

**Analysis of
Work Stoppages
During 1951**

Bulletin No. 1090

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Maurice J. Tobin, *Secretary*

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

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Letter of Transmittal

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
Bureau of Labor Statistics,
Washington, D. C., June 4, 1952.

The Secretary of Labor:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a report on work stoppages during the year 1951. A portion of this report was printed in the Monthly Labor Review for May 1952.

This bulletin 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 Wages and Industrial Relations, under the direction of Lily Mary David.

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

EWAN CLAGUE, Commissioner.

Hon. Maurice J. Tobin,
Secretary of Labor.

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Analysis of Work Stoppages During 1951

Introduction

No long Nation-wide or industry-wide strikes occurred during 1951, and, in general, stoppages in 1951 were somewhat shorter than in earlier postwar years. Consequently, total idleness caused by such stoppages dropped to 22,900,000 man-days - the lowest point since 1944. Average strike duration during the year was 17.4 days, compared with 21.8 to 25.6 days during the years 1946-49 and 19.2 days in 1950.

The 4,737 ¹/₁ work stoppages beginning in 1951 were only slightly fewer than the 4,843 recorded in 1950. The number of strikes recorded in 1951 has been exceeded in only 5 years (1937, 1944-46, and 1950) since 1916. However, total workers involved in 1951 stoppages - 2,220,000 - was lower than in most other years since World War II. (See table 1.)

Nineteen stoppages in which 10,000 or more workers took part began in 1951 (table 2). The corresponding number in earlier postwar years ranged from 15 to 31. These stoppages in 1951 directly idled approximately half a million workers and accounted for almost 6 million man-days of idleness - a fifth of the total number of workers and a fourth of man-days of idleness involved in strikes of all sizes. These proportions were well below comparable figures for any earlier postwar year when the large stoppages accounted for at least half of the man-days of idleness in all strikes and lock-outs.

Organized labor's demands for increased wages and related benefits were the predominant causes of strikes in 1951, as in 1950. However, the restraints established by Federal wage stabilization policies, as in World War II, caused a shift from demands for higher wage rates to demands for "fringe" adjustments

¹/₁ 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 this report. Figures on "workers involved" and "man-days idle" cover all workers made idle for one shift or longer in establishments directly involved in these stoppages. 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.

(e.g. vacation and holiday pay, shift differentials, and overtime pay). In 1950, 462 stoppages (9.5 percent of all strikes) occurred over these issues; in 1951, 647 stoppages (13.7 percent of the total) were in this group. The number of workers involved also increased from 245,000 to 383,000. Pensions and/or social-insurance proposals, which were important strike issues during 1949 and the first 6 months of 1950, caused only a minor proportion of total strike activity in 1951.

WSB—Certified Disputes

The Wage Stabilization Board was given limited jurisdiction in labor disputes by Executive Order 10233 issued by the President on April 21, 1951. The Board was authorized to investigate and recommend settlement in any dispute which was not resolved by collective bargaining or by the prior full use of mediation and conciliation facilities, and which threatened to interrupt work affecting the national defense where (1) the parties jointly agreed to submit the dispute to the Board; or (2) the President was of the opinion that the dispute substantially threatened the progress of national defense and referred it to the Board. Binding decisions were authorized only if agreed upon by the parties in advance.

During 1951, the President certified to the Board five important labor disputes in which there had been work stoppages: American Smelting and Refining Co. and the United Steelworkers (CIO); copper and other non-ferrous metals companies and the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers (Ind.); and Borg-Warner Corp., Douglas Aircraft Co., and Wright Aeronautical Corp. each with the United Automobile Workers (CIO). ²/₁

American Smelting and Refining Co. A strike, called on July 2 by the United Steelworkers of America (CIO) at the Garfield,

²/₁ Three threatened strikes were averted or postponed after the President certified the disputes to the Board. These involved copper and brass fabricators and UAW (CIO) (cert. Sept. 24, 1951); basic steel industry and Steelworkers (CIO) (cert. Dec. 22, 1951); and Boeing Airplane Co. and International Association of Machinists (AFL) (cert. Dec. 28, 1951).

Utah, plant of the American Smelting and Refining Company, idled about 1,300 workers engaged in refining copper and producing sulphuric acid, both important for defense production. It involved union proposals for a new contract providing a general wage increase, a job evaluation program, a union shop, and other benefits.

Workers returned to their jobs after the President certified the dispute to the WSB on July 26. Initial recommendations by the Board for settlement of the dispute were accepted by the parties in September. The Board recommended an 8-cent hourly wage increase and suggested that the other issues be resolved through collective bargaining. Subsequently all issues were settled through negotiation except the amount of increment between 19 labor grades established by the parties. In accordance with the parties' joint request that it resolve the remaining issue, the Board, on October 19, recommended an increment of $3\frac{1}{4}$ cents an hour. The total estimated average increase amounted to 10 cents an hour.

Copper and other Nonferrous-Metals Companies. Mining, milling, smelting, and refining of copper and other nonferrous metals were seriously affected by an industry-wide strike by the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers (Ind.) beginning on August 27. Workers affiliated with several AFL unions and two independent railroad brotherhoods were also concerned with the disputed issues but did not directly participate in the strike. Approximately 40,000 workers were made idle as a result of the dispute over the unions' proposals involving wages, pensions, and other benefits.

The dispute was certified to the WSB on the first day of the walk-out. When union leaders rejected the Board's request for a return to work, the President invoked the national emergency strike procedures of the Labor Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act and appointed a board of inquiry to report on the issues.

The dispute was partly settled the next day (August 31) when the Kennecott Copper Corp., largest producer in the industry, reached a 1-year agreement, retroactive to July 1, 1951. The contract provided an across-the-board wage increase of 8 cents an hour, an average increase of 7 cents an hour for job rate reclassifications, and a company-paid pension plan estimated to cost $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents an hour. The settlement was rejected by the three other major firms in the industry - Phelps Dodge Corp., American Smelting & Refining Co., and Anaconda Copper Mining Co.

The board of inquiry reported on September 4 that, notwithstanding the Kennecott resumption of work, the continuation of the strike was causing or aggravating critical shortages of materials vital to both the defense program and the civilian economy. Accordingly, the President directed the Attorney General to seek a court injunction to halt the strike. A temporary court restraining order was issued on September 5 ordering an immediate resumption of work and directing the companies involved in the dispute to begin immediate collective bargaining with their employees. Most of the workers returned to their jobs by September 7.

Agreements closely similar to the Kennecott settlement were subsequently reached with the Phelps Dodge Corp. and the American Smelting & Refining Co. several weeks after the strike ended. By early November, contracts had also been negotiated with the Anaconda Copper Mining Co. and virtually all of the smaller firms involved in the dispute. 3/

Borg-Warner. A 4-week strike at the Borg-Warner Corp., beginning on October 9, idled approximately 6,500 workers in plants in 5 States. The principal issue was a proposal by the United Automobile Workers (CIO) for the negotiation of a corporation-wide agreement providing wage increases, insurance, hospitalization, pension, and other benefits to replace existing individual plant contracts. In his certification of the dispute to the WSB on October 10, the President declared the strike to be a substantial threat to defense production. However, the union urged the President to reconsider the certification. It rejected the Board's request for termination of the strike, claiming that only a minor portion of the company's output involved military items. The President rejected the union's appeal. Following a second request by the Board for a resumption of production, workers approved a recommendation of the union's policy committee for a "recess" of the strike, pending consideration of the issues by the Board. By November 5, most of the workers had returned to their jobs.

3/ General wage increases and job-rate revisions provided in the Kennecott, Phelps Dodge, and Anaconda agreements were approved by the WSB in December 1951, thus setting the pattern for approval of agreements submitted by the smaller firms. The same general wage increase provided in the American Smelting and Refining Co. agreement was approved, but consideration of job-rate adjustments and other fringe-benefit provisions was postponed for further study. Action was deferred on pension-plan provisions agreed upon by some of the companies, pending WSB policy developments.

Aircraft Companies. A strike called by the United Automobile Workers (CIO) at the Long Beach, Calif., plant of the Douglas Aircraft Co., 4/ manufacturer of military transport planes, caused idleness of approximately 10,000 production and maintenance workers beginning September 5. The union's new contract proposals included a general wage increase, part of which was to be retroactive, a union shop, a company-financed pension plan, and other benefits.

Starting September 26, about 10,000 UAW production workers also walked out at the Wood Ridge and Garfield, N. J., jet engine plants of the Wright Aeronautical Corp. Major issues included a general wage increase, a pension plan, an improved social-insurance "package," and increased vacation pay. An additional several thousand UAW white-collar members observed picket lines.

The disputes were certified by the President to the WSB on October 12. Workers voted on October 18 to return to their jobs following a recommendation by the union that the strikes be "recessed" pending the Board's consideration of the disputes.

In the Douglas dispute, the Board in February 1952, recommended wage adjustments averaging 25 cents an hour and retroactive in part, a cost-of-living escalator clause agreed upon by the parties, and other benefits. Action on the question of a union shop, one of the principal issues in the dispute, was postponed for later consideration. Terms for settlement of the Wright dispute were recommended by the Board in March 1952. On the question of hourly wages, it recommended a general increase of 12 cents and, in addition, adjustments in the top four labor grades averaging 2.4 cents for all employees.

"National Emergency" Disputes 5/

The national emergency strike provisions of the Labor Management Relations Act were

4/ The company's three plants at Long Beach, Santa Monica, and El Segundo were also affected by strike idleness of some 300 members of the United Aircraft Welders' Union (Ind.).

5/ Labor-management disputes, designated as "national emergency" disputes are: (1) those specified in the Labor Management Relations Act as imperiling the "national health and safety" and (2) those 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."

invoked only once during 1951, 6/ in connection with the Nation-wide strike affecting copper and other nonferrous metals companies (described under WSB-certified disputes, page 2).

In the railroad industry, a strike by the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen (Ind.) idled approximately 70,000 workers early in 1951. In the background of the controversy were negotiations that began in 1949 7/ and involved proposals by the Trainmen and other unions of operating employees for the establishment of a 40-hour workweek at 48 hours' pay for yardmen as well as changes in work rules. The protracted negotiations had been accompanied by the unions' rejection of emergency board recommendations for settlement of the dispute, and by the seizure of the railroads by the Government on August 27, 1950, to avert a country-wide strike threatened by the Trainmen and Conductors. Unrest over the long-deferred settlement led to scattered brief walk-outs by the Trainmen in mid-December 1950. Renewed mediation efforts resulted in a tentative agreement on December 21 with representatives of the Trainmen, Conductors, Engineers, and Firemen and Enginemen but it was rejected by the unions' general chairmen.

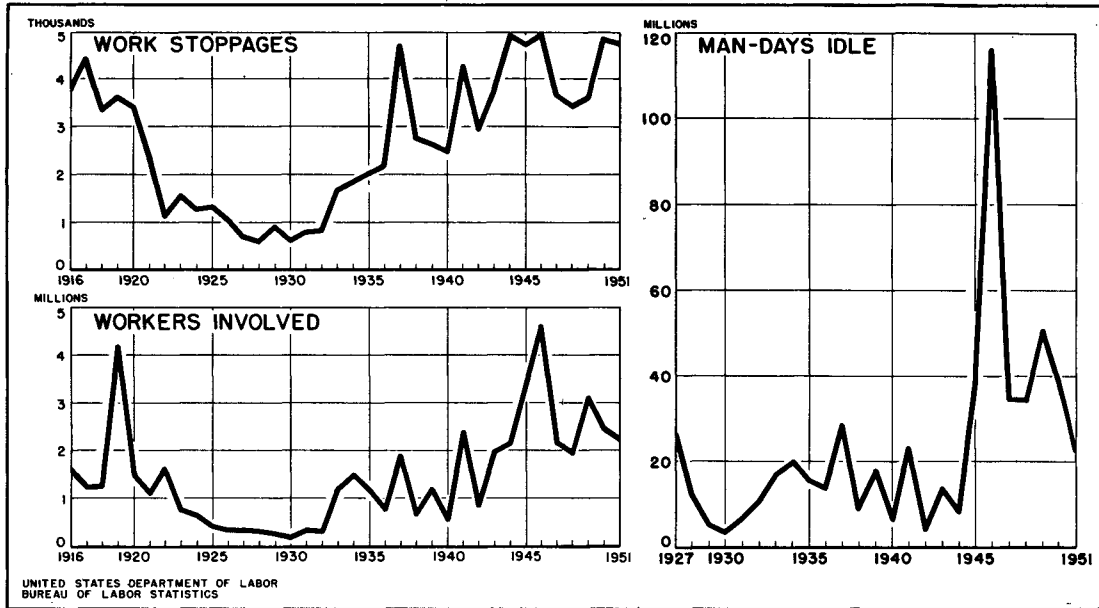
The dispute flared again in 1951 when several thousand yard members of the Trainmen's union reported sick and did not report for duty in several eastern and midwestern cities on January 30. The unauthorized strike spread to other key railroad centers and by February 3 it had reached Nation-wide proportions. As the strike continued, the Federal Government obtained court orders requiring the union to show cause why it should not be ruled in contempt of court-restraining orders issued during the December 1950 strike. 8/ Appeals for an end to the strike by President Truman, the union's president, and the Director of Defense Mobilization were followed on February 6 by the start of a back-to-work movement in several eastern cities. However, the walk-out continued elsewhere and spread to additional cities.

6/ In 1950, the emergency provisions were utilized in the prolonged 1949-50 bituminous-coal dispute. There was no resort to this machinery in 1949; in 1948, it was invoked on seven occasions, four of which involved strikes.

7/ See Work Stoppages in 1950, Monthly Labor Review, May 1951 (page 517).

8/ Fines totaling \$101,000 were imposed by Federal District Courts in Chicago, Washington, D. C., and Cleveland after the union pleaded guilty to the Government's contempt charges.

Chart I. Trends in Work Stoppages



On February 8, the Army issued an order, authorized by President Truman, directing all striking railroad workers to return to their jobs by 4 p.m. on February 10 under penalty of dismissal, with consequent loss of all seniority rights. The action was taken on the ground that "interference with essential military and civilian railroad transportation . . . is intolerable in an emergency." Pending the negotiation of a final settlement, the directive also provided interim hourly wage increases of 12½ cents for yardmen and yardmasters and 5 cents for road-service employees represented by the four operating unions, retroactive to October 1, 1950. The workers complied with the order and negotiations were resumed. 2/

2/ A settlement reached on May 25, 1951, provided over-all hourly wage increases of 33 cents for yardmen and 18½ cents for road-service employees, including the interim hourly wage adjustments ordered by the Army's directive of February 8. Agreement was reached, in principle, on a 40-hour workweek for yardmen, but its inauguration was deferred until after January 1, 1952, because of manpower shortages. The parties further agreed to submit two controversial work rules to arbitration, to place a 3-year moratorium, effective October 1, 1950, on proposals for other wage and rule changes, and to discuss the question of annual improvement wage increases after July 1, 1952. The Wage Stabilization Board approved the general wage increases on June 12, under its base-date abnormality policy, "in the light of the lengthy and complex negotiation procedures provided by law for the railroad industry."

Monthly Trend—Leading Stoppages

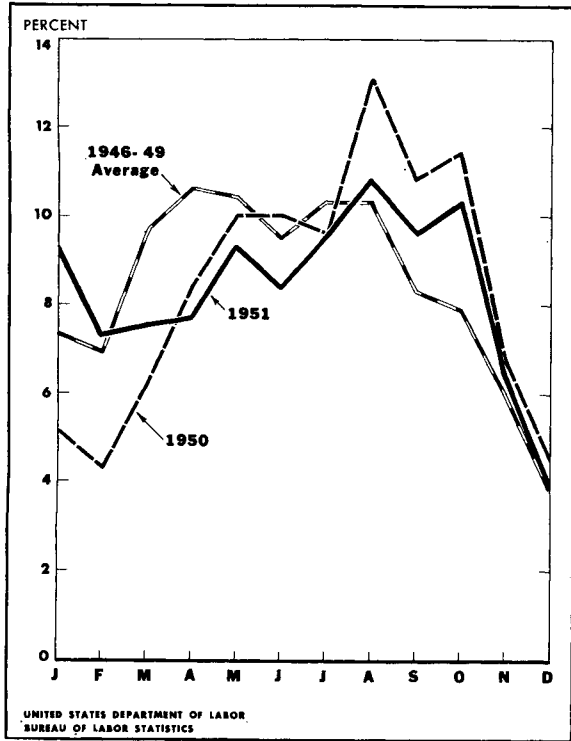
The year began with 151 stoppages continuing from earlier years. Inasmuch as these were generally small, and localized, they accounted for a very small percentage of the total man-days of idleness in 1951.

The 1,144 new strikes beginning in the first 3 months of 1951 is the highest number ever recorded for comparable quarters in previous years. Man-days of idleness in the first quarter, however, were only a third as numerous as in the first 3 months of 1950 when an industry-wide coal strike and the protracted Chrysler strike were in progress.

Strike activity in the second quarter of 1951 increased slightly in terms of number of new strikes and man-days of idleness, compared with the first quarter totals. Only three large strikes occurred in the second quarter, of which the protracted cotton and rayon textile stoppage in the South accounted for almost a fourth of all strike idleness during this period.

Strike incidence and idleness rose to the highest levels in the third quarter of the year, when almost a third of the year's totals occurred. Six stoppages involving 10,000 or more workers began in this period. Following the usual seasonal pattern, the number of new strikes dropped to the year's lowest level in the last quarter of the year. Idleness in this quarter was the second lowest of the year despite the comparatively large number of strikes in October. (See chart and table 3.)

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



The only major strike that began in January involved 70,000 railroad workers across the Nation (see page 3). It involved more workers than any other stoppage during the year.

The leading stoppage beginning in February involved 48,000 employees of woolen and worsted mills in 11 Eastern States. It began February 16 after wage negotiations between the American Woolen Co. and the Textile Workers Union (CIO) became deadlocked. A partial settlement was reached on March 13 when the union and the company agreed on a 1-year contract providing for a 12-cent hourly wage increase, an escalator clause, severance pay, and increased insurance benefits. Other companies involved in the stoppage generally accepted this pattern of settlement. A majority of the struck mills reopened March 19, but some did not reopen until late March or April.

Two other large stoppages that began in February brought idleness to 28,000 coal miners in West Virginia and 18,000 employees of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co. in Alabama. The 7-day miners' strike in West Virginia was called to protest a bill in the State Legislature legalizing safety inspections by mine-section foremen. The 13-day Alabama stoppage ended with an agreement by the parties to resolve job classification and seniority issues after the resumption of work.

Brief strikes involving 10,500 workers at textile mills in Fall River, Mass., and vicinity, and 14,000 Westinghouse Electric Corp. employees at East Pittsburgh, Pa., were the largest beginning in March. A wage dispute led to the 2-day textile strike. The suspension of a union steward for alleged insubordination caused the 5-day Westinghouse Corp. stoppage.

The strike involving 40,000 workers represented by the Textile Workers Union (CIO) began on April 1 at cotton and rayon mills in 7 Southeastern States as the result of a wage dispute. The policy committee of the union, on May 5, recommended termination of the stoppage in compliance with a request from the director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. By mid-May, a majority of the workers had returned to their jobs; others resumed work during late May, June, and July.

About 21,000 garment workers, members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union (AFL) in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and eastern Pennsylvania, stopped work for 2 days in June. Work was resumed on June 14, after an agreement was reached on "equitable distribution" of work among contract shops in New York and nearby areas; conversion from weekly wages to piece rates in some "section-work" shops; increased minimum wage scales to reflect actual rates being paid; and increased health and vacation benefits.

An 11-day strike in June idled approximately 15,000 maritime workers on the East, West, and Gulf Coasts. Three CIO maritime unions - the National Maritime Union, Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, and American Radio Association - called this strike to enforce their demands for wage increases and a shorter basic workweek. Only dry cargo vessels carrying nondefense materials were affected.

In late July, 24,000 Caterpillar Tractor Co. employees at East Peoria, Ill., began a strike to support their wage demands. This stoppage continued until the end of September, when members of the United Automobile Workers (CIO) ratified an agreement providing a general wage increase and a cost-of-living escalator clause. The other large strikes that occurred in July were relatively brief: 27,000 employees of Chrysler Corp. in Detroit, Mich., stopped work because of alleged production line speed-ups; and 12,000 Jones and Laughlin Steel Corp. employees in Aliquippa, Pa., were idled following the dismissal of a worker for alleged sleeping on the job.

The only major strike beginning in August involved about 40,000 employees of copper and other nonferrous metal mines, mills, and smelters. (See WSB - certified disputes, page 2.)

The two largest September strikes involved 10,000 Douglas Aircraft Co. employees in California and 13,000 workers in the Garfield and Wood Ridge, N. J., plants of Wright Aeronautical Corp. (See WSB - certified disputes, page 3.)

The largest of the four major stoppages in October lasted 21 days and involved 25,000 employees of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co. in the Birmingham, Ala., area. In this wildcat strike members of the United Steelworkers (CIO) protested the lay-off of "extra men." In another October strike, steel production was also affected by an 8-day stoppage of 14,500 employees of the Inland Steel Co. at East Chicago, Ind. It ended with an agreement to submit an incentive-pay dispute to arbitration.

A longshoremen's strike that started in October in the New York-New Jersey and Boston ports disrupted shipping on the East Coast. It was called by several insurgent locals after they had refused to ratify a 2-year contract reached early in the month by the International Longshoremen's Union (AFL) and shipping and stevedoring firms. On November 9, a majority of the 17,000 striking longshoremen returned to their jobs at the request of a Board of Inquiry appointed by the New York State Industrial Commissioner.

The shortest large strike of the year was a 1-day stoppage in October by 14,000 employees of milk dealers in New York City, New Jersey, and Connecticut. It was settled when the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Warehousemen (AFL) and the employers agreed on a \$10-a-week wage increase and a 2-cent hourly increase in the employers' contribution to a welfare trust fund.

None of the strikes that began in November or December involved as many as 10,000 workers, and none of the large strikes that began in prior months continued into December.

Major Issues Involved

Monetary issues (wages, hours, pensions, social insurance, and other fringe benefits) accounted for the largest proportion of strikes, of total workers involved, and of man-days of idleness in 1951 as in other recent years. These were the principal issues in more than 40 percent of all strikes,

accounting for over half of all workers involved and more than 60 percent of the total strike idleness. (See table 4.)

The number of stoppages in which pensions and/or insurance matters (either alone or combined with important wage demands) were primary issues dropped from 365 in 1950 to 104 in 1951. Although these issues accounted for only a minor proportion of the total number of workers involved and total man-days idle, they were important in the stoppage affecting some 40,000 workers in the nonferrous metals industry in August, and in the brief stoppage of some 10,500 textile workers in March. All other strikes in which pension and/or social insurance plans were of major importance involved fewer than 5,000 workers.

Disputes over such working conditions as job security, shop conditions and policies, and work load caused about 28 percent of all strikes, the largest proportion in the past 6 years. They accounted for about a third of all workers involved and a fifth of total strike idleness. Among the largest of these strikes were brief stoppages involving West Virginia coal miners in February; Westinghouse Electric Corp. workers in March; and Jones & Laughlin Corp. and Chrysler Corp. employees in July.

Union recognition and other union-security questions were primary issues in approximately 15 percent of the stoppages and were important, along with wage issues, in another 4 percent. No large stoppages involved these issues.

As in most years of the preceding 2 decades, jurisdictional, union-rivalry, and sympathy strikes accounted for a comparatively small proportion of strike activity in 1951 - about 7 percent of strikes, 6 percent of workers involved, and 4 percent of idleness.

Average duration of stoppages varied according to issue. Stoppages over combined issues of wages and union-organization matters tended to be longest, averaging 30.2 calendar days compared with 26 in 1950, and 44 in 1949. Those over union-organization matters alone had an average duration of 22.1 days, a slight increase over the 20 days in 1950, but considerably less than the 29 days in 1949. Work stoppages over wages and related issues lasted 15.7 calendar days compared with 18.5 in 1950 and 26 in 1949. They were slightly longer than work stoppages in which inter- or intra-union matters were the major cause; these strikes averaged 14.8 days (a slight drop from the 16 days in 1949 and 1950). Disputes over other working conditions were shortest, averaging 7.8 days in 1951 compared with 8.5 in 1950 and 12 in 1949.

Industries Affected

Textiles had the most idleness of any industry group in 1951 (table 5). The year's two longest large strikes were in textiles; they accounted for about 70 percent of the total of 3,490,000 man-days of idleness in this industry group.

Machinery, except electrical, had a total of 3,370,000 man-days of idleness. More than a third of this idleness was caused by the prolonged stoppages at the Caterpillar Tractor Co., and the Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Co. The September stoppages at the Douglas Aircraft Co., and the Wright Aeronautical Corp., and the prolonged stoppage of 2,500 workers at the Mobile yard of the Alabama Drydock & Shipbuilding Co., caused more than a quarter of the total idleness of 2,600,000 man-days, recorded in the transportation-equipment group.

Six other industry groups had more than 1,000,000 man-days idle: primary metal industries; fabricated metal products; electrical machinery, equipment and supplies; mining; construction; and transportation, communication, and other public utilities. At least 1 major stoppage, involving 10,000 workers or more, occurred in each of these groups except construction. In the construction and public-utility groups, strike idleness accounted for less than two-tenths of 1 percent of total working time.

The construction industry led all other groups in number of stoppages - 651 - and thus exceeded the previous peak of 615 recorded in 1949. There were 622 strikes in the mining industry in 1951, compared with 508 recorded in 1950, and 476 in 1949.

States Involved

More than a million man-days of strike idleness occurred in each of nine States. Most of these were the leading industrialized States of the country. The two large stoppages of Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co. workers were responsible for almost a fourth of the total idleness in Alabama. New York (2,530,000) and Illinois (2,090,000) experienced the greatest number of man-days idle because of stoppages.

Pennsylvania with 630, and New York with 570, had the largest number of stoppages. Ohio ranked third, with 402 stoppages. Only six other States had as many as 200 stoppages.

Cities Involved

Ten or more work stoppages occurred in each of 74 cities in 1951 (table 7). These cities accounted for about two-fifths of all stoppages (2,012) and more than a third of all workers involved (800,000) and man-days of idleness (8,500,000) in the country as a whole.

In general, the largest, most industrialized cities had the most strikes. Only 2 cities experienced more than 100 stoppages during the year - New York had 329 stoppages (the same number as in 1950) and Detroit 161. Only 6 other cities had as many as 50 stoppages - Philadelphia (67), Los Angeles (62), Chicago (59), Akron (58), Pittsburgh (57), and St. Louis (56).

Detroit strikes accounted for the largest number of workers involved (122,000) and man-days of idleness (945,000). New York came next with 84,000 workers and 883,000 man-days of idleness. Chicago was the only other city with more than half a million man-days of idleness.

Unions Involved

Unions affiliated with the AFL accounted for almost half the strikes (table 8) in 1951 and between a fourth and a third of the workers and man-days of idleness. CIO affiliates were involved in stoppages accounting for about half of all the workers and man-days of idleness but less than a third of the number of stoppages. Unaffiliated unions took part in about a fifth of the stoppages and workers, but only an eighth of the total idleness resulted from these stoppages.

Dispute Status--Before and at Time of Stoppage

In less than a fifth of the 1951 cases was there resort to services of Federal, State, and local mediation agencies or of other neutral parties before work stoppages occurred. Although the data available for many of the remaining cases are incomplete, most of these stoppages undoubtedly occurred without utilization of mediation machinery.

Uncontroverted information relating to the length of the dispute before the stoppage began was obtained for 1,884 strikes. About half of these, involving approximately 40 percent of the workers, grew out of disputes that had been in effect for less than two

weeks. About a fifth of the stoppages, involving 29 percent of the workers, followed

disputes that had existed for more than 2 months:

<u>Length of dispute before stoppage</u>	<u>Stoppages</u>		<u>Workers involved</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1 day or less	341	18.1	144,095	12.5
More than 1 day but less than ½ month...	589	31.2	306,214	26.6
½ month and less than 2 months	416	22.1	176,133	15.3
2 months (60 days) ...	169	9.0	189,950	16.5
More than 2 months ...	369	19.6	334,948	29.1
Total	1,884	100.0	1,151,340	100.0

Information regarding the status of the contract at the time of the stoppage was furnished in about four-fifths of the cases. More than half the stoppages for which data were available occurred when contracts were in effect, whereas two-fifths took place where no contract existed or where previous contracts had expired. In another 5 percent of the cases the parties disagreed as to whether contracts were in effect when the stoppages occurred. ^{10/}

Disagreement over unsettled grievances was the largest single cause of stoppages occurring while contracts were in effect. Others were caused by attempts to alter provisions of current contracts or, with contract terms nearing expiration, disagreement over new provisions. Most of the stoppages, occurring when no contract was in effect, involved either attempts to obtain union recognition, or a contract for the first time, or disagreement over new contract provisions to replace recently expired agreements.

Size of Stoppages

About half (2,306) the year's stoppages involved fewer than 100 workers each. These accounted for only 4 percent of the total number of workers involved, however, and 5.5 percent of total strike idleness (table 9). Stoppages involving 1,000 or more workers

(415) comprised less than a tenth of all stoppages and accounted for about two-thirds of the workers involved and man-days idle, respectively. The 19 largest, each involving 10,000 or more workers, accounted for about a fifth of the workers and 25 percent of strike idleness during the year. Information on the 19 major disputes is presented in table 11.

As in previous years, by far the largest number of stoppages beginning in 1951 (80 percent) affected a single plant or establishment. These stoppages included 55 percent of the total number of workers involved and accounted for about half the strike idleness (table 10). Only 5 percent (250) of the stoppages extended to more than 10 establishments, but these were responsible for nearly a third of the total workers involved and a similar proportion of the year's strike idleness.

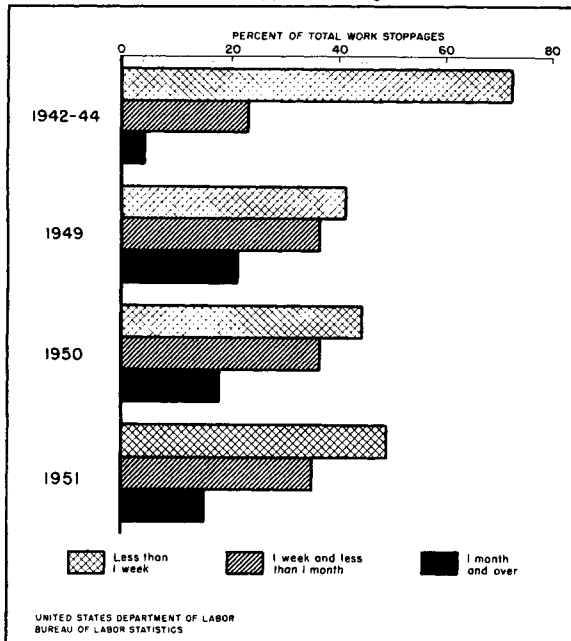
Duration of Stoppages

The average work stoppage ending in 1951 lasted 17.4 calendar days, a decrease from the 19.2 day average in 1950. About half the stoppages continued for less than a week - most of them only 1 to 3 days (table 12). These brief stoppages included almost half the total workers idle but, because they were relatively short, accounted for only 10 percent of the total man-days idle. On the other hand, two-thirds of the total idleness resulted from the 15.5 percent of the stoppages that lasted for a month or more. Approximately a third of the stoppages, accounting for about the same proportion of total workers and man-days idle, continued for longer than a week but less than a month.

The stoppages involving 10,000 or more workers were all terminated in 1951. Six of these continued for less than a week, nine lasted more than a week but less than a month, and four ran for more than a month.

^{10/} Information on this subject is sometimes furnished by both parties; more frequently, by only one party to the stoppage. Since it is not feasible to verify the accuracy of the replies, which often involve interpretation of the written contract, only a general summary based on number of strikes rather than number of workers or man-days classified by contract status is presented.

Chart 3. Duration of Work Stoppages, Averages for Selected Periods



Stoppages in manufacturing industries were slightly longer than strikes in nonmanufacturing. About a fifth of the manufacturing stoppages compared with approximately an eighth of the strikes in the nonmanufacturing industries lasted a month or more. Stoppages continuing at least a week but less than a month accounted for about a third of the total strikes in both groups. Less than half of the strikes in manufacturing but more than half of the stoppages in nonmanufacturing industries lasted less than a week.

Methods of Terminating Stoppages

Direct negotiations between employers and workers or their representatives, without the participation of any outside agency, served as the basis for termination of 51 percent of all stoppages ending in 1951, compared with approximately 55 percent in 1950

and 1949 (table 13). However, these directly negotiated settlements included only a third of all workers involved and about a fifth of total idleness.

Government mediation and conciliation agencies helped to terminate about 25 percent of the stoppages - about the same proportion as in 1950 and 1949 but well below the proportions from 1940 to 1948 (ranging from 30.5 to 70 percent). Because Government representatives intervene more frequently in the larger and more prolonged stoppages, stoppages in 1951 concluded with such help included more than a third of all workers and three-fifths of total idleness.

About 21 percent of all stoppages, involving a similar proportion of workers, ended without formal settlement (either settlement of the issues or agreement to negotiate further after resumption of work). This group included "lost" strikes in which workers either returned without settlement or sought other employment because their cause appeared hopeless. Establishments in a small number of cases (47) reported the discontinuance of business.

Disposition of Issues

As in 1950, the issues in dispute were settled or disposed of before work was resumed after most 1951 stoppages (table 14). This group accounted for 65 percent of the workers and 75 percent of the idleness. In a majority of these cases agreement was reached on the issues or on their referral to established grievance procedure. In a minority of instances, however, the strikers returned to work without agreement on the issues or provision for their subsequent adjustment. In 16 percent of the disputes the parties agreed to resume work while continuing their negotiations. An additional 7 percent were terminated by an understanding to negotiate with the aid of a third party, to submit the dispute to arbitration, or to refer the unsettled issues to an appropriate government agency for decision or election.

TABLE 1.--Work stoppages in the United States, 1916-1951

Year	Work stoppages		Workers involved ^{1/}		Man-days idle		
	Number	Average duration (calendar days) ^{2/}	Number (thousands) ^{3/}	Percent of total employed ^{4/}	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time of all workers ^{5/}	Per worker involved
1916	3,789	(6/)	1,600	8.4	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)
1917	4,450	(6/)	1,230	6.3	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)
1918	3,353	(6/)	1,240	6.2	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)
1919	3,630	(6/)	4,160	20.8	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)
1920	3,411	(6/)	1,460	7.2	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)
1921	2,385	(6/)	1,100	6.4	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)
1922	1,112	(6/)	1,610	8.7	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)
1923	1,553	(6/)	757	3.5	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)
1924	1,249	(6/)	655	3.1	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)
1925	1,301	(6/)	428	2.0	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)
1926	1,035	(6/)	330	1.5	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)
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 ^{7/}	4,843	19.2	2,410	6.9	38,800	.44	16.1
1951	4,737	17.4	2,220	5.5	22,900	.23	10.3

^{1/} Information on the number of workers involved in some strikes occurring between 1916 and 1926 is not available. However, the missing information is for the smaller disputes, and it is believed that the totals given here are fairly accurate.

^{2/} Figures are simple averages; each strike is given equal weight regardless of its size.

^{3/} Figures include duplicate counting where workers were involved in more than one stoppage during the year. This is particularly significant for 1949 when 365,000 to 400,000 miners were out on 3 distinct occasions, thus accounting for 1,150,000 of a total of 3,030,000 workers.

^{4/} "Total employed workers": For 1927-1950 refers to all workers (based on nonagricultural employment reported by the Bureau) 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 unlikely. It excludes all self-employed, domestic workers, workers on farms employing fewer than 6 persons, all Federal and State government employees, and the officials, both elected and appointed, in local governments.

In 1951, the concept of "total employed workers" was changed to coincide with the Bureau's figures of non-agricultural employment, excluding Government, but not excluding workers in certain occupational groups as in earlier years. Tests show that the percentage of total idleness computed on the basis of these new figures usually differs by less than one-tenth of a point while the percentage of workers idle differs by about 0.5 or 0.6 of a point. For example, the percentage of workers idle during 1950 computed on the same base as the figures for earlier years is 6.9 and the percent of idleness is 0.44 compared with 6.3 and 0.4 respectively computed on the new base.

^{5/} For each year, "estimated working time" was computed for purposes of this table by multiplying the average number of employed workers (see footnote 4) by the number of days worked by most employees. This number excludes Saturdays when customarily not worked, Sundays, and established holidays.

^{6/} Not available.

^{7/} Beginning in mid-1950, a new source of strike "leads" was added. It is estimated that this increased the number of strikes reported in 1950 by perhaps 5 percent and in 1951 by approximately 10 percent. However, since most of the added stoppages were small, they increased the number of workers involved and man-days of idleness by less than 2 percent in 1950 and by less than 3 percent in 1951.

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
1951	19	.4	457,000	20.6	5,680,000	24.8

^{1/} Number of workers includes duplicate counting where workers were involved in more than 1 stoppage during the year. This is particularly significant for 1949 when 365,000 to 400,000 miners were out on 3 separate occasions; they comprised 1,150,000 of the total of 3,030,000 workers for the country as a whole (Table 1).

Table 3.--Monthly trends in work stoppages, 1950 and 1951

Month	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages			Man-days idle during month	
	Beginning in month	In effect during month	Beginning in month (thousands)	In effect during month		Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time of all workers ^{2/}
				Number (thousands)	Percent of total employed ^{1/}		
1950							
January	248	368	170.0	305.0	0.93	2,730	0.40
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
1951							
January	442	593	237.0	260.0	.66	1,270	.15
February	347	548	186.0	322.0	.82	1,940	.26
March	355	537	120.0	230.0	.58	1,710	.20
April	367	540	163.0	222.0	.56	1,890	.23
May	440	621	166.0	249.0	.62	1,820	.21
June	396	615	194.0	261.0	.65	1,800	.21
July	450	644	284.0	345.0	.86	1,880	.22
August	505	727	213.0	314.0	.78	2,640	.28
September	457	693	215.0	340.0	.84	2,540	.33
October	487	728	248.0	365.0	.90	2,790	.30
November	305	521	84.0	191.0	.47	1,610	.19
December	186	357	81.5	130.0	.32	1,020	.13

^{1/} See footnote 4, Table 1.

^{2/} See footnote 5, Table 1.

TABLE 4.--Major issues involved in work stoppages in 1951

Major issues	Work stoppages beginning in 1951				Man-days idle during 1951 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent of total	Workers involved		Number	Percent of total
			Number	Percent of total		
All issues	4,737	100.0	2,220,000	100.0	22,900,000	100.0
Wages, hours, and fringe benefits ^{1/}	2,102	44.4	1,180,000	53.2	14,300,000	62.5
Wage increase	1,291	27.2	586,000	26.4	10,100,000	44.0
Wage decrease	13	.3	3,990	.2	43,800	.2
Wage increase, hour decrease	42	.9	116,000	5.2	674,000	2.9
Hour increase	5	.1	1,970	.1	4,590	(2/)
Wage increase, pension and/or social insurance benefits	85	1.8	82,300	3.7	1,190,000	5.2
Pension and/or social insurance benefits	19	.4	5,790	.3	96,700	.4
Other	647	13.7	383,000	17.3	2,240,000	9.8
Union organization, wages, hours, and fringe benefits ^{1/}	206	4.3	53,000	2.4	1,840,000	8.0
Recognition, wages and/or hours	140	2.9	13,100	.6	424,000	1.9
Strengthening bargaining position, wages and/or hours	25	.5	19,500	.9	1,010,000	4.4
Closed or union shop, wages and/or hours	36	.8	19,700	.9	395,000	1.7
Discrimination, wages and/or hours	3	.1	640	(2/)	2,640	(2/)
Other	2	(2/)	100	(2/)	2,860	(2/)
Union organization	682	14.4	82,600	3.7	1,620,000	7.1
Recognition	483	10.2	34,800	1.5	659,000	2.9
Strengthening bargaining position	60	1.3	12,500	.6	355,000	1.6
Closed or union shop	56	1.2	11,000	.5	274,000	1.2
Discrimination	49	1.0	6,030	.3	93,400	.4
Other	34	.7	18,100	.8	237,000	1.0
Other working conditions	1,342	28.3	761,000	34.3	4,180,000	18.2
Job security	675	14.3	354,000	15.9	2,000,000	8.6
Shop conditions and policies	547	11.5	245,000	11.1	1,170,000	5.1
Work load	87	1.8	111,000	5.0	820,000	3.6
Other	33	.7	51,100	2.3	201,000	.9
Interunion or intraunion matters	326	6.9	132,000	5.9	894,000	3.9
Sympathy	78	1.6	32,900	1.5	167,000	.7
Union rivalry or factionalism	64	1.4	28,900	1.3	426,000	1.8
Jurisdiction	176	3.7	63,300	2.8	289,000	1.3
Union regulations	3	.1	120	(2/)	380	(2/)
Other	5	.1	6,590	.3	12,400	.1
Not reported	79	1.7	10,900	.5	63,200	.3

^{1/} "Fringe benefits" has been added to the title only for purposes of clarification. There has been no change from previous years in definition or content of these groups. This change applies to all tables in which major issues are presented.

^{2/} Less than a tenth of 1 percent.

TABLE 5.—Work stoppages by industry group, 1951

Industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1951		Man-days idle during 1951	
	Number	Workers involved (thousands)	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time <u>1/</u>
All industries	4,737	<u>2/</u> 2,220.0	22,900.0	0.26
MANUFACTURING	<u>3/</u> 2,548	1,370.0	17,500.0	.43
Primary metal industries	308	214.0	1,630.0	.48
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	242	84.2	1,300.0	.51
Ordnance and accessories	6	2.0	15.5	.13
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	136	104.0	1,040.0	.44
Machinery (except electrical)	268	158.0	3,370.0	.83
Transportation equipment	194	230.0	2,600.0	.68
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	118	22.8	251.0	.12
Furniture and fixtures	99	22.7	309.0	.35
Stone, clay, and glass products	132	19.0	231.0	.16
Textile mill products	121	153.0	3,490.0	1.07
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	210	54.0	354.0	.12
Leather and leather products	78	22.6	221.0	.23
Food and kindred products	197	77.5	819.0	.21
Tobacco manufactures	5	1.6	14.1	.06
Paper and allied products	54	20.6	494.0	.39
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	27	1.2	29.5	.02
Chemicals and allied products	67	20.0	201.0	.11
Products of petroleum and coal	19	5.2	55.5	.08
Rubber products	156	137.0	700.0	1.01
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	26	10.2	127.0	.17
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	92	12.7	195.0	.16
NONMANUFACTURING	<u>3/</u> 2,189	844.0	5,470.0	.11
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	21	17.2	348.0	(<u>4/</u>)
Mining	622	284.0	1,290.0	.55
Construction	651	232.0	1,190.0	.18
Trade	277	40.0	289.0	.01
Finance, insurance, and real estate	21	14.3	208.0	(<u>4/</u>)
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities ...	387	231.0	1,790.0	.17
Services--personal, business, and other	179	21.3	329.0	(<u>4/</u>)
Government--administration, protection, and sanitation <u>5/</u> ...	36	4.9	28.8	(<u>4/</u>)

1/ See footnotes 4 and 5, Table 1.

2/ The figure on number of workers involved includes 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 extending into two or more industry groups have been counted in this column in each industry group affected; workers involved, and man-days idle were divided among the respective groups.

4/ Not available.

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

TABLE 6.—Work stoppages by State, 1951

State	Work stoppages beginning in 1951			Man-days idle during 1951 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Workers involved		Number (thousands)	Percent of total
		Number (thousands)	Percent of total		
All States	<u>1/</u> 4,737	<u>2/</u> 2,220.0	100.0	22,900.0	100.0
Alabama	163	109.0	4.9	1,270.0	5.5
Arizona	24	10.6	.5	103.0	.5
Arkansas	25	6.0	.3	52.2	.2
California	217	98.5	4.4	1,210.0	5.3
Colorado	25	4.3	.2	71.5	.3
Connecticut	84	25.2	1.1	400.0	1.7
Delaware	17	4.9	.2	59.5	.3
District of Columbia	11	4.6	.2	26.6	.1
Florida	44	11.0	.5	156.0	.7
Georgia	45	10.8	.5	179.0	.8
Idaho	11	3.2	.1	29.0	.1
Illinois	283	148.0	6.7	2,090.0	9.1
Indiana	204	105.0	4.7	763.0	3.3
Iowa	47	15.7	.7	108.0	.5
Kansas	22	8.6	.4	58.4	.3
Kentucky	165	97.2	4.4	324.0	1.4
Louisiana	40	13.3	.6	341.0	1.5
Maine	14	5.9	.3	73.9	.3
Maryland	39	12.2	.5	179.0	.8
Massachusetts	151	60.0	2.7	1,030.0	4.5
Michigan	315	215.0	9.7	1,600.0	7.0
Minnesota	53	20.3	.9	214.0	.9
Mississippi	35	17.8	.8	214.0	.9
Missouri	113	41.3	1.9	314.0	1.4
Montana	12	10.1	.5	72.7	.3
Nebraska	15	3.2	.1	39.9	.2
Nevada	11	1.9	.1	14.4	.1
New Hampshire	23	5.1	.2	73.5	.3
New Jersey	200	87.6	4.0	1,190.0	5.2
New Mexico	26	9.9	.4	91.7	.4
New York	570	196.0	9.0	2,530.0	11.0
North Carolina	38	24.3	1.1	508.0	2.2
North Dakota	3	.3	(3/)	1.3	(3/)
Ohio	402	197.0	8.9	1,690.0	7.4
Oklahoma	28	3.2	.1	38.1	.2
Oregon	67	15.5	.7	248.0	1.1
Pennsylvania	630	275.0	12.5	1,910.0	8.3
Rhode Island	25	22.3	1.0	784.0	3.4
South Carolina	18	8.8	.4	270.0	1.2
South Dakota	7	.4	(3/)	2.8	(3/)
Tennessee	146	47.8	2.2	251.0	1.1
Texas	86	28.9	1.3	294.0	1.3
Utah	24	11.6	.5	94.4	.4
Vermont	5	2.4	.1	43.4	.2
Virginia	139	46.4	2.1	411.0	1.8
Washington	71	41.4	1.9	326.0	1.4
West Virginia	231	83.2	3.8	462.0	2.0
Wisconsin	87	43.0	1.9	704.0	3.1
Wyoming	7	.6	(3/)	3.5	(3/)

1/ The sum of this column exceeds 4,737 because the stoppages extending across State lines have been counted in each State affected, but the workers involved and man-days idle were divided among the States.

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

3/ Less than a tenth of 1 percent.

TABLE 7.--Work stoppages in selected cities, 1951 ^{1/}

City	Work stoppages beginning in 1951		Man-days idle during 1951 (all stoppages)	City	Work stoppages beginning in 1951		Man-days idle during 1951 (all stoppages)
	Number ^{2/}	Workers involved			Number ^{2/}	Workers involved	
Akron, Ohio	58	51,400	181,000	Memphis, Tenn.	20	11,800	37,600
Allentown, Pa.	13	2,790	45,400	Milwaukee, Wisc.	23	14,400	160,000
Atlanta, Ga.	16	2,190	45,400	Minneapolis, Minn.	22	9,010	127,000
Baltimore, Md.	18	4,410	34,400	Mobile, Ala.	11	3,240	288,000
Birmingham, Ala.	25	9,660	120,000	Nashville, Tenn.	12	770	11,100
Boston, Mass.	23	7,900	59,700	Newark, N. J.	35	12,000	75,000
Bridgeport, Conn.	14	3,130	58,800	New Bedford, Mass.	10	1,900	13,100
Buffalo, N. Y.	47	8,450	74,900	New Haven, Conn.	10	3,240	31,100
Camden, N. J.	10	1,640	7,670	New Orleans, La.	15	8,550	293,000
Chattanooga, Tenn.	16	1,630	24,400	New York, N. Y.	329	85,400	883,000
Chicago, Ill.	59	36,200	539,000	Norfolk, Va.	10	1,230	7,730
Cincinnati, Ohio	36	11,200	139,000	Oakland-East Bay Area, Calif. ...	40	13,200	148,000
Cleveland, Ohio	38	18,000	369,000	Passaic, N. J.	10	7,010	85,200
Columbus, Ohio	14	920	13,500	Paterson, N. J.	18	4,260	78,400
Dayton, Ohio	15	3,170	12,000	Philadelphia, Pa.	67	28,700	290,000
Denver, Colo.	20	3,480	63,900	Phoenix, Ariz.	11	3,350	46,300
Des Moines, Iowa	10	2,490	7,880	Pittsburgh, Pa.	57	15,700	141,000
Detroit, Mich.	161	122,000	945,000	Portland, Oregon	31	5,190	121,000
E. St. Louis, Ill.	10	1,810	11,100	Providence, R. I.	12	8,570	485,000
Elizabeth, N. J.	10	1,830	51,600	Rochester, N. Y.	10	2,260	18,600
Erie, Pa.	15	4,680	64,000	Sacramento, Calif.	11	1,350	10,700
Evansville, Ind.	23	12,800	136,000	St. Louis, Mo.	56	21,600	168,000
Fall River, Mass.	17	12,000	36,900	St. Paul, Minn.	13	3,120	16,200
Fort Wayne, Ind.	10	12,900	42,500	San Francisco, Calif.	31	10,500	81,000
Fort Worth, Texas	12	1,930	42,700	Scranton, Pa.	18	2,470	41,400
Gary, Ind.	25	11,000	27,700	Seattle, Wash.	15	12,500	115,000
Grand Rapids, Mich.	11	2,000	10,400	Spokane, Wash.	12	2,890	9,790
Houston, Texas	17	8,940	31,000	Springfield, Mass.	12	2,160	34,300
Huntington, W. Va.	11	3,200	25,900	Syracuse, N. Y.	14	4,950	16,600
Indianapolis, Ind.	22	5,110	75,200	Tacoma, Wash.	11	4,760	57,300
Jersey City, N. J.	32	6,800	51,800	Terre Haute, Ind.	13	1,710	5,990
Johnstown, Pa.	12	8,100	29,500	Toledo, Ohio	23	12,900	117,000
Kansas City, Mo.	14	3,850	36,800	Trenton, N. J.	13	2,680	28,000
Knoxville, Tenn.	18	3,430	19,300	Washington, D. C.	10	4,360	24,800
Long Beach, Calif.	14	14,000	34,000	Worcester, Mass.	12	2,140	239,000
Los Angeles, Calif.	62	19,100	156,000	Yonkers, N. Y.	12	4,430	132,000
Louisville, Ky.	20	3,750	21,800	Youngstown, Ohio	35	19,700	80,400

^{1/} Data are tabulated separately for 150 cities, including all those with a population of 100,000 and over in 1940 as well as for a number of smaller cities included for purposes of regional balance. This table includes data for each of the 150 cities that had 10 or more stoppages in 1951. Except for the Oakland-East Bay Area, figures relate to the corporate limits of the respective cities.

^{2/} In this table except as noted below intercity stoppages are counted separately 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 data necessary to make such allocations. Therefore, the following stoppages are not included in the figures for any city: (1) the Nation-wide railroad stoppage in January affecting approximately 70,000 workers, (2) the strike of approximately 48,000 textile workers at woolen and worsted mills in 11 States in February, and (3) the strike in the ladies' garment industry in June in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and eastern Pennsylvania affecting approximately 21,000 workers.

TABLE 8.—Work stoppages by affiliation of unions involved, 1951

Affiliation of union	Stoppages beginning in 1951				Man-days idle during 1951 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent of total	Workers involved		Number	Percent of total
			Number	Percent of total		
Total	4,737	100.0	1/ 2,220,000	100.0	22,900,000	100.0
American Federation of Labor	2,117	44.8	654,000	29.5	6,570,000	28.7
Congress of Industrial Organizations	1,387	29.3	1,030,000	46.4	12,700,000	55.4
Unaffiliated unions	1,037	21.9	497,000	22.4	3,040,000	13.3
Single firm unions	20	.4	6,990	.3	53,000	.2
Different affiliations:						
Rival unions	59	1.2	11,200	.5	159,000	.7
Cooperating unions	6	.1	12,600	.6	351,000	1.5
No union involved	105	2.2	7,390	.3	35,400	.2
Not reported	6	.1	70	(2/)	370	(2/)

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

2/ Less than a tenth of 1 percent.

TABLE 9.—Work stoppages classified by number of workers involved, 1951

Number of workers	Stoppages beginning in 1951				Man-days idle during 1951 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent of total	Workers involved 1/		Number	Percent of total
			Number	Percent of total		
All workers	4,737	100.0	2,220,000	100.0	22,900,000	100.0
6 and under 20	675	14.2	8,650	.4	154,000	.7
20 and under 100	1,631	34.5	81,800	3.7	1,090,000	4.8
100 and under 250	994	21.0	158,000	7.1	1,680,000	7.3
250 and under 500	589	12.4	203,000	9.2	2,010,000	8.8
500 and under 1,000	433	9.1	303,000	13.7	2,910,000	12.7
1,000 and under 5,000	354	7.5	710,000	32.0	6,520,000	28.4
5,000 and under 10,000	42	.9	295,000	13.3	2,870,000	12.5
10,000 and over	19	.4	457,000	20.6	5,680,000	24.8

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

TABLE 10.—Work stoppages by number of establishments involved, 1951

Number of establishments involved 1/	Stoppages beginning in 1951				Man-days idle during 1951 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent of total	Workers involved 2/		Number	Percent of total
			Number	Percent of total		
All establishments	4,737	100.0	2,220,000	100.0	22,900,000	100.0
1 establishment	3,772	79.6	1,220,000	55.2	11,200,000	48.7
2 to 5 establishments	594	12.5	288,000	13.0	4,540,000	19.8
6 to 10 establishments	121	2.6	66,900	3.0	851,000	3.7
11 establishments or more	250	5.3	638,000	28.8	6,370,000	27.8

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 more establishments of a single employer or it may involve different employers.

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

TABLE 11.--Work stoppages involving 10,000 or more workers beginning in 1951

Beginning date	Approximate duration (calendar days) 1/	Establishment(s) and location	Union(s) involved 2/	Approximate number of workers involved 2/	Major terms of settlement 2/
Jan. 30	4/ 12	Railroads, Nation-wide	Bro. of Railroad Trainmen, (Ind.)	70,000	Wages-hours-rules dispute not settled at termination of stoppage. Army directive provided for interim hourly wage increases of 12½ cents for yardmen and yardmasters and 5 cents for road service employees, effective Oct. 1, 1950, pending settlement of the dispute by the parties involved.
Feb. 16	5/ 74	Woolen and worsted mills, Conn., Ga., Ky., Maine, Mass., N. H., N. J., N. Y., Pa., R. I., and Vt.	Textile Workers Union, (CIO)	48,000	Agreement reached March 13 with American Woolen Co., the largest firm in the industry, on one year contract providing for 12 cents hourly wage increase, escalator clause, improved insurance benefits, severance pay, etc. Other mills involved in the stoppage generally accepted the American Woolen Co. pattern of settlement.
Feb. 19	7	Coal mines, Bluefield and Northern W. Va.	United Mine Workers, (Ind.)	28,000	Union members voted to return to work Feb. 26, with request to governor to veto bill legalizing safety inspections by section foremen.
Feb. 22	13	Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co., Birmingham area, Ala.	United Steelworkers, (CIO)	18,000	Issues to be settled by parties upon resumption of work.
March 16	2	Fall River Textile Manufacturers Association, Fall River, Mass. and vicinity	Fall River Loomfixers' Union (Ind.), and Slashers & Knot-Tiers Ass'n. (Ind.)	10,500	Two year contract ratified by membership providing for immediate wage increase, quarterly cost-of-living adjustments, severance pay, increased hospital and illness benefits, and other fringe benefits.
March 30	5	Westinghouse Electric Corp., East Pittsburgh, Pa.	Int'l Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, (CIO)	14,000	Workers returned without formal settlement.
April 1	6/ 122	Cotton and rayon mills, Ala., Ga., La., N. C., S. C., Tenn., and Va.	Textile Workers Union, (CIO)	40,000	Production was resumed in a majority of the mills in compliance with a request by director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. On May 7 he appointed a special 3-man panel to aid the parties in negotiations.
June 12	2	Garment manufacturers, N. Y., N. J., Conn., and eastern Pa.	Int'l Ladies' Garment Workers, (AFL)	21,000	Agreement reached between association and union on increased minimum wage rates, conversion from week work (time-rates) in "section work" shops to a piece-rate basis, equitable distribution of work among shops, increase in employers' contribution to the health and vacation fund, Fringe issues and other contract clauses referred to the industry's impartial chairman for decision.
June 16	11	Maritime industry, East, West, and Gulf Coasts	National Maritime Union; Marine Engineers' Beneficial Ass'n., and American Radio Ass'n., (CIO)	15,000	Immediate reduction of the basic workweek at sea after which overtime is paid from 48 hours to 44 hours, with a further reduction to 40 hours on Dec. 15, 1951; basic wage increase of 8 percent over January 1950 rates for most of the workers involved.

TABLE 11.—Work stoppages involving 10,000 or more workers beginning in 1951 - Continued

Beginning date	Approximate duration (calendar days) ^{1/}	Establishment(s) and location	Union(s) involved ^{2/}	Approximate number of workers involved ^{2/}	Major terms of settlement ^{3/}
July 19	7/ 12	Chrysler Corp. (Dodge Main Plant), Detroit, Mich.	United Automobile Workers, (CIO)	27,000	Workers returned to their jobs without formal agreement.
July 19	5	Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp., Aliquippa, Pa.	United Steelworkers, (CIO)	12,000	Issues to be settled by parties upon resumption of work.
July 30	63	Caterpillar Tractor Co., East Peoria, Ill.	United Automobile Workers, (CIO)	24,000	General wage increase of 13½ cents an hour. Cost-of-living wage adjustment on Feb. 1, 1952.
Aug. 27	12	Copper and other non-ferrous metal mines, mills and smelters, Nation-wide	Int'l Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, (Ind.)	40,000	Kennecott Copper Corp. and the union reached agreement on August 31 on wage increases and a pension fund. Workers employed by the other companies affected by the strike returned to their jobs by Sept. 10 under a Federal Court injunction.
Sept. 5	44	Douglas Aircraft Co., Long Beach, Santa Monica, and El Segundo, Calif.	United Automobile Workers, (CIO), and United Aircraft Welders, (Ind.)	10,000	Workers voted to return to work in compliance with requests of the President and the Wage Stabilization Board. The WSB had agreed to consider the issues involved after termination of the strike.
Sept. 26	23	Wright Aeronautical Corp., Wood-Ridge and Garfield, N.J.	United Automobile Workers, (CIO)	13,000	Union members voted to "recess" the strike in compliance with requests of the President and the Wage Stabilization Board, and to give consideration to the Board's recommendations for settlement.
Oct. 11	8	Inland Steel Co., East Chicago, Ind.	United Steelworkers, (CIO)	14,500	Dispute over incentive pay referred to arbitrators appointed by the director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.
Oct. 15	26	Stevedoring and shipping companies, New York, N. Y.—New Jersey, and Boston, Mass.	Int'l Longshoremen's Ass'n., (AFL)	17,000	A majority of the strikers returned to work at the request of a Board of Inquiry appointed by the New York State Industrial Commissioner to inquire into the dispute.
Oct. 24	1	Milk Dealers, New York, N. Y., New Jersey, and Conn.	Int'l Bro. of Teamsters, (AFL)	14,000	Immediate wage increase of \$10 a week, and 2 cents an hour increase in employers' contribution to the Welfare Trust Fund.
Oct. 23	21	Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co., Birmingham area, Ala.	United Steelworkers, (CIO)	25,000	Issues to be settled by parties upon resumption of work.

^{1/} Includes non-work days, such as Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays. Only normally scheduled work days are used in computing strike idleness.

^{2/} The unions listed are those directly involved in the dispute. The number of workers involved may include members of other unions or non-union workers idled by the dispute in the same establishments.

"Workers involved" include 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.

^{3/} Description of settlements is limited to their major terms as they were reached by the parties to the dispute. Settlements arrived at after January 25 were in some instances subject to WSB approval but no effort has been made here to record any revisions in settlements made necessary by Board rulings. The monthly Current Wage Developments report of the Bureau describes the wage settlements sometimes in greater detail than they are presented here and discusses WSB policy and actions.

^{4/} A back-to-work movement began on February 6 in several Eastern cities. Other workers complied with an Army directive, issued February 8, 1951, which ordered them to return to their jobs within 48 hours or face dismissal and loss of seniority rights.

^{5/} The majority of the mills reopened on March 19, but a substantial number did not reopen until late April. Some 70,000 members of the Textile Workers Union (CIO) were idle during the period of this stoppage, but only 48,000 were involved in this single stoppage. The remainder were involved in local stoppages.

^{6/} The policy committee of the union voted, on May 5, to comply with the request to call off the strike. A majority of the workers returned to their jobs by the middle of May; others resumed work during late May, June, and July.

^{7/} Intermittent idleness of only 4 days.

TABLE 12.--Duration of work stoppages ending in 1951

Duration	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent of total	Number ^{1/}	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
All periods	4,758	100.0	2,200,000	100.0	2/21,800,000	100.0
1 day	692	14.5	247,000	11.2	248,000	1.1
2 to 3 days	919	19.3	422,000	19.2	842,000	3.9
4 days and less than 1 week	723	15.2	358,000	16.3	1,130,000	5.2
1 week and less than 1/2 month	1,009	21.2	548,000	24.8	3,270,000	15.1
1/2 month and less than 1 month	680	14.3	303,000	13.8	4,050,000	18.5
1 month and less than 2 months	426	9.0	140,000	6.3	4,110,000	18.8
2 months and less than 3 months	161	3.4	119,000	5.4	4,570,000	20.9
3 months and over	148	3.1	65,100	3.0	3,620,000	16.6

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

^{2/} This figure is smaller 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 1951.

TABLE 13.--Method of terminating work stoppages ending in 1951

Method of termination	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent of total	Number ^{1/}	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
All methods	4,758	100.0	2,200,000	100.0	2/21,800,000	100.0
Agreement of parties reached--						
Directly	2,442	51.4	822,000	37.3	4,980,000	22.9
With assistance of Government agencies	1,138	23.9	829,000	37.7	13,600,000	62.0
With assistance of non-Government mediators or agencies	49	1.0	15,000	.7	87,900	.4
Terminated without formal settlement	992	20.8	508,000	23.1	2,900,000	13.3
Employers discontinued business	47	1.0	4,040	.2	139,000	.6
Not reported	90	1.9	22,300	1.0	184,000	.8

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

^{2/} See footnote 2, table 12.

TABLE 14.--Disposition of issues in work stoppages ending in 1951

Disposition of issues	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent of total	Number ^{1/}	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
All issues	4,758	100.0	2,200,000	100.0	2/21,800,000	100.0
Issues settled or disposed of at termination of stoppage ^{3/} ...	3,558	74.7	1,440,000	65.4	16,300,000	74.9
Some or all issues to be adjusted after resumption of work--						
By direct negotiation between employer(s) and union	757	15.9	503,000	22.9	2,990,000	13.7
By negotiation with the aid of Government agencies	76	1.6	60,800	2.8	505,000	2.3
By arbitration	143	3.0	86,900	3.9	528,000	2.4
By other means ^{4/}	131	2.8	73,500	3.3	1,060,000	4.8
Not reported	93	2.0	36,900	1.7	424,000	1.9

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

^{2/} See footnote 2, table 12.

^{3/} Includes (a) those strikes in which a settlement was reached on the issues prior to return to work, (b) those in which the parties agreed to utilize the company's grievance procedure, and (c) any strikes in which the workers returned without formal agreement or settlement.

^{4/} Included in this group are the cases 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 1951, by specific industry

Industry	Stoppages beginning in 1951		Men-days idle during 1951 (all stoppages)	Industry	Stoppages beginning in 1951		Men-days idle during 1951 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved 1/			Number	Workers involved 1/	
All industries	2/ 4,737	2,220,000	22,900,000	MANUFACTURING - Continued			
MANUFACTURING				Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	118	22,800	251,000
Primary metal industries	2/ 308	214,000	1,630,000	Logging camps and logging contractors	21	2,550	33,800
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	146	131,000	562,000	Sawmills and planing mills	45	13,800	114,000
Iron and steel foundries	73	24,700	300,000	Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	21	3,170	35,800
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	15	21,500	264,000	Wooden containers	17	2,640	51,200
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals and alloys	2	350	2,640	Miscellaneous wood products	14	690	16,100
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals	23	18,200	243,000	Furniture and fixtures	99	22,700	309,000
Nonferrous foundries	15	4,940	158,000	Household furniture	71	17,600	268,000
Miscellaneous primary metal industries	36	13,300	104,000	Office furniture	19	4,430	31,000
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	242	84,200	1,300,000	Public-building and professional furniture	3	360	4,420
Tin cans and other tinware	8	10,800	34,200	Partitions, shelving, lockers, and office and store fixtures	2	80	2,460
Cutlery, handtools, and general hardware	33	10,100	171,000	Window and door screens, shades, and venetian blinds	4	230	3,330
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	43	17,600	191,000	Stone, clay, and glass products	132	19,000	231,000
Fabricated structural metal products ..	64	19,700	298,000	Flat glass	5	1,870	12,500
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	57	15,600	272,000	Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	11	2,340	27,200
Lighting fixtures	7	340	2,350	Glass products made of purchased glass	4	240	1,680
Fabricated wire products	12	5,510	29,000	Cement, hydraulic	12	2,900	11,800
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	18	4,580	299,000	Structural clay products	42	4,400	67,100
Ordnance and accessories	6	2,020	15,500	Pottery and related products	10	1,870	34,600
Guns, howitzers, mortars, and related equipment	1	620	2,660	Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	24	2,110	40,400
Ammunition, except for small arms ..	4	1,310	10,100	Cut-stone and stone products	3	110	640
Small arms ammunition	1	90	2,700	Abrasive, asbestos, and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products	21	3,180	35,000
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	136	104,000	1,040,000	Textile-mill products	121	153,000	3,490,000
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	55	66,100	624,000	Yarn and thread mills (cotton, wool, silk, and synthetic fiber)	12	4,460	79,100
Electrical appliances	11	4,310	45,000	Broad-woven fabric mills (cotton, wool, silk, and synthetic fiber) ..	50	129,000	2,940,000
Insulated wire and cable	7	4,640	26,200	Narrow fabrics and other smallwares mills (cotton, wool, silk, and synthetic fiber)	5	880	27,500
Electrical equipment for motor vehicles, aircraft, and railway locomotives and cars	10	8,360	88,200	Knitting mills	17	3,380	113,000
Electric lamps	7	3,950	41,800	Dyeing and finishing textiles (except knit goods)	12	2,410	38,200
Communication equipment and related products	39	14,600	179,000	Carpets, rugs, and other floor coverings	8	8,820	63,700
Miscellaneous electrical products ..	7	2,050	36,400	Hats (except cloth and millinery) ..	7	1,180	25,000
Machinery (except electrical)	268	158,000	3,370,000	Miscellaneous textile goods	10	2,980	209,000
Engines and turbines	9	6,320	21,900	Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	210	54,000	354,000
Agricultural machinery and tractors ..	49	56,000	1,110,000	Men's, youths', and boys' suits, coats, and overcoats	4	1,510	2,880
Construction and mining machinery and equipment	22	4,740	190,000	Men's, youths', and boys' furnishings, work clothing, and allied garments	32	4,660	58,900
Metelworking machinery	41	18,800	729,000	Women's and misses' outerwear	110	33,600	135,000
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	26	5,870	166,000	Women's, misses', children's, and infants' undergarments	14	1,970	36,900
General industrial machinery and equipment	58	21,900	571,000	Millinery	3	210	1,820
Office and store machines and devices	7	3,450	72,400	Children's and infants' outerwear ...	15	1,310	15,700
Service-industry and household machines	30	18,300	262,000	Fur goods	5	6,560	34,200
Miscellaneous machinery parts	26	22,700	250,000	Miscellaneous apparel and accessories	9	1,930	9,400
Transportation equipment	194	230,000	2,600,000	Miscellaneous fabricated textile products	18	2,210	58,600
Motor vehicles and motor-vehicle equipment	109	143,000	883,000	Leather and leather products	78	22,600	221,000
Aircraft and parts	29	48,800	765,000	Leather: tanned, curried, and finished	7	780	9,290
Ship and boat building and repairing ..	31	16,100	541,000	Footwear (except rubber)	56	20,800	201,000
Railroad equipment	24	21,800	410,000	Luggage	10	830	5,820
Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts	1	60	3,350	Handbags and small leather goods ...	3	140	2,000
				Miscellaneous leather goods	2	90	2,050

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A.--Work stoppages in 1951, by specific industry - Continued

Industry	Stoppages beginning in 1951		Man-days idle during 1951 (all stoppages)	Industry	Stoppages beginning in 1951		Man-days idle during 1951 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved ^{1/}			Number	Workers involved ^{1/}	
MANUFACTURING - Continued				MANUFACTURING - Continued			
Food and kindred products	197	77,500	819,000	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries..	92	12,700	195,000
Meat products	54	24,600	122,000	Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware...	5	360	6,370
Dairy products	6	550	4,630	Musical instruments and parts	3	310	11,400
Canning and preserving fruits, vegetables and sea foods	13	2,170	22,800	Toys and sporting and athletic goods...	16	2,200	18,800
Grain-mill products	22	7,720	116,000	Pens, pencils, and other office and artists' materials	1	760	7,630
Bakery products	43	22,800	246,000	Costume jewelry, costume novelties, buttons, and miscellaneous notions (except precious metal)	14	1,570	23,900
Sugar	5	3,440	70,200	Fabricated plastics products, not elsewhere classified	12	3,430	41,900
Confectionery and related products	10	990	36,700	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	41	4,090	84,800
Beverage industries	35	14,700	196,000				
Miscellaneous food preparations and kindred products	9	570	5,360	NONMANUFACTURING			
Tobacco manufactures	5	1,610	14,100	Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	21	17,200	348,000
Cigars	5	1,610	14,100	Agriculture	9	6,200	173,000
				Forestry	1	30	200
Paper and allied products	54	20,600	494,000	Fishing	11	11,000	175,000
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	17	13,800	395,000	Mining	2/ 622	284,000	1,290,000
Paper coating and glazing	1	200	590	Metal	23	43,100	269,000
Envelopes	1	40	240	Anthracite	30	25,900	81,200
Paper bags	1	60	4,550	Pituminous-coal	549	213,000	887,000
Paperboard containers and boxes	19	3,380	67,400	Non-metallic and quarrying	24	3,470	53,100
Pulp goods and miscellaneous converted paper products	15	3,140	26,500	Construction	651	232,000	1,190,000
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	27	1,150	29,500	Building	573	217,000	1,060,000
Newspapers	7	260	3,390	Highways, streets, bridges, docks, etc.	75	13,900	123,000
Periodicals	-	-	8,440	Miscellaneous	3	640	3,720
Commercial printing	4	120	1,030	Trade	277	40,000	289,000
Lithographing	6	290	5,020	Wholesale	112	20,500	72,100
Greeting cards	2	100	5,280	Retail	165	19,500	217,000
Bookbinding and related industries	4	120	3,960	Finance, insurance, and real estate	21	14,300	208,000
Service industries for the printing trade	4	270	2,420	Insurance	4	12,000	201,000
				Real estate	17	2,340	6,980
Chemicals and allied products	67	20,000	201,000	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	387	231,000	1,790,000
Industrial inorganic chemicals	5	1,180	39,200	Railroads	17	75,900	467,000
Industrial organic chemicals	15	8,480	64,600	Streetcar and bus transportation (city and suburban)	86	26,600	445,000
Drugs and medicines	7	950	5,640	Inter-city motorbus transportation	23	5,130	36,400
Soap and glycerin, cleaning and polishing preparations and sulfonated oils and assistants	6	4,980	34,600	Motortruck transportation	97	21,900	124,000
Paints, varnishes, lacquers, jaspers, and enamels; inorganic color pigments, whitening, and wood fillers	8	2,280	31,800	Taxicabs	30	3,520	28,800
Gum and wood chemicals	2	320	4,250	Water transportation	49	55,300	483,000
Fertilizers	7	420	6,630	Air transportation	5	6,670	25,500
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	5	360	4,170	Communication	29	30,900	128,000
Miscellaneous chemicals, including industrial chemical products and preparations	12	1,060	10,000	Heat, light, and power	19	3,180	41,600
Products of petroleum and coal	19	5,240	55,500	Miscellaneous	32	1,750	10,600
Petroleum refining	8	1,680	37,200	Services--personal, business and other... ..	179	21,300	329,000
Coke and byproducts	4	1,110	10,500	Hotels and other lodging places	31	4,830	48,700
Paving and roofing materials	7	2,460	7,820	Laundries	34	3,110	38,900
Rubber products	156	137,000	700,000	Cleaning, dyeing, and pressing	10	340	4,290
Tires and inner tubes	107	106,000	446,000	Berber and beauty shops	5	3,190	76,900
Rubber footwear	3	5,090	11,900	Business services	14	870	7,180
Reclaimed rubber	2	710	2,920	Automobile repair services and garages	9	150	4,020
Rubber industries, not elsewhere classified	44	25,100	239,000	Amusement and recreation	15	1,110	10,200
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks ..	26	10,200	127,000	Medical and other health services	19	1,520	39,200
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments (except surgical, medical, and dental)	4	1,300	8,390	Educational services	16	4,900	71,500
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments	2	690	4,370	Miscellaneous	26	1,250	28,000
Optical instruments and lenses	3	100	2,150	Government--administration, protection, and sanitation ^{3/}	36	4,900	28,800
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments and supplies	6	1,470	53,300				
Ophthalmic goods	6	200	3,130				
Photographic equipment and supplies ..	4	2,740	33,100				
Watches, clocks, clockwork-operated devices, and parts	1	3,700	22,200				

^{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 as a few strikes, extending into two or more industry groups, have been counted in each industry group affected, with workers and man-days allocated to the respective groups.

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

TABLE B.—Work stoppages in 1951, by industry group and major issues

Industry group and major issues	Stoppages beginning in 1951		Man-days idle during 1951 (all stoppages)	Industry group and major issues	Stoppages beginning in 1951		Man-days idle during 1951 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved ^{1/}			Number	Workers involved ^{1/}	
All industries	4,737	2,220,000	22,900,000	All manufacturing industries—Continued			
Wages and hours	2/ 2,102	1,180,000	14,300,000	Apparel, etc. ^{4/}	210	54,000	354,000
Union organization, wages, and hours	206	53,000	1,840,000	Wages and hours	106	45,100	235,000
Union organization	2/ 682	82,600	1,620,000	Union organization, wages, and hours	5	340	8,250
Other working conditions	2/ 1,342	761,000	4,180,000	Union organization	62	3,470	80,200
Interunion or intraunion matters	326	132,000	894,000	Other working conditions	22	4,530	24,900
Not reported	79	10,900	63,200	Interunion or intraunion matters	6	280	2,240
				Not reported	9	300	3,740
All manufacturing industries	2/ 2,548	1,370,000	17,500,000	Leather and leather products	78	22,600	221,000
Wages and hours	1,284	753,000	11,300,000	Wages and hours	49	19,100	194,000
Union organization, wages, and hours	127	40,400	1,720,000	Union organization, wages, and hours	3	180	3,380
Union organization	353	46,900	1,250,000	Union organization	10	200	4,140
Other working conditions	702	495,000	2,990,000	Other working conditions	14	2,920	18,000
Interunion or intraunion matters	62	24,900	152,000	Not reported	2	270	810
Not reported	27	2,610	32,600				
Primary metal industries	308	214,000	1,630,000	Food and kindred products	197	77,500	819,000
Wages and hours	156	114,000	1,040,000	Wages and hours	102	40,700	524,000
Union organization, wages, and hours	3	640	23,700	Union organization, wages, and hours	12	1,140	34,300
Union organization	13	2,540	27,700	Union organization	28	5,290	67,800
Other working conditions	125	89,800	509,000	Other working conditions	53	30,200	193,000
Interunion or intraunion matters	9	6,860	34,500	Interunion or intraunion matters	1	60	200
Not reported	2	700	970	Not reported	1	40	40
Fabricated metal products ^{3/}	242	84,200	1,300,000	Tobacco manufactures	5	1,610	14,100
Wages and hours	129	51,200	841,000	Wages and hours	2	1,070	11,400
Union organization, wages, and hours	12	1,100	49,500	Union organization	1	410	2,460
Union organization	35	5,240	309,000	Other working conditions	1	40	110
Other working conditions	62	25,800	90,300	Not reported	1	100	140
Interunion or intraunion matters	2	660	5,100				
Not reported	2	200	1,970	Paper and allied products	54	20,600	494,000
Ordnance and accessories	6	2,020	15,500	Wages and hours	27	13,800	347,000
Wages and hours	3	360	6,460	Union organization, wages, and hours	4	990	118,000
Other working conditions	3	1,660	8,990	Union organization	5	340	4,070
				Other working conditions	16	5,380	23,400
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	136	104,000	1,040,000	Interunion or intraunion matters	1	40	2,160
Wages and hours	69	51,600	404,000	Not reported	1	40	230
Union organization, wages, and hours	7	2,400	63,300	Printing, publishing, and allied industries	27	1,150	29,500
Union organization	13	1,630	28,700	Wages and hours	8	490	6,580
Other working conditions	39	42,800	489,000	Union organization, wages, and hours	5	120	9,480
Interunion or intraunion matters	7	5,620	54,800	Union organization	11	430	12,600
Not reported	1	30	1,410	Other working conditions	3	50	870
Machinery (except electrical)	268	158,000	3,370,000	Chemicals and allied products	67	20,000	201,000
Wages and hours	150	104,000	2,160,000	Wages and hours	29	7,110	118,000
Union organization, wages, and hours	18	14,100	767,000	Union organization, wages, and hours	3	3,110	22,300
Union organization	29	5,820	222,000	Union organization	10	880	16,100
Other working conditions	65	33,500	215,000	Other working conditions	22	8,650	42,700
Interunion or intraunion matters	3	140	1,590	Interunion or intraunion matters	2	260	2,110
Not reported	3	190	440	Not reported	1	10	50
Transportation equipment	194	230,000	2,600,000	Products of petroleum and coal	19	5,240	55,500
Wages and hours	81	82,600	1,500,000	Wages and hours	8	2,050	7,350
Union organization, wages, and hours	6	5,830	304,000	Union organization, wages, and hours	2	380	2,100
Union organization	16	8,890	182,000	Union organization	2	90	2,630
Other working conditions	80	127,000	554,000	Other working conditions	6	2,660	42,900
Interunion or intraunion matters	9	5,020	14,400	Interunion or intraunion matters	1	60	500
Not reported	2	580	2,100				
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	118	22,800	251,000	Rubber products	156	137,000	700,000
Wages and hours	65	14,900	136,000	Wages and hours	71	55,000	290,000
Union organization, wages, and hours	8	960	27,500	Union organization, wages, and hours	3	2,940	81,800
Union organization	22	2,660	57,700	Union organization	8	2,110	46,100
Other working conditions	22	4,140	30,300	Other working conditions	71	74,000	277,000
Interunion or intraunion matters	1	140	280	Interunion or intraunion matters	3	3,200	5,080
Furniture and fixtures	99	22,700	309,000	Instruments, etc. ^{5/}	26	10,200	127,000
Wages and hours	56	13,300	187,000	Wages and hours	13	3,370	65,400
Union organization, wages, and hours	10	1,510	33,800	Union organization, wages, and hours	2	2,490	34,300
Union organization	14	1,230	14,500	Union organization	6	180	3,520
Other working conditions	15	6,360	65,700	Other working conditions	4	4,070	23,100
Interunion or intraunion matters	4	400	8,490	Interunion or intraunion matters	1	80	320
Stone, clay, and glass products	132	19,000	231,000	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	92	12,700	195,000
Wages and hours	55	9,210	106,000	Wages and hours	41	5,720	57,400
Union organization, wages, and hours	8	480	24,300	Union organization, wages, and hours	8	920	37,400
Union organization	26	1,930	24,100	Union organization	25	1,850	57,600
Other working conditions	38	6,530	72,000	Other working conditions	11	3,300	27,800
Interunion or intraunion matters	4	830	4,410	Interunion or intraunion matters	7	930	14,500
Not reported	1	40	250				
Textile mill products	121	153,000	3,490,000	All nonmanufacturing industries	2/ 2,189	844,000	5,470,000
Wages and hours	64	128,000	3,080,000	Wages and hours	823	415,000	3,010,000
Union organization, wages, and hours	8	680	31,900	Union organization, wages, and hours	79	12,600	123,000
Union organization	17	1,740	84,400	Union organization	333	35,700	373,000
Other working conditions	30	22,400	276,000	Other working conditions	643	265,000	1,200,000
Interunion or intraunion matters	1	380	830	Interunion or intraunion matters	264	107,000	713,000
Not reported	1	130	20,400	Not reported	52	8,330	30,600

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE B.—Work stoppages in 1951, by industry group and major issues - Continued

Industry group and major issues	Stoppages beginning in 1951		Man-days idle during 1951 (all stoppages)	Industry group and major issues	Stoppages beginning in 1951		Man-days idle during 1951 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved ^{1/}			Number	Workers involved ^{1/}	
All nonmanufacturing industries - Continued				All nonmanufacturing industries - Continued			
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	21	17,200	348,000	Finance, insurance, and real estate	21	14,300	208,000
Wages and hours	9	6,280	154,000	Wages and hours	11	11,900	197,000
Union organization, wages, and hours..	2	5,000	19,000	Union organization, wages, and hours..	2	20	180
Union organization	7	2,410	55,700	Union organization	5	50	950
Other working conditions	2	3,530	119,000	Other working conditions	2	2,250	9,600
Interunion or intraunion matters	1	10	120	Interunion or intraunion matters	1	50	230
Mining	622	284,000	1,290,000	Transportation, communication, and			
Wages and hours	97	66,900	366,000	other public utilities	387	231,000	1,790,000
Union organization, wages, and hours..	4	330	15,600	Wages and hours	206	173,000	1,300,000
Union organization	60	15,200	93,800	Union organization, wages, and hours..	16	4,370	36,100
Other working conditions	403	178,000	721,000	Union organization	51	3,250	30,700
Interunion or intraunion matters	26	16,800	72,500	Other working conditions	86	25,400	88,100
Not reported	32	6,590	21,800	Interunion or intraunion matters	24	25,000	337,000
				Not reported	4	210	210
Construction	651	232,000	1,190,000	Services—personal, business, and other..	179	21,300	329,000
Wages and hours	274	105,000	594,000	Wages and hours	80	15,200	218,000
Union organization, wages, and hours..	7	700	3,950	Union organization, wages, and hours..	18	1,530	35,800
Union organization	64	9,290	62,300	Union organization	57	2,550	58,800
Other working conditions	99	52,100	204,000	Other working conditions	18	1,270	6,980
Interunion or intraunion matters	198	63,400	317,000	Interunion or intraunion matters	6	1,730	9,740
Not reported	9	1,310	7,990				
Trade	277	40,000	289,000	Government—administration, protection,			
Wages and hours	122	33,700	159,000	and sanitation	36	4,900	28,800
Union organization, wages, and hours..	29	620	12,500	Wages and hours	24	3,530	20,900
Union organization	85	2,670	68,800	Union organization, wages, and hours..	1	60	360
Other working conditions	27	2,210	45,100	Union organization	4	270	1,500
Interunion or intraunion matters	7	560	2,610	Other working conditions	6	630	2,400
Not reported	7	220	630	Interunion or intraunion matters	1	400	3,600

- ^{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 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/} Includes ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment.
- ^{4/} Includes other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.
- ^{5/} Includes professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.

TABLE C.—Work stoppages in 1951 in States which had 25 or more stoppages during the year, by industry group

State and industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1951		Man-days idle during 1951 (all stoppages)	State and industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1951		Man-days idle during 1951 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved ^{1/}			Number	Workers involved ^{1/}	
ALABAMA	2/ 163	109,000	1,270,000	ARKANSAS - Continued			
Primary metal industries	28	44,700	304,000	Food and kindred products	1	110	6,330
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	3	830	7,670	Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1	20	910
Machinery (except electrical)	2	310	2,690	Chemicals and allied products	1	890	22,200
Transportation equipment	3	4,310	306,000	Construction	12	3,260	10,600
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	3	200	1,860	Trade	1	10	370
Furniture and fixtures	2	190	4,090	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	3	500	2,550
Stone, clay, and glass products	6	530	5,710	Government—administration, protection, and sanitation	1	10	50
Textile-mill products	6	11,000	291,000				
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	2	750	15,400	CALIFORNIA	2/ 217	98,500	1,210,000
Food and kindred products	6	220	5,430	Primary metal industries	11	1,620	13,900
Products of petroleum and coal	1	880	7,680	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	7	2,690	16,600
Rubber products	4	2,340	15,400	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	6	2,540	26,500
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries ..	2	160	5,360	Machinery (except electrical)	6	2,060	34,400
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	1	20	1,900	Transportation equipment	14	14,800	376,000
Mining	50	33,600	160,000	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	5	860	30,200
Construction	19	3,390	16,400	Furniture and fixtures	1	50	150
Trade	11	560	25,100	Stone, clay, and glass products	10	640	11,900
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1	10	240	Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	18	920	9,600
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	14	4,520	41,600	Leather and leather products	4	80	680
Services—personal, business, and other	2	60	7,220	Food and kindred products	8	2,570	59,000
Government—administration, protection, and sanitation	2	470	2,010	Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1	20	40
				Chemicals and allied products	1	20	2,600
ARKANSAS	25	6,040	52,200	Rubber products	1	500	500
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	1	550	550	Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic & optical goods; watches and clocks ..	1	230	290
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	2	450	7,590				
Furniture and fixtures	2	240	1,010				

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C.--Work stoppages in 1951 in States which had 25 or more stoppages during the year, by industry group - Continued

State and industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1951		Man-days idle during 1951 (all stoppages)	State and industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1951		Man-days idle during 1951 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved 1/			Number	Workers involved 1/	
CALIFORNIA - Continued				GEORGIA			
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries ..	4	460	22,200	Machinery (except electrical)	1	30	3,190
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	7	7,760	241,000	Transportation equipment	1	1,730	3,450
Mining	1	440	3,130	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	2	380	1,760
Construction	37	15,000	88,700	Stone, clay, and glass products	1	30	390
Trade	23	1,870	25,300	Textile-mill products	8	3,310	108,000
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3	490	7,000	Food and kindred products	1	130	130
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	35	41,400	222,000	Paper and allied products	1	40	280
Services--personal, business, and other ..	14	1,270	23,500	Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1	150	750
COLORADO				Miscellaneous manufacturing industries ..	1	340	29,500
Primary metal industries	2	580	8,580	Mining	1	70	130
Machinery (except electrical)	1	720	44,900	Construction	10	2,810	13,500
Transportation equipment	1	100	190	Trade	2	40	60
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	1	110	540	Finance, insurance, and real estate	1	(3/)	(3/)
Food and kindred products	7	640	4,790	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	10	1,670	15,100
Chemicals and allied products	1	30	50	Services--personal, business, and other..	3	110	3,130
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	1	60	2,740	Government--administration, protection, and sanitation	1	20	20
Construction	2	1,400	2,300	ILLINOIS			
Trade	4	150	740	Primary metal industries	24	11,600	163,000
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	4	450	5,700	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment	23	17,600	122,000
Services--personal, business, and other..	1	60	1,020	Ordnance and accessories	1	60	640
CONNECTICUT				Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	15	6,630	43,300
Primary metal industries	7	3,540	31,300	Machinery (except electrical)	46	46,000	1,190,000
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	4	3,510	63,600	Transportation equipment	8	4,860	50,700
Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	5	2,000	28,500	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	3	390	1,050
Machinery (except electrical)	5	350	5,640	Furniture and fixtures	4	1,220	7,300
Transportation equipment	2	2,260	32,400	Stone, clay, and glass products	3	430	990
Furniture and fixtures	2	70	300	Textile-mill products	-	-	4/ 3,950
Textile-mill products	13	7,950	129,000	Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	5	650	6,550
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	5	1,420	6,820	Leather and leather products	5	4,300	121,000
Food and kindred products	6	740	10,100	Food and kindred products	15	1,560	6,810
Paper and allied products	1	110	440	Paper and allied products	4	1,830	48,300
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	2	110	610	Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1	20	20
Chemicals and allied products	1	80	320	Chemicals and allied products	11	3,890	46,800
Rubber products	1	400	60,200	Products of petroleum and coal	1	60	500
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	1	220	320	Rubber products	1	810	1,620
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries ..	2	60	1,400	Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	3	4,450	55,400
Construction	8	1,210	13,300	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries ..	4	220	2,890
Trade	4	350	1,130	Mining	19	3,510	12,600
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1	350	7,000	Construction	48	15,800	66,600
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	9	420	5,720	Trade	5	6,140	16,200
Services--personal, business, and other..	5	50	1,620	Finance, insurance, and real estate	1	1,030	20,000
FLORIDA				Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	22	14,000	100,000
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	1	30	290	Services--personal, business, and other..	6	370	5,400
Transportation equipment	1	1,330	6,660	Government--administration, protection, and sanitation	5	230	680
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	3	280	3,190	INDIANA			
Stone, clay, and glass products	1	260	520	Primary metal industries	204	105,000	763,000
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	2	30	6,980	Primary metal industries	29	26,400	98,400
Food and kindred products	2	450	1,330	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	15	3,850	33,400
Chemicals and allied products	3	220	5,360	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	7	9,150	39,700
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	1	10	260	Machinery (except electrical)	16	12,200	131,000
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	1	2,000	48,000	Transportation equipment	11	7,980	89,700
Mining	1	450	14,900	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	2	100	930
Construction	11	1,620	50,200	Furniture and fixtures	6	870	11,000
Trade	3	90	1,670	Stone, clay, and glass products	10	1,870	17,700
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1	40	760	Textile-mill products	2	1,140	29,900
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	9	3,480	11,000	Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	2	1,550	9,650
Services--personal, business, and other..	2	250	950	Leather and leather products	2	550	4,960
Government--administration, protection, and sanitation	2	430	4,050	Food and kindred products	11	2,620	13,600
				Tobacco manufactures	1	520	1,540
				Paper and allied products	2	280	2,040
				Chemicals and allied products	1	1,080	5,400
				Products of petroleum and coal	2	680	31,600

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C.—Work stoppages in 1951 in States which had 25 or more stoppages during the year, by industry group - Continued

State and industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1951		Men-days idle during 1951 (all stoppages)	State and industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1951		Men-days idle during 1951 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved ^{1/}			Number	Workers involved ^{1/}	
INDIANA - Continued				LOUISIANA - Continued			
Rubber products	10	10,500	35,900	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	7	1,180	5,900
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	1	270	14,700	Services--personal, business, and other..	3	60	2,010
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries ..	3	600	12,700	Government--administration, protection, and sanitation	1	900	9,990
Mining	17	6,600	38,700	MARYLAND			
Construction	26	8,200	70,700	Primary metal industries	39	12,200	179,000
Trade	6	360	3,380	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	2	740	1,750
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1	240	4,800	Transportation equipment	4	2,030	19,800
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	15	7,360	54,400	Stone, clay, and glass products	1	4,700	120,000
Services--personal, business, and other..	6	280	7,730	Textile-mill products	3	300	820
Government--administration, protection, and sanitation	-	-	4/ 2,410	Food and kindred products	1	40	40
IOWA				Printing, publishing, and allied industries	2	350	2,240
Primary metal industries	47	15,700	108,000	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries ..	1	50	420
Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	1	50	6,340	Mining	1	290	7,830
Machinery (except electrical)	3	160	1,130	Construction	1	40	40
Transportation equipment	1	4,350	33,100	Trade	7	2,350	15,300
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	1	50	950	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	4	260	4,500
Stone, clay, and glass products	2	30	1,410	Services--personal, business, and other..	10	610	4,640
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	1	70	550	2	420	1,860	
Food and kindred products	16	50	1,820	MASSACHUSETTS			
Paper and allied products	1	7,110	50,500	Primary metal industries	151	60,000	1,030,000
Rubber products	3	180	520	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	4	880	20,300
Construction	4	2,320	2,970	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	2	820	228,000
Trade	3	430	2,520	Machinery (except electrical)	2	110	460
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	6	70	210	Transportation equipment	10	3,520	53,100
Services--personal, business, and other..	2	430	4,220	Furniture and fixtures	2	320	2,630
Government--administration, protection, and sanitation	2	250	1,030	Stone, clay, and glass products	6	760	5,580
KENTUCKY				Textile-mill products	3	240	1,730
Primary metal industries	165	97,200	324,000	Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	12	28,500	516,000
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	3	770	13,600	Leather and leather products	16	2,510	20,400
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	5	830	3,420	Food and kindred products	20	2,940	15,100
Machinery (except electrical)	2	2,620	4,760	Paper and allied products	3	1,120	18,300
Transportation equipment	1	380	1,900	Printing, publishing, and allied industries	7	1,820	15,200
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	2	190	470	Chemicals and allied products	1	80	4,820
Furniture and fixtures	2	520	24,600	Rubber products	2	1,470	12,200
Textile-mill products	2	470	12,200	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries ..	2	2,070	7,750
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	2	260	1,490	Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	1	870	4,320
Food and kindred products	1	160	320	Construction	1	30	200
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1	20	110	Trade	22	4,780	37,600
Chemicals and allied products	1	80	160	Finance, insurance, and real estate	5	70	600
Mining	76	22,300	87,100	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	2	460	8,570
Construction	41	65,700	142,200	Services--personal, business, and other..	23	6,350	53,600
Trade	9	460	6,220	5	270	7,200	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1	50	1,000	MICHIGAN			
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	6	930	11,500	Primary metal industries	2/ 315	215,000	1,600,000
Services--personal, business, and other..	3	520	11,200	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	23	14,000	183,000
Government--administration, protection, and sanitation	1	210	430	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	44	11,200	38,900
LOUISIANA				Machinery (except electrical)	8	3,180	9,870
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	40	13,300	341,000	Transportation equipment	28	11,300	195,000
Transportation equipment	3	3,690	157,000	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	62	110,000	578,000
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	2	150	3,840	Furniture and fixtures	6	860	9,820
Stone, clay, and glass products	1	850	24,700	Stone, clay, and glass products	6	490	3,370
Textile-mill products	2	2,740	118,000	Textile-mill products	5	1,850	20,400
Food and kindred products	2	40	2,530	Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	1	180	180
Products of petroleum and coal	1	60	2,440	Leather and leather products	2	140	1,350
Rubber products	1	30	330	Food and kindred products	1	310	3,900
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries ..	1	200	1,580	Paper and allied products	9	5,820	101,000
Mining	1	200	2,600	Printing, publishing, and allied industries	4	760	1,370
Construction	11	2,780	8,180	Chemicals and allied products	3	110	3,290
Trade	2	240	490	Products of petroleum and coal	5	880	8,400
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1	20	460	Rubber products	1	240	770
				Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	46	35,400	62,600
				Miscellaneous manufacturing industries ..	2	60	1,350
					2	870	15,600

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C.—Work stoppages in 1951 in States which had 25 or more stoppages during the year, by industry group—Continued

State and industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1951		Man-days idle during 1951 (all stoppages)	State and industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1951		Man-days idle during 1951 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved ^{1/}			Number	Workers involved ^{1/}	
MICHIGAN - Continued				NEW JERSEY - Continued			
Mining	3	4,130	20,900	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	9	3,430	33,000
Construction	21	3,880	14,500	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	10	5,630	50,900
Trade	11	490	4,070	Machinery (except electrical)	15	2,640	19,300
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2	470	9,890	Transportation equipment	12	17,300	262,000
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	15	7,790	300,000	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	2	290	2,770
Services—personal, business, and other ..	6	290	10,100	Furniture and fixtures	7	520	6,850
MINNESOTA				Stone, clay, and glass products	3	300	1,320
Primary metal industries	4	190	2,010	Textile-mill products	11	14,800	365,000
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	5	350	7,660	Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	9	4,750	9,540
Ordnance and accessories	1	90	2,700	Leather and leather products	4	300	2,360
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	2	760	16,000	Food and kindred products	7	3,580	25,500
Machinery (except electrical)	10	1,640	28,800	Paper and allied products	4	1,210	116,000
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	-	-	11,500	Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1	140	10,200
Leather and leather products	1	130	2,750	Chemicals and allied products	7	3,150	43,000
Food and kindred products	5	4,570	26,400	Products of petroleum and coal	3	740	5,100
Paper and allied products	1	1,800	24,000	Rubber products	6	6,200	80,500
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1	10	360	Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	1	1,090	4,360
Chemicals and allied products	2	120	2,670	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries ..	13	1,840	14,300
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	1	10	170	Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	1	100	200
Mining	2	1,860	5,330	Construction	12	1,870	38,000
Construction	6	550	3,040	Trade	12	3,540	11,000
Trade	3	90	740	Finance, insurance, and real estate	3	1,120	18,400
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	5	2,270	20,200	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	32	10,300	43,400
Services—personal, business, and other ..	4	5,830	59,700	Services—personal, business, and other ..	13	930	7,950
MISSISSIPPI				Government—administration, protection, and sanitation	1	200	200
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	2	410	3,640	NEW MEXICO			
Textile-mill products	1	710	10,100	Primary metal industries	2/ 26	9,930	91,700
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	1	110	310	Transportation equipment	1	1,070	44,300
Paper and allied products	1	2,520	146,000	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	1	380	380
Rubber products	5	2,920	4,800	Stone, clay, and glass products	2	180	2,630
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	1	4,000	4,000	Chemicals and allied products	1	20	160
Construction	21	6,670	43,200	Mining	2	50	230
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	3	300	2,050	Construction	4	4,050	25,300
MISSOURI				Trade	12	3,970	17,700
Primary metal industries	113	41,300	314,000	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	2	70	280
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	6	930	29,700	NEW YORK			
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	2	3,170	6,230	Primary metal industries	2/ 570	196,000	2,530,000
Machinery (except electrical)	3	490	3,270	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	11	8,660	44,200
Transportation equipment	3	3,600	32,800	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	24	5,760	136,000
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	1	20	160	Machinery (except electrical)	36	21,700	462,000
Furniture and fixtures	1	160	1,940	Transportation equipment	31	10,300	344,000
Stone, clay, and glass products	6	650	4,560	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	19	13,000	211,000
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	3	690	17,400	Furniture and fixtures	10	780	3,270
Leather and leather products	8	3,230	8,020	Furniture and fixtures	32	5,580	33,200
Food and kindred products	9	11,500	87,400	Stone, clay, and glass products	12	610	4,250
Paper and allied products	1	80	250	Textile-mill products	26	14,900	333,000
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1	20	170	Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	78	25,300	101,000
Chemicals and allied products	2	160	490	Leather and leather products	10	7,570	44,300
Products of petroleum and coal	1	190	2,410	Food and kindred products	23	9,200	80,100
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries ..	3	80	1,510	Paper and allied products	9	600	2,500
Mining	1	50	930	Printing, publishing, and allied industries	6	170	2,830
Construction	20	7,750	61,100	Chemicals and allied products	9	1,760	27,300
Trade	10	470	3,760	Products of petroleum and coal	2	130	580
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1	330	6,500	Rubber products	2	580	3,350
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	16	5,710	27,300	Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	9	3,440	46,200
Services—personal, business, and other ..	7	290	3,890	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries ..	33	3,490	51,600
Government—administration, protection, and sanitation	2	70	1,360	Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	3	230	3,470
NEW JERSEY				Mining	3	630	2,220
Primary metal industries	200	87,600	1,190,000	Construction	32	4,250	28,800
Services—personal, business, and other ..	2	1,740	14,800	Trade	49	13,400	78,300
				Finance, insurance, and real estate	14	6,800	80,300
				Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	42	29,400	244,000
				Services—personal, business, and other ..	40	7,050	107,000

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C.—Work stoppages in 1951 in States which had 25 or more stoppages during the year, by industry group - Continued

State and industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1951		Man-days idle during 1951 (all stoppages)	State and industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1951		Man-days idle during 1951 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved <u>1</u>			Number	Workers involved <u>1</u>	
NEW YORK - Continued				OREGON - Continued			
Government--administration, protection, and sanitation	6	1,030	2,430	Textile-mill products	2	490	6,970
NORTH CAROLINA				Leather and leather products	1	20	550
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	38	24,300	508,000	Food and kindred products	2	40	3,200
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	1	20	890	Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1	150	150
Machinery (except electrical)	1	170	170	Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	1	1,000	15,000
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	1	30	380	Construction	6	730	33,300
Furniture and fixtures	2	110	1,840	Trade	7	580	3,980
Stone, clay, and glass products	1	190	4/ 50	Finance, insurance, and real estate	1	40	720
Textile-mill products	6	18,000	9,730	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	11	6,850	48,300
Food and kindred products	1	50	1,180	Services--personal, business, and other ..	3	220	25,000
Paper and allied products	1	50	450	PENNSYLVANIA			
Chemicals and allied products	3	360	2,760	Primary metal industries	2/ 630	275,000	1,910,000
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	1	60	1,020	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	41	11,000	76,800
Construction	10	2,170	30,300	Ordnance and accessories	1	210	3,120
Trade	2	20	170	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	21	30,400	190,000
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	8	3,080	20,100	Machinery (except electrical)	21	18,900	138,000
OHIO				Transportation equipment	18	12,300	112,000
Primary metal industries	402	197,000	1,690,000	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	2	120	540
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	65	38,200	222,000	Furniture and fixtures	11	2,510	24,600
Ordnance and accessories	3	1,660	8,990	Stone, clay, and glass products	24	5,380	31,100
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	15	14,100	147,000	Textile-mill products	29	9,610	219,000
Machinery (except electrical)	35	12,300	347,000	Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	49	12,200	88,200
Transportation equipment	15	15,900	118,000	Leather and leather products	7	390	3,450
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	5	500	2,950	Food and kindred products	21	10,600	149,000
Furniture and fixtures	3	1,110	7,630	Tobacco manufactures	3	1,000	12,500
Stone, clay, and glass products	18	2,230	60,100	Paper and allied products	10	2,240	58,700
Textile-mill products	1	1,980	2,030	Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1	10	430
Leather and leather products	2	250	710	Chemicals and allied products	9	2,620	11,700
Food and kindred products	9	2,000	24,900	Products of petroleum and coal	6	1,990	3,370
Paper and allied products	2	1,920	14,400	Rubber products	14	6,480	23,900
Chemicals and allied products	3	180	3,830	Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	1	50	1,620
Products of petroleum and coal	1	120	120	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	9	580	5,830
Rubber products	44	44,800	263,000	Mining	119	72,400	264,000
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	4	300	1,270	Construction	44	13,200	109,000
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	7	2,310	9,740	Trade	38	2,420	47,800
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	1	20	140	Finance, insurance, and real estate	3	2,470	33,200
Mining	40	10,300	29,500	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	47	16,500	115,000
Construction	18	4,990	43,400	Services--personal, business, and other ..	14	620	2,800
Trade	26	5,070	29,300	RHODE ISLAND			
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2	130	4,120	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	2	380	13,900
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	40	24,500	151,000	Machinery (except electrical)	3	8,130	503,000
Services--personal, business, and other ..	10	610	13,600	Stone, clay, and glass products	1	100	200
Government--administration, protection, and sanitation	1	30	70	Textile-mill products	5	11,400	239,000
OKLAHOMA				Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	1	70	460
Machinery (except electrical)	28	3,190	38,100	Food and kindred products	2	550	9,880
Stone, clay, and glass products	3	460	3,900	Rubber products	2	800	1,000
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	1	210	2,720	Construction	4	280	3,570
Food and kindred products	1	70	9,830	Finance, insurance, and real estate	2	80	1,230
Rubber products	3	160	2,010	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	2	120	870
Construction	1	1,160	4,630	Services--personal, business, and other ..	1	460	11,000
Trade	10	660	7,890	TENNESSEE			
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2	50	180	Primary metal industries	146	47,800	251,000
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	1	10	640	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	2	1,860	8,320
OREGON				Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	4	710	12,700
Primary metal industries	67	15,500	248,000	Machinery (except electrical)	1	50	300
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	1	580	3,460	Transportation equipment	6	3,630	15,400
Machinery (except electrical)	3	30	1,180	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	3	240	1,850
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	2	40	1,030	Furniture and fixtures	8	1,140	12,300
Furniture and fixtures	24	3,660	72,800	Stone, clay, and glass products	4	360	2,190
Stone, clay, and glass products	1	1,110	32,000	Textile-mill products	4	2,110	36,100
	1	10	30	Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	1	260	2,300
				Leather and leather products	1	160	2,790

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C.—Work stoppages in 1951 in States which had 25 or more stoppages during the year, by industry group - Continued

State and industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1951		Man-days idle during 1951 (all stoppages)	State and industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1951		Man-days idle during 1951 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved ^{1/}			Number	Workers involved ^{1/}	
TENNESSEE - Continued				WASHINGTON - Continued			
Food and kindred products	5	520	2,480	Machinery (except electrical)	1	6,500	60,100
Paper and allied products	2	1,300	10,300	Transportation equipment	2	70	23,000
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	-	-	4/ 550	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	13	9,680	46,800
Chemicals and allied products	-	-	4/ 70	Furniture and fixtures	1	1,840	51,400
Rubber products	4	6,020	19,300	Textile-mill products	1	360	12,600
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2	200	4,730	Food and kindred products	1	1,070	2,710
Mining	20	2,560	18,000	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries ..	3	70	720
Construction	44	21,500	59,700	Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	2	1,010	15,400
Trade	8	290	2,860	Mining	1	420	3,340
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1	20	320	Construction	18	6,490	30,000
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	20	4,660	34,500	Trade	6	610	5,920
Services--personal, business, and other ..	5	90	2,430	Finance, insurance, and real estate	1	20	420
Government--administration, protection, and sanitation	1	160	1,280	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	11	11,400	55,500
				Services--personal, business, and other ..	4	320	5,450
				Government--administration, protection, and sanitation	1	40	80
TEXAS	86	28,900	294,000				
Primary metal industries	7	4,710	25,300	WEST VIRGINIA			
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	2	100	2,470	Primary metal industries	2	530	11,700
Machinery (except electrical)	2	970	76,000	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	2	2,010	15,300
Transportation equipment	3	1,030	8,730	Machinery (except electrical)	1	280	1,650
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	1	180	11,300	Transportation equipment	3	1,450	6,100
Furniture and fixtures	2	150	3,820	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	1	80	810
Stone, clay, and glass products	1	20	60	Furniture and fixtures	2	560	8,450
Textile-mill products	-	-	4/ 20,500	Stone, clay, and glass products	4	820	13,700
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	2	30	340	Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	2	850	3,740
Food and kindred products	9	1,580	44,700	Food and kindred products	1	10	20
Chemicals and allied products	1	20	100	Printing, publishing, and allied industries	-	-	4/ 330
Products of petroleum and coal	1	160	960	Chemicals and allied products	1	720	2,260
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	1	1,000	18,000	Mining	168	71,200	362,000
Construction	27	6,510	33,800	Construction	16	5,690	19,500
Trade	5	240	2,080	Trade	8	100	1,840
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	18	11,800	44,100	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	13	680	13,400
Services--personal, business, and other ..	1	20	480	Services--personal, business, and other ..	7	240	1,500
Government--administration, protection, and sanitation	3	470	1,690				
VIRGINIA	139	46,400	411,000	WISCONSIN	87	43,000	704,000
Primary metal industries	1	440	31,800	Primary metal industries	5	1,080	53,200
Machinery (except electrical)	-	-	4/ 1,250	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	8	5,120	273,000
Transportation equipment	1	330	2,750	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	1	310	310
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	2	270	1,980	Machinery (except electrical)	10	7,550	80,200
Furniture and fixtures	3	720	14,400	Transportation equipment	2	6,680	54,100
Stone, clay, and glass products	4	360	4,650	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	5	500	17,500
Textile-mill products	2	9,500	235,000	Furniture and fixtures	5	4,080	67,400
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	3	740	6,050	Textile-mill products	3	170	10,400
Leather and leather products	1	80	220	Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	1	50	140
Food and kindred products	1	20	880	Leather and leather products	2	510	2,290
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1	10	40	Food and kindred products	8	1,190	28,700
Chemicals and allied products	1	2,100	2,390	Printing, publishing, and allied industries	3	70	3,480
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries ..	1	180	2,890	Rubber products	4	10,200	75,600
Mining	81	25,600	77,900	Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	1	30	1,090
Construction	14	3,730	13,500	Mining	3	620	7,720
Trade	2	50	580	Construction	9	2,760	13,900
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	16	2,040	13,200	Trade	9	870	4,450
Services--personal, business, and other ..	3	100	1,530	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	4	1,110	8,230
Government--administration, protection, and sanitation	2	110	210	Services--personal, business, and other ..	2	40	1,630
				Government--administration, protection, and sanitation	2	160	980
WASHINGTON	2/ 71	41,400	326,000				
Primary metal industries	1	1,200	9,980				
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	5	300	2,210				

^{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 stoppages, each affecting more than one industry group, have been counted as separate stoppages in each industry group affected. Workers involved and man-days idle were allocated to the respective groups.
^{3/} The strike in this group was part of an interstate strike and involved fewer than 6 workers.
^{4/} Idleness in 1951 resulting from stoppages which began in the preceding year.

Appendix B

Methods of Collecting Strike Statistics ^{11/}

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

Work stoppages are measured in terms of the number of stoppages, number of workers involved, and number of man-days of idleness. 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 secondary idleness - that is, the effects on other establishments or industries whose employees may be made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

Lead information as to the probable existence of work stoppages is collected from a number of sources. Clippings on labor disputes are obtained from a comprehensive coverage of daily and weekly newspapers throughout the country. Information is received directly from the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service as well as from agencies in all States such as State boards of mediation and arbitration, research divisions of State labor department offices, State employment service offices, and unemployment compensation offices. Various employer associations, companies, and unions, which collect data for their own use, also furnish the Bureau with work-stoppage information.

Upon receipt of such notices of new work stoppages a questionnaire is mailed to each party to the dispute to secure such data as the number of workers involved, duration, major issues, and method of settlement. In some instances, field agents of the Bureau collect the information.

^{11/} More detailed information on methods of calculation, sources, and classification is available in Bulletin No. 993, "Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series."

The Bureau defines a strike as a temporary stoppage of work by a group of employees to express a grievance or enforce a demand. A lock-out is a temporary withholding of work from a group of employees by an employer (or group of employers) in order to force acceptance of the employer's terms. Because of the complexities involved in most labor-management disputes, the Bureau makes no effort to determine whether the stoppages are initiated by the workers or the employers. The terms "strike" and "work stoppage" are used interchangeably in this report.

The definitions of strikes and lock-outs 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) the objective is to express a grievance or enforce a demand; and (4) an employer-employee relationship exists, although 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 another group of workers. Sympathy or protest strikes may also be intended to record the workers' feelings against action (or absence of action) by local, State, or Federal Government agencies on matters of general worker concern.

Although the Bureau seeks to obtain complete coverage of all strikes involving six or more workers and lasting a full shift or longer, information is undoubtedly missing on some of the smaller strikes. For this reason the aggregate figures of workers involved and man-days of idleness are rounded to avoid a sense of false accuracy. Also, in some instances the figure of man-days of idleness is an estimate to some extent, because the exact number of workers idle each day is not known in prolonged strikes. Because of rounding the group totals in certain tables may not exactly equal the sum of the individual items.

