

**Analysis of
Work Stoppages
During 1950**

Bulletin No. 1035

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

MAURICE J. TOBIN, *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., July 15, 1951

The SECRETARY OF LABOR:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a report on work stoppages during the year 1950. A portion of this report was printed in the Monthly Labor Review for May 1951.

This report was prepared by Ann J. Herlihy, Bernard Yabroff, and Daniel P. Willis, Jr., with the assistance of other members of the staff of the Bureau's Division of Industrial Relations, under the direction of Nelson M. Bortz.

The Bureau wishes to acknowledge the widespread cooperation given by employers, unions, the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, and various State agencies in furnishing information on which the statistical data in this report are based.

EWAN CLAGUE, *Commissioner.*

Hon. MAURICE J. TOBIN,
Secretary of Labor.

(II)

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(III)

Analysis of Work Stoppages During 1950¹

Introduction

With the general upturn in business activity in 1950, labor-management tensions, which in recent years had gradually subsided from their wartime peak, became more evident, especially in certain industries. As a result, the number of strikes increased sharply to near-record levels.

Proposals for improved health, insurance, and/or pension plans, which had been accelerated in 1949, continued to be prominent in many important collective-bargaining negotiations in 1950, especially during the first 6 months. In many instances, such benefit plans were established by agreements, without resort to work stoppages, in such diverse industries as automobiles, apparel, textiles, rubber, public utilities, and flat glass. Also covered by employee-benefit agreements were industries characterized by casual employment (e. g., building trades, longshoring, maritime, etc.) in which few, if any, insurance or pension programs existed prior to 1950. These issues, either alone or combined with wage demands, accounted for more than 50 percent of the total strike idleness during the year.

In the field of wages, the General Motors 5-year agreement with the United Automobile Workers (CIO), harmoniously concluded on May 24, gave prominent evidence of the effect that expanding business activity and sustained near-capacity production levels had on labor-management relations. The agreement retained the cost-of-living wage provisions, increased the annual improvement factor, provided for a pension fund, and established a modified union shop. This settlement influenced the peaceful conclusion of wage agreements by the Chrysler Corp. on August 25, and the Ford Motor Co. on September 4, as well as in a number of other industries.

After the outbreak of the Korean war in mid-1950, demands for wage increases came to the forefront. Unions, anticipating early institution of Federal wage controls with a resultant loss in real earnings because of rising prices, proposed

and, with few exceptions, obtained wage increases substantially greater than those sought in the first 6 months.

Few serious breakdowns in collective bargaining occurred in 1950, despite the large number of stoppages. Significant exceptions were the widespread coal stoppage continuing from 1949; several walk-outs by railroad employees; prolonged strikes at the Chrysler Corp., International Harvester Co., and Deere & Co.; and disputes affecting large numbers of workers at General Electric Co., Western Electric Co., and at various construction projects.

The 4,843 work stoppages recorded in 1950 exceeded by a third the 3,606 counted in 1949. This was in marked contrast to the relatively even and substantially lower strike levels of the postwar years after 1946 when the all-time high of 4,985 strikes was recorded. However, the number of workers involved was lower in 1950 than in 1949—2,410,000 compared with 3,030,000.² Man-days idle also declined—23 percent—from 50.5 millions in 1949 (the second highest figure on record) to 38.8 million in 1950 (table 1).

In the first 3 months of the year, strikes declined slightly below levels in corresponding periods in 1947 and 1949. In the second quarter, following customary patterns of increasing labor-management contract negotiations, strikes rose substantially and continued upward in the summer and early autumn. Although the number of controversies declined seasonally in the final quarter

¹ All known work stoppages arising out of labor-management disputes, involving six or more workers and continuing a full day or shift or longer are included in reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Figures on "workers involved" and "man-days idle" cover all workers made idle for one shift or longer 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.

² The 1949 figure for workers involved includes some 365,000 to 400,000 bituminous-coal miners who were idle on three separate occasions. The 1950 figure excludes miners who were out from January to March, since this stoppage had begun in 1949 and was counted in that year. However, the man-days of idleness occurring in 1950 are, of course, included in the 1950 total.

TABLE 1.—Work stoppages in the United States, 1916–50

Year	Work stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle		
	Number	Average duration (in calendar days)	Number (in thousands) ¹	Percent of total employed ³	Number (in thousands)	Percent of estimated working time ⁴	Per worker involved
1916	3,789	(8)	1,600	8.4	(8)	(8)	(8)
1917	4,450	(8)	1,230	6.3	(8)	(8)	(8)
1918	3,353	(8)	1,240	6.2	(8)	(8)	(8)
1919	3,630	(8)	4,160	20.8	(8)	(8)	(8)
1920	3,411	(8)	1,460	7.2	(8)	(8)	(8)
1921	2,385	(8)	1,100	6.4	(8)	(8)	(8)
1922	1,112	(8)	1,610	8.7	(8)	(8)	(8)
1923	1,553	(8)	757	3.5	(8)	(8)	(8)
1924	1,249	(8)	655	3.1	(8)	(8)	(8)
1925	1,301	(8)	428	2.0	(8)	(8)	(8)
1926	1,035	(8)	330	1.5	(8)	(8)	(8)
1927	707	26.5	330	1.4	26,200	0.37	79.5
1928	604	27.6	314	1.3	12,600	.17	40.2
1929	921	22.6	289	1.2	5,350	.07	18.5
1930	637	22.3	183	.8	3,320	.05	18.1
1931	810	18.8	342	1.6	6,890	.11	20.2
1932	841	19.6	324	1.8	10,500	.23	32.4
1933	1,695	16.9	1,170	6.3	16,900	.36	14.4
1934	1,856	19.5	1,470	7.2	19,600	.38	13.4
1935	2,014	23.8	1,120	5.2	15,500	.29	13.8
1936	2,172	23.3	789	3.1	13,900	.21	17.6
1937	4,740	20.3	1,860	7.2	28,400	.43	15.3
1938	2,772	23.6	688	2.8	9,150	.15	13.3
1939	2,613	23.4	1,170	4.7	17,800	.28	15.2
1940	2,508	20.9	577	2.3	6,700	.10	11.6
1941	4,288	18.3	2,360	8.4	23,000	.32	9.8
1942	2,968	11.7	840	2.8	4,180	.05	5.0
1943	3,752	5.0	1,980	6.9	13,500	.15	6.8
1944	4,956	5.6	2,120	7.0	8,720	.09	4.1
1945	4,750	9.9	3,470	12.2	38,000	.47	11.0
1946	4,985	24.2	4,600	14.5	116,000	1.43	25.2
1947	3,693	25.6	2,170	6.5	34,600	.41	15.9
1948	3,419	21.8	1,960	5.5	34,100	.37	17.4
1949	3,606	22.5	3,030	9.0	50,500	.59	16.7
1950	4,843	19.2	2,410	6.9	38,800	.44	16.1

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

² The figures on number of workers involved, as shown in the table, include duplicate counting where the same workers were involved in more than one stoppage during the year. This is particularly significant for the 1949 figure, since 365,000 to 400,000 miners were out on 3 distinct occasions during the year, comprising 1,150,000 workers of a total of 3,030,000 workers for the country.

³ "Total employed workers" (based on nonagricultural employment reported by the Bureau) 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 fewer than 6 persons, all Federal and State government employees, and the officials, both elected and appointed, in local governments.

⁴ For each year, "estimated working time" was computed for purposes of this table by multiplying the average number of employed workers (see footnote 3) by the number of days worked by most employees. This number excludes Saturdays when customarily not worked, Sundays, and established holidays.

⁵ Not available.

of the year, it was higher than in comparable periods of the preceding postwar years (1946–49).

Twenty-two stoppages beginning in 1950 involved 10,000 or more workers, compared with 18 stoppages in 1949, 20 in 1948, and 15 in 1947. On the other hand, approximately half the 1950 strikes involved fewer than 100 workers each. These accounted for a relatively small proportion of

workers and man-days idle, in contrast to the 22 large stoppages which included almost a third of all strike participants and over half the aggregate idleness (table 2).

Average duration of all strikes declined to 19.2 calendar days in 1950, the lowest level in recent postwar years. Strike duration for 1946, 1947, 1948, and 1949 was, respectively, 24.2, 25.6, 21.8, and 22.5 days. The 1950 decline was attributable to the large proportion of relatively brief strikes and the absence of long Nation-wide strikes (except coal) involving large numbers of workers.

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

Period	Stoppages involving 10,000 or more workers					
	Number	Percent of total for period	Workers involved		Man-days idle	
			Number ¹	Percent of total for period	Number	Percent of total for period
1935–39 average	11	0.4	365,000	32.4	5,290,000	31.2
1941	29	.7	1,070,000	45.3	9,340,000	40.5
1946	31	.6	2,920,000	63.6	66,400,000	57.2
1947	15	.4	1,030,000	47.5	17,700,000	51.2
1948	20	.6	870,000	44.5	18,900,000	55.3
1949	18	.5	1,920,000	63.2	34,900,000	69.0
1950	22	.5	738,000	30.7	21,700,000	56.0

¹ Figures on number of workers involved, include duplicate counting where the same workers were involved in more than 1 stoppage during the year, in which case they were counted separately for each stoppage. This is particularly significant for the 1949 figure, since 365,000 to 400,000 miners were out on 3 separate and distinct occasions during the year, thus comprising 1,150,000 of a total of 3,030,000 workers for the country as a whole.

"National Emergency" Disputes

Labor-management disputes, generally designated as "national emergency" disputes, are of two types: (1) Disputes specified in the Labor Management Relations Act as imperiling the "national health and safety" and (2) disputes designated under the Railway Labor Act "which threaten substantially to interrupt interstate commerce to a degree such as to deprive any section of the country of essential transportation service."

During 1950, the national emergency procedures provided under the Labor Management Relations Act were invoked only once—in connection with the protracted bituminous-coal dispute. No recourse was made to this machinery in 1949; in 1948 it had been invoked on seven occasions, four of which resulted in work stoppages.

Bituminous-Coal Controversy. The coal stoppage first began in September 1949 as an industry-wide walk-out over new contract terms and continued for approximately 6 weeks. Subsequently sporadic stoppages occurred in various coal fields until the first week of February 1950 when the stoppage again became general throughout the industry. The major issues centered on the union's demand for (1) increased employer contributions to the union pension and welfare fund, (2) wage increases, and (3) a reduction in the workday. The mine operators insisted on elimination of certain provisions previously included in the contract, e. g., the union-shop clause, the "willing and able" to work clause, and the clause permitting the union to halt work during "memorial periods." On February 6, 1950, after all efforts to obtain voluntary agreement between the coal operators and the United Mine Workers (Ind.) had failed, the President invoked the national emergency provisions of the Labor Management Relations Act and appointed a board of inquiry to investigate the dispute and report by February 13.

The Board's report, submitted on February 11, noted that immediate settlement of the dispute was unlikely. A court restraining order, issued the same day, directed that the strike be discontinued and production resumed for a 10-day period (later extended for the full 80 days provided by law). The miners' refusal to return to work, despite instructions by their president calling for compliance with the court order, resulted in contempt charges filed against the union on February 20. When the proceedings were dismissed on March 2 on the ground that the charges had not been supported by sufficient evidence, President Truman recommended to Congress that the mines be seized by the Government. Such action was made unnecessary by settlement of the dispute on March 5.

The agreement provided for increases of 70 cents in the basic daily wage and of 10 cents per ton—from 20 to 30 cents—in the employers' payment into the welfare and retirement fund; continuance of the union shop "to the extent . . . permitted by law"; limitation of memorial period stoppages; and elimination of the "able and willing" clause. The new contract, effective until

July 1, 1952, permitted reopening on wage questions after April 1, 1951.³

Railroad Disputes. During 1950, several serious work stoppages and one critical Nation-wide strike threat involved the railroad industry. Three of these disputes, two of which resulted in Federal seizure of railroad properties, are described here.

DIESEL CASE: A 7-day strike by 18,000 members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen beginning on May 10, idled approximately 175,000 workers on five large railroads: the Pennsylvania; New York Central; Southern; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe; and Union Pacific. (The last-named system became involved when its firemen refused to operate trains over Santa Fe tracks.)

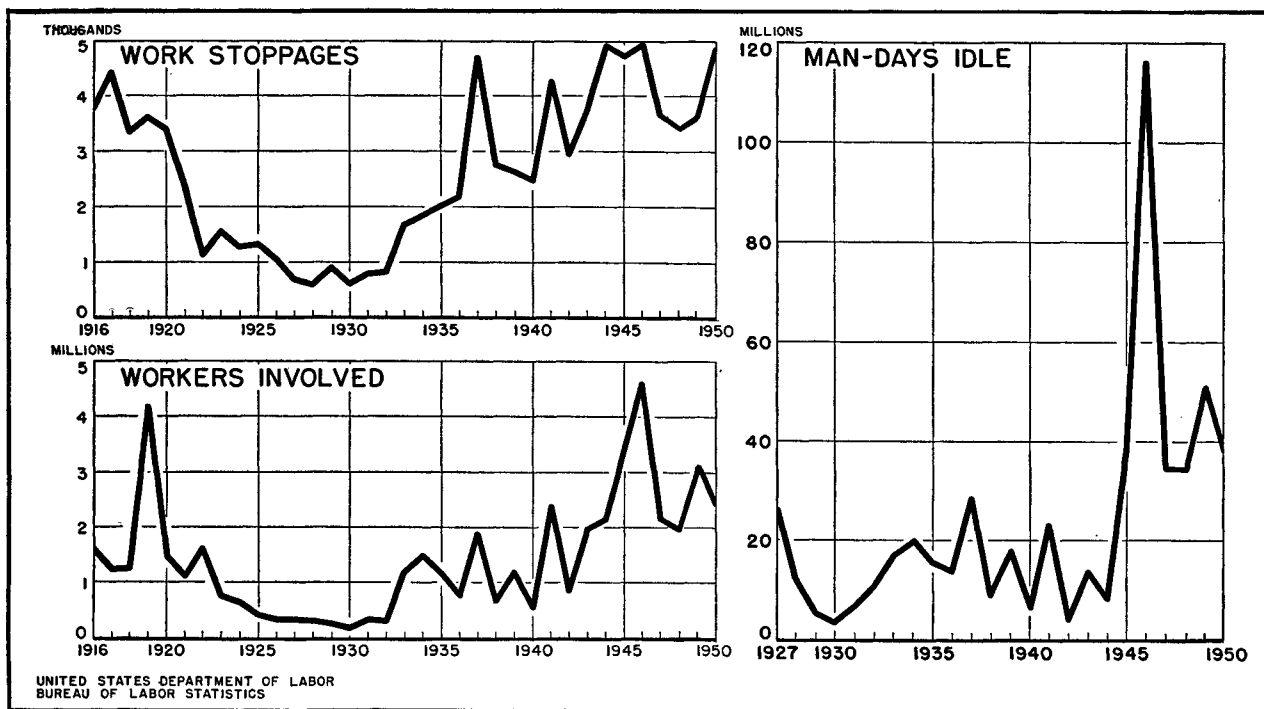
The dispute involved a long-standing union proposal, twice refused by Presidential emergency boards, that an extra fireman (helper) be placed on multiple-unit Diesel locomotives as an added safety measure. However, the specific terms of the settlement, reached on May 16, did not deal directly with this issue. The parties agreed to correct some wage differentials for firemen on different types of locomotives. They also agreed to arbitrate (1) a union claim that employment of "special duty" men, instead of firemen, to perform certain maintenance work on high-speed passenger Diesel locomotives violated the terms of existing agreement, and (2) the question of employing firemen on small switching Diesels.

SWITCHMEN'S CASE: The strike of members of the Switchmen's Union of North America (AFL), which occurred June 25 on five western and mid-western railroads, idled approximately 59,000 workers. It followed the union's rejection of an emergency board's recommendations to reduce the workweek for yard-service employees from 48 to

³ The miners' agreement, like many other long term contracts, was reopened prior to its scheduled date. By agreement reached in late January, bituminous-coal miners were granted a wage increase of 20 cents an hour and the termination date of the existing contract was changed to March 31, 1952. The contract was to continue after that date unless either the mine operators or the union gives 60 days' notice of termination.

For a detailed summary of the 1949-50 coal mining stoppages, see United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin No. 1003, Analysis of Work Stoppages During 1949.

Chart 1. Trends in Work Stoppages



40 hours, with a partially compensating wage increase of 18 cents an hour.⁴ It was largely terminated on July 6 when the union ordered resumption of work on four of the railroads. However, continuance of the walk-out on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, resulted in an Executive order (on July 8), directing the Army to seize and operate this road.

The men returned to their jobs in compliance with a Federal District Court order issued on the same day. Settlement of the dispute occurred on September 1 when the union and 10 western and midwestern railroads agreed to a 3-year contract which provided for a wage increase of 23 cents an hour and a cost-of-living escalator clause.

BRT-ORC CASE: All of the country's major railroad lines were seized by the Federal Government on August 27 to avert a Nation-wide strike

⁴ The 40-hour week issue was also before the same Board in a broader case involving the Order of Railway Conductors (Ind.) and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen (Ind.). In its report on April 18 in the Switchmen's dispute, the Board stated that it had been unable to make a complete investigation within the 30-day limit prescribed under the Railway Labor Act. It recommended, therefore, that the issues in the two cases be considered jointly and that the Switchmen be accorded the same treatment as might subsequently be recommended for the Conductors and Trainmen. All unions involved rejected the Board's report of June 15, recommending a 40-hour basic week and an 18-cent-an-hour wage increase.

scheduled for the next day. The Government's action followed unsuccessful efforts to settle an 18-month dispute over a 40-hour week for yard service employees and numerous rules changes for road service employees.⁴ The unions involved were the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen (Ind.) and Order of Railway Conductors (Ind.), representing 250,000 workers. White House-sponsored conferences during August resulted in an offer by the carriers of a 23-cent an hour wage increase plus further increases geared to the cost-of-living in place of the terms that had been recommended by the emergency board on June 15. The unions rejected the proposal. Union requests for Government seizure of the railroads were followed by scattered 5-day "token" strikes beginning on August 21 and 22 and by the scheduling of a Nation-wide withdrawal from service on August 28. An Executive order, issued August 25, directed the Army to take over operation of the railroads on August 27. The President called the seizure action "imperative for the protection of our citizens." The unions postponed indefinitely the threatened strike upon announcement of the Government's intervention.

On December 13, unrest among yard members of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen (Ind.) over the long-deferred settlement resulted in a strike at rail terminals in Chicago, Ill. Within 2 days, it had spread to terminals in St. Louis, Mo.; Washington, D. C.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; and other cities. Issuance of court-restraining orders and appeals by President Truman and union officials, brought the idle workers back to their jobs on December 16. However, the prolonged dispute remained unresolved at the year's end.⁵

State Seizures

Strikes and an impending stoppage in the vital public utility industry were met by resort to State seizure action. The facilities of the New Jersey Bell Telephone Co. and Public Service Electric and Gas Co. of New Jersey were seized under the provisions of that State's public utility anti-strike law.

In the telephone dispute this action was taken on March 1 in order to prevent an imminent strike by traffic members of the Communications Workers of America (CIO), following prolonged negotiations with the company over wage and union-security issues. An arbitration board, appointed under the anti-strike law, awarded a wage increase and a modified union-shop to approximately 10,000 telephone operators on April 20. This award was reversed by the State Supreme Court on October 2, on appeal by the company, although the Court dismissed the claim that the law itself was unconstitutional. Holding that the arbitration board had failed to show whether its wage award was based upon "facts or speculation," the Court directed the board to reconsider the case on the basis of "findings of fact." The Court held also that the board's requirement that the company accept a modified union-shop provision conflicted with the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947. The parties reached a settlement of the disputed issues on October 6, the day on which the union scheduled a strike protesting the Court decision.

⁵ In the autumn of 1950, negotiations under the auspices of John R. Steelman, assistant to the President, broadened to include the question of a general wage increase. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen were also included in the discussions. On December 21, a tentative agreement was announced but early in January 1951 the general chairmen of all four brotherhoods rejected the proposed settlement.

In the Public Service controversy, the company's properties were taken over by the State on May 15, following a 6-day stoppage for increased wages by some 4,000 maintenance and installation workers represented by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL). The strikers returned to work the next day and an agreement was concluded after further negotiations. Three additional plants of the company also were seized on December 21, following a 1-day stoppage by production workers. An agreement was reached on December 21 with workers at the Jersey City plant represented by the Steamfitters, Plumbers, and Pipefitters Union (AFL). Settlements with the International Chemical Workers Union (AFL) and the Federation of Paterson Gas Workers (Ind.) representing the striking workers at the Harrison and the Paterson plants, respectively, were not reached until mid-January 1951.

Monthly Trend—Leading Stoppages

As the year 1950 began, there were 120 stoppages in effect which had continued from 1949. The most prominent of these was the recurring strike of bituminous-coal miners. (See p. 3.)

In the first quarter of 1950 fewer stoppages started than in any corresponding period in the postwar years, except 1948. Most of the strikes were small and brief. However, strike idleness reached the highest level of the year in February (table 3), as a result of industry-wide resumption of the bituminous-coal strike and the lengthy Chrysler strike.

The 102-day Chrysler strike, which began on January 25 and involved 95,000 workers, accounted for the second largest amount of time lost in the year. (The bituminous-coal stoppage was responsible for the largest number of man-days idle.) The stoppage arose out of differences between the company and the United Automobile Workers (CIO) over the form and administration of pensions and social insurance. In early May the parties signed a 3-year contract (with pension benefits effective for 5 years). Pensions of \$100-a-month were provided, together with establishment of an actuarially determined, jointly administered pension trust fund; and various social-insurance benefits.

The other large first quarter stoppage was a 15-day strike in February and early March by 10,000 bituminous-coal miners in Illinois. These miners, represented by the Progressive Mine Workers (Ind.), obtained a wage increase similar to that obtained by the United Mine Workers (Ind.).

Strikes increased substantially during the second quarter of the year. Idleness receded, however, as the result of the settlement of the bituminous-coal strike in March and the Chrysler strike in early May. During these 3 months, most stoppages were generally local and relatively brief; 7 each, however, involved 10,000 or more workers.

The only large strike beginning in April was a 4-day stoppage of 12,000 building service employees employed by operators of apartment houses in New York City.

TABLE 3.—*Monthly trends in work stoppages, 1949 and 1950*

Month	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages			Man-days idle during month	
	Beginning in month	In effect during month	Beginning in month (thousands)	In effect during month		Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time ²
				Number (thousands)	Percent of total employed ¹		
<i>1949</i>							
January.....	274	382	77.1	99.7	0.29	726	0.10
February.....	239	369	77.5	105.0	.32	675	.10
March.....	289	436	490.0	520.0	1.56	3,460	.45
April.....	360	531	160.0	208.0	.62	1,880	.27
May.....	449	678	231.0	309.0	.93	3,430	.49
June.....	377	632	572.0	673.0	2.01	4,470	.61
July.....	343	603	110.0	249.0	.74	2,350	.35
August.....	365	643	134.0	232.0	.68	2,140	.27
September.....	287	536	507.0	603.0	1.76	6,270	.87
October.....	256	475	570.0	977.0	2.92	17,500	2.49
November.....	197	388	56.6	914.0	2.72	6,270	.93
December.....	170	323	45.5	417.0	1.23	1,350	.19
<i>1950</i>							
January.....	248	368	170.0	305.0	.93	2,730	.40
February.....	206	358	56.5	527.0	1.63	8,590	1.39
March.....	298	453	85.2	566.0	1.71	3,870	.51
April.....	407	605	159.0	294.0	.88	3,280	.49
May.....	485	723	354.0	508.0	1.49	3,270	.44
June.....	483	768	278.0	373.0	1.07	2,630	.34
July.....	463	732	224.0	389.0	1.11	2,750	.39
August.....	635	918	346.0	441.0	1.22	2,660	.32
September.....	521	820	270.0	450.0	1.23	3,510	.48
October.....	550	801	197.0	330.0	.90	2,590	.32
November.....	329	605	200.0	308.0	.84	2,050	.27
December.....	218	423	61.1	114.0	.31	912	.12

¹ "Total employed workers" (based on nonagricultural employment reported by the Bureau) 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 fewer than 6 persons, all Federal and State government employees, and the officials, both elected and appointed, in local governments.

² For each year, "estimated working time" was computed for purposes of this table by multiplying the average number of employed workers (see footnote 1) by the number of days worked by most employees. This number excludes Saturdays when customarily not worked, Sundays, and established holidays.

Three large stoppages were attributable to wage disputes in the construction industry. Strikes affecting 10,000 construction workers in the Denver, Colo., area, and 20,000 workers in the Buffalo, N. Y., area began on May 1 and continued for 80 and 40 days, respectively. In early June, 12,000 construction workers in Salt Lake City, Ogden, and other communities in Utah were idle for several days. Each of these strikes was terminated by a wage settlement.

Two of the year's largest strikes occurred during the second quarter of the year: the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers (Ind.) in May and the Switchmen's Union of North America (AFL) in late June. (See p. 3.)

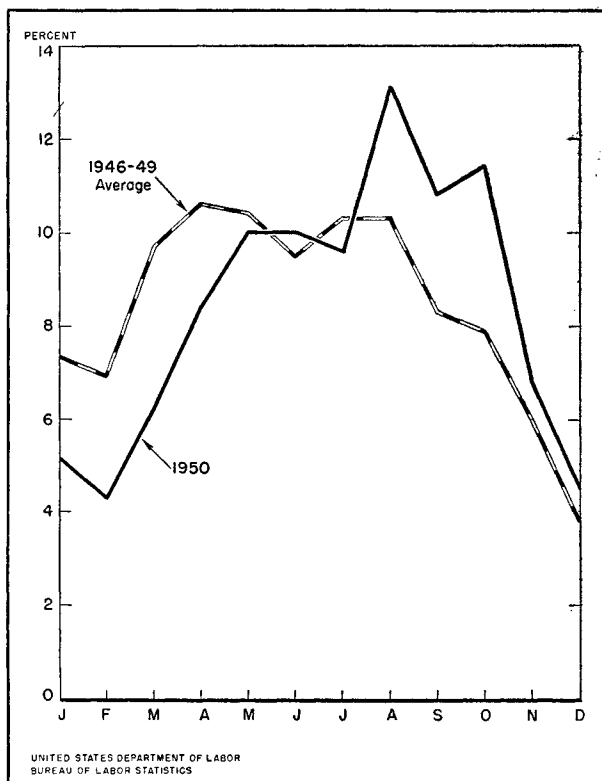
A 5-day strike of 13,000 bituminous-coal miners in Kentucky and Tennessee, during June, was terminated when the United Mine Workers (Ind.) and the mine operators agreed on the selection of a neutral member for their arbitration board.

Strike incidence rose to its highest level of the year in the July-September period when a third of the year's stoppages occurred, largely for higher wages. Ten large stoppages involving 10,000 or more workers occurred in this period—more than in any other quarter of the year.

During July, 40,000 construction workers in Southern California were affected when the Carpenters' Union (AFL) sought higher wages. By mid-August virtually all of the workers had returned to their jobs. Brief stoppages involving 12,000 Kaiser-Frazer Corp. employees over the disciplinary suspension of a union steward, and 20,000 Studebaker Corp. employees in a dispute over work standards, also occurred during July.

The largest August strike—52,000 International Harvester Co. employees in 5 States—involved three unions: United Automobile Workers (CIO); Farm Equipment Division of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (Ind.); and International Association of Machinists (Ind.). The strike was partially settled on September 18 when the company and the FE-UE (Ind.) agreed on a 2-year contract providing for a 10-cents-an-hour wage increase. The IAM (Ind.) obtained wage increases and a modified union shop on October 1. Early in November the UAW (CIO) and the company signed a 5-year contract providing for an hourly wage increase of 10 cents, an escalator clause, a 4-cents-an-hour annual wage improve-

Chart 2. Work Stoppages, by Percent of Year's Stoppages Beginning Each Month



ment factor, and a modified union shop, thus ending the stoppage.

Another significant stoppage in August involved 40,000 General Electric Co. employees in 8 States in a dispute over wage and pension issues. Plans of the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (CIO) to extend the strike to other GE plants across the Nation were abandoned on September 4, when the Director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service advised the parties that such action might seriously threaten national defense. The dispute was settled on September 15 with a 10-cents-an-hour wage increase, a further cost-of-living wage adjustment 6 months hence, and a contributory pension plan.

Brief strikes by 12,000 employees of the Briggs Manufacturing Co., over a job-security issue, and by 15,000 employees of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Co., over a job-reclassification dispute, also occurred in August.

The most significant strike beginning in September involved 13,000 Deere and Co. employees

in Illinois and Iowa. It was the longest large strike in 1950—111 days. The United Automobile Workers (CIO) and the company settled the dispute in December when they agreed to a 5-year contract including provisions for increased wages, an escalator clause, an annual wage-improvement factor, and a modified union shop.

Other major stoppages in September were: a 17-day wage strike involving 11,500 glass workers in 7 Eastern and Midwestern States and a 4-day stoppage involving 15,000 employees of the Hudson Motor Car Co. over a seniority grievance.

Strike frequency declined in the last quarter of 1950 but still remained relatively high. Idleness dropped to its lowest level of the year.

In October, the only large stoppage was a 13-day strike involving 13,000 cotton pickers in the San Joaquin Valley of California. It was settled with a wage increase of approximately 17 percent.

The largest strike in November—employees of the Western Electric Co. and the Michigan Bell Telephone Co.—occurred as a result of a lengthy wage dispute. Approximately 80,000 workers were idle at one time or another before agreements on wage increases were reached November 19.⁶

The last large stoppage of the year was the widespread December strike of 10,000 yard members of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. (See p. 4.)

As the year closed, 151 small, localized stoppages were still in effect.

Major Issues Involved

Wages and related matters (including pensions and social insurance) constituted the most prominent issues in work stoppages during 1950 as in 1949. Together or separately, they were of primary importance in over half of all strikes. They accounted for 60 percent of all workers involved and over 80 percent of strike idleness (table 4).

Pensions and/or insurance issues (either alone or combined with important wage demands) were major issues in only 365 stoppages (approximately

⁶ Measurement of the number of workers involved for a full shift or more was complicated by the union's technique of picketing, intermittently, first one, then another, of the companies' plants and offices. This caused widespread, scattered idleness for short periods which reportedly affected more than the 80,000 workers idle for a full shift or longer.

TABLE 4.—Major issues involved in work stoppages in 1950

Major issues	Work stoppages beginning in 1950				Man-days idle during 1950 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Per-cent of total	Workers involved		Number	Per-cent of total
			Number	Per-cent of total		
All issues.....	4,843	100.0	2,410,000	100.0	38,800,000	100.0
Wages and hours.....	2,559	52.8	1,460,000	60.7	32,500,000	83.8
Wage increase.....	1,630	33.6	771,000	32.0	8,840,000	22.8
Wage decrease.....	32	.7	13,900	.6	486,000	1.3
Wage increase, hour decrease.....	67	1.4	98,000	4.1	815,000	2.1
Wage decrease, hour increase.....	3	.1	100	(¹)	1,100	(¹)
Wage increase, pension and/or social insurance benefits ²	325	6.7	218,000	9.0	13,800,000	35.6
Pension and/or social insurance benefits ³	40	.8	116,000	4.8	7,280,000	18.7
Other.....	462	9.5	245,000	10.2	1,300,000	3.3
Union organization, wages and hours.....	270	5.6	53,700	2.2	789,000	2.0
Recognition, wages and/or hours.....	175	3.6	23,900	1.0	269,000	.7
Strengthening bargaining position, wages and/or hours.....	23	.5	4,730	.2	122,000	.3
Closed or union shop, wages and/or hours.....	64	1.3	24,300	1.0	366,000	.9
Discrimination, wages and/or hours.....	8	.2	740	(¹)	31,700	.1
Union organization.....	649	13.4	76,200	3.2	1,560,000	4.0
Recognition.....	476	9.9	33,700	1.4	580,000	1.5
Strengthening bargaining position.....	26	.5	2,870	.1	113,000	.3
Closed or union shop.....	89	1.8	18,900	.8	502,000	1.3
Discrimination.....	38	.8	8,630	.4	153,000	.4
Other.....	20	.4	12,100	.5	212,000	.5
Other working conditions.....	1,065	22.0	746,000	30.9	3,450,000	8.9
Job security ⁴	590	12.2	472,000	19.5	2,250,000	5.8
Shop conditions and policies.....	379	7.8	198,000	8.2	855,000	2.2
Work load.....	74	1.5	47,200	2.0	254,000	.7
Other.....	22	.5	28,400	1.2	93,700	.2
Inter- or intra-union matters.....	255	5.3	65,800	2.7	419,000	1.1
Sympathy.....	49	1.0	18,600	.8	76,600	.2
Union rivalry or factionalism.....	77	1.6	20,900	.9	152,000	.4
Jurisdiction.....	123	2.5	24,900	1.0	188,000	.5
Union regulations.....	3	.1	900	(¹)	1,210	(¹)
Other.....	3	.1	430	(¹)	1,240	(¹)
Not reported.....	45	.9	7,330	.3	65,800	.2

¹ Less than a tenth of 1 percent.

² This category includes the strike of approximately 400,000 anthracite and bituminous-coal miners which began Sept. 19, 1949, and terminated Mar. 5, 1950.

³ This category includes the 102-day strike of 95,000 workers at the Chrysler plants.

⁴ This category includes the 175,000 workers involved in the May railroad strike of firemen.

8 percent of the total) but yielded about half of the year's total strike idleness. Although most of this idleness resulted from the bituminous-coal and Chrysler stoppages, these issues were important also in major walk-outs affecting the General Electric Co., Deere & Co., and building

service employees in New York City apartment houses.

Disputes over working conditions (other than wages and union organization matters), precipitated about a fifth of the stoppages. These were generally terminated rather quickly and accounted for less than 10 percent of the year's idleness. They accounted for almost a third of all workers. The largest of these strikes involved 175,000 railroad workers in May. Other large strikes in this group were the coal miners in Kentucky and Tennessee; Studebaker Corp. employees; employees of the Kaiser-Frazer Corp.; Briggs Co. workers; and Hudson Motor Car Co. employees.

Union recognition, the closed or union shop, discrimination, and other union-security questions were the primary issues in about 13 percent of the work stoppages. These important issues, in conjunction with wages, accounted for an additional 6 percent. For the most part, these stoppages were small and local in character and relatively minor in terms of workers involved and man-days idle.

Jurisdictional, rival union, and sympathy strikes accounted for about 5 percent of all stoppages—about the same as in preceding postwar years. These stoppages affected only 3 percent of all workers and caused only 1 percent of the year's strike idleness.

Although the average strike in 1950 lasted 19.2 calendar days, important variations were noticeable. Stoppages over combined issues of wages and union-organization matters averaged 26 calendar days compared with 44 days in 1949; on union organization matters alone they averaged 20 days compared with 29 days in 1949; those over wages and related demands lasted 18.5 days compared with 26 days in 1949. Disputes over inter- or intra-union affairs averaged 16 days in both years but those over other working conditions lasted only 8.5 days in 1950 compared with 12 days in 1949.

Industries Affected

In terms of man-days of idleness, the mining and transportation-equipment industries were affected to the greatest extent (table 5). Owing largely to the widespread and protracted Nation-wide coal and Chrysler stoppages, approximately 10

TABLE 5.—Work stoppages beginning in 1950, by industry group

Industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1950		Man-days idle during 1950	
	Number	Workers involved (thousands)	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time ¹
All industries.....	4,843	2,410.0	38,800.0	0.44
<i>Manufacturing</i>	2,705	1,450.0	22,900.0	.66
Primary metal industries.....	309	142.0	1,180.0	.41
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	278	85.8	969.0	.45
Ordnance and accessories.....	2	.5	6.1	.11
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	168	132.0	1,420.0	.73
Machinery (except electrical).....	317	224.0	4,410.0	1.40
Transportation equipment.....	171	368.0	3,540.0	2.88
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	119	23.6	700.0	.38
Furniture and fixtures.....	106	15.8	315.0	.38
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	132	44.6	652.0	.55
Textile mill products.....	147	48.4	686.0	.23
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	187	17.9	228.0	.08
Leather and leather products.....	84	25.3	157.0	.17
Food and kindred products.....	185	67.0	691.0	.19
Tobacco manufactures.....	5	2.8	33.0	.16
Paper and allied products.....	76	18.9	360.0	.33
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	54	10.4	240.0	.14
Chemicals and allied products.....	96	39.2	795.0	.50
Products of petroleum and coal.....	22	16.4	792.0	1.39
Rubber products.....	136	136.0	385.0	.66
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.....	26	23.1	158.0	.27
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	96	18.6	237.0	.22
<i>Nonmanufacturing</i>	2,138	959.0	15,900.0	.30
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing.....	12	20.7	152.0	(¹)
Mining.....	508	196.0	9,700.0	4.37
Construction.....	611	237.0	2,460.0	.44
Trade.....	381	70.1	927.0	.04
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	31	13.0	52.5	(¹)
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	386	405.0	2,380.0	.25
Services—personal, business, and other.....	182	13.9	161.0	(¹)
Government—administration, protection, and sanitation ²	28	3.9	32.7	(¹)

¹ See footnotes 1 and 2, table 3.

² The figure on number of workers involved includes some duplicate counting where the same workers were involved in more than one stoppage in the year.

³ This figure is less than the sum of the figures below because a few stoppages which extend 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.

⁴ Not available.

⁵ Stoppages involving municipally operated utilities are included under "Transportation, communication, and other public utilities."

million and 9 million man-days idle, respectively, were recorded in these industry groups—almost half of the total for 1950.

Five other industry groups experienced as many as 1 million man-days idle in 1950. Except for the primary metals group in which stoppages were numerous but did not involve relatively large groups of workers, these instances also reflected the substantial effect of one or more major stoppages—the Deere & Co., and International Harvester strikes in the "machinery (except electrical)" group; stoppages by building and construction workers in the Los Angeles, Denver, and

Buffalo areas, in the construction industry; railroad switchmen and firemen strikes in the "transportation, communication, and other public utilities" group; and the General Electric Co. strike in the "electrical machinery equipment and supplies" group. The primary metal industries, which recorded a large share of the preceding year's strike idleness as a result of the basic-steel

TABLE 6.—Work stoppages in 1950, by State

State	Work stoppages beginning in 1950			Man-days idle during 1950 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Workers involved		Number (thousands)	Percent of total
		Number (thousands)	Percent of total		
All States.....	14,843	2,410.0	100.0	38,800.0	100.0
Alabama.....	108	51.1	2.1	676.0	1.7
Arizona.....	23	8.0	.3	55.3	.1
Arkansas.....	21	4.1	.2	144.0	.4
California.....	238	138.0	5.7	1,630.0	4.2
Colorado.....	34	24.5	1.0	528.0	1.4
Connecticut.....	83	13.3	.5	87.1	.2
Delaware.....	11	5.1	.2	55.4	.1
District of Columbia.....	18	4.6	.2	32.5	.1
Florida.....	31	8.5	.4	65.7	.2
Georgia.....	42	9.8	.4	101.0	.3
Idaho.....	10	.5	(¹)	4.7	(¹)
Illinois.....	331	164.0	6.8	2,970.0	7.6
Indiana.....	179	159.0	6.6	2,010.0	5.2
Iowa.....	52	32.4	1.3	1,060.0	2.7
Kansas.....	41	16.7	.7	191.0	.5
Kentucky.....	160	72.9	3.0	1,260.0	3.2
Louisiana.....	39	9.2	.4	104.0	.3
Maine.....	23	2.5	.1	21.6	.1
Maryland.....	38	8.4	.3	115.0	.3
Massachusetts.....	193	58.4	2.4	776.0	2.0
Michigan.....	322	345.0	14.5	7,360.0	19.1
Minnesota.....	74	29.0	1.2	228.0	.6
Mississippi.....	15	2.2	.1	27.2	.1
Missouri.....	161	47.9	2.0	347.0	.9
Montana.....	18	5.7	.2	60.8	.2
Nebraska.....	15	5.6	.2	55.2	.1
Nevada.....	8	.9	(¹)	9.6	(¹)
New Hampshire.....	17	2.4	.1	22.8	.1
New Jersey.....	309	116.0	4.8	1,030.0	2.6
New Mexico.....	18	5.6	.2	98.1	.3
New York.....	578	187.0	7.8	2,190.0	5.6
North Carolina.....	31	12.7	.5	75.7	.2
North Dakota.....	8	4.4	.2	37.1	.1
Ohio.....	469	220.0	9.1	2,550.0	6.6
Oklahoma.....	43	11.1	.5	111.0	.3
Oregon.....	48	12.2	.5	226.0	.6
Pennsylvania.....	603	297.0	12.5	5,280.0	13.6
Rhode Island.....	29	5.0	.2	86.5	.2
South Carolina.....	15	8.3	.3	156.0	.4
South Dakota.....	5	.7	(¹)	6.2	(¹)
Tennessee.....	131	72.3	3.0	636.0	1.6
Texas.....	101	41.4	1.7	769.0	2.0
Utah.....	31	21.4	.9	369.0	.9
Vermont.....	5	.3	(¹)	1.8	(¹)
Virginia.....	84	26.3	1.1	419.0	1.1
Washington.....	76	23.4	1.0	446.0	1.1
West Virginia.....	216	54.4	2.3	3,340.0	8.6
Wisconsin.....	119	57.2	2.4	902.0	2.3
Wyoming.....	13	2.5	.1	96.9	.2

¹ The sum of this column is more than 4,843 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 The figure on number of workers includes some duplicate counting where the same workers were involved in more than one stoppage in the year.

³ Less than a tenth of 1 percent.

stoppage, were relatively free from any major work stoppage in 1950.

The construction industry, which experienced record building activity, had the heaviest concentration of strikes (611) in 1950, as in the previous year when a peak number of 615 strikes was recorded. Four of the 22 major stoppages in 1950 which involved 10,000 or more workers also were in that industry.

States Involved

Those States identified with automobile and coal production recorded the greatest strike idleness (table 6). Time losses exceeded 7 million man-days in Michigan, 5 million in Pennsylvania, and 3 million in West Virginia. They exceeded 2 million each in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and New York.

As in the past several years, Pennsylvania and New York experienced the largest number of stoppages, 603 and 578, respectively. Ohio ranked next with 469 stoppages; Illinois, 331; Michigan, 322; and New Jersey, 309. Fewer than 10 stoppages were recorded in each of 4 States—Nevada, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Vermont.

Cities Involved

Ten or more stoppages occurred in each of 81 cities during 1950 (table 7). In these cities 2,306 stoppages occurred, involving about 1,000,000 workers and 16,000,000 man-days of idleness. In terms of national totals, 48 percent of all stoppages

TABLE 7.—Work stoppages in 1950 in selected cities¹—Continued

City	Work stoppages beginning in 1950		Man-days idle during 1950 (all stoppages)
	Number ²	Workers involved	
Dayton, Ohio.....	14	3,200	24,400
Denver, Colo.....	19	11,200	326,000
Des Moines, Iowa.....	11	2,880	6,850
Detroit, Mich.....	149	248,000	6,630,000
East St. Louis, Ill.....	13	2,500	32,200
Elizabeth, N. J.....	11	2,000	92,200
Erie, Pa.....	15	9,360	44,000
Evansville, Ind.....	14	16,800	338,000
Fall River, Mass.....	11	2,290	11,100
Fort Wayne, Ind.....	10	9,080	230,000
Gary, Ind.....	14	6,530	22,000
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	12	7,000	75,500
Houston, Tex.....	16	7,270	60,300
Huntington, W. Va.....	14	3,770	24,300
Indianapolis, Ind.....	17	7,780	206,000
Jersey City, N. J.....	37	6,650	52,800
Johnstown, Pa.....	22	8,280	30,300
Kansas City, Mo.....	48	12,400	71,600
Knoxville, Tenn.....	13	1,670	19,000
Los Angeles, Calif.....	70	31,500	440,000
Louisville, Ky.....	34	29,000	546,000
Lynn, Mass.....	14	19,400	253,000
Memphis, Tenn.....	46	39,900	226,000
Milwaukee, Wis.....	44	22,200	300,000
Minneapolis, Minn.....	35	14,300	86,300
Mobile, Ala.....	10	940	23,200
Nashville, Tenn.....	10	1,990	49,100
Newark, N. J.....	43	8,920	117,000
New Bedford, Mass.....	12	1,080	18,200
New Orleans, La.....	16	2,590	23,200
New York, N. Y.....	329	65,200	802,000
Oakland-East Bay Area, Calif.....	38	11,500	197,000
Oklahoma City, Okla.....	15	1,740	17,600
Passaic, N. J.....	20	5,040	19,300
Paterson, N. J.....	29	8,590	87,800
Peoria, Ill.....	11	5,810	40,500
Philadelphia, Pa.....	65	28,900	356,000
Phoenix, Ariz.....	10	1,580	23,100
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	58	30,800	457,000
Portland, Oreg.....	13	4,580	59,700
Providence, R. I.....	17	1,620	17,100
Reading, Pa.....	13	5,740	46,400
Rochester, N. Y.....	19	2,940	36,600
Rockford, Ill.....	10	5,220	139,000
St. Louis, Mo.....	65	21,500	166,000
St. Paul, Minn.....	18	3,390	33,900
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	12	8,600	26,700
San Diego, Calif.....	12	7,450	129,000
San Francisco, Calif.....	21	7,800	123,000
Scranton, Pa.....	22	2,390	19,600
Seattle, Wash.....	18	5,380	56,100
South Bend, Ind.....	14	44,400	82,400
Syracuse, N. Y.....	17	20,600	347,000
Tacoma, Wash.....	13	3,490	24,000
Terre Haute, Ind.....	11	2,210	31,400
Toledo, Ohio.....	41	8,050	181,000
Trenton, N. J.....	24	6,790	104,000
Tulsa, Okla.....	16	3,060	24,600
Utica, N. Y.....	10	3,520	28,300
Washington, D. C.....	16	4,210	24,600
Waterbury, Conn.....	10	440	3,880
Worcester, Mass.....	19	2,580	24,100
Youngstown, Ohio.....	40	11,000	44,000

¹ In order to obtain a representative regional distribution, 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. This table includes data for the cities in this group which had 10 or more stoppages in 1950. Except for the Oakland-East Bay Area, figures relate to stoppages in establishments within the corporate limits of the respective cities.

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 railroad firemen in May affecting approximately 175,000 workers on 5 railroads in 27 States, (2) a strike of 1,800 employees of Southeastern Greyhound Lines in 7 States in May, (3) a strike of railroad switchmen in June which affected approximately 59,000 workers on 5 railroads in 33 States.

TABLE 7.—Work stoppages in 1950 in selected cities¹

City	Work stoppages beginning in 1950		Man-days idle during 1950 (all stoppages)
	Number ²	Workers involved	
Akron, Ohio.....	45	29,800	87,500
Albany, N. Y.....	11	550	4,840
Allentown, Pa.....	11	1,680	7,790
Atlanta, Ga.....	17	3,950	58,800
Baltimore, Md.....	16	3,540	67,500
Birmingham, Ala.....	21	5,150	63,600
Boston, Mass.....	20	3,000	26,900
Bridgeport, Conn.....	10	2,340	4,620
Buffalo, N. Y.....	34	23,100	190,000
Camden, N. J.....	14	12,400	56,600
Canton, Ohio.....	11	3,940	27,200
Charleston, W. Va.....	20	1,960	26,200
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	15	2,230	30,400
Chicago, Ill.....	91	39,600	573,000
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	31	14,000	134,000
Cleveland, Ohio.....	63	31,100	420,000
Columbus, Ohio.....	17	4,800	37,400
Dallas, Tex.....	19	4,450	52,700

See footnotes at end of table.

occurred in these cities, 45 percent of the workers were involved, and 41 percent of the time was lost.

New York City, with 329 stoppages, and Detroit, with 149 stoppages, were the only cities experiencing more than 100 stoppages during the year.

Detroit had the largest number of workers involved (248,000) and man-days of idleness (6,630,000), mainly because of the prolonged Chrysler stoppage and several other large strikes in the transportation-equipment industry. No other city had as many as 100,000 workers involved in strikes or as many as 1,000,000 man-days idle during 1950.

Unions Involved

Unions affiliated with the AFL were involved in about 45 percent of all stoppages. CIO affiliates accounted for 29 percent of the year's total (table 7). Stoppages of CIO unions involved a third more workers and accounted for more than twice as much strike idleness as AFL unions, due in large part to the prolonged and widespread Chrysler dispute. Unaffiliated unions, although identified with only a fifth of all stoppages, accounted for a third of the year's idleness. This was due principally to the Nation-wide bituminous-coal stoppage by members of the UMW-*WA* (Ind.) which began in late 1949 and resumed in early 1950 and the several railroad controversies involving unaffiliated transportation brotherhoods.

TABLE 8.—*Work stoppages in 1950, by affiliation of unions involved*

Affiliation of union	Stoppages beginning in 1950				Man-days idle during 1950 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Per-cent of total	Workers involved		Number	Per-cent of total
			Number ¹	Per-cent of total		
Total.....	4,843	100.0	2,410,000	100.0	38,800,000	100.0
American Federation of Labor.....	2,171	44.8	643,000	26.7	7,640,000	19.7
Congress of Industrial Organizations.....	1,394	28.8	1,060,000	43.8	15,700,000	40.5
Unaffiliated unions.....	1,085	22.4	592,000	24.6	12,800,000	33.0
Rival unions (different affiliations).....	64	1.3	14,000	.6	103,000	.3
Single firm unions.....	20	.4	16,400	.7	75,800	.2
Cooperating unions (different affiliations).....	29	.6	78,500	3.3	2,450,000	6.3
No union involved.....	80	1.7	6,050	.3	18,500	(2)

¹ The figure on number of workers includes some duplicate counting where the same workers were involved in more than one stoppage in the year.

² Less than a tenth of 1 percent.

Dispute Status—Before and at Time of Stoppage

Federal, State, and local mediation agencies and other neutral parties were utilized before work stoppages occurred in one-fourth of the cases in 1950, as in 1948 and 1949. Although incomplete data are available for many of the remaining cases, most of the stoppages which actually occurred, undoubtedly did so without mediation.

For 2,418 stoppages beginning in 1950, uncontroverted information was obtained on the length of the dispute before an interruption of work occurred. Approximately 18 percent of these stoppages, involving 11 percent of the workers, were essentially spontaneous, following disputes of 1 day or less. On the other hand, about 23 percent of the stoppages, involving almost one-half of the workers, followed disputes which had been in effect for more than 2 months. In general, the pattern was the same as in 1948 and 1949.

TABLE 9.—*Work stoppages beginning in 1950 and number of workers involved, by length of dispute*

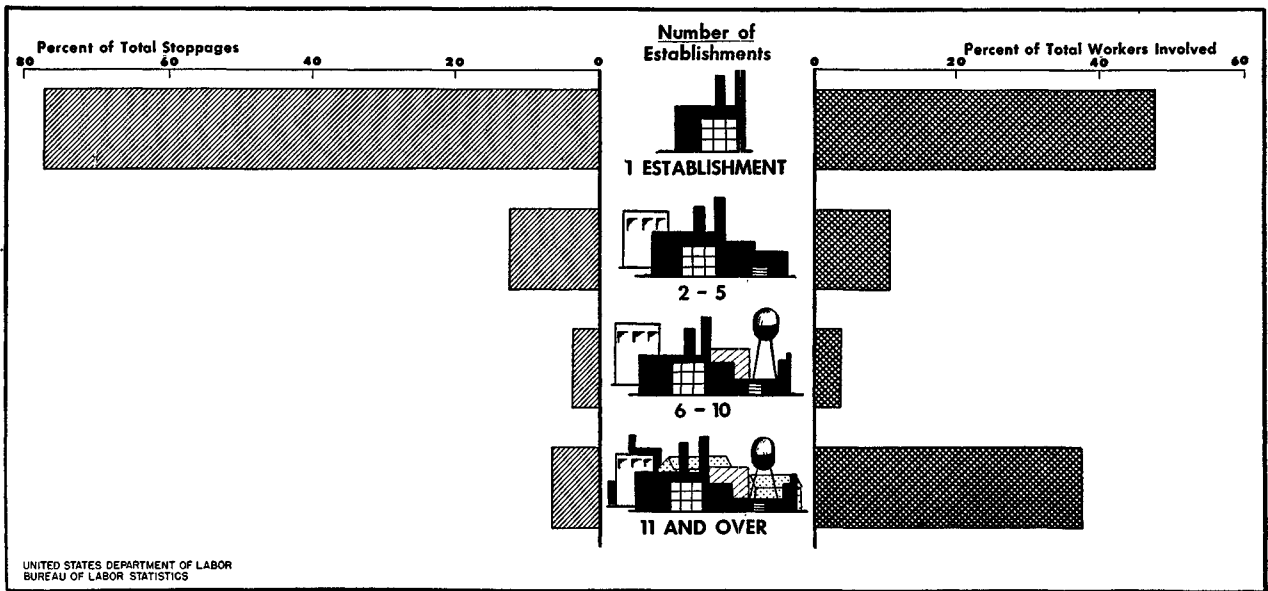
Length of dispute before stoppage	Stoppages		Workers involved	
	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent
1 day or less.....	433	17.9	151,000	10.8
Over 1 day but less than 1/2 month.....	610	25.2	199,000	14.2
1/2 month and less than 2 months.....	572	23.7	266,000	19.1
2 months (60 days).....	242	10.0	91,200	6.5
Over 2 months.....	561	23.2	690,000	49.4
Total.....	2,418	100.0	1,397,200	100.0

Information regarding the status of the contract at the time of the stoppage was furnished for about 90 percent of the stoppages occurring in 1950.⁷ These reports indicate that more than 40 percent of the disputes occurred where contracts were in effect, whereas almost half occurred where no contracts existed or where previous contracts had expired. In about 7 percent of these cases the parties disagreed as to whether contracts were in effect when the stoppages occurred.

Disagreement over unsettled grievances was the largest single cause of contract stoppages. Others grew out of attempts to alter provisions of the current contracts or, with expiration in the offing, disagreement over new contract provisions.

⁷ Information on this subject is sometimes furnished by both parties; more frequently, by only 1 party to the stoppage. Since it is not feasible to verify the accuracy of the replies which often involve interpretation of the written contract, general conclusions are presented rather than statistical tabulations, and are based on the available data.

Chart 3. Work Stoppages in 1950, by Number of Establishments Involved



Disputes over new contracts to replace recently expired agreements accounted for most of the stoppages which occurred when no contract was in effect or the former contract was formally or tacitly extended for a brief period. More than a third of the stoppages in this category, however, arose from attempts to obtain union recognition, or a contract for the first time.

Establishments Involved

Seventy-seven percent of all stoppages in 1950 related to a single plant or establishment. These

TABLE 10.—Work stoppages in 1950, by number of establishments involved

Number of establishments involved ¹	Stoppages beginning in 1950				Man-days idle during 1950 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent of total	Workers involved ²		Number	Percent of total
			Number	Percent of total		
All establishments.....	4,843	100.0	2,410,000	100.0	38,800,000	100.0
1 establishment.....	3,739	77.2	1,150,000	47.7	8,990,000	23.1
2 to 5 establishments.....	609	12.6	264,000	10.9	3,960,000	10.2
6 to 10 establishments.....	186	3.8	93,700	3.9	2,150,000	5.5
11 establishments and over.....	309	6.4	903,000	37.5	23,700,000	61.2

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

² The figure on number of workers includes some duplicate counting where the same workers were involved in more than one stoppage in the year.

localized disputes accounted for only 23 percent of the strike idleness (table 10 and chart 3). In contrast, stoppages involving over 10 establishments, although only 6 percent of the total, accounted for more than 60 percent of all lost time.

Size of Stoppages

Although approximately half of the year's stoppages involved fewer than 100 workers each, these stoppages accounted for less than 4 percent of the workers involved and of the total man-days idle, respectively (table 11). On the other hand, stop-

TABLE 11.—Work stoppages in 1950, classified by number of workers involved

Number of workers	Stoppages beginning in 1950				Man-days idle during 1950 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent of total	Workers involved ¹		Number	Percent of total
			Number	Percent of total		
All workers.....	4,843	100.0	2,410,000	100.0	38,800,000	100.0
6 and under 20.....	739	15.3	8,800	.4	154,000	.4
20 and under 100.....	1,719	35.4	83,900	3.5	1,220,000	3.1
100 and under 250.....	1,011	20.9	160,000	6.6	2,180,000	5.6
250 and under 500.....	576	11.9	193,000	8.2	2,020,000	5.2
500 and under 1,000.....	374	7.7	261,000	10.8	2,830,000	7.3
1,000 and under 5,000.....	368	7.6	735,000	30.5	6,560,000	16.9
5,000 and under 10,000.....	34	.7	225,000	9.3	2,130,000	5.5
10,000 and over.....	22	.5	738,000	30.7	21,700,000	56.0

¹ The figure on number of workers includes some duplicate counting where the same workers were involved in more than one stoppage in the year.

pages involving 10,000 or more workers comprised only one-half of 1 percent of the total stoppages, but included more than 30 percent of the workers

involved and 56 percent of the year's idleness. Information on this group of stoppages is presented separately for each individual strike in table 12.

TABLE 12.—Work stoppages beginning in 1950, in which 10,000 or more workers were involved ¹

Beginning date	Approximate duration (calendar days) ²	Establishment(s) and location	Union(s) involved	Approximate number of workers involved	Major terms of settlement
Jan. 25.....	102	Chrysler Corp. (25 plants), Arkansas, California, Delaware, Georgia, Indiana, Kansas, and Michigan.	United Automobile Workers, (CIO).	95,000	Actuarially determined pension trust fund with pension payments of \$100 a month (including social-security benefits) for workers retiring at age 65 with 25 years of service; health and welfare benefits; check-off; some wage adjustments. 3-year contract with pension arrangements effective for 5 years.
Feb. 15.....	15	Bituminous-coal mines, Illinois ³ ..	Progressive Mine Workers, (Ind.)..	10,000	Temporary wage increase of 50 cents a day retroactive to Oct. 1, 1949, and negotiations to proceed on terms of a new contract.
Apr. 27.....	4	Apartment houses, New York, N. Y.	Building Service Employees (AFL).	12,000	Agreed to submit dispute to 3-man fact-finding board.
May 1.....	40	Construction industry, Buffalo area, N. Y.	AFL Building Trades Unions....	20,000	Wage increases of varying amounts—with most trades receiving immediate increase of 12½ to 25 cents an hour, and an additional increase effective May 1, 1951.
May 1.....	80	Construction industry, Denver area, Colo.	AFL Building Trades Unions....	10,000	Wage increases of varying amounts.
May 10.....	7	Pennsylvania R. R. (west of Harrisburg); N. Y. Central R. R. (west of Buffalo); Southern Railway Co.; Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R.; Union Pacific R. R. (affected operations in 27 States).	Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, (Ind.).	175,000	Parties agreed to submit to arbitration union's claim that "special duty" men were assigned to firemen's work on high speed Diesel locomotives.
June 2.....	6	Construction industry, State-wide, Utah.	AFL Building Trades Unions....	12,000	3-year contract providing for wage increases to be effective as follows: 10 cents July 15, 1950; 2½ cents, Jan. 1, 1951; 5 cents June 1, 1951; and 10 cents June 1, 1952.
June 15.....	5	Bituminous-coal mines, Kentucky and Tennessee.	United Mine Workers (Ind.)....	13,000	Parties agreed on selection of neutral member for District 19 arbitration board.
June 25.....	14	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R.; Great Northern Ry. Co.; Chicago Great Western Ry. Co.; Denver & Rio Grande Western R. R. Co.; Western Pacific R. R. Co. (affected operations in 33 States).	Switchmen's Union (AFL).....	59,000	Operations resumed on July 6 on all but Rock Island line. On July 8 President Truman ordered Army to seize and operate the Rock Island Railroad. Agreement subsequently reached on Sept. 1.
July 10.....	36	Construction industry, Los Angeles and San Diego Counties, Calif.	United Bro. of Carpenters & Joiners (AFL).	40,000	Wage increases ranging from 8 cents to 20½ cents an hour.
July 20.....	1	Kaiser-Frazer Corp., Willow Run, Mich.	United Automobile Workers (CIO).	12,000	Workers returned on request of local union officials to terminate stoppage protesting suspension of union steward.
July 24.....	3	The Studebaker Corp., South Bend, Ind.	United Automobile Workers (CIO).	20,000	Workers ended stoppage over incentive work standards on request of local union officials.
Aug. 1.....	2	Briggs Mfg. Co., Detroit, Mich...	United Automobile Workers (CIO).	12,000	Workers returned on assurance of union officials that company would negotiate on the discharge of employees who had participated in an unauthorized work stoppage.
Aug. 12.....	7	Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co., Birmingham area, Ala.	United Steelworkers (CIO).....	15,000	Issues to be settled by parties upon resumption of work.
Aug. 16.....	86	International Harvester Co. plants in Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, and Tennessee.	Farm Equipment Workers, UE (Ind.); United Automobile Workers (CIO); International Association of Machinists (Ind.).	52,000	Wage increase of 10 cents an hour. FE-UE (Ind.) agreed to a 2-year contract. UAW (CIO) contract provides for a 5-year term with a cost-of-living escalator clause and a 4-cents-an-hour annual wage-improvement factor.
Aug. 29.....	18	General Electric Co. plants in Indiana, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and West Virginia.	International Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers (CIO).	40,000	Wage increase of 10 cents per hour, cost-of-living escalator provision, contributory pension plan, and other fringe benefits.
Sept. 1.....	111	Deere & Co. (7 plants), Illinois and Iowa.	United Automobile Workers (CIO).	13,000	General wage increase, annual wage-improvement factor, improved pension and insurance plan, and cost-of-living clause.
Sept. 5.....	17	National Ass'n. of Mfrs. of Pressed & Blown Glassware, Illinois, Indiana, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia.	American Flint Glass Workers' Union (CIO).	11,500	10-cent hourly wage increase, 3 paid holidays, and second week of paid vacation.
Sept. 26.....	4	Hudson Motor Car Co., Detroit, Mich.	United Automobile Workers (CIO).	15,000	Work resumed after 4-day stoppage over grievance relating to seniority.
Oct. 5.....	13	Associated and Independent Farmers, San Joaquin Valley, Calif.	National Farm Labor Union (AFL).	13,000	Wage increase of approximately 17 percent.

See footnotes at end of table.

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TABLE 12.—Work stoppages beginning in 1950, in which 10,000 or more workers were involved¹—Continued

Beginning date	Approximate duration (calendar days) ²	Establishment(s) and location	Union(s) involved	Approximate number of workers involved	Major terms of settlement
Nov. 9.....	11	Western Electric Co., Nationwide; Michigan Bell Telephone Co., Michigan.	Communications Workers (CIO)..	7 80,000	15-month contract providing for wage increases of varying amounts.
Dec. 13.....	3	Railroad terminals, 16 cities.....	Bro. of Railroad Trainmen (Ind.)..	10,000	Workers returned to their jobs following court injunctions, a request from President Truman, and the urging of union officials.

¹ Since this table includes only stoppages beginning in 1950, there is no detailed information on the strike of approximately 400,000 anthracite and bituminous-coal miners which continued intermittently from Sept. 19, 1949, to Mar. 5, 1950.

² Includes nonworkdays, such as Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays. Only normally scheduled workdays are used in computing strike idleness.

³ This strike of bituminous-coal miners in Illinois was independent of the strike of UMWA (Ind.) referred to in footnote 1 above.

⁴ Fifteen of the unions involved reached agreement by May 8; Asbestos Workers on May 14; Plasterers and Lathers on May 16; Plumbers on May 29; Bricklayers on June 9.

⁵ Some trades working on projects outside of Denver terminated stoppage on May 31; in Denver, Teamsters and Operating Engineers on June 2; Laborers on June 9; Cement Finishers about June 25; Carpenters did not reach agreement until July 19.

⁶ The larger segments of the stoppage did not begin until Aug. 18. However, 600 machinists (IAM) at the Louisville, Ky., plant stopped work on Aug. 16, closing the plant. FE-UE (Ind.) settled Sept. 18; IAM (Ind.) Oct. 1; and the UAW (CIO) on Nov. 4, subject to ratification by the union members on Nov. 8.

⁷ A larger number of workers was idled for less than a full shift as the result of the intermittent picketing technique used by the Communications Workers of America in this stoppage.

Duration of Stoppages

The majority of work stoppages were of relatively brief duration as usual (table 13 and chart 4). About 45 percent of the stoppages continued for less than a week, 22 percent ran from a week to less than one-half a month, 15 percent lasted

from one-half a month to less than a month, and 18 percent continued for a month or more. More than 80 percent of the total idleness resulted from the 879 stoppages which lasted 1 month or more. The work stoppages ending in 1950 lasted an average of 19.2 calendar days, a drop from the 22.5 average in 1949.

All of the 23 stoppages, involving 10,000 or more workers (including the coal strike which began in the fall of 1949), were terminated in 1950. Eight of these stoppages lasted less than

Chart 4. Duration of Work Stoppages, Averages for Selected Periods

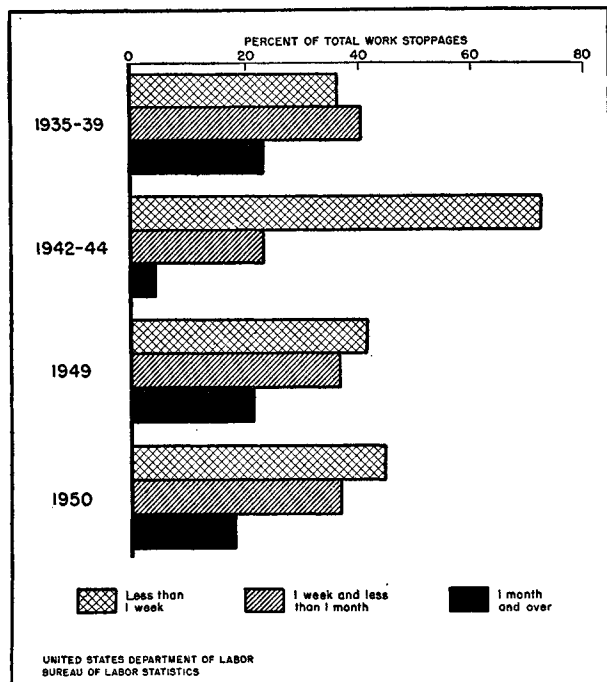


TABLE 13.—Duration of work stoppages ending in 1950

Duration	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent of total	Number ¹	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
All periods.....	4,812	100.0	2,810,000	100.0	252,100,000	100.0
1 day.....	584	12.1	242,000	8.6	243,000	.5
2 to 3 days.....	838	17.4	362,000	12.9	700,000	1.3
4 days and less than 1 week.....	739	15.4	361,000	12.8	1,250,000	2.4
1 week and less than 1/2 month.....	1,045	21.8	684,000	24.3	3,720,000	7.1
1/2 month and less than 1 month.....	727	15.1	306,000	10.9	4,040,000	7.8
1 month and less than 2 months.....	545	11.3	193,000	6.9	4,280,000	8.2
2 months and less than 3 months.....	170	3.5	104,000	3.7	4,150,000	8.0
3 months and over.....	164	3.4	560,000	19.9	33,700,000	64.7

¹ The figure on number of workers includes some duplicate counting where the same workers were involved in more than one stoppage in the year.

² This figure is substantially greater than the total man-days idle shown in preceding tables because the figures in this, and the next two tables, relate only to those stoppages ending in 1950. The coal strike which began on Sept. 19, 1949, and was settled on Mar. 5, 1950, is included in tables 13, 14, and 15.

a week, eight ran from 1 week to less than 3 weeks, and seven continued more than a month.

Methods of Terminating Stoppages

More than 55 percent of the stoppages ending in 1950, as in 1949, were terminated by agreement between representatives of the workers and companies involved, without the help of any outside agency. These directly negotiated settlements, however, accounted for only 35 percent of the workers involved and 14 percent of the total idleness during 1950.

Government agencies assisted in the adjustment of most of the larger controversies. They participated in 26 percent of the cases in 1950, as compared with 25 percent in 1949. These negotiations related to controversies affecting over one-half (54 percent) of the workers and 83 percent of the year's total idleness. About 15 percent of the stoppages in 1950, as compared with 17 percent in 1949 and 20 percent in 1948, reportedly

TABLE 14.—Method of terminating work stoppages ending in 1950

Method of termination	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent of total	Number ¹	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
All methods.....	4,812	100.0	2,810,000	100.0	252,100,000	100.0
Agreement of parties reached—						
Directly.....	2,673	55.5	977,000	34.7	7,220,000	13.9
With assistance of Government agencies.....	1,250	26.0	1,530,000	54.4	43,300,000	83.1
With assistance of non-Government mediators or agencies.....	38	.8	18,100	.6	276,000	.5
Terminated without formal settlement.....	738	15.3	272,000	9.7	1,050,000	2.0
Employers discontinued business.....	46	1.0	3,890	.1	209,000	.4
Not reported.....	67	1.4	13,200	.5	53,200	.1

¹ The figure on number of workers includes some duplicate counting where the same workers were involved in more than one stoppage in the year.

² See footnote 2, table 13.

were terminated without formal settlements. In 1 percent of the stoppages, employers reported discontinuance of their business at the establishments involved (table 14).

Disposition of Issues

The issues in dispute were settled or disposed of, upon termination of the stoppage, in almost three-fourths of the work stoppages ending in 1950 (table 15). This group involved about 68 percent of the workers and 88 percent of the man-days lost. In 17 percent of the cases, the parties agreed to resume work and continue their negotiations. In the majority of the remaining cases, work was resumed with an understanding to negotiate with the aid of a neutral third party or to submit the dispute to arbitration, or to refer the unsettled issues to an appropriate government agency for decision.

TABLE 15.—Disposition of issues in work stoppages ending in 1950

Disposition of issues	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent of total	Number ¹	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
All issues.....	4,812	100.0	2,810,000	100.0	252,100,000	100.0
Issues settled or disposed of at termination of stoppage.....	3,548	73.8	1,910,000	67.9	45,800,000	87.8
Some or all issues to be adjusted after resumption of work—						
By direct negotiation between employer(s) and union.....	823	17.1	505,000	18.0	3,680,000	7.1
By negotiation with the aid of Government agencies.....	74	1.5	104,000	3.7	908,000	1.7
By arbitration.....	164	3.4	257,000	9.1	1,460,000	2.8
By other means ²	139	2.9	24,700	.9	246,000	.5
Not reported.....	64	1.3	10,100	.4	43,900	.1

¹ The figure on number of workers includes some duplicate counting where the same workers were involved in more than one stoppage in the year.

² See footnote 2, table 13.

³ Included in this group are the cases which were referred to the National or State labor relations boards or other agencies for decisions or elections.

Appendixes

Appendix A includes tables presenting work-stoppage data by specific industries, by industry groups and major issues, and by States with 25

or more stoppages during the year.

Appendix B includes a brief summary of the methods of collecting strike statistics.

Appendix A

TABLE A.—Work stoppages in 1950, by specific industry

Industry	Stoppages beginning in 1950		Mandays idle during 1950 (all stoppages)	Industry	Stoppages beginning in 1950		Mandays idle during 1950 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved ¹			Number	Workers involved ¹	
All industries.....	2,843	2,410,000	38,800,000				
Manufacturing				Manufacturing—Continued			
Primary metal industries.....	2,309	142,000	1,180,000	Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	119	23,600	700,000
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	120	78,600	296,000	Logging camps and logging contractors.....	23	10,100	396,000
Iron and steel foundries.....	81	18,700	281,000	Sawmills and planing mills.....	39	6,750	91,900
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....	19	12,500	182,000	Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	14	2,130	82,500
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals and alloys.....	3	620	1,110	Wooden containers.....	23	2,700	66,600
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals.....	20	11,900	130,000	Miscellaneous wood products.....	20	1,970	63,100
Nonferrous foundries.....	28	5,820	127,000	Furniture and fixtures.....	106	15,800	315,000
Miscellaneous primary metal industries.....	39	14,300	159,000	Household furniture.....	78	9,540	76,200
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	278	85,800	969,000	Office furniture.....	9	1,650	38,400
Tin cans and other tinware.....	4	1,380	6,410	Public-building and professional furniture.....	10	4,010	191,000
Cutlery, hand tools, and general hardware.....	37	13,600	325,000	Partitions, shelving, lockers, and office and store fixtures.....	6	470	7,630
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	43	8,110	102,000	Window and door screens, shades, and venetian blinds.....	3	180	1,730
Fabricated structural metal products.....	74	16,200	169,000	Stone, clay, and glass products.....	132	44,600	652,000
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	58	20,900	131,000	Flat glass.....	2	250	2,040
Lighting fixtures.....	8	890	19,500	Glass and glassware, pressed or blown.....	10	16,600	175,000
Fabricated wire products.....	28	17,400	138,000	Glass products made of purchased glass.....	7	330	6,540
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products.....	26	7,410	78,500	Cement, hydraulic.....	12	3,270	57,800
Ordnance and accessories.....	2	530	6,180	Structural clay products.....	32	8,710	183,000
Sighting and fire-control equipment.....	1	330	330	Pottery and related products.....	14	5,680	63,900
Small arms.....	1	200	5,860	Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....	23	3,490	46,300
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	2,168	132,000	1,420,000	Cut-stone and stone products.....	12	1,800	15,800
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution and industrial apparatus.....	71	61,800	571,000	Abrasive, asbestos, and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products.....	20	4,480	102,000
Electrical appliances.....	17	6,850	93,100	Textile-mill products.....	147	48,400	686,000
Insulated wire and cable.....	4	2,490	36,300	Scouring and combing plants.....	1	50	520
Electrical equipment for motor vehicles, aircraft, and railway locomotives and cars.....	7	1,030	8,270	Yarn and thread mills (cotton, wool, silk, and synthetic fiber).....	15	5,210	87,000
Electric lamps.....	12	16,200	79,600	Broad-woven fabric mills (cotton, wool, silk, and synthetic fiber).....	47	19,800	334,000
Communication equipment and related products.....	43	35,100	368,000	Narrow fabric and other smallwares mills (cotton, wool, silk, and synthetic fiber).....	6	540	1,650
Miscellaneous electrical products.....	16	8,240	261,000	Knitting mills.....	22	4,660	71,600
Machinery (except electrical).....	2,317	224,000	4,410,000	Dyeing and finishing textiles (except knit goods).....	19	7,280	44,100
Engines and turbines.....	13	26,900	421,000	Carpets, rugs, and other floor coverings.....	12	5,080	68,100
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	61	94,600	2,400,000	Hats (except cloth and millinery).....	3	260	3,410
Construction and mining machinery and equipment.....	19	8,360	353,000	Miscellaneous textile goods.....	22	5,520	76,400
Metalworking machinery.....	43	5,800	147,000	Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	187	17,900	228,000
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking).....	43	6,630	143,000	Men's, youths', and boys' suits, coats, and overcoats.....	9	560	3,860
General industrial machinery and equipment.....	54	20,400	378,000	Men's, youths', and boys' furnishings, work clothing, and allied garments.....	26	4,190	59,500
Office and store machines and devices.....	14	2,120	58,900	Women's and misses' outerwear.....	94	6,330	60,100
Service-industry and household machines.....	33	43,900	367,000	Women's, misses', children's, and infants' undergarments.....	17	3,040	38,300
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	40	15,600	144,000	Millinery.....	2	30	200
Transportation equipment.....	171	368,000	8,540,000	Children's and infants' outerwear.....	6	380	1,470
Motor vehicles and motor-vehicle equipment.....	122	316,000	8,130,000	Fur goods.....	3	80	250
Aircraft and parts.....	18	23,900	145,000	Miscellaneous apparel and accessories.....	5	1,060	32,000
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	20	16,200	176,000	Miscellaneous fabricated textile products.....	25	2,200	32,600
Railroad equipment.....	10	11,400	85,000	Leather and leather products.....	84	25,300	157,000
Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts.....	1	380	380	Leather: tanned, curried, and finished.....	16	3,510	52,400

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A.—Work stoppages in 1950, by specific industry—Continued

Industry	Stoppages beginning in 1950		Man-days idle during 1950 (all stoppages)	Industry	Stoppages beginning in 1950		Man-days idle during 1950 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved ¹			Number	Workers involved ¹	
Manufacturing—Continued				Manufacturing—Continued			
Food and kindred products.....	185	57,000	691,000	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	96	18,600	237,000
Meat products.....	28	10,100	55,500	Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	8	580	3,860
Dairy products.....	5	1,470	24,900	Musical instruments and parts.....	3	1,130	8,110
Canning and preserving fruits, vegetables, and sea foods.....	19	13,100	225,000	Toys and sporting and athletic goods.....	19	5,300	41,800
Grain-mill products.....	16	3,260	15,800	Pens, pencils, and other office and artists' materials.....	2	110	970
Bakery products.....	56	17,500	242,000	Costume jewelry, costume novelties, buttons, and miscellaneous notions (except precious metal).....	5	650	5,910
Confectionery and related products.....	11	1,410	23,400	Fabricated plastics products, not elsewhere classified.....	20	3,140	20,700
Beverage industries.....	42	7,970	73,200	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	39	7,720	155,000
Miscellaneous food preparations and kindred products.....	8	2,220	29,600	Nonmanufacturing			
Tobacco manufactures.....	5	2,880	33,000	Agriculture, forestry, and fishing.....	12	20,700	152,000
Cigars.....	3	1,010	6,190	Agriculture.....	9	20,400	147,000
Tobacco (chewing and smoking) and snuff.....	2	1,870	26,800	Fishing.....	3	250	4,730
Paper and allied products.....	76	18,900	360,000	Mining.....	508	196,000	9,700,000
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	25	6,190	119,000	Metal.....	14	6,590	235,000
Paper coating and glazing.....	7	640	4,540	Anthracite.....	41	22,200	80,100
Envelopes.....	2	320	1,240	Bituminous-coal.....	430	165,000	9,320,000
Paper bags.....	12	3,240	43,200	Crude petroleum and natural gas production.....	2	170	640
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	17	3,030	33,400	Nonmetallic and quarrying.....	22	2,270	64,600
Pulp goods and miscellaneous converted paper products.....	13	5,440	159,000	Construction.....	611	237,000	2,460,000
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	54	10,400	240,000	Building.....	526	229,000	2,410,000
Newspapers.....	23	4,760	166,000	Highways, streets, bridges, docks, etc.....	82	7,480	50,300
Periodicals.....	2	160	5,660	Miscellaneous.....	3	160	1,670
Books.....	3	510	3,210	Trade.....	381	70,100	927,000
Commercial printing.....	9	1,470	17,500	Wholesale.....	167	37,500	309,000
Lithographing.....	4	670	6,160	Retail.....	214	32,600	618,000
Greeting cards.....	1	20	520	Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	31	13,000	52,500
Bookbinding and related industries.....	6	150	3,020	Finance—banks, credit agencies, investment trusts, etc.....	1	10	120
Service industries for the printing trade.....	6	2,660	38,600	Insurance.....	2	100	4,780
Chemicals and allied products.....	96	39,200	795,000	Real estate.....	28	12,900	47,600
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	14	11,800	428,000	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	386	405,000	2,380,000
Industrial organic chemicals.....	28	12,400	183,000	Railroads.....	17	261,000	1,450,000
Drugs and medicines.....	9	5,580	90,600	Streetcar and bus transportation (city and suburban).....	74	19,900	244,000
Soap and glycerin, cleaning and polishing preparations, and sulfonated oils and assistants.....	6	3,090	16,100	Intercity motorbus transportation.....	23	3,560	43,900
Paints, varnishes, lacquers, japans, and enamels; inorganic color pigments, whitening, and wood fillers.....	14	2,640	26,700	Motortruck transportation.....	103	9,250	89,800
Gum and wood chemicals.....	3	200	2,630	Taxicabs.....	52	5,330	116,000
Fertilizers.....	9	1,060	22,600	Water transportation.....	24	3,760	54,400
Vegetable and animal oils and fats.....	6	210	3,920	Air transportation.....	3	8,280	38,100
Miscellaneous chemicals, including industrial chemical products and preparations.....	7	2,190	21,700	Communication.....	14	71,000	176,000
Products of petroleum and coal.....	22	16,400	792,000	Heat, light, and power.....	25	9,480	43,700
Petroleum refining.....	10	11,000	638,000	Miscellaneous.....	51	12,700	129,000
Coke and byproducts.....	2	2,550	2,670	Services—personal, business, and other.....	182	13,900	161,000
Paving and roofing materials.....	10	2,900	152,000	Hotels and other lodging places.....	29	1,540	17,400
Rubber products.....	136	136,000	385,000	Laundries.....	35	2,220	27,300
Tires and inner tubes.....	93	110,000	274,000	Cleaning, dyeing, and pressing.....	22	2,120	9,410
Rubber footwear.....	4	11,700	50,600	Business services.....	24	2,340	27,500
Reclaimed rubber.....	3	160	390	Automobile repair services and garages.....	17	960	11,900
Rubber industries, not elsewhere classified.....	36	15,000	59,200	Amusement and recreation.....	12	300	9,180
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.....	26	23,100	158,000	Medical and other health services.....	7	220	2,520
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments (except surgical, medical, and dental).....	4	11,000	26,400	Educational services.....	13	3,700	40,000
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments.....	6	3,690	36,300	Miscellaneous.....	23	550	16,200
Optical instruments and lenses.....	2	20	560	Government—administration, protection, and sanitation ²	28	3,990	32,700
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments and supplies.....	6	1,110	30,900				
Ophthalmic goods.....	4	130	1,560				
Photographic equipment and supplies.....	3	3,890	25,600				
Watches, clocks, clockwork-operated devices, and parts.....	1	3,320	36,500				

¹ The figure on number of workers includes some duplicate counting where the same workers were involved in more than one stoppage in the year.

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

³ Stoppages involving municipally operated utilities are included under "transportation, communication, and other public utilities."

TABLE B.—Work stoppages in 1950, by industry group and major issue

Industry group	Total			Wages and hours			Union organization wages and hours			Union organization			Other working conditions			Interunion or in-traunion matters			Not reported		
	Beginning in 1950		Man-days idle, 1950 (all stoppages)	Beginning in 1950		Man-days idle, 1950 (all stoppages)	Beginning in 1950		Man-days idle, 1950 (all stoppages)	Beginning in 1950		Man-days idle, 1950 (all stoppages)	Beginning in 1950		Man-days idle, 1950 (all stoppages)	Beginning in 1950		Man-days idle, 1950 (all stoppages)	Beginning in 1950		Man-days idle, 1950 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved ¹		Number	Workers involved ¹		Number	Workers involved ¹		Number	Workers involved ¹		Number	Workers involved ¹		Number	Workers involved ¹		Number	Workers involved ¹	
All industries.....	4,843	2,410,000	38,800,000	2,559	1,460,000	32,500,000	270	53,700	789,000	649	76,200	1,560,000	1,065	746,000	3,450,000	255	65,800	419,000	45	7,330	65,800
All manufacturing industries.....	2,705	1,450,000	22,900,000	1,614	922,000	19,000,000	151	44,400	662,000	316	50,800	1,160,000	546	401,000	1,940,000	70	29,200	146,000	19	3,110	49,100
Primary metal industries.....	309	142,000	1,180,000	181	86,300	914,000	11	3,650	58,000	10	4,030	45,300	99	44,400	142,000	6	3,950	17,300	2	210	320
Fabricated metal products ²	278	85,800	969,000	181	62,900	707,000	10	540	12,300	40	5,170	145,000	41	14,800	90,700	3	1,030	6,310	3	1,440	7,080
Ordnance and accessories.....	2	530	6,180	2	530	6,180															
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	168	132,000	1,420,000	107	94,300	1,220,000	7	2,180	15,100	10	1,400	14,000	40	31,900	169,000	3	1,950	2,510	1	10	10
Machinery (except electrical).....	317	224,000	4,410,000	207	154,000	3,760,000	27	5,150	94,600	18	11,500	172,000	59	46,700	345,000	2	6,150	18,500	4	450	16,800
Transportation equipment.....	171	368,000	8,540,000	96	212,000	7,960,000	8	13,200	107,000	9	4,990	61,900	53	133,000	391,000	5	4,590	18,400			
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	119	23,600	700,000	71	8,820	198,000	8	920	48,200	20	10,100	387,000	16	3,630	62,600	4	150	4,360			
Furniture and fixtures.....	106	15,800	315,000	70	12,100	264,000	3	180	14,400	19	1,290	17,300	10	1,590	15,300	3	410	4,280	1	270	270
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	132	44,600	652,000	77	35,300	530,000	10	1,430	49,400	13	1,740	20,500	27	5,610	48,800	5	570	3,210			
Textile mill products.....	147	48,400	686,000	65	24,500	256,000	11	1,900	39,200	35	3,640	166,000	34	18,000	207,000				2	380	17,800
Apparel, etc. ⁴	187	17,900	228,000	82	11,700	146,000	15	1,240	19,000	56	2,100	42,900	23	1,850	9,500	8	730	6,610	3	190	4,440
Leather and leather products.....	84	25,300	157,000	48	20,100	125,000	1	10	6,000	12	730	8,420	17	3,790	11,800	4	540	3,730	2	140	2,390
Food and kindred products.....	185	57,000	691,000	109	41,500	540,000	10	600	19,100	29	1,330	46,700	29	12,900	63,200	8	660	21,200			
Tobacco manufactures.....	5	2,880	33,000	3	2,430	23,400	2	450	9,610												
Paper and allied products.....	76	18,900	360,000	51	13,000	260,000	6	1,730	29,600	6	270	2,230	13	3,890	68,200						
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	54	10,400	240,000	29	8,020	149,000	4	1,550	75,500	12	380	10,800	6	210	4,280	2	210	420	1	30	30
Chemicals and allied products.....	96	39,200	795,000	70	29,700	714,000	3	270	6,150	6	730	3,640	13	5,550	59,700	4	2,970	11,900			
Products of petroleum and coal.....	22	16,400	792,000	18	13,800	786,000	1	380	3,820			190	3	2,240	2,290						
Rubber products.....	136	136,000	385,000	76	65,100	164,000	3	580	14,500	4	580	3,910	51	65,600	196,000	2	4,590	6,350			
Instruments, etc. ⁴	26	23,100	158,000	18	11,900	104,000	5	7,950	25,100				2	3,220	28,900	1	10	10			
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	96	18,600	237,000	53	13,900	168,000	6	520	15,100	17	790	10,900	10	2,680	22,100	10	730	21,200			
All nonmanufacturing industries.....	2,138	959,000	15,900,000	957	540,000	13,500,000	119	9,260	127,000	333	25,300	401,000	519	344,000	1,520,000	185	36,600	273,000	26	4,220	16,600
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing.....	12	20,700	152,000	8	19,000	138,000	1	1,500	12,000	2	60	340	1	100	1,430						
Mining.....	508	196,000	9,700,000	86	45,000	9,120,000	5	350	6,230	39	7,040	53,600	335	135,000	494,000	26	5,670	22,700	17	3,440	11,000
Construction.....	611	237,000	2,460,000	335	190,000	2,070,000	25	1,380	11,500	80	8,710	115,000	45	10,600	101,000	124	25,400	166,000	2	470	3,800
Trade.....	381	70,100	927,000	198	61,000	662,000	42	1,350	44,900	91	3,390	154,000	40	3,290	35,600	9	990	31,000	1	40	110
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	31	13,000	52,500	10	12,600	41,700	4	100	1,750	12	270	7,330	3	40	810	2	30	870			
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	386	405,000	2,380,000	219	201,000	1,400,000	23	2,570	35,400	49	2,220	32,900	76	195,000	880,000	15	3,300	31,400	4	240	1,550
Services—personal, business, and other.....	182	13,900	161,000	79	6,560	84,900	19	2,010	14,900	59	3,640	38,200	14	490	2,520	9	1,210	20,800	2	40	130
Government—administration, protection, and sanitation.....	28	3,990	32,700	22	3,700	32,000				1	10	90	5	280	600						

¹ The figure on number of workers includes some duplicate counting where the same workers were involved in more than one stoppage in a year.

² This figure is less than the sum of the figures below because a few stoppages, each affecting more than 1 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.

³ Excludes ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment.

⁴ Includes other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.

⁵ Idleness in 1950 which resulted from a stoppage begun in the preceding year.

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

TABLE C.—Work stoppages in 1950 in States which had 25 or more stoppages during the year, by industry group

State and industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1950		Man-days idle during 1950 (all stoppages)	State and industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1950		Man-days idle during 1950 (all stoppages)					
	Number	Workers involved ¹			Number	Workers involved ¹						
Alabama	2	108	51,100	676,000	Florida	2	31	8,550	65,700			
Primary metal industries.....	13	14,800	55,400	Transportation equipment.....	2	640	7,300	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	1	50	1,620	
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	2	90	1,890	Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	2	60	1,890	Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	2	60	1,070	
Machinery (except electrical).....	2	360	610	Food and kindred products.....	3	60	3,060	Tobacco manufactures.....	1	90	2,610	
Transportation equipment.....	1	1,140	30,700	Paper and allied products.....	1	470	34,500	Construction.....	8	2,470	1,690	
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	2	110	4,870	Trade.....	3	270	4,060	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	8	4,060	11,400	
Furniture and fixtures.....	3	370	2,680	Services—personal, business, and other.....	2	60	320	Government—administration, protection, and sanitation.....	1	320	320	
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	2	540	11,500					Georgia	2	42	9,830	101,000
Textile-mill products.....	3	3,010	18,200	Primary metal industries.....	2	80	1,640	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	4	150	1,660	
Food and kindred products.....	2	100	7,040	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	4	150	6,530	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	2	140	3,620	
Chemicals and allied products.....	1	330	1,620	Machinery (except electrical).....	1	110	6,770	Machinery (except electrical).....	1	90	3,380	
Products of petroleum and coal.....	1	370	460	Transportation equipment.....	1	90	5,180	Transportation equipment.....	1	140	3,380	
Rubber products.....	2	1,850	4,610	Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	3	1,040	5,180	Textile-mill products.....	3	1,040	5,180	
Mining.....	46	20,500	470,000	Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	2	40	80	Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	2	40	80	
Construction.....	5	1,190	18,700	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	7	1,020	5,150	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	7	1,020	5,150	
Trade.....	8	200	3,080	Construction.....	3	280	1,840	Trade.....	3	280	1,840	
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	17	6,440	42,400	Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	1	60	2,960	Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	1	60	2,960	
Services—personal, business, and other.....	2	20	2,440	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	13	6,320	56,100	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	13	6,320	56,100	
				Services—personal, business, and other.....	1	10	300	Services—personal, business, and other.....	1	10	300	
				Government—administration, protection, and sanitation.....	1	20	40	Government—administration, protection, and sanitation.....	1	20	40	
California	2	238	138,000	1,630,000	Illinois	2	331	164,000	2,970,000			
Primary metal industries.....	8	2,130	30,600	Primary metal industries.....	26	6,610	82,700	Primary metal industries.....	26	6,610	82,700	
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	10	2,460	24,700	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	23	12,800	151,000	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	23	12,800	151,000	
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	8	1,180	18,000	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	11	3,340	28,600	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	11	3,340	28,600	
Machinery (except electrical).....	4	650	9,170	Machinery (except electrical).....	61	61,900	1,220,000	Machinery (except electrical).....	61	61,900	1,220,000	
Transportation equipment.....	11	6,180	224,000	Transportation equipment.....	7	3,070	32,000	Transportation equipment.....	7	3,070	32,000	
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	7	720	3,300	Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	4	410	4,910	Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	4	410	4,910	
Furniture and fixtures.....	3	100	460	Furniture and fixtures.....	10	1,640	24,200	Furniture and fixtures.....	10	1,640	24,200	
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	4	750	12,400	Stone, clay, and glass products.....	3	1,060	15,400	Stone, clay, and glass products.....	3	1,060	15,400	
Textile-mill products.....	4	200	2,040	Textile-mill products.....	4	1,600	27,800	Textile-mill products.....	4	1,600	27,800	
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	18	630	7,520	Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	10	520	23,500	Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	10	520	23,500	
Leather and leather products.....	2	70	240	Leather and leather products.....	2	490	920	Leather and leather products.....	2	490	920	
Food and kindred products.....	16	13,100	183,000	Food and kindred products.....	12	3,240	37,200	Food and kindred products.....	12	3,240	37,200	
Paper and allied products.....	3	710	14,200	Paper and allied products.....	6	1,870	53,100	Paper and allied products.....	6	1,870	53,100	
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	2	90	660	Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	1	460	930	Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	1	460	930	
Chemicals and allied products.....	2	800	6,000	Chemicals and allied products.....	5	440	33,500	Chemicals and allied products.....	5	440	33,500	
Rubber products.....	1	210	3,510	Products of petroleum and coal.....	6	4,520	170,000	Products of petroleum and coal.....	6	4,520	170,000	
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	6	250	2,880	Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.....	3	2,320	32,100	Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.....	3	2,320	32,100	
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing.....	8	20,400	147,000	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	9	1,200	24,700	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	9	1,200	24,700	
Construction.....	38	59,000	668,000	Mining.....	24	14,800	724,000	Mining.....	24	14,800	724,000	
Trade.....	39	5,880	150,000	Construction.....	52	8,150	62,400	Construction.....	52	8,150	62,400	
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	30	21,300	101,000	Trade.....	14	3,410	40,000	Trade.....	14	3,410	40,000	
Services—personal, business, and other.....	15	1,430	18,100	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	24	29,800	173,000	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	24	29,800	173,000	
				Services—personal, business, and other.....	12	630	9,360	Services—personal, business, and other.....	12	630	9,360	
				Government—administration, protection, and sanitation.....	4	170	330	Government—administration, protection, and sanitation.....	4	170	330	
Colorado	2	34	24,500	528,000	Indiana	2	179	159,000	2,010,000			
Primary metal industries.....	1	310	1,260	Primary metal industries.....	18	7,280	24,900	Primary metal industries.....	18	7,280	24,900	
Machinery (except electrical).....	2	650	4,740	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	13	1,830	15,000	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	13	1,830	15,000	
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	1	90	2,090	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	9	7,750	88,100	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	9	7,750	88,100	
Food and kindred products.....	3	420	5,990	Machinery (except electrical).....	22	23,600	280,000	Machinery (except electrical).....	22	23,600	280,000	
Mining.....	6	840	87,600	Transportation equipment.....	17	75,000	1,070,000	Transportation equipment.....	17	75,000	1,070,000	
Construction.....	8	11,100	340,000	Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	1	90	340	Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	1	90	340	
Trade.....	6	1,050	4,130	Furniture and fixtures.....	4	780	15,200	Furniture and fixtures.....	4	780	15,200	
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	6	10,000	81,200	Stone, clay, and glass products.....	9	3,990	70,500	Stone, clay, and glass products.....	9	3,990	70,500	
Services—personal, business, and other.....	2	30	500	Textile-mill products.....	1	450	1,800	Textile-mill products.....	1	450	1,800	
				Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	2	480	2,290	Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	2	480	2,290	
Connecticut	2	83	13,300	87,100								
Primary metal industries.....	9	3,300	9,040	Primary metal industries.....	18	7,280	24,900	Primary metal industries.....	18	7,280	24,900	
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	5	820	9,890	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	13	1,830	15,000	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	13	1,830	15,000	
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	5	2,440	3,740	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	9	7,750	88,100	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	9	7,750	88,100	
Machinery (except electrical).....	3	410	1,730	Machinery (except electrical).....	22	23,600	280,000	Machinery (except electrical).....	22	23,600	280,000	
Transportation equipment.....	1	180	2,800	Transportation equipment.....	17	75,000	1,070,000	Transportation equipment.....	17	75,000	1,070,000	
Furniture and fixtures.....	1	40	450	Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	1	90	340	Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	1	90	340	
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	2	90	170	Furniture and fixtures.....	4	780	15,200	Furniture and fixtures.....	4	780	15,200	
Textile-mill products.....	7	650	11,000	Stone, clay, and glass products.....	9	3,990	70,500	Stone, clay, and glass products.....	9	3,990	70,500	
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	3	190	1,250	Textile-mill products.....	1	450	1,800	Textile-mill products.....	1	450	1,800	
Food and kindred products.....	1	20	660	Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	2	480	2,290	Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	2	480	2,290	
Paper and allied products.....	4	220	3,650									
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	3	710	4,310									
Chemicals and allied products.....	2	1,350	13,200									
Rubber products.....	3	560	630									
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	16	1,310	17,100									
Construction.....	10	580	3,690									
Trade.....	4	250	1,270									
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	5	140	1,680									
Services—personal, business, and other.....												

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C.—Work stoppages in 1950 in States which had 25 or more stoppages during the year, by industry group—Continued

State and industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1950		Man-days idle during 1950 (all stoppages)	State and industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1950		Man-days idle during 1950 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved ¹			Number	Workers involved ¹	
Indiana—Continued				Louisiana			
Leather and leather products.....	2	440	830	Transportation equipment.....	1	150	150
Food and kindred products.....	7	1,430	11,700	Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	3	720	14,400
Paper and allied products.....	6	1,070	23,700	Textile-mill products.....	1	90	2,300
Chemicals and allied products.....	1	100	2,950	Food and kindred products.....	1	10	20
Products of petroleum and coal.....	1	110	840	Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	1	30	780
Rubber products.....	9	15,000	54,800	Chemicals and allied products.....	2	590	39,700
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	1	20	360	Mining.....	2	130	1,740
Mining.....	5	940	228,000	Construction.....	12	4,760	24,200
Construction.....	15	1,800	17,600	Trade.....	5	380	3,650
Trade.....	17	990	9,960	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	8	2,100	15,100
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	15	15,900	70,100	Services—personal, business, and other.....	3	120	1,670
Services—personal, business, and other.....	2	10	60	Government—administration, protection, and sanitation.....	1	170	510
Government—administration, protection, and sanitation.....	4	330	20,900	Maryland			
Iowa				2 39 9,230 104,000			
Primary metal industries.....	2	170	4,830	Primary metal industries.....	2	330	1,410
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	1	60	1,540	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	1	50	1,150
Machinery (except electrical).....	10	15,300	867,000	Machinery (except electrical).....	3	570	7,180
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	1	780	71,300	Transportation equipment.....	1	950	46,600
Furniture and fixtures.....	1	10	360	Stone, clay, and glass products.....	4	1,120	9,670
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	3	180	5,630	Textile-mill products.....	2	230	2,760
Textile-mill products.....	1	20	260	Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	1	120	730
Food and kindred products.....	8	4,650	27,700	Food and kindred products.....	1	30	480
Rubber products.....	3	1,750	3,770	Products of petroleum and coal.....	1	10	3180
Mining.....	1	60	3,600	Agriculture, forestry, and fishing.....	1	10	240
Construction.....	7	510	1,700	Mining.....	1	10	31,100
Trade.....	7	320	2,370	Construction.....	8	1,210	9,280
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	5	8,580	70,100	Trade.....	6	790	2,980
Services—personal, business, and other.....	1	10	20	Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	1	10	150
Government—administration, protection, and sanitation.....	2	20	90	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	8	2,990	16,500
Kansas				2 38 8,410 115,000			
Primary metal industries.....	1	150	910	Primary metal industries.....	6	380	5,820
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	1	160	6,720	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	6	370	1,810
Transportation equipment.....	1	170	12,200	Ordnance and accessories.....	1	200	5,860
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	4	1,010	9,050	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	8	20,500	254,000
Food and kindred products.....	8	2,610	8,360	Machinery (except electrical).....	12	4,250	96,100
Chemicals and allied products.....	1	20	110	Transportation equipment.....	4	2,540	32,000
Products of petroleum and coal.....	1	20	240	Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	1	30	60
Mining.....	1	50	6,180	Furniture and fixtures.....	6	520	2,340
Construction.....	9	3,050	87,200	Stone, clay, and glass products.....	2	140	590
Trade.....	4	380	2,040	Textile-mill products.....	13	3,240	19,000
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	11	9,120	58,400	Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	17	1,360	24,100
Kentucky				2 193 58,400 776,000			
Primary metal industries.....	1	1,530	15,600	Leather and leather products.....	24	8,100	37,100
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	4	450	1,000	Food and kindred products.....	8	1,680	71,800
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	1	130	12,100	Paper and allied products.....	6	690	14,800
Machinery (except electrical).....	11	21,500	467,000	Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	1	20	360
Transportation equipment.....	2	470	4,370	Chemicals and allied products.....	1	480	4,800
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	2	300	2,430	Products of petroleum and coal.....	1	1,800	119,000
Furniture and fixtures.....	7	1,200	27,400	Rubber products.....	4	4,530	24,700
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	2	100	1,910	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	6	1,030	3,090
Textile-mill products.....	2	250	6,870	Agriculture, forestry, and fishing.....	1	100	1,430
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	1	400	2,000	Construction.....	28	2,710	23,800
Leather and leather products.....	3	970	3,280	Trade.....	20	1,850	21,700
Food and kindred products.....	6	680	6,830	Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	2	20	30
Tobacco manufactures.....	1	1,390	18,800	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	14	1,600	9,690
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	1	40	910	Services—personal, business, and other.....	5	220	2,580
Products of petroleum and coal.....	1	10	40	Michigan			
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	1	240	7,800	2 322 345,000 7,360,000			
Mining.....	76	36,100	626,000	Primary metal industries.....	30	19,100	124,000
Construction.....	12	1,470	15,500	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	32	15,000	65,800
Trade.....	10	1,600	12,900	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	13	6,290	87,800
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	15	3,970	28,000	Machinery (except electrical).....	32	17,800	96,500
Services—personal, business, and other.....	1	10	50	Transportation equipment.....	54	205,000	6,230,000
Government—administration, protection, and sanitation.....	1	150	450	Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	5	780	23,500
				Furniture and fixtures.....	4	2,290	119,000
				Stone, clay, and glass products.....	5	1,220	20,700
				Textile-mill products.....	2	1,230	16,000
				Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	2	160	490

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C.—Work stoppages in 1950 in States which had 25 or more stoppages during the year, by industry group—Continued

State and industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1950		Man-days idle during 1950 (all stoppages)	State and industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1950		Man-days idle during 1950 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved ¹			Number	Workers involved ¹	
Michigan—Continued				New Jersey—Continued			
Leather and leather products.....	1	250	1,000	Transportation equipment.....	4	13,900	75,000
Food and kindred products.....	6	650	9,460	Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	4	360	9,860
Paper and allied products.....	5	1,190	28,300	Furniture and fixtures.....	7	840	6,020
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	1	270	12,000	Stone, clay, and glass products.....	10	2,620	26,600
Chemicals and allied products.....	11	9,720	170,000	Textile-mill products.....	20	7,000	76,100
Products of petroleum and coal.....	1	330	5,010	Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	16	580	12,500
Rubber products.....	29	32,700	67,200	Leather and leather products.....	3	450	1,390
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.....	1	90	1,130	Food and kindred products.....	13	6,560	40,400
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	6	2,060	12,000	Paper and allied products.....	6	1,240	49,500
Construction.....	24	2,980	29,100	Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	6	1,530	24,900
Trade.....	31	4,240	54,600	Chemicals and allied products.....	19	7,230	32,400
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	3	40	190	Products of petroleum and coal.....	2	240	940
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	14	16,600	51,200	Rubber products.....	10	4,050	9,690
Services—personal, business, and other.....	12	3,110	28,000	Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.....	6	4,990	25,500
Government—administration, protection, and sanitation.....	1	1,500	5,230	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	10	4,880	57,400
				Agriculture, forestry, and fishing.....	1	10	30
				Mining.....	5	740	7,230
Minnesota	274	29,000	228,000	Construction.....	32	7,500	46,500
Primary metal industries.....	1	100	570	Trade.....	20	2,210	15,900
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	2	350	9,310	Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	3	30	120
Ordnance and accessories.....	1	330	330	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	30	19,200	111,000
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	2	650	8,380	Services—personal, business, and other.....	12	330	2,860
Machinery (except electrical).....	5	1,070	15,000	Government—administration, protection, and sanitation.....	1	30	30
Furniture and fixtures.....	1	50	160				
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	2	480	17,300	New York	2578	187,000	2,190,000
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	4	1,490	15,600	Primary metal industries.....	21	15,500	150,000
Food and kindred products.....	7	910	9,740	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	41	6,130	90,900
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	2	400	1,660	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	36	27,500	288,000
Chemicals and allied products.....	2	120	4,190	Machinery (except electrical).....	22	5,930	138,000
Rubber products.....	1	30	390	Transportation equipment.....	10	4,970	23,500
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.....	3	7,710	18,300	Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	7	360	3,060
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	3	280	2,290	Furniture and fixtures.....	22	1,400	8,690
Construction.....	12	490	1,450	Stone, clay, and glass products.....	13	3,190	54,000
Trade.....	5	760	6,370	Textile-mill products.....	31	7,450	56,500
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	14	13,600	113,000	Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	43	1,700	24,400
Services—personal, business, and other.....	8	120	3,250	Leather and leather products.....	16	7,400	80,500
				Food and kindred products.....	27	6,670	93,800
Missouri	2161	47,900	347,000	Paper and allied products.....	24	2,770	42,200
Primary metal industries.....	7	1,200	11,000	Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	11	2,870	92,500
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	7	1,050	7,290	Chemicals and allied products.....	11	3,590	159,000
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	2	330	3,020	Rubber products.....	2	70	700
Machinery (except electrical).....	10	810	36,000	Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.....	7	3,500	36,700
Transportation equipment.....	8	3,870	24,000	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	24	2,660	55,900
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	1	20	260	Construction.....	48	32,400	376,000
Furniture and fixtures.....	5	960	13,300	Trade.....	63	8,130	101,000
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	6	1,130	4,480	Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	12	12,600	39,100
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	7	1,220	23,400	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	43	30,000	219,000
Leather and leather products.....	11	3,380	9,660	Services—personal, business, and other.....	45	3,640	50,100
Food and kindred products.....	13	4,420	55,400	Government—administration, protection, and sanitation.....	1	10	70
Paper and allied products.....	3	550	2,580				
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....			2,180	North Carolina	231	12,700	75,700
Chemicals and allied products.....	4	480	2,780	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	2	1,000	1,980
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.....	1	30	390	Transportation equipment.....	1	70	1,270
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	4	220	3,250	Furniture and fixtures.....	3	560	5,060
Mining.....	2	60	11,200	Stone, clay, and glass products.....	1	60	930
Construction.....	19	4,820	28,800	Textile-mill products.....	8	2,970	23,100
Trade.....	23	5,020	32,900	Tobacco manufactures.....	1	20	1,150
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	1	80	470	Paper and allied products.....	1	40	160
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	18	18,100	68,300	Mining.....	1	150	600
Services—personal, business, and other.....	10	180	2,940	Construction.....	6	1,550	13,900
				Trade.....	2	120	760
New Jersey	2309	116,000	1,030,000	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	5	6,110	26,600
Primary metal industries.....	14	4,720	116,000	Government—administration, protection, and sanitation.....	1	40	180
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	26	5,180	58,200				
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	15	9,870	79,500	Ohio	2469	220,000	2,550,000
Machinery (except electrical).....	15	9,440	142,000	Primary metal industries.....	60	20,800	118,000
				Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	46	19,500	267,000

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE C.—Work stoppages in 1950 in States which had 25 or more stoppages during the year, by industry group—Continued

State and industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1950		Man-days idle during 1950 (all stoppages)	State and industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1950		Man-days idle during 1950 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved ¹			Number	Workers involved ¹	
Ohio—Continued				Pennsylvania—Continued			
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	25	22,800	200,000	Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	10	3,710	80,900
Machinery (except electrical).....	45	19,400	369,000	Chemicals and allied products.....	11	3,410	20,600
Transportation equipment.....	26	19,800	315,000	Products of petroleum and coal.....	6	2,660	21,500
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	3	350	2,950	Rubber products.....	9	4,800	18,100
Furniture and fixtures.....	5	340	7,120	Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.....	3	3,100	29,500
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	23	8,670	146,000	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	7	2,090	45,400
Textile-mill products.....	1	680	15,000	Mining.....	100	53,800	3,000,000
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	5	220	4,010	Construction.....	40	7,830	84,200
Leather and leather products.....	2	90	2,380	Trade.....	37	17,300	294,000
Food and kindred products.....	11	2,920	30,000	Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	2	70	5,710
Paper and allied products.....	4	1,950	15,300	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	37	51,100	321,000
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	3	50	1,560	Services—personal, business, and other.....	17	2,060	15,200
Chemicals and allied products.....	11	4,150	172,000	Government—administration, protection, and sanitation.....	1	10	20
Products of petroleum and coal.....	2	40	210				
Rubber products.....	33	27,100	83,200	Rhode Island			
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.....	1	100	2,530		29	5,060	86,500
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	5	2,020	9,090	Primary metal industries.....	2	1,190	15,100
Mining.....	30	7,180	439,000	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	1	400	3,600
Construction.....	34	13,100	90,900	Machinery (except electrical).....	3	580	20,100
Trade.....	30	3,380	50,800	Textile-mill products.....	6	1,440	15,900
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	4	50	1,260	Paper and allied products.....	1	350	21,700
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	44	43,700	197,000	Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	1	160	2,880
Services—personal, business, and other.....	15	650	8,190	Rubber products.....	1	260	260
Government—administration, protection, and sanitation.....	2	870	3,130	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	2	70	280
				Construction.....	2	60	320
Oklahoma					4	70	1,280
Primary metal industries.....	2	720	33,200	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	4	460	4,990
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	3	280	3,980	Services—personal, business, and other.....	2	20	100
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	1	370	1,970				
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	3	110	990	Tennessee			
Food and kindred products.....	1	30	170		2	131	72,300
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	1	10	10	Primary metal industries.....	4	3,850	31,400
Products of petroleum and coal.....	1	350	3,450	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	4	560	18,400
Construction.....	8	970	3,410	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	5	1,370	13,000
Trade.....	7	610	4,320	Machinery (except electrical).....	3	3,300	122,000
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	13	7,630	59,500	Transportation equipment.....	2	400	1,510
Services—personal, business, and other.....	4	40	240	Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	7	890	22,100
				Furniture and fixtures.....	3	480	5,700
Oregon					4	670	8,890
Primary metal industries.....	1	110	1,110	Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	2	830	29,900
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	1	2,000	35,900	Food and kindred products.....	3	170	1,070
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	1	50	1,930	Tobacco manufactures.....	1	360	6,550
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	24	6,280	154,000	Paper and allied products.....	1	10	220
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	2	370	2,730	Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	2	30	900
Food and kindred products.....	2	1,200	15,000	Chemicals and allied products.....	4	1,140	64,800
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	1	30	490	Rubber products.....	25	33,200	74,700
Products of petroleum and coal.....	1	60	1,160	Mining.....	21	6,710	136,000
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	1	130	660	Construction.....	19	10,300	61,400
Mining.....	1	150	900	Trade.....	3	120	5,070
Construction.....	2	160	620	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	18	7,840	32,000
Trade.....	4	270	1,560	Services—personal, business, and other.....	1	60	170
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	5	1,340	9,000				
Services—personal, business, and other.....	3	50	910	Texas			
					2	101	41,400
Pennsylvania				Primary metal industries.....	3	1,270	12,300
Primary metal industries.....	52	25,000	179,000	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	2	30	170
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	39	7,880	80,900	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	2	260	12,900
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	27	20,500	236,000	Machinery (except electrical).....	1	250	1,340
Machinery (except electrical).....	41	28,200	214,000	Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	3	270	6,750
Transportation equipment.....	12	17,600	113,000	Stone, clay, and glass products.....	1	40	180
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	6	160	1,280	Textile-mill products.....	3	1,190	50,500
Furniture and fixtures.....	13	1,830	21,400	Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	2	640	6,290
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	31	14,200	176,000	Food and kindred products.....	3	230	830
Textile-mill products.....	26	9,310	177,000	Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	1	30	220
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	40	6,040	33,100	Chemicals and allied products.....	2	240	13,300
Leather and leather products.....	8	2,410	15,000	Products of petroleum and coal.....	3	5,590	441,000
Food and kindred products.....	15	4,080	32,500	Mining.....	2	140	4,280
Tobacco manufactures.....	2	920	3,130	Construction.....	30	12,900	73,000
Paper and allied products.....	12	4,360	62,800	Trade.....	10	2,420	15,000
				Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	29	15,800	126,000
				Services—personal, business, and other.....	4	90	4,530
				Government—administration, protection, and sanitation.....	1	10	30

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C.—Work stoppages in 1950 in States which had 25 or more stoppages during the year, by industry group—Continued

State and industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1950		Man-days idle during 1950 (all stoppages)	State and industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1950		Man-days idle during 1950 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved ¹			Number	Workers involved ¹	
Utah	21	21,400	369,000	West Virginia	216	54,400	3,340,000
Primary metal industries.....	3	2,070	9,330	Primary metal industries.....	3	910	5,140
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	1	120	720	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	4	2,060	24,700
Food and kindred products.....	1	30	110	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	5	3,240	16,200
Chemicals and allied products.....	1	110	3,920	Machinery (except electrical).....	4	520	1,570
Mining.....	12	3,740	292,000	Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	3	360	1,250
Construction.....	5	12,100	37,100	Furniture and fixtures.....	2	330	1,870
Trade.....	2	80	480	Stone, clay, and glass products.....	6	2,580	34,200
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	5	3,110	25,100	Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	2	180	180
Services—personal, business, and other.....	2	10	90	Food and kindred products.....	3	210	6,920
				Paper and allied products.....	2	390	7,270
Virginia	84	26,300	419,000	Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	1	30	530
Primary metal industries.....	3	690	18,000	Chemicals and allied products.....	4	1,810	36,900
Machinery (except electrical).....	1	20	2,610	Products of petroleum and coal.....	1	120	8,880
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	1	60	550	Mining.....	119	33,300	3,130,000
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	2	110	880	Construction.....	15	5,100	33,200
Textile-mill products.....	1	130	660	Trade.....	17	280	4,580
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	1	280	550	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	17	2,380	24,200
Food and kindred products.....	3	1,010	3,500	Services—personal, business, and other.....	4	330	2,410
Tobacco manufactures.....	1	100	240	Government—administration, protection, and sanitation.....	5	300	1,310
Chemicals and allied products.....	1	2,800	8,450				
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	1	40	340	Wisconsin	119	57,200	902,000
Mining.....	46	14,900	330,000	Primary metal industries.....	7	2,380	96,600
Construction.....	10	1,590	15,200	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	10	6,510	92,800
Trade.....	7	560	20,400	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	2	1,550	40,700
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	7	4,070	17,600	Machinery (except electrical).....	12	6,790	277,000
				Transportation equipment.....	7	8,680	96,900
Washington	76	23,400	446,000	Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	5	510	5,780
Primary metal industries.....	4	1,630	12,000	Furniture and fixtures.....	2	1,070	50,400
Transportation equipment.....	5	1,890	26,300	Stone, clay, and glass products.....	1	160	4,620
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	24	8,950	318,000	Textile-mill products.....	1	60	440
Furniture and fixtures.....	1	290	290	Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	2	40	190
Food and kindred products.....	2	2,550	23,000	Leather and leather products.....	2	430	1,050
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	2	30	80	Food and kindred products.....	3	210	5,810
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.....	1	10	530	Paper and allied products.....	2	980	17,200
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	3	120	620	Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	2	70	1,530
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing.....	1	140	3,060	Rubber products.....	3	8,410	20,300
Mining.....			² 8,600	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	2	110	150
Construction.....	8	300	1,650	Mining.....	1	80	2,030
Trade.....	7	580	4,480	Construction.....	19	12,300	142,000
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	1	20	790	Trade.....	18	2,490	25,400
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	14	6,840	45,700	Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	1	60	1,660
Services—personal, business, and other.....	4	30	680	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	7	3,950	16,700
				Services—personal, business, and other.....	10	340	2,590
				Government—administration, protection, and sanitation.....	1	50	50

¹ The figure on number of workers includes some duplicate counting where the same workers were involved in more than one stoppage in the year.

² This figure is less than the sum of the figures below because a few stop-

pages, 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.

³ Idleness in 1950 resulting from stoppages which began in the preceding year.

Appendix B

Methods of Collecting Strike Statistics

The Bureau's statistics on work stoppages include all known strikes and lock-outs in the continental United States involving as many as six workers and lasting the equivalent of a full shift or longer.

Statistically, work stoppages are measured in terms of the number of stoppages, the number of workers involved, and the number of man-days of idleness. Figures on "workers involved" and "man-days idle" cover all workers made idle for as long as one shift or longer in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees may be made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

Notices of the existence of work stoppages are obtained from various sources. Press clippings on labor disputes are received from daily and weekly newspapers throughout the country. Notices are also received directly from the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, as well as from agencies concerned with labor-management disputes in the 48 States. Various employer associations, corporations, and unions which collect data for their own use also furnish the Bureau with work stoppage information.

Upon receipt of information about a new work stoppage a questionnaire is sent to each party involved to secure data on the number of workers

involved, duration, major issues, method of settlement, etc. In some instances, field agents of the Bureau collect the necessary data.

For statistical purposes the following definitions are used:

A strike is a temporary stoppage of work by a group of employees to express a grievance or to enforce a demand. A lock-out is a temporary withholding of work from a group of employees by an employer (or a group of employers) in order to coerce them into accepting the employer's terms.

These definitions point out certain characteristics inherent in each strike or lock-out: (1) The stoppage is temporary rather than permanent; (2) the action is by or against a group rather than an individual; (3) an employer-employee relationship exists; and (4) the objective is to express a grievance or enforce a demand.

At times, the grievance may or may not be against the employer of the striking group. In jurisdictional, as well as rival union or representation strikes, the major elements of dispute may be between two unions rather than directly with the employer. In a sympathy strike, there is usually no dispute between the striking workers and their immediate employer but the purpose is to give union support or broaden group pressure for the benefit of some other group of workers. Sympathy or protest strikes may also be intended to record the workers' feelings against actions (or absence of action) by local, State, or Federal Government agencies on matters of general worker concern.