

Analysis of Work Stoppages

1955

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Summary

Favorable economic conditions combined with a greater volume of labor-management negotiations were responsible for the increase in the level of strike activity during 1955. The number of work stoppages beginning in the year was about 25 percent greater than in 1954, but was substantially below postwar peaks. Similarly, the number of workers involved and amount of idleness exceeded 1954, although idleness remained below all postwar years except 1951 and 1954 (chart 1).

A total of 4,320 work stoppages began in 1955 and idled 2,650,000 workers. These stoppages, together with those that continued from 1954, resulted in a total of 28,200,000 man-days of idleness—about one-fourth of 1 percent of total estimated time worked during the year. Strikes ending in 1955 lasted an average of 18.5 days, shorter than in any other year since World War II except 1951 (table 1).

Not only was collective bargaining stimulated by the rise in employment and output (with nonagricultural employment and gross national product increasing by about 2.3 and 6.2 percent, respectively, from 1954 to 1955), but many long-term agreements expired or were subject to renegotiation during the year.² The major bargaining settlements in 1955 typically included wage increases and supplemental benefits that exceeded those agreed to in 1954.

New contract terms in many industries in 1955 were reached either without strikes or with only brief interruptions of work. Thus, in the steel and automobile industries major settlements were negotiated before stoppages in these situations were a day old and no industrywide stoppage lasted more than 1 or 2 days. Emergency provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act were not invoked during the year, although five emergency boards were created under the provisions of the Railway Labor Act.

There were, however, notable exceptions to the general pattern of relatively peaceful bargaining in major situations. The nearest approach to any industrywide stoppage occurred when a 47-day strike over new contract terms shut down operations of 3 of the 4 major nonferrous producers. Also, three major producers of agricultural implements were closed by separate stoppages during the summer.

A few strikes closed down or seriously hampered operation of major companies for relatively long periods. Of the major stoppages that ended in 1955—those involving 10,000 or more workers—3 continued more than 50 days: The Communications Workers—Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Co. dispute (72 days); the strike of 10 AFL non-operating brotherhoods on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad (58 days); and the dispute between the Textile Workers Union (CIO) and New England cotton textile mills which was the longest major work stoppage ending in 1955 (90 days at some mills, although a number of settlements were agreed to during the early part of the strike). In addition, the strike by 54,000 members of the International Union of Electrical Workers and the independent United Electrical Workers at the Westinghouse Electric Corp. idled about 70,000 workers; this stoppage began on October 17, 1955, and continued into 1956. Average duration of the major stoppages that ended during the year was 23.2 calendar days.³ Altogether they idled 1.2 million workers for a total of 12.3 million man-days—over two-fifths of the workers and man-days idle in all stoppages during the year (table 2).

Major Issues

Economic Issues and Union Security.—Wages and supplementary benefits were the most frequent issues in work stoppages in 1955, as in other postwar years. These issues accounted for half the disputes and about two-thirds of the workers and man-days idle. Combined with questions of union organization, they were responsible for another 16 percent of the idleness, while union status alone precipitated disputes causing 10 percent of the idleness (table 4). Negotiations in 18 of the 26 work stoppages of 10,000 or more workers were concerned with wages, hours and/or supplementary benefits. In 2 others, these issues were combined with the question of union organization, while union status alone (notably strengthening of bargaining position) was the key issue in 2 of the year's major stoppages.

Most, but not all, of the stoppages over economic issues dealt with wages. Supplementary benefits also were frequently involved and in some instances appeared to be the major cause of controversy. Thus, the 58-day Louisville and Nashville Railroad stoppage was occasioned by a dispute that revolved around a health and welfare plan.⁴ Supplemental unemployment benefit plans were incorporated in contracts ending 6 of the 26 major stoppages, but this issue did not pose a significant barrier to agreement. Although most stoppages over economic issues involved efforts of unions to improve wages and working conditions, a small number, including the New England textile strike, occurred over a proposed decrease in wage rates and supplementary benefits.

The status or bargaining position of the union (or correlatively, the prerogatives of management) appeared as important factors in 2 of the year's longest major work stoppages—the 72-day Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph work stoppage and the Westinghouse Electric Corp. strike that began October 17, 1955. These 2 strikes accounted for about 18 percent of the total man-days of idleness in all stoppages during the year. The Southern Bell stoppage revolved around the question of a no-strike pledge requested by the company and a provision for arbitration of grievances sought by the union. The prolonged and complex Westinghouse dispute grew out of differences arising over a mid-term

¹ Prepared by Ann James Herlihy and Herbert H. Moede, with the assistance of other members of the staff of the Bureau's Division of Wages and Industrial Relations, under the direction of Lily Mary David. Loretto R. Nolan was responsible for the analysis of the individual strike cases on which the statistics are based, and for the final review of the tables.

The Bureau wishes to acknowledge the widespread cooperation of employers, unions, the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, and various State agencies in furnishing information needed for this report.

See appendix B for a description of the methodology followed in preparing work stoppage statistics.

This bulletin includes data presented in Analysis of Work Stoppages During 1955, Monthly Labor Review, May 1956. Preliminary monthly estimates of the level of strike activity for the United States as a whole are issued about 30 days after the end of the month of reference and are available upon request. Estimates for 1956 will be available at the year's end.

² For a discussion of collective bargaining during the year, see Monthly Labor Review, May 1956 (p. 521).

³ Since average duration is based on stoppages ending in the year, the Westinghouse stoppage that was settled in late March 1956 is not included in 1955 data on duration.

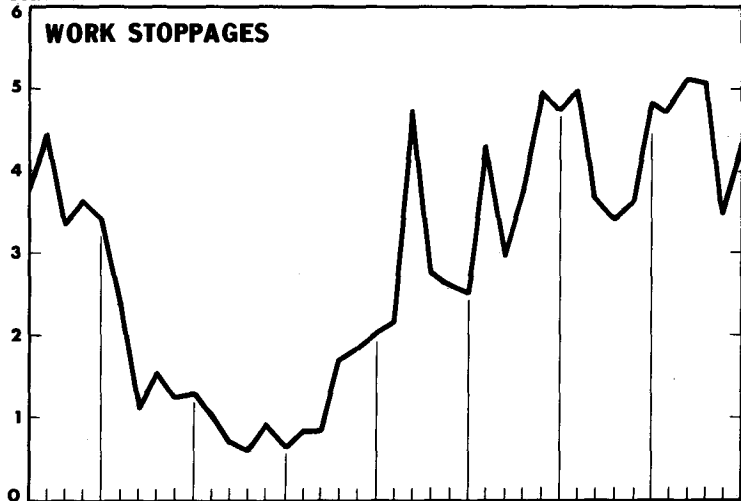
A number of smaller stoppages also continued for long periods. The dispute between the UAW and the Kohler Co., Kohler, Wis., that started in April 1954 was still unsettled at the end of 1955, although the company continued operations throughout this period.

⁴ The strike occurred after all steps set forth in the Railway Labor Act, including an Emergency Board Hearing and Report, had been taken without effecting a settlement. The Emergency Board was formed on December 28, 1953, and its report was submitted to the President in May 1954.

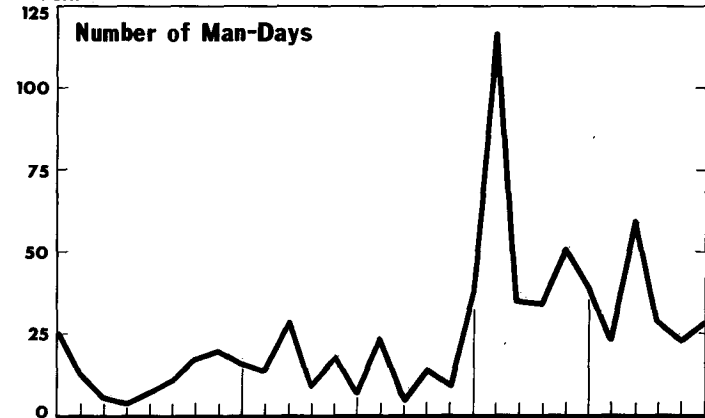
Chart 1.

TRENDS IN WORK STOPPAGES

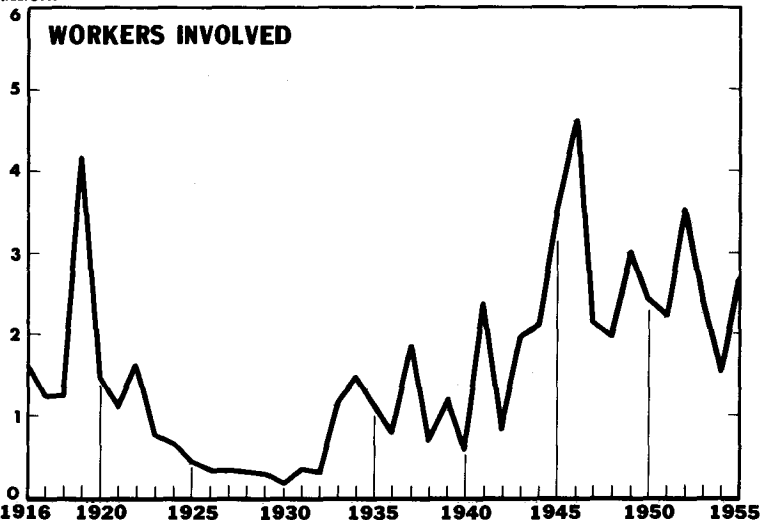
THOUSANDS



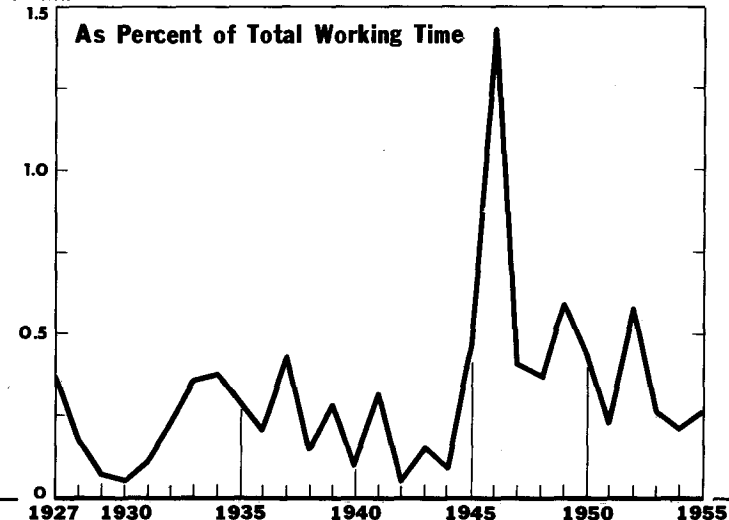
MILLIONS



MILLIONS



PERCENT



reopening of the collective bargaining agreement scheduled to expire in October 1956. These differences included disagreement over the duration of the contract and the amount of wage increases, as well as a company time-study program (including the method to be used in settling grievances arising under such a program), and changes in methods of wage payment. An earlier agreement by management and the union to consider the time-study issue during the national negotiations had ended a strike at the company during August and September. As the nationwide stoppage continued into 1956, this issue, together with the status of strikers discharged for alleged acts of violence, apparently became increasingly difficult to resolve.⁵

The 4-day stoppage of workers at the Caterpillar Tractor Co. in August occurred over wages and the union shop. In a number of somewhat smaller but relatively long and in some cases bitter stoppages, the question of union recognition or the union shop was the major barrier to settlement; some also involved wages. Union recognition was the primary issue in the stoppage at the Buffalo Arms Co. in Akron, N. Y., which ended in June 1955 and in a 32-day stoppage at the St. Joseph, Mich., plant of the Whirlpool Corp. Recognition was also the major problem in the Miami hotel organizing strike which began in April and continued into 1956.⁶ The same issue led to a 76-day stoppage at the Berne Hat Co. in Baltimore. The company went out of business by November, but in December a local of the United Hat, Cap and Millinery Union lent a newly-formed company \$25,000 to buy machinery, rent a loft, and reemploy the displaced workers, with the former factory manager to act as president of the new company.

The union shop issue was the major hurdle in the 129-day work stoppage of the United Automobile Workers of America at the Indiana plants of the Perfect Circle Corp.—a strike which was marked by considerable violence. Wages were also an issue in this stoppage. The 127-day stoppage at the W. T. Smith Lumber Co. in Alabama, and the 22-day stoppage at the New York Air Brake Co. in Watertown, N. Y., also arose over union shop differences.

Other Issues.—Job security, shop conditions and policy, workload, and protests against court injunctions or administrative actions of government agencies declined slightly in importance as issues in 1955, compared with immediately preceding years. Altogether, these issues accounted for a fifth of all strikes and workers but only a tenth of all strike idleness. They precipitated 4 strikes of 10,000 or more workers but 2 of them—an employee discharge question at the Chrysler Corp. in Detroit in April, and the West Coast longshore strike against the trial of Harry Bridges—lasted but 1 day. The other 2—an East Coast longshoremen's protest against actions of the New York-New Jersey Waterfront Commission—and the June stoppage at the East Pittsburgh plant of Westinghouse lasted 8 days each.

Interunion and intraunion disputes (including union rivalry and jurisdictional and sympathy strikes), following the usual pattern, accounted for a relatively small portion of the year's total strike activity. They caused 7 percent of the 1955 stoppages and 1 percent of man-days of idleness—not significantly different than in 1954.

⁵ Early in February 1956 the Director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service stated that it appeared that differences concerning wages, arbitration procedures, contract duration, and other problems could be settled if the time-study problem were handled separately. He recommended that the parties agree to defer settlement of this issue until after the end of the strike with a 90-day moratorium after the return to work to be used for bargaining on the time-study problem. This proposal was not adopted, however.

⁶ One of the first settlements was concluded during October 1955 when the Monte Carlo Hotel and the Hotel and Restaurant Employees Union agreed to a 5-year contract granting wage increases immediately, as well as in 1957 and 1958, with provision for starting a health and welfare plan later.

Industries Affected

The general rise in strike activity affected most industries (table 5). The construction trades were the most notable exception to the general trend, but total idleness also fell below 1954 in lumber, trade, rubber, and apparel manufacture. Final figures for the year show that work stoppages and man-days of idleness in the manufacturing industries increased about 40 percent, while in the nonmanufacturing industries there were increases of about 8 percent in the number of work stoppages and 6 percent in the man-days of idleness over the previous year's figures.

Declines in the number of workers involved and man-days idle in construction were due to a drop in the number of major stoppages compared with immediately preceding years. Only 2 major stoppages involving a total of 28,000 workers were recorded in this industry in 1955 compared with 7 involving 141,000 workers in 1954, 10 idling 210,000 workers in 1953, and 11 involving 287,000 workers in 1952.

Idleness in the lumber and wood-products industry fell to its lowest postwar level in 1955. Idleness in the trade group was markedly lower than in 1954, when the Pittsburgh department store strike was in effect. Although the number of strikes increased, idleness decreased in the rubber products industry group. Only the 7-day U. S. Rubber Co. strike affected as many as 10,000 workers; hence, time lost declined by two-thirds below 1954 when 2 fairly long major stoppages brought idleness to its highest level of recent years.

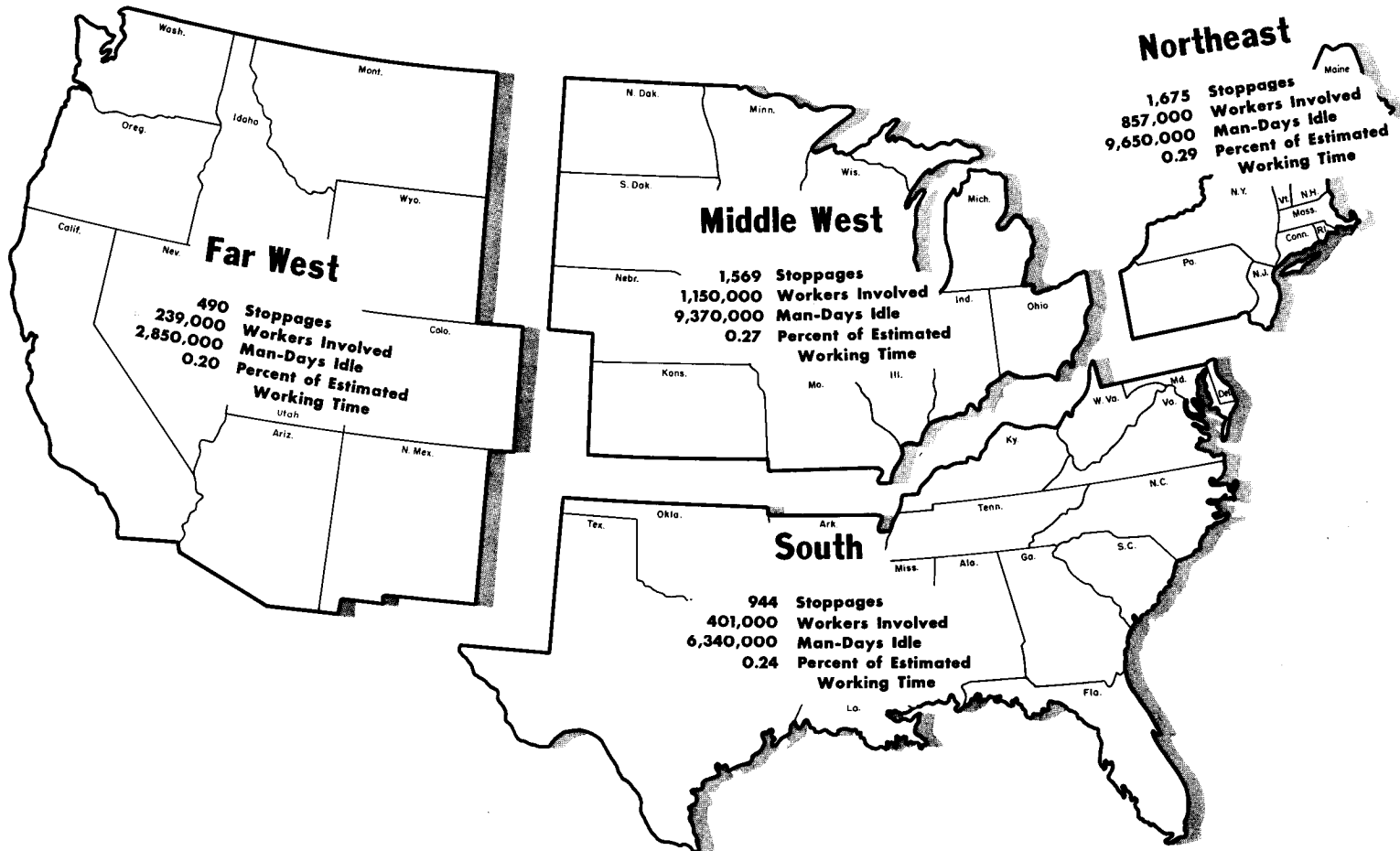
Two soft-goods industry groups, textiles and leather and leather products, showed marked increases in strike idleness over 1954, primarily as a result of the New England textile strike and the 26-day strike that idled 23,000 International Shoe Co. and Brown Shoe Co. employees. The latter stoppage, which was resolved by agreement on the first general wage increase at the companies since 1952, accounted for about half the workers idle in all leather and leather-products industries in 1955.

Proportionately, one of the greatest increases in strike activity occurred in the chemical industry group in which idleness resulting from strikes was about four times its 1954 levels, although it remained below its postwar high. About 60 percent of the 1955 idleness in chemical plants was accounted for by 8 stoppages primarily involving wages.

The three Westinghouse work stoppages represented the greater portion of the increase in number of workers and man-days idle in the electrical machinery industry group, which reached its highest levels since 1946. The Westinghouse Corp. manufactures a wide variety of products and stoppages affecting this company plus the three stoppages at farm equipment firms during the year contributed significantly to strike activity in machinery manufacturing (other than electrical) group. The totals in the latter industry group include the smaller, prolonged stoppages at the Ex-Cell-O Corp. plants in Ohio and Michigan, the Maytag Co. in Iowa, and the Avco Manufacturing Co. in Indiana. Major stoppages during contract negotiations brought the number of workers idle in the transportation equipment group to about four times 1954 levels. Similarly, the brief work stoppage at the time of the nationwide basic steel negotiations, and a stoppage at Tennessee Coal and Iron Co. caused by contract demands of that company's railroad employees, brought the number of workers idle in the primary metal industries well above the 1954 level, but fell short of their 1952 postwar high.

Two strikes—a 33-day stoppage at the Sperry Gyroscope Co., and a 92-day strike of 3,000 employees of the Arma Division of American Bosch Corp.—accounted for more than one-half of the total number of workers and idleness in establishments manufacturing professional, scientific and controlling instruments and related products. Idleness in this group of industries was higher than in any postwar year.

WORK STOPPAGES BY REGION, 1955



Although the number of transportation, communication, and other public utility stoppages remained practically the same as in 1954, 7 of the 26 major work stoppages in 1955 occurred in these industries, and idleness reached its highest level since 1947—0.47 percent of total estimated working time of all workers in the group. The two longest and most publicized strikes in these industries were those at Southern Bell Telephone Co. and on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. The trucking industry had 2 major strikes—a 44-day stoppage in New England and other eastern States, and a 24-day strike in 12 western States. Both resulted in long-term contracts providing for the elimination of interarea wage differences within the regions affected and reductions in hours of work, as well as increases in wage rates and liberalized benefits. Members of 3 telephone unions struck over contract terms for about 2 weeks at the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co. and 2 strikes—one on the East Coast, the other on the West Coast—each idled over 10,000 longshoremen.

Increases over 1954 were recorded in all three of the measures of strike activity in the mining industry group, with the largest increase experienced in the number of stoppages and man-days of idleness. Strike activity remained at relatively low levels in coal mining as compared with most postwar years, although the number of bituminous stoppages increased slightly over 1954. Metal mining experienced more controversies, with idleness rising about 60 percent because of the major stoppage in nonferrous metal mining as well as 3 smaller prolonged stoppages. About 1,700 employees of Michigan copper mines were out for 112 days from May through late August; 16 companies in the Coeur d'Alene area, Idaho were struck for 161 days; and several hundred miners of a New Jersey zinc company became idle on August 22 and were still out at the end of the year. A 122-day strike of phosphate installations in Florida increased idleness in nonmetallic mining well over 1954. In the service trades, idleness increased almost fivefold, primarily as a result of the Miami hotel dispute.

Geographic Patterns

State Experience.—An unusual feature of the 1955 strike picture was the fact that two of the year's longest and largest work stoppages occurred in the South. The prolonged Louisville and Nashville Railroad and Southern Bell Telephone strikes early in the year had the effect of increasing the man-days idle in most of the southeastern States to relatively high levels (chart 2). As a consequence Alabama and Kentucky recorded a higher ratio of man-days idle to total working time than did any other State in 1955. Georgia and Tennessee experienced more idleness than any year since 1946; in Florida, where the Miami hotel and phosphate strikes also occurred, idleness was the highest on record. Texas experienced a greater decline in the number of stoppages as compared with 1954 than did any other State.

Maine and Nevada also recorded substantial increases in idleness. The long stoppage in the New England cotton and synthetic fabric textile industry accounted for more than 75 percent of the year's idleness in Maine while Nevada idleness was caused largely by the July nonferrous stoppage. This controversy also resulted in greater working time losses in Arizona than in the immediately preceding years.

As in other years, the greatest number of days of idleness occurred in highly industrialized States. Total idleness in Pennsylvania in 1955 amounted to 11.9 percent of all strike idleness in the United States (table 4). As in 1954 Pennsylvania accounted for a greater percentage of time idle than any other State. Over half of the State's time loss in 1955 was due to the 1-day basic steel stoppage and the 3 strikes at plants of the Westinghouse Corp. Ten stoppages, each exceeding 50,000 man-days of idleness, accounted for

more than half of the year's time loss in Ohio. This State with 9.1 percent of all idle time, ranked second to Pennsylvania; New York came next with 8.6 percent.

Metropolitan Areas.—The overall increase in the number of strikes in 1955 compared with 1954 was reflected in the data for metropolitan areas where only a few smaller areas registered declines in strike activity. Six metropolitan areas recorded 100 or more stoppages in 1955—the New York-Northeastern New Jersey area; Detroit; Philadelphia; Pittsburgh; Chicago; and the Los Angeles-Long Beach area. In 1954, only the first 3 areas had as many as 100 stoppages.

In most of the areas showing a sharp rise in number of workers and idleness over most previous years, the increase was largely due to 1 or 2 stoppages. The 72-day stoppage of telephone workers resulted in a sharp increase in idleness over most earlier years in many of the metropolitan areas in the southeastern part of the country.⁷ The telephone stoppage was responsible for about a fifth of total idleness in Birmingham, where the 51 stoppages affecting 51,500 workers exceeded all previous totals for this area. However, about 70 percent of those in Birmingham were steel workers idled in several stoppages.⁸

Elsewhere, the August and October Westinghouse stoppages were significant factors in the high idleness registered for Buffalo, N. Y., and Columbus, Ohio. In Buffalo, the brief nationwide steel stoppage also contributed substantially to the number of workers idle. About four-fifths of the idleness in Baltimore resulted from prolonged stoppages which occurred at the Bendix Aviation Corp. in September and the Westinghouse Electric Corp. in October, as well as the July stoppages of steel and nonferrous workers. More workers were idle in Pittsburgh than in any previous year as a result of the steel and Westinghouse stoppages, but total idleness remained below 1946 and 1952.

Much of the idleness in a number of New England metropolitan areas resulted from a few stoppages. The prolonged New England textile stoppage was primarily responsible for the record number of workers and idleness recorded in Auburn, Maine, and accounted for significant increases in these measures of strike activity in New Bedford, Mass. About two-fifths of the total time lost in Boston was due to the lengthy, widespread New England trucking strike. This dispute, together with the October Westinghouse strike and a stoppage that lasted for more than 2 months at the Dictaphone Corp., accounted for more than three-fourths of the idleness in Bridgeport, Conn.

The textile and New England trucking disputes and the widespread stoppage at U. S. Rubber were largely responsible for the relatively large number of workers and man-days idle in Providence, R. I., while the rubber stoppage and three transportation equipment strikes accounted for the bulk of the workers and time idle in South Bend, Ind. In Peoria, Ill., the increase in idleness to its highest level since 1948 and a rise in the number of workers idle compared with most earlier years was traceable largely to the Caterpillar Tractor Co. stoppage. Rochester, N. Y., experienced the greatest idleness ever recorded in that city, as a result of a 52-day stoppage of 9,000 construction workers. The number of workers who were idled in this city in 1955 (9,750) was exceeded only in 1946. Prolonged local transit strikes in Scranton, Pa., and Washington, D. C., were largely responsible for the high level of idleness in these areas.

⁷ Data for the Louisville and Nashville RR. could not be allocated by metropolitan area.

⁸ Workers idled by more than one stoppage in the year such as those in the Birmingham steel mills and the Westinghouse employees are counted more than once in the total number of workers.

Unions Involved⁹

During 1955, unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor were involved in slightly more than half of the work stoppages and accounted for 23 percent of the workers idle and a third of the idleness (table 8). Slightly more than a fourth of these stoppages were in the construction industry. Affiliates of the Congress of Industrial Organizations took part in almost one-third of the year's strikes. These stoppages idled three-fifths of all workers and accounted for two-fifths of the idleness.

As in earlier years, a large proportion of the stoppages involving unaffiliated or independent unions were the brief, local strikes in bituminous-coal mines. On the whole, the unaffiliated unions accounted for a smaller proportion of total workers and idleness than in most years since World War II.

Affiliates of the AFL and CIO unions represented over 90 percent of the workers and man-days idle in work stoppages of 10,000 or more. Independent unions were involved with other unions (AFL and/or CIO) in several major strikes and an independent was the sole union in each of the two longshore stoppages. In the prolonged stoppages at Westinghouse, about 15 percent of the strikers were represented by the unaffiliated United Electrical Workers.

Trends During the Year

Following the seasonal pattern of previous years, the second and third quarters in 1955 recorded the largest amount of strike activity. About three-fifths of the stoppages and idleness occurred in these 2 quarters, accounting for 75 percent of the total workers idle. Twenty-one of the year's major stoppages took place during this 6-month period.

During the last 3 months of the year, 3 major stoppages took place—the 13-day California telephone strike, 26-day shoe industry strike, and the Westinghouse stoppage. These three major stoppages accounted for about half of the total idleness for the October-December period.

Size of Work Stoppages

As in earlier years, about half of the year's stoppages involved fewer than 100 workers each (table 9). These stoppages, however, accounted for about 3 percent of all workers involved and 4 percent of total idleness for the year. About 8 percent of the year's stoppages affected 1,000 or more workers each, and accounted for almost 80 percent of all workers involved and 75 percent of the total time lost. Strikes of 10,000 or more workers accounted for over two-fifths of the workers and days idle in all strikes.

The 1-day stoppage in the basic steel industry accounted for a greater proportion of workers idle than any other stoppage (about 15 percent) but for only about 1.5 percent of total strike idleness. By way of contrast, the 72-day telephone strike accounted for about 2 percent of the workers but 7 percent of the year's idleness.

As in 1954, about 3 out of 4 of the year's stoppages in 1955 occurred in a single plant or establishment (table 10). These stoppages accounted for about one-third of the workers and idleness for the year. About half of the workers and man-days of idleness was recorded in stoppages encompassing more than 10 establishments, although these accounted for only 7 percent of the total number of stoppages. The small number of strikes that affected 100 or more establishments accounted for over one-fifth of all workers idle and 14 percent of all time lost in strikes.

Duration of Stoppages

Stoppages ending in 1955 were shorter on the average than in any postwar year except 1951, averaging 18.5 calendar days, while the average worker involved in strikes was idle 10.7 workdays (table 1).

Approximately half of the stoppages ending in 1955, as in most years, lasted less than a week (table 12). These situations accounted for approximately the same percentage of workers involved and for about 8 percent of total idleness. The 1 stoppage in 5 that lasted a month or more involved 17 percent of the total workers, and although these lengthy disputes contributed 64 percent of idleness in all stoppages ending in 1955, this proportion was lower than in any year since 1946. Two stoppages ending in 1955 lasted over a year—the Pittsburgh department store strike which had begun in November 1953 over strengthening the union's bargaining position, wages and related benefits; and the Port Arthur, Tex., retail trade stoppage started in October 1953 over a union recognition issue.

Average duration of stoppages varied according to major issues. In 1955, the stoppages over the combined issues of wages and union organization tended to be longest, 35 calendar days. Strikes over union organization alone lasted an average of 26.3 days, compared with 30.6 days in 1954. Wages and related issues alone led to stoppages that lasted 20.1 days and were considerably longer than stoppages over inter- and intraunion matters (11.4 days) and other working conditions (8.2 days).

Method of Terminating Stoppages

Most of the stoppages ending in 1955 were settled by agreement between representatives of the workers and employers without the reported assistance of an outside agency (table 13). These stoppages accounted for more than half of the workers involved in all strikes. The number of stoppages in which the facilities of governmental mediation services and conciliation agencies were used to resolve the issues in dispute increased slightly over 1954. These agencies helped in the settlement of 33 percent of the year's stoppages and accounted for 32.5 percent of the workers involved for the year—about 15 percentage points below 1954, and as in 1954 about two-thirds of the year's idleness. Nongovernment mediators or agencies assisted in agreement in 1 percent of the stoppages, accounting for 2 and 3 percent, respectively, of all workers and man-days idle. In another 1 percent of the stoppages, the establishments involved discontinued business. In about a fifth of the strikes with 11 percent of all workers and 7 percent of idleness, the dispute apparently was ended without formal agreements being reached on terms of settlement or methods to be used in settling the unresolved issues.

Disposition of Issues

In 9 out of 10 strikes, the issues in dispute were settled or were otherwise resolved at the time the stoppage was terminated (table 14)—the highest proportion since World War II. In most of these cases, agreement was reached on the issues or it was agreed the issues were to be settled by an established grievance procedure. Included in this category are the stoppages where workers returned to their jobs or were replaced by new employees without an agreement or settlement of the issues involved.

In approximately 6 percent of the stoppages, work was resumed while negotiation of the issues were continued. The rest were terminated by agreement to return to work while (a) negotiating with the aid of a third party, (b) submitting the dispute to arbitration, or (c) referring the issues to a factfinding board or to a government agency for decision or election.

⁹ As the merger of the AFL and the CIO did not occur until December 1955, data by union affiliation relate to the entire year.

TABLE 1.—Work stoppages in the United States, 1927-55¹

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

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

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

² In this and subsequent tables, workers are counted more than once in these figures if they were involved in more than 1 stoppage during the year. For example in 1949, 365,000-400,000 miners were on strike on 3 separate occasions; they comprised 1,150,000 of the total of 3,030,000 workers for the country as a whole. In 1955 there were 3 widespread stoppages, in addition to several local stoppages at individual plants of the Westinghouse Corp. totaling about 140,000 of a 2,650,000 total for the United States.

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

TABLE 2.—Work stoppages involving 10,000 or more workers, selected periods

Period	Stoppages involving 10,000 or more workers					
	Number	Percent of total for period	Workers involved		Man-days idle	
			Number (thousands)	Percent of total for period	Number (thousands)	Percent of total for period
1935-39 average -----	11	0.4	365	32.4	5,290	31.2
1947-49 average -----	18	.5	1,270	53.4	23,800	59.9
1945 -----	42	.9	1,350	38.9	19,300	50.7
1946 -----	31	.6	2,920	63.6	66,400	57.2
1947 -----	15	.4	1,030	47.5	17,700	51.2
1948 -----	20	.6	870	44.5	18,900	55.3
1949 -----	18	.5	1,920	63.2	34,900	69.0
1950 -----	22	.5	738	30.7	21,700	56.0
1951 -----	19	.4	457	20.6	5,680	24.8
1952 -----	35	.7	1,690	47.8	36,900	62.6
1953 -----	28	.5	650	27.1	7,270	25.7
1954 -----	18	.5	437	28.5	7,520	33.3
1955 -----	26	.6	1,210	45.6	12,300	43.4

TABLE 3.—Monthly trends in work stoppages, 1954-55

Month	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages			Man-days idle during month	
	Beginning in month	In effect during month	Beginning in month (thousands)	In effect during month		Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time of all workers
				Number (thousands)	Percent of total employed		
1954							
January -----	208	341	71	127	0.31	1,020	0.12
February -----	249	400	59	104	.25	886	.11
March -----	268	420	113	160	.39	1,490	.16
April -----	330	501	113	187	.45	1,220	.13
May -----	384	559	208	244	.59	2,010	.24
June -----	358	577	196	281	.68	2,390	.26
July -----	370	580	238	376	.91	3,800	.44
August -----	328	525	143	300	.72	3,740	.41
September -----	315	526	126	304	.73	2,410	.27
October -----	285	488	164	259	.62	1,820	.21
November -----	220	387	71	129	.31	1,310	.15
December -----	153	293	29	78	.18	486	.05
1955							
January -----	229	322	49	69	.17	386	.04
February -----	255	347	92	122	.30	610	.07
March -----	310	435	164	212	.51	1,680	.18
April -----	352	497	211	308	.74	2,730	.31
May -----	432	616	177	324	.77	2,820	.32
June -----	506	734	487	593	1.39	3,380	.36
July -----	464	718	637	776	1.82	3,320	.39
August -----	496	740	236	384	.89	3,060	.31
September -----	453	717	234	381	.88	2,770	.30
October -----	431	654	214	292	.67	2,470	.27
November -----	242	451	84	201	.46	2,630	.29
December -----	150	303	61	178	.40	2,340	.25

TABLE 4.—Major issues involved in work stoppages, 1955

Major issues	Stoppages beginning in 1955				Man-days idle during 1955 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent of total ¹	Workers involved		Number ¹	Percent of total ¹
			Number ¹	Percent of total ¹		
All issues -----	4,320	100.0	2,650,000	100.0	28,200,000	100.0
Wages, hours, and supplementary benefits ² -----	2,154	49.9	1,780,000	67.2	17,900,000	63.3
Wage increase -----	1,291	29.9	854,000	32.3	7,500,000	26.6
Wage decrease -----	25	.6	29,400	1.1	980,000	3.5
Wage increase, hour decrease -----	55	1.3	25,200	1.0	320,000	1.1
Hour increase -----	2	(³)	3,850	.1	7,700	(³)
Wage increase, pension and/or social insurance benefits -----	284	6.6	207,000	7.8	4,280,000	15.2
Pension and/or social insurance benefits -----	32	.7	29,600	1.1	1,050,000	3.7
Other ⁴ -----	465	10.8	627,000	23.7	3,720,000	13.2
Union organization, wages, hours, and supplementary benefits ² -----	305	7.1	143,000	5.4	4,590,000	16.3
Recognition, wages, and/or hours -----	210	4.9	22,800	.9	371,000	1.3
Strengthening bargaining position, wages, and/or hours -----	26	.6	76,100	2.9	3,440,000	12.2
Closed or union shop, wages, and/or hours -----	69	1.6	44,200	1.7	784,000	2.8
Discrimination, wages, and/or hours -----	-	-	-	-	680	(³)
Union organization -----	539	12.5	101,000	3.8	2,840,000	10.1
Recognition -----	385	8.9	23,200	.9	682,000	2.4
Strengthening bargaining position -----	51	1.2	67,200	2.5	2,090,000	7.4
Closed or union shop -----	69	1.6	6,350	.2	48,300	.2
Discrimination -----	11	.3	640	(³)	10,900	(³)
Other -----	23	.5	3,610	.1	11,800	(³)
Other working conditions -----	964	22.3	550,000	20.8	2,590,000	9.2
Job security -----	452	10.5	201,000	7.6	1,160,000	4.1
Shop conditions and policies -----	438	10.1	260,000	9.8	942,000	3.3
Workload -----	54	1.2	31,700	1.2	288,000	1.0
Other ⁵ -----	20	.5	58,000	2.2	200,000	.7
Interunion or intraunion matters -----	299	6.9	65,700	2.5	295,000	1.0
Sympathy -----	69	1.6	36,000	1.4	128,000	.5
Union rivalry or factionalism -----	55	1.3	6,540	.2	62,200	.2
Jurisdiction ⁶ -----	171	4.0	23,000	.9	105,000	.4
Union regulations -----	4	.1	150	(³)	180	(³)
Other -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not reported -----	59	1.4	9,240	.3	26,200	.1

¹ In this and subsequent tables, the sum of the individual items may not equal the totals for the group, because the individual figures have been rounded.

² "Supplementary benefits" has been added to the title only for purposes of clarification. There has been no change from previous years in definition or content of these groups.

³ Less than 0.05 percent.

⁴ Includes stoppages in which the major issue was retroactivity, holidays, vacations, job classification, piece rates, incentive standards, or other related matters unaccompanied by efforts to change wage rates. More than a third of the stoppages in this group occurred over piece rates or incentive standards.

⁵ This group includes protest strikes against action or lack of action by Government agencies. The 2 major stoppages each involving more than 10,000 longshoremen are included in this group. (See table 11.)

⁶ Because many jurisdictional stoppages are small, brief, and local in scope, they frequently are not reported either by cooperating agencies or by newspapers; hence, it is probable that these figures do not include all such stoppages occurring during the year.

TABLE 5.—Work stoppages by industry group, 1955

Industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1955		Man-days idle during 1955 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Workers involved	Number	Percent of estimated working time of all workers
All industries -----	¹ 4,320	2,650,000	28,200,000	0.26
MANUFACTURING -----	¹ 2,420	2,000,000	18,800,000	0.45
Primary metal industries -----	279	535,000	1,570,000	.47
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment) -----	282	131,000	1,590,000	.57
Ordnance and accessories -----	13	10,800	140,000	.42
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies -----	147	202,000	3,300,000	1.15
Machinery (except electrical) -----	306	230,000	3,800,000	.95
Transportation equipment -----	200	440,000	1,910,000	.40
Lumber and wood products (except furniture) -----	81	11,800	227,000	.12
Furniture and fixtures -----	121	26,000	287,000	.31
Stone, clay, and glass products -----	110	32,600	495,000	.35
Textile mill products -----	96	47,800	1,400,000	.51
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials -----	139	15,000	136,000	.04
Leather and leather products -----	50	40,400	542,000	.56
Food and kindred products -----	169	40,400	974,000	.25
Tobacco manufactures -----	3	340	1,220	(²)
Paper and allied products -----	67	13,000	197,000	.14
Printing, publishing, and allied industries -----	29	7,660	176,000	.08
Chemicals and allied products -----	105	40,000	634,000	.31
Products of petroleum and coal -----	18	3,190	51,000	.08
Rubber products -----	105	124,000	490,000	.69
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks -----	30	34,000	694,000	.87
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries -----	99	14,300	191,000	.16
NONMANUFACTURING -----	¹ 1,913	646,000	9,390,000	.14
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing -----	11	3,080	14,200	(³)
Mining -----	343	114,000	1,080,000	.57
Construction -----	733	204,000	1,810,000	.28
Trade -----	409	52,300	1,090,000	.04
Finance, insurance, and real estate -----	8	550	27,300	(³)
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities -----	275	253,000	4,860,000	.47
Services—personal, business, and other -----	121	17,800	488,000	(³)
Government—administration, protection, and sanitation ⁴ -----	17	1,470	7,210	(³)

¹ This figure is less than the sum of the figures below, because a few stoppages extending into 2 or more industry groups have been counted in this column in each industry group affected; workers involved and man-days idle were allocated among the respective groups.

² Less than 0.05 percent.

³ Not available.

⁴ Municipally operated utilities are included under transportation, communication, and other public utilities.

TABLE 6.—Work stoppages by State, 1955

State	Stoppages beginning in 1955		Man-days idle during 1955 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Workers involved ¹	Number	Percent of estimated working time of all workers ¹
United States	² 4,320	2,650,000	28,200,000	0.26
Alabama	111	91,700	951,000	0.67
Arizona	17	8,250	170,000	.38
Arkansas	17	4,710	84,800	.13
California	247	157,000	1,760,000	.21
Colorado	36	13,300	86,900	.10
Connecticut	73	30,900	567,000	.28
Delaware	19	9,790	68,600	.21
District of Columbia	15	5,080	145,000	.23
Florida	59	19,000	885,000	.45
Georgia	37	20,500	414,000	.21
Idaho	18	3,800	104,000	.38
Illinois	260	167,000	1,480,000	.19
Indiana	170	192,000	1,140,000	.36
Iowa	45	23,400	294,000	.22
Kansas	20	4,670	39,000	.03
Kentucky	94	40,800	757,000	.59
Louisiana	27	12,300	531,000	.35
Maine	18	11,400	276,000	.47
Maryland	50	40,200	236,000	.13
Massachusetts	142	64,800	1,230,000	.31
Michigan	327	292,000	1,740,000	.31
Minnesota	75	26,700	323,000	.17
Mississippi	20	6,050	198,000	.28
Missouri	111	64,300	871,000	.30
Montana	21	1,480	23,500	.07
Nebraska	22	4,370	56,400	.08
Nevada	19	3,900	64,700	.36
New Hampshire	25	4,320	24,500	.06
New Jersey	283	124,000	1,470,000	.35
New Mexico	12	6,870	95,300	.28
New York	534	219,000	2,440,000	.18
North Carolina	49	16,800	316,000	.14
North Dakota	7	380	3,610	.02
Ohio	434	329,000	2,570,000	.37
Oklahoma	37	6,880	86,800	.08
Oregon	39	12,500	187,000	.19
Pennsylvania	566	388,000	3,350,000	.40
Rhode Island	28	12,800	261,000	.39
South Carolina	11	5,050	82,800	.07
South Dakota	3	890	6,370	.03
Tennessee	107	46,900	845,000	.46
Texas	75	28,100	335,000	.07
Utah	25	17,200	228,000	.53
Vermont	6	1,420	32,100	.15
Virginia	56	11,600	94,000	.05
Washington	50	14,800	125,000	.08
West Virginia	160	35,300	312,000	.30
Wisconsin	95	44,900	849,000	.34
Wyoming	6	360	5,050	.03

¹ Percent of United States total as carried in former years, available in Monthly Labor Review, May 1956 (p. 521).² The sum of the figures in this column exceeds 4,320 because the stoppages extending across State lines have been counted in each State affected, but the workers involved and man-days idle were divided among the States.

TABLE 7.—Work stoppages by metropolitan area, 1955¹

Metropolitan area	Stoppages beginning in 1955 ²		Man-days idle during 1955 ² (all stoppages)	Metropolitan area	Stoppages beginning in 1955 ²		Man-days idle during 1955 ² (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved			Number	Workers involved	
Akron, Ohio	45	34,800	232,000	Indianapolis, Ind.	28	18,300	136,000
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N. Y.	24	11,200	73,700	Jackson, Mich.	8	5,570	34,700
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Pa.	32	21,900	60,700	Jackson, Miss.	6	880	31,000
Asheville, N. C.	11	930	25,400	Jacksonville, Fla.	14	2,660	66,000
Atlanta, Ga.	20	11,400	118,000	Johnstown, Pa.	6	15,000	15,700
Auburn-Lewiston, Maine	7	4,930	87,400	Kalamazoo, Mich.	5	1,570	11,600
Baltimore, Md.	30	38,600	215,000	Kansas City, Mo.	26	21,600	234,000
Baton Rouge, La.	6	1,000	32,500	Kenosha, Wis.	8	2,300	7,220
Bay City, Mich.	5	2,160	4,570	Kingston-Newburgh-Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	9	670	5,700
Beaumont-Port Arthur, Tex.	8	1,480	25,700	Knoxville, Tenn.	28	13,800	99,400
Billings, Mont.	5	250	2,080	Lancaster, Pa.	8	240	2,470
Binghamton, N. Y.	6	3,960	17,900	Lawrence, Mass.	7	2,010	18,900
Birmingham, Ala.	51	51,500	330,000	Lima, Ohio	20	10,300	200,000
Boston, Mass.	62	20,900	291,000	Lorain-Elyria, Ohio	19	17,300	59,100
Bridgeport, Conn.	18	6,640	150,000	Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.	100	71,700	928,000
Brockton, Mass.	8	1,210	13,800	Louisville, Ky.	35	18,100	232,000
Buffalo, N. Y.	90	71,200	717,000	Lowell, Mass.	7	670	15,600
Canton, Ohio	25	18,000	117,000	Madison, Wis.	7	1,640	9,050
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	5	1,400	15,100	Manchester, N. H.	7	730	3,980
Charleston, W. Va.	11	1,770	45,100	Memphis, Tenn.	19	9,450	145,000
Charlotte, N. C.	10	1,770	38,000	Miami, Fla.	20	5,620	421,000
Chattanooga, Tenn.	22	5,950	81,200	Milwaukee, Wis.	24	8,980	69,100
Chicago, Ill.	116	134,000	718,000	Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.	44	16,800	231,000
Cincinnati, Ohio	37	16,800	144,000	Mobile, Ala.	10	1,560	38,600
Cleveland, Ohio	48	70,800	549,000	Muncie, Ind.	14	9,080	50,300
Columbus, Ohio	16	17,200	304,000	Muskegon, Mich.	7	740	2,930
Dallas, Tex.	12	5,980	37,200	Nashua, N. H.	7	1,130	5,060
Davenport, Iowa-Rock Island-Moline, Ill.	9	15,600	164,000	Nashville, Tenn.	14	2,690	61,900
Dayton, Ohio	18	3,480	39,600	New Bedford, Mass.	6	3,880	180,000
Decatur, Ill.	5	2,480	23,200	New Britain-Bristol, Conn.	7	3,710	193,000
Denver, Colo.	23	3,890	68,700	New Haven, Conn.	14	2,930	45,200
Des Moines, Iowa	15	8,360	53,600	New Orleans, La.	14	4,030	137,000
Detroit, Mich.	208	209,000	1,050,000	New York-Northeastern New Jersey	565	194,000	2,230,000
Dubuque, Iowa	6	1,430	8,250	Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va.	12	2,440	13,300
Duluth, Minn.-Superior, Wis.	11	3,850	10,800	Oklahoma City, Okla.	7	1,050	12,000
Elmira, N. Y.	5	1,870	8,980	Omaha, Nebr.	20	4,030	51,500
El Paso, Tex.	5	2,500	39,600	Paducah, Ky.	17	6,610	45,800
Erie, Pa.	10	1,060	16,100	Peoria, Ill.	14	21,800	110,000
Evansville, Ind.	13	13,500	87,100	Philadelphia, Pa.	156	97,300	954,000
Fall River, Mass.	9	4,060	188,000	Phoenix, Ariz.	10	910	14,800
Flint, Mich.	10	23,500	116,000	Pittsburgh, Pa.	130	173,000	1,590,000
Fort Wayne, Ind.	12	8,340	110,000	Portland, Maine	7	800	8,910
Fort Worth, Tex.	5	490	3,470	Portland, Oreg.	21	6,510	99,700
Fresno, Calif.	12	2,820	13,400	Providence, R. I.	24	11,100	161,000
Gadsden, Ala.	8	7,790	22,900	Pueblo, Colo.	10	8,850	10,300
Galveston, Tex.	6	1,060	24,000	Racine, Wis.	7	1,880	18,500
Grand Rapids, Mich.	15	10,800	162,000	Reading, Pa.	10	850	4,100
Greensboro-High Point, N. C.	7	2,280	36,300	Reno, Nev.	5	660	9,540
Hamilton-Middletown, Ohio	9	5,740	26,600	Richmond, Va.	7	410	11,500
Harrisburg, Pa.	6	1,940	3,560	Roanoke, Va.	9	2,220	13,400
Hartford, Conn.	8	1,790	43,700	Rochester, N. Y.	13	9,750	308,000
Houston, Tex.	15	5,560	78,300	Rockford, Ill.	10	4,290	21,300
Huntington, W. Va.	17	6,690	60,000	Sacramento, Calif.	9	1,900	15,700
Ashland, Ky.	17	6,690	60,000	Saginaw, Mich.	8	1,240	19,900
				Salt Lake City, Utah	9	2,110	44,300

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 7.—Work stoppages by metropolitan area, 1955¹ - Continued

Metropolitan area	Stoppages beginning in 1955 ²		Man-days idle during 1955 ² (all stoppages)	Metropolitan area	Stoppages beginning in 1955 ²		Man-days idle during 1955 ² (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved			Number	Workers involved	
San Antonio, Tex. -----	5	810	19,500	Syracuse, N. Y. -----	8	4,780	8,530
San Bernardino, Calif. -----	16	11,700	136,000	Tacoma, Wash. -----	7	1,660	32,700
San Diego, Calif. -----	12	3,600	37,900	Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla. -----	14	2,590	45,500
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif. -----	87	37,800	436,000	Terre Haute, Ind. -----	7	2,770	20,900
San Jose, Calif. -----	11	4,850	48,500	Toledo, Ohio -----	15	7,160	32,300
Scranton, Pa. -----	15	2,370	84,100	Trenton, N. J. -----	28	11,300	103,000
Seattle, Wash. -----	18	5,420	53,700	Tucson, Ariz. -----	6	520	10,600
South Bend, Ind. -----	6	30,200	172,000	Tulsa, Okla. -----	16	3,220	32,400
Spokane, Wash. -----	8	2,520	11,900	Washington, D. C. -----	18	6,490	162,000
Springfield, Ill. -----	11	6,660	114,000	Waterbury, Conn. -----	8	9,110	67,600
Springfield, Mo. -----	6	510	4,460	Wheeling, W. Va. - Steubenville, Ohio -----	24	16,400	51,500
Springfield, Ohio -----	5	3,230	59,400	Wilkes Barre-Hazleton, Pa. -----	18	1,530	25,400
Springfield-Holyoke, Mass. -----	22	16,900	194,000	Wilmington, Del. -----	18	9,460	68,000
St. Louis, Mo.-East				Winston-Salem, N. C. -----	8	2,130	32,100
St. Louis, Ill. -----	96	41,900	433,000	Worcester, Mass. -----	15	5,480	95,700
Stamford-Norwalk, Conn. -----	10	1,510	27,400	York, Pa. -----	12	2,200	30,500
Stockton, Calif. -----	8	1,560	13,200	Youngstown, Ohio -----	78	82,100	468,000

¹ The table includes data for each of the metropolitan areas that had 5 or more stoppages in 1955. Beginning with 1952, data were tabulated separately for 182 metropolitan areas; in 1955 the number was increased to 205. Information prior to 1952 was confined to city boundaries. The metropolitan areas are principally those on the lists of Standard Metropolitan Areas compiled by the Bureau of the Budget as of January 28, 1949, and June 5, 1950. A few areas were added, including some that had been in the strike series in earlier years. (Lists of these metropolitan areas are available upon request from the Division of Wages and Industrial Relations, Bureau of Labor Statistics.)

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. In the New York-Northeastern New Jersey metropolitan area, which includes greater New York and the surrounding area as well as 8 counties in Northeastern New Jersey, the number of strikes exceeds the total number of strikes in New York State. In Washington, D. C., the metropolitan area, which includes the District of Columbia and adjacent counties in Maryland and Virginia, exceeds the 1955 totals for the District of Columbia as shown in table 6.

² Intermetropolitan area stoppages, except as noted, are counted separately in each area affected and with these exceptions the workers involved and man-days idle were allocated to the respective areas. The exceptions for which it was impossible to secure the information necessary to make such allocations were the stoppage of 24,000 employees of the Louisville and Nashville RR. Co. and subsidiaries in 14 States in March; the 1-day stoppage of 13,000 workers in the West Coast shipping industry in June; and a brief, small stoppage of dredging workers in several Great Lakes ports.

TABLE 8.—Work stoppages by affiliation of unions involved, 1955¹

Affiliation	Stoppages beginning in 1955				Man-days idle during 1955 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent of total	Workers involved		Number	Percent of total
			Number	Percent of total		
Total -----	4,320	100.0	2,650,000	100.0	28,200,000	100.00
American Federation of Labor -----	2,337	54.1	607,000	22.9	9,750,000	34.6
Congress of Industrial Organizations -----	1,254	29.0	1,630,000	61.5	11,900,000	42.0
Unaffiliated unions -----	608	14.1	239,000	9.0	1,670,000	5.9
Single-firm unions -----	15	.3	8,750	.3	156,000	.6
Different affiliations -----	61	1.4	154,000	5.8	4,710,000	16.7
No union involved -----	41	.9	8,950	.3	59,100	.2
Not reported -----	4	.1	80	(²)	470	(²)

¹ Since the merger of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations did not take place until December 1955, the strikes involving their affiliates were attributed to the appropriate federation throughout the year.

² Less than 0.05 percent.

TABLE 9.—Work stoppages by number of workers involved, 1955

Number of workers	Stoppages beginning in 1955				Man-days idle during 1955 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent of total	Workers involved		Number	Percent of total
			Number	Percent of total		
All workers -----	4,320	100.0	2,650,000	100.0	28,200,000	100.0
6 and under 20 -----	721	16.7	8,400	0.3	134,000	0.5
20 and under 100 -----	1,573	36.4	77,500	2.9	1,050,000	3.7
100 and under 250 -----	878	20.3	139,000	5.3	1,560,000	5.5
250 and under 500 -----	481	11.1	166,000	6.3	2,010,000	7.1
500 and under 1,000 -----	304	7.0	205,000	7.8	2,300,000	8.2
1,000 and under 5,000 -----	306	7.1	633,000	23.9	7,510,000	26.6
5,000 and under 10,000 -----	31	.7	212,000	8.0	1,370,000	4.9
10,000 and over -----	26	.6	1,210,000	45.6	12,300,000	43.4

TABLE 10.—Work stoppages by number of establishments involved, 1955

Number of establishments involved ¹	Stoppages beginning in 1955				Man-days idle during 1955 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent of total	Workers involved		Number	Percent of total
			Number	Percent of total		
Total -----	4,320	100.0	2,650,000	100.0	28,200,000	100.0
1 establishment -----	3,295	76.3	944,000	35.7	8,740,000	31.0
2 to 5 establishments -----	553	12.8	279,000	10.5	3,530,000	12.5
6 to 10 establishments -----	161	3.7	118,000	4.5	1,260,000	4.5
11 establishments or more -----	311	7.2	1,310,000	49.3	14,700,000	52.1
11 to 49 establishments -----	192	4.4	313,000	11.8	7,530,000	26.7
50 to 99 establishments -----	26	.6	293,000	11.1	1,360,000	4.8
100 establishments or more -----	21	.5	601,000	22.7	3,960,000	14.1
Exact number not known ² -----	72	1.7	98,800	3.7	1,820,000	6.5

¹ An establishment is defined as a single physical location where business is conducted or where services or industrial operations are performed; for example, a factory, mill, store, mine, or farm. A stoppage may involve 1, 2, or more establishments of a single employer or it may involve different employers.

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

TABLE 11.—Work stoppages beginning in 1955 involving 10,000 or more workers

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
March 14	72	Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Co., 9 Southeastern States: Ala., Fla., Ga., Ky., La., Miss., N. C., S. C., and Tenn.	Communications Workers (CIO)	40,000	New agreement included a no-strike, no-lockout clause; recognition of right of employees to honor picket lines; arbitration of certain types of disputes including those involving discharge and filling job vacancies; wage increases of \$1 to \$4 a week for all non-supervisory employees; upgrading of 25 towns to higher pay schedules; and a 7th paid holiday.
March 14	58	Louisville and Nashville Railroad Co., and subsidiaries, 14 States: Ala., Fla., Ga., Ill., Ind., Ky., La., Miss., Mo., N. C., Ohio, S. C., Tenn., and Va.	10 AFL non-operating unions	24,000	Agreement to submit to arbitration the dispute over a health and welfare plan, vacations, holidays, and various working rules. Arbitrator ruled that the railroads should place into effect changes in vacations, holidays, and other working rules generally similar to those agreed upon by other Class I railroads and the nonoperating unions in August 1954, and should pay the full cost of a health and welfare plan.
April 1	7	United States Rubber Co., 11 States: Calif., Conn., Ill., Ind., Mass., Mich., N. J., Pa., R. I., Tenn., and Wis.	United Rubber Workers (CIO)	33,000	A 7th paid holiday, additional day of paid vacation for each year of service from the 11th through the 14th year, and supplementary jury-duty pay.
April 16	490	Cotton and synthetic textile mills, Maine, Mass., R. I., and Vt.	Textile Workers (CIO)	19,000	Some companies renewed existing agreements at the end of April or in the first part of May with a provision that their contracts would be reopened if subsequent settlements afforded more favorable terms. Later settlements typically called for discontinuance of premium pay for work on 2 or 3 unpaid holidays and for new work assignment clauses permitting greater operational flexibility. Some escalator clauses were discontinued, but the existing cost-of-living allowances were incorporated into base rates.
April 19	33	Sperry Gyroscope Co., 4 plants in New York-Northeastern New Jersey metropolitan area.	Int'l Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (CIO)	15,000	A 2-year contract with a package increase reportedly valued at 8 cents in the first year, including an average 6-cent hourly wage increase and 2 cents for pensions; an additional 5.3-cent package increase in the 2d year. Seniority provisions were broadened in relation to upgradings and transfers.
April 23	1	Chrysler Corp. Detroit, Mich.	United Automobile Workers (CIO)	14,000	About 70 interplant truck-drivers returned to work in compliance with orders of union officials after their protest over discharge of an employee idled about 14,000 production workers.

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 11.—Work stoppages beginning in 1955 involving 10,000 or more workers - 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 19	24	Trucking companies, 12 western States	Int'l Bro. of Teamsters (AFL)	29,000	Three-year contracts providing wage increases totaling 23 cents an hour or $\frac{3}{4}$ of a cent a mile for long-haul truckdrivers; 29 cents for short-haul drivers and local pickup and delivery drivers in California and Nevada; and 28 cents for freight handlers and office workers in California and Nevada, plus additional increases to eliminate wage differentials between coastal and inland States; pension fund to be created and health and welfare plan, vacations, and holiday provisions liberalized.
June 1	7	Construction industry, Buffalo Area, N. Y.	Int'l Union of Operating Engineers (AFL)	12,000	Agreement established the right of an employer to move operating engineers from one job to another once during the course of a workday.
June 1	8	Westinghouse Electric Corp., East Pittsburgh and Homewood, Pa.	Int'l Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (CIO)	12,000	Protest against disciplinary action resolved by establishment of a joint union-management committee to examine grievance procedures.
June 6	1	Shipping industry, West Coast	Int'l Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's (Ind.)	13,000	Workers returned without formal agreement after protest against trial of Harry Bridges.
June 6	⁵ 9	Ford Motor Co., 17 States	United Automobile Workers (CIO)	78,000	A 3-year contract providing for employer-paid supplements to State unemployment benefits on or after June 1, 1956; an increase in annual improvement factor adjustments to $2\frac{1}{2}$ percent of base pay, with a minimum of 6 cents an hour; additional wage increases for skilled workers and to correct interplant inequities; a revised escalator clause; liberalized pensions, insurance, and vacations; and 2 additional paid half holidays (Christmas Eve and New Year's Eve). ⁶
June 7	⁵ 12	General Motors Corp.	United Automobile Workers (CIO)	160,000	A 3-year contract providing for employer-paid supplements to State unemployment benefits; an increase in annual improvement factor adjustments to $2\frac{1}{2}$ percent of base pay, with a minimum of 6 cents an hour; additional wage increases for skilled workers and to correct interplant or intraplant inequities; a revised escalator clause; liberalized pensions, insurance, pay for holiday work, and vacations; jury-duty pay; and 2 additional half holidays (Christmas Eve and New Year's Eve). ⁶

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 11.—Work stoppages beginning in 1955 involving 10,000 or more workers - 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
June 14	44	Trucking companies, Conn., Mass., and R. I., and 11 other eastern States ⁷	Int'l Bro. of Teamsters (AFL)	20,000	Wage increases ranging from 37 to 50 cents an hour, and a gradual reduction in hours from 48 to 40 a week, spread over a 3-year contract period; and increases in supplementary benefits.
June 20	16	Construction industry, Southern California	Int'l Union of Operating Engineers (AFL)	⁸ 16,000	Wage increases ranging from 10 to 28 cents an hour.
July 1	⁹ 2	Steel industry, nationwide	United Steelworkers (CIO)	400,000	Wage increase averaging about 15 cents an hour, consisting of basic wage increase of 11½ cents an hour, plus a ½-cent increase in increments between job classes.
July 1	¹⁰ 47	Copper companies: American Smelting and Refining Co., Kennecott Copper Corp., and Phelps Dodge Corp. 12 States: Ariz., Calif., Colo., Md., Mont., Nebr., Nev., N. J., N. Mex., Tex., Utah, and Wash.	Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers (Ind.) ¹¹	21,000	American Smelting and Refining Co.: An 11½-cent hourly basic wage increase, job reclassifications, and an extra holiday on workers' birthdays. Kennecott Copper Corp.: A 10-cent hourly basic wage increase, a ½-cent hourly rise in the increment between job classifications, and increased pensions. Phelps Dodge Corp.: An 11½-cent hourly basic wage increase, plus a ½-cent per hour increase in increments between job classifications, and expanded health and welfare benefits.
July 29	14	Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Division, U. S. Steel Corp., Birmingham, Ala.	United Steelworkers (CIO)	21,000	Group of about 100 railroad conductors voted to remove their picket lines and return to work pending further negotiations on their demands for a wage increase, thereby permitting resumption of work by production employees.
July 30	4	Caterpillar Tractor Co., Peoria, Ill.	United Automobile Workers (CIO)	18,000	A 3-year contract providing for union shop; employer-paid supplements to State unemployment benefits; 8-cent hourly wage increases; additional increases for skilled workers; annual improvement factor increases in 1956 and 1957 of 6 to 7 cents an hour; an increase in night-shift differentials; reinstatement and revision of the cost-of-living clause; liberalized insurance and pensions; and a 7th paid holiday (Christmas Eve).

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 11.—Work stoppages beginning in 1955 involving 10,000 or more workers - 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
August 1	6	Deere and Co., Ill. and Iowa	United Automobile Workers (CIO)	13,000	A 3-year contract continuing the 3-percent annual improvement factor and providing additional skilled trades and inequity increase ranging from 1 to 8 cents an hour; automatic progression to midpoint of all rate ranges; revision of incentive system; a supplemental unemployment compensation plan; a revised escalator clause; liberalized pensions, insurance, and vacations; and a 7th paid holiday (Christmas Eve).
August 8	¹² 39	Westinghouse Electric Corp., 9 States: Calif., Conn., Ind., Mass., N. J., N. Y., Ohio, Pa., and W. Va.	Int'l Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (CIO)	¹² 44,000	Agreement to negotiate rules for survey and time study of dayworkers' jobs in forthcoming national negotiations.
August 19	¹³ 32	International Harvester Co., Ill., Ind., Ky., Ohio, and Tenn.	United Automobile Workers (CIO)	¹³ 40,000	A 3-year contract providing for a union shop; employer-paid supplements to State unemployment benefits; 11-cent hourly wage increases in the first contract year; additional increases for skilled workers and workers in some plants; an increase in the annual improvement factor due in 1956 and 1957 to 2.5 percent; a revised cost-of-living escalator clause; liberalized insurance, vacations, and pensions; and a 7th paid holiday (Christmas Eve).
August 29	7	Bendix Aviation Corp., Calif., Ind., Mich., N. J., and N. Y.	United Automobile Workers (CIO)	16,000	A 3-year contract providing for employer-paid supplements to State unemployment benefits; an increase in annual improvement factor adjustments to 2½ percent of base pay, with minimum of 6 cents an hour; additional wage increases for skilled workers and to correct inequities; a revised cost-of-living escalator clause; increased shift differentials; liberalized pensions, insurance, and vacations; a 7th paid holiday (Christmas Eve).
September 7	¹⁴ 8	Shipping industry, Port of New York and other East and Gulf Coast ports.	Int'l Longshoremen's Association (Ind.)	32,000	Returned to work after several injunctions ordered an end to the strike. Alleged union grievances against New York-New Jersey Waterfront Commission to be heard by citizens' factfinding committee.
October 10	13	Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co. (and subsidiary, Bell Telephone Co. of Nevada), Northern California and Nevada.	Communications Workers (CIO); United Brotherhood of Telephone Workers of Northern California and Nevada (Ind.); United Brotherhood of Telephone Workers (Ind.)	16,000	Wage increases averaging 10.2 cents an hour for plant employees; and weekly pay increases ranging from \$2 to \$3.50 for operators and from \$2 to \$4.50 for employees in the commercial and accounting departments. Some evening tours for operators were shortened.

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 11.—Work stoppages beginning in 1955 involving 10,000 or more workers - 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
October 17 ¹⁵	-	Westinghouse Electric Corp., 13 States	Int'l Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (CIO); United Electrical Workers (Ind.)	1570,000	Stoppage still in effect at end of year.
November 7	26	International Shoe Co., Brown Shoe Co., Inc., Ark., Ill., Ind., Ky., Mo., and Tenn.	Boot and Shoe Workers (AFL); United Shoe Workers (CIO)	23,000	Two-year contracts provid- ing a 5-percent wage increase with an additional 3-percent increase in April 1956, union shop, and agreement to sub- mit a pension program for union consideration by April 1957. If the pension program is accepted by the union, the contracts will be extended for an additional year.

¹ Includes nonworkdays, such as Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays. Only normally scheduled workdays are used in computing strike idleness.

² The unions listed are those directly involved in the dispute.

Workers involved include all workers made idle for 1 shift or longer in establishments directly involved in a stoppage, including members of other unions and nonunion workers. Employees who are made idle by material or service shortages in other establishments or industries are not included.

³ The terms of the settlement are compiled from replies from the parties, the negotiated agreement, newspapers, or other secondary sources. See the Bureau's monthly Current Wage Developments reports for more detailed accounts of principal terms of settlement.

⁴ Duration varied among the companies involved in this work stoppage. The companies reached agreement with the union as follows: Bates Manufacturing Co., April 30; Continental Mills, May 13; Wamsutta Mills, May 26; Berkshire-Hathaway, Inc., and Pepperell Manufacturing Co., July 13; Luther Manufacturing Co., July 14.

⁵ Most of the workers involved were idle about 2 days, but several thousand were idle a few days preceding and following the peak idleness.

⁶ For details of the agreement see the August 1955 issue of the Monthly Labor Review (p. 875).

⁷ The stoppage began June 14 in Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island and gradually spread to operations of the companies involved in 11 other eastern States.

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

⁹ Most of the companies reached agreement with the union on July 1, and their employees returned to work on July 2. However, several companies did not reach agreement with the union until July 2, and their employees were idle a second day.

¹⁰ Workers returned to their jobs after ratification of agreements as follows: Phelps Dodge Corp., August 4; American Smelting and Refining Co., August 11 to August 14; Kennecott Copper Corp., August 17.

¹¹ The following unions were also involved at operations of Kennecott Copper Corp. only: Boilermakers, Electrical Workers, Machinists, Office Employees, Operating Engineers, Switchmen's Union (all AFL); Locomotive Engineers, Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Nonferrous Clerical and Technical Workers, and System Federation No. 155 (all Ind.).

¹² About 2,200 dayworkers at the East Pittsburgh and Homewood, Pa., plants of the company stopped work on August 8. By the following week, about 10,000 workers had become idle at these plants. The strike assumed larger proportions in the second week of September when workers at 25 other Westinghouse plants stopped work in support of the employees at East Pittsburgh and Homewood, thus idling a total of 44,000 workers.

¹³ Several thousand workers stopped work on August 19 and August 22 before the bulk of the workers struck on August 23. The company and the union reached agreement on September 17, but ratification was not completed until September 19.

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

¹⁵ Approximately 44,000 members of the CIO International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers stopped work at 28 plants on October 17, 1955, and about 10,000 members of the independent United Electrical Workers stopped work in 10 plants on October 26. Other workers were furloughed at the struck plants, and by December 5 about 70,000 workers were idle.

TABLE 12.—Duration of work stoppages ending in 1955¹

Duration (calendar days)	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
All periods -----	4,317	100.0	2,570,000	100.0	25,100,000	100.0
1 day -----	582	13.5	227,000	8.8	227,000	0.9
2 to 3 days -----	714	16.5	714,000	27.8	1,010,000	4.0
4 days and less than 1 week -----	627	14.5	248,000	9.7	806,000	3.2
1 week and less than 1/2 month (7 to 14 days) -----	927	21.5	688,000	26.8	3,190,000	12.7
1/2 month and less than 1 month (15 to 29 days) -----	699	16.2	258,000	10.0	3,730,000	14.9
1 month and less than 2 months (30 to 59 days) -----	460	10.7	284,000	11.0	7,220,000	28.8
2 months and less than 3 months (60 to 89 days) -----	171	4.0	90,800	3.5	4,070,000	16.2
3 months and over (90 days and over) -----	137	3.2	59,600	2.3	4,840,000	19.3

¹ The totals in this table and in tables 13 and 14 differ from those in the preceding tables, because these totals relate to stoppages ending during the year, including any 1954 idleness in these strikes.

TABLE 13.—Method of terminating work stoppages ending in 1955¹

Method of termination	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
All methods -----	4,317	100.0	2,570,000	100.0	25,100,000	100.0
Agreement of parties reached -						
Directly -----	1,969	45.6	1,390,000	54.0	4,860,000	19.4
With assistance of government agencies -----	1,425	33.0	834,000	32.5	17,500,000	69.6
With assistance of nongovernment mediators or agencies -----	43	1.0	46,600	1.8	851,000	3.4
Terminated without formal settlement -----	789	18.3	294,000	11.4	1,710,000	6.8
Employers discontinued business -----	53	1.2	3,890	.2	196,000	.8
Not reported -----	38	.9	4,250	.2	14,400	.1

¹ See footnote 1, table 12.

TABLE 14.—Disposition of issues in work stoppages ending in 1955¹

Disposition of issues	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
All issues -----	4,317	100.0	2,570,000	100.0	25,100,000	100.0
Issues settled or disposed of at termination of stoppage ² -----	3,856	89.3	2,310,000	89.9	21,400,000	85.1
Some or all issues to be adjusted after resumption of work -						
By direct negotiation between employer (s) and union -----	236	5.5	172,000	6.7	2,190,000	8.7
By negotiation with the aid of government agencies -----	10	.2	5,520	.2	18,200	.1
By arbitration -----	82	1.9	59,300	2.3	1,410,000	5.6
By referral to factfinding boards ³ -----	2	(⁴)	5,950	.2	7,250	(⁴)
By other means ⁵ -----	93	2.2	11,600	.5	107,000	.4
Not reported -----	38	.9	4,250	.2	14,400	.1

¹ See footnote 1, table 12.

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

³ By referral to a nonbinding ad hoc factfinding board or panel and subsequent negotiations between employer and union.

⁴ Less than 0.05 percent.

⁵ Includes cases referred to the National or State labor relations boards or other agencies for administrative action or employee elections, rather than factfinding, mediation or conciliation; and interunion or intraunion disputes for which specific union procedures for adjudication have been developed.

Appendix A

TABLE A-1.—Work stoppages by industry, 1955

Industry	Stoppages beginning in 1955		Man-days idle during 1955 (all stoppages)	Industry	Stoppages beginning in 1955		Man-days idle during 1955 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved			Number	Workers involved	
All industries	14,320	2,650,000	28,200,000	Manufacturing - Continued			
Manufacturing	12,420	2,000,000	18,800,000	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	81	11,800	227,000
Primary metal industries	1	279	535,000	Logging camps and logging contractors	4	250	1,350
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	118	465,000	759,000	Sawmills and planing mills	29	4,290	136,000
Iron and steel foundries	70	23,900	243,000	Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	23	5,340	60,200
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	13	12,900	272,000	Wooden containers	11	820	13,400
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals and alloys	4	1,060	33,100	Miscellaneous wood products	14	1,070	16,000
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals	15	9,150	106,000	Furniture and fixtures	121	26,000	287,000
Nonferrous foundries	26	9,900	51,300	Household furniture	78	11,700	175,000
Miscellaneous primary metal industries	38	13,900	106,000	Office furniture	18	11,800	76,800
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	1	282	131,000	Public-building and professional furniture	9	1,140	19,200
Tin cans and other tinware	4	340	490	Partitions, shelving, lockers, and office and store fixtures	6	590	6,330
Cutlery, handtools, and general hardware	25	21,700	115,000	Window and door screens, shades, and venetian blinds	10	760	10,500
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	32	14,100	775,000	Stone, clay, and glass products	110	32,600	495,000
Fabricated structural metal products	104	36,000	286,000	Flat glass	7	8,840	77,900
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	57	43,100	268,000	Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	6	1,950	5,660
Lighting fixtures	14	4,190	32,700	Glass products made of purchased glass	3	200	2,200
Fabricated wire products	20	4,650	38,600	Cement, hydraulic	4	870	4,460
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	30	6,960	75,300	Structural clay products	37	11,000	200,000
Ordnance and accessories	13	10,800	140,000	Pottery and related products	9	2,690	71,700
Ammunition, except for small arms	8	5,780	41,900	Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	25	1,960	37,800
Sighting and fire-control equipment	1	510	8,190	Cut-stone and stone products	6	3,460	72,200
Small arms	1	1,080	69,500	Abrasive, asbestos, and miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products	13	1,610	22,800
Small arms ammunition	2	2,730	17,600	Textile mill products	1	96	47,800
Ordnance and accessories not elsewhere classified	1	730	2,500	Scouring and combing plants	1	60	900
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	1	147	202,000	Yarn and thread mills (cotton, wool, silk, and synthetic fiber)	15	6,780	82,000
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	70	113,000	2,130,000	Broad-woven fabric mills (cotton, wool, silk, and synthetic fiber)	28	30,200	1,130,000
Electrical appliances	9	9,970	345,000	Narrow fabrics and other smallwares mills (cotton wool, silk, and synthetic fiber)	6	430	2,670
Insulated wire and cable	8	3,660	35,000	Knitting mills	19	2,890	41,900
Electrical equipment for motor vehicles, aircraft, and railway locomotives and cars	10	24,100	44,200	Dyeing and finishing textiles (except knit goods)	12	3,140	67,500
Electric lamps	5	13,700	300,000	Carpets, rugs, and other floor coverings	7	2,160	17,100
Communication equipment and related products	41	31,900	393,000	Miscellaneous textile goods	10	2,090	50,000
Miscellaneous electrical products	15	5,640	56,300	Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	139	15,000	136,000
Machinery (except electrical)	1	306	230,000	Men's, youths', and boys' suits, coats, and overcoats	2	480	1,600
Engines and turbines	18	35,200	512,000	Men's, youths', and boys' furnishings, work clothing, and allied garments	16	1,580	28,400
Agricultural machinery and tractors	24	68,900	727,000	Women's and misses' outerwear	73	6,240	36,500
Construction and mining machinery and equipment	20	8,270	111,000	Women's, misses', children's and infants' under garments	12	1,750	13,800
Metalworking machinery	56	19,700	451,000	Millinery	4	400	8,210
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	38	8,560	95,800	Children's and infants' outerwear	7	140	4,030
General industrial machinery and equipment	65	21,400	423,000	Fur goods	1	10	90
Office and store machines and devices	14	5,940	118,000	Miscellaneous apparel and accessories	11	3,530	26,700
Service-industry and household machines	30	45,100	1,130,000	Miscellaneous fabricated textile products	13	920	16,800
Miscellaneous machinery parts	46	17,100	236,000	Leather and leather products	50	40,400	542,000
Transportation equipment	1	200	440,000	Leather: Tanned, curried, and finished	11	4,260	62,800
Motor vehicles and motor-vehicle equipment	129	360,000	1,210,000	Industrial leather belting and packing	1	520	3,670
Aircraft and parts	38	48,500	403,000	Boot and shoe cut stock and findings	4	110	740
Ship and boat building and repairing	18	5,330	81,900	Footwear (except rubber)	27	35,100	470,000
Railroad equipment	16	25,000	157,000	Luggage	4	260	1,800
Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts	4	1,090	56,400	Handbags and small leather goods	1	80	3,400
				Miscellaneous leather goods	2	40	70

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE A-1.—Work stoppages by industry, 1955 - Continued

Industry	Stoppages beginning in 1955		Man-days idle during 1955 (all stoppages)	Industry	Stoppages beginning in 1955		Man-days idle during 1955 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved			Number	Workers involved	
Manufacturing - Continued				Manufacturing - Continued			
Food and kindred products	169	40,400	974,000	Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks - Continued			
Meat products	32	4,280	90,600	Photographic equipment and supplies	5	1,020	61,200
Dairy products	9	490	3,220	Watches, clocks, clockwork-operated devices, and parts	2	3,630	18,100
Canning and preserving fruits, vegetable and sea foods	16	6,340	259,000	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	99	14,300	191,000
Grain-mill products	16	7,960	98,600	Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	6	690	8,900
Bakery products	30	4,930	107,000	Musical instruments parts	4	740	5,440
Sugar	3	3,900	252,000	Toys and sporting and athletic goods	18	3,160	47,300
Confectionery and related products	3	340	1,950	Pens, pencils, and other office and artists' materials	3	160	3,350
Beverage industries	45	10,300	139,000	Costume jewelry, costume novelties, buttons, and miscellaneous notions (except precious metal)	6	920	6,020
Miscellaneous food preparations and kindred products	15	1,900	21,200	Fabricated plastics products not elsewhere classified	24	5,490	89,600
Tobacco manufactures	3	340	1,220	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	38	3,100	30,700
Cigars	1	10	30	Nonmanufacturing	1,913	646,000	9,390,000
Tobacco (chewing and smoking) and snuff	2	330	1,190	Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	11	3,080	14,200
Paper and allied products	67	13,600	197,000	Agriculture	6	2,270	8,250
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	26	8,180	134,000	Fishing	5	810	6,000
Paper coating and glazing	5	640	4,340	Mining	1	343	114,000
Envelopes	4	980	10,000	Metal	19	27,700	638,000
Paper bags	2	40	220	Anthracite	17	2,940	9,470
Paperboard containers and boxes	24	3,230	35,500	Bituminous coal	292	77,500	273,000
Pulp goods and miscellaneous converted paper products	6	480	12,700	Nonmetallic and quarrying	18	5,510	164,000
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	29	7,660	176,000	Construction	1	733	204,000
Newspapers	10	5,690	119,000	Building	653	184,000	1,690,000
Books	3	810	37,000	Highways, streets, bridges docks, etc.	74	18,700	120,000
Commercial printing	9	870	13,200	Miscellaneous	8	1,230	3,530
Lithographing	5	220	6,110	Trade	409	52,300	1,090,000
Service industries for the printing trade	2	70	230	Wholesale	227	28,400	574,000
Chemicals and allied products	1	105	40,000	Retail	182	23,900	517,000
Industrial inorganic chemicals	16	7,770	280,000	Finance, insurance, and real estate	8	550	27,300
Industrial organic chemicals	37	18,700	172,000	Finance	1	60	410
Drugs and medicines	5	290	6,480	Insurance	2	400	25,900
Soap and glycerin, cleaning and polishing preparations, and sulfonated oils, and assistants	7	5,910	62,000	Real estate	5	90	980
Paints, varnishes, lacquers, japans, and enamels; inorganic color pigments, whitening, and wood fillers	11	3,880	26,700	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	275	253,000	4,860,000
Gum and wood chemicals	2	360	640	Railroads	20	40,200	1,060,000
Fertilizers	9	1,960	69,600	Streetcar and bus transportation (city and suburban)	29	11,700	285,000
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	8	550	6,560	Intercity motorbus transportation	7	1,830	76,900
Miscellaneous chemicals, including industrial chemical products and preparations	11	570	9,940	Motortruck transportation	92	59,100	1,190,000
Products of petroleum and coal	18	3,190	51,000	Taxicabs	23	2,080	28,500
Petroleum refining	8	2,060	43,400	Water transportation	40	67,300	227,000
Coke and byproducts	1	420	420	Air transportation	7	990	30,400
Paving and roofing materials	7	650	6,990	Communication	20	57,500	1,920,000
Miscellaneous products of petroleum and coal	2	60	170	Heat, light, and power	14	10,600	25,100
Rubber products	1	105	124,000	Miscellaneous	23	1,610	29,300
Tires and inner tubes	73	100,000	490,000	Services—personal, business and other	121	17,800	488,000
Rubber footwear	3	11,000	325,000	Hotels and other lodging places	17	2,660	324,000
Rubber industries, not elsewhere classified	31	13,300	57,500	Laundries	16	860	8,500
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	30	34,000	694,000	Cleaning, dyeing, and pressing	7	670	5,500
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments (except surgical, medical, and dental)	6	21,300	347,000	Barber and beauty shops	4	90	380
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments	7	5,310	211,000	Business services	16	1,560	34,100
Optical instruments and lenses	1	240	450	Automobile repair services and garages	28	2,740	30,400
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments and supplies	7	2,380	54,600	Amusement and recreation	9	6,030	53,100
Ophthalmic goods	2	60	1,640	Medical and other health services	3	220	1,050
				Educational services	4	1,950	20,000
				Miscellaneous	17	1,050	11,200
				Government—administration, protection, and sanitation ²	17	1,470	7,210

¹ This figure is less than the sum of the figures below because a few stoppages extending into 2 or more industry groups have been counted in each industry group affected; workers involved and man-days idle were divided among the respective groups.

² Stoppages involving municipally operated utilities are included under "transportation, communication, and other public utilities".

TABLE A-2.—Work stoppages by industry

S. I. C. Code (Group or Division)	Industry group	Total			Wages, hours, and supplementary benefits ¹			Union organization wages, hours, and supplementary benefits ¹		
		Beginning in 1955		Man-days idle, 1955 (all stoppages)	Beginning in 1955		Man-days idle, 1955 (all stoppages)	Beginning in 1955		Man-days idle, 1955 (all stoppages)
		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
Total	All industries	24,320	2,650,000	28,200,000	2,154	1,780,000	17,900,000	305	143,000	4,590,000
Mfg.	All manufacturing industries	22,420	2,000,000	18,800,000	1,365	1,430,000	12,100,000	184	127,000	4,140,000
19	Ordnance and accessories	13	10,800	140,000	7	4,490	77,700	1	510	8,190
20	Food and kindred products	169	40,400	974,000	87	25,300	798,000	16	980	28,500
21	Tobacco manufactures	3	340	1,220	2	320	960	-	-	-
22	Textile mill products	96	47,800	1,400,000	48	35,100	1,150,000	9	2,640	66,400
23	Apparel, etc. ³	139	15,000	136,000	38	8,340	61,600	11	920	14,600
24	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	81	11,800	227,000	50	7,120	120,000	8	1,000	81,800
25	Furniture and fixtures	121	26,000	287,000	75	17,100	181,000	12	1,300	61,000
26	Paper and allied products	67	13,600	197,000	41	10,200	123,000	7	970	8,330
27	Printing, publishing, and allied industries	29	7,660	176,000	15	2,440	68,200	2	100	3,950
28	Chemicals and allied products	105	40,000	634,000	60	27,900	431,000	15	1,180	19,700
29	Products of petroleum and coal	18	3,190	51,000	10	1,660	28,400	1	200	600
30	Rubber products	105	124,000	490,000	49	72,300	341,000	4	500	6,800
31	Leather and leather products	50	40,400	542,000	30	34,600	529,000	4	3,130	6,630
32	Stone, clay, and glass products	110	32,600	495,000	65	22,600	378,000	7	780	32,800
33	Primary metal industries	279	535,000	1,570,000	154	477,000	1,290,000	9	830	26,500
34	Fabricated metal products ⁵	282	131,000	1,590,000	175	106,000	1,350,000	22	3,950	121,000
35	Machinery (except electrical)	306	230,000	3,800,000	209	149,000	2,260,000	27	52,600	1,280,000
36	Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	147	202,000	3,300,000	87	103,000	819,000	9	50,400	2,280,000
37	Transportation equipment	200	440,000	1,910,000	87	285,000	1,480,000	5	2,440	14,500
38	Instruments, etc. ⁶	30	34,000	694,000	21	25,600	460,000	3	460	20,700
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	99	14,300	191,000	55	10,100	105,000	12	1,890	65,900
Nonmfg.	All nonmanufacturing industries	21,913	646,000	9,390,000	826	351,000	5,800,000	127	16,300	450,000
A	Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	11	3,080	14,200	10	3,060	13,100	-	-	480
B	Mining	343	114,000	1,080,000	71	42,200	805,000	6	1,100	81,700
C	Construction	733	204,000	1,810,000	328	126,000	1,440,000	29	8,530	62,300
E	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	275	253,000	4,860,000	128	129,000	2,700,000	23	1,530	48,300
F&G	Trade	409	52,300	1,090,000	214	36,600	689,000	49	4,190	238,000
H	Finance, insurance, and real estate	8	550	27,300	5	440	26,200	1	20	660
I	Services—personal, business, and other	121	17,800	488,000	60	13,200	126,000	18	930	18,700
J	Government—administration, protection, and sanitation ⁷	17	1,470	7,210	10	950	5,430	1	10	70

¹ The change in title does not indicate any change from previous years in definition or content of these groups.

² This figure is less than the sum of the corresponding figures because a few stoppages, each affecting more than 1 industry group, have been counted in each industry group affected. Workers involved and man-days were allocated to the respective groups.

³ Includes other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.

⁴ Idleness in 1955 resulting from stoppages that began in the preceding year.

⁵ Excludes ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment.

⁶ Includes professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.

⁷ Stoppages involving municipally operated utilities are included under "transportation, communication, and other public utilities."

group and major issues, 1955

Union organization			Other working conditions			Interunion or intraunion matters			Not reported			S. I. C. Code (Group or Division)
Beginning in 1955		Man-days idle, 1955 (all stoppages)	Beginning in 1955		Man-days idle, 1955 (all stoppages)	Beginning in 1955		Man-days idle, 1955 (all stoppages)	Beginning in 1955		Man-days idle, 1955 (all stoppages)	
Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		
539	101,000	2,840,000	964	550,000	2,590,000	299	65,700	295,000	59	9,240	26,200	Total
265	23,800	459,000	549	389,000	2,040,000	53	28,000	105,000	33	6,730	18,200	Mfg.
2	1,590	32,400	3	4,240	21,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
29	1,850	31,800	31	12,000	115,000	5	290	870	1	20	50	20
-	-	-	1	20	260	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
11	1,690	119,000	25	7,390	59,000	2	440	530	1	490	1,940	22
53	1,670	40,800	23	3,180	11,500	9	730	6,620	5	210	910	23
9	260	2,250	13	3,350	23,400	-	-	-	1	40	290	24
16	580	8,090	15	6,950	34,200	2	30	580	1	10	2,730	25
12	1,030	58,600	4	820	4,210	3	550	2,810	-	-	-	26
8	270	9,120	2	4,390	92,300	1	400	2,000	1	50	100	27
12	1,050	7,460	15	9,670	175,000	1	160	1,440	2	100	130	28
5	510	19,400	-	-	290	2	820	2,280	-	-	-	29
4	320	2,060	47	51,100	138,000	1	110	2,010	-	-	-	30
7	160	1,090	9	2,540	5,130	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
9	330	7,960	20	5,390	39,300	6	3,460	36,200	3	60	240	32
14	2,760	15,200	93	46,400	231,000	3	7,450	7,600	6	1,080	3,250	33
28	1,150	19,100	48	17,400	80,600	5	2,040	19,200	4	290	1,400	34
11	3,310	45,000	53	23,000	213,000	4	2,140	4,030	2	120	280	35
7	1,020	3,630	42	47,100	206,000	1	50	100	1	70	70	36
10	3,440	22,200	90	136,000	371,000	5	8,490	14,100	3	3,930	6,350	37
-	-	-	5	7,650	213,000	-	-	-	1	240	450	38
18	860	13,900	10	590	2,180	3	830	4,480	1	10	10	39
275	77,100	2,380,000	417	161,000	551,000	246	37,700	190,000	26	2,510	8,000	Nonmfg.
1	20	660	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A
27	4,510	22,300	208	59,900	150,000	18	4,090	21,800	13	1,930	3,970	B
82	23,100	101,000	91	23,800	78,100	198	22,600	131,000	5	380	2,640	C
39	41,800	1,800,000	71	73,600	291,000	11	7,040	19,100	3	140	310	E
92	4,090	130,000	33	3,500	15,800	17	3,910	17,700	4	70	930	F&G
-	-	-	1	30	30	1	60	410	-	-	-	H
30	3,210	326,000	11	410	16,500	1	20	20	1	10	140	I
4	380	1,510	2	130	210	-	-	-	-	-	-	J

TABLE A-3.—Work stoppages in States having 25 or more stoppages by industry group, 1955¹ - Continued

State and industry group	Illinois			Indiana			Iowa		
	Stoppages beginning in 1955		Man-days idle during 1955 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1955		Man-days idle during 1955 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1955		Man-days idle during 1955 (all stoppages)
	Number ²	Workers involved		Number ²	Workers involved		Number ²	Workers involved	
All industries	260	167,000	1,480,000	170	192,000	1,140,000	45	23,400	294,000
Manufacturing	161	154,000	1,320,000	115	179,000	1,050,000	21	16,100	254,000
Primary metal industries	15	27,100	68,000	15	53,900	73,900	1	600	11,300
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	18	7,750	88,200	12	4,150	23,700	4	390	2,100
Ordnance and accessories	-	-	-	2	1,540	13,400	-	-	-
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	11	3,410	49,400	7	23,700	63,200	1	300	3,900
Machinery (except electrical)	30	63,900	738,000	12	9,600	281,000	7	12,900	211,000
Transportation equipment	15	26,200	67,500	28	67,300	387,000	-	-	-
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	7	480	2,460	4	760	3,970	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures	5	1,370	51,800	8	1,850	31,600	-	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass products	4	600	5,210	5	3,460	63,300	2	60	280
Textile mill products	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	130	860
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	8	590	4,700	3	800	10,100	-	-	-
Leather and leather products	4	6,490	106,000	2	610	6,200	-	-	-
Food and kindred products	22	5,690	76,100	7	980	33,600	2	270	7,980
Tobacco manufactures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paper and allied products	3	340	6,650	1	240	960	-	-	-
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	2	170	850	2	500	2,190	-	-	-
Chemicals and allied products	7	3,690	19,200	2	1,550	15,800	-	-	-
Products of petroleum and coal	4	460	3,810	1	50	320	-	-	-
Rubber products	1	50	150	5	8,420	41,600	2	1,430	15,800
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	1	3,600	18,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	8	1,640	9,200	1	40	140	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	102	13,300	161,000	55	13,100	89,300	24	7,320	40,700
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	17	3,030	5,380	11	2,540	5,790	-	-	-
Construction	37	5,160	60,200	17	8,160	35,800	13	5,720	28,700
Trade	24	2,710	56,100	11	380	5,540	5	520	5,950
Finance, insurance, and real estate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	13	1,680	27,100	11	1,960	38,900	5	980	5,960
Services—personal, business, and other	9	670	12,400	5	100	3,270	1	100	100
Government—administration, protection, and sanitation ⁴	2	10	80	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interindustry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Kentucky			Louisiana			Maryland		
All industries	94	40,800	757,000	27	12,300	531,000	50	40,200	236,000
Manufacturing	29	15,900	151,000	3	1,870	193,000	23	38,300	212,000
Primary metal industries	3	3,300	3,630	-	-	-	3	28,200	52,000
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	2	5,040	59,700	-	-	-	3	290	5,110
Ordnance and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	1	210	10,900	-	-	-	5	4,640	126,000
Machinery (except electrical)	6	3,280	43,700	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation equipment	5	2,610	11,400	-	-	-	1	3,690	3,690
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	190
Furniture and fixtures	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	290	860
Stone, clay, and glass products	3	50	1,060	1	10	10	2	90	580
Textile mill products	3	620	9,410	-	-	-	2	540	13,000
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	1	60	770	-	-	-	1	70	4,480
Leather and leather products	1	550	10,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and kindred products	2	80	270	1	1,430	183,000	1	50	150
Tobacco manufactures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paper and allied products	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	400	5,200
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemicals and allied products	-	-	-	1	430	10,800	2	20	400
Products of petroleum and coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2	70	90	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	65	24,900	605,000	24	10,400	338,000	27	1,930	24,000
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	25	4,190	15,900	-	-	-	2	80	770
Construction	21	6,760	53,600	7	2,610	10,200	10	1,060	13,900
Trade	11	360	9,080	8	640	12,000	5	60	460
Finance, insurance, and real estate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	9	13,600	527,000	7	6,900	313,000	9	670	8,280
Services—personal, business, and other	-	-	-	2	130	2,330	1	70	590
Government—administration, protection, and sanitation ⁴	-	-	-	1	140	280	-	-	-
Interindustry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3.—Work stoppages in States having 25 or more stoppages by industry group, 1955¹ - Continued

State and industry group	Massachusetts			Michigan			Minnesota		
	Stoppages beginning in 1955		Man-days idle during 1955 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1955		Man-days idle during 1955 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1955		Man-days idle during 1955 (all stoppages)
	Number ²	Workers involved		Number ²	Workers involved		Number ²	Workers involved	
All industries	142	64,800	1,230,000	327	292,000	1,740,000	75	26,700	323,000
Manufacturing	90	45,500	880,000	259	271,000	1,480,000	42	17,700	273,000
Primary metal industries	4	4,270	42,600	32	17,900	93,900	4	3,260	29,100
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	10	4,440	93,000	42	23,800	155,000	5	850	8,510
Ordnance and accessories	1	1,080	40,100	-	-	-	2	2,780	21,100
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	9	8,420	154,000	8	1,950	6,290	1	60	540
Machinery (except electrical)	7	2,140	27,100	44	19,800	407,000	6	2,830	122,000
Transportation equipment	2	5,250	5,250	55	144,000	318,000	2	1,620	1,660
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	2	100	1,660	4	300	3,650	3	520	15,700
Furniture and fixtures	7	630	2,570	8	830	8,470	2	200	1,270
Stone, clay, and glass products	-	-	-	4	1,350	9,800	2	70	2,190
Textile mill products	7	8,490	419,000	1	430	8,520	-	-	-
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	11	570	11,100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leather and leather products	13	3,950	33,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and kindred products	3	150	12,800	6	2,310	15,700	3	1,270	9,830
Tobacco manufactures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paper and allied products	7	1,000	4,490	6	1,330	6,460	2	2,200	46,400
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	-	-	-	2	4,390	91,200	2	70	140
Chemicals and allied products	1	1,830	16,500	4	4,540	161,000	3	270	5,990
Products of petroleum and coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	40	80
Rubber products	3	2,770	13,500	39	46,300	99,700	-	-	-
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	1	30	930	3	1,890	91,500	1	1,530	7,630
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	3	410	1,910	3	110	400	5	140	1,650
Nonmanufacturing	55	19,200	352,000	69	21,300	262,000	34	9,010	49,500
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	-	-	-	2	3,010	133,000	1	2,290	2,290
Construction	25	3,060	28,800	29	10,700	103,000	13	4,170	14,900
Trade	8	810	18,400	23	1,100	12,400	12	2,190	27,700
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1	280	18,900	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	17	12,800	278,000	7	5,760	6,650	6	310	3,330
Services—personal, business, and other	4	2,320	6,920	8	720	7,180	2	60	1,260
Government—administration, protection, and sanitation ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interindustry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Missouri			New Hampshire			New Jersey		
All industries	111	64,300	871,000	25	4,320	24,500	283	124,000	1,470,000
Manufacturing	66	52,300	711,000	15	2,050	9,910	197	107,000	1,210,000
Primary metal industries	4	3,670	14,000	1	40	1,760	15	5,790	109,000
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	7	1,190	42,600	1	40	670	16	8,560	65,300
Ordnance and accessories	1	10	1,930	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	1	1,890	30,200	-	-	-	17	31,300	537,000
Machinery (except electrical)	8	1,850	57,000	2	790	790	25	9,050	145,000
Transportation equipment	9	22,000	204,000	-	-	-	14	17,600	31,200
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	1	80	2,030	-	-	-	1	150	2,910
Furniture and fixtures	8	980	9,520	1	60	1,470	7	1,690	21,300
Stone, clay, and glass products	1	40	530	-	-	-	7	820	12,300
Textile mill products	1	490	38,000	1	490	1,940	9	2,070	20,800
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	-	-	-	1	40	280	14	1,880	6,490
Leather and leather products	8	15,200	252,000	5	280	1,690	-	-	-
Food and kindred products	11	3,080	47,200	1	50	50	11	1,220	10,100
Tobacco manufactures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paper and allied products	1	20	360	1	70	70	13	2,200	23,800
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1	20	150	-	-	-	2	90	920
Chemicals and allied products	2	1,610	10,800	1	200	1,200	21	9,940	86,500
Products of petroleum and coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	410	1,220
Rubber products	1	150	600	-	-	-	10	5,860	47,400
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	1	20	540	-	-	-	10	6,890	82,200
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1,700	10,100
Nonmanufacturing	47	12,000	159,000	10	2,260	14,600	86	16,700	251,000
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	620	44,600
Construction	20	3,120	55,900	3	1,730	8,150	32	6,060	130,000
Trade	17	4,000	87,700	1	20	830	27	1,340	15,800
Finance, insurance, and real estate	-	-	-	1	10	699	-	-	-
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	8	4,840	15,700	4	420	4,810	19	8,140	53,100
Services—personal, business, and other	2	30	70	-	-	-	6	370	7,150
Government—administration, protection, and sanitation ⁴	-	-	-	1	90	90	1	160	480
Interindustry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3.—Work stoppages in States having 25 or more stoppages by industry group, 1955¹ - Continued

State and industry group	Rhode Island			Tennessee			Texas		
	Stoppages beginning in 1955		Man-days idle during 1955 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1955		Man-days idle during 1955 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1955		Man-days idle during 1955 (all stoppages)
	Number ²	Workers involved		Number ²	Workers involved		Number ²	Workers involved	
All industries	28	12,800	261,000	107	46,900	845,000	75	28,100	335,000
Manufacturing	13	7,150	164,000	41	16,200	187,000	31	17,500	169,000
Primary metal industries	-	-	-	3	250	4,440	4	4,490	35,200
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	1	20	170	4	3,300	35,600	4	1,230	18,900
Ordnance and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	1	900	4,500	3	270	9,870	1	110	2,200
Machinery (except electrical)	2	190	2,150	3	1,870	37,200	3	500	5,780
Transportation equipment	-	-	-	4	2,800	12,000	4	4,550	6,900
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	-	-	-	4	320	690	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass products	-	-	-	2	310	24,800	3	130	6,980
Textile mill products	5	2,810	134,000	1	700	3,820	-	-	-
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	-	-	-	2	330	2,160	1	250	5,200
Leather and leather products	-	-	-	1	1,420	25,200	-	-	-
Food and kindred products	1	10	110	7	990	3,280	4	370	7,250
Tobacco manufactures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paper and allied products	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	270	5,940
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1	140	680	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemicals and allied products	1	130	1,130	4	570	1,560	2	3,770	53,800
Products of petroleum and coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	810	18,500
Rubber products	2	2,960	20,600	3	3,030	26,700	1	980	1,950
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	30	320
Nonmanufacturing	15	5,640	97,300	68	30,800	658,000	46	10,600	166,000
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	190	1,580
Mining	-	-	-	10	2,130	42,200	-	-	-
Construction	6	2,640	15,500	32	12,500	51,000	30	6,910	99,900
Trade	3	60	690	11	660	8,220	5	470	25,900
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1	40	2,400	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	5	2,920	78,800	12	15,400	556,000	8	2,860	24,200
Services—personal, business, and other	-	-	-	3	40	930	1	220	14,900
Government—administration, protection, and sanitation ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interindustry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Utah			Virginia			Washington		
All industries	25	17,200	228,000	56	11,600	94,000	50	14,800	125,000
Manufacturing	14	9,980	53,300	18	5,580	39,600	17	5,070	58,500
Primary metal industries	8	9,610	45,800	-	-	-	4	3,720	31,900
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	-	-	-	2	560	560	1	160	7,650
Ordnance and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery (except electrical)	-	-	-	1	50	230	-	-	-
Transportation equipment	-	-	-	1	1,430	1,430	-	-	-
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	-	-	-	2	100	4,800	11	1,080	16,900
Furniture and fixtures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass products	1	90	2,430	1	50	1,310	-	-	-
Textile mill products	-	-	-	1	740	5,560	-	-	-
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	-	-	-	2	240	2,610	-	-	-
Leather and leather products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and kindred products	2	180	430	4	480	12,300	-	-	-
Tobacco manufactures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paper and allied products	-	-	-	1	30	450	-	-	-
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemicals and allied products	3	100	4,630	2	1,650	10,100	-	-	-
Products of petroleum and coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber products	-	-	-	1	270	270	-	-	-
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	-	-	20	-	-	-	1	110	2,000
Nonmanufacturing	13	7,170	174,000	39	5,990	54,400	33	9,770	66,100
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	260	610
Mining	6	6,020	158,000	11	1,510	1,510	-	-	-
Construction	2	260	2,520	14	2,940	14,000	11	1,700	13,300
Trade	2	120	470	4	200	4,790	13	3,120	12,500
Finance, insurance, and real estate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	3	770	13,400	10	1,330	34,100	5	4,600	38,400
Services—personal, business, and other	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	100	1,280
Government—administration, protection, and sanitation ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interindustry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3.—Work stoppages in States having 25 or more stoppages by industry group, 1955¹ - Continued

State and industry group	West Virginia			Wisconsin		
	Stoppages beginning in 1955		Man-days idle during 1955 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1955		Man-days idle during 1955 (all stoppages)
	Number ²	Workers involved		Number ²	Workers involved	
All industries	160	35,300	312,000	95	44,900	849,000
Manufacturing	27	14,300	182,000	57	41,000	814,000
Primary metal industries	1	3,970	3,970	5	1,430	16,700
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery and transportation equipment)	3	1,060	10,800	4	2,410	3585,000
Ordnance and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	5	4,590	85,200	2	260	960
Machinery (except electrical)	-	-	-	12	4,800	39,300
Transportation equipment	1	750	4,500	6	9,900	51,800
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	-	-	-	2	70	1,290
Furniture and fixtures	1	160	2,950	2	540	6,460
Stone, clay, and glass products	4	1,410	28,400	3	240	11,100
Textile mill products	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	2	800	1,040	2	280	2,380
Leather and leather products	-	-	-	3	700	32,800
Food and kindred products	4	170	7,080	4	210	1,220
Tobacco manufactures	1	310	930	-	-	-
Paper and allied products	-	-	-	1	880	4,400
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemicals and allied products	3	930	31,200	-	-	-
Products of petroleum and coal	1	160	6,360	-	-	-
Rubber products	-	-	-	7	18,700	57,600
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	-	-	-	2	160	1,500
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1	50	180	3	490	750
Nonmanufacturing	136	20,900	129,000	38	3,890	35,800
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	91	15,900	63,500	1	40	490
Construction	23	3,560	19,600	22	2,910	24,900
Trade	9	300	10,100	11	720	9,610
Finance, insurance, and real estate	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	11	1,080	34,500	3	130	610
Services—personal, business, and other	2	50	1,510	-	-	-
Government—administration, protection, and sanitation ⁴	-	-	-	1	90	180
Interindustry	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ In the industry groups for which no data are presented the Bureau has not recorded any stoppages during 1955.

² In some States the total number of stoppages shown as well as the total number of manufacturing or nonmanufacturing stoppages may be less than the sum of the figures below because a few stoppages extending into 2 or more industry groups have been counted in each industry group affected; workers involved and man-days idle were divided among the respective groups.

³ Idleness in 1955 resulting from stoppages that began in the preceding year.

⁴ Stoppages involving municipally operated utilities are included under "transportation, communication, and other public utilities."

Appendix B

Scope, Methods, and Definitions—Work Stoppage Statistics¹

The Bureau's statistics include all work stoppages occurring in the continental United States, known to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its cooperating agencies, involving as many as six workers and lasting the equivalent of a full day or shift or longer. Work stoppages are measured in terms of the number of stoppages, workers involved, and man-days of idleness.

Definitions

Strike or Lockout.—A strike is defined as a temporary stoppage of work by a group of employees 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 a group of employers) in order to induce the employees to accept the employer terms. Because of the complexities involved in most labor-management disputes, the Bureau makes no effort to determine whether the stoppages are initiated by the workers or the employers. The terms "strike" and "work stoppage" are used interchangeably in this report.

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

The total number of workers involved in strikes in a given year counts workers more than once if they were involved in more than one stoppage during that year. (Thus, in 1949, 365,000 to 400,000 coal miners struck on 3 different occasions, accounting for about half of the year's total of 3,030,000 workers.) In 1955, some Westinghouse employees were idled in more than 1 stoppage and were counted accordingly in the year's totals.

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. Whenever possible, 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 employed workers have been used:

From 1927 to 1950 all employees 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 makes union organization or group action unlikely. The figure excluded all self-employed; 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 nonagricultural employment, exclusive of government, have been used. Actually idleness computed on the basis of nonagricultural employment (exclusive of government) usually differs by less than one-tenth of a percentage point from that obtained by the former method, while the percentage of workers idle (compared to total employment) differs by no more than 0.5 and 0.6 of a point. For example, the percentage of workers idle during 1950 computed on the same base as the figures for earlier years is 6.9, and the percent of idleness is 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 from the total.

The same procedure has been used in preparing the estimates of idleness by State. Although the number of holidays varies somewhat from one part of the country to another, and there are other minor differences in the amount of working time from area to area, correction for such differences would not appreciably affect the percentages of idleness presented by State. For example, if idleness computed on the assumption of 6 holidays annually amounted to 2 percent of total working time, in a given State, it would amount to only 2.02 percent of working time if allowance were made for 8 holidays; if idleness amounted to less than 1 percent of total working time the idleness ratios would not be changed at all within the margin of rounding whether there were 6 or 8 holidays.

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

State Data.—Stoppages occurring in more than one State are listed separately in each State affected. The workers and man-days of idleness are allocated among each of the affected States.²

Metropolitan Area Data.—Beginning with 1952, data were tabulated separately for 182 metropolitan areas. In 1955, the number of these areas was increased to 205. Information for earlier years was confined to city boundaries. The metropolitan area boundaries conform to the Standard Metropolitan Area definitions issued by the Bureau of the Budget as of January 29, 1949, with subsequent revisions. In addition to these areas, a few communities included in the strike series in previous years have been retained.

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

¹ More detailed information on methods of calculation, sources, and classification is available in Bull. No. 1168, *Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series*, December 1954 (p. 106).

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

city is located (e.g., the number of strikes recorded in the New York-Northeastern New Jersey metropolitan area, which includes greater New York and the surrounding areas as well as 8 counties in Northeastern New Jersey, exceeded the strikes recorded for New York State in 1953 and 1955).

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

Source of Information

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

Respondents to Questionnaire.—A questionnaire, approved by the Bureau of the Budget, is mailed to the parties reported as involved in work stoppages to obtain information on the number of workers involved, duration, major issues, location (State and metropolitan areas), method of settlement, and other pertinent information.

Limitations of Data.—Although the Bureau seeks to obtain complete coverage, a "census" of all strikes involving six or more workers and lasting a full shift or more, in-

formation is undoubtedly missing on some of the smaller strikes. Presumably, addition of these missing strikes would not measurably affect the figures for number of workers and man-days of idleness.

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

In 1943, the Bureau set up a cooperative arrangement with the Solid Fuels Administration which resulted in reports on several hundred strikes involving coal miners not recorded from any other sources. These strikes numbered about 5 percent of all strikes in that year. When this agency went out of existence, cooperative arrangements for obtaining reports on work stoppages were made with a number of coal associations and several hundred companies in areas not served by associations.

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.