

**Work Stoppages
Caused by
Labor-Management Disputes in 1947**

Bulletin No. 935

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

L. B. Schwellenbach, *Secretary*

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Ewan Clague, *Commissioner*



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Letter of Transmittal

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS,
Washington, D. C., April 15, 1948.

THE SECRETARY OF LABOR:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a report on work stoppages caused by labor-management disputes in 1947.

This report was prepared in the Bureau's Division of Industrial Relations, Boris Stern, Chief. The work was performed by the staff of the Labor-Management Disputes Branch under the general supervision of Nelson M. Bortz.

The Bureau wishes to acknowledge the widespread cooperation given by employers and unions in furnishing information on which the statistical data in this report are based.

EWAN CLAGUE, *Commissioner.*

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

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Work Stoppages Caused by Labor Management Disputes in 1947¹

Summary

NINETEEN FORTY-SEVEN was a year of sizable strike activity in a period of high employment in which industrial production exceeded all peacetime records. Strike idleness in 1947 was far less than in the record year of 1946, and also less than in 1945, but it was greater than in any of the other years since 1919.² Approximately 3,700 stoppages occurred in 1947 in which 2,170,000 workers were involved. Idleness in establishments directly affected by these disputes amounted to 34,600,000 man-days—about four-tenths of 1 percent of the estimated worktime in the Nation's industry.

The average strike in 1947 continued from 3 to 4 weeks. About half the year's stoppages involved less than 100 workers each. By contrast, 15 stoppages, involving 10,000 or more workers each, included 1,030,000 workers or 47 percent of the total participants in all stoppages. Idleness resulting from these large disputes amounted to over 17,000,000 man-days, or about half the year's total.

The general impact of work stoppages on production in 1947 was much less severe than in 1946. In only three cases—telephone, coal mining, and shipbuilding—were large portions of major industries affected. In the telephone stoppage, partial service was maintained in most areas by supervisory workers and dial systems; the coal stoppage was too brief to cause widespread shortages; and

the prolonged shipbuilding strike came at a time when the industry was not pressed for production.

TABLE 1.—Work stoppages in the United States, 1916 to 1947

Year	Work stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle		
	Number	Average duration (calendar days)	Number (thousands) ¹	Percent of total employed ²	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time ³	Per worker involved
1916 ¹	3,789	()	1,600	8.4	()	()	()
1917	4,450	()	1,220	6.3	()	()	()
1918	3,353	()	1,240	6.2	()	()	()
1919	3,630	()	4,160	20.8	()	()	()
1920	3,411	()	1,460	7.2	()	()	()
1921	2,385	()	1,100	6.4	()	()	()
1922	1,112	()	1,010	8.7	()	()	()
1923	1,553	()	757	3.5	()	()	()
1924	1,249	()	655	3.1	()	()	()
1925	1,301	()	428	2.0	()	()	()
1926	1,035	()	330	1.5	()	()	()
1927	707	26.5	330	1.4	26,200	0.37	79.5
1928	604	27.6	314	1.3	12,600	.17	40.2
1929	921	22.6	280	1.2	5,350	.07	18.5
1930	637	22.3	183	.8	3,320	.05	18.1
1931	810	18.8	342	1.6	6,890	.11	20.2
1932	841	19.6	324	1.8	10,500	.23	32.4
1933	1,695	16.9	1,170	6.3	16,900	.36	14.4
1934	1,856	19.5	1,470	7.2	19,500	.38	13.4
1935	2,014	23.8	1,120	5.2	15,500	.29	13.8
1936	2,172	23.3	1,789	3.1	13,900	.21	17.6
1937	4,740	20.3	1,860	7.2	28,400	.43	15.3
1938	2,772	23.6	688	2.8	9,150	.15	13.3
1939	2,613	23.4	1,170	4.7	17,800	.28	15.2
1940	2,508	20.9	577	2.3	6,700	.10	11.6
1941	4,288	18.3	2,360	8.4	23,000	.32	9.8
1942	2,968	11.7	840	2.8	4,180	.05	5.0
1943	3,752	5.0	1,980	6.9	13,500	.15	6.8
1944	4,956	5.6	2,120	7.0	8,720	.09	4.1
1945	4,750	9.9	3,470	12.2	38,000	.47	11.0
1946	4,985	24.2	4,600	14.5	116,000	1.43	25.2
1947	3,693	25.6	2,170	6.5	34,600	.41	15.9

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

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 in which 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 officials (both elected and appointed) in local governments.

³ Estimated working time was computed for purposes of this table by multiplying the average number of employed workers each year by the prevailing number of days worked per employee in that year.

⁴ Not available.

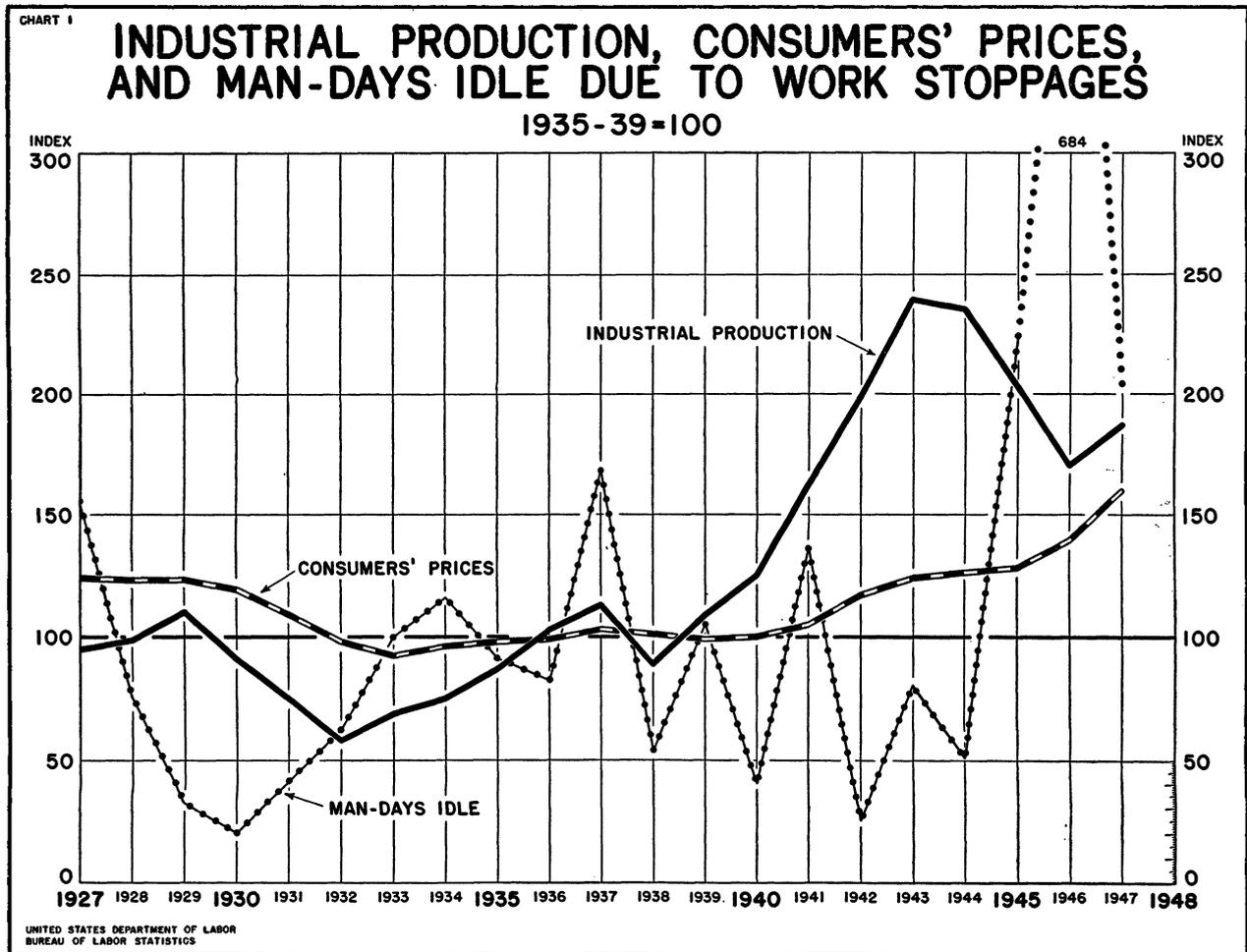
¹ Prepared by Don Q. Crowther and Ann J. Herlihy, of the Bureau's Division of Industrial Relations.

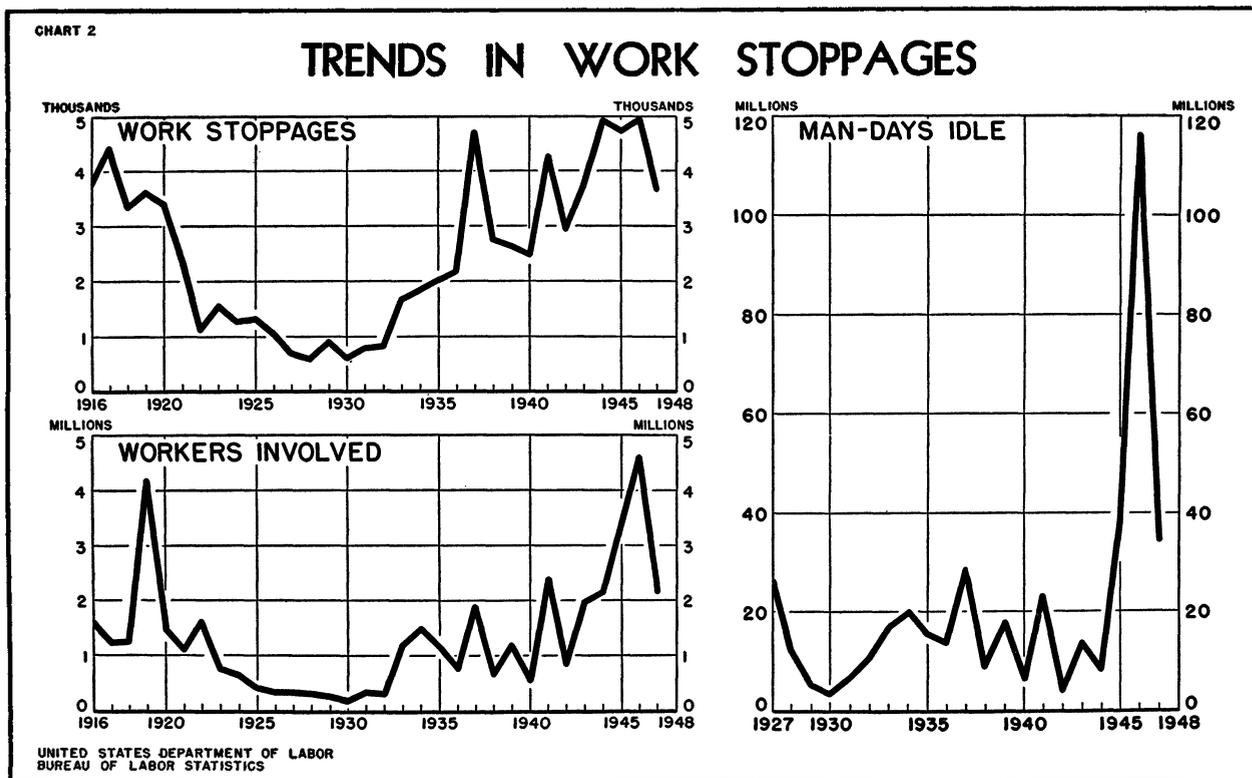
² All known work stoppages, arising out of labor-management disputes, involving six or more workers and continuing as long as a full day or shift are included in reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Figures on "workers involved" and "man-days idle" cover all workers made idle in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

Wage disputes were the most important single cause of strikes during the year, as workers sought to restore their purchasing power which had been diminished by rising prices. Problems of union recognition or representation for collective bargaining purposes were second only to wage issues in importance. At times, both wage or union security issues were intertwined with organized labor's expressed dissatisfaction with proposed or enacted Federal and State legislation regulating or prohibiting certain trade-union practices.

The second postwar year (1947) was in many respects not unlike the second year (1920) following World War I. In both years, labor-management relations became less turbulent, with fewer

stoppages and a drop in the number of large strikes. In each postwar period, workers were concerned with rising prices and the future security and stability of their unions. After World War I, however, collective bargaining centered largely in a narrow group of industries such as mining, construction, printing, transportation, and some branches of textiles and apparel, with a peak union membership of approximately 5,000,000. Labor-management relations in 1947, on the other hand, rested on a much broader base, with written agreements prevailing to a substantial degree throughout most of the American economy and a trade-union membership estimated at slightly over 15,000,000.





Trend of Stoppages in 1947

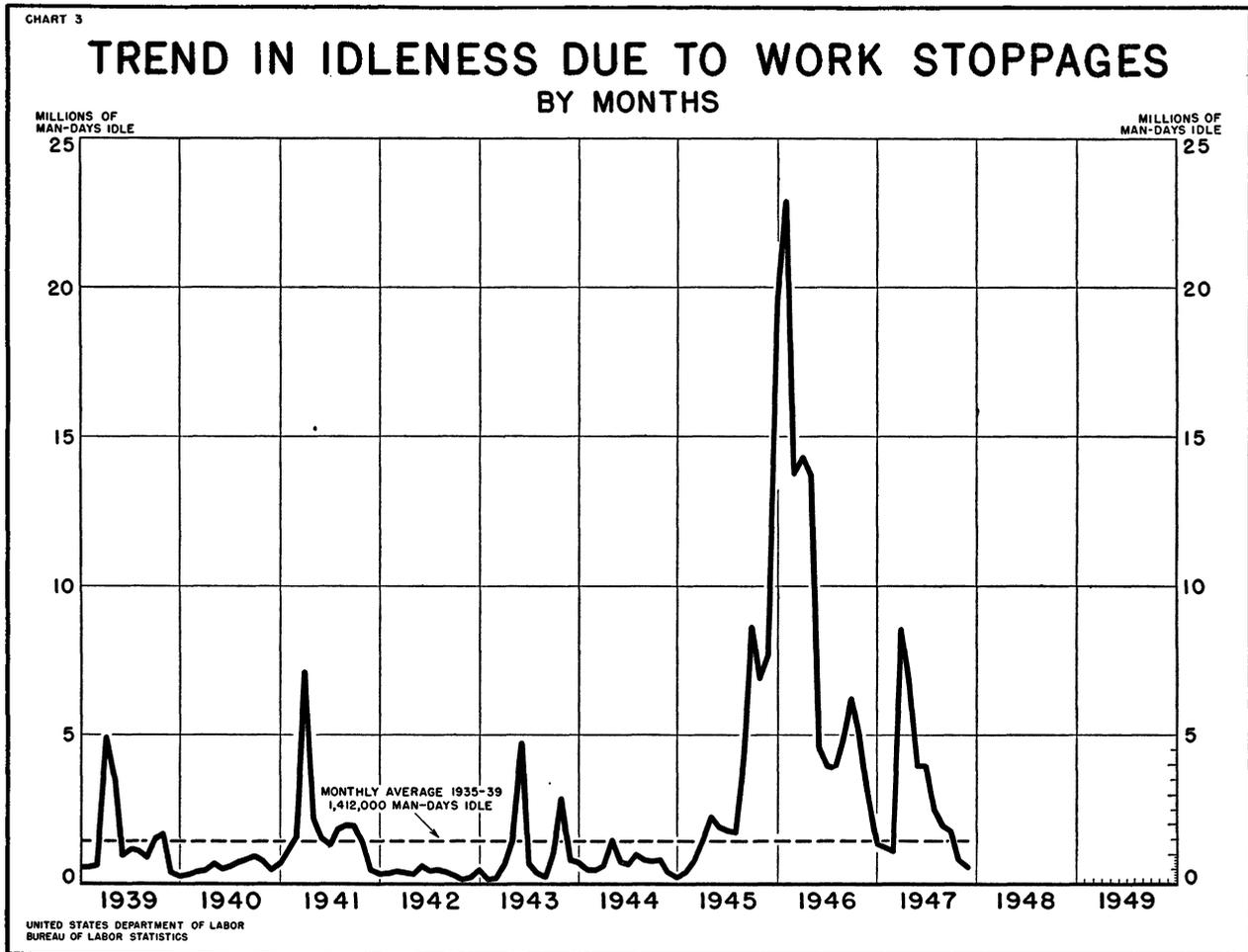
In the early months of 1947 the number of work stoppages was high, compared with prewar years. Most of the strikes were small, however, in terms of number of workers involved, and resulted in relatively little time lost, in contrast with the large losses in early 1946. The total number of workers involved in stoppages at any time during the first quarter of 1947 seldom exceeded one-twentieth of the 1,600,000 workers involved at the height of the steel, electrical, automobile, and meat-packing strikes in early 1946. Idleness was only about one-fifteenth as great as in the corresponding months of the previous year.

During January, the largest stoppages were those of about 7,500 retail grocery clerks in the Los Angeles area and of 14,000 Hudson Motor Car Co. employees in Detroit. A strike of approximately 1,200 teachers in St. Paul, Minn., ended in the first week in January, while late in February 2,900 public-school teachers of Buffalo, N. Y., left their classrooms for picket-line duty to secure salary adjustments.

Two postwar stoppages of long duration were not settled until March 1947. Both involved the

United Automobile Workers (CIO). An 11-month stoppage of approximately 11,000 production workers of the West Allis, Wis., plant of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co. was terminated March 23, when the strikers voted by a ratio of 3 to 1 to accept an 18½-cent hourly wage increase. The most controversial issues, however, remained unsolved—continuation of a union shop and revised grievance procedure. The second and smaller stoppage, which had continued for nearly 15 months at the farm-equipment plant of J. I. Case Co. in Racine, Wis., was terminated March 9. This settlement provided for an 18-cent wage increase, but contained no provision for the closed shop or compulsory check-off, the issues which had prolonged the dispute.

Another prolonged and bitterly fought work stoppage was ended April 17 when representatives of 13 rail unions and the management of the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad reached "a mutually satisfactory settlement." This stoppage had begun October 1, 1945, upon the railroad's return from wartime Government control and its refusal to place into effect working rules similar to those generally prevailing on major carriers.



The first large strike of 1947 and the first major telephone strike ever to occur in this country, began April 7 when about 370,000 telephone workers walked out after weeks of fruitless negotiations. This strike continued well into May, thereby concentrating the year's peak of strike idleness in April and May. The principal unions involved, affiliates of the National Federation of Telephone Workers (Ind.), presented a generally uniform series of 10 demands to the various Bell System companies. In addition to wages, the key issues were establishment of a union shop, protection against lay-offs, and an improved pension plan. Conferences on a local or regional basis proved fruitless, the United States Conciliation Service intervened, and the Secretary of Labor advanced an arbitration proposal which both parties refused. The first important agreement reached with a Bell System affiliate was

worked out with the Long Lines Department of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. on May 8 and provided for weekly wage increases of from \$2 to \$5. This agreement set the pattern for the other Bell System companies. Adjustments on various "fringe" issues varied from company to company. By May 20, except for a few scattered Western Electric Co. manufacturing plants, the strike was ended.

Although the telephone controversy occupied the labor relations limelight, over one-fourth (950) of the year's stoppages began in April and May. These included disputes involving about 14,000 steel workers, 10,000 workers in the metal trades industries in the State of Washington, and building trades craftsmen—19,500 in Detroit and 10,000 in the Lehigh Valley area in Pennsylvania.

Legislatures in 45 States met in the early months of 1947. Many of these considered

measures which unions regarded as hostile. As a result "protest stoppages" occurred from time to time. The largest was a 1-day suspension of work on April 21 by approximately 100,000 AFL and CIO members against proposed anti-closed-shop legislation pending in the Iowa Legislature.

On June 23, the Congress overrode the President's veto and passed the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947. Enactment of this much discussed legislation touched off widespread protest walk-outs of bituminous coal miners in various sections of the country. Vacations for the coal miners were scheduled to begin June 27 and continue through July 7, but over 200,000 miners were idle a few days before, and a greater number remained away from the pits after the vacation period. Meanwhile, on June 30, the Federal Government returned to private operation the country's coal mines which had been seized in May 1946. At the end of the vacation period on July 7, contracts between the United Mine Workers of America (AFL)³ and the private operators had not been finally agreed upon. Practically the entire industry and some 340,000 miners were idle for a few additional days until contracts were signed and ratified. The new agreements provided for an increase in the industry's contribution to the union welfare fund from 5 to 10 cents on each ton of coal produced, a daily wage increase of \$1.20, and a reduction in the portal-to-portal workday from 9 to 8 hours. An important inclusion in the contract was a clause providing that miners would furnish their services "during such time as such persons are willing and able to work." This provision was secured by the union as a possible safeguard against legal actions which might arise under the new Labor Management Relations Act penalizing unauthorized work stoppages.

A relatively brief stoppage of CIO maritime workers began June 15 as their contracts expired. Fewer than 10,000 seamen, however, were directly affected by the stoppage which brought a 5-percent pay increase plus 9 paid holidays. In Philadelphia, about 15,000 construction workers became involved in a wage dispute. Also, in late June and early July, approximately 50,000 shipyard workers, mostly in Atlantic and Gulf Coast yards, struck for increased wages. This stoppage,

³ The miners' union disaffiliated from the American Federation of Labor on December 12, 1947.

led by the Industrial Union of Marine & Shipbuilding Workers (CIO), was the most prolonged large strike of the year. Settlements involving the principal yards were not reached until November, but the extended stoppage had little substantial effect upon the industry owing to greatly reduced demands for new ship construction.

Early in September, a walk-out of 1,800 transportation employees of the Union Railroad Co. (owned by the U. S. Steel Corp.) made idle about 21,000 production workers of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp. Later in the month, 5,000 drivers of the Railway Express Agency in New York, members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters (AFL), stopped work, thereby resulting in the lay-off of 5,000 additional express employees. By the end of September, however, strike idleness had dropped to the lowest point since March.

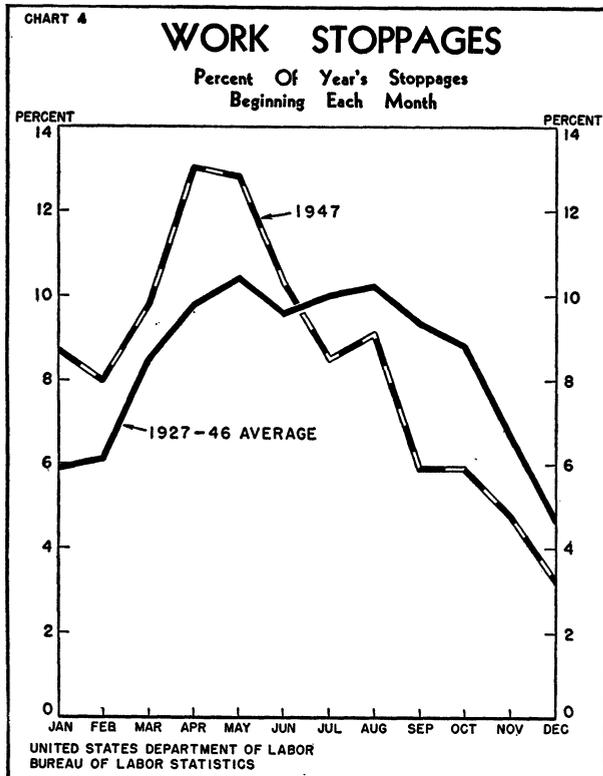
Termination of the 4-month shipyard strike in early November contributed measurably in cutting idleness from 1,780,000 man-days in October to 829,000 man-days in November. This latter figure was smaller than for any other month since the end of the war.

The first significant stoppage over the application of some important provisions of the Labor Management Relations Act occurred in November. This controversy, involving over 1,500 printers employed by 6 Chicago newspapers, stemmed from a policy adopted by the International Typographical Union (AFL) at its August 1947 convention. In part, this policy was:

While there should not be, and will not be, any attempt on the part of the international or subordinate unions to violate any valid provisions of this law, or of any law, Federal or State, yet there should be, and will be, earnest endeavors on the part of these unions to avoid any condition that will result in their being penalized by these laws and to avoid the sacrifice of rights and prerogatives which may be lost by the signing of contracts as heretofore.

Under this union policy, the Chicago printers (as well as those in some 10 to 15 other cities) sought through strike action to continue their traditional practice of maintaining "uniform shop conditions of a basic character and proper apprentice training regulations." These objectives, the ITU stated, were to be preserved through the posting of "conditions of employment" in printing establishments for the guidance of members. The employers and their printing-

trades associations, on the other hand, insisted that application of the ITU's policy, particularly regarding retention of the closed shop, was contrary to the provisions of the Labor Management Relations Act and could not be accepted. At the year's end, the Chicago stoppage was still in effect and various legal aspects of the entire controversy were being considered by the National Labor Relations Board and the courts.⁴



Except for the issues raised by the ITU in the printing industry, stoppages in the late months of 1947 were, for the most part, not unlike those of any normal period. In terms of new strikes, activity had begun to wane by midsummer, with month-by-month declines to the year's low point in December. During this period, most unions followed a policy of "watchful waiting" to determine the effect of the Labor Management Relations Act upon their activities and sought to avoid legal entanglements which might result from ill-

⁴ On March 27, 1948, the Federal District Court for the Northern District of Indiana issued a temporary injunction restraining the International Typographical Union and its officers from refusing to bargain in good faith, from refusing to execute written agreements covering matters agreed upon, and from in any way continuing or encouraging strikes in violation of the law.

advised strike action. Some unions, either prior to the enactment of the law in June or before August 22 when the ban on negotiation of closed-shop provisions became completely effective, had extended or renegotiated union security clauses in their contracts.

TABLE 2.—Work stoppages in 1946 and 1947, by months

Month	Number of stoppages—		Workers involved in stoppages—			Man-days idle during month	Percent of estimated working time ¹
	Beginning in month	In effect during month	Beginning in month (thousands)	In effect during month			
				Number (thousands)	Percent of total employed ¹		
<i>1946</i>							
January.....	337	502	1,370.0	1,740.0	6.10	19,700	3.13
February.....	290	515	134.0	1,500.0	5.35	22,900	4.19
March.....	440	698	147.0	1,010.0	3.49	13,800	2.28
April.....	504	827	566.0	1,180.0	4.00	14,300	2.19
May.....	376	768	569.0	1,510.0	5.03	13,700	2.06
June.....	388	758	181.0	455.0	1.48	4,580	.75
July.....	563	910	228.0	408.0	1.32	3,970	.58
August.....	560	965	227.0	425.0	1.35	3,900	.56
September.....	499	853	356.0	499.0	1.57	4,880	.77
October.....	516	848	307.0	467.0	1.47	6,220	.85
November.....	344	677	435.0	707.0	2.20	4,980	.77
December.....	168	402	76.4	500.0	1.54	3,130	.46
<i>1947</i>							
January.....	321	482	105.0	165.0	.50	1,340	.19
February.....	296	498	74.9	154.0	.47	1,230	.19
March.....	361	572	95.7	168.0	.51	1,100	.16
April.....	479	706	624.0	675.0	2.07	8,540	1.19
May.....	471	781	230.0	696.0	2.11	6,730	.97
June.....	379	701	448.0	597.0	1.79	3,960	.57
July.....	315	581	242.0	615.0	1.85	3,970	.54
August.....	336	583	113.0	259.0	.77	2,520	.35
September.....	219	435	79.2	187.0	.55	1,970	.28
October.....	219	393	64.3	171.0	.50	1,780	.23
November.....	178	328	57.2	139.0	.40	829	.13
December.....	119	236	32.3	56.9	.16	590	.08

¹ "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 in which 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 officials (both elected and appointed) in local governments.

² Estimated working time was computed for purposes of this table by multiplying the average number of employed workers each year by the prevailing number of days worked per employee in that year.

Various reasons were ascribed for the decline in strike activity in the late months of 1947. Some interpreted the decline as a vindication of the principles incorporated in the new law; others believed that the real test of the law's application would come upon the expiration of the large number of significant labor-management contracts which had been negotiated prior to the enactment of the law. Records of the Bureau of Labor Statistics over a 20-year period show that strike activity has declined in the late months of nearly every year to a low point in December. Only once (1940) has the number of work stoppages beginning in the last 4 months exceeded the average monthly

rate for the year. The drop in the closing months of 1947, however, was somewhat greater than usual. (See chart 4.) Between August 22 (the fully effective date of the Labor Management Relations Act) and December 31, a total of 781 new stoppages occurred, involving approximately 250,000 workers and resulting in 5,900,000 man-days of idleness.

Industries Affected

A grouping of the year's stoppages by industries (table 3) shows the heaviest concentration of strikes in mining, construction, and retail and wholesale trade. Stoppages in the construction industry, which had remained at a low level during the war, involved about 146,000 workers in 1946 and 175,000 in 1947. Three of the 15 strikes in 1947 which involved 10,000 or more workers were in this industry.

The transportation, communication, and other public utilities group was hardest hit in terms of time lost (11½ million man-days), owing largely to the telephone strike. This industry group, together with mining and the manufacture of transportation equipment, were the only groups of industries to experience a greater-than-1-percent loss of their year's estimated working time.

The primary metal and fabricated metal industries, which recorded a large share of the preceding year's strike idleness, were relatively free from major work stoppages in 1947. In steel, as in automobiles, electrical equipment, rubber, oil, farm equipment, and the garment industries, many significant agreements were extended or rewritten during the early months of 1947 with no interruptions in work.

Fewer workers were participants in agriculture, forestry, or fishing stoppages than in 1946, but idleness increased because of two prolonged farm stoppages which began in the fall of 1947 and continued into 1948. The first of these stoppages, primarily for union recognition, began October 1 and involved approximately 1,100 agricultural workers at the DiGiorgio ranch at Arvin, Calif. The other controversy arose in mid-November and centered around the wage demands of over 2,000 agricultural workers employed in Arizona fruit and vegetable packing sheds.

Among groups of public employees, some 5,000 school teachers participated in 20 stoppages during

the year. About the same number of stoppages occurred among State, county, and city employees.

TABLE 3.—Work stoppages beginning in 1947, by industry group

Industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1947		Man-days idle during 1947	
	Number	Workers involved (thousands)	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time ¹
All industries.....	3,603	2,170.0	34,600.0	0.41
<i>Manufacturing</i>	1,993	801.0	15,700.0	.43
Primary metal industries.....	188	102.0	1,130.0	.35
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	218	51.3	883.0	
Ordnance and accessories.....	1	.1	.3	.37
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	80	36.1	611.0	
Machinery (except electrical).....	252	114.0	2,910.0	.85
Transportation equipment.....	106	171.0	4,200.0	1.18
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	109	23.9	850.0	.36
Furniture and fixtures.....	84	12.5	202.0	
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	94	27.1	563.0	.46
Textile-mill products.....	82	35.5	976.0	.28
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	131	10.7	199.0	.06
Leather and leather products.....	81	24.9	223.0	.21
Food and kindred products.....	133	54.2	648.0	.19
Tobacco manufactures.....	9	9.6	195.0	.78
Paper and allied products.....	37	7.6	187.0	.17
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	66	9.5	171.0	.14
Chemicals and allied products.....	94	30.8	439.0	.27
Products of petroleum and coal.....	14	9.6	310.0	.67
Rubber products.....	41	47.0	382.0	.59
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.....	32	8.1	97.0	.40
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	92	16.0	403.0	
<i>Nonmanufacturing</i>	1,700	1,370.0	18,900.0	.59
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing.....	22	12.2	287.0	(²)
Mining.....	478	517.0	2,440.0	1.12
Construction.....	382	175.0	2,770.0	.66
Trade.....	336	60.6	1,010.0	.05
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	38	2.6	46.9	(²)
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	282	468.0	11,500.0	1.19
Services—personal, business, and other.....	147	20.2	723.0	(²)
Government—administration, protection, and sanitation ⁴	14	1.1	7.3	(²)
Interindustry ⁴	2	110.0	120.0	(²)

¹ This figure is less than the sum of the figures below because a few stoppages which extended into two or more industry groups have been counted in this table as separate stoppages in each industry group affected; workers involved and man-days idle were allocated to the respective groups.

² See footnotes 1 and 2 to table 1.

³ Not available.

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

⁵ Includes (1) a widespread 1-day protest strike of AFL and CIO workers, in the State of Iowa and (2) a strike of metal trades workers in the State of Washington.

Statistics on work stoppages in specific industries appear in table A of the appendix, and data on stoppages in each industry group, classified by major issues involved appear in appendix table B.

Stoppages by States and Cities.

New York and Pennsylvania experienced the greatest amount of strike activity in 1947, as in

1946 (table 4). In each year, New York had the most stoppages and Pennsylvania the greatest number of workers involved.

In 1947, New York had nearly 4,000,000 man-days of idleness due to work stoppages; Pennsylvania had more than 3,000,000 man-days. Next were New Jersey, Michigan, California, and Ohio, each with between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 man-days of recorded idleness.

Fewer than 10 stoppages during the year were recorded in 8 States—Delaware, Idaho, Nebraska,

Nevada, North Dakota, South Dakota, Vermont, and Wyoming. The combined idleness in these States aggregated less than one-fiftieth of the year's total.

As in all recent years, except 1943 and 1944, the largest city in the country (New York) experienced the greatest number of stoppages. Following New York, which had 340 stoppages, was Chicago with 126; Detroit with 98; and Los Angeles with 78. The prolonged shipyard strike on the East Coast was an important factor in accounting for the relatively large amount of idleness occurring in New York and Baltimore—2,750,000 and 1,130,000 man-days, respectively. Although Detroit had more workers involved (123,000) in stoppages than any other city, most of the stoppages were comparatively brief, with idleness totaling 1,080,000 man-days.

Data presented below (table 5) cover 61 cities which experienced 10 or more stoppages during 1947. By contrast, in 1946, 10 or more stoppages occurred in 104 cities.

TABLE 4.—Work stoppages in 1947, by States

State	Work stoppages beginning in 1947			Man-days idle during 1947 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Workers involved		Number (thousands)	Percent of total
		Number (thousands)	Percent of total		
All States.....	13,693	2,170.0	100.0	34,600.0	100.0
Alabama.....	110	64.3	3.0	571.0	1.7
Arizona.....	19	9.3	.4	182.0	.5
Arkansas.....	25	8.6	.4	231.0	.7
California.....	247	108.0	5.0	2,440.0	7.1
Colorado.....	27	11.4	.5	217.0	.6
Connecticut.....	57	12.9	.6	146.0	.4
Delaware.....	8	2.1	.1	61.2	.2
District of Columbia.....	14	10.5	.5	246.0	.7
Florida.....	37	14.7	.7	226.0	.7
Georgia.....	25	10.7	.5	225.0	.8
Idaho.....	7	5.3	.2	293.0	.8
Illinois.....	374	154.0	7.1	1,790.0	5.2
Indiana.....	134	65.0	3.0	720.0	2.1
Iowa.....	38	119.0	5.5	322.0	.9
Kansas.....	19	8.8	.4	232.0	.7
Kentucky.....	122	76.7	3.5	681.0	2.0
Louisiana.....	26	15.5	.7	373.0	1.1
Maine.....	17	3.7	.2	46.8	.1
Maryland.....	36	49.6	2.3	1,620.0	4.7
Massachusetts.....	177	56.4	2.6	1,250.0	3.6
Michigan.....	188	180.0	8.3	2,550.0	7.4
Minnesota.....	50	24.0	1.1	358.0	1.0
Mississippi.....	17	7.8	.4	201.0	.6
Missouri.....	108	45.0	2.1	908.0	2.6
Montana.....	18	2.4	.1	35.6	.1
Nebraska.....	8	6.3	.3	131.0	.4
Nevada.....	8	7	(?)	18.6	.1
New Hampshire.....	19	7.6	.3	62.7	.2
New Jersey.....	161	99.4	4.6	2,890.0	8.4
New Mexico.....	12	4.0	.2	28.9	.1
New York.....	466	163.0	7.5	3,960.0	11.2
North Carolina.....	37	16.0	.7	542.0	1.6
North Dakota.....	5	1.8	.1	22.6	.1
Ohio.....	274	129.0	5.9	2,140.0	6.2
Oklahoma.....	22	12.7	.6	296.0	.9
Oregon.....	42	11.0	.5	242.0	.7
Pennsylvania.....	457	319.0	14.9	3,030.0	8.8
Rhode Island.....	35	6.0	.3	165.0	.5
South Carolina.....	10	3.1	.1	155.0	.4
South Dakota.....	3	1.4	.1	28.1	.1
Tennessee.....	75	36.9	1.7	526.0	1.5
Texas.....	70	46.7	2.2	1,090.0	3.1
Utah.....	13	9.6	.4	99.1	.3
Vermont.....	7	1.9	.1	87.1	.3
Virginia.....	69	26.3	1.2	244.0	.7
Washington.....	62	35.2	1.6	802.0	2.3
West Virginia.....	107	134.0	6.2	908.0	2.6
Wisconsin.....	58	24.4	1.1	1,070.0	3.1
Wyoming.....	8	5.2	.2	44.2	.1

¹ The sum of this column is more than 3,693, because the stoppages extending across State lines have been counted in this table 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.

TABLE 5.—Work stoppages in 1947 in selected cities¹

City	Work stoppages beginning in 1947		Man-days idle during 1947 (all stoppages)
	Number ²	Workers involved	
Akron, Ohio.....	20	17,300	182,000
Baltimore, Md.....	18	30,400	1,130,000
Birmingham, Ala.....	13	3,700	77,100
Boston, Mass.....	32	13,000	266,000
Bridgeport, Conn.....	12	2,380	35,200
Buffalo, N. Y.....	20	8,000	94,000
Cambridge, Mass.....	12	2,280	19,100
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	12	6,840	128,000
Chicago, Ill.....	126	42,700	655,000
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	28	9,030	145,000
Cleveland, Ohio.....	53	25,000	585,000
Columbus, Ohio.....	16	3,340	67,200
Dallas, Tex.....	13	5,240	136,000
Dayton, Ohio.....	15	4,820	82,900
Denver, Colo.....	10	3,550	134,000
Detroit, Mich.....	98	123,000	1,080,000
East St. Louis, Ill.....	12	2,050	15,100
Elizabeth, N. J.....	13	2,680	55,900
Evansville, Ind.....	12	5,260	28,400
Fall River, Mass.....	11	7,270	50,400
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	11	2,600	53,500
Houston, Tex.....	19	6,580	205,000
Huntington, W. Va.....	14	5,670	77,600
Indianapolis, Ind.....	25	10,800	174,000
Jersey City, N. J.....	19	3,570	82,500
Kansas City, Mo.....	19	12,100	327,000
Los Angeles, Calif.....	78	24,600	972,000
Louisville, Ky.....	30	12,500	260,000
Lynn, Mass.....	14	790	12,700
Memphis, Tenn.....	12	5,250	52,000
Miami, Fla.....	14	4,020	67,600
Milwaukee, Wis.....	14	11,500	240,000
Minneapolis, Minn.....	19	5,830	122,000
Mobile, Ala.....	11	8,570	135,000
Nashville, Tenn.....	11	5,550	83,700
Newark, N. J.....	26	6,860	145,000

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 5.—Work stoppages in 1947 in selected cities¹—Con.

City	Work stoppages beginning in 1947		Man-days idle during 1947 (all stoppages)
	Number ²	Workers involved	
New Haven, Conn.	15	3,170	20,200
New Orleans, La.	15	7,170	179,000
New York, N. Y.	340	110,000	2,750,000
Oakland—East Bay area, Calif.	40	18,300	377,000
Passaic, N. J.	13	77,100	64,800
Paterson, N. J.	11	3,410	62,200
Peoria, Ill.	11	1,700	89,800
Philadelphia, Pa.	51	25,900	417,000
Phoenix, Ariz.	12	1,370	20,700
Pittsburgh, Pa.	53	24,400	429,000
Portland, Oreg.	18	6,640	160,000
Providence, R. I.	12	1,120	14,400
Rochester, N. Y.	13	2,080	42,700
St. Louis, Mo.	56	22,400	437,000
St. Paul, Minn.	16	5,780	109,000
San Diego, Calif.	12	4,410	58,800
San Francisco, Calif.	23	19,300	233,000
Seranton, Pa.	20	1,260	10,300
Seattle, Wash.	27	19,600	400,000
Terre Haute, Ind.	14	2,750	28,600
Toledo, Ohio.	22	4,740	160,000
Trenton, N. J.	14	4,840	80,700
Washington, D. C.	14	10,500	246,000
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	12	1,610	26,700
Youngstown, Ohio.	10	2,980	43,600

¹ Data are compiled separately for 150 cities, including all those with a population of 100,000 and over in 1940 as well as a number of smaller cities in order to obtain a representative regional distribution. This table includes separate data for the cities in this group which had 10 or more stoppages in 1947.

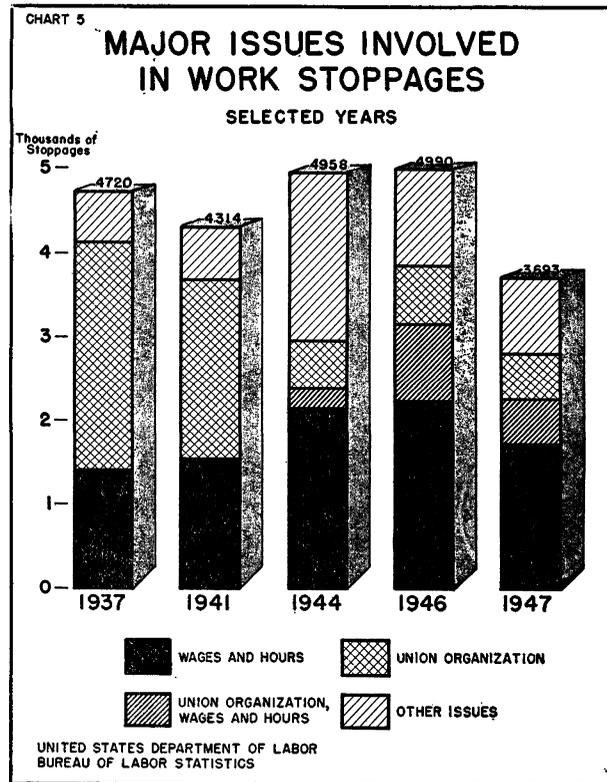
² Intercity stoppages, except those noted below, are counted in this table as separate stoppages in each city affected, with the workers involved and man-days idle allocated to the respective cities. In a few instances it was impossible to secure the detailed data necessary to make such allocations. Therefore, the following stoppages are not included in the figures for any cities affected: (1) a strike of construction workers in the Detroit-Dearborn, Mich., area, involving 19,500 workers, in May; (2) a strike of construction workers in the Lehigh Valley area in and around Allentown, Pa., involving 10,000 workers, in May; (3) a strike in retail grocery stores in the Los Angeles, Calif., area, involving 7,500 workers, in January; (4) a stoppage of structural ironworkers on construction jobs in northern New Jersey cities, involving 2,500 workers, in December; and (5) a strike of the Burlington Transportation Co. employees on bus routes in about 12 Midwestern and Western States, involving 600 workers, in May and June.

Major Issues Involved

Wages were important issues in 61 percent of the stoppages in 1947 as workers sought higher pay to offset rapidly rising prices. These stoppages involved over 75 percent of all workers and accounted for nearly 88 percent of the year's total idleness (table 6).

Some stoppages focused attention upon a section in the Labor Management Relations Act providing that unions could be sued in the Federal courts for damages resulting from work stoppages in violation of their contracts. Protection against such suits was an important issue in the large coal stoppage and also in a July strike at the Murray Corp. of America in Detroit involving the United Automobile Workers (CIO). Settlement of the coal controversy included a stipulation that miners would furnish their services "during such time as such persons are willing and

able to work." The Murray automobile workers secured an agreement that neither the union nor its officers or members should be liable for damages resulting from unauthorized stoppages. In return, the local union agreed not to authorize any strike or picketing unless sanctioned by the international union and until 45 days after filing a grievance claim. Another stoppage of nearly 3,000 workers occurred in October when dock foremen or "walking bosses" demanded that the Waterfront Employers' Association of Southern California recognize the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (CIO) as their bargaining agent. The employers refused and closed down all stevedoring operations, claiming that the Labor Management Relations Act relieved them of the necessity of bargaining with supervisory employees. The issue was subsequently submitted to arbitration.



About 1 out of every 7 stoppages was due primarily to union organization matters—recognition, closed or union shop, discrimination, etc.—and accounted for about 5 percent of the year's idleness. Disputes over other working condi-

tions, which caused about 19 percent of the stoppages, were usually settled rather quickly and accounted for less than 5 percent of the year's idleness.

Jurisdictional, union rivalry, and sympathy strikes accounted for 4.3 percent of all stoppages and less than 2.5 percent of the total strike idle-

TABLE 6.—Major issues involved in work stoppages in 1947

Major issues	Work stoppages beginning in 1947				Man-days idle during 1947 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent of total	Workers involved		Number	Percent of total
			Number	Percent of total		
All issues.....	3,693	100.0	2,170,000	100.0	34,600,000	100.0
Wages and hours.....	1,707	46.3	805,000	37.2	15,200,000	43.9
Wage increase.....	1,295	35.2	605,000	27.9	12,600,000	36.6
Wage decrease.....	19	.5	5,540	.3	45,100	.1
Wage increase, hour decrease.....	59	1.6	35,600	1.6	573,000	1.7
Other.....	334	9.0	159,000	7.4	1,900,000	5.5
Union organization, wages, and hours.....	559	15.1	840,000	38.8	15,200,000	43.9
Recognition, wages and/or hours.....	288	7.8	35,600	1.6	1,040,000	3.0
Strengthening bargaining position, wages and/or hours.....	83	2.2	743,000	34.3	12,800,000	37.3
Closed or union shop, wages and/or hours.....	176	4.8	44,500	2.1	1,110,000	3.2
Discrimination, wages and/or hours.....	8	.2	1,290	.1	72,200	.2
Other.....	4	.1	15,400	.7	83,800	.2
Union organization.....	543	14.7	91,000	4.2	1,790,000	5.1
Recognition.....	366	9.9	41,700	1.9	941,000	2.6
Strengthening bargaining position.....	25	.7	11,300	.5	342,000	1.0
Closed or union shop.....	74	2.0	13,300	.6	231,000	.7
Discrimination.....	46	1.2	7,620	.4	159,000	.5
Other.....	32	.9	17,000	.8	117,000	.3
Other working conditions.....	695	18.8	387,000	17.8	1,590,000	4.6
Job security.....	349	9.5	99,500	4.6	599,000	1.8
Shop conditions and policies.....	275	7.4	124,000	5.7	528,000	1.5
Work load.....	38	1.0	14,500	.7	63,500	.2
Other.....	33	.9	148,000	6.8	385,000	1.1
Interunion or intraunion matters.....	159	4.3	32,000	1.5	845,000	2.4
Sympathy.....	39	1.1	18,100	.9	85,500	.2
Union rivalry or factionalism.....	55	1.5	4,470	.2	101,000	.3
Jurisdiction.....	62	1.6	9,160	.4	658,000	1.9
Union regulations.....	1	(¹)	20	(¹)	80	(¹)
Other.....	2	.1	200	(¹)	340	(¹)
Not reported.....	30	.8	11,600	.5	34,100	.1

¹ Less than a tenth of 1 percent.

ness. The jurisdictional dispute in Hollywood movie studios between the Conference of Studio Unions (made up primarily of AFL craft unions) and the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage

Employees (AFL) was the most prolonged dispute in this group. The stoppage began in September 1946 and continued throughout 1947 despite efforts by the AFL, the National Labor Relations Board, and a Congressional Committee to resolve the difficulties. Toward the end of 1947 some of the craft unions affiliated with the Conference of Studio Unions voted to permit striking members to seek work in the studios or elsewhere. Members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners (AFL) and International Association of Machinists (Ind.), however, reportedly voted against such action.

Establishments Involved

Seventy-two percent of all stoppages in 1947 were confined to a single plant or establishment (table 7). About 18 percent of the stoppages involved from 2 to 10 separate workplaces.

TABLE 7.—Work stoppages in 1947, by number of establishments involved

Number of establishments involved ¹	Stoppages beginning in 1947				Man-days idle during 1947 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent of total	Workers involved		Number	Percent of total
			Number	Percent of total		
All establishments.....	3,693	100.0	2,170,000	100.0	34,600,000	100.0
1 establishment.....	2,663	72.1	591,000	27.3	8,210,000	23.7
2 to 5 establishments.....	518	14.0	279,000	12.9	4,430,000	12.8
6 to 10 establishments.....	161	4.4	91,800	4.2	1,790,000	5.2
11 establishments and over.....	351	9.5	1,200,000	55.6	20,100,000	58.3

¹ An establishment is here defined as a single physical workplace—a factory, mine, construction job, etc. Some of the year's stoppages involved several establishments of a single employer; others involved establishments of different employers.

These disputes included about 17 percent of the total workers involved and accounted for 18 percent of the total idleness. Although only 351 stoppages (9.5 percent) directly involved more than 10 establishments each, these stoppages included 56 percent of all workers and 58 percent of the year's idleness.

Size of Stoppages

Approximately half (50.6 percent) of the year's stoppages involved fewer than 100 workers. These stoppages, while significant in number, were relatively unimportant from the standpoint of lost time, accounting for less than 4 percent of the total idleness. On the other hand, the 15 largest stoppages (less than one-half of 1 percent of the total number) included 47.5 percent of all strike participants and accounted for 51.2 percent of the Nation's idleness. These 15 stoppages are listed separately in table 9.

TABLE 8.—Work stoppages in 1947, classified by number of workers involved

Number of workers	Stoppages beginning in 1947				Man-days idle during 1947 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent of total	Workers involved		Number	Percent of total
			Number	Percent of total		
Total.....	3,693	100.0	2,170,000	100.0	34,600,000	100.0
6 and under 20.....	493	13.3	5,790	.3	109,000	.3
20 and under 100.....	1,378	37.3	66,900	3.1	1,200,000	3.5
100 and under 250.....	838	22.7	131,000	6.1	2,210,000	6.4
250 and under 500.....	449	12.2	156,000	7.2	2,470,000	7.1
500 and under 1,000.....	265	7.2	177,000	8.2	2,870,000	8.3
1,000 and under 5,000.....	234	6.3	456,000	21.0	6,600,000	19.1
5,000 and under 10,000.....	21	.6	143,000	6.6	1,420,000	4.1
10,000 and over.....	15	.4	1,030,000	47.5	17,700,000	51.2

TABLE 9.—Work stoppages beginning in 1947 in which 10,000 or more workers were involved

Beginning date	Approximate duration (calendar days)	Establishment(s) and location	Union(s) involved	Major terms of settlement	Approximate number of workers involved
Jan. 27.....	2	Hudson Motor Car Co., Detroit, Mich.	United Automobile Workers (CIO).	Work resumed after 2-day stoppage protesting disciplinary action by management, with agreement that company policy would be reviewed.	14,000
Apr. 7.....	44	Telephone industry, Nation-wide.	National Federation of Telephone Workers (Ind.).	Negotiations deadlocked for approximately 1 month largely over the question of national versus local bargaining on the issues; regional and local settlements made which provided wage increases ranging from \$2 to a maximum of \$12 per week. "Fringe" items in some cases provided for adjustments in pensions, vacations, reporting time, etc.	370,000
Apr. 21.....	1	State-wide demonstration, Iowa.	Various unions (AFL and CIO).	Stoppage intended to protest "anti-labor legislation" pending in the State legislature.	100,000
May 1.....	7	Inland Steel Co., East Chicago, Ind. and Chicago Heights, Ill.	United Steelworkers (CIO).....	Wage increase of 15.1 cents an hour, insertion of union responsibility clause prohibiting wildcat strikes, severance pay for dismissed workers, and a third week of paid vacation for workers with 25 years' service.	14,000
May 1.....	47	Construction industry, Detroit, Mich., area.	Building trades unions (AFL)...	Wage increases of varying amounts for the different trades.	19,000
May 1.....	38	Construction industry, Lehigh Valley area, Pennsylvania.	Building trades unions (AFL)...	Wage increases of varying amounts.....	10,000
May 16.....	4	Metal trades industries, Washington State.	Metal Trades Council (AFL) and International Association of Machinists (Ind.).	Wage increase of 12½ cents an hour, 6 paid holidays, and paid vacations.	10,000
May 26.....	470	Remington Rand, Inc., New York and Michigan.	International Association of Machinists (Ind.) and United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers (CIO) beginning June 18.	Wage increase of 8 cents an hour and 6 paid holidays; additional hourly increase of 3½ cents to be negotiated further with arbitration in case no agreement reached.	15,000
June 5.....	13	Construction industry, Philadelphia, Pa., area.	Building trades unions (AFL)...	Wage increases of varying amounts.....	15,000
June 6.....	(9)	Bituminous-coal mines, Indiana and southwestern Pennsylvania.	United Mine Workers (AFL)...	Brief, sporadic stoppages in protest against pending Federal legislation (Taft-Hartley bill).	18,000
June 11.....	2	Hudson Motor Car Co., Detroit, Mich.	United Automobile Workers (CIO).	Employees returned to work with understanding that negotiations would continue on proposed 9 percent monthly salary increase with minimum increase of \$25.	16,000

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 9.—Work stoppages beginning in 1947 in which 10,000 or more workers were involved—Continued

Beginning date	Approximate duration (calendar days)	Establishment(s) and location	Union(s) involved	Major terms of settlement	Approximate number of workers involved
June 23.....	(6)	Bituminous-coal mines, industry-wide.	United Mine Workers (AFL)....	Wage increase of \$1.20 a day, portal-to-portal day reduced from 9 to 8 hours, employers' contribution to welfare fund increased from 5 to 10 cents on each ton of coal mined, Federal safety code adopted with certain modifications, paid lunch period increased from 15 to 30 minutes, and a clause stating that the contract covers the miners' conditions of employment "during such time as such persons are able and willing to work."	343,000
June 26.....	(7)	Shipyards, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts and San Pedro, Calif.	International Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers (CIO).	Wage increase of 12 cents an hour and improved vacation benefits.	50,000
Sept. 5.....	9	Union Railroad and Carnegie Illinois Steel Corp., Pittsburgh, Pa., area.	Railroad Trainmen (Ind.) and Locomotive Engineers (Ind.).	Immediate wage increase of 15 cents an hour and improved vacation benefits.	* 23,000
Sept. 19.....	25	Railway Express Agency, Inc., New York City and nearby New Jersey.	Teamsters (AFL).....	Parties agreed to submit demands for a 40-hour week and wage increase of at least 15½ cents an hour to fact-finding board.	10,000

¹ Major portion of strike ended by May 20; some companies settled earlier and several not until the last week in May.

² Settlements involving substantial numbers of workers were reached May 29, June 16, and July 14.

³ Stoppage terminated by June 7 for all trades except electricians and roofers who remained out until June 24.

⁴ Electrical workers settled July 28; machinists August 3

⁵ Most workers idle not more than 3 working days.

⁶ Between June 23-27 over 200,000 stopped work allegedly in protest against passage of the Labor Management Relations Act by Congress. June 23-July 7 was the scheduled industry-wide vacation period. On June 30, the mines, operated by the Government since May 1946, were returned

to private control. After the scheduled vacation, most miners were idle from July 8-11 until contracts with operators were signed and ratified.

⁷ About 25,000 stopped work June 26; an additional 25,000 went out July 1. Some companies settled during July, August, and September. Agreement covering most Bethlehem Steel yards was reached by November 7. The last plants to settle were the Patapsco Scrap Corp. (a subsidiary of Bethlehem Steel) at Fairfield, Md. (Nov. 16), and the San Pedro, Calif., plant of Bethlehem Steel (Dec. 24).

⁸ About 1,900 employees of the Union Railroad (a subsidiary of U. S. Steel Corp. servicing steel plants) were involved in the dispute and about 21,000 steel workers in closely integrated operations were made idle.

Unions Involved

Stoppages by independent unions—those not affiliated with the two large federations, AFL and CIO—accounted for 5.7 percent of the year's total (table 10). Due primarily to the telephone controversy, however, stoppages in the unaffiliated group of unions involved 22.5 percent of all workers and accounted for 33.9 percent of the idleness recorded in 1947.

As between affiliates of the AFL and CIO, the year's record shows that 57.9 percent of all stoppages involved AFL labor organizations, but accounted for only 44.6 percent of all the workers involved and 29 percent of the total idle time. CIO unions, which engaged in 32.5 percent of all stoppages, accounted for 26.2 percent of all the workers involved and 34.3 percent of the idleness.

TABLE 10.—Work stoppages in 1947, by affiliation of unions involved

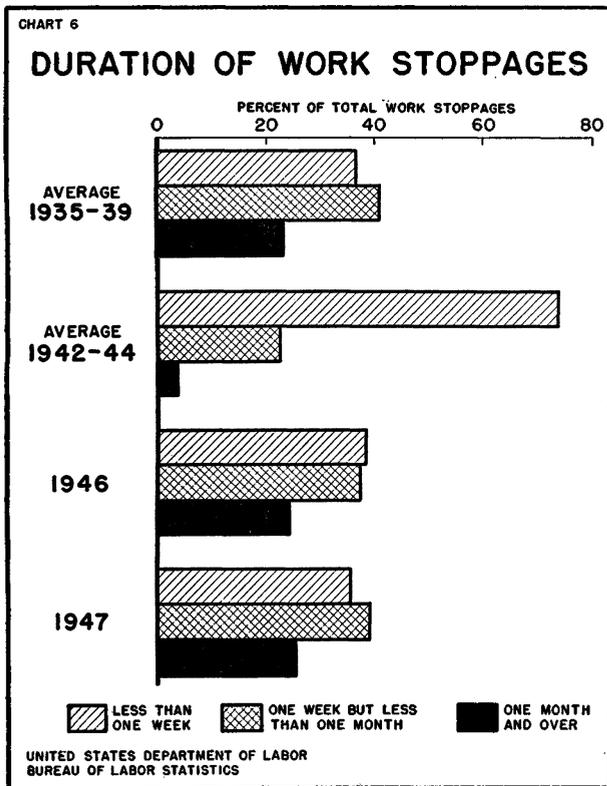
Affiliation of union	Stoppages beginning in 1947				Man-days idle during 1947 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent of total	Workers involved		Number	Percent of total
			Number	Percent of total		
Total.....	3,693	100.0	2,170,000	100.0	34,600,000	100.0
American Federation of Labor.....	2,137	57.9	968,000	44.6	10,000,000	29.0
Congress of Industrial Organizations.....	1,200	32.5	568,000	26.2	11,900,000	34.3
Independent unions.....	212	5.7	487,000	22.5	11,700,000	33.9
Rival unions (different affiliations).....	54	1.5	4,430	.2	101,000	.3
Cooperating unions (different affiliations).....	20	.5	130,000	6.0	931,000	2.4
Single-firm unions.....	5	.1	1,380	.1	12,700	(¹)
No unions involved.....	65	1.8	7,970	.4	33,100	.1

¹ Less than a tenth of 1 percent.

Duration of Stoppages¹

The "average" strike in 1947 lasted 25.6 calendar days or slightly longer than the 24.2 calendar days recorded for 1946. During the war years most stoppages were terminated in less than 10 days.

About 35 percent of the 1947 stoppages continued for less than one week, 39 percent ran from a week to less than a month, and 26 percent lasted for a month or more. Workers involved in the stoppages ending in 1947 were idle about 16 working days on the average. More than four-fifths of the total idleness resulted from 962 stoppages which lasted for 1 month or more. Among the longest strikes ending in the year were the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad dispute, which began in October 1945; the J. I. Case strike, in progress since December 1946; and the Allis-Chalmers strike, which began in the spring of 1946.



¹ The data in this and the following sections (except in the appendix) relate to stoppages ending in the calendar year 1947. The tables therefore include not only stoppages which began and ended during the calendar year but also those stoppages which began in 1946 but were not terminated until 1947. It is for this reason that the totals differ from those given in the preceding tables.

TABLE 11.—Duration of work stoppages ending in 1947

Duration	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
All periods.....	3,769	100.0	2,200,000	100.0	39,900,000	100.0
1 day.....	354	9.4	228,000	10.3	228,000	.6
2 to 3 days.....	484	12.8	178,000	8.1	354,000	.9
4 days and less than 1 week.....	493	13.1	165,000	7.5	525,000	1.3
1 week and less than ½ month.....	802	21.3	656,000	29.8	3,620,000	9.1
½ and less than 1 month.....	672	17.8	191,000	8.7	2,820,000	7.1
1 and less than 2 months.....	542	14.4	567,000	25.7	15,200,000	38.0
2 and less than 3 months.....	210	5.6	92,100	4.2	3,790,000	9.5
3 months and over.....	212	5.6	126,000	5.7	13,400,000	33.5

Methods of Terminating Stoppages

In 1947 over 40 percent of the stoppages were terminated by agreement between the companies and unions involved without the help of outside agencies. This ratio was higher than in any other year since 1940. Government mediation and conciliation agencies assisted in terminating 42.5 percent of the stoppages which, by contrast, was a drop from 53 percent in 1946, from nearly 60 percent in 1944 and 1945, and from 70 percent in 1943. These percentages reflect in a general way the postwar return toward local and private settlement of disputes.

About 14 percent of all stoppages were terminated without formal settlements. These include "lost" strikes, in which workers returned to their jobs without settlements or sought other employment. About 1 stoppage out of 100 was termi-

TABLE 12.—Methods of terminating work stoppages ending in 1947

Method of termination	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
All methods.....	3,769	100.0	2,200,000	100.0	39,900,000	100.0
Agreement of parties reached—						
Directly.....	1,517	40.2	854,000	38.8	6,270,000	15.7
With assistance of impartial chairman.....	4	.1	3,000	.1	16,100	(¹)
With assistance of Government agencies.....	1,601	42.5	1,060,000	48.0	27,700,000	69.4
Terminated without formal settlement.....	534	14.2	273,000	12.4	5,650,000	14.2
Employers discontinued business.....	47	1.2	3,760	.2	228,000	.6
Not reported.....	66	1.8	11,900	.5	47,900	.1

¹ Less than a tenth of 1 percent.

nated when the employer reportedly discontinued business at the struck workplace.

Disposition of Issues

In more than three-fourths of the stoppages ending in 1947 the principal issues were settled or otherwise disposed of when the strikes ended. In 428 cases the parties agreed to resume work and negotiate further to settle the issues directly. In an additional 168 cases, work was resumed upon agreement to negotiate further with the help of a Government agency, and in 105 cases, stoppages were terminated upon agreement to arbitrate the issues.

TABLE 13.—Disposition of issues in work stoppages ending in 1947

Disposition of issues	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
Total.....	3,769	100.0	2,200,000	100.0	39,900,000	100.0
Issues settled or disposed of at termination of stoppage.....	2,946	78.1	1,840,000	83.5	36,200,000	90.7
Some or all issues to be adjusted after resumption of work—						
By direct negotiation between employer(s) and union.....	428	11.4	212,000	9.6	1,920,000	4.8
By negotiation with the aid of Government agencies....	168	4.5	66,000	3.0	983,000	2.5
By arbitration.....	105	2.8	67,100	3.0	614,000	1.5
By other means.....	57	1.5	6,960	.3	175,000	.4
Not reported.....	65	1.7	12,200	.6	45,800	.1

Appendix

Tables A and B, which follow, show data on work stoppages for specific industries and data on stoppages in each industry group, classified by major issues involved.

Thirty of the forty-eight States experienced 25 or more stoppages in 1947. Table C classifies the stoppages in each of these 30 States according to industry group.

TABLE A.—Work stoppages in 1947, by specific industry

Industry	Stoppages beginning in 1947		Man-days idle during 1947 (all stoppages)	Industry	Stoppages beginning in 1947		Man-days idle during 1947 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved			Number	Workers involved	
All industries.....	1 3, 693	2, 170, 000	34, 600, 000	Manufacturing—Continued			
Manufacturing				Furniture and fixtures.....	84	12, 500	292, 000
Primary metal industries.....	188	102, 000	1, 130, 000	Household furniture.....	64	9, 540	240, 000
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	41	58, 200	283, 000	Office furniture.....	6	1, 180	16, 000
Iron and steel foundries.....	83	26, 800	422, 000	Public-building and professional furniture.....	2	210	3, 630
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....	5	1, 330	8, 280	Partitions, shelving, lockers, and office and store fixtures.....	7	1, 160	28, 300
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals and alloys.....	2	100	410	Window and door screens, shades, and venetian blinds.....	5	400	4, 780
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals.....	12	5, 390	74, 000	Stone, clay, and glass products.....	94	27, 100	563, 000
Nonferrous foundries.....	22	4, 320	126, 000	Flat glass.....	4	240	3, 040
Miscellaneous primary metal industries.....	23	5, 710	218, 000	Glass and glassware, pressed or blown.....	8	2, 960	25, 000
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	218	51, 300	883, 000	Glass products made of purchased glass.....	6	790	18, 300
Tin cans and other tinware.....	4	630	18, 300	Cement, hydraulic.....	2	6, 480	117, 000
Cutlery, hand tools, and general hardware.....	29	5, 690	101, 000	Structural clay products.....	25	7, 170	147, 000
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	35	5, 160	96, 700	Pottery and related products.....	8	2, 150	28, 300
Fabricated structural metal products.....	52	9, 730	124, 000	Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....	21	2, 310	75, 500
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	42	20, 100	276, 000	Cut-stone and stone products.....	7	2, 500	98, 400
Lighting fixtures.....	6	970	25, 100	Abrasive, asbestos, and miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products.....	13	2, 470	50, 600
Fabricated wire products.....	21	4, 800	137, 000	Textile mill products.....	82	35, 500	976, 000
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products.....	29	4, 220	104, 000	Scouring and combing plants.....	1	530	52, 400
Ordnance and accessories.....	1	100	300	Yarn and thread mills (cotton, wool, silk, and synthetic fiber).....	14	4, 800	131, 000
Small arms.....	1	100	300	Broad-woven fabric mills (cotton, wool, silk, and synthetic fiber).....	23	14, 700	376, 000
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	80	36, 100	611, 000	Narrow fabrics and other smallwares mills (cotton, wool, silk, and synthetic fiber).....	4	2, 390	63, 600
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	27	8, 010	144, 000	Knitting mills.....	13	1, 260	55, 200
Electrical appliances.....	11	2, 690	62, 600	Dyeing and finishing textiles (except knit goods).....	5	2, 020	19, 600
Insulated wire and cable.....	5	5, 720	83, 800	Carpets, rugs, and other floor coverings.....	6	6, 640	157, 000
Electrical equipment for motor vehicles, aircraft, and railway locomotives and cars.....	7	660	15, 600	Miscellaneous textile goods.....	16	3, 150	121, 000
Electric lamps.....	3	590	10, 600	Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	131	10, 700	199, 000
Communication equipment and related products.....	18	14, 500	211, 000	Men's, youths' and boys' furnishings, work clothing, and allied garments.....	22	3, 510	95, 600
Miscellaneous electrical products.....	9	3, 930	83, 900	Women's and misses' outerwear.....	59	4, 250	40, 700
Machinery (except electrical).....	252	114, 000	2, 910, 000	Women's, misses', children's and infants' under garments.....	13	1, 470	17, 500
Engines and turbines.....	10	11, 300	102, 000	Millinery.....	1	90	5, 400
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	30	27, 800	498, 000	Children's and infants' outerwear.....	17	270	4, 880
Construction and mining machinery and equipment.....	13	3, 720	73, 800	Fur goods.....	1	10	140
Metalworking machinery.....	45	6, 480	187, 000	Miscellaneous apparel and accessories.....	5	370	16, 400
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	31	7, 210	251, 000	Miscellaneous fabricated textile products.....	13	800	18, 500
General industrial machinery and equipment.....	48	10, 800	665, 000	Leather and leather products.....	81	24, 900	223, 000
Office and store machines and devices.....	10	20, 400	698, 000	Leather—tanned, curried, and finished.....	13	1, 060	11, 800
Service-industry and household machines.....	30	13, 700	234, 000	Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....	5	200	3, 920
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	35	12, 300	197, 000	Footwear (except rubber).....	54	22, 700	200, 000
Transportation equipment.....	106	171, 000	4, 200, 000	Luggage.....	4	220	3, 280
Motor vehicles and motor-vehicle equipment.....	67	95, 900	466, 000	Handbags and small leather goods.....	2	470	2, 670
Aircraft and parts.....	10	3, 520	67, 900	Miscellaneous leather goods.....	3	190	1, 120
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	21	66, 900	3, 630, 000	Food and kindred products.....	183	54, 200	648, 000
Railroad equipment.....	7	4, 450	40, 500	Meat products.....	40	24, 600	153, 000
Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts.....	1	10	50	Dairy products.....	6	610	4, 400
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	109	23, 900	850, 000	Canning and preserving fruits, vegetables, and sea foods.....	30	5, 140	72, 600
Logging camps and logging contractors.....	18	4, 980	111, 000	Grain-mill products.....	22	5, 100	85, 100
Sawmills and planing mills.....	27	9, 890	520, 000	Bakery products.....	31	5, 100	169, 000
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	19	3, 200	66, 400	Sugar.....	2	1, 520	13, 200
Wooden containers.....	25	3, 110	71, 600	Confectionery and related products.....	3	870	30, 600
Miscellaneous wood products.....	20	2, 760	80, 400	Beverage industries.....	33	8, 910	92, 700
				Miscellaneous food preparations and kindred products.....	16	2, 360	28, 700

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A.—Work stoppages in 1947, by specific industry—Continued

Industry	Stoppages beginning in 1947		Man-days idle during 1947 (all stoppages)	Industry	Stoppages beginning in 1947		Man-days idle during 1947 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved			Number	Workers involved	
Manufacturing—Continued				Manufacturing—Continued			
Tobacco manufactures.....	9	9,620	195,000	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Con.			
Cigarettes.....	2	8,340	180,000	Costume jewelry, costume novelties,			
Cigars.....	4	250	4,400	buttons, and miscellaneous notions (ex-			
Tobacco (chewing and smoking) and snuff	1	420	1,680	cepted precious metal).....	6	540	37,700
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....	2	610	8,810	Fabricated plastics products, not else-			
Paper and allied products.....	37	7,630	187,000	where classified.....	6	1,660	66,900
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	10	4,870	94,500	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries...	44	7,900	166,000
Paper coating and glazing.....	3	700	6,790	Nonmanufacturing			
Envelopes.....	2	180	3,160	Agriculture, forestry, and fishing.....	22	12,200	287,000
Paper bags.....	2	90	1,170	Agriculture.....	5	3,740	149,000
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	15	1,460	72,300	Fishing.....	17	8,460	137,000
Pulp goods and miscellaneous converted				Mining.....	478	517,000	2,440,000
paper products.....	5	340	9,540	Metal mining.....	9	4,500	61,900
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	66	9,500	171,000	Coal mining, anthracite.....	28	21,300	159,000
Newspapers.....	32	3,820	112,000	Coal mining, bituminous.....	415	490,000	2,190,000
Periodicals.....	2	200	5,450	Crude petroleum and natural gas pro-			
Books.....	3	220	1,780	duction.....	2	130	7,960
Commercial printing.....	13	940	11,000	Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	24	1,330	25,200
Lithographing.....	7	3,060	27,100	Construction.....	382	175,000	2,770,000
Bookbinding and related industries.....	4	300	4,680	Building construction.....	356	169,000	2,670,000
Service industries for the printing trade.....	5	960	9,220	Highways, streets, bridges, docks, etc.	22	5,030	97,900
Chemicals and allied products.....	94	30,800	439,000	Miscellaneous.....	4	430	4,470
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	11	7,280	43,900	Trade.....	336	60,600	1,010,000
Industrial organic chemicals.....	16	14,000	270,000	Wholesale.....	116	12,700	165,000
Drugs and medicines.....	13	2,340	38,100	Retail.....	220	47,800	849,000
Soap and glycerin, cleaning and polishing				Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	38	2,630	46,900
preparations, and sulfonated oils and				Finance-banks, credit agencies, investment			
assistants.....	2	380	3,670	trusts, etc.....	3	260	2,400
Paints, varnishes, lacquers, japans, and				Insurance.....	8	630	22,500
enamels; inorganic color pigments, whit-				Real estate.....	27	1,740	22,000
ing, and wood fillers.....	10	2,560	25,500	Transportation, communication, and other			
Gum and wood chemicals.....	5	820	9,860	public utilities.....	282	468,000	11,500,000
Fertilizers.....	11	1,510	16,600	Railroads.....	7	13,900	288,000
Vegetable and animal oils and fats.....	10	830	13,100	Streetcar and local bus transportation.....	41	13,600	151,000
Miscellaneous chemicals, including indus-				Intercity motorbus transportation.....	18	3,830	182,000
trial chemical products and preparations.....	16	1,080	18,300	Motortruck transportation.....	71	18,600	353,000
Products of petroleum and coal.....	14	9,580	310,000	Taxicabs.....	48	7,550	94,200
Petroleum refining.....	8	8,340	283,000	Water transportation.....	39	18,400	124,000
Paving and roofing materials.....	6	1,240	27,100	Air transportation.....	2	1,520	11,100
Rubber products.....	41	46,700	382,000	Communication.....	19	378,000	10,200,000
Tires and inner tubes.....	21	33,500	211,000	Heat, light, and power.....	6	870	23,000
Rubber footwear.....	1	800	4,200	Miscellaneous.....	31	11,400	77,000
Rubber industries, not elsewhere classified.....	19	12,400	167,000	Services—personal, business, and other.....	147	20,200	723,000
Professional, scientific, and controlling instru-				Hotels.....	17	1,800	69,600
ments; photographic and optical goods;				Laundries.....	30	5,340	35,300
watches and clocks.....	32	8,070	97,000	Cleaning, dyeing, and pressing.....	14	1,870	17,900
Mechanical measuring and controlling				Barber and beauty shops.....	4	460	11,600
instruments.....	6	1,610	39,900	Business services.....	12	840	13,500
Optical instruments and lenses.....	2	210	6,300	Automobile repair services and garages.....	23	1,200	40,100
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments				Amusement and recreation.....	17	3,030	475,000
and supplies.....	8	1,070	19,100	Medical and other health services.....	1	40	120
Ophthalmic goods.....	6	1,100	11,400	Educational services.....	21	4,790	21,400
Photographic equipment and supplies.....	7	1,100	7,750	Miscellaneous.....	8	860	39,300
Watches, clocks, clockwork-operated				Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	14	1,060	7,290
devices, and parts.....	3	3,000	12,500	Government—administration, protection,			
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	92	16,000	403,000	and sanitation.....	14	1,060	7,290
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	10	1,590	27,400	Interindustry ²	2	110,000	120,000
Musical instruments and parts.....	6	1,230	41,900				
Toys and sporting and athletic goods.....	13	2,040	35,300				
Pens, pencils, and other office and artists'							
materials.....	7	1,050	27,100				

¹ The sum of this column is more than 3,693 because a few stoppages which extended into two or more industries have been counted in this table as separate stoppages in each industry affected; workers involved and man-days idle were allocated to the respective industries.

² Includes (1) a widespread 1-day protest strike of AFL and CIO workers in the State of Iowa and (2) a strike of metal-trades workers in the State of Washington.

TABLE B.—Work stoppages in 1947, by industry group and major issues

Industry group and major issues	Stoppages beginning in 1947		Man-days idle during 1947 (all stoppages)	Industry group and major issues	Stoppages beginning in 1947		Man-days idle during 1947 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved			Number	Workers involved	
All industries.....	3,693	2,170,000	34,600,000	All manufacturing industries—Continued			
Wages and hours.....	1,707	805,000	15,200,000	Textile mill products—Continued			
Union organization, wages, and hours.....	559	840,000	15,200,000	Union organization.....	21	5,130	319,000
Union organization.....	543	91,000	1,790,000	Other working conditions.....	21	6,460	37,000
Other working conditions.....	695	387,000	1,580,000	Interunion or intraunion matters.....	2	90	1,180
Interunion or intraunion matters.....	159	32,000	845,000	Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	131	10,700	199,000
Not reported.....	30	11,600	34,100	Wages and hours.....	41	5,230	111,000
All manufacturing industries.....	1,993	801,000	15,700,000	Union organization, wages, and hours.....	45	1,550	43,700
Wages and hours.....	949	464,000	10,300,000	Union organization.....	30	1,250	24,900
Union organization, wages, and hours.....	379	105,000	3,000,000	Other working conditions.....	8	1,440	6,490
Union organization.....	342	72,500	1,430,000	Interunion or intraunion matters.....	3	800	7,410
Other working conditions.....	258	147,000	856,000	Not reported.....	4	470	5,460
Interunion or intraunion matters.....	57	9,530	99,900	Leather and leather products.....	81	24,900	223,000
Not reported.....	9	2,060	15,000	Wages and hours.....	42	17,300	141,000
Primary metal industries.....	188	102,000	1,130,000	Union organization, wages, and hours.....	11	1,730	33,000
Wages and hours.....	98	54,000	573,000	Union organization.....	10	570	12,900
Union organization, wages, and hours.....	25	25,000	328,000	Other working conditions.....	14	4,020	18,400
Union organization.....	26	8,050	143,000	Interunion or intraunion matters.....	3	940	17,400
Other working conditions.....	34	13,400	77,100	Not reported.....	1	300	600
Interunion or intraunion matters.....	3	130	1,390	Food and kindred products.....	183	54,200	648,000
Not reported.....	2	1,270	8,320	Wages and hours.....	90	37,400	405,000
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	218	51,300	883,000	Union organization, wages, and hours.....	28	3,690	91,800
Wages and hours.....	115	28,700	450,000	Union organization.....	39	6,180	129,000
Union organization, wages, and hours.....	47	8,050	222,000	Other working conditions.....	20	6,240	16,800
Union organization.....	24	3,770	37,000	Interunion or intraunion matters.....	6	720	6,420
Other working conditions.....	23	10,300	165,000	Tobacco manufactures.....	9	9,620	195,000
Interunion or intraunion matters.....	8	410	8,420	Wages and hours.....	5	3,750	46,300
Not reported.....	1	20	150	Union organization, wages, and hours.....	2	5,510	146,000
Ordnance and accessories.....	1	100	300	Union organization.....	2	360	2,280
Other working conditions.....	1	100	300	Paper and allied products.....	37	7,630	187,000
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	80	36,100	611,000	Wages and hours.....	15	4,450	84,000
Wages and hours.....	38	15,800	340,000	Union organization, wages, and hours.....	10	1,780	87,800
Union organization, wages, and hours.....	19	8,570	150,000	Union organization.....	8	840	39,400
Union organization.....	14	4,980	94,200	Other working conditions.....	3	440	3,160
Other working conditions.....	8	6,760	25,900	Interunion or intraunion matters.....	1	120	3,110
Interunion or intraunion matters.....	1	30	1,440	Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	66	9,500	171,000
Machinery (except electrical).....	252	114,000	2,910,000	Wages and hours.....	34	5,500	71,700
Wages and hours.....	139	73,800	1,910,000	Union organization, wages, and hours.....	17	2,340	51,500
Union organization, wages, and hours.....	45	13,100	756,000	Union organization.....	10	1,550	45,400
Union organization.....	36	7,770	134,000	Other working conditions.....	4	90	2,080
Other working conditions.....	25	15,500	94,700	Interunion or intraunion matters.....	1	10	230
Interunion or intraunion matters.....	7	3,430	14,900	Chemicals and allied products.....	94	30,800	439,000
Transportation equipment.....	106	171,000	4,200,000	Wages and hours.....	42	17,900	303,000
Wages and hours.....	50	97,400	3,690,000	Union organization, wages, and hours.....	15	1,820	55,900
Union organization, wages, and hours.....	13	7,560	158,000	Union organization.....	18	4,190	37,300
Union organization.....	13	15,400	196,000	Other working conditions.....	14	6,300	36,700
Other working conditions.....	28	50,300	154,000	Interunion or intraunion matters.....	5	610	6,270
Interunion or intraunion matters.....	2	120	630	Products of petroleum and coal.....	14	9,580	310,000
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	109	23,900	850,000	Wages and hours.....	4	1,670	17,800
Wages and hours.....	50	16,500	673,000	Union organization, wages, and hours.....	7	6,640	276,000
Union organization, wages, and hours.....	19	2,860	92,000	Union organization.....	2	270	11,500
Union organization.....	23	2,240	68,300	Other working conditions.....			830
Other working conditions.....	13	2,240	15,800	Interunion or intraunion matters.....	1	1,000	4,000
Interunion or intraunion matters.....	3	60	570	Rubber products.....	41	46,700	382,000
Not reported.....	1	10	530	Wages and hours.....	18	23,200	232,000
Furniture and fixtures.....	84	12,500	292,000	Union organization, wages, and hours.....	4	2,540	14,000
Wages and hours.....	36	7,960	134,000	Union organization.....	4	4,150	25,400
Union organization, wages, and hours.....	15	1,080	66,700	Other working conditions.....	14	16,700	102,000
Union organization.....	24	2,470	46,400	Interunion or intraunion matters.....	1	160	8,370
Other working conditions.....	7	770	44,500	Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.....	32	8,070	97,000
Interunion or intraunion matters.....	2	220	390	Wages and hours.....	12	5,140	61,500
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	94	27,100	563,000	Union organization, wages, and hours.....	6	260	9,600
Wages and hours.....	54	20,700	472,000	Union organization.....	6	420	9,380
Union organization, wages, and hours.....	14	1,760	41,200	Other working conditions.....	5	1,870	12,700
Union organization.....	11	730	9,520	Interunion or intraunion matters.....	3	380	3,830
Other working conditions.....	13	3,860	39,900	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	92	16,000	403,000
Interunion or intraunion matters.....	2	60	310	Wages and hours.....	44	10,500	258,000
Textile mill products.....	82	35,500	976,000	Union organization, wages, and hours.....	21	2,720	80,400
Wages and hours.....	22	17,000	297,000	Union organization.....	21	2,250	49,500
Union organization, wages, and hours.....	16	6,850	322,000	Other working conditions.....	3	290	1,530
				Interunion or intraunion matters.....	3	260	13,600

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE B.—Work stoppages in 1947, by industry group and major issues—Continued

Industry group and major issues	Stoppages beginning in 1947		Man-days idle during 1947 (all stoppages)	Industry group and major issues	Stoppages beginning in 1947		Man-days idle during 1947 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved			Number	Workers involved	
All nonmanufacturing industries	1,700	1,370,000	18,900,000	All nonmanufacturing industries—Continued			
Wages and hours.....	759	341,000	4,890,000	Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	38	2,630	46,900
Union organization, wages, and hours.....	180	735,000	12,200,000	Wages and hours.....	8	910	24,900
Union organization.....	201	18,400	355,000	Union organization, wages, and hours.....	18	990	16,200
Other working conditions.....	437	239,000	720,000	Union organization.....	7	660	5,340
Interunion or intraunion matters.....	102	22,400	745,000	Other working conditions.....	5	70	430
Not reported.....	21	9,510	19,100				
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	22	12,200	287,000	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	282	468,000	11,500,000
Wages and hours.....	13	10,300	189,000	Wages and hours.....	142	71,800	1,070,000
Union organization, wages, and hours.....	3	1,300	91,600	Union organization, wages, and hours.....	25	374,000	10,200,000
Union organization.....	6	560	6,570	Union organization.....	44	6,940	145,000
				Other working conditions.....	59	8,940	46,600
Mining	478	517,000	2,440,000	Interunion or intraunion matters.....	10	5,160	36,700
Wages and hours.....	104	32,100	376,000	Not reported.....	2	370	1,480
Union organization, wages, and hours.....	5	345,000	1,530,000				
Union organization.....	23	4,400	31,700	Services—personal, business, and other	147	20,200	723,000
Other working conditions.....	316	123,000	472,000	Wages and hours.....	71	14,200	121,000
Interunion or intraunion matters.....	12	5,410	16,700	Union organization, wages, and hours.....	26	3,080	95,200
Not reported.....	18	9,130	17,600	Union organization.....	30	1,240	14,100
				Other working conditions.....	17	1,550	37,300
Construction	382	175,000	2,770,000	Interunion or intraunion matters.....	3	160	456,000
Wages and hours.....	242	151,000	2,390,000				
Union organization, wages, and hours.....	26	5,970	88,700	Government—administration, protection, and sanitation	14	1,090	7,290
Union organization.....	30	2,230	33,700	Wages and hours.....	9	560	6,150
Other working conditions.....	16	4,320	23,200	Union organization.....	2	80	690
Interunion or intraunion matters.....	68	11,200	232,000	Other working conditions.....	3	450	450
Trade	336	60,600	1,010,000	Interindustry	2	110,000	120,000
Wages and hours.....	170	50,500	695,000	Wages and hours.....	1	10,000	20,000
Union organization, wages, and hours.....	77	5,650	157,000	Other working conditions.....	1	100,000	100,000
Union organization.....	59	2,310	118,000				
Other working conditions.....	20	1,530	39,600				
Interunion or intraunion matters.....	9	540	4,380				
Not reported.....	1	10	50				

¹ This figure is less than the sum of the figures below because a few stoppages, each affecting more than one industry group, have been counted as

separate stoppages in each industry group affected; workers involved and man-days idle were allocated to the respective groups.

TABLE C.—Work stoppages in 1947 in States which had 25 or more stoppages during the year, by industry group

State and industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1947		Man-days idle during 1947 (all stoppages)	State and industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1947		Man-days idle during 1947 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved			Number	Workers involved	
Alabama	110	64,300	571,000	Arkansas—Continued			
Primary metal industries.....	4	1,040	8,710	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	5	2,870	88,800
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	2	330	8,180				
Machinery (except electrical).....	2	280	4,380	California	247	108,000	2,440,000
Transportation equipment.....	5	13,200	150,000	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	10	2,820	40,600
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	1	120	2,760	Primary metal industries.....	6	1,020	39,400
Furniture and fixtures.....	1	50	2,600	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	2	100	2,630
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	2	220	3,300	Machinery (except electrical).....	7	3,360	125,000
Textile mill products.....	5	1,700	39,300	Transportation equipment.....	8	2,810	80,900
Food and kindred products.....			1,130	Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	8	200	2,560
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....			1,180	Furniture and fixtures.....	3	1,080	27,200
Chemicals and allied products.....	4	360	2,970	Stone, clay, and glass products.....	7	880	14,600
Rubber products.....	3	4,150	19,200	Textile mill products.....	2	600	27,700
Mining.....	60	35,500	174,000	Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	19	680	9,340
Construction.....	7	2,430	27,700	Leather and leather products.....	6	1,700	16,000
Trade.....	2	180	840	Food and kindred products.....	20	4,900	66,400
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	1	20	200	Paper and allied products.....	1	90	3,960
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	9	4,690	125,000	Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	6	80	1,670
Services—personal, business, and other.....	2	40	2,050	Chemicals and allied products.....	4	820	8,790
				Products of petroleum and coal.....	1	1,000	4,000
Arkansas	25	8,580	231,000	Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.....	2	210	5,220
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	2	40	760	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	5	800	6,790
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	2	2,460	108,000	Agriculture, forestry, and fishing.....	8	5,730	116,000
Furniture and fixtures.....			116,300	Mining.....	4	360	2,780
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	1	300	2,110	Construction.....	18	2,450	41,600
Food and kindred products.....	1	40	80	Trade.....	49	15,000	257,000
Paper and allied products.....	2	40	2,250	Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	2	580	11,500
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	1	50	60	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	33	58,500	1,050,000
Chemicals and allied products.....	1	100	1,800	Services—personal, business, and other.....	16	2,150	478,000
Mining.....	2	2,290	4,690				
Construction.....	7	390	5,880				
Trade.....	1	3	70				

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C.—Work stoppages in 1947 in States which had 25 or more stoppages during the year, by industry group—Continued

State and industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1947		Man-days idle during 1947 (all stoppages)	State and industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1947		Man-days idle during 1947 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved			Number	Workers involved	
Colorado	27	11,400	217,000				
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1	30	1,520	Illinois—Continued	1	60	60
Mining	3	5,660	23,200	Finance, insurance, and real estate	1	60	60
Construction	7	1,730	21,600	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	20	21,600	566,000
Trade	5	120	56,700	Services—personal, business, and other	11	680	11,500
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	6	3,810	114,000	Government—administration, protection, and sanitation	4	520	1,500
Connecticut	57	12,900	146,000	Indiana	134	65,000	720,000
Primary metal industries	3	1,730	7,630	Primary metal industries	10	16,800	76,300
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	5	1,300	19,700	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	12	1,960	22,700
Ordnance and accessories	1	100	300	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	1	100	5,250
Machinery (except electrical)	2	250	310	Machinery (except electrical)	16	8,720	193,000
Transportation equipment	1	280	1,040	Transportation equipment	4	1,780	11,400
Furniture and fixtures	2	200	4,040	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	2	280	8,560
Stone, clay, and glass products	3	110	1,230	Furniture and fixtures	7	1,180	22,400
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	2	70	1,220	Stone, clay, and glass products	6	2,190	32,900
Food and kindred products	3	140	1,250	Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	2	310	4,000
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	2	50	530	Leather and leather products	1	30	720
Products of petroleum and coal	1	220	11,300	Food and kindred products	6	1,280	10,700
Rubber products	1	410	16,400	Paper and allied products	2	160	1,840
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	3	2,930	12,800	Printing, publishing, and allied industries	3	250	2,970
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2	810	20,600	Chemicals and allied products	4	320	4,850
Construction	9	2,670	20,700	Rubber products	2	1,560	7,340
Trade	4	130	450	Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	1	90	4,680
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	10	940	24,800	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	5	340	20,400
Services—personal, business, and other	3	550	2,190	Mining	15	15,800	57,400
Florida	37	14,700	226,000	Construction	9	5,320	128,000
Machinery (except electrical)	1	10	910	Trade	5	960	8,200
Stone, clay, and glass products	1	80	620	Finance, insurance, and real estate	2	110	4,980
Food and kindred products	4	320	830	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	15	4,940	61,000
Tobacco manufactures	1	70	770	Services—personal, business, and other	4	440	17,900
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1	40	90	Iowa	38	119,000	322,000
Chemicals and allied products	2	250	4,570	Primary metal industries	3	390	2,650
Construction	12	4,720	33,600	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	2	220	2,260
Trade	5	580	2,970	Machinery (except electrical)	6	2,450	28,000
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	7	7,020	174,000	Food and kindred products	5	4,230	17,500
Services—personal, business, and other	3	1,590	7,190	Paper and allied products	1	40	1,400
Georgia	25	10,700	285,000	Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1	10	20
Transportation equipment	1	60	300	Mining	2	2,110	6,050
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	5	1,040	33,800	Construction	9	2,960	25,200
Paper and allied products	1	40	400	Trade	3	640	14,100
Chemicals and allied products	3	90	630	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	4	5,650	124,000
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1	240	5,880	Services—personal, business, and other	1	20	30
Mining	4	750	17,200	Interindustry	1	100,000	100,000
Trade	1	20	210	Kentucky	122	76,700	681,000
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	9	8,450	226,000	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	1	130	1,500
Government—administration, protection, and sanitation			1,500	Machinery (except electrical)	2	3,470	86,600
Illinois	374	154,000	1,790,000	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	3	160	3,140
Primary metal industries	34	10,600	116,000	Furniture and fixtures	3	1,880	36,800
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	40	5,640	111,000	Stone, clay, and glass products	1	160	1,240
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	14	2,730	55,700	Textile mill products	1	210	860
Machinery (except electrical)	47	34,100	299,000	Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	1	20	100
Transportation equipment	10	2,400	47,500	Food and kindred products	8	2,300	31,200
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	4	240	7,960	Tobacco manufactures	1	1,530	19,900
Furniture and fixtures	6	140	17,600	Paper and allied products	1	40	190
Stone, clay, and glass products	11	1,370	34,000	Printing, publishing, and allied industries	2	120	3,520
Textile mill products	5	260	4,360	Chemicals and allied products	3	50	1,160
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	5	350	2,190	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1	200	2,800
Leather and leather products	9	2,470	29,500	Mining	64	53,600	308,000
Food and kindred products	20	9,040	66,100	Construction	13	1,670	27,000
Tobacco manufactures	1	420	1,680	Trade	3	410	5,700
Paper and allied products	3	370	11,100	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	13	5,730	151,000
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	4	1,760	40,300	Services—personal, business, and other	1	10	120
Chemicals and allied products	9	3,560	69,800	Louisiana	26	15,500	373,000
Products of petroleum and coal	1	180	3,870	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)			1,130
Rubber products	1	160	8,370	Transportation equipment	2	1,490	5,610
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	3	520	4,790	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	1	240	5,120
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	8	3,080	74,800	Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	1	90	4,860
Mining	53	41,300	140,000	Food and kindred products	5	1,490	70,900
Construction	27	6,110	53,300	Chemicals and allied products	2	300	5,280
Trade	23	4,830	12,500	Products of petroleum and coal	1	670	9,980

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C.—Work stoppages in 1947 in States which had 25 or more stoppages during the year, by industry group—Continued

State and industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1947		Man-days idle during 1947 (all stoppages)	State and industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1947		Man-days idle during 1947 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved			Number	Workers involved	
Louisiana—Continued				Michigan—Continued			
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	1	80	400	Finance, insurance, and real estate	1	20	360
Mining	1	100	820	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	11	21,200	615,000
Construction	4	3,620	55,300	Services—personal, business and other	5	410	10,700
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	7	7,350	214,000	Minnesota			
Services—personal, business, and other	1	50	1,030	Primary metal industries	50	24,000	358,000
Maryland				1	160	1,920	
Primary metal industries	36	49,600	1,620,000	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	1	70	70
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	1	70	660	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	1	140	880
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	1	5,300	13,050	Machinery (except electrical)	6	570	23,500
Transportation equipment	1	13,200	972,000	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	1	450	11,700
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	1	100	6,100	Stone, clay, and glass products	1	20	130
Stone, clay, and glass products	2	510	6,880	Food and kindred products	9	8,400	29,200
Textile mill products	1	30	270	Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1	190	740
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	1	20	60	Chemicals and allied products	1	280	3,850
Food and kindred products	6	2,530	16,000	Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	1	50	640
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1	60	1,180	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1	20	760
Chemicals and allied products	1	8,690	174,000	Mining			10,400
Rubber products	2	830	7,940	Construction	7	1,000	6,060
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1	160	4,790	Trade	11	3,660	58,300
Mining	2	1,830	4,290	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	5	8,990	209,000
Construction	3	1,070	11,700	Services—personal, business, and other	2	40	90
Trade	5	660	11,400	Government—administration, protection, and sanitation	1	10	180
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2	90	3,400	Missouri			
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	5	14,400	395,000	Primary metal industries	108	45,000	908,000
Massachusetts				2	520	9,730	
Primary metal industries	177	56,400	1,250,000	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	6	1,560	28,400
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	6	1,080	5,390	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	3	280	9,780
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	6	940	27,000	Machinery (except electrical)	7	3,270	96,100
Machinery (except electrical)	3	620	17,500	Transportation equipment	3	680	8,400
Transportation equipment	10	1,390	21,600	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	4	580	4,890
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	3	6,620	536,000	Furniture and fixtures	5	510	6,140
Furniture and fixtures	2	100	1,060	Stone, clay, and glass products	3	290	18,000
Stone, clay, and glass products	9	520	6,240	Textile mill products	2	470	9,500
Textile mill products	2	510	8,390	Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	3	490	15,600
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	13	9,660	228,000	Leather and leather products	7	2,170	5,320
Leather and leather products	8	680	5,230	Food and kindred products	9	1,350	5,200
Food and kindred products	29	11,100	78,100	Printing, publishing, and allied industries	7	3,600	30,000
Paper and allied products	10	3,570	50,400	Rubber products	1	20	180
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1	150	25,000	Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	2	500	5,930
Chemicals and allied products	4	240	6,460	Mining	4	1,820	6,300
Products of petroleum and coal	1	140	420	Construction	10	7,720	196,000
Rubber products	1	1,000	20,000	Trade	11	1,150	14,800
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	2	80	2,350	Finance, insurance, and real estate	2	80	1,530
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	8	1,290	27,000	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	11	17,600	426,000
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	3	1,680	24,900	Services—personal, business, and other	5	330	10,200
Construction	16	9,390	52,700	Government—administration, protection, and sanitation	1	30	200
Trade	17	1,960	6,810	New Jersey			
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	18	3,430	90,800	Primary metal industries	161	99,400	2,890,000
Services—personal, business, and other	2	140	830	4	910	20,900	
Michigan				18	3,100	36,000	
Primary metal industries	188	190,000	2,550,000	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	9	8,790	194,000
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	18	7,920	180,000	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	12	1,090	14,700
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	19	17,300	265,000	Transportation equipment	4	12,500	890,000
Machinery (except electrical)	3	1,210	13,000	Furniture and fixtures	5	1,650	35,200
Transportation equipment	30	11,000	209,000	Stone, clay, and glass products	3	490	2,380
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	30	80,300	287,000	Textile mill products	9	5,490	76,000
Furniture and fixtures	6	340	15,600	Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	2	30	120
Stone, clay, and glass products	4	460	3,110	Leather and leather products	1	90	690
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	7	2,140	30,800	Food and kindred products	7	1,110	5,700
Leather and leather products	3	380	2,330	Paper and allied products	3	550	7,280
Food and kindred products	1	30	400	Printing, publishing, and allied industries	2	620	9,470
Paper and allied products	9	540	7,570	Chemicals and allied products	9	1,410	18,600
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	2	260	2,750	Products of petroleum and coal	1	550	3,100
Chemicals and allied products	1	30	30	Rubber products	3	5,670	21,200
Products of petroleum and coal	4	450	4,680	Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	1	40	600
Rubber products	2	150	2,710	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	5	630	9,840
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	4	9,480	140,000	Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	2	150	1,270
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2	370	10,200	Mining	1	20	1,420
Mining	1	280	550	Construction	30	9,230	222,000
Construction	15	22,400	631,000	Trade	11	360	4,640
Trade	10	3,140	115,000				

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C.—Work stoppages in 1947 in States which had 25 or more stoppages during the year, by industry group—Continued

State and industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1947		Mandays idle during 1947 (all stoppages)	State and industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1947		Mandays idle during 1947 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved			Number	Workers involved	
New Jersey—Continued				Ohio—Continued			
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	8	41,200	1,310,000	Mining.....	11	19,200	71,500
Services—personal, business, and other.....	10	3,780	7,960	Construction.....	19	4,630	80,100
Government—administration, protection, and sanitation.....	1	20	20	Trade.....	20	1,490	20,500
				Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	3	210	7,240
				Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	22	22,300	530,000
New York.....				Services—personal, business, and other.....	10	410	6,080
Primary metal industries.....	466	163,000	3,960,000	Government—administration, protection, and sanitation.....	2	150	1,950
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	15	3,390	66,900				
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	27	3,380	83,000	Oregon.....			
Machinery (except electrical).....	15	1,760	41,400		42	11,000	242,000
Transportation equipment.....	27	19,300	626,000	Primary metal industries.....	2	1,470	27,300
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	15	14,900	895,000	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	1	20	1,030
Furniture and fixtures.....	9	500	10,600	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	1	40	2,730
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	4	1,660	29,100	Machinery (except electrical).....	1	160	4,030
Textile mill products.....	9	1,040	35,200	Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	13	1,690	21,310
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	48	1,610	25,000	Furniture and fixtures.....	1	70	1,110
Leather and leather products.....	10	1,670	24,700	Food and kindred products.....	1	140	4,380
Food and kindred products.....	15	4,830	97,300	Chemicals and allied products.....	1	20	130
Tobacco manufactures.....	3	180	3,630	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	2	220	3,140
Paper and allied products.....	5	350	9,120	Construction.....	5	430	7,000
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	9	360	23,000	Trade.....	4	220	670
Chemicals and allied products.....	13	1,120	16,400	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	8	6,280	168,000
Products of petroleum and coal.....	1	120	360	Services—personal, business, and other.....	2	220	820
Rubber products.....	3	270	14,800				
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.....	12	1,080	18,200	Pennsylvania.....			
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	30	2,800	71,900		457	319,000	3,030,000
Mining.....	1	120	480	Primary metal industries.....	31	40,100	297,000
Construction.....	37	7,640	112,000	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	23	5,640	59,700
Trade.....	75	8,990	98,500	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	10	5,400	25,400
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	22	1,110	5,000	Machinery (except electrical).....	25	7,560	82,100
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	24	78,900	1,560,000	Transportation equipment.....	7	3,410	60,200
Services—personal, business, and other.....	22	5,420	74,000	Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	3	270	2,040
				Furniture and fixtures.....	11	1,410	13,400
				Stone, clay, and glass products.....	20	7,240	136,000
				Textile mill products.....	13	7,760	193,000
				Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	20	2,900	22,100
				Leather and leather products.....	6	760	13,700
				Food and kindred products.....	7	880	7,470
				Paper and allied products.....	6	490	14,500
				Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	6	300	11,900
				Chemicals and allied products.....	8	3,670	56,600
				Rubber products.....	1	1,600	2,400
				Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.....	3	1,440	25,400
				Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	10	960	34,400
				Agriculture, forestry, and fishing.....	1	120	7,590
				Mining.....	135	165,000	742,000
				Construction.....	31	31,700	470,000
				Trade.....	29	8,310	116,000
				Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	3	130	4,620
				Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	34	20,600	586,000
				Services—personal, business, and other.....	15	1,460	44,100
				Rhode Island.....			
					35	6,030	163,000
				Primary metal industries.....	1	90	2,020
				Machinery (except electrical).....	2	2,350	133,000
				Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	1	60	120
				Stone, clay, and glass products.....	2	150	4,430
				Textile mill products.....	3	580	2,880
				Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	1	60	720
				Rubber products.....	2	960	5,160
				Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	1	50	380
				Mining.....	1	10	30
				Construction.....	6	1,110	12,300
				Trade.....	3	40	1,080
				Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	6	400	2,250
				Services—personal, business, and other.....	5	160	620
				Government—administration, protection, and sanitation.....	1	10	30
				Tennessee.....			
					75	36,900	526,000
				Primary metal industries.....	2	270	3,260
				Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	1	3	10
				Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	1	40	840
				Machinery (except electrical).....	2	470	1,860
				Transportation equipment.....	1	1,650	9,870

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE C.—Work stoppages in 1947 in States which had 25 or more stoppages during the year, by industry group—Continued

State and industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1947		Man-days idle during 1947 (all stoppages)	State and industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1947		Man-days idle during 1947 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved			Number	Workers involved	
Tennessee—Continued				Washington			
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	3	330	1,000	Primary metal industries.....	62	35,290	802,000
Furniture and fixtures.....	1	170	25,700	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	1	30	900
Textile mill products.....	4	2,080	32,300	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	2	240	6,380
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	2	840	64,900	Machinery (except electrical).....	3	80	5,520
Leather and leather products.....	1	110	7,300	Transportation equipment.....	2	130	2,360
Food and kindred products.....	4	470	13,000	Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	1	830	15,400
Tobacco manufactures.....	1	400	8,400	Furniture and fixtures.....	15	7,310	216,000
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	3	70	1,520	Food and kindred products.....	1	90	340
Chemicals and allied products.....	3	320	2,170	Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	1	1,000	44,000
Rubber products.....	2	3,750	5,560	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	3	410	4,420
Mining.....	27	11,800	78,300	Agriculture, forestry, and fishing.....	5	210	7,240
Construction.....	4	6,560	73,000	Mining.....	1	1,100	68,200
Trade.....	2	50	480	Construction.....	1	1,230	8,350
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	8	7,210	195,000	Trade.....	2	250	1,010
Services—personal, business, and other.....	3	270	1,200	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	7	1,630	142,000
	70	46,700	1,030,000	Services—personal, business, and other.....	11	10,100	240,000
Texas				Interindustry.....	5	500	20,500
Primary metal industries.....	1	140	280		1	10,000	20,000
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	1	70	1,240	West Virginia			
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	1	120	3,240	Primary metal industries.....	107	134,000	908,000
Machinery (except electrical).....	1	30	90	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	2	1,570	7,340
Transportation equipment.....	1	2,200	61,600	Machinery (except electrical).....	6	2,050	33,400
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	1	20	360	Transportation equipment.....	1	10	40
Furniture and fixtures.....	3	380	1,300	Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	2	660	9,480
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	1	210	11,400	Stone, clay, and glass products.....	1	120	1,800
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar material.....	4	390	22,500	Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	3	770	9,280
Food and kindred products.....	2	80	370	Leather and leather products.....	2	190	780
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	3	650	8,470	Food and kindred products.....	1	400	13,200
Chemicals and allied products.....	4	5,460	178,000	Paper and allied products.....	1	100	7,730
Products of petroleum and coal.....	3	360	8,020	Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	1	30	3,500
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	1	150	1,260	Chemicals and allied products.....	1	50	50
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing.....	2	130	1,260	Products of petroleum and coal.....	3	470	20,400
Mining.....	14	11,000	109,000	Mining.....	1	340	28,300
Construction.....	3	320	2,630	Construction.....	63	116,000	594,000
Trade.....	23	25,000	657,000	Trade.....	6	7,460	70,200
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	1	10	30	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	6	320	8,020
Services—personal, business, and other.....					7	3,470	100,000
Virginia				Wisconsin			
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	69	26,300	244,000	Primary metal industries.....	58	24,400	1,070,000
Furniture and fixtures.....	2	140	3,020	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	6	800	23,000
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	4	600	18,000	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	1	90	9,090
Textile mill products.....	7	1,160	35,300	Machinery (except electrical).....	2	200	3,080
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	4	870	4,440	Transportation equipment.....	5	1,210	630,000
Food and kindred products.....	2	150	2,570	Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	1	2,000	40,000
Tobacco manufactures.....	2	140	650	Textile mill products.....	3	230	8,580
Paper and allied products.....	1	1,210	15,700	Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	1	230	5,850
Chemicals and allied products.....	1	600	34,800	Leather and leather products.....	1	460	920
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing.....	1	20	70	Food and kindred products.....	1	180	2,980
Mining.....	1	610	6,710	Paper and allied products.....	4	840	17,100
Construction.....	28	18,700	94,100	Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	2	500	6,320
Trade.....	2	380	5,710	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	2	40	60
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	3	400	1,920	Mining.....	1	20	110
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	2	180	4,950	Construction.....	10	5,730	67,100
Services—personal, business, and other.....	7	1,110	11,700	Trade.....	10	1,420	14,500
Government—administration, protection and sanitation.....	1	60	4,780	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	5	10,400	238,000
	1	10	50	Services—personal, business, and other.....	3	40	150

¹ Idleness in 1947 resulting from stoppages which began in the preceding year.

² The sum of this column is more than 457 because a few stoppages which extended into 2 or more industry groups have been counted in this table as separate stoppages in each industry group affected; workers involved and man-days idle were allocated to the respective groups.