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STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

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ANALYSIS OF WORK STOPPAGES 1966



Bulletin No. 1573

ANALYSIS OF WORK STOPPAGES, 1966

TRENDS

SIZE AND DURATION

ISSUES

INDUSTRIES AND LOCALITIES AFFECTED

DETAILS OF MAJOR STOPPAGES

CHRONOLOGY OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY DISPUTES

February 1968



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Willard Wirtz, Secretary
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Arthur M. Ross, Commissioner

Preface

This bulletin presents a detailed statistical analysis of work stoppages in 1966, continuing an annual feature of the Bureau of Labor Statistics program in the field of industrial relations. Preliminary monthly estimates of the level of strike (or lockout) activity for the United States as a whole are issued about 30 days after the end of the month of reference and are available on request. Preliminary estimates for the entire year are available at the year's end; selected final tabulations are issued in the spring of the following year.

The chronologies of the two disputes in which the emergency provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act were invoked by the President in 1966 are presented in appendixes B and C.

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

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

This bulletin was prepared by Howard N. Fullerton. Dixie L. King prepared the chronologies which appear in appendixes B and C.

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Analysis of Work Stoppages, 1966

Idleness in 1966 remained well below the average levels for the postwar period despite the increase of all measures of strike activity over last year. As shown in the chart, 4,405 strikes directly affecting 1,960,000 workers began in 1966; idleness resulting from strikes in effect during the year totaled 25.4 million man-days, or 0.19 percent of the estimated total working time of the nonagricultural work force (exclusive of government). Strikes ending in the year averaged 22.2 calendar days in duration, compared with 25 days in 1965.¹

Twenty-six major stoppages (strikes involving 10,000 workers or more) began in 1966 and accounted for about one-third of the year's worker and idleness totals. (See table 2.) Four of the major stoppages, including one against five trunkline airlines, were in effect in August when monthly idleness reached its peak for the year.

Three stoppages, all in defense production, were considered serious enough for the national emergency provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act to be invoked. In the dispute between General Electric Co., Evendale, Ohio, and the Machinists and Auto Workers, and in the one involving Stellite Division of Union Carbide Corp., Kokomo, Ind., and the Steelworkers, injunctions were obtained in late 1966. During the term of the injunctions, agreements were reached and the injunctions dissolved. (See appendixes B and C.)

In the third dispute, affecting shipbuilding and repair yards on the West Coast, the provisions of the act were not invoked until 1967.

Size and Duration

In 1966, half of the stoppages involved groups of 100 workers or more, a higher proportion than the average for recent years. (See table 11.)

The number of strikes involving 1,000 workers or more increased to 321, the highest level since 1958. These larger strikes accounted for two-thirds of the workers participating in stoppages and nearly the same proportion of the idleness. About one-half of these stoppages occurred during the renegotiation of contracts, and two-fifths took place during the term of agreements.

The 321 stoppages of 1,000 workers or more were distributed throughout the year in the pattern of the past 2 years. Two-thirds of these large strikes began in the middle two quarters of the year. The following tabulation presents the monthly distribution of new strikes involving 1,000 workers or more for 1964-66.

Month	1966	1965	1964
January -----	21	14	8
February -----	14	9	18
March -----	18	24	13
April -----	30	34	31
May -----	42	24	46
June -----	33	44	23
July -----	39	32	23
August -----	29	19	12
September -----	28	22	20
October -----	33	19	28
November -----	24	24	17
December -----	10	3	7

Of the 26 strikes involving 10,000 workers or more, 7 involved workers in several States, and some workers in all States were affected by at least 1 of them. (See table 13.)

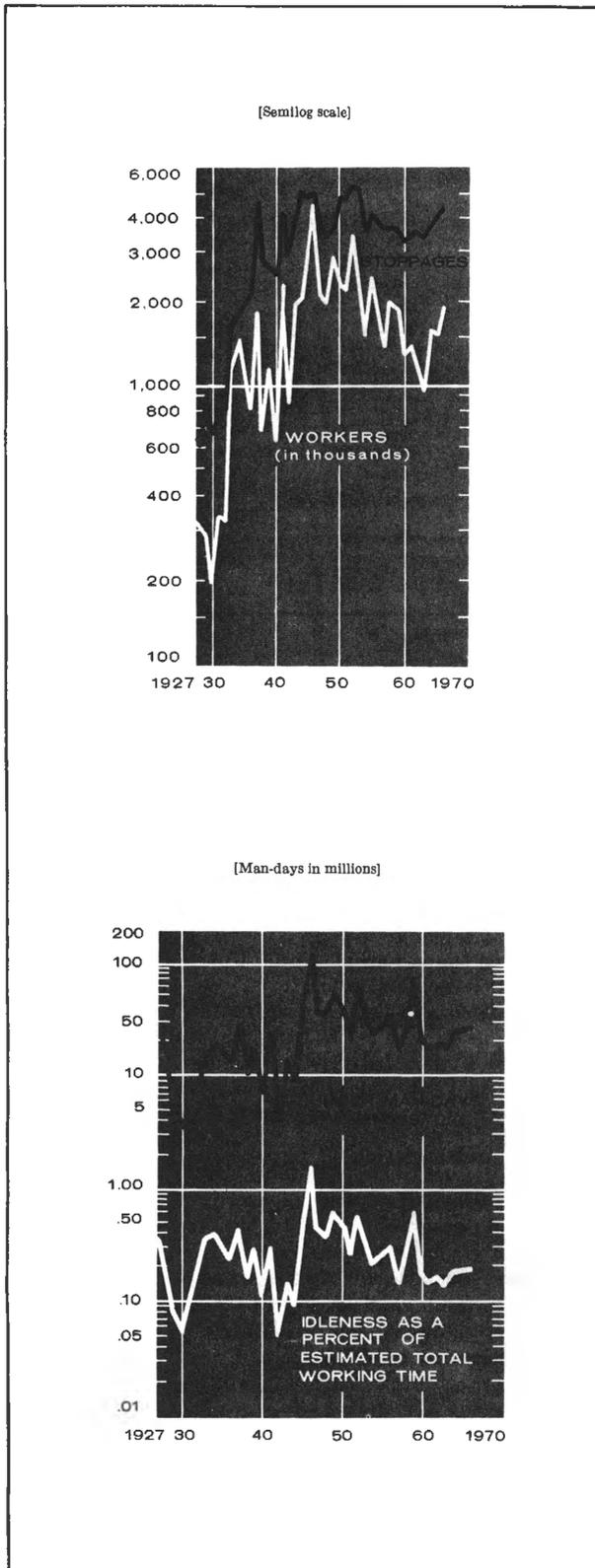
Twelve of the major strikes were in the construction industry. The largest stoppage during the year was the brief walkout, called by the Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, of 116,000 workers against eight railroads. However, the 43-day strike by the Machinists against five trunkline airlines resulted in considerably more man-days of idleness. The longest of the major disputes was an 85-day stoppage, lasting into 1967, affecting the General Electric Co. plant in Schenectady. Among the other major disputes were those affecting the bituminous coal industry, New York City transit, and a 1-day "professional protest" of teachers in Kentucky.

Most strikes were of brief duration. About two-fifths of the disputes ending in 1966 lasted less than a week and three-fifths were settled in 2 weeks or less, the same as in 1965. (See table 14.)

¹ These data include all work stoppages known to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and various cooperating agencies involving six workers or more and lasting a full day or longer. Figures on workers involved and man-days idle include all workers made idle for as long as one shift in establishments directly involved in a stoppage; they do 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.

The terms "work stoppage" and "strike" are used interchangeably in this article and include lockouts.

Chart. Trends in Work Stoppages, 1966



The number and proportion of disputes lasting a month or longer declined slightly from the 1965 level, bringing the average duration (22.2 calendar days) to its lowest level since 1958.

Contract Status and Issues

The proportions of stoppages and idleness, by contract status appear in the following tabulation:

	Percent of—					
	Stoppages		Man-days of idleness			
	1966	1965	1964	1966	1965	1964
All stoppages ---	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Negotiation of first agreement -----	17.1	17.5	17.7	7.5	7.9	6.5
Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening) -----	44.1	45.5	44.1	79.8	50.0	83.2
During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved) -----	36.5	34.7	36.0	12.3	11.6	9.9
Other -----	2.0	1.7	1.6	.4	.2	.3
Insufficient information to classify -----	.3	.7	.5	.1	.2	.1

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

Strikes occurring during renegotiating or reopening contracts accounted for 44 percent of the total. These strikes affected three-fifths of the workers and resulted in four-fifths of the idleness in 1966 (table 4).

As has been typical of recent years, 7 out of 8 renegotiation strikes, including 19 of the major stoppages, were over demands for wage increases or supplementary benefits. Issues relating to job security or plant administration were dominant in 5 percent of the renegotiation disputes, but, because of the railroad strike, they affected 14 percent of the workers.

More than half of the stoppages occurred during the term of the agreement or during attempts to negotiate the initial contract. Walkouts during the term of an agreement generally are short; the average duration in 1966 was 8 days. Thus, although they accounted for 37 percent of all strikes and about one-third of the strikers, resulting idleness was only one-eighth of the total. Plant administration and job security disputes accounted for two-fifths of these stoppages, and interunion or intraunion disputes for another third. Forty percent of the disputes occurring during the term of the contract were in the construction industry.

Strikes occurring in the process of negotiating the initial contract or obtaining union recognition were typically longer, averaging 40.2 days. However, more than three-fourths involved fewer than 100 workers and only 10 as many as 1,000.

Although slightly more than 10 percent of the strikes involved more than one employer, they generally were larger, accounting for 38 percent of the workers. (See tabulation which follows.) As in the past almost nine-tenths of the strikes affected only one employer (at one or more establishments).

Type of employer unit	Stoppages beginning in 1966		Man-days idle during 1966 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved	
All stoppages -----	4,405	1,960,000	25,400,000
Single establishment or more than 1 but under the same ownership or management -----	3,906	1,210,000	15,400,000
2 or more employers—no indication of a formal association or joint bargaining arrangement -----	179	273,000	3,210,000
2 or more employers in a formal association -----	320	477,000	6,740,000

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

Major issues in work stoppages vary little from year to year in terms of the incidence of each issue among all stoppages. The effect of the larger stoppages on lost time attributable to the various issues, however, does change from year to year.

More than one-half of all large strikes were over economic issues (51 percent in 1966 against 48 percent in 1965). Stoppages over union security accounted for a smaller proportion of large strikes than they did for

all strikes. As the following tabulation shows, demands relating to plant administration accounted for almost 30 percent of the large strikes; for all strikes, the comparable figure was 15 percent.

Major issue	Percent of stoppages
All large strikes -----	100.0
General wage changes -----	42.4
Supplementary benefits; no general wage change -----	.9
Wage adjustments -----	7.8
Hours of work -----	.3
Other contractual matters -----	.6
Union organization and security -----	5.9
Job security -----	6.5
Plant administration -----	27.4
Other working conditions -----	3.7
Interunion or intraunion matters (generally involves 2 unions) -----	4.4
Not reported -----	-

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

In 1966, demands for wage increases and supplementary benefits accounted for 63 percent of strike idleness, up from 54 percent in 1965. Idleness attributable to job security issues declined by a similar proportion (table 5).

Frequently, work stoppages are ended with the understanding that unsettled issues will be resolved following the return to work. Information on the nature of these issues was available for 647 strikes ending in 1966. (See tabulation which follows.) Table 17 provides information on the procedures for handling these unsettled issues.

Industries Involved

For the second year, idleness in manufacturing industries declined; conversely strike activity increased from 9 to 12 million man-days in the nonmanufacturing sectors (table 6). Twenty of the 26 major stoppages occurred in nonmanufacturing industries.

	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total stoppages covered -----	647	100.0	325,000	100.0	2,540,000	100.0
Wages and hours -----	71	11.0	52,100	15.7	745,000	29.4
Fringe benefits -----	30	4.6	30,700	9.4	436,000	17.2
Union organization -----	49	7.6	10,900	3.3	111,000	4.4
Working conditions -----	116	17.9	180,000	55.4	932,000	36.7
Interunion -----	340	52.6	36,700	11.3	158,000	6.2
Combination -----	23	3.6	7,770	2.4	114,000	4.5
Other -----	18	2.8	6,990	2.1	42,100	1.6

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

The machinery industry experienced the highest volume of idleness (2.44 million man-days) among manufacturing industries, largely due to several long stoppages. Five major stoppages in manufacturing occurred in the electrical machinery industry, where the number of workers affected and man-days of idleness (2.4 million) were the highest since 1956.

Three other manufacturing industries had more than 1 million man-days of idleness: Primary metals, fabricated metal products, and transportation equipment. In the last mentioned industry, however, idleness was one-half the 1965 level. Most of the decline was in the aircraft and parts industry and the shipbuilding and repair industry. Besides these five industries, the chemical, rubber, and stone, clay, and glass industries had time-lost ratios above the national average.

In the nonmanufacturing sector, substantial increases in idleness were recorded in construction, transportation and communications, mining, and government. The construction industry sustained the highest level of idleness of any industry in 1966; 12 major stoppages accounted for about one-half the construction idleness. The industry registered the highest level of workers involved and man-days of idleness since 1953, and the third highest level on record. In the transportation and communication industry, which reached its highest volume of idleness since 1955, one-half the idleness and three-quarters of the workers involved were attributable to five major stoppages, led by the 4-day railroad strike and the 43-day airline strike. The other three affected Western Union, New England Telephone and Telegraph, and the taxicab industry in New York City.

The first general stoppage in the soft coal industry since 1952 occurred in 1966, although there were major strikes in the coal industry in 1964 and 1965. With the decline in the industry's work force, however, idleness was little more than three-quarters of a million man-days, compared with over 4 million in 1952.

Strike activity by government employees continued to increase. The 142 stoppages in 1966 are more than three times the 1965 figure, and two of the major work stoppages were in the government sector, one by teachers in Kentucky and the other by transit

workers in New York. The number of workers involved and the resulting idleness increased greatly (105,000 workers and 455,000 man-days of idleness).

States Affected

As in 1965, New York led all States in strike idleness and recorded its highest number (3.12 million man-days) since 1958. It was directly affected by 10 major stoppages (accounting for 46 percent of the idleness). Ohio, which was affected by seven major stoppages, ranked second (2.19 million man-days). Six other States (California, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, and Pennsylvania) each experienced more than 1 million man-days of idleness in 1966; for all but California, this number was higher than in 1965. Massachusetts and Missouri reached their highest volume of idleness since 1960 (table 8).

Five States—West Virginia, Kentucky, Nevada, Vermont, and Washington—although not sustaining as much idleness as those noted above, experienced a percentage loss in total estimated working time that was substantially higher than the national average.

The States that led in strike idleness, New York and Ohio, also led in the number of workers involved. For New York, the number of workers (236,000) represented about a 25-percent increase over the previous year. In Ohio, the 184,000 strikes represented almost a twofold increase. Other States with large numbers of workers involved were Pennsylvania (171,000), Michigan (143,000), and Illinois (134,000). For all these States the figures represent increases over the previous year.

Fifteen States experienced 100 stoppages or more, Pennsylvania and New York ranking first and second, respectively, in strike incidence. For Pennsylvania, the number of stoppages (474) represents the highest level since 1956; and for New York (470) the highest since 1959. Michigan, however, recorded the lowest level since 1958. The lowest incidence of strike activity occurred in Alaska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Vermont, and Wyoming, each of which experienced 10 stoppages or fewer in 1966.

Table 1. Work Stoppages in the United States, 1927-66¹

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
1963	3,362	23.0	941	2.0	16,100	.13	17.1
1964	3,655	22.9	1,640	3.4	22,900	.18	14.0
1965	3,963	25.0	1,550	3.1	23,300	.18	15.1
1966	4,405	22.2	1,960	3.7	25,400	.19	12.9

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

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

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 Workers or More, 1945-66

Period	Number	Workers involved		Man-days idle	
		Number (thousands)	Percent of total for period	Number (thousands) ¹	Percent of total for period
1945-----	42	1,350	38.9	19,300	50.7
1946-----	31	2,920	63.6	66,400	57.2
1947-----	15	1,030	47.5	17,700	51.2
1948-----	20	870	44.5	18,900	55.3
1949-----	18	1,920	63.2	34,900	69.0
1950-----	22	738	30.7	21,700	56.0
1951-----	19	457	20.6	5,680	24.8
1952-----	35	1,690	47.8	36,900	62.6
1953-----	28	650	27.1	7,270	25.7
1954-----	18	437	28.5	7,520	33.3
1955-----	26	1,210	45.6	12,300	43.4
1956-----	12	758	39.9	19,600	59.1
1957-----	13	283	20.4	3,050	18.5
1958-----	21	823	40.0	10,600	44.2
1959-----	20	845	45.0	50,800	73.7
1960-----	17	384	29.2	7,140	37.4
1961-----	14	601	41.4	4,950	30.4
1962-----	16	318	25.8	4,800	25.8
1963-----	7	102	10.8	3,540	22.0
1964-----	18	607	37.0	7,990	34.8
1965-----	21	387	25.0	6,070	26.0
1966-----	26	600	30.7	7,290	28.7

¹ Includes idleness in stoppages beginning in earlier years.

Table 3. Work Stoppages by Month, 1965-66

Month	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Man-days idle during month	
	Beginning in month	In effect during month	Beginning in month (thousands)	In effect during month (thousands)	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated total working time
<u>1965</u>						
January-----	244	404	99	183	1,740	0.18
February-----	208	393	45	149	1,440	.15
March-----	329	511	180	274	1,770	.16
April-----	390	603	141	194	1,840	.17
May-----	450	669	127	201	1,850	.19
June-----	425	677	268	354	2,590	.23
July-----	416	702	156	334	3,670	.34
August-----	388	685	109	229	2,230	.20
September-----	345	631	155	250	2,110	.20
October-----	321	570	101	209	1,770	.16
November-----	289	505	140	192	1,380	.13
December-----	158	371	24	76	907	.08
<u>1966</u>						
January-----	238	389	113	140	1,090	.10
February-----	252	421	101	138	928	.09
March-----	336	536	217	265	1,410	.12
April-----	403	614	227	392	2,600	.24
May-----	494	720	240	340	2,870	.26
June-----	499	759	161	265	2,220	.19
July-----	448	704	286	347	3,100	.29
August-----	442	718	117	310	3,370	.27
September-----	422	676	132	226	1,780	.16
October-----	410	651	191	255	2,190	.19
November-----	288	533	126	234	2,150	.19
December-----	173	389	49	158	1,670	.15

Table 4. Work Stoppages by Contract Status and Major Issues, 1966

Contract status and major issue	Stoppages beginning in 1966				Man-days idle, 1966 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent	Workers involved		Number	Percent
			Number	Percent		
All stoppages-----	4,405	100.0	1,960,000	100.0	25,400,000	100.0
Negotiation of first agreement-----	754	17.1	98,700	5.0	1,900,000	7.5
General wage changes and supplementary benefits-----	246	-	45,200	-	577,000	-
Wage adjustments-----	7	-	250	-	3,060	-
Hours of work-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Union organization and security-----	439	-	45,300	-	1,200,000	-
Job security and plant administration-----	43	-	5,020	-	76,000	-
Interunion or intraunion matters-----	12	-	1,550	-	25,800	-
Other-----	7	-	1,280	-	22,600	-
Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening)-----	1,942	44.1	1,210,000	61.7	20,200,000	79.8
General wage changes and supplementary benefits-----	1,675	-	915,000	-	15,200,000	-
Wage adjustments-----	43	-	29,700	-	1,090,000	-
Hours of work-----	3	-	1,390	-	76,500	-
Union organization and security-----	79	-	67,200	-	1,880,000	-
Job security and plant administration-----	93	-	171,000	-	1,550,000	-
Interunion or intraunion matters-----	6	-	440	-	6,710	-
Other-----	43	-	23,800	-	420,000	-
During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved)-----	1,608	36.5	611,000	31.2	3,120,000	12.3
General wage changes and supplementary benefits-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wage adjustments-----	213	-	108,000	-	814,000	-
Hours of work-----	2	-	600	-	16,800	-
Union organization and security-----	76	-	17,900	-	82,300	-
Job security and plant administration-----	708	-	359,000	-	1,690,000	-
Interunion or intraunion matters-----	497	-	76,000	-	409,000	-
Other-----	112	-	49,300	-	110,000	-
No contract or other contract status-----	86	2.0	41,200	2.1	89,500	.4
General wage changes and supplementary benefits-----	56	-	11,800	-	52,100	-
Wage adjustments-----	7	-	710	-	1,940	-
Hours of work-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Union organization and security-----	2	-	20	-	150	-
Job security and plant administration-----	17	-	26,700	-	28,600	-
Interunion or intraunion matters-----	3	-	1,630	-	5,610	-
Other-----	1	-	280	-	1,120	-
No information on contract status-----	15	.3	1,140	.1	21,400	.1

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

Table 5. Work Stoppages by Major Issues, 1966

Major issue	Stoppages beginning in 1966				Man-days idle, 1966 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent	Workers involved		Number	Percent
			Number	Percent		
All issues -----	4,405	100.0	1,960,000	100.0	25,400,000	100.0
General wage changes -----	1,911	43.4	937,000	47.8	15,100,000	59.3
General wage increase -----	644	-	225,000	-	3,000,000	-
General wage increase plus supplementary benefits -----	1,041	-	582,000	-	9,900,000	-
General wage increase, hour decrease -----	46	-	4,270	-	36,600	-
General wage decrease -----	5	-	820	-	46,500	-
General wage increase and escalation -----	4	-	450	-	1,250	-
Wages and working conditions -----	171	-	123,000	-	2,070,000	-
Supplementary benefits -----	71	1.6	36,300	1.9	802,000	3.2
Pensions, insurance, other welfare programs -----	27	-	27,500	-	641,000	-
Severance or dismissal pay; other payments on layoff or separation -----	9	-	830	-	13,100	-
Premium pay -----	7	-	3,300	-	24,500	-
Other -----	28	-	4,660	-	123,000	-
Wage adjustments -----	272	6.2	139,000	7.1	1,910,000	7.5
Incentive pay rates or administration -----	87	-	46,900	-	420,000	-
Job classification or rates -----	68	-	44,200	-	1,140,000	-
Retroactivity -----	8	-	6,090	-	32,100	-
Method of computing pay -----	109	-	41,600	-	323,000	-
Hours of work: Decrease -----	5	.1	1,990	.1	93,300	.4
Other contractual matters -----	38	.9	9,540	.5	171,000	.7
Duration of contract -----	11	-	3,440	-	71,300	-
Unspecified -----	27	-	6,090	-	100,000	-
Union organization and security -----	596	13.6	130,000	6.6	3,160,000	12.4
Recognition (certification) -----	216	-	18,100	-	339,000	-
Recognition and job security issues -----	10	-	700	-	38,700	-
Recognition and economic issues -----	148	-	14,100	-	473,000	-
Strengthening bargaining position or union shop and economic issues -----	113	-	56,100	-	1,590,000	-
Union security -----	23	-	22,000	-	583,000	-
Refusal to sign agreement -----	8	-	720	-	5,930	-
Other union organization matters -----	78	-	18,700	-	124,000	-
Job security -----	180	4.1	201,000	10.2	1,500,000	5.9
Seniority and/or layoff -----	102	-	34,900	-	615,000	-
Division of work -----	4	-	4,620	-	32,400	-
Subcontracting -----	25	-	29,800	-	397,000	-
New machinery or other technological issues -----	5	-	1,670	-	9,350	-
Job transfers, bumping, etc. -----	8	-	1,200	-	4,110	-
Transfer of operations or prefabricated goods -----	4	-	720	-	5,540	-
Other -----	32	-	128,000	-	441,000	-
Plant administration -----	684	15.5	362,000	18.4	1,850,000	7.3
Physical facilities, surroundings, etc. -----	37	-	17,000	-	119,000	-
Safety measures, dangerous equipment, etc. -----	34	-	29,000	-	186,000	-
Supervision -----	27	-	7,350	-	46,400	-
Shift work -----	16	-	4,430	-	17,100	-
Work assignments -----	50	-	42,500	-	169,000	-
Speedup (workload) -----	68	-	32,200	-	257,000	-
Work rules -----	33	-	17,700	-	166,000	-
Overtime work -----	10	-	3,330	-	23,100	-
Discharge and discipline -----	276	-	140,000	-	588,000	-
Other -----	133	-	68,400	-	279,000	-
Other working conditions -----	96	2.2	61,000	3.1	362,000	1.4
Arbitration -----	15	-	31,200	-	225,000	-
Grievance procedures -----	49	-	20,900	-	82,500	-
Unspecified contract violations -----	32	-	8,860	-	55,400	-
Interunion or intraunion matters -----	518	11.7	79,600	4.1	447,000	1.8
Union rivalry ¹ -----	25	-	4,500	-	48,600	-
Jurisdiction—representation of workers ² -----	6	-	240	-	1,430	-
Jurisdiction—work assignment -----	428	-	52,900	-	253,000	-
Union administration ³ -----	9	-	3,330	-	4,830	-
Sympathy -----	50	-	18,600	-	139,000	-
Not reported -----	34	.8	4,460	.2	24,100	.1

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

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, 1966

Industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1966		Man-days idle, 1966 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Workers involved	Number	Percent of estimated total working time
All industries -----	¹ 4,405	1,960,000	25,400,000	0.19
Manufacturing -----	¹ 2,295	922,000	13,700,000	0.28
Ordnance and accessories -----	13	8,680	62,500	.10
Food and kindred products -----	187	46,600	528,000	.12
Tobacco manufactures -----	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products -----	56	25,700	195,000	.08
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials -----	100	11,800	263,000	.07
Lumber and wood products, except furniture -----	48	10,300	253,000	.16
Furniture and fixtures -----	81	16,800	199,000	.17
Paper and allied products -----	92	26,200	336,000	.20
Printing, publishing, and allied industries -----	66	19,500	621,000	.24
Chemicals and allied products -----	151	44,600	727,000	.30
Petroleum refining and related industries -----	14	1,240	13,500	.03
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products -----	83	27,300	433,000	.33
Leather and leather products -----	32	8,220	99,200	.11
Stone, clay, and glass products -----	142	31,600	594,000	.36
Primary metal industries -----	219	98,600	1,540,000	.46
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment -----	277	76,100	1,290,000	.37
Machinery, except electrical -----	301	136,000	2,440,000	.51
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies -----	189	168,000	2,410,000	.50
Transportation equipment -----	162	150,000	1,330,000	.27
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks -----	37	5,930	148,000	.14
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries -----	48	8,480	181,000	.16
Nonmanufacturing -----	¹ 2,110	1,040,000	11,700,000	² .14
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries -----	20	5,490	50,900	(³)
Mining -----	194	96,100	794,000	.50
Contract construction -----	977	455,000	6,140,000	.73
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services -----	240	312,000	3,390,000	.32
Wholesale and retail trade -----	365	42,300	508,000	.02
Finance, insurance, and real estate -----	14	1,730	27,600	(⁴)
Services -----	159	21,100	358,000	.01
Government -----	142	105,000	455,000	.02
State -----	9	3,090	6,010	(³)
Local -----	133	102,000	449,000	(³)

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

² Excludes government and agriculture.

³ Not available.

⁴ Less than 0.005 percent.

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

Table 7. Work Stoppages by Region,¹ 1966 and 1965

Region	Stoppages beginning in—		Workers involved in stoppages beginning in—		Man-days idle (all stoppages)		Percent of estimated total working time	
	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965
United States -----	² 4,405	² 3,963	1,960,000	1,550,000	25,400,000	23,300,000	0.19	0.18
New England -----	309	293	102,000	106,000	1,670,000	1,250,000	0.18	0.14
Middle Atlantic -----	1,155	1,012	469,000	363,000	5,610,000	5,310,000	.19	.19
East North Central -----	1,258	1,091	570,000	387,000	7,370,000	5,840,000	.25	.21
West North Central -----	350	317	138,000	100,000	1,900,000	1,180,000	.19	.12
South Atlantic -----	492	423	201,000	128,000	2,840,000	2,060,000	.15	.12
East South Central -----	321	283	171,000	108,000	1,840,000	1,760,000	.26	.26
West South Central -----	259	238	100,000	78,700	1,420,000	1,590,000	.13	.16
Mountain -----	169	179	54,700	60,600	728,000	1,100,000	.17	.26
Pacific -----	426	466	149,000	213,000	1,950,000	3,220,000	.12	.21

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

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, 1966

State ¹	Stoppages beginning in 1966		Man-days idle, 1966 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Workers involved	Number	Percent of estimated total working time
United States -----	4,405	1,960,000	25,400,000	0.19
Alabama -----	68	30,700	487,000	0.26
Alaska -----	10	750	13,000	.12
Arizona -----	23	5,600	51,900	.06
Arkansas -----	32	8,650	170,000	.17
California -----	274	84,300	1,070,000	.09
Colorado -----	33	14,000	237,000	.20
Connecticut -----	67	19,800	251,000	.10
Delaware -----	20	3,510	25,300	.06
District of Columbia -----	12	7,120	104,000	.13
Florida -----	115	63,400	939,000	.26
Georgia -----	62	27,500	658,000	.24
Hawaii -----	28	4,960	43,600	.10
Idaho -----	24	9,790	114,000	.31
Illinois -----	278	134,000	1,940,000	.22
Indiana -----	172	67,500	701,000	.19
Iowa -----	96	19,400	184,000	.11
Kansas -----	40	9,380	91,600	.07
Kentucky -----	124	91,800	855,000	.51
Louisiana -----	61	27,200	317,000	.16
Maine -----	19	3,210	46,600	.07
Maryland -----	41	12,700	139,000	.06
Massachusetts -----	162	66,600	1,120,000	.24
Michigan -----	275	143,000	1,820,000	.30
Minnesota -----	58	36,600	453,000	.19
Mississippi -----	35	13,800	77,400	.07
Missouri -----	117	60,600	1,090,000	.33
Montana -----	15	860	13,700	.04
Nebraska -----	23	10,900	67,800	.08
Nevada -----	24	3,900	121,000	.36
New Hampshire -----	19	2,360	15,300	.03
New Jersey -----	211	62,100	776,000	.15
New Mexico -----	15	2,340	47,600	.10
New York -----	470	236,000	3,120,000	.21
North Carolina -----	36	8,950	58,100	.02
North Dakota -----	8	460	3,090	.01
Ohio -----	431	184,000	2,190,000	.28
Oklahoma -----	23	6,820	53,000	.04
Oregon -----	50	14,400	168,000	.13
Pennsylvania -----	474	171,000	1,710,000	.19
Rhode Island -----	33	6,690	138,000	.19
South Carolina -----	15	3,520	21,700	.01
South Dakota -----	8	1,150	5,180	.02
Tennessee -----	94	35,300	417,000	.17
Texas -----	143	57,800	884,000	.14
Utah -----	27	12,800	96,700	.17
Vermont -----	9	3,690	102,000	.37
Virginia -----	52	21,400	308,000	.12
Washington -----	64	44,400	659,000	.33
West Virginia -----	139	52,700	589,000	.57
Wisconsin -----	102	41,700	707,000	.24
Wyoming -----	8	5,420	46,800	.26

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

It was not possible to secure the information necessary to make such allocations in a stoppage involving pipefitters and pipeline contractors in several States.

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

Table 9. Work Stoppages by Metropolitan Area, 1966¹

Metropolitan area	Stoppages beginning in 1966		Man-days idle, 1966 (all stoppages)	Metropolitan area	Stoppages beginning in 1966		Man-days idle, 1966 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved			Number	Workers involved	
Akron, Ohio -----	35	19,500	334,000	Indianapolis, Ind -----	15	4,400	75,100
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N. Y. -----	39	32,900	762,000	Jackson, Mich -----	10	1,150	20,600
Albuquerque, N. Mex -----	6	540	5,480	Jackson, Miss -----	6	880	16,000
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Pa.-N.J. -----	53	7,170	93,000	Jacksonville, Fla -----	15	3,090	49,200
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove, Calif -----	12	1,970	14,100	Jersey City, N.J. -----	26	7,120	120,000
Ann Arbor, Mich -----	12	4,830	48,200	Johnstown, Pa -----	9	1,660	5,340
Atlanta, Ga -----	30	18,000	511,000	Kalamazoo, Mich -----	16	4,770	95,900
Bakersfield, Calif -----	10	1,640	33,300	Kansas City, Mo.-Kans -----	35	21,000	353,000
Baltimore, Md -----	30	8,580	98,500	Kingston-Newburgh-Poughkeepsie, N.Y. -----	12	980	4,990
Baton Rouge, La -----	12	9,560	117,000	Knoxville, Tenn -----	12	2,020	19,900
Bay City, Mich -----	5	1,060	21,300	La Crosse, Wis -----	5	1,500	3,960
Beaumont-Port Arthur, Tex -----	21	6,220	64,700	Lake Charles, La -----	6	800	4,410
Birmingham, Ala -----	22	6,470	122,000	Lancaster, Pa -----	5	510	6,890
Binghamton, N.Y.-Pa -----	11	2,330	23,600	Lansing, Mich -----	13	2,630	25,400
Boise City, Idaho -----	9	1,650	16,700	Las Vegas, Nev -----	9	1,000	33,600
Boston, Mass -----	69	38,800	744,000	Lawrence-Haverhill, Mass.-N.H. -----	10	2,760	57,800
Bridgeport, Conn -----	13	5,330	18,800	Lewiston-Auburn, Maine -----	5	320	1,560
Brockton, Mass -----	7	960	6,540	Lexington, Ky -----	6	1,310	5,210
Buffalo, N.Y. -----	55	16,100	116,000	Lima, Ohio -----	8	3,800	55,500
Canton, Ohio -----	16	3,160	25,600	Lincoln, Nebr -----	6	920	20,800
Cedar Rapids, Iowa -----	10	1,170	19,500	Little Rock-North Little Rock, Ark -----	7	3,660	68,900
Champaign-Urbana, Ill -----	5	3,310	21,000	Lorain-Elyria, Ohio -----	14	5,820	86,500
Charleston, S.C. -----	5	460	1,660	Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif -----	88	26,100	318,000
Charleston, W.Va -----	11	1,380	16,300	Louisville, Ky.-Ind -----	42	36,200	521,000
Chattanooga, Tenn.-Ga -----	17	6,870	110,000	Lowell, Mass -----	5	1,900	34,800
Chicago, Ill -----	88	70,900	1,080,000	Madison, Wis -----	5	70	590
Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky.-Ind -----	40	24,000	157,000	Mansfield, Ohio -----	8	1,880	12,500
Cleveland, Ohio -----	67	21,600	269,000	Memphis, Tenn.-Ark -----	26	5,380	47,200
Columbus, Ga.-Ala -----	8	1,480	14,600	Miami, Fla -----	26	43,100	958,000
Columbus, Ohio -----	30	13,300	218,000	Milwaukee, Wis -----	40	20,400	269,000
Dallas, Tex -----	19	4,070	109,000	Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn -----	41	29,800	370,000
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, Iowa-Ill -----	19	7,990	68,100	Mobile, Ala -----	7	3,320	50,200
Dayton, Ohio -----	29	18,900	113,000	Muncie, Ind -----	10	4,800	16,000
Decatur, Ill -----	9	1,870	58,100	Muskegon-Muskegon Heights, Mich -----	9	5,590	16,100
Denver, Colo -----	19	11,300	212,000	Nashville, Tenn -----	19	10,900	72,700
Des Moines, Iowa -----	24	4,290	32,500	New Bedford, Mass -----	8	1,480	43,000
Detroit, Mich -----	120	85,000	993,000	New Haven, Conn -----	12	7,690	39,800
Dubuque, Iowa -----	5	210	1,120	New London-Groton-Norwich, Conn -----	5	230	2,160
Duluth-Superior, Minn.-Wis -----	10	1,480	38,200	New Orleans, La -----	26	4,610	53,000
Erie, Pa -----	11	2,230	44,600	New York, N.Y. -----	287	147,000	1,940,000
Evansville, Ind.-Ky -----	14	3,410	59,000	Newark, N.J. -----	72	18,500	163,000
Fall River, Mass.-R.I. -----	13	1,020	4,080	Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va -----	5	940	4,690
Fitchburg-Leominster, Mass -----	7	1,680	9,460	Oklahoma City, Okla -----	6	500	8,630
Flint, Mich -----	16	5,190	43,600	Omaha, Nebr.-Iowa -----	11	8,020	31,200
Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood, Fla -----	9	7,550	70,700	Orlando, Fla -----	8	370	11,500
Fort Smith, Ark.-Okla -----	6	740	15,700	Paducah, Ky -----	8	4,530	22,300
Fort Wayne, Ind -----	11	9,510	81,700	Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, N.J. -----	44	12,900	120,000
Fort Worth, Tex -----	16	1,480	18,200	Peoria, Ill -----	14	6,750	179,000
Fresno, Calif -----	12	920	10,300	Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J. -----	138	65,600	450,000
Galveston-Texas City, Tex -----	7	3,760	58,600	Phoenix, Ariz -----	13	2,320	15,700
Gary-Hammond-East Chicago, Ind -----	33	8,370	71,700	Pittsburgh, Pa -----	93	32,000	491,000
Grand Rapids, Mich -----	25	6,130	98,500	Pittsfield, Mass -----	6	5,810	31,700
Green Bay, Wis -----	6	610	2,830	Portland-Oreg.-Wash -----	26	8,250	99,400
Greensboro-High Point, N.C. -----	5	1,210	4,180	Providence-Pawtucket-Warwick, R.I.-Mass -----	31	5,110	140,000
Hamilton-Middletown, Ohio -----	11	2,220	18,200	Provo-Orem, Utah -----	5	1,070	8,000
Harrisburg, Pa -----	9	720	7,170	Pueblo, Colo -----	5	240	1,390
Hartford, Conn -----	24	2,820	66,400	Racine, Wis -----	6	1,860	8,040
Honolulu, Hawaii -----	18	2,660	36,400	Reading, Pa -----	20	9,190	119,000
Houston, Tex -----	39	29,400	397,000	Reno, Nev -----	10	900	36,300
Huntington-Ashland, W.Va.-Ky.-Ohio -----	22	12,800	104,000	Richmond, Va -----	9	2,950	42,500

See footnote at end of table.

Table 9. Work Stoppages by Metropolitan Area, 1966¹—Continued

Metropolitan area	Stoppages beginning in 1966		Man-days idle, 1966 (all stoppages)	Metropolitan area	Stoppages beginning in 1966		Man-days idle, 1966 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved			Number	Workers involved	
Roanoke, Va	5	420	27,100	Springfield, Mo	7	420	7,630
Rochester, N. Y	20	1,320	46,800	Springfield, Ohio	8	1,260	39,000
Rockford, Ill	6	1,930	22,800	Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke, Mass.-Conn	15	3,510	53,400
Sacramento, Calif	9	1,240	28,700	Steubenville-Weirton, Ohio- W. Va	10	2,820	12,900
Saginaw, Mich	17	3,040	24,000	Stockton, Calif	6	230	3,180
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill	82	43,200	780,000	Syracuse, N. Y	28	18,700	46,800
Salt Lake City, Utah	19	8,960	71,500	Tacoma, Wash	9	890	13,200
San Antonio, Tex	9	1,350	27,400	Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla	15	5,360	56,100
San Bernardino-Riverside- Ontario, Calif	14	9,670	34,500	Toledo, Ohio-Mich	31	12,000	141,000
San Diego, Calif	15	1,020	17,900	Trenton, N. J	18	4,230	46,000
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif	87	31,900	494,000	Tulsa, Okla	10	5,470	32,400
San Jose, Calif	18	2,880	58,300	Utica-Rome, N. Y	10	3,820	43,100
Santa Barbara, Calif	5	440	2,280	Vallejo-Napa, Calif	6	250	3,030
Scranton, Pa	17	1,290	33,000	Waco, Tex	6	670	10,400
Seattle-Everett, Wash	29	30,100	464,000	Washington, D. C.-Md.-Va	17	14,100	239,000
Shreveport, La	5	530	5,430	Waterloo, Iowa	12	2,030	13,200
Sioux City, Iowa-Nebr	5	730	3,590	West Palm Beach, Fla	6	1,320	3,640
South Bend, Ind	11	2,490	13,100	Wheeling, W. Va.-Ohio	13	1,580	3,170
Spokane, Wash	9	750	17,600	Wichita, Kans	10	1,150	12,100
Springfield, Ill	11	700	7,310	Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton, Pa	27	5,400	44,500
				Wilmington, Del.-N. J.-Md	19	3,220	25,000
				Wilmington, N. C	6	1,050	6,230
				Worcester, Mass	17	3,160	54,700
				York, Pa	13	2,210	34,600
				Youngstown-Warren, Ohio	30	7,250	70,000

¹ Includes data for each of the metropolitan areas in which 5 stoppages or more began in 1966.

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 mining and logging industries are excluded.

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

Table 10. Work Stoppages by Affiliation of Unions Involved, 1966

Affiliation	Stoppages beginning in 1966				Man-days idle, 1966 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent	Workers involved		Number	Percent
			Number	Percent		
Total	4,405	100.0	1,960,000	100.0	25,400,000	100.0
AFL-CIO	3,382	76.8	1,650,000	84.4	22,200,000	87.5
Unaffiliated unions	837	19.0	219,000	11.2	2,130,000	8.4
Single firm unions and professional employee associations	60	1.4	55,600	2.8	445,000	1.8
Different affiliations ¹	71	1.6	27,600	1.4	572,000	2.3
No union or association involved	54	1.2	4,830	.2	18,900	.1
Not reported	1	(²)	70	(²)	140	(²)

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

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, 1966

Contract status and size of stoppage (number of workers involved)	Stoppages beginning in 1966				Man-days idle, 1966 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent	Workers involved		Number	Percent
			Number	Percent		
All stoppages	4,405	100.0	1,960,000	100.0	25,400,000	100.0
6 and under 20	682	15.5	8,180	0.4	143,000	0.6
20 and under 100	1,529	34.7	76,100	3.9	1,230,000	4.9
100 and under 250	971	22.0	153,000	7.8	2,270,000	9.0
250 and under 500	565	12.8	197,000	10.0	2,680,000	10.6
500 and under 1,000	337	7.7	227,000	11.6	3,060,000	12.0
1,000 and under 5,000	263	6.0	490,000	25.0	6,460,000	25.4
5,000 and under 10,000	32	.7	210,000	10.7	2,250,000	8.9
10,000 and over	26	.6	600,000	30.6	7,290,000	28.7
Negotiation of first agreement or union recognition	754	17.1	98,700	5.0	1,900,000	7.5
6 and under 20	226	5.1	2,600	.1	72,100	.3
20 and under 100	339	7.7	15,800	.8	476,000	1.9
100 and under 250	113	2.6	17,600	.9	520,000	2.1
250 and under 500	41	.9	14,500	.7	364,000	1.4
500 and under 1,000	25	.6	16,700	.8	248,000	1.0
1,000 and under 5,000	9	.2	16,500	.8	166,000	.7
5,000 and under 10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
10,000 and over	1	(¹)	15,000	.8	54,000	2
Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening)	1,942	44.1	1,210,000	61.7	20,200,000	79.8
6 and under 20	171	3.9	2,130	.1	43,300	.2
20 and under 100	662	15.0	33,900	1.7	605,000	2.4
100 and under 250	513	11.6	81,000	4.1	1,500,000	5.9
250 and under 500	261	5.9	90,400	4.6	1,940,000	7.6
500 and under 1,000	169	3.8	114,000	5.8	2,470,000	9.7
1,000 and under 5,000	124	2.8	221,000	11.3	5,030,000	19.8
5,000 and under 10,000	21	.5	141,000	7.2	1,730,000	6.8
10,000 and over	21	.5	525,000	26.8	6,940,000	27.3
During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved)	1,608	36.5	611,000	31.2	3,120,000	12.3
6 and under 20	260	5.9	3,130	.2	24,400	.1
20 and under 100	485	11.0	24,500	1.2	141,000	.6
100 and under 250	334	7.6	53,100	2.7	234,000	.9
250 and under 500	254	5.8	88,800	4.5	369,000	1.5
500 and under 1,000	135	3.1	91,100	4.6	325,000	1.3
1,000 and under 5,000	126	2.9	247,000	12.6	1,240,000	4.9
5,000 and under 10,000	11	.2	68,900	3.5	520,000	2.0
10,000 and over	3	.1	34,000	1.7	267,000	1.1
No contract or other contract status	86	2.0	41,200	2.1	89,500	.4
6 and under 20	23	.5	270	(¹)	2,460	(¹)
20 and under 100	35	.8	1,530	.1	4,740	(¹)
100 and under 250	7	.2	990	.1	10,600	(¹)
250 and under 500	8	.2	2,810	.1	9,390	(¹)
500 and under 1,000	8	.2	5,080	.3	8,560	(¹)
1,000 and under 5,000	4	.1	5,000	.3	28,300	.1
5,000 and under 10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
10,000 and over	1	(¹)	25,500	1.3	25,500	.1
No information on contract status	15	.3	1,140	.1	21,400	.1
6 and under 20	2	(¹)	20	(¹)	630	(¹)
20 and under 100	8	.2	330	(¹)	7,100	(¹)
100 and under 250	4	.1	530	(¹)	13,500	.1
250 and under 500	1	(¹)	260	(¹)	260	(¹)
500 and under 1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,000 and under 5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
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, 1966

Number of establishments involved ¹	Stoppages beginning in 1966				Man-days idle, 1966 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent	Workers involved		Number	Percent
			Number	Percent		
Total-----	4,405	100.0	1,960,000	100.0	25,400,000	100.0
1 establishment-----	3,478	79.0	899,000	45.8	11,400,000	45.0
2 to 5 establishments-----	458	10.4	162,000	8.3	2,950,000	11.6
6 to 10 establishments-----	151	3.4	71,700	3.7	638,000	2.5
11 establishments or more-----	210	4.8	779,000	39.7	9,540,000	37.6
11 to 49 establishments-----	139	3.2	154,000	7.8	1,810,000	7.1
50 to 99 establishments-----	33	.7	176,000	9.0	3,300,000	13.0
100 establishments or more-----	21	.5	354,000	18.1	3,430,000	13.5
Exact number not known ² -----	17	.4	95,200	4.9	998,000	3.9
Not reported-----	108	2.5	49,200	2.5	826,000	3.3

¹ An establishment is defined as a single physical location where business is conducted, or where services or industrial operations are performed; for example, a factory, mill, store, mine, or farm. A stoppage may involve 1 or 2 establishments or more 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 Workers or More Beginning in 1966

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. 1	12	New York City Transit Authority, the Manhattan and Bronx Surface Transit Operating Authority, and 5 private bus lines, New York, N. Y.	Transport Workers Union of America; Amalgamated Transit Union.	35,000	2-year contract providing a 4-percent wage increase retroactive to Jan. 1, 1966, another 4 percent January 1967, and 7 percent July 1967. Other provisions include a guarantee of existing health and welfare benefits, a \$500 bonus for retirees, an annuity for survivors of employees eligible for retirement who died while they were still employed, and \$1 million each year for changes in working conditions, to be negotiated.
Jan. 20	4	General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.	International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers.	11,000	4-day stoppage, which had been voted January 17 resulting from disputes over the implementation of the Make Schenectady Competitive program.
Feb. 1	4	Construction Industry, Chicago, Ill.	International Union of Operating Engineers.	20,000	4-year contract retroactive to Jan. 1, providing a 20 cents per hour increase each of the first 2 years, and 30 cents per hour increases each of the last 2 years. Employer contributions to the welfare fund were increased from 10 cents to 20 cents; contributions for the pension fund increased to 15 cents the first year and 20 cents the second; and a vacation fund of 10 cents was to be established in 1967.
Feb. 3	1	Kentucky Public Schools, statewide.	Kentucky Education Association.	25,000	A professional protest day was called to allow teachers and community leaders to discuss the low salaries of teachers.
Mar. 2	20	General Electric Co., Louisville, Ky.	International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers.	12,000	Stoppage, which resulted from a dispute over incentive pay rates and other grievances, was suspended for 20 days to allow negotiations to take place. Agreement on these issues was reached during this period.
Mar. 31	4	Railroad Industry (8 lines), interstate.	Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers.	116,000	The stoppage, which resulted from a dispute over job security, was terminated in compliance with Federal court restraining orders when the carriers agreed that no reprisals would be taken against the workers and that pending litigation against the union would be dropped.
Apr. 1	47	Construction Industry, Miami, Fla.	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.	13,000	3-year contract providing an immediate wage increase of 20 cents per hour, 15-cent increases in October 1966, 1967, and 1968, and 20-cent increases April 1967, and 1968. Payments to the health and welfare fund will be increased to 20 cents per hour, and in April 1967 the companies will pay 10 cents per hour to establish a pension fund.
Apr. 1	39	Construction Industry, Baton Rouge, La.	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.	12,000	3-year contract providing an immediate increase of 37.5 cents per hour, a 20-cent increase January 1967; a 25-cent increase October 1967 and a 22.5-cent increase April 1968. In addition, the contract includes a new 2-hour reporting time pay clause.
Apr. 11	17	Bituminous Coal Industry, interstate.	United Mine Workers.	40,000	2½-year contract providing an immediate \$1-a-day increase to all workers and an additional 32 cents a day for continuous mining machine operators and inside electricians and mechanics; an eighth paid holiday; full pay for the 2-week annual vacation shutdown; and an increase of 4 cents an hour in shift differentials.
Apr. 19	27	Construction Industry, Seattle-Everett, Wash.	Operative Plasterers' and Cement Masons' International Association of the United States and Canada.	20,000	2-year contract providing a 30-cent-per-hour wage increase the first year and a 33-cent-per-hour increase the second. Payments to the welfare fund increased 5 cents per hour the first year. A new subcontracting clause was also provided.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. Work Stoppages Involving 10,000 Workers or More Beginning in 1966—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 1	22	Construction Industry, West Central Ohio.	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; Laborers' International Union of North America; International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers; Operative Plasterers' and Cement Masons' International Association of the United States and Canada.	12,000	<u>Carpenters</u> : 2-year contract providing wage increases of 18 cents, May 1, 1966; 18 cents November 1966; 18 cents May 1967; and 20 cents November 1967. <u>Laborers</u> : 2-year contract providing a 15-cent increase each May and November of the contract. The agreement also provides that employers will give the laborer's hiring hall preference when hiring additional workers. <u>Iron Workers</u> : 2-year contract providing a 30-cent wage increase, May 1, 1966; a 15-cent increase in pensions and 5-cent increase in health and welfare, November 1966; a 20-cent wage increase, May 1967; and a 15-cent increase, November 1967. <u>Cement Masons</u> : 2-year contract providing a 10-cent wage and a 5-cent health and welfare increase, May 1, 1966; a 20-cent wage increase, November 1966; a 15-cent increase, May 1967; and 18 cents, November 1967. The contract also provides double time for all overtime in excess of 4 hours per day Monday through Friday.
May 2	428	Construction Industry, Detroit, Mich.	International Union of Operating Engineers; Laborers' International Union of North America; Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America.	12,000	<u>Operating Engineers</u> : 2-year contract providing 25 cents per hour each year for firemen and oilers; 30 cents per hour each year for compressor operators; and 50 cents the first year and 40 cents the second for other operators. <u>Laborers</u> : 2-year contract providing a 31 cent-per-hour increase in wages and fringe benefits in 1966; and 32 cents per hour in wages and fringes in 1967. <u>Bricklayers</u> : 2-year contract providing 41-cent-per-hour wage and fringe benefit increases in 1966, and 49 cents per hour in 1967.
May 11	6	Taxicab companies, New York City.	Taxi Drivers Organizing Committee.	15,000	Stoppage ended with the selection of Mayor John V. Lindsay to arbitrate all unresolved contract issues.
May 13	12	New England Telephone and Telegraph Company—Mass., Maine, N. H., R. I., and Vt.	International Brotherhood of Telephone Workers.	11,000	Stoppage, which resulted from a dispute over work assignment, was terminated following agreement to process the issue through regular grievance procedures.
May 25	9	Construction Industry, Minneapolis—St. Paul, Minn.; and Western Wisconsin.	International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers.	18,000	3-year contract providing an immediate wage increase of 18 cents per hour, 17 cents in October 1966, and 35 cents each in May 1967 and 1968.
June 8	2	Western Union Telegraph Co., Systemwide, except New York City.	The Commercial Telegraphers' Union.	22,000	2-year contract providing two 4½-percent wage increases over the May 31, 1966, rate in June of 1966 and 1967, except for messengers who received a 5-cent hourly increase if they had 2 years' service. There were also additional wage adjustments for skilled workers in the upper technical jobs in the plant department. Starting January 1967, vacation provisions will be improved to allow 3 weeks' vacation after 10 years and 4 weeks after 15 years' service. The pension plan was revised to reduce and eventually eliminate the social security offset (by 1970). The mandatory retirement age was to be reduced to age 67 over the next 4 years. A job security program provided that employees having 5 years of service were to be offered comparable jobs without a reduction in pay if their jobs were eliminated. The contract established a supplemental medicare program.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. Work Stoppages Involving 10,000 Workers or More Beginning in 1966—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
July 1	80	Construction Industry, Atlanta, Ga.	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.	10,000	3-year contract providing an immediate hourly increase of 25 cents, increases of 15 cents in March 1967, 25 cents in September 1967, and 20 cents each in March and September 1968. Any portion of the increase can go into fringe benefits. There had been no fringes previously. An apprenticeship fund was started. Several work rule changes or clarifications were included in the contract. The contract was approved by the general president under a provision allowing him to issue a return-to-work order and ratify a contract without local agreement.
July 1	73	Construction Industry, St. Louis, Mo.	Sheet Metal Workers' International Association.	15,000	3-year contract establishing a primary referral system. The contract provides 20-cent hourly wage increases immediately, 20 cents in January 1967, 25 cents July 1967, and 20 cents each in January and July 1968 and January 1969. Beginning July 1967, the employers' contribution increases to 8 percent for the vacation fund, 5 percent for the pension fund, and 3 percent for the health and welfare fund.
July 5	24	Construction Industry, Houston, Tex.	Laborers' International Union of North America.	17,000	3-year contract providing an immediate wage increase of 20½ cents per hour, 15 cents in July 1967, and 10 cents in July 1968; and 10 cents per hour in July 1967 to a health and welfare fund.
July 8	43	Eastern Airlines, National Airlines, Northwest Airlines, Trans World Airlines, and United Airlines, interstate.	International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers.	71,000	3-year contract providing three wage increases of 5 percent, the first retroactive to Jan. 1, 1966, the second effective January 1967, and the third May 1968. A 5-cent line premium was to be established January 1967. The carriers agreed to assume the cost of dependents' insurance, up to 5 cents per hour, and to establish an eighth paid holiday in 1967. Four weeks' vacation was to be provided after 15 rather than 20 years' service, effective 1967, and 3 weeks' vacation after 8 rather than 10 years' service, beginning 1968. Two cost-of-living adjustments were agreed to, one January 1966 and the other September 1968.
July 25	14	Construction Industry, New York City.	International Union of Operating Engineers.	22,000	3-year contract providing a 20-cent-an-hour increase retroactive to July 1, with additional increases of 10 cents on Jan. 1, 1967, July 1, 1967, and Jan. 1, 1968; and 32 cents on July 1, 1968. The differentials for workers operating cranes with long booms were modified to allow payment for shorter booms. Supported by 35-cent-an-hour employer contribution, an agreement was reached to establish a vacation bonus fund in July 1967. The contract retained the 4-percent employer contribution to the health and welfare fund and the 6-percent contribution to the pension fund.
Oct. 3	32	Construction Industry, Detroit and 5 Southeast Michigan Counties.	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.	21,000	The stoppage, which occurred during a reopening for health and welfare of the basic 4-year contract, was terminated with a 19-month transition contract that established a Carpenters' Welfare Fund to which the employers contribute 30 cents for each hour worked, retroactive to Oct. 1, 1966. The agreement also added an immediate 10-cent-an-hour increase in wages and an additional 10 cents to the 23-cent increase scheduled May 1, 1967, under the basic agreement.
Oct. 3	85	General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y.	International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers; International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers; American Federation of Technical Engineers; United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry of the United States and Canada; Pattern Makers' League of North America.	13,000	The stoppage, which resulted from disputes over the implementation of the Make Schenectady Competitive (MSC) program, ⁵ was terminated with an agreement eliminating the last three transition pay cuts for incentive workers agreed to in 1964. The new settlement also provided that language in the MSC agreement relating to incentive work was not to apply to daywork operations. Other provisions included a review of hourly job evaluations: "Reasonable payments" for time spent by union representatives discussing the reviews with managements and other similar benefits.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. Work Stoppages Involving 10,000 Workers or More Beginning in 1966—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
Oct. 17	10	General Electric Co., Indiana, Michigan, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.	International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers; International Association of Machinists; International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.	11,000	Stoppage involved a number of contract issues at the local level after an agreement at the national level was reached October 14 by the Electrical workers. ⁶ The strike was terminated as agreements were reached on local issues.
Nov. 1	51	Westinghouse Electric Corp.—interstate.	International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.	16,000	3-year contracts similar to the one ratified by the IBEW, October 23 ⁶ were negotiated at the local level. By late November most work had been resumed.
Nov. 14	37	Raytheon Corporation, Eastern Massachusetts.	International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.	10,000	3-year contract providing first year wage increases of 11, 13, and 16 cents an hour, depending on labor grade, retroactive to September 5; the same increase the second year; and a 12-cent increase the third year. Other terms included 4 weeks' vacation after 20 instead of 25 years, increased pension benefits the third year, increased health benefits, and establishment of sick leave.

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 Approximately 10,000 workers returned to work May 16.

⁵ See Current Wage Developments, No. 204, December 1, 1964, for details of this agreement.

⁶ See Current Wage Developments, No. 226, October 1, 1966, for details of this agreement.

Table 14. Work Stoppages Ending in 1966, by Duration and Contract Status¹

Duration and contract status	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All stoppages-----	4,396	100.0	1,920,000	100.0	24,700,000	100.0
1 day-----	525	11.9	201,000	10.5	201,000	0.8
2 to 3 days-----	693	15.8	244,000	12.7	487,000	2.0
4 to 6 days-----	670	15.2	347,000	18.1	1,070,000	4.3
7 to 14 days-----	938	21.3	369,000	19.2	2,410,000	9.7
15 to 29 days-----	646	14.7	323,000	16.8	4,240,000	17.1
30 to 59 days-----	491	11.2	301,000	15.7	7,660,000	31.0
60 to 89 days-----	223	5.1	95,100	5.0	3,920,000	15.8
90 days and over-----	210	4.8	38,400	2.0	4,750,000	19.2
Negotiation of first agreement or union recognition-----	745	16.9	96,600	5.0	1,960,000	7.9
1 day-----	43	1.0	6,860	.4	6,860	(²)
2 to 3 days-----	69	1.6	9,600	.5	21,600	.1
4 to 6 days-----	76	1.7	26,100	1.4	91,300	.4
7 to 14 days-----	163	3.7	13,900	.7	100,000	.4
15 to 29 days-----	115	2.6	12,700	.7	178,000	.7
30 to 59 days-----	121	2.8	11,500	.6	294,000	1.2
60 to 89 days-----	65	1.5	9,400	.5	422,000	1.7
90 days and over-----	93	2.1	6,570	.3	845,000	3.4
Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening)-----	1,942	44.2	1,170,000	60.9	19,500,000	78.7
1 day-----	98	2.2	35,400	1.8	35,400	.1
2 to 3 days-----	198	4.5	84,900	4.4	172,000	.7
4 to 6 days-----	217	4.9	191,000	10.0	595,000	2.4
7 to 14 days-----	465	10.6	231,000	12.0	1,530,000	6.2
15 to 29 days-----	409	9.3	249,000	13.0	3,290,000	13.3
30 to 59 days-----	316	7.2	268,000	14.0	6,830,000	27.6
60 to 89 days-----	138	3.1	79,000	4.1	3,190,000	12.9
90 days and over-----	101	2.3	30,700	1.6	3,810,000	15.4
During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved)-----	1,605	36.5	611,000	31.9	3,190,000	12.9
1 day-----	360	8.2	129,000	6.7	129,000	.5
2 to 3 days-----	398	9.0	144,000	7.5	281,000	1.1
4 to 6 days-----	358	8.1	128,000	6.7	381,000	1.5
7 to 14 days-----	294	6.7	121,000	6.3	766,000	3.1
15 to 29 days-----	116	2.6	59,900	3.1	748,000	3.0
30 to 59 days-----	49	1.1	21,500	1.1	524,000	2.1
60 to 89 days-----	17	.4	6,570	.3	300,000	1.2
90 days and over-----	13	.3	780	(²)	60,700	.2
No contract or other contract status-----	87	2.0	40,800	2.1	94,400	.4
1 day-----	22	.5	29,900	1.6	29,900	.1
2 to 3 days-----	24	.5	4,700	.2	10,900	(²)
4 to 6 days-----	16	.4	2,010	.1	6,660	(²)
7 to 14 days-----	15	.3	2,350	.1	13,200	.1
15 to 29 days-----	6	.1	1,600	.1	20,700	.1
30 to 59 days-----	2	(²)	20	(²)	530	(²)
60 to 89 days-----	1	(²)	20	(²)	780	(²)
90 days and over-----	1	(²)	150	(²)	11,700	(²)
No information on contract status-----	17	.4	1,360	.1	35,200	.1
1 day-----	2	(²)	280	(²)	280	(²)
2 to 3 days-----	4	.1	310	(²)	940	(²)
4 to 6 days-----	3	.1	100	(²)	380	(²)
7 to 14 days-----	1	(²)	130	(²)	1,040	(²)
15 to 29 days-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 59 days-----	3	.1	210	(²)	4,490	(²)
60 to 89 days-----	2	(²)	110	(²)	6,400	(²)
90 days and over-----	2	(²)	220	(²)	21,700	.1

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

² Less than 0.05 percent.

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

Table 15. Mediation in Work Stoppages Ending in 1966, by Contract Status

Mediation agency and contract status	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All stoppages -----	4,396	100.0	1,920,000	100.0	24,700,000	100.0
Government mediation ¹ -----	2,055	46.7	1,210,000	63.1	21,200,000	85.8
Federal -----	1,427	32.5	865,000	45.1	15,900,000	64.4
State -----	266	6.1	52,300	2.7	545,000	2.2
Federal and State mediation combined -----	304	6.9	228,000	11.9	3,790,000	15.3
Other -----	58	1.3	65,000	3.4	944,000	3.8
Private mediation -----	55	1.3	5,540	.3	35,900	.1
No mediation reported -----	2,286	52.0	703,000	36.6	3,490,000	14.1
Negotiation of first agreement -----	745	16.9	96,600	5.0	1,960,000	7.9
Government mediation -----	359	8.2	61,900	3.2	1,520,000	6.1
Federal -----	241	5.5	32,100	1.7	1,160,000	4.7
State -----	69	1.6	23,300	1.2	139,000	.6
Federal and State mediation combined -----	39	.9	4,880	.3	203,000	.8
Other -----	10	.2	1,630	.1	13,500	.1
Private mediation -----	20	.5	1,560	.1	11,000	(²)
No mediation reported -----	366	8.3	33,100	1.7	430,000	1.7
No information -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Renegotiation of agreement (expira- tion or reopening) -----	1,942	44.2	1,170,000	60.9	19,500,000	78.7
Government mediation -----	1,546	35.2	1,050,000	54.9	18,400,000	74.6
Federal -----	1,117	25.4	782,000	40.8	14,000,000	56.5
State -----	158	3.6	19,500	1.0	360,000	1.5
Federal and State mediation combined -----	246	5.6	203,000	10.6	3,360,000	13.6
Other -----	25	.6	47,900	2.5	755,000	3.1
Private mediation -----	13	.3	1,110	.1	9,330	(²)
No mediation reported -----	383	8.7	114,000	6.0	1,000,000	4.0
No information -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved) -----	1,605	36.5	611,000	31.9	3,190,000	12.9
Government mediation -----	135	3.1	90,900	4.7	1,210,000	4.9
Federal -----	67	1.5	50,100	2.6	794,000	3.2
State -----	33	.8	8,530	.4	43,700	.2
Federal and State mediation combined -----	18	.4	19,400	1.0	204,000	.8
Other -----	17	.4	12,900	.7	170,000	.7
Private mediation -----	22	.5	2,870	.1	15,600	.1
No mediation reported -----	1,448	32.9	517,000	27.0	1,960,000	7.9
No information -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
No contract or other contract status -----	87	2.0	40,800	2.1	94,400	.4
Government mediation -----	10	.2	3,430	.2	6,930	(²)
Federal -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
State -----	4	.1	800	(²)	1,290	(²)
Federal and State mediation combined -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other -----	6	.1	2,620	.1	5,640	(²)
Private mediation -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
No mediation reported -----	77	1.8	37,300	1.9	87,500	.4
No information -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
No information or contract status -----	17	.4	1,360	.1	35,200	.1
Government mediation -----	5	.1	500	(²)	28,400	.1
Federal -----	2	(²)	110	(²)	6,400	(²)
State -----	2	(²)	180	(²)	1,190	(²)
Federal and State mediation combined -----	1	(²)	220	(²)	20,900	.1
Other -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private mediation -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
No mediation reported -----	12	.3	860	(²)	6,730	(²)
No information -----	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Includes 11 stoppages, involving 41,525 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 Ending in 1966, by Contract Status

Contract status and settlement	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All stoppages-----	4,396	100.0	1,920,000	100.0	24,700,000	100.0
Settlement reached ¹ -----	3,983	90.6	1,660,000	86.5	22,200,000	89.7
No formal settlement—work resumed (with old or new workers)-----	381	8.7	256,000	13.4	2,380,000	9.6
Employer out of business-----	32	.7	1,980	.1	156,000	.6
Negotiation of first agreement or union recognition-----	745	16.9	96,600	5.0	1,960,000	7.9
Settlement reached-----	568	12.9	79,900	4.2	1,460,000	5.9
No formal settlement-----	166	3.8	16,200	.8	464,000	1.9
Employer out of business-----	11	.3	610	(²)	38,500	.2
Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening)-----	1,942	44.2	1,170,000	60.9	19,500,000	78.7
Settlement reached-----	1,871	42.6	1,030,000	53.9	17,700,000	71.7
No formal settlement-----	58	1.3	134,000	7.0	1,610,000	6.5
Employer out of business-----	13	.3	980	.1	94,900	.4
During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved)-----	1,605	36.5	611,000	31.9	3,190,000	12.9
Settlement reached-----	1,468	33.4	534,000	27.8	2,920,000	11.8
No formal settlement-----	130	3.0	77,000	4.0	245,000	1.0
Employer out of business-----	7	.2	380	(²)	22,900	.1
No contract or other contract status-----	87	2.0	40,800	2.1	94,400	.4
Settlement reached-----	62	1.4	11,400	.6	32,700	.1
No formal settlement-----	25	.6	29,400	1.5	61,800	.2
Employer out of business-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
No information on contract status-----	17	.4	1,360	.1	35,200	.1
Settlement reached-----	14	.3	1,230	.1	34,700	.1
No formal settlement-----	2	(²)	120	(²)	430	(²)
Employer out of business-----	1	(²)	10	(²)	40	(²)

¹ The parties either reached a formal settlement or agreed on a procedure for resolving their differences.

² Less than 0.05 percent.

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

Table 17. Procedure for Handling Unsettled Issues in Work Stoppages Ending in 1966, by Contract Status

Procedure for handling unsettled issues and contract status	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All stoppages covered ¹ -----	647	100.0	326,000	100.0	2,540,000	100.0
Arbitration-----	105	16.2	51,400	15.8	629,000	24.8
Direct negotiations-----	143	22.1	229,000	70.3	1,460,000	57.7
Referral to a government agency-----	59	9.1	8,440	2.6	173,000	6.8
Other means-----	340	52.5	36,900	11.3	272,000	10.7
Negotiation of first agreement or union recognition-----	91	14.1	27,700	8.5	288,000	11.3
Arbitration-----	18	2.8	19,000	5.8	96,000	3.8
Direct negotiations-----	35	5.4	5,930	1.8	87,900	3.5
Referral to a government agency-----	36	5.6	2,290	.7	101,000	4.0
Other means-----	2	.3	450	.1	2,610	.1
Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening)-----	75	11.6	169,000	52.2	1,460,000	57.7
Arbitration-----	27	4.2	13,800	4.2	445,000	17.5
Direct negotiations-----	40	6.2	152,000	46.7	846,000	33.3
Referral to a government agency-----	6	.9	1,000	.3	35,800	1.4
Other means-----	2	.3	2,420	.7	137,000	5.4
During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved)-----	473	73.0	128,000	39.0	784,000	30.8
Arbitration-----	60	9.3	18,600	5.7	87,400	3.4
Direct negotiations-----	62	9.6	70,000	21.5	529,000	20.8
Referral to a government agency-----	15	2.3	4,940	1.5	35,700	1.4
Other means-----	336	51.9	34,100	10.4	133,000	5.2
No contract or other contract status-----	8	1.2	920	.3	2,530	.1
Arbitration-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Direct negotiations-----	6	.9	710	.2	1,820	.1
Referral to a government agency-----	2	.3	210	.1	710	(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

Table A-1. Work Stoppages by Industry, 1966

Industry	Stoppages beginning in 1966		Man-days idle, 1966 (all stoppages)	Industry	Stoppages beginning in 1966		Man-days idle, 1966 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved			Number	Workers involved	
All industries -----	14,405	1,960,000	25,400,000	Manufacturing—Continued			
Manufacturing -----	12,295	922,000	13,700,000	Paper and allied products -----	92	26,200	336,000
Ordnance and accessories -----	13	8,680	62,500	Pulpmills -----	4	440	6,890
Ammunition, except for				Papermills, except building			
small arms -----	9	4,360	25,400	papermills -----	22	12,100	74,800
Tanks and tank components -----	2	820	1,940	Paperboard mills -----	8	1,920	32,200
Small arms -----	1	10	230	Converted paper and paperboard			
Ordnance and accessories, not				products, except containers			
elsewhere classified -----	1	3,500	35,000	and boxes -----	19	4,650	120,000
Food and kindred products -----	187	46,600	528,000	Paperboard containers and			
Meat products -----	29	5,340	72,200	boxes -----	31	5,320	70,500
Dairy products -----	14	2,090	6,770	Building paper and building			
Canning and preserving fruits,				board mills -----	8	1,810	31,500
vegetables, and seafoods -----	18	7,550	61,200	Printing, publishing, and allied			
Grain mill products -----	22	3,400	69,300	industries -----	66	19,500	621,000
Bakery products -----	41	16,400	135,000	Newspapers: Publishing or			
Sugar -----	4	520	6,870	publishing and printing -----	15	12,300	499,000
Confectionery and related				Periodicals: Publishing or			
products -----	4	1,630	22,000	publishing and printing -----	3	840	9,940
Beverage industries -----	42	7,690	130,000	Books -----	7	1,870	17,600
Miscellaneous food preparations				Miscellaneous publishing -----	1	60	180
and kindred products -----	13	2,000	24,200	Commercial printing -----	27	3,080	77,300
Textile mill products -----	56	25,700	195,000	Manifold business forms			
Broadwoven fabric mills, cotton				manufacturing -----	3	460	950
Broadwoven fabric mills, manmade				Greeting card manufacturing			
fiber and silk -----	5	1,070	25,000	and related -----	1	120	1,220
Broadwoven fabric mills, wool:				industries -----	6	660	10,300
Including dyeing and finishing				Service industries for the			
Narrow fabric and other small-				printing trade -----	3	70	4,500
wares mills: Cotton, wool,				Chemicals and allied products			
silk, and manmade fiber -----	4	340	2,210	Industrial inorganic and organic			
Knitting mills -----	8	1,610	23,800	chemicals -----	63	21,400	316,000
Dyeing and finishing textiles, except				Plastics materials and synthetic			
wool fabrics and knit goods				resins, synthetic rubber,			
Floor covering mills -----	2	7,660	53,600	synthetic and other manmade			
Yarn and thread mills -----	3	130	850	fibers, except glass -----	34	11,900	152,000
Miscellaneous textile goods				Drugs -----	4	230	5,320
-----	12	4,030	16,300	Soap, detergents and cleaning			
-----				preparations, perfumes,			
-----				cosmetics, and other			
-----				toilet preparations -----	8	3,860	141,000
-----				Paints, varnishes, laquers,			
-----				enamels, and allied products			
-----				Agricultural chemicals -----	9	1,000	7,100
-----				Miscellaneous chemical products			
-----				-----	20	2,320	44,100
-----				-----	13	3,980	60,900
-----				-----			
-----				Petroleum refining and related			
-----				industries -----	14	1,240	13,500
-----				Petroleum refining -----	5	800	5,610
-----				Paving and roofing materials			
-----				-----	7	380	7,780
-----				Miscellaneous products of			
-----				petroleum and coal -----	2	60	120
-----				Rubber and miscellaneous plastics			
-----				products -----	83	27,300	433,000
-----				Tires and inner tubes -----	20	13,200	144,000
-----				Rubber footwear -----	1	120	230
-----				Fabricated rubber products, not			
-----				elsewhere classified -----	28	9,820	237,000
-----				Miscellaneous plastics products			
-----				-----	34	4,140	52,500
-----				Leather and leather products			
-----				Leather tanning and finishing			
-----				-----	32	8,220	99,200
-----				Boot and shoe cut stock and			
-----				findings -----	1	30	60
-----				Footwear, except rubber			
-----				-----	23	7,250	48,700
-----				Leather gloves and mittens			
-----				-----	1	80	650
-----				Luggage -----	2	360	16,500
-----				Handbags and other personal			
-----				leather goods -----	-	-	323,400
-----				Stone, clay, and glass products			
-----				Flat glass -----	142	31,600	594,000
-----				Glass and glassware, pressed			
-----				or blown -----	6	2,280	139,000
-----				Glass products, made of			
-----				purchased glass -----	18	9,670	79,100
-----				Cement, hydraulic -----	3	280	3,590
-----				Structural clay products			
-----				-----	2	250	1,720
-----				Pottery and related products			
-----				-----	25	4,130	44,500
-----				Concrete, gypsum, and plaster			
-----				products -----	12	3,510	72,900
-----				Cut stone and stone products			
-----				-----	53	6,550	126,000
-----				Abrasives, asbestos, and mis-			
-----				cellaneous nonmetallic			
-----				mineral products -----	3	1,510	30,000
-----				-----	20	3,380	96,700

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1. Work Stoppages by Industry, 1966—Continued

Industry	Stoppages beginning in 1966		Man-days idle, 1966 (all stoppages)	Industry	Stoppages beginning in 1966		Man-days idle, 1966 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved			Number	Workers involved	
Manufacturing—Continued				Manufacturing—Continued			
Primary metal industries	219	98,600	1,540,000	Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	37	5,930	148,000
Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling and finishing mills	72	40,700	798,000	Engineering, laboratory, and scientific and research instruments and associated equipment	6	550	15,400
Iron and steel foundries	55	17,600	298,000	Instruments for measuring, controlling, and indicating physical characteristics	12	2,400	39,500
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	15	12,400	182,000	Optical instruments and lenses	5	590	25,200
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals and alloys	2	260	7,330	Surgical, medical, and dental instruments and supplies	5	230	5,500
Rolling, drawing and extruding of nonferrous metals	36	22,600	210,000	Ophthalmic goods	1	150	780
Nonferrous foundries	23	2,120	21,000	Photographic equipment and supplies	4	740	39,400
Miscellaneous primary metal industries	16	2,800	26,000	Watches, clocks, clockwork operated devices, and parts	4	1,270	22,200
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment	277	76,100	1,290,000	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	48	8,480	181,000
Metal cans	4	1,340	3,710	Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	5	720	18,600
Cutlery, handtools, and general hardware	19	3,140	42,600	Musical instruments and parts	3	1,470	20,000
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbing fixtures	15	8,940	130,000	Toys, amusement, sporting and athletic goods	6	1,640	18,600
Fabricated structural metal products	120	29,800	438,000	Pens, pencils, and other office and artists' materials	5	830	29,100
Screw machine products, and bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, and washers	9	2,250	109,000	Costume jewelry, costume novelties, buttons, and miscellaneous notions, except precious metal	6	220	8,410
Metal stampings	48	18,400	275,000	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	23	3,600	86,500
Coating, engraving, and allied services	11	840	5,860	Nonmanufacturing	¹ 2,110	1,040,000	11,700,000
Miscellaneous fabricated wire products	14	2,700	45,400	Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	20	5,490	50,900
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	37	8,660	237,000	Mining	194	96,100	794,000
Machinery, except electrical	301	136,000	2,440,000	Metal	11	3,930	91,600
Engines and turbines	22	54,100	885,000	Anthracite	4	1,570	8,310
Farm machinery and equipment	15	10,900	134,000	Bituminous coal and lignite	160	88,100	629,000
Construction, mining, and materials handling machinery and equipment	60	16,400	316,000	Crude petroleum and natural gas	2	1,650	53,300
Metalworking machinery and equipment	51	11,000	287,000	Mining and quarrying of nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	17	830	12,500
Special industry machinery, except metalworking machinery	38	9,780	241,000	Contract construction	977	455,000	6,140,000
General industrial machinery and equipment	43	11,700	275,000	Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	240	312,000	3,390,000
Office, computing, and accounting machines	9	2,120	26,300	Railroad transportation	23	130,000	371,000
Service industry machines	41	17,200	219,000	Local and suburban transit and interurban passenger transportation	53	30,500	333,000
Miscellaneous machinery, except electrical	22	2,930	60,500	Motor freight transportation and warehousing	64	8,950	106,000
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	¹ 189	168,000	2,410,000	Water transportation	29	10,200	47,300
Electric transmission and distribution equipment	36	22,600	427,000	Transportation by air	12	72,700	1,940,000
Electrical industrial apparatus	42	45,600	359,000	Pipeline transportation	1	160	1,250
Household appliances	33	37,100	748,000	Transportation services	2	100	830
Electric lighting and wiring equipment	30	10,500	108,000	Communication	29	42,100	203,000
Radio and television receiving sets, except communication types	8	4,620	30,100	Electric, gas, and sanitary services	27	16,900	382,000
Communication equipment	12	23,100	588,000	Wholesale and retail trade	365	42,300	508,000
Electronic components and accessories	26	20,400	99,700	Wholesale trade	215	15,100	204,000
Miscellaneous electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	10	4,260	49,900	Retail trade	150	27,200	304,000
Transportation equipment	162	150,000	1,330,000	Finance, insurance, and real estate	14	1,730	27,600
Motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment	87	79,900	660,000	Credit agencies other than banks	1	10	240
Aircraft and parts	23	38,000	204,000	Insurance carriers	3	330	11,500
Ship and boat building and repairing	30	25,300	371,000	Real estate	9	1,380	15,800
Railroad equipment	12	6,330	67,300	Holding and other investment companies	1	20	80
Miscellaneous transportation equipment	10	940	28,900				

See footnote at end of table.

Table A-1. Work Stoppages by Industry, 1966—Continued

Industry	Stoppages beginning in 1966		Man-days idle, 1966 (all stoppages)	Industry	Stoppages beginning in 1966		Man-days idle, 1966 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved			Number	Workers involved	
Nonmanufacturing—Continued				Nonmanufacturing—Continued			
Services	159	21,100	358,000	Services—Continued			
Hotels, rooming houses, camps, and other lodging places	14	2,660	35,000	Medical and other health services	19	1,220	17,300
Personal services	23	2,520	50,000	Educational services	11	980	16,900
Miscellaneous business services	37	10,800	192,000	Museums, art galleries, botanical and zoological gardens	2	150	1,120
Automobile repair, automobile services, and garages	17	950	11,100	Nonprofit membership organizations	6	130	1,740
Miscellaneous repair services	11	340	7,420	Miscellaneous services	1	190	2,300
Motion pictures	6	150	1,330	Government	142	105,000	455,000
Amusement and recreation services, except motion pictures	12	1,070	21,500	State government	9	3,090	6,010
				Local government	133	102,000	449,000

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

² A large proportion of the 1966 idleness resulted from a strike that began in 1965.

³ Idleness in 1966 resulting from a stoppage that began in 1965.

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

Table A-2. Work Stoppages by Industry Group and Major Issues, 1966

Industry group	Total			General wage changes			Supplementary benefits		
	Stoppages beginning in 1966		Man-days idle, 1966 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1966		Man-days idle, 1966 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1966		Man-days idle, 1966 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
All industries	¹ 4,405	1,960,000	25,400,000	1,911	937,000	15,100,000	71	36,300	802,000
Manufacturing	¹ 2,295	922,000	13,700,000	¹ 1,162	382,000	7,680,000	38	10,900	182,000
Ordnance and accessories	13	8,680	62,500	6	6,310	52,100	-	-	-
Food and kindred products	187	46,600	528,000	100	18,700	262,000	2	390	2,330
Tobacco manufactures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products	56	25,700	195,000	32	14,100	127,000	-	-	-
Apparel, etc. ²	100	11,800	263,000	20	3,560	103,000	-	-	-
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	48	10,300	253,000	24	4,730	112,000	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures	81	16,800	199,000	42	9,320	111,000	-	-	-
Paper and allied products	92	26,200	336,000	52	13,200	252,000	3	1,520	12,400
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	66	19,500	621,000	26	11,800	215,000	5	1,140	10,400
Chemicals and allied products	151	44,600	727,000	89	29,800	556,000	5	1,920	27,000
Petroleum refining and related industries	14	1,240	13,500	6	590	2,850	1	300	4,500
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	83	27,300	433,000	26	4,080	71,700	2	560	66,800
Leather and leather products	32	8,220	99,200	5	1,400	27,900	-	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass products	142	31,600	594,000	85	16,100	351,000	3	800	11,600
Primary metal industries	219	98,600	1,540,000	87	22,800	858,000	-	-	³ 8,810
Fabricated metal products ⁴	277	76,100	1,290,000	174	44,900	1,040,000	4	710	2,090
Machinery, except electrical Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	301	136,000	2,440,000	182	54,500	1,110,000	9	1,100	12,300
Transportation equipment	189	168,000	2,410,000	94	86,500	1,700,000	1	20	120
Instruments, etc. ⁵	162	150,000	1,330,000	59	30,200	513,000	1	2,000	10,000
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	37	5,930	148,000	26	4,750	133,000	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	48	8,480	181,000	29	5,110	77,300	2	420	13,400
Nonmanufacturing	¹ 2,110	1,040,000	11,700,000	¹ 749	554,000	7,370,000	33	25,400	620,000
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	20	5,490	50,900	6	2,130	7,990	1	100	4,550
Mining	194	96,100	794,000	18	41,300	486,000	7	470	9,290
Contract construction	977	455,000	6,140,000	255	265,000	3,240,000	10	22,800	588,000
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	240	312,000	3,390,000	104	147,000	2,770,000	3	710	11,000
Wholesale and retail trade	365	42,300	508,000	212	31,900	389,000	8	820	6,490
Finance, insurance, and real estate	14	1,730	27,600	10	1,150	22,300	-	-	-
Services	159	21,100	358,000	73	8,610	103,000	3	490	1,000
Government	142	105,000	455,000	72	56,900	353,000	1	60	200

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2. Work Stoppages by Industry Group and Major Issues, 1966—Continued

Industry group	Wage adjustments			Hours of work			Other contractual matters		
	Stoppages beginning in 1966		Man-days idle, 1966 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1966		Man-days idle, 1966 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1966		Man-days idle, 1966 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
All industries	272	139,000	1,910,000	5	1,990	93,300	38	9,540	171,000
Manufacturing	¹ 169	108,000	1,750,000	2	190	41,700	23	5,790	152,000
Ordnance and accessories	1	710	2,820	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and kindred products	5	1,330	3,860	-	-	-	3	450	2,170
Tobacco manufactures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products	3	310	590	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apparel, etc. ²	24	2,320	6,540	1	120	8,260	5	240	6,540
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	3	110	1,490	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures	9	1,990	18,300	-	-	-	2	150	770
Paper and allied products	3	360	11,700	-	-	-	2	140	3,510
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1	260	260	1	70	⁶ 33,400	1	40	3,000
Chemicals and allied products	2	790	20,400	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petroleum refining and related industries	1	60	290	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	10	7,160	117,000	-	-	-	1	160	800
Leather and leather products	9	2,040	11,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass products	6	3,310	38,400	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary metal industries	17	7,360	193,000	-	-	-	1	390	390
Fabricated metal products ⁴	12	5,300	15,700	-	-	-	3	1,030	14,400
Machinery, except electrical	16	26,800	772,000	-	-	-	2	560	1,290
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	28	36,500	397,000	-	-	-	2	2,300	113,000
Transportation equipment	15	11,100	131,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Instruments, etc. ⁵	2	370	1,450	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	3	290	4,360	-	-	-	1	350	5,600
Nonmanufacturing	103	30,400	167,000	3	1,800	51,600	15	3,740	19,300
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	19	9,000	43,200	-	-	-	2	230	2,220
Contract construction	43	8,600	77,600	2	1,650	51,500	7	3,260	15,800
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	17	10,000	31,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale and retail trade	15	1,160	9,340	1	150	150	6	260	1,270
Finance, insurance, and real estate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	4	380	4,220	-	-	-	-	-	³ 70
Government	5	1,250	2,120	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2. Work Stoppages by Industry Group and Major Issues, 1966—Continued

Industry group	Union organization and security			Job security			Plant administration		
	Stoppages beginning in 1966		Man-days idle, 1966 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1966		Man-days idle, 1966 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1966		Man-days idle, 1966 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
All industries	596	130,000	3,160,000	180	201,000	1,500,000	684	362,000	1,850,000
Manufacturing	259	46,900	1,370,000	108	44,700	750,000	408	255,000	1,440,000
Ordnance and accessories	2	340	5,110	1	800	800	2	40	1,160
Food and kindred products	18	2,420	75,300	13	5,570	60,200	35	9,160	55,700
Tobacco manufacturers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products	10	2,240	41,400	-	-	-	10	7,120	23,500
Apparel, etc. ²	24	2,200	120,000	3	140	3,370	15	2,690	13,100
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	5	970	99,200	5	1,410	15,100	7	2,570	14,400
Furniture and fixtures	12	2,020	28,600	2	290	3,470	12	2,010	36,000
Paper and allied products	8	1,060	22,800	4	2,090	6,840	16	6,820	24,300
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	16	1,170	23,400	4	4,280	324,000	10	660	11,000
Chemicals and allied products	11	1,900	38,900	10	1,420	16,900	18	4,800	47,500
Petroleum refining and related industries	4	100	5,410	-	-	-	1	90	360
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	24	3,290	74,300	4	2,340	44,100	14	9,070	56,900
Leather and leather products	6	690	46,300	4	1,140	3,360	7	2,910	10,500
Stone, clay, and glass products	11	1,650	72,100	8	1,900	36,900	22	5,070	37,700
Primary metal industries	18	3,230	161,000	9	7,560	88,500	71	50,300	197,000
Fabricated metal products ⁴	18	1,760	67,000	7	700	12,600	42	15,900	90,000
Machinery, except electrical	28	2,890	179,000	9	3,040	19,400	47	45,000	332,000
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	15	1,960	48,000	13	3,880	32,900	22	23,100	94,400
Transportation equipment	19	16,000	189,000	11	7,670	76,400	48	66,500	380,000
Instruments, etc. ⁵	3	230	6,460	-	-	-	5	540	7,140
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	7	830	65,700	1	500	5,000	4	930	9,300
Nonmanufacturing	337	83,400	1,790,000	72	156,000	754,000	276	106,000	410,000
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	9	1,570	33,500	3	1,500	4,050	-	-	-
Mining	15	4,540	105,000	26	8,160	26,800	75	24,600	111,000
Contract construction	114	53,800	1,280,000	15	24,400	349,000	79	14,100	52,800
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	31	1,300	45,200	13	121,000	368,000	57	28,200	150,000
Wholesale and retail trade	76	1,880	64,200	12	1,110	4,730	26	3,790	30,200
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2	540	4,880	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	54	8,140	209,000	1	80	150	18	2,420	18,900
Government	36	11,600	45,600	2	170	1,680	21	33,300	46,500

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2. Work Stoppages by Industry Group and Major Issues, 1966—Continued

Industry group	Other working conditions			Interunion or intraunion matters			Not reported		
	Stoppages beginning in 1966		Man-days idle, 1966 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1966		Man-days idle, 1966 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1966		Man-days idle, 1966 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
All industries	96	61,000	362,000	518	79,600	447,000	34	4,460	24,100
Manufacturing	67	47,900	185,000	47	18,600	108,000	12	1,440	8,620
Ordnance and accessories	1	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and kindred products	4	2,130	25,900	6	6,450	38,300	1	100	2,100
Tobacco manufactures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products	1	1,930	1,930	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apparel, etc. ²	6	470	810	-	-	-	2	90	390
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	3	270	10,200	1	290	580	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures	2	1,030	1,130	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paper and allied products	3	640	1,470	1	400	400	-	-	-
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	-	-	-	1	50	110	1	10	190
Chemicals and allied products	3	880	4,650	12	3,170	15,000	1	20	60
Petroleum refining and related industries	1	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	1	350	350	1	250	1,250	-	-	-
Leather and leather products	1	50	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass products	3	1,240	43,100	3	1,410	2,200	1	70	330
Primary metal industries	11	5,860	27,900	5	1,000	8,690	-	-	-
Fabricated metal products ⁴	6	2,260	12,100	9	3,220	26,400	2	330	1,240
Machinery, except electrical	5	940	7,180	2	1,000	5,770	1	430	3,020
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	9	13,100	17,500	3	750	7,920	2	100	400
Transportation equipment	5	16,100	29,200	3	650	1,740	1	300	900
Instruments, etc. ⁵	1	50	180	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1	50	450	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	29	13,100	178,000	471	61,000	338,000	22	3,020	15,500
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	-	-	-	1	190	740	-	-	-
Mining	15	3,790	4,440	8	1,990	2,170	9	1,980	4,240
Contract construction	6	7,260	169,000	437	53,400	301,000	9	570	8,940
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	3	1,260	3,110	9	2,160	4,320	3	460	2,280
Wholesale and retail trade	4	740	1,270	4	510	1,960	1	20	30
Finance, insurance, and real estate	-	-	-	2	30	440	-	-	-
Services	1	30	60	5	1,000	22,300	-	-	-
Government	-	-	-	5	1,760	5,840	-	-	-

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 Idleness in 1966 resulting from stoppages that began in 1965.

⁴ Excludes ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment.

⁵ Includes professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.

⁶ A large proportion of the 1966 idleness resulted from a strike that began in 1965.

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

Table A-3. Work Stoppages in States Having 25 Stoppages or More by Industry Group, 1966¹

Industry group	Alabama			Arkansas			California		
	Stoppages beginning in 1966		Man-days idle during 1966 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1966		Man-days idle during 1966 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1966		Man-days idle during 1966 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
All industries	68	30,700	487,000	32	8,650	170,000	274	84,300	1,070,000
Manufacturing	37	20,100	180,000	18	4,540	158,000	114	38,800	375,000
Ordnance and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2,440	12,300
Food and kindred products	2	70	240	4	520	10,200	11	1,180	16,900
Tobacco manufactures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products	1	20	180	-	-	-	2	520	4,170
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	3	600	13,100	1	950	44,700	3	190	3,150
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	-	-	-	1	110	110	6	790	5,330
Furniture and fixtures	1	180	350	1	190	9,830	5	510	20,200
Paper and allied products	5	3,870	21,300	-	-	-	3	320	810
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1	10	630	-	-	-	3	790	1,240
Chemicals and allied products	2	260	2,530	-	-	-	7	1,080	6,140
Petroleum refining and related industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	190	1,090
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	1	300	1,200	1	120	230	4	1,320	12,600
Leather and leather products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass products	3	380	2,070	1	340	48,500	9	2,500	16,100
Primary metal industries	6	8,860	66,700	1	330	2,930	12	8,510	25,400
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment	4	790	34,700	-	-	-	12	5,160	36,900
Machinery, except electrical	1	130	540	3	280	17,600	7	2,200	50,500
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	2	910	16,300	4	1,640	21,100	8	940	18,900
Transportation equipment	5	3,720	19,700	1	70	3,040	11	10,100	142,000
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	80	1,010
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	40	290
Nonmanufacturing	31	10,600	307,000	14	4,110	12,100	160	45,500	696,000
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	1,600	34,000
Mining	10	5,090	63,000	-	-	-	1	40	70
Contract construction	11	1,840	6,110	10	340	860	67	6,860	35,200
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	6	3,420	236,000	3	3,760	10,800	25	26,400	526,000
Wholesale and retail trade	3	180	1,760	1	10	450	27	3,810	67,100
Finance, insurance, and real estate	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	360
Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	970	5,780
Government	1	50	200	-	-	-	18	5,790	27,500
	Colorado			Connecticut			Florida		
All industries	33	14,000	237,000	67	19,800	251,000	115	63,400	939,000
Manufacturing	6	330	4,560	32	14,400	153,000	23	3,740	75,800
Ordnance and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	60	360
Food and kindred products	3	200	2,390	4	330	1,660	6	1,400	25,700
Tobacco manufactures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products	-	-	-	1	780	7,020	-	-	-
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	150	4,210
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures	1	70	1,560	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paper and allied products	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1,420	4,380
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	-	-	-	2	30	2,760	3	90	3,570
Chemicals and allied products	-	-	-	1	740	25,200	-	-	-
Petroleum refining and related industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	40	3,780
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	-	-	-	2	170	530	-	-	-
Leather and leather products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass products	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	190	7,020
Primary metal industries	-	-	-	2	620	13,200	-	-	-
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment	-	-	-	6	2,230	8,850	1	40	5,620
Machinery, except electrical	1	40	460	5	320	78,300	3	340	21,100
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	1	20	160	3	680	5,530	1	10	50
Transportation equipment	-	-	-	3	8,070	8,070	-	-	-
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	-	-	-	3	420	2,350	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	27	13,600	233,000	35	5,400	98,000	92	59,600	864,000
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1,670	3,330
Mining	3	880	3,950	-	-	-	1	10	130
Contract construction	14	8,140	175,000	23	3,750	75,500	65	34,800	442,000
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	5	3,950	43,600	3	1,210	18,900	11	20,900	372,000
Wholesale and retail trade	1	130	710	5	170	2,260	3	160	14,900
Finance, insurance, and real estate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	3	430	9,660	2	140	1,030	8	1,800	30,000
Government	1	100	200	2	130	250	2	260	1,540

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3. Work Stoppages in States Having 25 Stoppages or More by Industry Group, 1966¹—Continued

Industry group	Kentucky			Louisiana			Maryland		
	Stoppages beginning in 1966		Man-days idle during 1966 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1966		Man-days idle during 1966 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1966		Man-days idle during 1966 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
All industries -----	124	91,800	855,000	61	27,200	317,000	41	12,700	139,000
Manufacturing -----	56	40,100	664,000	16	3,710	77,700	18	7,420	70,500
Ordnance and accessories -----	-	-	-	1	330	4,880	-	-	-
Food and kindred products -----	6	400	5,290	2	220	440	3	1,230	4,110
Tobacco manufactures -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products -----	2	700	27,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials -----	1	40	40	2	430	17,000	-	-	-
Lumber and wood products, except furniture -----	1	80	32,200	1	500	30,000	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures -----	2	80	710	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paper and allied products -----	1	50	6,480	-	-	-	2	110	3,390
Printing, publishing, and allied industries -----	-	-	-	1	80	480	2	210	4,340
Chemicals and allied products -----	8	3,300	47,500	3	950	17,800	4	850	21,000
Petroleum refining and related industries -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products -----	1	100	4,700	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leather and leather products -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass products -----	4	400	6,320	2	300	1,570	-	-	-
Primary metal industries -----	4	5,900	54,000	1	330	330	3	1,890	1,910
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment -----	11	6,060	160,000	1	530	4,240	1	620	4,390
Machinery, except electrical -----	3	290	15,500	1	30	600	2	410	10,300
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies -----	9	19,200	263,000	1	40	320	-	-	-
Transportation equipment -----	2	3,340	39,900	-	-	-	1	2,100	21,000
Professional, scientific and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries -----	1	90	1,860	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	68	51,700	191,000	45	23,500	239,000	23	5,300	68,100
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining -----	31	16,200	115,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract construction -----	23	5,480	27,600	27	17,800	197,000	6	2,720	39,600
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services -----	7	4,030	18,200	7	4,460	29,900	11	2,260	25,300
Wholesale and retail trade -----	-	-	-	7	760	10,900	5	220	3,050
Finance, insurance, and real estate -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services -----	2	240	3,220	2	80	310	1	100	200
Government -----	5	25,800	26,400	2	390	1,140	-	-	-
	Massachusetts			Michigan			Minnesota		
All industries -----	162	66,600	1,120,000	275	143,000	1,820,000	58	36,600	453,000
Manufacturing -----	497	46,100	939,000	156	55,400	696,000	28	6,830	165,000
Ordnance and accessories -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and kindred products -----	9	1,570	39,400	8	2,580	40,200	3	470	7,080
Tobacco manufactures -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products -----	7	590	7,200	1	20	490	-	-	-
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials -----	15	980	7,120	2	320	3,320	-	-	-
Lumber and wood products, except furniture -----	2	670	44,200	2	340	7,940	1	30	480
Furniture and fixtures -----	1	20	110	11	1,410	5,250	-	-	-
Paper and allied products -----	6	1,860	15,300	11	2,210	44,300	1	250	8,090
Printing, publishing, and allied industries -----	4	5,340	113,000	4	190	4,650	-	-	-
Chemicals and allied products -----	5	370	3,070	1	120	920	-	-	-
Petroleum refining and related industries -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products -----	4	2,560	41,400	7	720	21,500	1	40	810
Leather and leather products -----	7	1,200	10,300	-	-	-	1	190	190
Stone, clay, and glass products -----	7	370	3,690	6	1,740	44,600	2	130	1,340
Primary metal industries -----	1	80	380	19	3,310	47,200	1	60	2,500
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment -----	5	750	71,600	22	5,400	72,900	3	540	17,000
Machinery, except electrical -----	10	5,560	95,700	26	13,500	95,900	12	4,000	88,500
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies -----	10	18,400	368,000	6	1,820	27,000	2	810	27,300
Transportation equipment -----	1	5,010	91,700	23	20,000	240,000	-	-	-
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks -----	2	420	22,300	5	450	10,400	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries -----	2	310	4,600	2	1,210	29,700	1	330	11,600
Nonmanufacturing -----	65	20,500	179,000	119	87,200	1,120,000	30	29,800	289,000
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries -----	2	200	6,750	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining -----	-	-	-	3	190	520	-	-	-
Contract construction -----	22	3,240	26,300	45	61,600	936,000	11	21,400	118,000
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services -----	15	14,500	116,000	17	14,100	118,000	7	6,770	146,000
Wholesale and retail trade -----	19	1,390	11,700	19	2,620	25,300	7	1,340	19,500
Finance, insurance, and real estate -----	-	-	-	1	80	380	-	-	-
Services -----	7	1,180	18,600	7	450	13,700	4	210	4,560
Government -----	-	-	-	27	8,110	28,900	1	50	150

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-4. Work Stoppages by Industry Group and Contract Status, 1966

Industry group	Total			Negotiation of first agreement or union recognition			Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening)		
	Stoppages beginning in 1966		Man-days idle, 1966 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1966		Man-days idle, 1966 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1966		Man-days idle, 1966 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
All industries -----	¹ 4,405	1,960,000	25,400,000	754	98,700	1,900,000	1,942	1,210,000	20,200,000
Manufacturing -----	¹ 2,295	922,000	13,700,000	383	43,800	1,300,000	¹ 1,220	454,000	10,100,000
Ordnance and accessories -----	13	8,680	62,500	4	530	14,500	5	6,130	43,900
Food and kindred products -----	187	46,600	528,000	43	5,420	106,000	102	22,700	337,000
Tobacco manufactures -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products -----	56	25,700	195,000	14	3,160	43,100	29	13,200	123,000
Apparel, etc. ² -----	100	11,800	263,000	22	2,320	129,000	25	5,130	108,000
Lumber and wood products, except furniture -----	48	10,300	253,000	13	1,490	117,000	24	5,140	116,000
Furniture and fixtures -----	81	16,800	199,000	13	1,330	26,400	49	11,500	159,000
Paper and allied products -----	92	26,200	336,000	9	1,290	28,400	63	16,500	282,000
Printing, publishing, and allied industries -----	66	19,500	621,000	18	950	16,800	40	17,900	603,000
Chemicals and allied products -----	151	44,600	727,000	18	2,180	24,100	92	31,600	637,000
Petroleum refining and related industries -----	14	1,240	13,500	4	100	5,410	8	950	7,640
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products -----	83	27,300	433,000	26	1,780	55,300	32	8,830	299,000
Leather and leather products -----	32	8,220	99,200	7	960	28,500	9	2,520	57,200
Stone, clay, and glass products -----	142	31,600	594,000	21	1,700	48,500	88	19,200	482,000
Primary metal industries -----	219	98,600	1,540,000	22	2,780	83,400	91	27,800	1,170,000
Fabricated metal products ³ -----	277	76,100	1,290,000	44	5,400	162,000	166	44,900	999,000
Machinery, except electrical Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies -----	301	136,000	2,440,000	47	6,920	275,000	183	68,900	1,760,000
Transportation equipment -----	162	150,000	1,330,000	20	1,510	29,400	64	49,100	734,000
Instruments, etc. ⁴ -----	37	5,930	148,000	7	920	16,000	22	4,060	123,000
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries -----	48	8,480	181,000	12	530	35,600	30	6,800	137,000
Nonmanufacturing -----	¹ 2,110	1,040,000	11,700,000	371	54,800	600,000	¹ 722	755,000	10,200,000
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries -----	20	5,490	50,900	10	1,590	33,600	1	100	4,550
Mining -----	194	96,100	794,000	19	880	24,900	23	44,600	581,000
Contract construction -----	977	455,000	6,140,000	52	4,130	45,000	293	368,000	5,620,000
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services -----	240	312,000	3,390,000	39	16,700	106,000	113	251,000	3,120,000
Wholesale and retail trade -----	365	42,300	508,000	117	4,000	104,000	204	34,000	389,000
Finance, insurance, and real estate -----	14	1,730	27,600	3	470	7,430	10	1,250	19,800
Services -----	159	21,100	358,000	65	7,090	207,000	68	12,100	140,000
Government -----	142	105,000	455,000	66	20,000	71,500	11	42,900	298,000

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-4. Work Stoppages by Industry Group and Contract Status, 1966—Continued

Industry group	During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved)			No contract or other contract status			No information on contract status		
	Stoppages beginning in 1966		Man-days idle, 1966 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1966		Man-days idle, 1966 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1966		Man-days idle, 1966 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
All industries -----	1,608	611,000	3,120,000	86	41,200	89,500	15	1,140	21,400
Manufacturing -----	¹ 668	422,000	2,260,000	14	1,590	5,670	10	700	17,800
Ordnance and accessories -----	4	2,030	4,140	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and kindred products -----	41	18,500	82,900	-	-	-	1	100	2,100
Tobacco manufactures -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products -----	11	8,810	24,200	2	480	4,080	-	-	-
Apparel, etc. ² -----	50	4,260	24,800	1	80	320	2	30	100
Lumber and wood products, except furniture -----	11	3,710	19,900	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures -----	19	3,980	13,400	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paper and allied products -----	20	8,470	25,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Printing, publishing, and allied industries -----	6	310	540	-	-	-	2	270	450
Chemicals and allied products -----	37	10,700	60,300	2	90	90	2	100	5,000
Petroleum refining and related industries -----	2	190	460	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products -----	24	16,600	78,000	-	-	-	1	30	1,460
Leather and leather products -----	14	4,290	12,900	2	460	520	-	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass products -----	32	10,600	63,700	1	10	10	-	-	-
Primary metal industries -----	105	67,700	290,000	1	300	300	-	-	-
Fabricated metal products ³ -----	66	25,700	124,000	-	-	-	1	130	1,040
Machinery, except electrical -----	67	60,300	396,000	4	120	300	-	-	⁵ 7,530
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies -----	70	74,100	456,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation equipment -----	78	99,900	568,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Instruments, etc. ⁴ -----	7	910	8,430	-	-	-	1	40	120
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries -----	5	1,100	8,290	1	60	60	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	940	189,000	856,000	72	39,600	83,800	5	440	3,650
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries -----	4	1,690	4,790	4	2,020	5,730	1	100	2,200
Mining -----	151	50,500	189,000	1	20	20	-	-	-
Contract construction -----	629	82,600	466,000	2	40	1,170	1	20	20
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services -----	85	43,000	163,000	3	360	1,520	-	-	-
Wholesale and retail trade -----	40	4,290	13,600	4	60	440	-	-	⁵ 400
Finance, insurance, and real estate -----	1	10	360	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services -----	17	1,630	8,270	9	300	2,600	-	-	-
Government -----	13	5,060	11,700	49	36,800	72,300	3	320	1,030

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 1966 resulting from a stoppage that began in 1965.

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

Appendix B. Chronology—The Aerospace Industry

General Electric Co., Evendale, Ohio, 1966—vs. United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers International Union, and the International Association of Machinists (AFL—CIO)

October 17 ----- Approximately 6,100 employees (members of IAM and UAW locals) struck GE's Evendale, Ohio, plant in a dispute over new contract terms.²

Federal Mediator Alton Hayman met with GE and IAM officials in an effort to settle the dispute, and scheduled a meeting with UAW officials for October 18.

Acting on a recommendation from Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara, Labor Secretary W. Willard Wirtz, and Acting Attorney General Ramsey Clark, President Johnson invoked the "national emergency" provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act, and appointed the following three-man Board of Inquiry to investigate the dispute:³ David L. Cole, former Director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, chairman; John T. Dunlop, Chairman of the Department of Economics at Harvard; and Jacob Seidenberg, arbitrator and labor consultant from Falls Church, Va.

The Board conducted meetings in Cincinnati, Ohio, with representatives of the company and the unions, and reported to the President. The report stated that two separate disputes led to the strike at the Evendale plant. Representatives for Lodge 12 of the IAM listed 19 unresolved issues, but the company's position was that 8 of the issues had been settled in national negotiations, leaving only 11 so-called local issues open.

Although its contract did not expire until January 1967, Lodge 34 of the IAM, representing 25 employees at the Evendale plant, also struck over differences relating to unsatisfactory disposition of certain grievances.

Representatives of Local 647 of the UAW listed 11 unresolved issues and the company agreed that the issues had been discussed but were still in dispute.

The Board reported that there had been no meaningful negotiations between the parties, and concluded that because of the complexity of the issues, and the intransigent position of the parties, there was no likelihood of an early settlement.

October 18 ----- The President directed the Acting Attorney General to petition the appropriate district court for an injunction against the strike. The directive was accompanied by an affidavit from the Secretary of Defense stating that the stoppage "affects a substantial part of the military jet engine industry" and that "this stoppage will result in an unacceptable and irretrievable loss of time in the supply of jet engines and spare parts...which are essential to the national defense of the United States, including particularly, combat operations in Southeast Asia." Judge Carl Weinman, U.S. District Court for

² During 1966, the Evendale plant was affected by other stoppages, including a 1-day strike of almost 4,000 workers on Mar. 2, and a 2-day strike Apr. 25-26, involving more than 5,000 workers.

³ The President's Executive Order specifically named the Evendale, Ohio, plant, which makes jet engines for the phantom jet fighters being used in Vietnam by both the Air Force and the Navy, but also provided that the Board could look into the other strikes at GE plants as it saw fit. (Approximately 30,000 employees of other GE plants also stopped work Oct. 17.)

- October 18—
Continued
- Southern Ohio, issued an 80-day injunction ordering the striking employees back to work at the Evendale plant, and prohibiting them from resuming the strike until early January 1967.
- The strikers began returning to work in a "normal regular flow" on the midnight shift.
- October 19 ----- Negotiations were resumed in Ohio with the assistance of Federal mediators.
- November 30 ----- Negotiations moved to Washington, D.C., and continued with the assistance of a four-member FMCS Board headed by Mr. William E. Simkin, Director.
- December 4 ----- Following a negotiating session that lasted 26 hours, a spokesman for FMCS announced that a tentative agreement had been reached between the company and union representatives.
- December 8 ----- Members of UAW Local 647 ratified the agreement.⁴
- December 11 ----- Members of IAM Lodge 912 ratified the agreement.⁴

⁴ Both 3-year contracts provided a 4-percent general wage increase, retroactive to Oct. 17, with additional increases of 2.6 percent effective Oct. 2, 1967, and 3 percent effective Sept. 30, 1968. The agreements also provided for cost-of-living adjustments effective Oct. 2, 1967, to be based on the October 1966-October 1967 measuring period, 2 additional paid holidays effective in 1968, and other benefits similar to the company's earlier settlement with IUE and a 10-union coalition. (See Current Wage Developments No. 229 for details.)

Regarding IAM Lodge 34, an agreement was worked out providing for the appointment of committees by the parties to review and evaluate the job-rate disputes during a 90-day period, beginning with the date of the signing of the agreement.

Appendix C. Chronology—The Nonferrous Smelting Industry

Union Carbide Corp., Kokomo, Indiana, 1966—vs.
United Steelworkers of America (AFL-CIO)

- September 30 ----- More than 2,000 employees of Union Carbide's Haynes Stellite Division in Kokomo, Ind., stopped work in a wage reopening dispute.⁵
- October 16----- A Federal mediator met with the parties in an effort to settle the dispute. The meetings continued through October 18.
- November 2 ----- When the impact of this strike on defense production became apparent, Federal mediation efforts were intensified. Mediators met in joint session with the parties, and continued their mediative efforts in almost continuous joint and separate meetings through November 7.
- November 8 ----- Negotiations were broken off.
- November 21 ----- Negotiations were resumed and continued with the assistance of Federal mediators through mid-December.
- December 16 ----- Labor Secretary W. Willard Wirtz, citing a threat to the Nation's defense, requested company and union representatives to meet with him in Washington, D. C., December 18, in an effort to settle this dispute. No progress was made and the Secretary reported the failure of the mediation efforts to the President.
- December 19 ----- After Defense Secretary McNamara advised President Johnson that the alloys produced in the Kokomo plant were essential to the war effort in Vietnam, the President invoked the "national emergency" provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act, and appointed the following three-member Board of Inquiry to investigate the dispute: Lawrence E. Seibel, Washington, D. C., arbitrator, chairman; Garth L. Magnum, of the Upjohn Institute; and Frank J. Dugan, a professor of law at Georgetown University.
- President Johnson asked the Board to take 1 more day to assess the chances of ending the strike and report back to him.
- December 20 ----- The Board conducted a hearing in Washington, D. C., and received statements of positions of the parties. The union representatives appeared at the hearing and introduced documentary evidence, and made an extended oral argument to the Board. Representatives of the company did not appear.
- The Board reported that all efforts to resolve the dispute had failed, and stated that two immediate issues separated the parties—wages and discipline for alleged misconduct during the strike—in addition to the more pervasive underlying charges by the union that the company establishes the limits of the total package it will grant on a companywide basis, but refuses to bargain with the union on other than a plant-by-plant basis. The report concluded that the complexity of the immediate and underlying issues between the parties made the possibility of an early settlement unlikely.
- President Johnson immediately asked the Justice Department to seek an injunction halting the strike.

⁵ In September 1965, a collective bargaining agreement was executed between the company and the United Steelworkers of America, Local 2958. The agreement provided for a contract reopening in September 1966, limited to "straight-time rates per hour."

December 21 ----- Judge Leonard P. Walsh, of the Federal District Court in Washington, D. C. , issued an injunction ordering the striking employees back to work, but stayed the effect of his order until noon December 22 to give the union time to appeal.

The union counsel challenged the injunction, arguing that the Taft-Hartley Act could not be applied because the strike did not affect an entire industry, or a substantial part thereof, and asked the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia to set it aside.

A three-member appeal panel, headed by Judge Charles W. Fahy, further stayed the order until 5 p. m. December 23.

December 23 ----- The three-judge panel of the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals upheld the lower court ruling that the strike should be ended for 80 days because it would affect the national safety by impairing the Vietnam war effort. The court found that the strike would "affect a substantial part of the military aircraft engine industry" because the Kokomo plant was the only available supplier of a certain alloy and components used to make engines for aircraft used in Vietnam.

The union did not immediately seek a further stay of the court ruling and directed the striking employees to return to work, but left open the possibility of a later appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court.

December 24 ----- Some employees, mostly maintenance workers, began returning to work, and the company stated that they hoped to resume full production soon after the holiday season.

January 12, 1967----- The union asked the U.S. Supreme Court to overturn the injunction, arguing that the strike did not affect a substantial part of the metal alloy industry, and that the legislative history of the act made it clear that it could be used only when a strike affected a substantial part of the "struck" industry rather than a substantial part of a "customer" industry.

January 23 ----- The U.S. Supreme Court refused to review the case and, in effect, upheld the injunction issued by the lower court December 21.

February 1 ----- The union announced that a tentative agreement had been reached, and stated that the negotiating committee would recommend its ratification.

February 3 ----- Union members ratified the agreement⁶ and the injunction was dissolved.

⁶ The agreement, negotiated under a reopening provision, provided for a 17-cent-an-hour wage increase, retroactive to Dec. 23, and a 6-month extension of the existing agreement to Mar. 29, 1968. The company also agreed that there would be no interruption of service credits, loss of seniority, or vacation eligibility during 1967, by reason of the strike, and there would be no administrative discipline or pressing of any charges pending, either in civil actions or the courts.

Appendix D. Scope, Methods, and Definitions⁷

Work Stoppage Statistics

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

Definitions

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

Workers and Idleness. Figures on "workers involved" and "man-days idle" include all workers made idle for one shift or longer in establishments directly involved in a stoppage.⁸ They do not measure secondary idleness—that is, the effects of a stoppage on other establishments or industries whose employees may be made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

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

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

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

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

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

⁷ More detailed information is available in BLS Handbook of Methods for Surveys and Studies, BLS Bulletin 1458 (1966), ch. 19. This bulletin contains a revision of ch. 12 in Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bulletin 1168, (1955).

⁸ Aggregate figures on workers and strike idleness are rounded to three significant digits. Figures to the right of the third significant digit appear as zeros; the last digit is always rounded to zero. To illustrate: an unrounded figure of 5,014,000 man-days would appear as 5,010,000; an unrounded total of 26,457 would be presented as 26,500; and a figure of 493 workers would appear as 490. Totals and percentages, however, are computed from unrounded figures.

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

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

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

State Data. Stoppages occurring in more than one State are listed separately in each State affected. The workers and man-days of idleness are allocated among each of the affected States.⁹ The procedures outlined on the preceding page have also been used in preparing estimates of idleness by State.

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

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

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

Sources of Information

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

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

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

⁹ The same procedure is followed in allocating data on stoppages occurring in more than one industry, industry group, or metropolitan area.

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

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

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

Recent Work Stoppage Studies

National Emergency Disputes Under the Labor-Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act, 1947-65 (BLS Bulletin 1482, 1966), price 40 cents

Work Stoppages by States, 1927-62 (BLS Report 256, 1963), free.

Work Stoppages: Metropolitan Areas, 1952-62 (BLS Report 236, revised May 1963), free.

(For a listing of other industrial relations studies, write for
A Directory of BLS Studies in Industrial Relations, 1954-65)