,040	23,600	27	2,610	17,600
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	2	40	130	2	230	2,860	5	9,210	405,000
Wholesale and retail trade	-	-	-	5	120	4,180	2	150	7,460
Finance, insurance, and real estate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	-	-	-	1	20	40	1	40	890
Government	-	-	-	1	20	60	-	-	-

See footnote at end of table.

Table A-3. Work Stoppages in States Having 25 or More Stoppages by Industry Group, 1962¹—Continued

Industry group	Maryland			Massachusetts			Michigan		
	Stoppages beginning in 1962		Man-days idle during 1962 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1962		Man-days idle during 1962 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1962		Man-days idle during 1962 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
All industries	42	15,000	151,000	153	23,100	442,000	196	81,400	1,440,000
Manufacturing	18	7,220	85,000	81	11,800	262,000	114	46,300	741,000
Ordnance and accessories	-	-	-	1	350	350	-	-	-
Food and kindred products	1	10	3,580	10	830	19,800	14	2,980	15,400
Tobacco manufactures	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	160	1,600
Textile mill products	-	-	-	8	1,410	34,200	1	50	1,550
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	1	90	1,300	11	940	10,600	1	150	900
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	1	10	50	3	270	4,160	3	80	720
Furniture and fixtures	1	330	40,600	-	-	-	2	50	2,280
Paper and allied products	2	200	19,200	3	1,580	8,020	9	3,960	2,280
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	-	-	-	3	440	3,840	6	8,400	64,500
Chemicals and allied products	2	880	2,930	2	110	430	2	420	1,920
Petroleum refining and related industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	420	49,600
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	-	-	-	3	1,170	6,190	3	330	8,440
Leather and leather products	-	-	-	9	480	2,620	-	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass products	1	100	200	5	300	11,400	2	770	10,100
Primary metal industries	2	940	1,200	5	1,160	26,200	18	7,910	64,100
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment	4	790	5,990	6	550	7,870	14	2,150	19,500
Machinery, except electrical	1	390	4,260	5	1,330	38,600	16	4,710	153,000
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	1	2,270	4,540	3	440	12,000	2	1,090	11,300
Transportation equipment	1	1,200	1,200	-	-	-	15	8,520	173,000
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	-	-	-	2	320	73,900	2	2,240	24,900
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	-	-	-	2	110	1,780	2	1,980	116,000
Nonmanufacturing	24	7,790	65,500	72	11,400	180,000	82	35,100	696,000
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	-	-	-	1	100	310	-	-	-
Mining	-	-	-	1	20	110	2	200	3,550
Contract construction	6	560	7,500	30	3,640	59,600	42	31,300	608,000
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	11	6,600	52,900	16	3,320	58,700	6	980	22,600
Wholesale and retail trade	6	610	5,120	19	1,170	35,100	22	1,960	47,600
Finance, insurance, and real estate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	1	20	20	4	1,530	23,900	10	640	14,800
Government	-	-	-	1	1,600	2,200	-	-	-
	Minnesota			Missouri			Nebraska		
All industries	47	10,100	259,000	95	26,000	361,000	26	3,810	57,200
Manufacturing	16	4,090	189,000	51	19,200	157,000	6	1,870	28,400
Ordnance and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and kindred products	1	60	280	8	950	5,060	5	1,740	27,300
Tobacco manufactures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	-	-	-	1	90	860	-	-	-
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	1	10	950	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures	-	-	-	1	150	1,950	-	-	-
Paper and allied products	2	570	32,000	1	130	1,000	-	-	-
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	2	1,710	129,000	3	740	1,970	-	-	-
Chemicals and allied products	2	80	770	5	2,470	16,100	-	-	-
Petroleum refining and related industries	-	-	-	1	50	4,590	-	-	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	-	-	-	1	140	2,270	-	-	-
Leather and leather products	-	-	-	2	1,030	2,640	-	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass products	-	-	-	3	300	8,920	-	-	-
Primary metal industries	2	200	9,880	3	2,590	9,170	-	-	-
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment	-	-	-	6	1,150	15,800	-	-	-
Machinery, except electrical	4	1,300	14,400	3	130	3,850	-	-	-
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	2	170	1,700	5	1,980	10,100	-	-	-
Transportation equipment	-	-	-	5	7,200	68,900	-	-	-
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	-	-	-	2	110	3,550	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	-	-	-	1	20	290	1	80	1,120
Nonmanufacturing	31	6,000	70,000	44	6,840	204,000	20	1,940	28,800
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	-	-	-	1	30	350	-	-	-
Mining	1	1,420	11,400	1	1,460	159,000	-	-	-
Contract construction	15	1,940	7,880	21	960	7,870	16	1,010	7,260
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	6	2,090	42,600	5	2,150	18,100	1	790	16,500
Wholesale and retail trade	6	490	7,750	9	1,560	13,200	2	130	3,870
Finance, insurance, and real estate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	2	40	370	4	260	3,950	1	10	1,120
Government	1	20	20	3	420	1,870	-	-	-

See footnote at end of table.

Table A-3. Work Stoppages in States Having 25 or More Stoppages by Industry Group, 1962¹—Continued

Industry group	West Virginia			Wisconsin		
	Stoppages beginning in 1962		Man-days idle during 1962 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1962		Man-days idle during 1962 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
All industries	84	17,200	201,000	64	21,900	289,000
Manufacturing	24	4,450	82,100	32	15,200	168,000
Ordnance and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and kindred products	3	440	1,490	7	3,270	25,300
Tobacco manufactures	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products	-	-	-	1	170	350
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	1	600	1,810	-	-	-
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	1	90	14,100	3	600	9,610
Furniture and fixtures	-	-	-	1	150	3,500
Paper and allied products	2	240	430	-	-	-
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	-	-	-	1	600	21,600
Chemicals and allied products	4	450	38,300	1	240	6,290
Petroleum refining and related industries	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leather and leather products	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass products	5	1,060	14,100	3	610	12,300
Primary metal industries	2	140	3,480	1	40	2,080
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment	3	530	6,270	2	100	2,570
Machinery, except electrical	1	90	560	7	7,970	49,800
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	1	410	1,220	-	-	2,550
Transportation equipment	1	400	400	3	830	23,400
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	-	-	-	1	430	10,300
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	-	-	-	1	150	580
Nonmanufacturing	60	12,700	119,200	32	6,730	120,000
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	32	9,370	85,000	1	20	2,190
Contract construction	20	2,100	25,700	20	2,550	32,400
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	2	60	3,460	2	3,790	80,100
Wholesale and retail trade	4	90	3,540	6	230	5,300
Finance, insurance, and real estate	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	-	-	-	2	120	370
Government	2	1,100	1,580	1	20	80

¹ No work stoppages were recorded during 1962 for the industry groups for which no data are presented.

² Idleness in 1962 resulting from stoppages that began in 1961. In some cases, the man-days of idleness may refer to more stoppages than are shown for the State and industry group since the man-days figures refer to all strikes in effect, whereas the number of stoppages and workers refers only to stoppages beginning in the year.

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

Table A-4. Work Stoppages by Industry Group and Contract Status, 1962

S.I.C. code (group or division)	Industry group	Total			Negotiation of first agreement or union recognition			Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening)		
		Beginning in 1962		Man-days idle, 1962 (all stoppages)	Beginning in 1962		Man-days idle, 1962 (all stoppages)	Beginning in 1962		Man-days idle, 1962 (all stoppages)
		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
Total	All industries -----	3,614	1,230,000	18,600,000	608	50,100	1,230,000	1,747	798,000	14,900,000
Mfg.	Manufacturing -----	1,789	638,000	10,100,000	301	21,800	672,000	1,049	406,000	8,070,000
19	Ordnance and accessories -----	7	29,900	202,000	-	-	-	5	27,300	199,000
20	Food and kindred products -----	206	54,500	614,000	30	2,160	28,600	132	37,600	509,000
21	Tobacco manufactures -----	3	990	20,600	-	-	-	2	690	20,000
22	Textile mill products -----	50	6,990	99,900	15	950	18,500	25	4,810	76,500
23	Apparel, etc. ² -----	95	23,600	130,000	24	1,200	27,700	27	19,000	87,800
24	Lumber and wood products, except furniture -----	72	13,100	448,000	9	1,520	23,700	45	7,050	398,000
25	Furniture and fixtures -----	61	12,300	298,000	13	920	56,300	43	11,000	238,000
26	Paper and allied products -----	63	18,800	436,000	8	750	49,300	41	14,400	274,000
27	Printing, publishing, and allied industries -----	53	45,200	694,000	8	480	16,300	34	41,900	666,000
28	Chemicals and allied products -----	103	29,400	767,000	22	1,630	41,600	68	20,500	605,000
29	Petroleum refining and related industries -----	10	6,890	522,000	2	50	860	6	6,540	520,000
30	Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products -----	43	14,800	159,000	9	520	26,300	15	3,800	75,700
31	Leather and leather products -----	32	7,550	58,100	4	270	4,790	7	3,750	42,900
32	Stone, clay, and glass products -----	113	15,600	318,000	20	1,350	65,400	71	11,800	221,000
33	Primary metal industries -----	176	84,800	872,000	21	1,890	48,000	102	48,500	606,000
34	Fabricated metal products ³ -----	220	42,500	651,000	35	2,140	98,000	137	21,900	453,000
35	Machinery, except electrical -----	196	63,300	1,200,000	34	2,060	94,400	120	40,900	893,000
36	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies -----	99	64,200	631,000	12	1,600	40,700	58	24,600	479,000
37	Transportation equipment -----	100	81,500	1,410,000	16	1,470	21,400	52	44,500	1,150,000
38	Instruments, etc. ⁴ -----	38	15,100	418,000	8	480	5,030	25	8,770	388,000
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries -----	54	7,350	178,000	11	330	5,580	37	6,150	168,000
Nonmfg.	Nonmanufacturing -----	1,825	596,000	8,460,000	307	28,300	562,000	698	392,000	6,840,000
A	Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries -----	16	2,560	59,000	7	500	22,100	2	330	1,290
B	Mining -----	159	51,800	983,000	11	3,120	240,000	21	11,000	552,000
C	Contract construction -----	913	284,000	4,150,000	82	6,060	53,000	307	232,000	3,880,000
E	Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services -----	213	182,000	2,490,000	41	10,600	77,400	90	112,000	1,900,000
F	Wholesale and retail trade -----	364	29,700	535,000	109	2,750	109,000	217	25,900	394,000
G	Finance, insurance, and real estate -----	11	1,440	15,100	4	150	1,660	6	1,270	13,400
H	Services -----	121	12,700	145,000	48	2,960	43,700	52	8,420	91,400
I	Government -----	28	31,100	79,100	5	2,160	15,100	3	1,150	1,500

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-4. Work Stoppages by Industry Group and Contract Status, 1962—Continued

S.I.C. code (group or division)	Industry group	During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved)			No contract or other contract status			No information on contract status		
		Beginning in 1962		Man-days idle, 1962 (all stoppages)	Beginning in 1962		Man-days idle, 1962 (all stoppages)	Beginning in 1962		Man-days idle, 1962 (all stoppages)
		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
Total	All industries -----	1,078	349,000	2,260,000	91	30,600	88,600	90	6,440	78,100
Mfg.	Manufacturing -----	1,408	209,000	1,350,000	12	1,160	11,600	19	1,200	8,420
19	Ordnance and accessories -----	2	2,550	3,100	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Food and kindred products -----	40	14,000	66,400	3	130	5,310	1	600	4,800
21	Tobacco manufactures -----	1	300	600	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Textile mill products -----	8	1,190	4,890	1	20	20	1	20	20
23	Apparel, etc. ² -----	36	3,190	14,000	1	30	140	7	190	850
24	Lumber and wood products, except furniture -----	18	4,530	26,600	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Furniture and fixtures -----	4	320	2,640	-	-	-	1	120	360
26	Paper and allied products -----	14	3,680	113,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	Printing, publishing, and allied industries -----	10	2,820	11,100	-	-	-	1	20	460
28	Chemicals and allied products -----	13	7,200	120,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	Petroleum refining and related industries -----	2	300	1,100	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products -----	19	10,500	56,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Leather and leather products -----	15	2,800	7,930	4	680	2,250	2	60	260
32	Stone, clay, and glass products -----	21	2,390	31,700	-	-	-	1	40	40
33	Primary metal industries -----	52	34,400	217,000	-	-	-	1	20	240
34	Fabricated metal products ³ -----	45	18,200	98,600	1	220	880	2	30	290
35	Machinery, except electrical -----	40	20,300	206,000	2	80	2,990	-	-	-
36	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies -----	29	38,000	111,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
37	Transportation equipment -----	32	35,600	233,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
38	Instruments, etc. ⁴ -----	5	5,840	25,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries -----	4	770	2,530	-	-	-	2	100	1,110
Nonmfg.	Nonmanufacturing -----	670	140,000	907,000	79	29,500	77,000	71	5,240	69,700
A	Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries -----	3	590	2,420	2	110	330	2	1,040	32,900
B	Mining -----	124	37,100	187,000	3	590	4,090	-	-	-
C	Contract construction -----	434	38,000	171,000	36	4,610	24,900	54	3,780	19,800
E	Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services -----	71	58,300	503,000	6	590	2,950	5	140	680
F	Wholesale and retail trade -----	20	610	4,560	11	220	11,200	7	230	15,900
G	Finance, insurance, and real estate -----	-	-	-	1	20	40	-	-	-
H	Services -----	11	1,000	3,330	7	300	5,780	3	60	460
I	Government -----	7	4,800	34,800	13	23,000	27,700	-	-	-

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

² Includes other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.

³ Excludes ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment.

⁴ Includes professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.

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

Appendix B: Chronology—The Maritime Industry Strike, West Coast and Hawaii, 1962¹

September 30, 1961

Contract expired. Negotiations broke down in February 1962, after the parties failed to reach agreement on wages, overtime, welfare benefits, and vacations.

February 18, 1962

Work stoppage of West Coast maritime workers, threatened for February 20, averted after appointment of a special mediation panel by William E. Simkin, Director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. Members: Robert H. Moore, Deputy Director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service; James J. Healy, Professor of Industrial Relations, Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University; and Commissioner George Hillenbrand, of the San Francisco office of the Mediation and Conciliation Service.

February 26

The panel met in San Francisco with shipowners and negotiating committees of the unlicensed maritime unions, and continued meetings for almost 3 weeks, but was unable to effect a settlement.

March 16

Work stoppages began;² 22 ships were immediately tied up, and others were struck as they reached port. About 5,000 workers were directly idled at peak of strike.

Longshoremen pledged to support the strike by honoring picket lines, but the Pacific Maritime Association obtained a Federal court order prohibiting the strikers from interfering with the unloading of military and perishable cargo, baggage, and mail from ships.

March 17

Striking seamen withdrew picket lines from all San Francisco piers in compliance with court order.

March 19

Strike spread to West Coast ports from Puget Sound to San Diego and Hawaii.

March 20

Shipowners accepted a Federal judge's proposal for arbitration of the dispute; the striking unions rejected the proposal.

March 21

Shipowners and the striking unions agreed to resume negotiations with the assistance of a Federal mediator.

March 29

Governor William T. Quinn of Hawaii flew to San Francisco to seek permission for the unloading of 8 freighters tied up in Honolulu. He emphasized the necessity for immediate action.

¹ Three subdivisions of the Seafarers' International Union involved—Sailors' Union of the Pacific; Pacific Coast Marine Firemen, Oilers, Watertenders and Wipers Association; and the Marine Cooks and Stewards' Union.

² This was the third strike of maritime workers on the West Coast within 10 months—the first occurred in June 1961; the second occurred in late September 1961.

April 2

Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg met with company and union negotiators in Washington. Immediately after the meeting, he appointed a three-man panel to pursue further mediation efforts. The panel was directed to report back to the Secretary by noon, April 7. Panel members: W. Willard Wirtz, Under Secretary of Labor, Chairman; Robert H. Moore, deputy director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service; and Professor James J. Healy.

After meeting with the parties on April 5 and 6, the panel reported that no accord could be reached.

April 3

Governor Quinn proclaimed a state of emergency in Hawaii, and sent a radiogram to President Kennedy requesting immediate shipping relief.

April 7

Board of Inquiry appointed by the President. Members: Professor James J. Healy, Chairman; Frank J. Dugan, professor, Georgetown University Law School; Lawrence E. Seibel, arbitrator, Washington, D.C. The Board was instructed to report to the President by April 11.

Telegrams to the parties informed them that the Board would meet in Washington on April 9. The parties were invited to appear, and each side was requested to submit a written statement of its position. Both parties submitted statements, but deemed a personal appearance unnecessary, since the Board chairman had spent many days as a member of two special mediation panels, and was considered to have knowledge of the parties' positions and the facts with respect to the dispute.

April 11

The Board submitted its report to the President. The report indicated that agreement had been reached on a few issues (mostly noneconomic), but stated that a number of work-rule changes and economic issues remained unsettled. The report summarized the positions of the parties on the unsettled issues and stated that the underlying issue in dispute was the total cost of a package settlement. In conclusion, the Board reaffirmed the view of the 1961 Maritime Board of Inquiry—that one of the most important obstacles to settlement was the multiplicity of agreements in the maritime industry.

The President directed the Attorney General to petition the United States District Court for the Northern District of California for an injunction.

Judge George B. Harris, Federal District judge in San Francisco, issued a temporary restraining order, and set April 16 to hear arguments on the motion for a preliminary injunction.

April 17

Negotiators met at the request of Judge Harris. Arthur C. Viat, regional director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, reported that no progress was made.

April 18

Judge Harris extended the temporary restraining order to an 80-day injunction, under the emergency provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act, preventing any renewal of the strike until June 30.

May 9

The Secretary of Labor appealed to the shipowners and unions to settle their dispute.

June 1

The Board of Inquiry requested the parties to submit written statements concerning the efforts toward settlement and their present position.

June 6

The Pacific Maritime Association asked President Kennedy to appoint a special panel to study the issues and make a recommendation for settlement.

June 11

The Board of Inquiry reported to the President. The various solutions explored, and forms of arbitration suggested, were reported. The report concluded that the 60-day period had witnessed a substantial narrowing of differences between the parties; that remaining differences did not justify resumption of a strike; and that a settlement should be attainable.

The National Labor Relations Board mailed ballots to members of the three striking unions for a vote on the Pacific Maritime Association's final offer. The voting period was to end June 26. Morris Weisberger, head negotiator for the union, urged members not to vote.³

June 12

President Kennedy named James J. Healy as a special mediator to try to settle the dispute. Professor Healy announced he would hold "showdown" meetings, both separate and joint, until either a settlement was reached or there was a final deadlock.

June 21

Contract agreement reached.⁴ Representatives of the shipowners and unions agreed to submit the agreement to their respective memberships with recommendations for approval.

J. Paul St. Sure, President of the Pacific Maritime Association, called the 44½-month contract a "major achievement" because it meant that all maritime contracts on the West Coast would expire at the same time—June 15, 1965.

July 2

Court injunction officially discharged.

July 16

The Seafarers' International Union notified the Pacific Maritime Association of official ratification of the contract by the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, Pacific Coast Marine Firemen, Oilers, Watertenders and Wipers Association, and the Marine Cooks and Stewards' Union.

NOTE: Following protests of the unions and the Pacific Maritime Association, during the period of the injunction, Judge Harris modified the restraining order to (1) permit seamen to walk off ships in American ports at the expiration of the truce; (2) hold seamen in violation of the injunction if they refused to sign onto ships which would not complete voyage by June 29; and, (3) provide for seamen to remain aboard ships until cargo is unloaded, even if they return to port after the truce expires and the strike resumes.

In late April, the unions filed appeals in the Ninth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, charging that these modified orders deprived the unions of the right to strike. The Circuit Court ruled that unions must sign on for trips of normal length throughout the 80-day "cooling off" period, but left the unions free to walk off the ships as soon as the injunction ended. The U.S. Supreme Court refused to review the lower court's ruling and, in effect, upheld ruling of the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

³ Results of the National Labor Relations Board vote were not certified to the Attorney General, since a settlement was reached before the end of the voting period.

⁴ The contract provided for a 2-percent increase in base, penalty, and overtime rates effective October 1, 1961; maximum of 7.85-percent adjustment effective October 1963 for work rule changes; 5 days' vacation (was 3) for each 30 days worked retroactive to October 1, 1961; \$150 a month maximum pension benefit (was \$125), normal retirement at age 62 (was 65) and early retirement at age 57 (was 60) effective October 1, 1962; companies to pay \$1.10 a day to welfare fund (was 80¢) retroactive to October 1, 1961, with existing benefits guaranteed during agreement term; companies to pay 5 cents a day to work stabilization fund and 5 cents a day to industry fund effective October 1, 1962—money to be placed in escrow pending decision on use of funds.

Appendix C: Chronology—The Republic Aviation Corporation Dispute, Farmingdale, Long Island, New York, 1962¹

March 5

Company and union representatives met in direct negotiations. They were joined by Federal mediators in mid-March. The major issues in dispute related to job security, seniority, and severance pay. Daily meetings were held under Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service auspices through April 1.

April 1

Two-year contract expired. The union rejected the company's final offer, and voted to strike.

April 2

Strike by machinists began at 12:01 a. m., idling about 8,800 production workers; craft unions joined the strike soon thereafter.

April 6

Between April 6 and 30, company and union negotiators held several joint meetings under the auspices of Federal mediators.

May 7

Negotiations broke down and bargaining sessions were recessed subject to call.

May 14

William E. Simkin, director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, met with both sides in Washington. Ten meetings were held between May 14 and May 23.

May 22

The Defense Department announced that the 53-day-old strike had slowed deliveries of aircraft to a point where the impact would be felt by Air Force defense installations in Europe and the Pacific.

May 28

Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg, Assistant Secretary James J. Reynolds, and representatives of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service met with both parties. The Director of FMCS continued negotiations on May 29. No agreement was reached, and meetings were recessed subject to call.

June 7

Board of Inquiry appointed by the President. Members: Lloyd K. Garrison, attorney, New York City, chairman; Arthur Stark and James C. Hill of New York, arbitrators.

June 11

The Board of Inquiry held hearings June 11 and 12 in New York City.

June 14

The Board reported to the President that "after all the efforts at settlement which have been made by the government, an impasse remains." The Board also reported that there appeared to be no immediate possibility of the parties settling the dispute.

¹ The Machinists were supported by four craft unions—Carpenters, Electricians, Operating Engineers, Plumbers—and by Hotel and Restaurant Employees in the plant cafeteria (John G. Sharp, Operator).

June 15

President Kennedy ordered the Justice Department to halt the strike by obtaining an 80-day injunction.

Federal Judge Walter Bruchhausen of Brooklyn signed a restraining order that directed the strikers to return to work Monday morning, June 18. Judge Bruchhausen set June 20 for a hearing on the government's petition for a temporary injunction against the strike.

June 18

Striking machinists and craft unions complied with the government order and returned to work.

June 20

Judge Bruchhausen issued an injunction against the unions restraining them from striking for 80 days. The order was predated to June 16, and prohibited a resumption of the strike until September 4.

June 28

Mediation efforts resumed and Republic announced settlement with IBEW, Local 25 (agreed upon June 27), marking the first break in the strike.

July 2

The regional director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service in New York summoned negotiators for both sides to a joint meeting July 5, the first face-to-face meeting since May 28.

July 19

The company announced 60 new contracts had been obtained and that, instead of mass layoffs, it actually would hire more men.

August 1

The director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service requested that negotiations be shifted to Washington, after mediators reported that both sides were still deadlocked. When the union representatives were unable to come to Washington, the director and other representatives of FMCS continued negotiations in the New York area.

August 12

IAM ratified a new 3-year contract,² reached on August 10. Republic also announced it had reached settlements with the craft unions.

August 14

The Board of Inquiry made its final report to the President. The report indicated that all parties, except John G. Sharp (Concessionaire), and Hotel and Restaurant Employees, had reached agreement.

August 28

Addendum to Board's final report indicated that all unions had reached agreement.

September 7

Injunction dissolved.

² The IAM contract provided 6 1/2-cent wage increase retroactive to June 15, 1962; additional average 7 1/2 cents effective April 1, 1963, and average 8 cents effective April 6, 1964; additional 10-cent-an-hour inequity adjustment to certain classifications; 2 new top labor grades established and upgrading procedure revised; current 6-cent cost-of-living allowance incorporated into base rates (includes 1-cent adjustment under the new agreement—company had granted similar increase to salary and nonunion hourly employees effective April 2, 1962); other benefits effective April 1, 1962—improved holiday provisions; 3 weeks' vacation after 10 years (was 12); additional 2-cent-an-hour cost to company for improved insurance including semiprivate hospital room (was \$18); improved surgical schedule and up to 31 days' coverage for laid-off employees; establishment of \$50 lump-sum severance benefit for each year's service (maximum \$500) financed by initial \$1 million company payment and 5 cents an hour thereafter; limit on duration of supplementary jury-duty pay eliminated (was 2 weeks a year). Several other issues were agreed upon including improved seniority application and a clarification of work out of classification.

Appendix D: Chronology—The Atlantic and Gulf Coast Longshore Strike, 1962—63¹

June 13, 1962

The first bargaining session between union representatives and officials of the New York Shipping Association was held. The union presented its proposals for contract revision. Major items concerned wages and hours of work.

July 16

The New York Shipping Association presented its counter-proposals, offering a wage increase and pension and welfare plan improvements, conditioned on work rule changes.

August 23

William E. Simkin, Director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, appointed a special mediation panel to attempt to resolve the economic issues for all East Coast ports from Maine to Virginia.² Panel members: Robert H. Moore, deputy director of FMCS, Chairman; Herbert Schmertz, general counsel, FMCS; Thomas G. Dougherty, and Daniel F. Fitzpatrick, FMCS commissioners from the New York regional office. John Andrew Burke, maritime coordinator for the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, assisted the panel. Joseph F. Finnegan, Chairman of the New York State Department of Labor, and Harold Felix, New York City Department of Labor, also appointed representatives to work with the mediation panel.

September 4

Joint negotiations resumed under auspices of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.

September 11

The union notified Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz, Governor Hughes of New Jersey, and Governor Rockefeller of New York that negotiations were deadlocked and that a strike was in prospect.

September 12

Both industry and union officials sent telegrams to President Kennedy alerting him to an impending strike.

September 13

Assistant Secretary of Labor Reynolds talked to parties in New York.

September 20

Longshoremen in New York voted to reject employer offer.

September 24

The Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service proposed a 1-year contract extension, with no changes except with respect to wage and fringe items, pending a joint study of the disputed manpower utilization and job security issues. Union rejected; New York Shipping Association accepted, on condition that all unresolved issues go to binding arbitration.

¹ The New York Shipping Association empowered to bargain for management groups from Maine to Virginia on "Master Contract" items. Traditionally, negotiations in New York on the Master Contract, while not binding in the South Atlantic and Gulf ports, set the pattern for settlement there. Employer groups involved included the following: New York Shipping Association, Inc.; Harbor Carriers of the Port of New York; Steamship Trade Association of Baltimore, Inc.; the Philadelphia Marine Trade Association; the New Orleans Steamship Association; the Hampton Roads Maritime Association; the Mobile Steamship Association; West Gulf Maritime Industry; Boston Shipping Association; and the South Atlantic Employers Association.

² After the 1959 contracts were signed, the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service maintained continuous liaison with the parties, in an effort to avoid a crisis in 1962. In January 1962, Federal mediators met with top union and industry representatives and suggested that bargaining get underway early. At that time, both sides undertook factual surveys on several key points.

September 27-28

Meetings held under FMCS auspices in Miami, Mobile, New Orleans, and Galveston.

October 1

Upon the expiration of the contract, a strike of approximately 50,000 longshoremen began at 12:01 a. m. , tying up ports from Maine to Texas.

Board of Inquiry appointed by the President 10 hours after strike began. Members: Robben W. Fleming, Professor of Law at the University of Illinois, Chairman; Vernon H. Jensen, Professor of Industrial and Labor Relations at Cornell University; and Robert L. Stutz, Associate Professor of Industrial Administration at the University of Connecticut.

October 2

The Board began hearings in New York City.

October 4

The Board reported to the President that, despite repeated meetings and mediation efforts, almost no progress had been made toward an agreement, and that the widespread impact in all the major ports created an intolerable condition which necessitated resumption of work and an early settlement of the dispute.

The President immediately signed the order directing the Attorney General to petition the appropriate District Court for an injunction against the strike.

Judge F. X. McGohey, Federal District Court, issued a 10-day temporary restraining order, effective at 4:25 p. m.³ Judge McGohey set October 10 for a hearing to determine whether to extend the injunction to the full 80 days.

October 6

Longshoremen returned to work in all East and Gulf Coast ports.

October 10

Judge McGohey extended original 10-day restraining order to full 80-day period authorized by the Labor-Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act, prohibiting a resumption of the strike until December 23.

October 16

The Board of Inquiry began exploratory talks with industry and union representatives. The Board met jointly and separately with the parties between October 16 and October 31, but both sides remained adamant in their respective positions.

The Board terminated its mediation efforts after the union rejected a recommendation to put off demands for a 6-hour day and higher base pay rate, and the employers rejected the recommendation to defer their demands for changes in work-gang sizes.

October 23

Deputy Director and Coordinator met with South Atlantic and Gulf ILA delegates in New York. Resumption of negotiations was begun.

³ This was the fourth time since 1948 that the longshoremen have been ordered back to work by Federal Court injunction, and the eighth time that workers in the maritime field have been under directive of the Taft-Hartley Act.

November 7

Under sponsorship of Federal mediators, the parties began a point-by-point discussion of the disputed issues.

November 27

The union wage scale committee recommended rejection of the employers' final offer, which would reduce work gangs by 1 man a year during the next 3 years and increase wages 27 cents an hour over a 3-year period.

December 3

The Board of Inquiry submitted its second report to the President. The report stated that negotiations in New York foundered on the manpower utilization issue, and that there had been no substantial change in the positions of the parties. Because of the pattern-setting potential of the New York contract, local negotiations, both in the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts ports, had been perfunctory or held in abeyance.

December 14

Vote on employers' last offer began in New York under auspices of the National Labor Relations Board; voting in other ports was scheduled for December 17 and 18. Joint meeting in Washington under auspices of Labor Secretary Wirtz.

December 17

Parties resumed meetings in New York.

December 19

The NLRB reported that longshoremen rejected the employers' last offer by a vote of 25 to 1.

December 23

80-day injunction expired. Longshoremen rejected President Kennedy's plea for a 90-day truce, and resumed the strike.⁴ The President had telegraphed industry and union representatives proposing that a committee organized by the Secretary of Labor study manpower utilization, job security and related issues, and that another committee, headed by Judge Harold R. Medina, recommend settlements on all other matters by February 15.

December 25

The National Maritime Union stated its members would honor the ILA picket lines. Six other maritime unions had also pledged to support the ILA strike.

January 16, 1963

President Kennedy appointed a 3-man board to mediate the strike shortly after the Secretary of Labor reported that negotiations had collapsed.

Board members: Senator Wayne Morse, chairman; James J. Healy, Harvard University, professor; and Theodore Kheel, New York City, arbitrator.

The President instructed the Board to propose action to Congress if no contract settlement could be reached by January 20.

⁴ This was the fourth time a longshore strike had occurred or resumed after an 80-day "cooling off" period.

January 20

The Board made the following recommendations for ending the strike: 24-cent-an-hour wage increase over the next 2 years (15 cents retroactive to October 1, 1962), plus 13 cents for improved pensions, health, and welfare benefits.

The recommendations also included provisions for a "study by the Department of Labor under the direction of the Secretary of Labor of the problems of manpower utilization, job security and all other related issues which affect the longshore industry." Provision was also made for a neutral board to make recommendations toward implementing the findings of the study if the parties fail to agree by July 31, 1964.

January 22

The New York Shipping Association announced acceptance of the Board's recommendation.

January 26

Longshoremen in the Port of New York returned to work. Settlements were completed in all other ports by January 27, and normal operations were resumed January 28.

February 20

The Board reported to the President. The report summarized the Board's mediation efforts, the recommendations made, and the guiding criteria used in formulating its proposal.

Appendix E: Chronology—Aerospace Industry Dispute—Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, California, Florida, and Hawaii, 1962¹

July 21, 1962

In compliance with the recommendations of William E. Simkin, Director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, President Kennedy called for a 60-day truce and appointed a 3-man board of public citizens to assist Federal mediators in negotiations.² Members: Dr. George W. Taylor, professor of industry at the University of Pennsylvania, Chairman; Ralph T. Seward, umpire for Bethlehem Steel Co. and the United Steelworkers of America, and Dr. Charles C. Killingsworth, professor of economics at Michigan State University.

July 28

The unions agreed to the truce and the Board began hearings at the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service office in Los Angeles on the key issues—wages, unemployment benefits, and union shop. Nearly 3 weeks were spent in separate and joint meetings, but negotiations remained deadlocked.

August 19

After emphasizing to the parties the necessity of reexamining their positions as a prelude to further and intensified negotiation, the Board reconvened in Washington, D.C.

September 1

In the report to the President, the Board summarized the positions of the parties and their recommendations for resolving the dispute.

September 4

The Board submitted its recommendations to the parties. These included recommendations for 3-year agreements; general wage increases; increase in company contributions to layoff benefit plans; and an employee vote in each bargaining unit to resolve the union shop issue.³ The parties were urged to take note of the recommendations and to renew their efforts to settle the dispute.

September 11

The Board's final report to the President stated that negotiations had been resumed under auspices of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service; that substantial progress had been made on some issues; and that the union shop issue remained the chief roadblock to settlement.

October 23

The Machinists urged the Federal Government to seize and operate Lockheed Aircraft Company as an alternative to a strike.

October 26

Director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service requested the company and union representatives to renew negotiations in Washington.

¹ The aerospace industry dispute developed in the early summer and involved the International Association of Machinists, the United Automobile Workers, and several major firms in the industry. Despite the efforts of Federal mediators, numerous strike calls were issued for July 23.

² The companies and unions specified in the Taylor board's assignment included North American Aviation, Inc., Ryan Aeronautical Co., and the United Automobile Workers of America; and General Dynamics Corp., Aerojet-General Corp., Lockheed Aircraft Corp., and the International Association of Machinists. The Board's reports to the President did not deal with the issues at Aerojet-General Corp., where a union shop was already in effect, but addressed a letter to this firm September 6, making the same recommendations on the general wage increase issue.

³ All of the parties, except the Lockheed Aircraft Corp., agreed to undertake collective bargaining with respect to all issues. Lockheed maintained its fixed position on the union shop issue.

November 28

A strike of approximately 21,000 workers began at operations of Lockheed in California, Florida, and Hawaii. President Kennedy immediately invoked the Taft-Hartley Act and appointed a Board of Inquiry to investigate the dispute. Members: Arthur M. Ross, professor of industrial relations at the University of California, Chairman; Frederick H. Bullen, Pueblo, Colorado, and Paul D. Hanlon, Portland, Oregon, both experienced arbitrators.

The Director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service sent telegrams to the parties advising them of the appointment of the Board, and requesting that the strike be terminated immediately.

November 29

Both parties complied with the request and the strike was halted pending the outcome of the Board's study. Work was resumed on the evening shift.

November 30

The Board began hearings in Los Angeles.

December 3

The Board reported to the President. The report stated no progress had been made toward a solution of the security issue since the Taylor board's proposals, although the same issue had been disposed of peaceably in most other aerospace companies. The report called the truce "precarious," since the strike was suspended only pending the Board's study and report to the President.

The President instructed the Attorney General to seek a Federal Court injunction to prevent a resumption of the strike. A complaint was filed in the United States District Court in Los Angeles, and Federal District Judge Jesse Curtis issued a 10-day restraining order against both the company and union. Judge Curtis set December 10 for a hearing on the Government's petition for a temporary injunction against the strike.

December 10

Judge Curtis extended the restraining order to a full 80-day injunction.

Negotiations were resumed under auspices of Federal mediators, but were recessed indefinitely 3 days later.

January 2, 1963

Lockheed announced agreements with units of the Machinists at Honolulu and at Redlands, California, marking the first break in the long dispute.

January 21

Company and union representatives met with National Labor Relations Board officials to discuss plans for a vote on the company's final offer in outlying areas.

Negotiations remained deadlocked on the union shop issue, despite almost continuous negotiations since early January.

January 27

Three-year contract, which included economic benefits but no union shop clause, was worked out with the assistance of Federal mediators.⁴

January 28

The union ratified contract.

⁴ Contract provided a 5- to 8-cent wage increase, retroactive to July 23, 1962, 6 to 8 cents effective July 22, 1963, and 6 to 9 cents effective July 20, 1964; additional 3- to 16-cent adjustment (inequity and classification) affecting substantial numbers of employees; total current 7-cent cost-of-living allowance (including 1-cent adjustment effective each July 1962, October 1962, and January 1963 under extension of previous agreement) incorporated into base rates and escalation clause continued; 8th paid holiday, day after Thanksgiving beginning 1962; double time (was straight time) plus holiday pay for holiday work; 3 weeks' vacation after 10 years (was 12) and 4th week after 25 years; \$30 day hospital (was \$23) and \$825 maximum surgical benefit (was \$500)—company paid for employees and company assumes \$2 week of dependent insurance premium retroactive to November 26, 1962, with coverage extending to age 23 for fulltime students; \$75 lump-sum extended layoff benefit for each year's service to 15 (was \$50 for each year up to 10); life insurance made available at group rates to employees between ages 65 and 68 or until retired; pay for unused sick leave increased to include shift premium, cost-of-living allowance, and odd workweek bonuses.

Appendix F: Scope, Methods, and Definitions¹

Work Stoppage Statistics

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

Definitions

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

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

The total number of workers involved in strikes in a given year includes workers counted more than once if they were involved in more than one stoppage during that year. (Thus, in 1949, 365,000 to 400,000 coal miners struck on 3 different occasions; they accounted for 1.15 million of the year's total of 3.03 million workers.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source of Information

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Recent Publications in Work Stoppages

- Analysis of Work Stoppages, 1961 (BLS Bulletin 1339, 1962), price 35 cents.
- Analysis of Work Stoppages, 1960 (BLS Bulletin 1302, 1961), price 30 cents.
- Analysis of Work Stoppages, 1959 (BLS Bulletin 1278, 1960), price 40 cents.
- The Dimensions of Major Work Stoppages, 1947-59 (BLS Bulletin 1298, 1961), price 30 cents.
- National Emergency Disputes Under the Labor Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act, 1947-62 (BLS Report 169, revised August 1963), free.
- Work Stoppages: Aircraft and Parts Industry, 1927-59 (BLS Report 175, 1961), free.
- Work Stoppages: Basic Steel Industry, 1901-60 (BLS Report 206, 1961), free.
- Work Stoppages: Water Transportation Industry, 1927-59 (BLS Report 176, 1961), free.
- Work Stoppages: Motor Vehicles and Motor Vehicle Equipment Industry, 1927-58 (BLS Report 148, 1959), free.
- Work Stoppages by States, 1927-62 (BLS Report 256, 1963), free.
- Work Stoppages: Contract Construction Industry, 1927-60 (BLS Report 207, 1962), free.
- Work Stoppages: Meat Products Industry, 1927-60 (BLS Report 214, 1962), free.
- Work Stoppages: Electrical Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies Industry, 1927-60 (BLS Report 213, 1962), free.
- Work Stoppages: Metropolitan Areas, 1952-62 (BLS Report 236, revised May 1963), free.
- Work Stoppages: Government Employees, 1942-61 (BLS Report 247, 1963), free.

(For a listing of other industrial relations studies, write for
A Directory of BLS Studies in Industrial Relations, July 1953-62)