

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
L. B. SCHWELLENBACH, *Secretary*
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
A. F. Hinrichs, *Acting Commissioner*

+

Work Stoppages Caused by Labor- Management Disputes in 1945



Bulletin No. 878

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office
Washington 25, D. C. - Price 10 cents

Contents

	Page
Summary	1
Work stoppages during the war	6
Work stoppages in 1945:	
Monthly trend	6
Industries affected	8
States affected	15
Cities affected	16
Workers involved	17
Stoppages involving 10,000 or more workers	18
Number of establishments involved	22
Unions involved	22
Duration of work stoppages	23
Major issues involved	25
Results of work stoppages	27
Methods of terminating work stoppages	29
Strikes under War Labor Disputes Act in 1945	30
Work stoppages of concern to the National War Labor Board	30
Scope and method	32
Appendix:	
Table A.—Work stoppages in 1945 in States which had 25 or more stoppages during the year, by industry group	34

Letter of Transmittal

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS,
Washington, D. C., May 29, 1946.

The SECRETARY OF LABOR:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a report on work stoppages caused by labor-management disputes in the United States during 1945.

This report was prepared in the Bureau's Industrial Relations Branch under the direction of Don Q. Crowther.

A. F. HINRICHS, *Acting Commissioner.*

Hon. L. B. SCHWELLENBACH,
Secretary of Labor.

(IV)

Bulletin No. 878 of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics

[Reprinted from the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, May 1946, with additional data]

Work Stoppages Caused by Labor-Management Disputes in 1945

Summary

There were 4,750 work stoppages arising from labor-management disputes in the United States during 1945. This number was greater than in any preceding year except 1944, when 4,956 occurred. The number of workers involved in 1945 stoppages (3,467,000) and the resulting idleness (38,025,000 man-days) were greater than in any year since 1919—the year following the close of World War I. In 1944, the last full year of the war, 2,116,000 workers were involved in stoppages, and idleness amounted to less than 9,000,000 man-days. The equivalent of slightly more than 12 percent of the country's employed wage earners were involved in work stoppages during 1945, and the resulting idleness amounted to about one-half of 1 percent (0.47 percent) of the available working time in American industry.

The total effect of these stoppages on the economy cannot be estimated, for the secondary effects cannot be measured. The 38,025,000 man-days of idleness among workers directly involved was equivalent to the time that would have been lost by wage earners in the United States if all industry had ceased to operate for about 1½ working days.

These figures for work stoppages during 1945 do not tell the full story, as there was a distinct change in the pattern of work stoppages after VJ-day (August 14). Also, the comparison with 1919 is not altogether valid, as 1919 represented a full postwar year, whereas there were only 4½ postwar months in 1945. Most of the stoppages before the end of the war were small, spontaneous and unauthorized strikes, many of them over minor issues which were quickly settled or turned over to Government agencies for decisions or settlements to be worked out after work was resumed. After VJ-day, however, the stoppages, on the average, were bigger, longer, and more difficult of solution, as the disputes involved such fundamental issues as the wage structure and its relation to prices and profits.

With the beginning of reconversion to peacetime production came lay-offs of workers in most war production industries and reductions in the number of working hours per week, which meant less take-home pay. Most employees had been working a 48-hour week, which, with overtime for the last 8 hours, meant the equivalent of pay for 52 hours at straight-time rates. The change to a 40-hour week cut their weekly earnings substantially.

Such reductions naturally intensified the demand for wage-rate changes which, as a matter of fact, had been more and more insistently advanced by the unions since the fall of 1943. Prior to that time the unions had supported wage stabilization and, in general, even the specific formulas for stabilization. They had, however, insisted on

more rigorous price control and finally upon a roll-back of prices, for the Bureau of Labor Statistics consumers' price index had continued to advance after the "Little Steel" formula was developed in 1942. When it had been demonstrated that prices could not be held within the 15-percent limit that basic wage rates were permitted to advance, the unions urged more and more strongly a wage-stabilization policy that would permit general increases in basic wage rates at least equal to changes in the cost of living. Their demands were tempered by general adherence to the no-strike pledge on the part of union leaders and also perhaps by the fact that, with long hours, upgrading and administrative adjustment in the rates paid to individuals, the consequences of the virtual freezing of basic wage rates under the "Little Steel" formula were somewhat mitigated. In addition, of course, although there was no concession with respect to general wage-rate changes, the War Labor Board permitted some improvement in working conditions through concessions to the unions on a number of "fringe issues." By the end of the war, however, there was less and less opportunity for these adjustments, while prices continued slowly but persistently to rise. With the ending of the war basic wage rates took on added importance, for it was certain that industry's practice would result in paring away the gains that individuals had obtained in a wartime labor market.

It was against this background then that the unions faced a large reduction in take-home pay as a result of the elimination of overtime work. Reductions in the length of the workweek have always stimulated demands for wage-rate increases to maintain take-home pay. In addition to all this there was the belief that profits both before and after taxes were large enough for many companies to sustain some increase of wages without necessitating a price increase. Thus some of the larger unions announced soon after VJ-day that they would seek wage increases sufficient to maintain for 40 hours of work the weekly earnings their members received during wartime, contending that employers, with their accumulated wartime profits and bright outlook for an era of high production and good markets, could well afford to pay such increases.

During the war the National War Labor Board had been given the final authority to determine disputes affecting the war effort, and it was required to approve substantially all wage increases before they could be put into effect. Almost immediately after the termination of the war a change in wage policy was announced, permitting employers to increase wages without War Labor Board approval provided the increases were not used as grounds for seeking price increases. It was also announced that the National War Labor Board would go out of existence at the end of 1945. The Board, therefore, declined to accept any additional dispute cases unless the parties agreed beforehand that they would abide by its decision. These developments opened the way for workers to seek wage increases without specific Government approval and widened the range for free collective bargaining. Many of the strikes that developed in connection with the disputes which followed were long and stubborn. The unions were strong and in dead earnest about maintaining high earnings, remembering the reductions in pay and in national income after the last war, which led to a period of hardship and the depression of 1921.

Of the total stoppages beginning in 1945, about 62.5 percent began in the 7½ months preceding VJ-day, and made idle about 52 percent of the total workers involved. Only a fourth of the total idleness in 1945 occurred, however, in the months preceding VJ-day. From January 1 to August 14 the idleness during stoppages amounted to 0.17 percent of the available working time; from August 15 to December 31 it was 1.07 percent.

The industries most affected by work stoppages were automobile manufacturing and coal mining. Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Ohio were the States most affected; these three experienced roughly 40 percent of the total work-stoppage impact.

TABLE 1.—*Work Stoppages in the United States, 1916 to 1945*

Year	Work stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle			Indexes (1935-39=100)		
	Number	Average duration (calendar days)	Number (thousands)	Percent of total employed ¹	Number (thousands)	Percent of available working time ²	Per worker involved	Work stoppages	Workers involved	Man-days idle
1916 ¹	3,789	()	1,600	8.4	()	()	()	132	142	()
1917.....	4,450	()	1,227	6.3	()	()	()	155	109	()
1918.....	3,353	()	1,240	6.2	()	()	()	117	110	()
1919.....	3,630	()	4,160	20.8	()	()	()	127	370	()
1920.....	3,411	()	4,463	7.2	()	()	()	119	130	()
1921.....	2,385	()	1,099	6.4	()	()	()	83	98	()
1922.....	1,112	()	1,613	8.7	()	()	()	39	143	()
1923.....	1,553	()	757	3.5	()	()	()	54	67	()
1924.....	1,249	()	655	3.1	()	()	()	44	58	()
1925.....	1,301	()	428	2.0	()	()	()	45	38	()
1926.....	1,035	()	330	1.5	()	()	()	36	29	()
1927.....	707	26.5	330	1.4	26,219	0.37	79.5	25	29	155
1928.....	604	27.6	314	1.3	12,632	.17	40.2	21	28	75
1929.....	921	22.6	289	1.2	5,352	.07	18.5	32	26	32
1930.....	637	22.3	183	.8	3,317	.05	18.1	22	16	20
1931.....	810	18.8	342	1.6	6,893	.11	20.2	28	30	41
1932.....	841	19.6	324	1.8	10,502	.23	32.4	29	29	62
1933.....	1,695	16.9	1,168	6.3	16,872	.36	14.4	59	104	100
1934.....	1,856	19.5	1,467	7.2	19,592	.38	13.4	65	130	116
1935.....	2,014	23.8	1,117	5.2	15,456	.29	13.8	70	99	91
1936.....	2,172	23.3	789	3.1	13,902	.21	17.6	76	70	82
1937.....	4,740	20.3	1,861	7.2	28,425	.43	15.3	166	165	163
1938.....	2,772	23.6	688	2.8	9,148	.15	13.3	97	61	54
1939.....	2,613	23.4	1,171	4.7	17,812	.28	15.2	91	104	105
1940.....	2,508	20.9	577	2.3	6,701	.10	11.6	88	51	40
1941.....	4,288	18.3	2,363	8.4	23,048	.32	9.8	150	210	136
1942.....	2,968	11.7	840	2.8	4,183	.06	5.0	104	75	25
1943.....	3,752	5.0	1,981	6.9	13,501	.15	6.8	131	176	80
1944.....	4,956	5.6	2,116	7.0	8,721	.09	4.1	173	188	51
1945.....	4,750	9.9	3,467	12.2	38,025	.47	11.0	166	308	224

¹ The number of workers involved in some strikes which occurred from 1916 to 1926 is not known. However, the missing information is for the smaller disputes, and it is believed that the totals here given are fairly accurate.

² "Total employed workers" as used here refers to all workers except those in occupations and professions in which there is little if any union organization or where strikes rarely if ever occur. In most industries it includes all wage and salary workers except those in executive, managerial, or high supervisory positions or those performing professional work the nature of which makes union organization or group action impracticable. It excludes all self-employed, domestic workers, agricultural wage workers on farms employing less than 6, all Federal and State government employees, and the officials, both elected and appointed, in local governments.

³ Available working time was computed for purposes of this table by multiplying the average number of employed workers each year by the number of days worked by most employees during the year.

⁴ Not available.

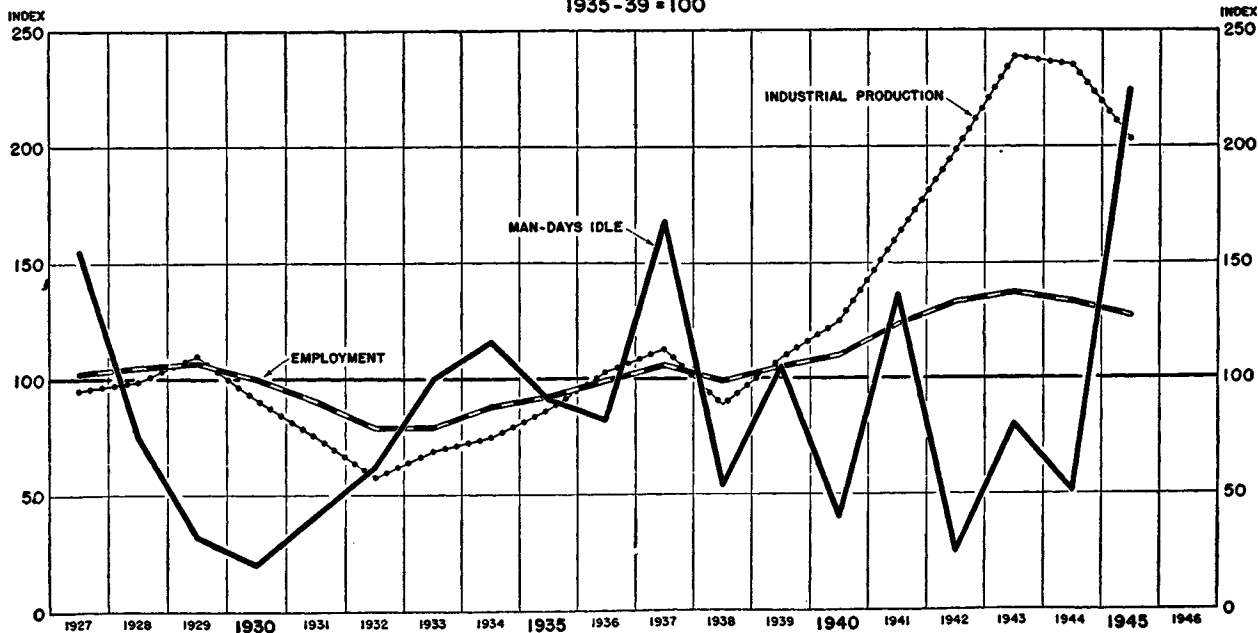
The average stoppage in 1945, regardless of the number of workers involved, lasted nearly 10 calendar days. Half of the stoppages involved 150 workers or less each, although the average number of workers involved per stoppage was 730 because of the heavy weighting of a few large strikes.

In nearly a fourth of the work stoppages the workers obtained agreements for substantial gains before resuming work; they obtained

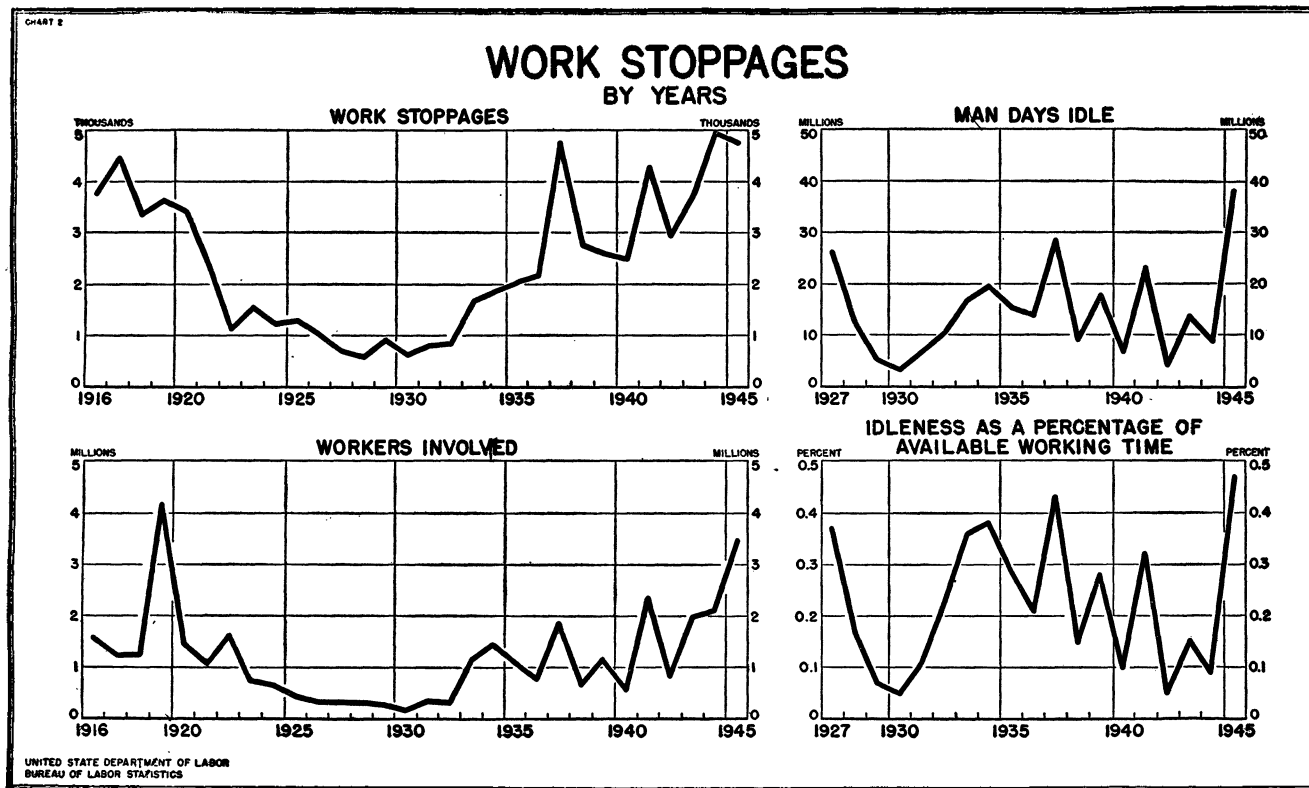
CHART 1

IDLENESS DURING WORK STOPPAGES, EMPLOYMENT, AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

1935-39 = 100



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS



compromise settlements in 12 percent of the cases, lost in 16 percent, and in about 45 percent agreed to resume work while the issues were negotiated further or decided by third parties.

Government agencies assisted in settling about 60 percent of the stoppages. There were 20 Government seizures of plants and facilities following work stoppages. Only 213 stoppages (4.5 percent of the total) followed strike ballots conducted by the National Labor Relations Board under provisions of the War Labor Disputes Act.

Work Stoppages During the War

Until VJ-day in 1945, work stoppages generally followed the pattern of preceding war years; they were numerous but, for the most part, small and quickly terminated. Labor's "no strike" and industry's "no lock-out" pledge made to the President of the United States at the inception of the war in December 1941 were generally observed by the leaders of both sides. During the entire war period few if any strikes were authorized by the national and international unions. When local stoppages occurred, union leaders usually cooperated with Government agencies in securing a resumption of work with a minimum loss of production.

There were, however, 14,731 work stoppages from December 8, 1941, to August 14, 1945, in which 6,744,000 workers were involved (counting each worker separately each time if involved in two or more stoppages). Over 36,000,000 man-days of idleness—slightly over a tenth of 1 percent of the available working time—resulted from these stoppages. The record for each war year is given in table 2.

TABLE 2.—*Work Stoppages During World War II*

Period	Work stoppages		Man-days idle	
	Number	Workers involved	Number	Percent of available working time
Total—World War II.....	14,731	6,744,000	36,301,000	0.11
December 8-31, 1941.....	84	16,000	303,000	.06
1942.....	2,968	840,000	4,183,000	.05
1943.....	3,732	1,981,000	13,501,000	.15
1944.....	4,956	2,116,000	8,721,000	.09
January 1-August 14, 1945.....	2,971	1,791,000	9,593,000	.17

Work Stoppages in 1945¹

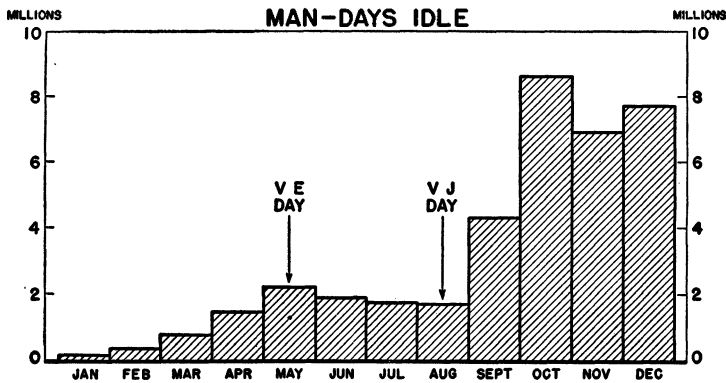
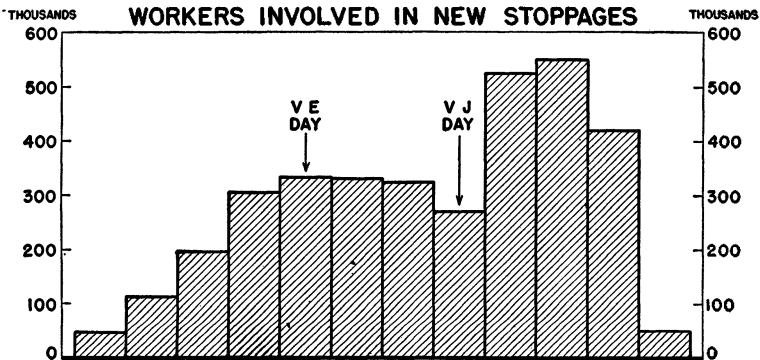
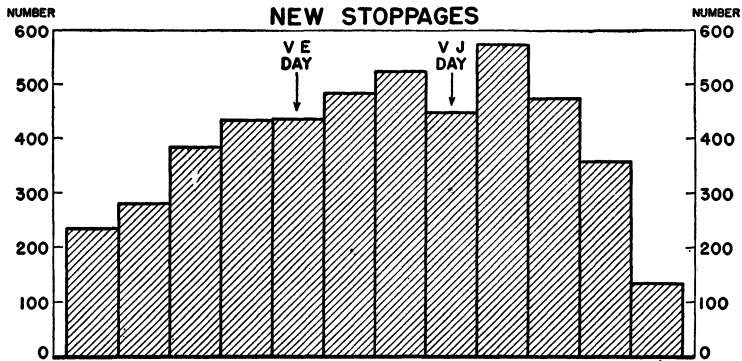
MONTHLY TREND

The concentration, in the few months after VJ-day, of nearly 75 percent of the year's work-stoppage idleness was due to the change in the character of strikes (i. e., they involved more workers and were longer, on the average, than in the preceding period) rather than to a substantial increase in the number of stoppages. In fact, the monthly trend in number of stoppages was not unlike the general trend of

¹ The section covered by pp. 6-21 pertains primarily to stoppages which began during the year; the succeeding part of the statistical analysis refers to those which ended in 1945.

CHART 3

WORK STOPPAGES IN 1945 BY MONTHS



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

other recent years. From 234 new stoppages in January the number increased each month to 523 in July, dropped to 447 in August, reached a high of 573 in September, then decreased monthly to a low of 134 in December (table 3).

The number of workers involved in new stoppages increased each month from January to May, decreased somewhat during the summer months, rose in September and October to a high of over half a million, then declined in November and December. Less than two-tenths of 1 percent of the country's wage earners were involved in stoppages in January; in October 3.15 percent were involved sometime during the month.

Idleness ranged by months from about 200,000 man-days in January to 8,611,000 in October. The large figure for October was caused primarily by the strike of supervisory workers in bituminous-coal mines, which was in progress for the first 3 weeks of the month. Idleness in November dropped a little, but increased in December, largely as a result of the strike in General Motors Corp. plants, which began on November 21 and was still in effect at the end of the year.

TABLE 3.—*Work Stoppages in 1944 and 1945, by Months*

Month	Number of stoppages—		Workers involved in stoppages—			May-days idle during month	
	Beginning in month	In effect during month	Beginning in month	In effect during month		Number	Percent of available working time ¹
				Number	Percent of total employed ¹		
1944							
January.....	330	363	113,500	133,600	0.44	710,000	0.09
February.....	340	378	146,400	163,200	.54	459,000	.06
March.....	386	429	134,700	147,800	.49	441,000	.05
April.....	453	516	165,500	181,200	.60	614,000	.08
May.....	589	666	319,000	343,300	1.15	1,443,000	.18
June.....	441	519	144,600	220,500	.73	727,000	.09
July.....	469	538	171,500	208,100	.69	652,000	.08
August.....	501	587	197,900	238,900	.79	959,000	.12
September.....	408	480	207,400	234,800	.78	786,000	.10
October.....	430	493	221,900	238,100	.80	756,000	.10
November.....	345	426	201,400	229,300	.77	789,000	.11
December.....	264	318	91,700	116,600	.39	387,000	.05
1945							
January.....	234	265	46,700	55,100	.19	199,000	.03
February.....	279	313	111,000	118,300	.41	388,000	.06
March.....	382	422	196,900	226,500	.78	775,000	.10
April.....	431	486	305,500	327,400	1.13	1,472,000	.20
May.....	433	517	332,700	358,200	1.24	2,219,000	.29
June.....	482	576	331,600	382,500	1.32	1,886,000	.25
July.....	523	611	325,000	413,000	1.44	1,769,000	.24
August.....	447	586	270,900	354,300	1.24	1,712,000	.24
September.....	573	730	525,600	610,900	2.26	4,341,000	.73
October.....	474	737	550,500	851,700	3.15	8,611,000	1.39
November.....	358	619	420,200	690,400	2.40	6,935,000	1.20
December.....	134	367	50,400	503,900	1.82	7,718,000	1.39

¹ See footnote 2 to table 1.

² See footnote 3 to table 1.

INDUSTRIES AFFECTED

Automobile manufacturing was affected by work stoppages in 1945 to a greater extent than any other industry group, with idleness

during stoppages amounting to more than 4 percent of the available working time (table 4). There were several fairly large stoppages in the industry through the year in addition to the General Motors strike, which started in November and involved about 200,000 workers. The mining industries (principally coal) came next, with 2.88 percent of available time lost.

Counting the workers separately each time when involved in more than one stoppage, the mining industries had more workers involved than any other group and automobiles came second. The rubber industry had the highest percentage of workers involved—127 percent of the total employed in the industry. Several thousand workers in Akron plants were involved in more than one stoppage.

Industries manufacturing iron and steel and their products had more stoppages (817) than any other group; the mining industries came next with 670.

TABLE 4.—*Work Stoppages Beginning in 1945, by Industry Group*¹

Industry group	Number of stoppages beginning in 1945	Workers involved		Man-days idle during 1945	
		Number	Percent of total employed ²	Number	Percent of available working time ³
All industries.....	4,750	3,467,000	12.2	38,025,000	0.47
Manufacturing.....	3,185	2,509,000	19.6	28,758,000	.78
Food and kindred products.....	212	83,800	7.4	959,000	.30
Tobacco manufactures.....	22	15,800	18.0	284,000	1.12
Textile-mill products.....	187	107,400	9.3	1,456,000	.44
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	118	15,400	1.7	177,000	.07
Lumber and timber basic products.....	67	57,600	11.9	2,230,000	1.61
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	90	20,800	5.9	363,000	.36
Paper and allied products.....	92	27,700	8.2	354,000	.36
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	47	13,200	3.7	221,000	.22
Chemicals and allied products.....	120	43,600	7.2	427,000	.25
Products of petroleum and coal.....	38	50,000	34.2	450,000	1.07
Rubber products.....	123	258,400	127.3	1,521,000	2.61
Leather and leather products.....	111	50,600	14.9	248,000	.25
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	104	60,400	17.2	1,203,000	1.19
Iron and steel and their products.....	817	425,100	26.4	3,731,000	.81
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	142	75,000	18.8	600,000	.62
Machinery (except electrical).....	335	228,200	20.0	2,965,000	.91
Electrical machinery.....	96	121,200	18.4	1,390,000	.74
Transportation equipment (except automobiles).....	223	360,500	23.4	2,430,000	.55
Automobiles and automobile equipment.....	184	473,700	75.9	7,308,000	4.08
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	76	20,600	5.0	441,000	.37
Nonmanufacturing.....	1,569	958,000	6.1	9,267,000	.21
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing.....	20	5,000	(⁴)	47,000	(⁴)
Mining.....	670	678,000	89.8	6,234,000	2.88
Construction.....	206	45,800	5.8	447,000	.20
Trade.....	182	34,800	.6	336,000	.02
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	23	15,700	(⁴)	80,000	(⁴)
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	342	157,000	4.4	1,551,000	.15
Services—personal, business and other.....	97	18,400	(⁴)	552,000	(⁴)
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	32	3,400	(⁴)	20,000	(⁴)

¹ Work stoppages are classified by industry on the basis of normal or prewar products or services of the firms involved. Many of the firms were manufacturing other products and doing other types of work during 1945 because of war needs.

² See footnote 2 to table 1.

³ See footnote 3 to table 1.

⁴ This figure is less than the sum of the figures below. This is because one or more strikes, each affecting more than one industry, have been counted as separate strikes in each industry affected, with the proper allocation of workers and man-days idle to each industry.

⁵ The number of workers involved was larger than the total number employed in the industry. This is because some workers have participated in more than one work stoppage, and as a consequence have been counted more than once.

⁶ Not available.

TABLE 5.—Work Stoppages in 1945, by Specific Industry

Industry	Number of stoppages beginning in 1945	Number of workers involved ¹	Man-days idle during 1945 ¹
All industries	2 4,750	3,467,000	38,025,000
<i>Manufacturing</i>			
Food and kindred products	2 212	83,900	959,000
Meat products.....	57	31,800	172,000
Dairy products.....	10	1,130	5,970
Canning and preserving fruits, vegetables, and sea foods.....	24	10,600	110,600
Grain-mill products.....	15	3,200	119,100
Bakery products.....	52	16,300	247,600
Sugar.....	4	3,600	65,000
Confectionery and related products.....	10	3,330	26,900
Beverage industries.....	35	12,300	188,600
Miscellaneous food preparations and kindred products.....	10	1,550	23,500
Tobacco manufactures	22	15,800	284,000
Cigarettes.....	4	4,300	154,600
Cigars.....	13	9,250	117,200
Tobacco (chewing and smoking) and snuff.....	3	790	9,190
Tobacco stemming.....	2	1,430	3,220
Textile-mill products	187	107,400	1,456,000
Cotton textile mills.....	49	40,300	907,200
Rayon and silk textile mills.....	19	9,790	61,900
Woolen and worsted textile mills.....	52	17,200	54,100
Knitting mills (except hosiery).....	9	2,510	14,400
Dyeing and finishing textiles (except woolen and worsted).....	24	24,700	324,700
Carpets, rugs, and other floor coverings.....	9	8,050	34,800
Hats (except cloth and millinery).....	2	100	480
Hosiery mills.....	11	2,340	29,700
Miscellaneous.....	12	2,330	28,900
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	118	15,400	177,000
Men's and boys' suits, coats, and overcoats.....	5	460	1,210
Men's and boys' shirts, work clothing, and allied garments.....	41	6,830	122,700
Women's and misses' outerwear.....	32	2,730	15,200
Women's undergarments and accessories.....	3	620	1,070
Millinery.....	1	60	750
Children's and infants' outerwear.....	8	380	1,110
Fur goods.....	3	830	5,420
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories.....	16	1,850	12,700
Miscellaneous fabricated textile products.....	9	1,690	16,900
Lumber and timber basic products	67	57,600	2,230,000
Sawmill and logging camps.....	51	53,000	2,162,200
Planing and plywood mills.....	16	4,070	67,500
Furniture and finished lumber products	2 90	20,800	363,000
Furniture (household, office, etc.).....	43	14,200	230,800
Office and store fixtures.....	5	1,070	27,100
Wooden containers.....	22	2,440	54,800
Window and door screens and shades.....	5	520	7,520
Morticians' goods.....	3	300	6,220
Miscellaneous wood products.....	13	2,210	37,000
Paper and allied products	2 92	27,700	354,000
Pulp, paper, and paperboard.....	48	16,200	182,300
Containers—paper and paperboard.....	37	9,050	169,300
Miscellaneous paper and allied products.....	8	2,470	22,200
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	47	13,200	221,000
Newspapers and periodicals.....	30	7,940	145,000
Books.....	1	10	10
Miscellaneous printing and publishing.....	16	5,230	75,600
Chemicals and allied products	2 120	43,600	427,000
Paints, varnishes, and colors.....	7	2,810	60,200
Vegetable and animal oils.....	4	450	2,300
Drugs, toilet preparations, and insecticides.....	11	2,870	24,700
Soap and glycerin.....	2	330	2,680
Rayon and other synthetic textile fibers.....	2	5,500	8,380
Wood distillation and naval stores.....	2	350	3,150
Fertilizers.....	7	980	12,600
Industrial chemicals.....	74	28,500	284,000
Miscellaneous chemical products.....	12	1,860	29,100

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 5.—*Work Stoppages in 1945, by Specific Industry—Continued*

Industry	Number of stoppages beginning in 1945	Number of workers involved ¹	Man-days idle during 1945 ¹
<i>Manufacturing—Continued</i>			
Products of petroleum and coal.....	² 38	50,000	450,000
Petroleum refining.....	30	48,800	429,000
Coke and byproducts.....	5	410	3,400
Paving and roofing materials.....	4	720	18,000
Rubber products.....	² 123	258,400	1,521,000
Tires and inner tubes.....	76	215,600	1,243,000
Rubber footwear, heels, soles, and related products.....	10	5,670	69,600
Industrial rubber goods.....	30	27,500	128,000
Rubberized fabrics and vulcanized rubber clothing.....	6	9,360	79,600
Rubber sundries and sponge rubber.....	1	170	760
Miscellaneous rubber industries.....	1	10	20
Leather and leather products.....	111	50,600	248,000
Leather—tanned, curried and finished.....	37	30,000	74,900
Industrial leather belting and packing.....	6	1,370	33,200
Footwear (except rubber), including cut stock and findings.....	60	18,400	133,000
Leather gloves and mittens.....	1	200	3,400
Luggage.....	2	360	810
Handbags and small leather goods.....	1	60	60
Miscellaneous leather goods.....	4	230	2,080
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	104	60,400	1,203,000
Glass and glass products.....	34	44,400	1,058,000
Cement.....	3	940	16,600
Structural clay products.....	28	6,510	55,200
Pottery and related products.....	10	3,120	34,300
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....	10	1,010	15,700
Cut-stone and stone products.....	3	530	4,870
Abrasive asbestos and miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products.....	16	3,920	18,500
Iron and steel and their products.....	² 817	425,100	3,731,000
Ordinance and accessories.....	27	14,300	236,000
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	248	181,700	997,000
Iron and steel foundry products.....	202	101,200	731,000
Tin cans and other tinware.....	9	4,780	67,000
Wire products.....	26	11,500	165,000
Hand tools, cutlery, and general hardware.....	33	13,100	243,000
Heating apparatus, enameled-iron sanitary ware, and boiler shop products.....	115	41,100	478,000
Metal stamping and coating.....	42	9,140	157,000
Fabricated structural metal products.....	28	10,500	40,300
Miscellaneous iron and steel products.....	96	37,700	623,000
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	142	75,000	600,000
Smelting, refining, and alloying of nonferrous metals.....	38	22,800	202,000
Aluminum and magnesium products.....	48	29,800	202,000
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	2	3,090	17,200
Watches and clocks.....	4	2,130	20,200
Engraving, plating, and polishing.....	7	1,120	12,200
Lighting fixtures.....	4	300	3,240
Miscellaneous nonferrous-metal products.....	39	15,700	143,000
Machinery (except electrical).....	² 335	228,200	2,065,000
Engines and turbines.....	18	34,500	240,000
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	46	41,700	561,000
Construction and mining machinery.....	42	20,200	265,000
Metalworking machinery.....	69	23,300	472,000
Special industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	35	7,680	151,000
General industry machinery.....	95	73,700	985,000
Office and store machines and devices.....	6	5,480	112,000
Household and service-industry machines.....	31	21,600	179,000
Electrical machinery.....	² 96	121,200	1,390,000
Electrical equipment for industrial use.....	33	64,900	858,000
Electrical appliances.....	10	6,480	31,700
Insulated wire and cable.....	11	7,290	26,800
Automotive electrical equipment.....	15	16,700	128,000
Electric lamps.....	2	450	900
Communications equipment and related products.....	15	13,300	136,000
Miscellaneous electrical products.....	13	12,100	209,000
Transportation equipment (except automobiles).....	223	360,500	2,430,000
Railroad equipment.....	52	42,800	203,000
Aircraft and parts.....	85	150,200	581,000
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	83	164,300	1,556,000
Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts.....	3	3,250	89,400

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 5.—*Work Stoppages in 1945, by Specific Industry—Continued*

Industry	Number of stoppages beginning in 1945	Number of workers involved ¹	Man-days idle during 1945 ¹
<i>Manufacturing—Continued</i>			
Automobiles and automobile equipment	184	473, 700	7, 308, 000
Motor vehicles and motor-vehicle bodies.....	87	398, 500	6, 471, 000
Motor vehicle parts and accessories.....	96	75, 100	837, 000
Automobile trailers.....	1	160	1, 310
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	76	20, 600	441, 000
Professional and scientific instruments, photographic apparatus and optical goods.....	24	5, 180	23, 400
Brooms and brushes.....	1	400	2, 790
Musical instruments.....	3	1, 620	9, 160
Toys and sporting and athletic goods.....	10	1, 110	10, 300
Pens, pencils, and other office and artists' materials.....	2	60	490
Costume jewelry and miscellaneous novelties.....	1	880	5, 160
Fabricated plastic products.....	12	2, 830	24, 800
Miscellaneous industries.....	23	8, 480	364, 000
<i>Nonmanufacturing</i>			
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	20	5, 000	47, 000
Agriculture.....	7	1, 330	6, 870
Fishing.....	13	3, 670	40, 500
Mining	670	678, 000	6, 234, 000
Metal mining.....	8	1, 950	9, 560
Coal mining, anthracite.....	43	87, 700	1, 163, 000
Coal mining, bituminous.....	598	581, 500	5, 007, 000
Crude petroleum and natural gas production.....	5	5, 630	41, 300
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	16	1, 250	12, 800
Construction	206	45, 800	447, 000
Building construction.....	186	43, 500	437, 300
Highways, streets, bridges, docks, etc.....	15	950	4, 580
Miscellaneous.....	5	1, 350	5, 330
Trade	182	34, 800	336, 000
Wholesale.....	64	5, 730	49, 800
Retail.....	118	29, 000	286, 500
Finance, insurance, and real estate	23	15, 700	8, 000
Insurance.....	1	50	2, 100
Real estate.....	22	15, 600	77, 600
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	² 342	157, 000	1, 551, 000
Railroads.....	13	5, 790	56, 900
Streetcar and local bus transportation.....	69	13, 300	62, 000
Intercity motorbus transportation.....	33	10, 700	258, 000
Motortruck transportation.....	116	48, 000	560, 000
Taxicabs.....	28	2, 370	14, 600
Water transportation.....	31	48, 500	411, 000
Air transportation.....	2	2, 690	12, 000
Communication.....	9	15, 200	84, 800
Heat, light, and power.....	13	3, 500	14, 400
Miscellaneous.....	29	7, 040	78, 300
Services—personal, business, and other	97	18, 400	552, 000
Hotels.....	17	1, 090	13, 900
Laundries.....	25	2, 570	73, 100
Cleaning, dyeing, and pressing.....	8	1, 770	17, 500
Barber and beauty shops.....	4	150	2, 530
Business services.....	7	250	2, 680
Automobile repair services and garages.....	6	290	2, 740
Amusement and recreation.....	9	10, 400	419, 000
Medical and other health services.....	8	770	13, 600
Educational services.....	4	790	1, 910
Miscellaneous.....	9	290	5, 220
Other manufacturing industries: Government—administration, protection, and sanitation.....	32	3, 400	20, 000

¹ Owing to rounding of figures, the group totals are not in every case the exact sums of the subgroup totals which follow.

² This figure is less than the sum of the group totals below. This is because a few strikes, each affecting more than one industry, have been counted as separate strikes in each industry affected, with the proper allocation of workers and man-days idle to each industry.

In table 6, the work stoppages in each industry group are classified according to the major issues involved. In nearly all industry groups, wages were the most important issues during the year.

TABLE 6.—*Work Stoppages in 1945, by Industry Group and Major Issues Involved*

Industry group	Number of stoppages beginning in 1945 in which the major issues were—					
	Wages and hours	Union organization, wages, and hours	Union organization	Other working conditions	Inter- or intra-union matters	Not reported
All industries.....	1 2,021	405	602	1 1,515	197	10
Manufacturing.....	1 1,437	272	393	1 972	108	3
Food and kindred products.....	92	24	33	50	13	—
Tobacco manufactures.....	12	5	1	4	—	—
Textile-mill products.....	85	21	37	38	5	1
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	63	20	16	15	4	—
Lumber and timber basic products.....	38	5	10	8	6	—
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	42	17	18	10	3	—
Paper and allied products.....	47	9	18	16	2	—
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	23	10	8	3	3	—
Chemicals and allied products.....	46	17	11	39	7	—
Products of petroleum and coal.....	10	2	9	12	5	—
Rubber products.....	60	5	12	43	3	—
Leather and leather products.....	70	8	7	22	4	—
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	45	15	13	28	3	—
Iron and steel and their products.....	371	40	76	307	21	2
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	60	10	17	53	2	—
Machinery (except electrical).....	155	32	32	112	4	—
Electrical machinery.....	53	9	10	20	4	—
Transportation equipment (except automobiles).....	84	6	30	90	13	—
Automobiles and automobile equipment.....	66	6	24	82	6	—
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	34	11	11	20	—	—
Nonmanufacturing.....	1 587	133	209	1 544	89	7
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing.....	14	1	1	4	—	—
Mining.....	179	14	41	412	18	6
Construction.....	94	11	36	24	41	—
Trade.....	89	33	39	12	8	1
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	9	6	4	4	—	—
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	145	43	58	79	17	—
Services—personal, business, and other.....	40	21	27	5	4	—
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	20	4	3	4	1	—

¹ This figure is less than the sum of this column. This is because a few strikes, each affecting more than 1 industry, have been counted as separate strikes in each industry affected, with the proper allocation of workers involved and man-days idle to each industry.

TABLE 6.—*Work Stoppages in 1945, by Industry Group and Major Issues Involved—Con.*

Industry group	Number of workers involved in stoppages in which the major issues were—					
	Wages and hours	Union organization, wages, and hours	Union organization	Other working conditions	Inter- or intra-union matters	Not reported
All industries.....	1, 689, 000	194, 000	523, 000	891, 000	169, 000	1, 400
Manufacturing.....	1, 248, 000	163, 000	270, 000	691, 000	137, 000	790
Food and kindred products.....	43, 500	5, 220	4, 230	23, 200	7, 720	-----
Tobacco manufactures.....	9, 850	3, 520	530	1, 950	-----	-----
Textile-mill products.....	45, 900	30, 700	10, 500	18, 000	2, 000	260
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	7, 650	2, 260	3, 150	1, 140	1, 240	-----
Lumber and timber basic products.....	52, 200	2, 470	1, 180	890	890	-----
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	9, 810	7, 090	1, 480	2, 280	100	-----
Paper and allied products.....	14, 100	5, 710	4, 260	3, 520	140	-----
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	7, 480	810	3, 520	1, 180	200	-----
Chemicals and allied products.....	16, 700	3, 890	9, 070	11, 700	2, 270	-----
Products of petroleum and coal.....	39, 000	120	2, 130	7, 660	1, 040	-----
Rubber products.....	105, 000	38, 600	25, 600	67, 500	21, 500	-----
Leather and leather products.....	39, 400	1, 660	1, 580	6, 390	1, 470	-----
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	40, 800	4, 050	6, 480	8, 370	690	-----
Iron and steel and their products.....	194, 000	20, 500	27, 200	170, 000	13, 700	530
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	38, 400	5, 490	5, 150	25, 700	210	-----
Machinery (except electrical).....	109, 000	11, 800	11, 900	91, 000	4, 920	-----
Electrical machinery.....	85, 700	4, 120	19, 700	11, 100	590	-----
Transportation equipment (except automobiles).....	115, 000	9, 070	81, 500	127, 000	28, 500	-----
Automobiles and automobile equipment.....	262, 000	4, 100	49, 200	108, 000	50, 300	-----
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	13, 000	1, 470	1, 220	4, 820	-----	-----
Nonmanufacturing.....	442, 000	31, 100	253, 000	200, 000	31, 100	590
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing.....	3, 700	750	20	530	-----	-----
Mining.....	284, 000	2, 410	236, 000	146, 000	8, 690	500
Construction.....	29, 600	2, 330	4, 060	4, 910	4, 910	-----
Trade.....	11, 100	16, 800	4, 580	1, 520	680	90
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	15, 300	210	50	80	-----	-----
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	91, 300	6, 630	5, 290	47, 300	6, 670	-----
Services—personal, business, and other.....	3, 720	1, 840	2, 430	180	10, 200	-----
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	2, 550	110	380	320	10	-----

TABLE 6.—*Work Stoppages in 1945, by Industry Group and Major Issues Involved—Con.*

Industry group	Man-days idle during 1945 in stoppages in which the major issues were—					
	Wages and hours	Union organization, wages, and hours	Union organization	Other working conditions	Inter- or intra-union matters	Not reported
All industries.....	22,732,000	3,127,000	5,515,000	5,301,000	1,346,000	4,710
Manufacturing.....	19,028,000	2,818,000	1,953,000	4,193,000	764,000	2,030
Food and kindred products.....	525,000	179,000	74,000	97,000	84,500	-----
Tobacco manufactures.....	131,000	148,000	530	5,150	-----	-----
Textile-mill products.....	484,000	438,000	223,000	300,000	10,900	260
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	49,700	79,300	8,000	20,200	19,900	-----
Lumber and timber basic products.....	2,129,000	73,500	5,500	10,700	11,100	-----
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	134,000	188,000	28,600	11,000	1,770	-----
Paper and allied products.....	216,000	72,500	47,500	16,900	580	-----
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	121,000	34,400	60,200	1,690	3,500	-----
Chemicals and allied products.....	209,000	83,200	33,000	52,600	49,000	-----
Products of petroleum and coal.....	401,000	460	9,470	35,200	4,420	-----
Rubber products.....	400,000	452,000	98,000	492,000	79,000	-----
Leather and leather products.....	178,000	29,200	14,500	22,200	2,700	-----
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	1,048,000	49,800	42,600	44,400	18,000	-----
Iron and steel and their products.....	2,017,000	384,000	255,000	965,000	107,000	1,770
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	263,000	122,000	27,100	186,000	1,700	-----
Machinery (except electrical).....	1,814,000	313,000	146,000	661,000	31,000	-----
Electrical machinery.....	1,167,000	61,500	52,800	107,000	2,110	-----
Transportation equipment (except automobiles).....	1,446,000	42,600	411,000	437,000	93,400	-----
Automobiles and automobile equipment.....	5,913,000	36,200	413,000	703,000	244,000	-----
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	381,000	30,700	4,210	24,400	-----	-----
Nonmanufacturing.....	3,704,000	310,000	3,562,000	1,108,000	581,000	2,680
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing.....	41,000	3,750	210	2,450	-----	-----
Mining.....	2,151,000	9,750	3,299,000	691,000	80,500	2,080
Construction.....	305,000	14,700	73,400	16,700	37,800	-----
Trade.....	113,000	171,000	35,700	8,930	7,240	600
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	70,000	7,200	350	2,230	-----	-----
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	970,000	76,800	80,900	334,000	38,800	-----
Services—personal, business, and other.....	40,400	26,800	66,600	1,580	417,000	-----
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	13,400	250	5,280	810	10	-----

STATES AFFECTED²

Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Ohio, all heavily industrialized States, had more workers involved and more resulting idleness than other States during 1945 (table 7). Together these three accounted for more than a third of the total stoppages throughout the country, almost 45 percent of the total workers involved, and 40 percent of the Nation's idleness during stoppages. Pennsylvania and Michigan each had about 6,000,000 man-days of idleness during the year, and Ohio had well over 3,000,000. Other States with over a million man-days of idleness were California (2,777,000), Illinois (2,559,000), Indiana (1,989,000), New Jersey (1,778,000), West Virginia (1,664,000), and New York (1,396,000).

² For more detailed data on work stoppages in the various States, classified according to major in dustrial groups, see appendix, p. 34.

TABLE 7.—Work Stoppages in 1945, by States

State	Number of stoppages beginning in 1945	Workers involved		Man-days idle during 1945	
		Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
All States.....	4,750 ¹	3,467,000	100.0	38,025,000	100.0
Alabama.....	147	74,800	2.2	459,000	1.2
Arizona.....	11	4,100	.1	59,000	.2
Arkansas.....	21	3,200	.1	32,000	.1
California.....	150	121,200	3.5	2,777,000	7.3
Colorado.....	28	13,900	.4	86,000	.2
Connecticut.....	79	39,300	1.1	750,000	2.0
Delaware.....	13	3,600	.1	49,000	.1
District of Columbia.....	12	5,100	.1	35,000	.1
Florida.....	29	13,100	.4	143,000	.4
Georgia.....	42	15,300	.4	149,000	.4
Idaho.....	12	1,900	.1	75,000	.2
Illinois.....	491	275,000	7.9	2,559,000	6.7
Indiana ⁴	203	150,000	4.3	1,807,000	4.8
Iowa.....	43	18,200	.5	256,000	.7
Kansas.....	14	6,000	.2	43,000	.1
Kentucky.....	149	99,100	2.9	964,000	2.5
Louisiana.....	50	20,700	.6	251,000	.7
Maine.....	11	14,300	.4	203,000	.5
Maryland.....	57	33,300	1.0	246,000	.6
Massachusetts.....	239	60,700	1.7	397,000	1.0
Michigan ⁴	478	528,000	15.2	6,143,000	16.2
Minnesota.....	29	10,900	.3	246,000	.6
Mississippi.....	15	9,100	.3	44,000	.1
Missouri.....	148	70,600	2.0	901,000	2.4
Montana.....	9	3,000	.1	171,000	.5
Nebraska.....	11	4,000	.1	52,000	.1
Nevada.....	5	400	(²)	3,000	(²)
New Hampshire.....	13	5,800	.2	63,000	.2
New Jersey.....	252	168,100	4.8	1,778,000	4.7
New Mexico.....	10	1,600	(²)	22,000	.1
New York.....	361	174,800	5.0	1,396,000	3.7
North Carolina.....	37	17,600	.5	438,000	1.2
North Dakota.....	2	400	(²)	12,000	(²)
Ohio.....	477	417,600	12.1	3,435,000	9.0
Oklahoma.....	23	5,300	.2	73,000	.2
Oregon.....	36	25,900	.7	954,000	2.5
Pennsylvania.....	743	599,300	17.5	5,922,000	15.6
Rhode Island.....	47	22,800	.7	456,000	1.2
South Carolina.....	14	7,200	.2	200,000	.5
South Dakota.....	3	700	(²)	12,000	(²)
Tennessee.....	118	69,800	2.0	461,000	1.2
Texas.....	72	73,800	2.1	510,000	1.3
Utah.....	19	3,100	.1	16,000	(²)
Vermont.....	2	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Virginia.....	88	40,300	1.2	255,000	.7
Washington.....	38	32,500	.9	852,000	2.2
West Virginia.....	128	156,700	4.5	1,664,000	4.4
Wisconsin.....	96	44,100	1.3	600,000	1.6
Wyoming.....	5	500	(²)	3,000	(²)

¹ The sum of this column is more than 4,750, because the stoppages extending across State lines have been counted as separate stoppages in each State affected, with the proper allocation of workers involved and man-days idle. ² Less than a tenth of 1 percent. ³ Less than 100.

⁴ Figures on workers involved and man-days idle revised since publication in the Monthly Labor Review, May 1946.

CITIES AFFECTED

There were 89 cities in the United States in each of which 10 or more work stoppages occurred during 1945. New York, with 226, had the highest number; Detroit, with 223, was second; and Chicago, with 170, was next in order.

Detroit experienced the most idleness—2,548,000 man-days. San Francisco was next, with 1,111,000; and Flint, Mich., followed with 1,100,000. The strike at General Motors plants in late 1945 accounted largely for the high Detroit and Flint figures, and the substantial San Francisco time loss was due in part to the strike of machinists late in the year.

Detroit, Akron, and Chicago had the largest numbers of workers involved. In Akron many workers in some of the rubber plants were involved in more than one stoppage and were counted separately each time they were so involved.

The figures in table 8 are exclusive of any coal-mining stoppages which may have occurred within city limits. Intercity stoppages have been counted in this table as separate stoppages in each city affected, with the proper allocation of the workers involved and man-days idle.

TABLE 8.—*Work Stoppages in 1945 in Cities Which Had 10 or More Such Stoppages During the Year*

City	Number of stoppages beginning in 1945	Workers involved	Man-days idle	City	Number of stoppages beginning in 1945	Workers involved	Man-days idle
Akron, Ohio.....	57	160,000	904,000	Kearny, N. J.....	13	2,160	18,100
Aliquippa, Pa.....	20	5,020	25,600	Lawrence, Mass.....	17	5,870	12,300
Allentown, Pa.....	12	6,060	39,500	Linden, N. J.....	10	4,170	40,700
Atlanta, Ga.....	17	3,250	34,200	Los Angeles, Calif.....	50	44,000	510,000
Baltimore, Md.....	19	9,000	118,000	Louisville, Ky.....	16	5,200	24,900
Belleville, Ill.....	14	2,020	5,560	Lowell, Mass.....	16	4,600	32,400
Birmingham, Ala.....	28	10,800	79,800	Lynn, Mass.....	11	1,240	2,800
Boston, Mass.....	44	6,090	63,800	Memphis, Tenn.....	28	24,500	68,400
Buffalo, N. Y.....	22	3,660	45,500	Milwaukee, Wis.....	37	15,200	298,000
Camden, N. J.....	13	26,900	120,000	Minneapolis, Minn.....	13	2,870	41,100
Charleston, W. Va.....	11	5,220	118,000	Mobile, Ala.....	13	6,250	7,520
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	19	6,480	61,700	Muskegon, Mich.....	22	17,300	152,000
Chicago, Ill.....	170	109,800	986,000	Newark, N. J.....	48	15,300	192,000
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	48	15,400	129,000	New Brunswick, N. J.....	10	2,810	30,400
Cleveland, Ohio.....	89	28,400	424,000	New Haven, Conn.....	11	1,300	5,550
Columbus, Ohio.....	12	7,170	78,900	New Orleans, La.....	23	13,300	108,000
Cumberland, Md.....	14	15,900	80,800	New York, N. Y.....	226	96,600	762,000
Dallas, Tex.....	13	1,280	12,300	Passaic, N. J.....	11	1,770	16,200
Dayton, Ohio.....	11	17,800	174,000	Paterson, N. J.....	10	13,300	115,000
Decatur, Ill.....	12	5,590	29,400	Peoria, Ill.....	12	2,700	56,200
Dearborn, Mich.....	17	12,700	41,200	Philadelphia, Pa.....	76	43,700	727,000
Denver, Colo.....	14	6,400	59,700	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	69	26,000	177,000
Des Moines, Iowa.....	10	3,380	28,100	Pontiac, Mich.....	11	26,100	563,000
Detroit, Mich.....	223	288,000	2,548,000	Providence, R. I.....	15	9,180	263,000
E. Chicago, Ind.....	35	25,100	118,000	Reading, Pa.....	17	5,040	51,700
E. St. Louis, Ill.....	23	5,420	30,200	Rochester, N. Y.....	11	1,280	17,300
Elizabeth, N. J.....	10	4,620	31,300	Rockford, Ill.....	15	4,680	42,100
Erie, Pa.....	16	2,870	41,500	Saginaw, Mich.....	11	12,200	286,000
Flint, Mich.....	11	57,300	1,100,000	San Francisco, Calif.....	18	30,300	1,111,000
Ft. Wayne, Ind.....	13	12,200	53,300	Scranton, Pa.....	10	2,760	18,100
Gadsden, Ala.....	10	9,280	19,400	Seattle, Wash.....	11	7,120	154,000
Gary, Ind.....	16	5,260	15,600	Shreveport, La.....	11	3,200	108,000
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	23	8,930	133,000	South Bend, Ind.....	10	10,900	109,000
Granite City, Ill.....	10	6,940	16,900	Springfield, Mass.....	14	1,890	41,400
Hartford, Conn.....	11	4,720	104,000	St. Louis, Mo.....	93	45,500	514,000
Haverhill, Mass.....	12	920	2,500	Toledo, Ohio.....	43	30,100	420,000
Hoboken, N. J.....	14	11,400	72,500	Trenton, N. J.....	19	10,700	169,000
Houston, Tex.....	21	11,800	84,500	Washington, D. C.....	12	5,060	35,000
Indianapolis, Ind.....	23	12,600	204,000	Wilkes Barre, Pa.....	13	2,890	17,100
Jackson, Mich.....	25	9,130	132,000	Williamsport, Pa.....	10	6,000	36,800
Jersey City, N. J.....	31	10,800	76,800	Wilmington, Del.....	10	3,400	47,600
Johnstown, Pa.....	13	2,880	5,900	Woonsocket, R. I.....	14	3,860	11,200
Joliet, Ill.....	15	2,340	18,400	Worcester, Mass.....	18	6,750	20,200
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	13	4,990	27,500	Youngstown, Ohio.....	18	7,300	69,500
Kansas City, Mo.....	16	10,200	138,000				

WORKERS INVOLVED

The median number of workers involved in work stoppages during the year was 150. The average number involved per strike was 730. Ten percent of the stoppages involved fewer than 20 workers each; at the other end of the scale nearly 12 percent involved more than 1,000 workers each (table 9).

TABLE 9.—*Work Stoppages Beginning in 1945, Classified by Number of Workers Involved and Industry Group*

Industry group	Number of stoppages ¹	Median number of workers involved	Number of stoppages in which the number of workers involved was—							
			6 and under 20	20 and under 100	100 and under 250	250 and under 500	500 and under 1,000	1,000 and under 5,000	5,000 and under 10,000	10,000 and over
All industries:										
Number.....	4,750	150	481	1,441	1,067	693	508	454	64	42
Percent.....	100.0	-----	10.1	30.3	22.5	14.6	10.7	9.6	1.3	0.9
<i>Manufacturing</i>										
Food and kindred products.....	211	102	34	67	43	27	14	25	1	-----
Tobacco manufactures.....	21	185	2	7	2	3	3	3	1	-----
Textile-mill products.....	186	168	17	49	49	24	28	17	-----	2
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	117	70	16	59	22	14	6	-----	-----	-----
Lumber and timber basic products.....	67	80	3	35	14	6	5	-----	-----	1
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	89	95	12	33	20	16	3	5	-----	-----
Paper and allied products.....	91	127	4	31	28	13	10	5	-----	-----
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	47	75	9	19	9	4	2	4	-----	-----
Chemicals and allied products.....	118	135	10	36	36	13	12	10	1	-----
Products of petroleum and coal.....	36	125	1	13	13	1	6	2	-----	-----
Rubber products.....	122	586	4	17	19	16	25	26	7	8
Leather and leather products.....	110	77	18	38	24	12	12	5	-----	1
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	104	149	12	32	17	21	13	7	-----	2
Iron and steel and their products.....	815	195	44	222	196	135	111	95	12	-----
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	141	172	6	43	39	17	17	18	1	-----
Machinery (except electrical).....	332	279	13	74	69	71	52	45	7	1
Electrical machinery.....	94	380	1	22	20	12	16	20	1	2
Transportation equipment (except automobiles).....	221	364	7	52	30	34	34	44	14	6
Automobiles and automobile equipment.....	183	500	4	29	33	25	35	42	9	6
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	75	83	10	29	17	9	6	4	-----	-----
<i>Nonmanufacturing</i>										
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing.....	20	70	4	7	3	1	3	2	-----	-----
Mining.....	669	194	33	161	205	153	69	39	4	5
Construction.....	206	55	39	100	38	14	5	8	2	-----
Trade.....	180	43	59	64	31	12	7	6	1	-----
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	23	14	14	6	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	1
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	339	60	65	141	67	34	11	15	2	4
Services—personal, business, and other.....	96	36	32	39	16	4	3	1	1	-----
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	32	51	8	16	5	2	-----	1	-----	-----
Interindustry.....	5	12,600	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	3

¹ The total number of stoppages shown for each industry group may differ from the number shown for the corresponding group in table 4 because of the fact that in that table each stoppage extending into more than one industry group is counted as a separate stoppage in each group affected. In table 6 such stoppages are shown at the end as "Interindustry" stoppages.

In manufacturing industries the median number of workers involved ranged from 70 in the apparel industries to 586 in the rubber-products industries. In nonmanufacturing industries the range was from 14 in finance, insurance, and real-estate establishments to 194 in the mining industries.

STOPPAGES INVOLVING 10,000 OR MORE WORKERS

There were 42 stoppages during the year in each of which 10,000 or more workers were involved. These stoppages, listed separately in table 10, accounted for 1,348,000 workers or 39 percent of the total number involved in all stoppages during the year.

TABLE 10.—*Work Stoppages Beginning in 1945 in Which 10,000 or More Workers Were Involved*

Beginning date	Approximate duration (days)	Establishment involved	Union involved	Major issues	Approximate number of workers involved
Feb. 23..	11	Chrysler Corp., Dodge Main, and DeSoto plants, Detroit and Hamtramck, Mich.	United Automobile Workers (CIO).....	Production standards.....	16,000
Mar. 1...	10	Briggs Manufacturing Co., Detroit and Hamtramck, Mich.	do.....	Alleged discriminatory discharges.....	11,000
Mar. 26..	3	A. C. Spark Plug Division of General Motors, Flint, Mich.	do.....	Alleged discriminatory suspensions and discharges.....	11,000
Mar. 28..	4	Hudson Motor Car Co., Detroit, Mich.	do.....	Alleged discriminatory discharge.....	13,000
Apr. 3...	13	Bituminous coal mines, 13 States.....	United Mine Workers.....	Portal-to-portal pay, shift differentials, vacation pay.....	100,000
Apr. 5...	3	B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, Ohio.....	Foreman's Association of America.....	Union recognition.....	16,000
Apr. 9...	6	Packard Motor Car Co., Detroit, Mich.	United Automobile Workers (CIO).....	Change in production standards.....	12,000
Apr. 20..	4	B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, Ohio.....	United Rubber Workers (CIO).....	Wage increase.....	15,000
May 1...	20	Anthracite mines, Pennsylvania.....	United Mine Workers.....	Portal-to-portal pay, severance pay, increased overtime, vacation pay, etc.	63,000
May 1...	3	Bituminous coal mines, 12 States.....	do.....	Portal-to-portal pay, shift differentials, vacation pay.....	64,000
May 14...	18	32 bituminous-coal mines, Pennsylvania and West Virginia.....	United Clerical, Technical, and Supervisory Employees, District 50, United Mine Workers.	Union recognition.....	10,000
June 14..	17	Chrysler Corp., Ford Motor Co., Packard Motor Car Co., Budd Wheel Co., Detroit and Dearborn, Mich.	United Automobile Workers (CIO) and AFL Building Trades.	Jurisdictional dispute over reconversion and building construction.	47,000
June 15..	20	Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co. and Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Illinois, Louisiana, Ohio, Oklahoma, and West Virginia.	Federation of Glass, Ceramic, and Silica Sand Workers (CIO).	Incentive pay rates, bonus, and seniority in connection with new contract.	16,000
June 16..	20	Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio.....	United Rubber Workers (CIO).....	Union participation in setting wage rates, wage increases, revision of merit system in some departments.	21,000
June 16..	10	Trucking companies, Chicago, Ill., and East Chicago, Ind.	Chicago Truck Drivers, Chauffeurs, and Helpers (Ind.) and International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen, and Helpers (AFL).	Wage increase, vacation with pay, 48-hour week..	10,000
July 1....	14	Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio.....	United Rubber Workers (CIO).....	Wage issues in connection with new contract....	17,000

TABLE 10.—*Work Stoppages Beginning in 1945 in Which 10,000 or More Workers Were Involved—Continued*

Beginning date	Approximate duration (days)	Establishment involved	Union involved	Major issues	Approximate number of workers involved
July 20...	8	Wright Aeronautical Corp., Paterson, East Paterson, Fair Lawn, Wood Ridge, N. J.	United Automobile Workers (CIO).....	Discharge of union steward.....	24,000
July 25...	4	Chrysler Corp., Chicago, Ill.	do.....	Payment for clean-up time.....	19,000
Aug. 3...	5	Wright Aeronautical Corp., Lockland, Ohio.....	do.....	Lay off of workers refusing transfers to lower-paid jobs.	27,000
Sept. 1...	6	Consolidated Steel Corp., Orange, Tex.	AFL craft unions.....	Alleged union discrimination.....	11,000
Sept. 3...	1	Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio.....	United Rubber Workers (CIO).....	Discharges.....	16,000
Sept. 4...	22	B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, Ohio.....	Foreman's Association of America.....	Lay off of foreman.....	14,000
Sept. 10...	19	Westinghouse Electric Corp., Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania.	Federation of Westinghouse Independent Salaried Unions.	Incentive bonus denied by War Labor Board.....	40,000
Sept. 17...	20	Oil Refineries, 20 States.....	Oil Workers International Union (CIO).....	Wage increase.....	43,000
Sept. 21...	30	Bituminous coal mines, 8 States.....	United Clerical, Technical, and Supervisory Employees, District 50, United Mine Workers.	Union recognition.....	200,000
Sept. 24...	6	Midtown Realty Owners, New York City.....	Building Service Employees International Union (AFL).	Unsatisfactory War Labor Board decision on wages and hours.	15,000
Sept. 24...	4	New York Shipbuilding Corp., Camden, N. J....	Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers (CIO).	Discharges.....	17,000
Sept. 24...	(?)	Northwest lumber industry, California, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington.	Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union (AFL)...	Wage increase.....	44,000
Sept. 27...	13	Textile printing companies, Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island.	Federation of Dyers, Finishers, Printers, and Bleachers (CIO).	do.....	16,000
Oct. 1....	3	Consolidated Steel Corp., Los Angeles, Calif....	International Union of Operating Engineers (AFL) and International Association of Machinists (AFL).	Jurisdictional dispute over certain jobs.....	10,000
Oct. 1....	6	General Motors Corp., Frigidaire Division, Dayton, Ohio.	United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers (CIO).	Disciplinary suspension of workers.....	11,000
Oct. 1....	19	New York Shipping Association, New York City; Hoboken, and Newark, N. J.	International Longshoremen's Association (AFL).	Weight of sling load and wages.....	30,000
Oct. 16...	(?)	Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co. and Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., 7 States.	Federation of Glass, Ceramic, and Silica Sand Workers (CIO).	Wage increase.....	13,000
Oct. 29...	2	Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio.	United Rubber Workers (CIO).....	do.....	15,000
Oct. 29...	(?)	Machine shops, shipyards, etc., San Francisco Bay area, Calif.	International Association of Machinists (AFL) and United Steelworkers (CIO).	do.....	37,000

Nov. 1...	(*)	Textile mills, Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island.	Textile Workers Union (CIO)-----	Closed shop, wage increase, shift premiums, vacations.	18,000
Nov. 6...	2	Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio-----	United Rubber Workers (CIO)-----	Substitution of 8-hour day for 6-hour day provided in contract.	15,000
Nov. 12...	(*)	Midwest Truck Operators Association, 21 States.	International Brotherhood of Teamsters (AFL)---	Wage increase-----	10,000
Nov. 15...	1	Leather manufacturers, 15 States-----	International Fur and Leather Workers Union (CIO).	do-----	25,000
Nov. 19...	6	Illinois Bell Telephone Co., Illinois and Indiana.	Illinois Telephone Traffic Union-----	do-----	14,000
Nov. 21...	(*)	General Motors Corp., 11 States-----	United Automobile Workers (CIO)-----	do-----	200,000
Dec. 3...	1	Steamship and stevedoring companies, Pacific, Atlantic, and Gulf ports.	Maritime workers' unions (CIO)-----	Delay in returning troops from foreign war theaters.	13,000

¹ About 45,000 workers were idle by September 30. The remainder became idle during October.

² Still in effect at end of the year.

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS INVOLVED ³

Only 1 establishment was involved in each of 3,854 stoppages (83.5 percent of the total) ending in 1945 (table 11). In 627 or 13.6 percent of the stoppages 2 to 10 establishments were involved, and 135 stoppages (3 out of each 100) extended to more than 10 establishments. In these classifications an establishment is defined as a single work place, e. g., a factory, a mine, a construction project, a ship, or a farm. More than half of the total workers involved in the stoppages ending in 1945 were included in the 1-establishment stoppages. At least 41 percent of the total idleness resulting from the stoppages ending in the year was in connection with the single-establishment disputes, and 36 percent was caused by widespread stoppages each of which involved more than 10 establishments.

TABLE 11.—*Work Stoppages Ending¹ in 1945, by Number of Establishments Involved*

Number of establishments involved	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
Total	4,616	100.0	3,069,300	100.0	24,360,000	100.0
1 establishment.....	3,854	83.5	1,620,900	52.8	10,031,000	41.2
2 to 5 establishments.....	509	11.0	446,200	14.5	4,181,000	17.2
6 to 10 establishments.....	118	2.6	165,400	5.4	1,416,000	5.8
11 establishments and over.....	135	2.9	836,800	27.3	8,732,000	35.8

¹ It should be noted that this and subsequent tables are based on the stoppages *ending* in the year and that the totals differ from those in preceding tables, which show the number of stoppages *beginning* in the year.

UNIONS INVOLVED

The work stoppages which ended in 1945 are classified in table 12 according to the affiliations of the unions to which the workers involved belonged. This does not mean necessarily that the stoppages were called or authorized by the unions. In fact, during the war period most of the strikes were unauthorized, and union officials endeavored to get the strikers back on the job as quickly as possible.

Members of unions affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations were involved in 40 percent of the stoppages, which included 49 percent of the total workers involved and accounted for 39.5 percent of the resulting idleness. Members of American Federation of Labor unions were connected with 37 percent of the stoppages, which included 20 percent of the total workers involved and accounted for 25 percent of the total idleness. Unions affiliated with neither AFL nor CIO were involved in about 17 percent of the stoppages, which included more than a fourth of the total workers involved and accounted for about a third of the idleness. Most of the stoppages in the latter group were disputes involving the United Mine Workers of America. Single-company unions—labor organizations whose respective memberships consisted of employees of a single company—were involved in 31 stoppages. Workers belonging to no union were involved in 128 work stoppages.

³ The statistical analysis from here to the end of the section (p. 30) refers to stoppages which ended in 1945.

TABLE 12.—*Work Stoppages Ending in 1945, by Affiliation of Labor Organizations Involved*

Labor organizations involved	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
Total.....	4,616	100.0	3,069,300	100.0	24,360,000	100.0
American Federation of Labor.....	1,720	37.2	607,900	19.8	6,058,000	24.9
Congress of Industrial Organizations.....	1,864	40.3	1,511,400	49.3	9,631,000	39.5
Unaffiliated railroad brotherhoods.....	3	.1	500	(1)	1,000	(1)
Unaffiliated unions (other).....	792	17.2	838,000	27.3	8,037,000	33.0
Two rival unions.....	71	1.5	82,600	2.7	519,000	2.1
Single-company unions.....	31	.7	15,800	.5	50,000	.2
No organization.....	128	2.8	12,900	.4	62,000	.3
Not reported.....	7	.2	700	(1)	2,000	(1)

¹ Less than a tenth of 1 percent.

DURATION OF WORK STOPPAGES

The average duration of work stoppages ending in 1945 was 9.9 calendar days. This is a simple average unweighted by number of workers involved. The average was somewhat higher than in 1944 (5.6) and 1943 (5.0), but lower than in 1942 (11.7) and 1941 (18.3), and was substantially lower than in the prewar years 1935 to 1940, when it ranged from 20.3 to 23.8. Workers involved in strikes during 1945 were idle 11 working days, on the average. This was much longer than in the preceding war years, when the averages were 4.1 in 1944, 6.8 in 1943, and 5.0 in 1942, but was less than in the immediate prewar years, when the averages ranged as high as 17.6 working days per worker in 1936.

TABLE 13.—*Duration of Work Stoppages Ending in 1945*

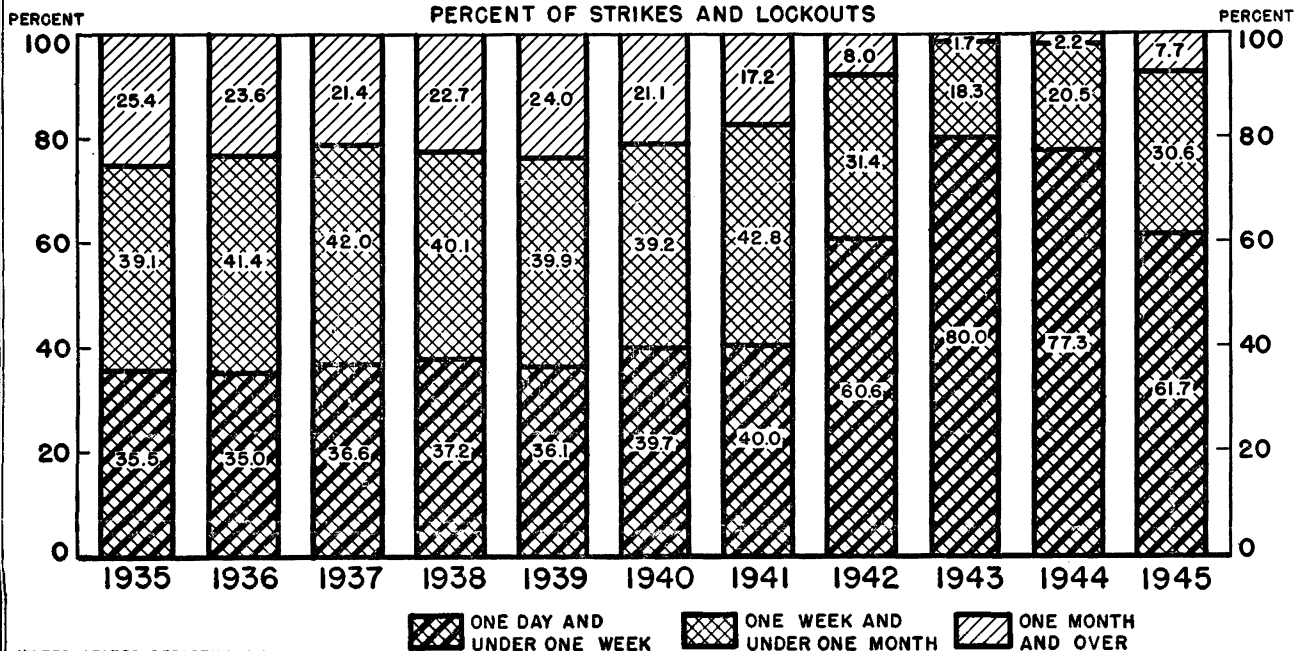
Duration	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
Total.....	4,616	100.0	3,069,300	100.0	24,360,000	100.0
1 day.....	705	15.3	261,600	8.5	262,000	1.1
2 to 3 days.....	1,220	26.4	628,200	20.6	1,309,000	5.4
4 days and less than 1 week.....	924	20.0	646,200	21.2	2,320,000	9.5
1 week and less than 1½ month.....	919	19.9	648,700	21.2	4,311,000	17.7
1½ and less than 1 month.....	494	10.7	483,900	15.8	6,265,000	25.7
1 and less than 2 months.....	261	5.7	349,300	11.4	7,264,000	29.8
2 and less than 3 months.....	71	1.5	35,700	1.2	1,706,000	7.0
3 months and over.....	22	.5	15,700	.1	923,000	3.8

More than 40 percent of the stoppages ending in 1945 lasted only 1, 2, or 3 days, and another 40 percent lasted from 4 to 15 days (table 13). Less than 8 percent of the stoppages lasted as long as 1 month. About 26 percent of the total idleness resulting from stoppages ending in the year was in connection with those which lasted from 15 to 30 days; about 30 percent of the idle man-days resulted from the stoppages which lasted from 30 to 60 days.

CHART 4

DURATION OF WORK STOPPAGES

1935-1945



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

MAJOR ISSUES INVOLVED

The causes of work stoppages arising from labor-management disputes are many and varied, and the issues in any one strike or lock-out are generally numerous and complex. Such major factors as wages, hours, collective-bargaining relations, etc., are the underlying issues, but many stoppages occur because of the human element and lack of skill or apparent good faith in conducting negotiations. For every dispute which develops into a strike or lock-out, hundreds are settled without work stoppages.

The human elements entering into the causes of work stoppages do not lend themselves to statistical evaluation, and it is realized that any effort to classify, for statistical count, the major economic factors over which individual disputes occur may yield only a partial indication of the real causes. Nevertheless, such a classification of issues furnishes the best, if not the only available approach to the causes of labor-management disputes. The issues involved in each stoppage are examined and evaluated in the Bureau, and the strikes are classified according to the apparent major issue. The results of this classification for 1945 appear in table 14.

Dissatisfaction with existing wages and hours of work, sometimes in conjunction with union organization or other issues, continued in 1945 as the most important issue in work stoppages, with 50 percent of the cases concerned with this general problem. Following the trend begun in 1943, work stoppages concerned with so-called "fringe" wage issues (holiday and vacation pay, adjustment of piece rates, payment for travel time, etc.) have become steadily more important, and in 1945 were responsible for a larger percent of the total workers involved and man-days of idleness than those concerned with straight wage increases. In 1942 only 6.0 percent of the total man-days idle were attributed to the fringe issues; by 1944, the proportion had increased to 16.3 percent, and by 1945, to 22.8. An even larger increase took place in the number of workers involved.

The issues of union recognition, closed or union shop, discrimination, and other union-organization questions were primarily responsible for 12.6 percent of the work stoppages, 16.7 percent of the workers involved, and 20.7 percent of the man-days idle in 1945. Some of the larger stoppages in this category represented efforts to obtain union recognition and collective-bargaining rights for supervisory workers.

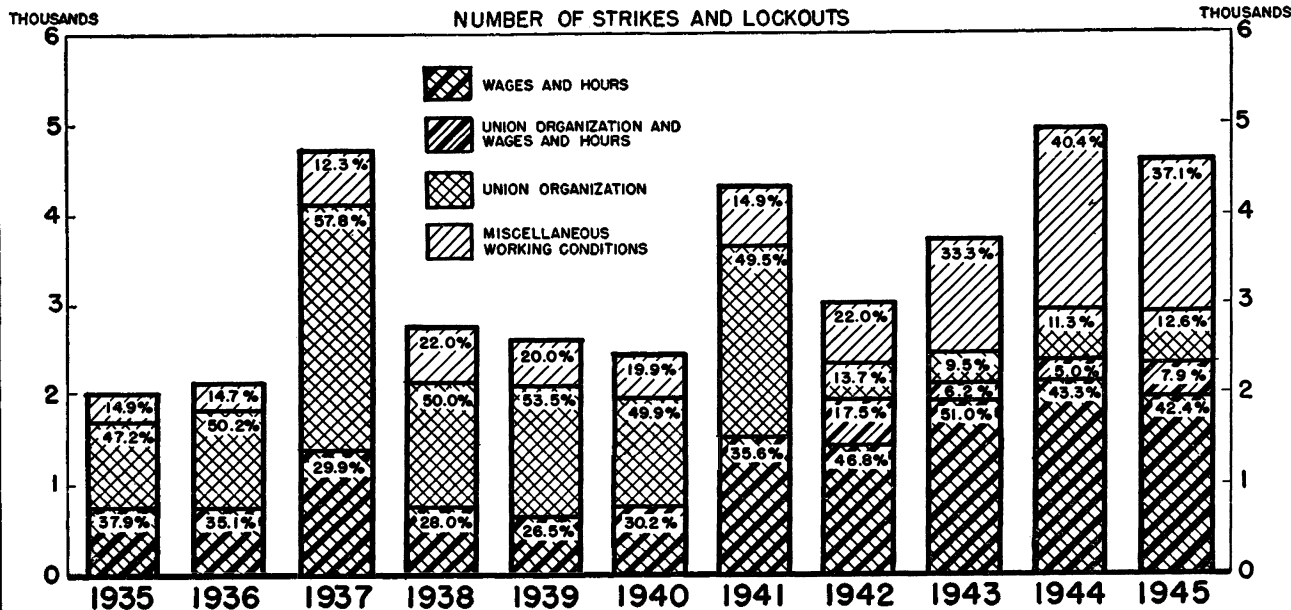
Other working conditions (including job security, shop conditions and policies, work load, etc.) continued to be the issues responsible for about a third of the stoppages, 29 percent of the number of workers involved, and a fifth of the idleness in 1945. Stoppages caused by issues concerned with interunion or intraunion matters (union rivalry or factionalism and jurisdiction) have remained relatively low, as in the past few years (4 to 5 percent).

Since many of the strikes in 1945 were of longer duration than in 1944, the actual number of man-days of idleness in each instance is much larger, as compared with 1944, than a simple comparison of the percentages would indicate. For instance, the total number of days lost in 1944 because of work stoppages over all issues was about 9,000,000. In 1945 almost 13,000,000 days were lost as a result of issues involving wages and hours, and another 10,000,000 days were lost because of stoppages over union organization matters and other working conditions.

CHART 5

MAJOR ISSUES INVOLVED IN WORK STOPPAGES

1935-1945



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

TABLE 14.—Major Issues Involved in Work Stoppages Ending in 1945

Major issue	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
All issues.....	4,616	100.0	3,069,300	100.0	24,360,000	100.0
Wages and hours.....	1,956	42.4	1,339,400	43.7	10,817,000	44.4
Wage increase.....	915	19.8	488,200	15.9	4,758,300	19.5
Wage decrease.....	56	1.2	47,600	1.6	347,400	1.4
Wage increase, hour decrease.....	20	.4	9,100	.3	111,000	.5
Wage decrease, hour increase.....	7	.2	18,000	.6	50,200	.2
Other ¹	958	20.8	776,500	25.3	5,550,100	22.8
Union organization, wages, and hours.....	368	7.9	188,000	5.1	2,116,000	8.7
Recognition, wages, and/or hours.....	236	5.1	75,200	2.4	953,700	3.9
Strengthening bargaining position, wages, and/or hours.....	27	.6	15,400	.5	185,400	.8
Closed or union shop, wages, and/or hours.....	90	1.9	40,700	1.3	638,400	2.6
Discrimination, wages, and/or hours.....	7	.2	3,300	.1	50,100	.2
Other.....	6	.1	23,400	.8	288,400	1.2
Union organization.....	580	12.6	513,200	16.7	5,045,000	20.7
Recognition.....	226	5.0	272,500	8.9	3,629,700	14.8
Strengthening bargaining position.....	57	1.2	28,100	.9	207,600	.9
Closed or union shop.....	126	2.7	57,700	1.9	458,300	1.9
Discrimination.....	132	2.9	138,600	4.5	646,200	2.7
Other.....	39	.8	16,300	.5	103,200	.4
Other working conditions.....	1,510	32.7	887,900	29.0	5,024,000	20.6
Job security.....	673	14.6	382,500	12.5	2,536,300	10.4
Shop conditions and policies.....	675	14.6	326,000	10.6	1,516,400	6.2
Work load.....	131	2.8	125,500	4.1	798,700	3.3
Other.....	31	.7	53,900	1.8	172,600	.7
Interunion or intraunion matters.....	194	4.2	160,400	5.5	1,353,000	5.6
Sympathy.....	28	.6	28,600	.9	142,500	.6
Union rivalry or factionalism.....	77	1.7	86,500	2.9	542,600	2.2
Jurisdiction.....	72	1.6	49,100	1.6	645,800	2.7
Union regulations.....	11	.2	4,500	.1	19,100	.1
Other.....	6	.1	700	(2)	3,000	(2)
Not reported.....	10	.2	1,400	(2)	5,000	(2)

¹ Includes stoppages involving adjustments of piece rates, incentive rates, wage classifications for new and changed operations, retroactive pay, holiday and vacation pay, payment for travel time, etc.

² Less than a tenth of 1 percent.

RESULTS OF WORK STOPPAGES

The classifications of work stoppages according to whether they were won, compromised, or lost is often difficult for the reason that many disputes are concerned with a number of complex issues which are frequently settled in such a way as to make it difficult to determine the respective gains or losses to the contending parties. The Bureau does attempt, nevertheless, to obtain from the parties directly concerned statements on the issues involved and on the terms of settlement, and endeavors to evaluate as nearly as possible the results of each stoppage on an over-all basis to indicate whether the stoppages resulted in substantial gains, partial gains, or little or no gains for the workers.

Of the stoppages ending in 1945, the results of about 55 percent were determined at the time the stoppages ended (table 15). In the remainder, work was resumed, with the issues in dispute to be negotiated later by the parties directly involved, by Government agencies, or by private arbitrators.

Nearly 25 percent of the total stoppages resulted in substantial gains to the workers as determined at the time work was resumed. An additional 12 percent brought partial gains or compromises, and 16 percent resulted in little or no gains to the workers. About 11 percent of the total workers involved obtained substantially their demands, and an additional 13 percent obtained partial gains or compromise settlements, whereas 19 percent gained little or nothing.

About 51 percent of the workers went back to their jobs pending final disposition of their disputes through further negotiations, mediation, or arbitration.

TABLE 15.—*Results of Work Stoppages Ending in 1945*

Result	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Per cent of total	Number	Per cent of total	Number	Per cent of total
Total.....	4,616	100.0	3,069,300	100.0	24,360,000	100.0
Issues settled at strike termination:						
Substantial gains to workers.....	1,114	24.0	330,100	10.8	3,051,000	12.5
Partial gains or compromises.....	534	11.6	392,900	12.8	5,090,000	20.9
Little or no gains.....	744	16.1	694,200	19.4	4,726,000	19.4
Indeterminate.....	156	3.4	187,400	6.1	882,000	3.6
Issues to be negotiated:						
By parties concerned.....	941	20.4	656,200	21.4	3,817,000	15.7
By Government agencies.....	926	20.1	771,200	25.1	5,463,000	22.5
By private arbitrators.....	189	4.1	136,100	4.4	1,322,000	5.4
Not reported.....	12	.3	1,200	(¹)	9,000	(¹)

¹ Less than a tenth of 1 percent.

TABLE 16.—*Results of Work Stoppages in 1945 in Relation to Major Issues Involved*

Major issues	Total		Issues settled at termination of stoppage				Issues to be negotiated or settled by or with the help of—		
	Number	Per cent	Substantial gains to workers	Partial gains or compromises	Little or no gains	Indeterminate ¹	Parties concerned	Government agencies	Private arbitrators
	Stoppages		Percent of stoppages						
All issues.....	4,616	100.0	24.0	11.6	16.1	3.7	20.4	20.1	4.1
Wages and hours.....	1,956	100.0	24.0	13.6	12.2	1.3	20.1	25.1	3.7
Union organization, wages, and hours.....	366	100.0	38.5	18.0	6.6	1.1	14.8	19.1	1.9
Union organization.....	580	100.0	31.0	6.6	16.4	2.2	15.7	25.0	3.1
Other working conditions.....	1,510	100.0	20.7	10.4	24.6	2.4	24.1	11.8	6.0
Inter- or intra-union matters.....	194	100.0	4.6	3.6	6.7	43.9	18.6	21.6	1.0
Not reported.....	10	100.0	-----	-----	10.0	60.0	30.0	-----	-----
	Workers involved		Percent of workers involved						
All issues.....	3,069,300	100.0	10.8	12.8	19.4	6.1	21.4	25.1	4.4
Wages and hours.....	1,339,400	100.0	9.9	22.4	13.5	2.6	19.2	28.4	4.0
Union organization, wages, and hours.....	158,000	100.0	14.8	17.5	2.2	5.2	22.9	36.9	0.5
Union organization.....	513,100	100.0	5.9	1.7	49.0	0.5	14.6	27.2	1.1
Other working conditions.....	887,900	100.0	14.1	6.2	16.8	5.9	29.8	18.7	8.5
Inter- or intra-union matters.....	169,400	100.0	10.9	1.4	4.8	53.2	13.4	16.2	0.1
Not reported.....	1,400	100.0	-----	-----	11.4	36.4	52.2	-----	-----

¹ Includes a few stoppages for which adequate information was not available; also those involving rival-union or jurisdictional disputes, the results of which cannot be evaluated in terms of their effect on the welfare of all workers concerned.

TABLE 17.—Results of Work Stoppages Ending in 1945 in Relation to Number of Workers Involved

Number of workers involved	Totals	Issues settled at strike termination				Issues to be negotiated by—		
		Substantial gains to workers	Partial gains or compromise	Little or no gains to workers	Indeterminate ¹	Parties concerned	Government agencies	Private arbitrators
		Number of stoppages						
All workers involved.....	4,616	1,114	534	744	168	941	926	189
6 and under 20.....	467	175	47	90	24	52	69	10
20 and under 100.....	1,416	408	166	224	55	221	279	63
100 and under 250.....	1,031	241	127	177	33	209	204	40
250 and under 500.....	673	148	75	104	19	170	128	29
500 and under 1,000.....	496	75	63	82	14	132	108	22
1,000 and under 5,000.....	435	69	51	53	11	134	106	21
5,000 and under 10,000.....	62	6	1	9	8	17	19	2
10,000 and over.....	36	2	4	6	4	6	13	2
		Percent of stoppages						
All workers involved.....	100.0	24.0	11.6	16.1	3.7	20.4	20.1	4.1
6 and under 20.....	100.0	37.5	10.1	19.3	5.1	11.1	14.8	2.1
20 and under 100.....	100.0	28.9	11.7	15.8	3.9	15.6	19.7	4.4
100 and under 250.....	100.0	23.3	12.3	17.2	3.2	20.3	19.8	3.9
250 and under 500.....	100.0	22.0	11.1	15.5	2.8	25.3	19.0	4.3
500 and under 1,000.....	100.0	15.1	12.7	16.5	2.8	26.7	21.8	4.4
1,000 and under 5,000.....	100.0	13.6	11.7	12.2	2.5	30.8	24.4	4.8
5,000 and under 10,000.....	100.0	9.7	1.6	14.5	12.9	27.4	30.7	3.2
10,000 and over.....	100.0	5.6	11.1	13.9	11.1	16.7	36.0	5.6

¹ Includes a few stoppages for which adequate information was not available; also those involving rival-union or jurisdictional disputes, the results of which cannot be evaluated in terms of their effect on the welfare of all workers concerned.

METHODS OF TERMINATING WORK STOPPAGES

Nearly 60 percent of the stoppages ending in 1945, including 72 percent of the total workers involved and accounting for 81 percent of the total idleness, were terminated with the assistance of Government agencies (table 18). In some cases the disputes were settled before work was resumed, and in others the workers were persuaded to go back to their jobs while the issues were negotiated further. About 32 percent of the stoppages, including 17 percent of the workers involved and accounting for 13 percent of the idleness, were settled

TABLE 18.—Methods of Terminating Work Stoppages Ending in 1945

Method of termination	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
Total.....	4,616	100.0	3,069,300	100.0	24,360,000	100.0
Agreement of parties arrived at—						
Directly.....	1,485	32.2	534,500	17.4	3,098,000	12.7
With assistance of impartial chairmen.....	9	.2	41,400	1.3	361,000	1.5
With assistance of Government agencies.....	2,745	59.5	2,203,000	71.9	19,765,000	81.1
Terminated without formal settlement.....	339	7.3	286,200	9.3	1,084,000	4.5
Employers discontinued business.....	29	.6	3,400	.1	43,000	.2
Not reported.....	9	.2	800	(1)	9,000	(1)

¹ Less than a tenth of 1 percent.

directly by the companies and unions concerned. Approximately 8 percent of the stoppages, including over 9 percent of the total workers and accounting for nearly 5 percent of the idleness, were terminated without formal settlements. In a few of these cases the employers discontinued business at the establishments involved. In most cases, however, the strikes were called off and the employees returned to work with no agreement or settlement of the matters at issue.

There were 20 work stoppages in 1945 which were followed by Government seizure of the plants or facilities. Seventeen of these occurred before VJ-day; 14 involved company or union failure to comply with decisions or orders of the National War Labor Board.

Strikes Under War Labor Disputes Act in 1945

During 1945 the National Labor Relations Board conducted 1,445 strike ballots under provisions of the War Labor Disputes Act, more generally known as the Smith-Connally Act.⁴ In 1,249 of these a majority of the employees voted in favor of striking. Of the total votes cast, 84 percent approved strike action.

There were 213 work stoppages in 1945 which followed strike votes. These comprised 4.5 percent of the total strikes and lock-outs occurring in the year; the number of workers involved in such stoppages was 736,000 or 21.2 percent of the workers involved in all stoppages; and idleness in these stoppages amounted to 15,095,000 man-days or 39.7 percent of the total idleness during the year.

The average number of workers involved in the 213 strikes was 3,454, as compared with averages of 1,426 during 1944 and 730 workers for all strikes and lock-outs in 1945. Idleness per worker involved in the 213 strikes was 20.5 days as compared with 11.0 days for all 1945 stoppages. On the average, 23 days elapsed between the time the votes were taken and the time the strikes occurred.

Wages were an issue in three-fourths of these strikes, and 30 percent of them resulted from noncompliance by either the workers or management with directives or decisions of the War Labor Board. In 84 instances the War Labor Board was not involved in any way, and disputes were settled either by the parties themselves or through the aid of State and Federal conciliation services.

Work Stoppages of Concern to the National War Labor Board⁵

The National War Labor Board, which terminated its existence December 31, 1945, was directly concerned with 1,007 stoppages (21 percent of the total) in 1945 which included 992,000 of the total workers involved and caused 9,173,000 man-days of idleness. This was a decrease of more than 600 stoppages from 1944. While the number of workers involved in such stoppages increased somewhat and the idleness was almost double that of 1944, the percentage of total workers involved dropped from 45 in 1944 to about 29 in 1945, and the idleness from about 56 percent to 24 percent of the year's total. The number of stoppages going to the Board decreased sharply following the President's issuance of Executive Order 9599 (August 18, 1945)

⁴ 57 Stat. 163 (1943).

⁵ These were cases which (1) went to the Board for settlement of the issues; (2) occurred while cases were pending before the Board; and (3) took place after Board decisions, indicating dissatisfaction of one of the parties with decisions rendered.

relaxing wage stabilization controls, and in anticipation of the Board's discontinuance at the end of 1945.

TABLE 19.—Work Stoppages of NWLB Concern Compared with all Stoppages in the United States, 1945

Month	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent of all stoppages	Number	Percent of all stoppages	Number	Percent of all stoppages
All months.....	1,007	21.2	992,012	28.6	9,172,645	24.1
January.....	66	28.2	15,113	32.3	102,750	51.5
February.....	82	29.4	59,450	53.5	263,054	67.8
March.....	112	29.3	76,169	38.7	434,688	62.5
April.....	124	28.8	169,704	55.5	1,090,909	74.7
May.....	144	33.3	141,371	42.5	1,521,567	68.6
June.....	132	27.4	137,901	41.6	1,120,882	59.4
July.....	135	25.8	147,310	45.3	1,142,172	64.6
August.....	74	16.6	88,504	32.7	827,050	48.3
September.....	64	11.2	82,728	15.7	1,138,205	28.2
October.....	38	8.0	39,104	7.1	575,302	6.7
November.....	28	7.8	27,599	6.6	557,286	8.0
December.....	8	6.0	7,059	14.0	339,780	4.4

Of the 1,007 stoppages of direct concern to the NWLB, 550 or 55 percent were referred to the Board after the stoppages began. About 15 percent occurred while cases were pending before the Board, compared with 22 percent in 1944 and almost 40 percent in 1943; in a large percentage of these, Board delay in arriving at a decision was given as one cause of the stoppage. Over 300 stoppages, 30 percent of the total, occurred after decisions had been rendered, the workers protesting terms of Board decisions or protesting the noncompliance of employers with such decisions.

In about 750 stoppages, over 70 percent of the total, wages alone or in connection with other factors, were given as the major issue in dispute.

TABLE 20.—Work Stoppages of NWLB Concern, Classified According to Major Issues Involved and Time Stoppages Occurred, 1945

Major issues involved and time stoppages occurred	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
Total.....	1,007	100.0	992,012	100.0	9,172,645	100.0
Wages.....	749	74.4	689,610	67.5	6,502,574	70.9
All other.....	258	25.6	322,402	32.5	2,670,071	29.1
Strikes before cases went to Board.....	550	54.6	495,822	50.0	4,118,367	44.9
Wages.....	341	33.9	218,733	22.0	1,990,501	21.7
All other.....	209	20.7	277,089	28.0	2,128,366	23.2
Strikes while cases were pending.....	153	15.2	279,462	28.2	2,723,143	29.7
Wages.....	136	13.5	257,901	26.0	2,566,707	28.0
All other.....	17	1.7	21,561	2.2	156,436	1.7
Strikes after Board decisions.....	304	30.2	216,728	21.8	2,330,635	25.4
Wages.....	272	27.0	192,976	19.4	1,945,366	21.2
All other.....	32	3.2	23,752	2.4	385,269	4.2

Scope and Method

Coverage.—The Bureau's statistics include all known work stoppages due to labor-management disputes in the continental United States which involve as many as six workers and last as long as a full day or shift. All such stoppages, whether initiated by workers or employers, are included. Stoppages involving fewer than six workers and lasting less than a full workday or shift are excluded from the Bureau's statistics, principally because it is impossible to obtain a complete record of these minor controversies. Furthermore, these disputes are usually of little importance, arising many times from misunderstandings which are cleared up within a few minutes or a few hours with no significant interruption in production.

Collection of data.—The Bureau receives press clippings on labor disputes from nearly 400 daily newspapers throughout the country and more than 250 labor and industry papers and journals. It also obtains reports directly from Federal and State agencies which deal with employer-employee disputes. Upon receipt of information as to the existence of a work stoppage detailed questionnaires are sent to the companies, unions, and impartial agencies involved to get first-hand and verified information concerning the number of workers involved, duration of the stoppage, major issues, methods of settlement, results, and other data.

Quantitative measures.—Stoppages due to labor-management disputes are measured for statistical purposes by their number, the workers involved, and total man-days of idleness. The indirect effects of work stoppages upon related and dependent industries and the general public are not reflected by the Bureau's data since no sound basis yet exists, statistically, for the calculation of these secondary or tertiary effects of strikes. Thus, the Bureau's figures show the total number of workers in any plant who are made idle during a dispute in that plant, but do not include workers or idleness in other plants of the same or other companies which may be indirectly affected and required to curtail production through failure to get materials from the idle plant. For example, if maintenance workers in an automobile-engine plant strike and thereby cause the entire plant to close, all workers idle during the dispute are counted as involved in the strike. However, if an automobile-assembly plant closes or curtails production because it cannot obtain engines from the struck plant, idleness in the assembly plant is not counted. The difficulties of securing accurate information concerning the indirect, or the secondary and tertiary effects of all stoppages can be further illustrated by several additional examples from the transportation or public utility field where the number of workers directly engaged in a stoppage may be small but the effect far-reaching. In a streetcar and bus strike, in order to determine the number of workers indirectly made idle, it would be necessary to find out how many persons did not walk to work or obtain rides by other means. In a strike of elevator operators, it would be necessary to determine how many workers were kept from their offices or shops as opposed to the number who climbed the stairs and reported for work. Since it is practically impossible to measure all of these elements accurately, the statistics

are limited to basic information which can be obtained uniformly month after month so that information for different periods will be comparable and will reflect general trends.

Analysis of data.—Strikes and lock-outs, by their very nature, lead to differences of viewpoint and approach in their measurement and classification. Since they are controversies in which the employers, the workers, and the public are deeply concerned, each group naturally tends to interpret and evaluate the situation from its own, often strictly partisan, point of view. This divergency of outlook persists throughout every phase of the statistical treatment of strikes and lock-outs—definition, unit of measurement, extent, causes, and results. Furthermore, the facts with reference to strikes and lock-outs very often are too complex or indeterminate to permit accurate and simple classification by any approach. Causes leading up to any one dispute may be many and varied, and the basic causes may never be actually voiced by either party; so also with the outcome, especially when the dispute ends with no written agreement.

In view of these divergencies of approach as well as of the difficulty in securing sufficiently detailed information, a portion of the statistics on strikes and lock-outs is, of necessity, based on estimates and judgment. Through the use of specific definitions and the adoption of policies to be followed in the evaluation of the data, the Bureau, however, seeks to obtain the highest possible degree of comparability and uniformity of treatment.

TABLE A.—*Work Stoppages in 1945 in States Which Had 25 or More Stoppages During the Year, by Industry Group*

State and industry group	Number of—		
	Stoppages	Workers involved ¹	Man-days idle during 1945 ¹
Alabama	147	74,800	459,000
Food and kindred products.....	2	110	360
Textile-mill products.....	3	3,280	8,200
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	2	180	3,590
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	2	170	3,200
Chemicals and allied products.....	1	40	170
Products of petroleum and coal.....	1	20	20
Rubber products.....	2	5,940	8,860
Leather and leather products.....	1	60	1,320
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	3	130	1,350
Iron and steel and their products.....	19	16,500	112,400
Machinery (except electrical).....	1	150	150
Transportation equipment (except automobiles).....	10	10,700	34,800
Mining.....	76	33,900	276,000
Construction.....	9	450	1,920
Trade.....	1	40	380
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	13	3,090	6,300
Services—personal, business, and other.....	2	40	300
California	150	121,200	2,777,000
Food and kindred products.....	18	11,900	266,000
Tobacco manufactures.....	1	380	10,900
Textile-mill products.....	2	110	4,660
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	3	290	11,900
Lumber and timber basic products.....	7	2,940	166,000
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	5	900	17,900
Paper and allied products.....	2	1,270	28,000
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	1	20	80
Chemicals and allied products.....	8	1,510	32,800
Products of petroleum and coal.....	3	3,520	29,600
Rubber products.....	6	3,060	20,900
Leather and leather products.....	5	360	11,900
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	3	620	12,800
Iron and steel and their products.....	14	12,300	226,000
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	3	1,200	4,570
Machinery (except electrical).....	5	6,130	204,000
Electrical machinery.....	3	1,120	49,000
Transportation equipment (except automobiles).....	10	48,600	1,071,000
Automobiles and automobile equipment.....	3	1,510	39,900
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	3	70	510
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing.....	3	810	4,750
Mining.....	1	20	570
Construction.....	15	2,630	25,900
Trade.....	19	3,280	56,900
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	14	4,680	36,400
Services—personal, business, and other.....	11	11,880	438,000
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	1	110	430
Colorado	28	13,900	86,000
Food and kindred products.....	3	490	1,630
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	1	30	130
Rubber products.....	1	2,100	6,300
Iron and steel and their products.....	6	6,200	11,900
Mining.....	7	710	3,090
Construction.....	1	50	100
Trade.....	1	1,850	7,650
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	8	2,240	53,600
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	1	250	2,000
Connecticut	79	39,300	750,000
Food and kindred products.....	2	50	320
Tobacco manufactures.....	2	30	1,130
Textile-mill products.....	9	6,060	84,400
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	1	100	400
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	1	20	220
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	1	20	140
Chemicals and allied products.....	1	10	80
Products of petroleum and coal.....	1	20	50
Rubber products.....	4	3,010	4,020
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	4	230	1,070
Iron and steel and their products.....	9	7,350	133,000
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	11	2,730	21,700
Machinery (except electrical).....	14	7,210	205,000

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A.—Work Stoppages in 1945 in States Which Had 25 or More Stoppages During the Year, by Industry Group—Continued.

State and industry group	Number of—		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Man-days idle during 1945
Connecticut—Continued.			
Electrical machinery.....	2	3,640	83,900
Transportation equipment (except automobiles).....	1	300	900
Automobiles and automobile equipment.....	1	7,530	203,300
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	3	240	4,160
Construction.....	2	90	1,920
Trade.....	3	120	710
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	6	530	2,330
Services—personal, business, and other.....	1	40	190
Florida.....	29	13,100	143,000
Tobacco manufactures.....	3	7,580	100,000
Lumber and timber basic products.....	1	100	100
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	2	360	14,600
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	1	70	2,020
Iron and steel and their products.....	1	40	280
Transportation equipment (except automobiles).....	2	840	2,440
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	1	10	70
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing.....	3	1,570	14,400
Construction.....	4	350	2,760
Trade.....	3	100	960
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	8	2,150	5,060
Georgia.....	42	15,300	149,000
Food and kindred products.....	4	410	2,060
Textile-mill products.....	8	1,110	32,500
Iron and steel and their products.....	7	1,150	2,780
Machinery (except electrical).....	1	70	200
Electrical machinery.....	1	140	4,690
Transportation equipment (except automobiles).....	5	9,320	60,300
Automobiles and automobile equipment.....	1	960	26,000
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing.....	1	600	13,200
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	13	1,450	7,730
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	1	60	130
Illinois.....	491	275,000	2,559,000
Food and kindred products.....	20	3,880	53,500
Textile-mill products.....	2	200	730
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	9	830	2,610
Lumber and timber basic products.....	2	1,340	2,680
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	11	910	15,800
Paper and allied products.....	6	1,900	12,300
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	9	4,500	74,500
Chemicals and allied products.....	13	5,350	106,000
Products of petroleum and coal.....	9	2,880	30,100
Rubber products.....	2	120	420
Leather and leather products.....	12	6,340	20,500
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	19	5,300	64,700
Iron and steel and their products.....	102	52,600	578,000
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	15	4,990	79,200
Machinery (except electrical).....	65	47,600	544,000
Electrical machinery.....	6	2,340	35,300
Transportation equipment (except automobiles).....	14	37,100	104,000
Automobiles and automobile equipment.....	16	18,100	332,000
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	8	1,650	17,900
Mining.....	64	37,100	155,000
Construction.....	20	1,360	17,000
Trade.....	18	4,110	26,200
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	3	90	350
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	28	32,000	265,000
Services—personal, business, and other.....	17	1,290	15,200
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	3	1,180	7,040
Indiana.....	203	157,100	1,989,000
Food and kindred products.....	11	4,680	12,600
Lumber and timber basic products.....	1	130	4,480
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	3	790	5,780
Paper and allied products.....	2	410	6,640
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	2	110	2,860
Chemicals and allied products.....	2	140	2,880
Products of petroleum and coal.....	1	5,860	49,800
Rubber products.....	9	13,100	130,000
Leather and leather products.....	2	130	3,240
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	6	1,130	11,100

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A.—Work Stoppages in 1945 in States Which Had 25 or More Stoppages During the Year, by Industry Group—Continued

State and industry group	Number of—		
	Stoppages	Workers involved ¹	Man-days idle during 1945 ¹
Indiana—Continued.			
Iron and steel and their products.....	54	28,800	144,000
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	4	3,730	54,500
Machinery (except electrical).....	25	11,600	217,000
Electrical machinery.....	10	5,720	72,600
Transportation equipment (except automobiles).....	7	3,640	11,800
Automobiles and automobile equipment.....	12	52,600	1,049,000
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	1	1,400	8,640
Mining.....	19	18,000	155,000
Construction.....	7	1,850	7,460
Trade.....	5	180	1,440
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	16	2,380	32,400
Services—personal, business, and other.....	2	130	740
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	4	550	5,460
Iowa.....	43	18,200	256,000
Food and kindred products.....	10	8,270	67,000
Lumber and timber basic products.....	2	150	1,160
Printing, publishing, and allied products.....	1	130	640
Rubber products.....	2	880	1,750
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	1	180	5,220
Iron and steel and their products.....	10	3,210	21,270
Machinery (except electrical).....	6	3,100	101,000
Automobiles and automobile equipment.....	1	240	5,880
Mining.....	2	180	3,390
Construction.....	2	480	2,810
Trade.....	3	50	1,440
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	3	1,330	44,200
Services—personal, business, and other.....	1	50	190
Kentucky.....	149	99,100	964,000
Food and kindred products.....	3	800	6,180
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	2	230	1,340
Chemicals and allied products.....	2	610	28,300
Products of petroleum and coal.....	2	930	4,610
Leather and leather products.....	2	830	7,130
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	4	380	5,780
Iron and steel and their products.....	5	2,880	26,100
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	1	3,130	15,600
Machinery (except electrical).....	1	70	200
Electrical machinery.....	1	2,830	113,000
Transportation equipment (except automobiles).....	1	500	800
Automobiles and automobile equipment.....	1	40	320
Mining.....	100	83,700	734,000
Construction.....	3	170	200
Trade.....	4	590	17,200
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	14	1,230	8,000
Services—personal, business, and other.....	2	90	590
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	1	50	100
Louisiana.....	50	20,700	251,000
Food and kindred products.....	2	60	330
Paper and allied products.....	2	580	3,030
Chemicals and allied products.....	8	1,830	15,100
Products of petroleum and coal.....	3	1,940	13,800
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	3	1,620	46,400
Iron and steel and their products.....	3	130	1,550
Machinery (except electrical).....	1	310	9,520
Transportation equipment (except automobiles).....	8	11,300	97,100
Construction.....	5	1,320	48,600
Trade.....	2	110	1,160
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	13	1,490	13,700
Services—personal, business, and other.....	1	20	220
Maryland.....	57	33,300	246,000
Food and kindred products.....	6	1,430	8,950
Textile-mill products.....	1	140	270
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	2	80	850
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	2	270	7,370
Paper and allied products.....	2	3,090	28,000
Chemicals and allied products.....	5	6,000	10,200
Rubber products.....	6	10,100	71,200
Leather and leather products.....	1	210	210
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	1	550	9,880
Iron and steel and their products.....	11	3,470	7,140
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	2	670	1,130

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A.—*Work Stoppages in 1945 in States Which Had 25 or More Stoppages During the Year, by Industry Group—Continued*

State and industry group	Number of—		
	Stoppages	Workers involved ¹	Man-days idle during 1945 ¹
Maryland—Continued.			
Electrical machinery.....	1	800	11,900
Automobiles and automobile equipment.....	1	850	22,800
Mining.....	3	90	1,250
Construction.....	4	3,360	49,800
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	9	2,220	15,400
Massachusetts.....	239	60,700	397,000
Food and kindred products.....	13	1,450	8,820
Tobacco manufactures.....	2	130	3,890
Textile-mill products.....	45	15,400	77,300
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	17	1,000	3,100
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	3	250	3,500
Paper and allied products.....	4	940	5,240
Printing, publishing, and allied products.....	1	60	2,850
Chemicals and allied products.....	1	20	70
Products of petroleum and coal.....	1	190	970
Rubber products.....	6	5,000	17,000
Leather and leather products.....	47	12,200	29,700
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	1	50	1,050
Iron and steel and their products.....	17	7,870	76,500
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	3	290	2,320
Machinery (except electrical).....	11	4,780	41,300
Electrical machinery.....	6	2,950	74,700
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	5	290	2,780
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing.....	7	1,320	11,800
Construction.....	8	1,100	7,850
Trade.....	8	320	3,760
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	29	4,920	22,500
Services—personal, business, and other.....	4	150	590
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	1	20	50
Michigan.....	478	521,100	5,960,000
Food and kindred products.....	7	3,340	118,000
Textile-mill products.....	1	10	10
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	2	130	1,490
Lumber and timber basic products.....	1	70	210
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	8	2,900	40,000
Paper and allied products.....	12	4,680	50,800
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	2	290	1,470
Chemicals and allied products.....	9	4,550	67,100
Products of petroleum and coal.....	1	420	7,180
Rubber products.....	8	15,600	132,000
Leather and leather products.....	2	1,500	1,800
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	1	180	3,480
Iron and steel and their products.....	98	48,600	327,000
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	20	8,570	46,200
Machinery (except electrical).....	76	41,500	398,000
Electrical machinery.....	5	14,200	33,700
Transportation equipment (except automobiles).....	37	34,900	203,000
Automobiles and automobile equipment.....	117	318,000	4,298,000
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	12	1,890	96,700
Mining.....	2	130	1,680
Construction.....	9	7,260	25,300
Trade.....	22	8,210	82,400
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	1	50	2,110
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	24	4,420	22,200
Services—personal, business, and other.....	1	10	10
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	2	60	740
Minnesota.....	39	10,900	246,000
Food and kindred products.....	8	4,590	72,300
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	1	80	2,290
Lumber and timber basic products.....	2	830	3,660
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	1	20	950
Chemicals and allied products.....	1	10	180
Leather and leather products.....	1	180	52,700
Iron and steel and their products.....	4	1,380	30,400
Machinery (except electrical).....	5	1,090	1,720
Construction.....	2	290	660
Trade.....	1	60	81,000
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	2	2,370	90
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	1	60	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A.—*Work Stoppages in 1945 in States Which Had 25 or More Stoppages During the Year, by Industry Group—Continued*

State and industry group	Number of—		
	Stoppages	Workers involved ¹	Man-days idle during 1945 ¹
Missouri	148	70,800	901,000
Food and kindred products.....	12	5,190	18,100
Tobacco manufactures.....	1	190	740
Textile-mill products.....	2	250	900
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	5	2,320	58,400
Lumber and timber basic products.....	1	50	320
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	3	980	39,400
Paper and allied products.....	4	780	45,400
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	4	2,540	31,800
Chemicals and allied products.....	1	30	120
Products of petroleum and coal.....	2	790	3,310
Rubber products.....	2	880	4,380
Leather and leather products.....	14	6,860	23,000
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	5	3,970	125,000
Iron and steel and their products.....	16	6,870	49,200
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	6	2,910	42,000
Machinery (except electrical).....	9	3,590	61,000
Electrical machinery.....	2	600	590
Transportation equipment (except automobiles).....	11	11,700	57,800
Automobiles and automobile equipment.....	3	11,500	216,000
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	6	850	2,410
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing.....	2	30	230
Mining.....	3	70	1,530
Construction.....	5	660	12,700
Trade.....	11	4,150	36,700
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	14	2,790	66,400
Services—personal, business, and other.....	3	100	1,810
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	1	40	1,850
New Jersey	252	168,100	1,778,000
Food and kindred products.....	17	9,170	124,000
Tobacco manufactures.....	6	2,770	39,400
Textile-mill products.....	22	12,100	153,000
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	10	1,430	11,500
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	6	1,110	16,800
Paper and allied products.....	11	2,070	32,900
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	5	250	3,490
Chemicals and allied products.....	11	3,810	36,800
Products of petroleum and coal.....	3	810	4,750
Rubber products.....	8	2,770	41,660
Leather and leather products.....	3	2,330	27,500
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	5	2,760	17,700
Iron and steel and their products.....	20	13,000	275,000
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	10	5,480	15,900
Machinery (except electrical).....	17	10,300	176,000
Electrical machinery.....	12	6,650	116,000
Transportation equipment (except automobiles).....	14	54,200	186,000
Automobiles and automobile equipment.....	5	13,400	254,000
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	6	3,200	58,900
Mining.....	1	30	170
Construction.....	13	1,930	14,700
Trade.....	18	2,900	33,900
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	25	15,600	136,000
Services—personal, business, and other.....	5	150	780
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	1	30	80
New York	281	174,800	1,398,000
Food and kindred products.....	21	8,380	62,700
Tobacco manufactures.....	1	50	660
Textile-mill products.....	18	14,000	91,300
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	33	3,000	19,000
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	19	2,050	30,900
Paper and allied products.....	19	2,860	33,200
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	3	2,010	25,700
Chemicals and allied products.....	10	3,140	20,500
Products of petroleum and coal.....	3	690	4,490
Rubber products.....	1	410	7,380
Leather and leather products.....	8	5,470	14,000
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	3	270	2,150
Iron and steel and their products.....	41	18,000	104,000
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	17	9,340	87,200
Machinery (except electrical).....	12	2,340	24,300
Electrical machinery.....	16	7,160	27,000
Transportation equipment (except automobiles).....	15	17,300	58,400
Automobiles and automobile equipment.....	4	9,870	266,000

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A.—Work Stoppages in 1945 in States Which Had 25 or More Stoppages During the Year, by Industry Group—Continued

State and industry group	Number of—		
	Stoppages	Workers involved ¹	Man-days idle during 1945 ¹
New York—Continued.			
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	12	4, 170	21, 700
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing.....	1	80	80
Construction.....	12	8, 720	121, 000
Trade.....	30	4, 560	32, 400
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	12	15, 300	70, 100
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	37	34, 100	259, 000
Services—personal, business, and other.....	15	1, 750	12, 800
North Carolina.....	37	17, 500	438, 000
Tobacco manufactures.....	2	1, 430	3, 220
Textile-mill products.....	19	11, 700	363, 000
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	1	50	560
Paper and allied products.....	2	110	960
Leather and leather products.....	3	650	2, 050
Iron and steel and their products.....	2	50	300
Machinery (except electrical).....	2	220	11, 700
Electrical machinery.....	1	20	40
Transportation equipment (except automobiles).....	1	1, 620	3, 240
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	2	730	2, 400
Services—personal, business, and other.....	2	890	50, 000
Ohio.....	477	417, 900	3, 435, 000
Food and kindred products.....	13	680	4, 310
Tobacco manufactures.....	1	80	5, 200
Textile-mill products.....	4	3, 110	12, 000
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	2	710	5, 030
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	8	4, 130	58, 700
Paper and allied products.....	5	2, 310	18, 100
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	1	20	530
Chemicals and allied products.....	15	4, 240	25, 500
Products of petroleum and coal.....	4	4, 010	49, 700
Rubber products.....	45	164, 000	948, 000
Leather and leather products.....	3	1, 790	2, 360
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	22	14, 800	301, 000
Iron and steel and their products.....	127	60, 000	459, 000
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	18	4, 220	11, 800
Machinery (except electrical).....	32	33, 200	351, 000
Electrical machinery.....	16	21, 800	214, 000
Transportation equipment (except automobiles).....	21	38, 200	162, 000
Automobiles and automobile equipment.....	19	26, 000	449, 000
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	6	1, 310	7, 060
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing.....	2	100	1, 030
Mining.....	47	26, 300	215, 000
Construction.....	18	1, 630	18, 100
Trade.....	10	690	3, 910
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	2	150	6, 480
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	27	3, 900	88, 800
Services—personal, business, and other.....	8	630	16, 700
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	1	10	30
Oregon.....	38	25, 900	954, 000
Food and kindred products.....	2	310	7, 520
Lumber and timber basic products.....	21	21, 200	933, 000
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	4	980	2, 330
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	6	3, 220	9, 860
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing.....	1	190	1, 290
Construction.....	2	10	20
Pennsylvania.....	743	599, 300	5, 922, 000
Food and kindred products.....	10	7, 280	78, 600
Tobacco manufactures.....	1	700	37, 800
Textile-mill products.....	10	3, 860	11, 100
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	27	3, 380	32, 300
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	6	490	2, 200
Paper and allied products.....	6	1, 190	4, 830
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	4	1, 400	28, 000
Chemicals and allied products.....	16	5, 030	27, 000
Products of petroleum and coal.....	7	3, 050	19, 900
Rubber products.....	3	2, 350	42, 500
Leather and leather products.....	9	6, 130	25, 200
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	24	19, 400	361, 000
Iron and steel and their products.....	211	115, 000	947, 000
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	21	11, 400	46, 500
Machinery (except electrical).....	32	33, 700	247, 000
Electrical machinery.....	14	47, 500	498, 000

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A.—Work Stoppages in 1945 in States Which Had 25 or More Stoppages During the Year, by Industry Group—Continued

State and industry group	Number of—		
	Stoppages	Workers involved ¹	Man-days idle during 1945 ¹
Pennsylvania—Continued.			
Transportation equipment (except automobiles)	38	26,700	122,000
Automobiles and automobile equipment	5	8,760	118,000
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	6	4,350	209,000
Mining	211	287,000	2,946,000
Construction	17	870	4,090
Trade	8	1,700	16,700
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1	30	450
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	44	7,880	93,800
Services—personal, business, and other	8	400	2,650
Other nonmanufacturing industries	4	130	330
Rhode Island	47	22,900	456,000
Tobacco manufactures	1	40	310
Textile-mill products	26	14,000	214,000
Paper and allied products	2	150	1,710
Rubber products	3	1,070	2,480
Iron and steel and their products	2	330	10
Machinery (except electrical)	2	5,750	235,000
Electrical machinery	2	440	1,010
Transportation equipment (except automobiles)	1	550	550
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1	200	1,200
Construction	1	20	200
Trade	2	40	220
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	4	250	280
Tennessee	118	69,800	461,000
Food and kindred products	1	70	560
Textile-mill products	2	190	2,490
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	1	720	18,600
Lumber and timber basic products	4	380	1,700
Furniture and finished lumber products	2	190	920
Paper and allied products	5	1,510	24,300
Chemicals and allied products	4	630	9,850
Rubber products	8	23,000	50,300
Leather and leather products	2	650	7,670
Iron and steel and their products	11	4,240	26,100
Nonferrous metals and their products	4	9,740	63,900
Machinery (except electrical)	3	1,430	4,110
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1	230	5,180
Mining	38	20,500	175,000
Construction	6	3,770	45,000
Trade	5	140	2,030
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	20	2,310	21,200
Services—personal, business, and other	1	170	2,560
Texas	172	73,800	510,000
Food and kindred products	5	1,570	3,250
Textile-mill products	1	800	17,400
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	1	200	7,410
Paper and allied products	1	170	340
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	5	180	4,040
Chemicals and allied products	7	2,760	35,800
Products of petroleum and coal	7	21,100	212,000
Rubber products	2	220	240
Stone, clay, and glass products	2	210	2,520
Iron and steel and their products	2	2,620	12,900
Machinery (except electrical)	2	1,150	4,450
Transportation equipment (except automobiles)	8	31,600	103,000
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1	80	2,870
Mining	2	2,520	17,600
Construction	5	550	8,540
Trade	2	20	60
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1	10	10
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	19	7,700	72,700
Services—personal, business, and other	1	370	5,840
Other nonmanufacturing industries	1	30	140
Virginia	88	40,300	255,000
Textile-mill products	3	1,780	5,160
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	1	130	250
Lumber and timber basic products	3	1,910	1,240
Paper and allied products	3	2,280	10,800
Leather and leather products	3	20	65,700
Stone, clay, and glass products	1	20	20

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A.—*Work Stoppages in 1945 in States Which Had 25 or More Stoppages During the Year, by Industry Group—Continued*

State and industry group	Number of—		
	Stoppages	Workers involved ¹	Man-days idle during 1945 ²
Virginia—Continued.			
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	1	660	3,450
Machinery (except electrical).....	1	320	7,310
Transportation equipment (except automobiles).....	2	80	490
Mining.....	43	28,900	138,900
Construction.....	10	2,960	11,100
Trade.....	5	130	520
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	11	1,000	9,880
Services—personal, business, and other.....	3	40	320
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	1	190	190
Washington.....	38	32,500	852,000
Food and kindred products.....	2	640	1,750
Lumber and timber basic products.....	13	22,400	765,000
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	1	50	90
Paper and allied products.....	1	100	250
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	1	1,270	36,900
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	1	150	1,190
Iron and steel and their products.....	1	40	110
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	1	490	1,250
Transportation equipment (except automobiles).....	4	5,800	34,100
Automobiles and automobile equipment.....	1	130	260
Construction.....	4	220	1,310
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	6	1,130	9,900
Services—personal, business, and other.....	2	20	200
West Virginia.....	128	156,700	1,664,000
Food and kindred products.....	3	340	8,250
Tobacco manufactures.....	1	330	7,150
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	1	20	20
Chemicals and allied products.....	5	3,650	10,600
Products of petroleum and coal.....	5	890	8,800
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	7	7,030	182,000
Iron and steel and their products.....	10	5,880	36,900
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	4	2,770	19,400
Machinery (except electrical).....	1	270	1,610
Electrical machinery.....	1	230	2,070
Transportation equipment (except automobiles).....	2	1,180	4,100
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	1	390	780
Mining.....	72	132,000	1,370,000
Construction.....	6	1,100	7,600
Trade.....	2	80	520
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	5	510	2,620
Services—personal, business, and other.....	2	70	2,100
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	1	10	80
Wisconsin.....	96	44,100	600,000
Food and kindred products.....	6	2,020	16,300
Textile-mill products.....	1	530	1,600
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	2	350	460
Lumber and timber basic products.....	3	640	36,700
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	5	3,600	100,000
Paper and allied products.....	2	220	250
Rubber products.....	4	4,850	30,700
Leather and leather products.....	2	1,010	1,010
Iron and steel and their products.....	21	5,330	97,900
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	3	2,420	82,400
Machinery (except electrical).....	12	12,100	85,400
Electrical machinery.....	4	2,910	52,700
Transportation equipment (except automobiles).....	3	1,770	54,100
Automobiles and automobile equipment.....	6	4,670	27,400
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	2	190	440
Mining.....	4	40	70
Construction.....	4	230	880
Trade.....	2	10	1,770
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	1	10	10
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	4	450	6,070
Services—personal, business, and other.....	2	20	160
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	5	450	550

¹ Due to rounding of figures, the State totals are not in every case the exact sum of the industry group totals which follow.

² This figure is less than the sum of the figures below. This is because one or more strikes, each affecting more than one industry, have been counted as separate strikes in each industry affected, with the proper allocation of workers and man-days idle to each industry.

³ Most of these workers were involved in an interstate stoppage which began in 1945 although the Rhode Island workers involved did not lose time until 1946.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1946