**Economics U$A - Labor and Management**

*---Early Unions-*--
How did the immigration situation affect the workforce, and ultimately wages and conditions, around the turn of the century?

Why was the shirtwaist such a game-changer for the possibility of organized labor? What victories did the shirtwaist workers win?

Draw the unique before and after supply and demand curves for wages/jobs specifically for the shirtwaist jobs. Why is the supply curve so horizontal?

When the workers won new higher wages and benefits, naturally there was a sacrifice.
This sacrifice was: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

*---Foreign Car Influx*---
The American car market was hit with a tremendous shock in the late 1960s and 1970s from competition abroad. Why did demand decline so rapidly? (Essentially, why were consumers no longer interested in purchasing American cars?)

Out of the Chrysler experience, labor and management made more strides towards compromise. What were some of the new bargaining tools? (Other than pay)

As Richard Gill explains, how do the factors below add to the trend that has led to cooperation starting to replace confrontation?
 Foreign Labor: Union Membership: Blue Collar/White Collar:

*---Walmart--*-
What are some of the ways that Wal-Mart has reduced cost?

How is Costco different than Wal-Mart in terms of their employees? Why is this potentially a good strategy?