

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
L. B. SCHWELLENBACH, *Secretary*  
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS  
Ewan Clague, *Commissioner*

# Work Stoppages Caused by Labor- Management Disputes in 1946



*Bulletin No. 918*

# Letter of Transmittal

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,  
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS,  
*Washington, D. C., June 4, 1947.*

The SECRETARY OF LABOR:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a report on work stoppages caused by labor-management disputes in the United States during 1946.

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

EWAN CLAGUE, *Commissioner.*

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

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United States Bureau of Labor Statistics*

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## Work Stoppages Caused by Labor-Management Disputes in 1946

### *Summary*

The 4,985 work stoppages arising out of labor-management controversies in 1946 exceeded the previous year's total of 4,750; the number was also slightly greater than the former peak in 1944, when 4,956 stoppages were recorded by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Approximately 4.6 million workers were directly involved in the stoppages which began in 1946—a larger number than in any previous year on record. Idleness at the plants or establishments directly affected by stoppages aggregated 116 million man-days, or triple the time lost in 1945 (38 million man-days). The average duration of a strike in 1946 was approximately 24 calendar days, or about four times as long as during the war period.

Wages were a major issue in most controversies. Protection of workers' "take-home" pay was emphasized in many of the earlier reconversion wage disputes, but later in the year, after the easing and subsequent abandonment of price controls, demands for pay increases to match rising living costs became more frequent.<sup>1</sup>

Thirty-one large work stoppages, involving 10,000 or more workers each, began in 1946. They affected 2,925,000 workers, or about two-thirds of the total involved during the year. Including the 6 stoppages of 10,000 or more workers which began in late 1945 and continued into the early months of 1946, idleness resulting from these large stoppages accounted for nearly 82 million of the 116 million man-days of idleness reported for all work stoppages during the year.

The time lost from stoppages in 1946 amounted to 1.4 percent of the estimated working time of that portion of the country's labor force which might have become engaged in labor conflicts. Total production in 1946, as measured by the Federal Reserve Board's index, climbed to successive record peacetime levels during the year. Em-

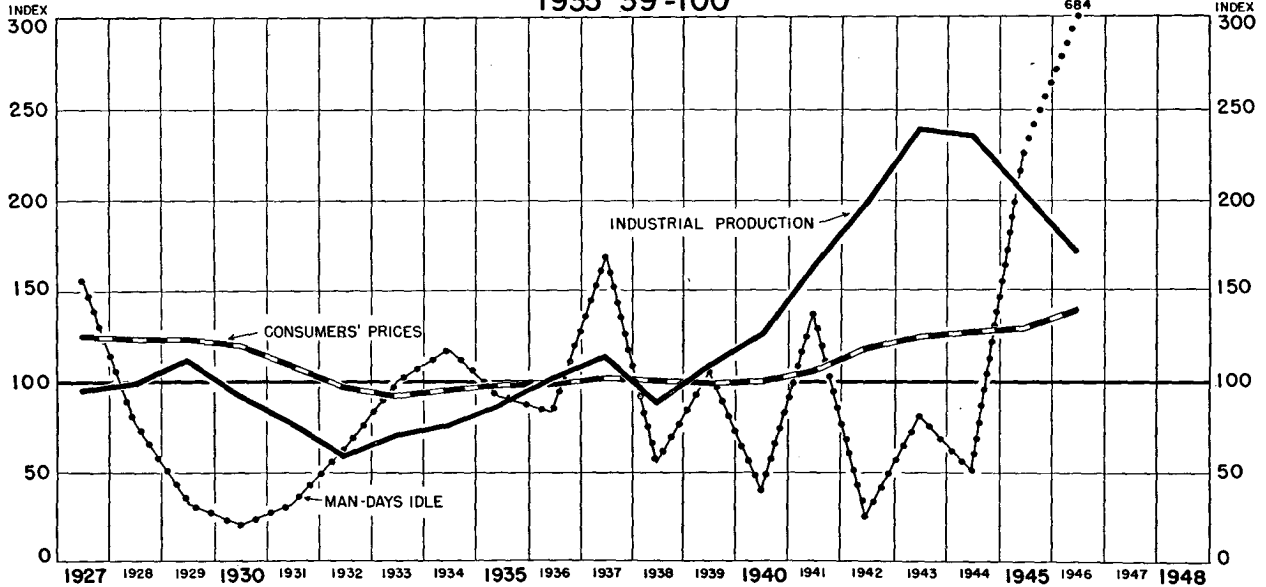
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<sup>1</sup> For a more detailed analysis of the issues involved in stoppages during the year after VJ-day, see *Postwar Work Stoppages Caused by Labor-Management Disputes*, in *Monthly Labor Review*, December 1946 (p. 872).

CHART 1

# INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, CONSUMERS' PRICES, AND IDLENESS DURING WORK STOPPAGES

1935-39 = 100



ployment in nonagricultural establishments likewise averaged higher than in prewar years and was about a third larger than in 1939.

Historically, 1946 is most comparable to 1919, the first full year following World War I, when rising prices and union recognition or security were among the major problems confronting American industry and wage earners. The 3,630 strikes in 1919 involved well over 4.1 million workers (table 1). Information on time lost is not available for years prior to 1927, but incomplete records indicate that there was less idleness in 1919 than in 1946. The number of workers directly involved in work stoppages, however, represented a larger proportion of that part of the labor force which might have been affected by strikes in 1919 than was the case in 1946—about 21 percent as against 14½ percent.

TABLE 1.—*Work stoppages in the United States, 1916 to 1946*

Year	Work stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle			Indexes (1935-39=100)		
	Number	Average duration (calendar days)	Number (thousands) <sup>1</sup>	Percent of total employed <sup>2</sup>	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time <sup>3</sup>	Per worker involved	Work stoppages	Workers involved	Man-days idle
1916 <sup>1</sup> .....	3,789	( <sup>4</sup> )	1,600	8.4	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	132	142	( <sup>4</sup> )
1917.....	4,450	( <sup>4</sup> )	1,230	6.3	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	155	109	( <sup>4</sup> )
1918.....	3,353	( <sup>4</sup> )	1,240	6.2	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	117	110	( <sup>4</sup> )
1919.....	3,630	( <sup>4</sup> )	4,160	20.8	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	127	370	( <sup>4</sup> )
1920.....	3,411	( <sup>4</sup> )	1,460	7.2	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	119	130	( <sup>4</sup> )
1921.....	2,385	( <sup>4</sup> )	1,100	6.4	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	83	98	( <sup>4</sup> )
1922.....	1,112	( <sup>4</sup> )	1,610	8.7	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	39	143	( <sup>4</sup> )
1923.....	1,553	( <sup>4</sup> )	757	3.5	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	54	67	( <sup>4</sup> )
1924.....	1,249	( <sup>4</sup> )	655	3.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	44	58	( <sup>4</sup> )
1925.....	1,301	( <sup>4</sup> )	428	2.0	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	45	38	( <sup>4</sup> )
1926.....	1,035	( <sup>4</sup> )	330	1.5	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	36	29	( <sup>4</sup> )
1927.....	707	26.5	330	1.4	26,200	0.37	79.5	25	29	155
1928.....	604	27.6	314	1.3	12,600	.17	40.2	21	28	75
1929.....	921	22.6	289	1.2	5,350	.07	18.5	32	26	32
1930.....	637	22.3	183	.8	3,320	.05	18.1	22	16	20
1931.....	810	18.8	342	1.6	6,890	.11	20.2	28	30	41
1932.....	841	19.6	324	1.8	10,500	.23	32.4	29	29	62
1933.....	1,695	16.9	1,170	6.3	16,900	.36	14.4	59	104	100
1934.....	1,856	19.5	1,476	7.2	19,600	.38	13.4	65	130	116
1935.....	2,014	23.8	1,120	5.2	15,500	.29	13.8	70	99	91
1936.....	2,172	23.3	789	3.1	13,900	.21	17.6	76	70	82
1937.....	4,740	20.3	1,860	7.2	28,400	.43	15.3	166	165	168
1938.....	2,772	23.6	688	2.8	9,150	.15	13.3	97	61	54
1939.....	2,613	23.4	1,170	4.7	17,860	.28	15.2	91	104	105
1940.....	2,508	20.9	577	2.3	6,700	.10	11.6	88	51	40
1941.....	4,288	18.3	2,360	8.4	23,000	.32	9.8	150	210	136
1942.....	2,968	11.7	840	2.8	4,180	.05	5.0	104	75	25
1943.....	3,752	5.0	1,980	6.9	13,500	.15	6.8	131	176	80
1944.....	4,956	5.6	2,120	7.0	8,720	.09	4.1	173	188	51
1945.....	4,750	9.9	3,470	12.2	38,000	.47	11.0	166	308	224
1946.....	4,985	24.2	4,600	14.5	116,000	1.43	25.2	174	408	684

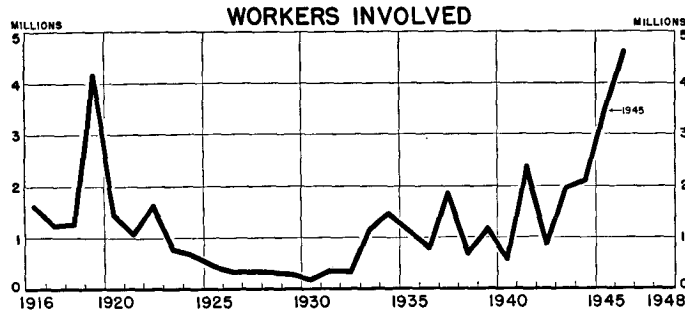
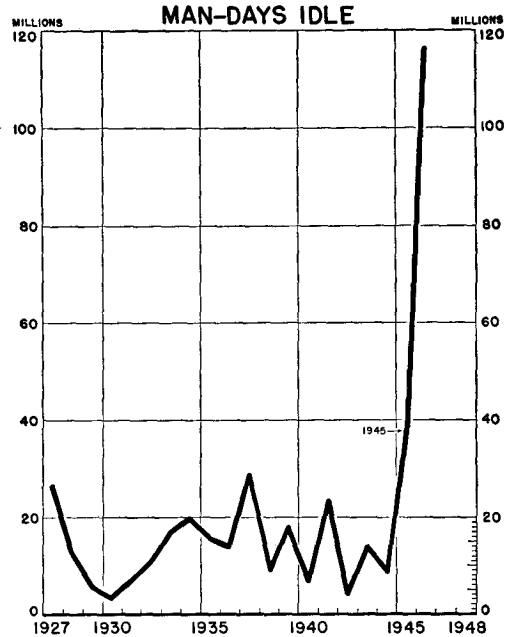
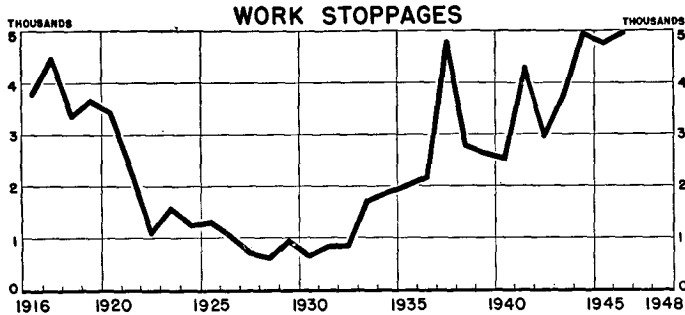
<sup>1</sup> The number of workers involved in some strikes which occurred from 1916 to 1926 is not known. The missing information is for the smaller disputes, however, and it is believed that the totals here given are fairly accurate.

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

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

<sup>4</sup> Not available.

# WORK STOPPAGES BY YEARS



### *Interpretation of the Data*

All known work stoppages in the United States that resulted from labor-management disputes which involved six or more workers and continued as long as a full day or shift are covered in this as in previous reports.<sup>3</sup> Information on "workers involved" and "man-days idle" includes all workers made idle in establishments directly involved in stoppages. The data do not measure the indirect or secondary effects of stoppages on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

The Bureau's statistical series on work stoppages does not reflect, except indirectly, the degree to which the customary practices of collective bargaining succeed in settling the overwhelming proportion of labor controversies. Some perspective on this generally unpublicized pattern of peaceful negotiations between unions and employers may be obtained by noting that in 1946 approximately 14.8 million workers were covered by collective-bargaining agreements negotiated by the representatives of some 50,000 to 60,000 local unions with an even larger number of employers. Although the number of union agreements in effect is not known, the Bureau estimates that this total is substantially in excess of 50,000. Most agreements are revised or amended annually; some are effective for longer periods. Many of these, however, contain a "reopening" clause permitting the renegotiation of certain provisions (usually those covering wages) during the life of the agreement. It may therefore be conservatively estimated that 50,000 or more agreements are rewritten in whole, or in part, each year, mostly without a work stoppage and in some cases even without a serious dispute requiring the aid of a third party.

Records of Federal and State conciliation and mediation agencies show that the number of disputes settled without recourse to interruptions of work far outnumber those which result in work stoppages. The United States Conciliation Service of the Department of Labor, for example, assisted in the adjustment of over 15,000 labor-management controversies in 1946. About 3 out of every 4 of these disputes were settled peacefully without an interruption of work. Reports of the National Mediation Board, regarding labor relations on the Nation's railroads and airlines, and the experiences of various State and local mediation agencies reflect a similar picture.

The fact that most labor-management differences were settled amicably does not, of course, minimize the gravity, or intensity, of some work stoppages which occurred in 1946. A few, such as those in steel, mining, and transportation, were extremely serious and disruptive to the general economy. In addition, a small number of localized stoppages, notably in the utility and service industries,

<sup>3</sup> For a fuller discussion of the scope and method of work-stoppage statistics used by the Bureau, see *Work Stoppages in 1945*, *Monthly Labor Review*, May 1946 (pp. 734-735).



temporarily inconvenienced many times the number of workers who were actually involved in these disputes. Other stoppages, also relatively few in number, found the employer and sometimes the general public caught in a cross-fire between two or more union groups.

It is equally true, however, that for each disruptive work stoppage there were many significant labor-management disputes which were settled peacefully during the year. Thus, the "Big Four" rubber companies negotiated a wage agreement amicably in March 1946; settlement of a Nation-wide telephone dispute was reached without any interruption of service; and a million railroad workers, representing all but two of the major railway unions, voluntarily agreed to arbitrate their wage demands. A scheduled national maritime stoppage was averted in June. Building-trades workers in many cities throughout the country reached mutually satisfactory understandings with their employers. The automobile industry experienced one serious stoppage, but agreements with some of the large producers were negotiated without interruptions to production. Thousands of workers and employers in many industries, continued to resolve their differences in 1946, as in preceding years, without recourse to work stoppages.

### *Background to 1946 Stoppages*

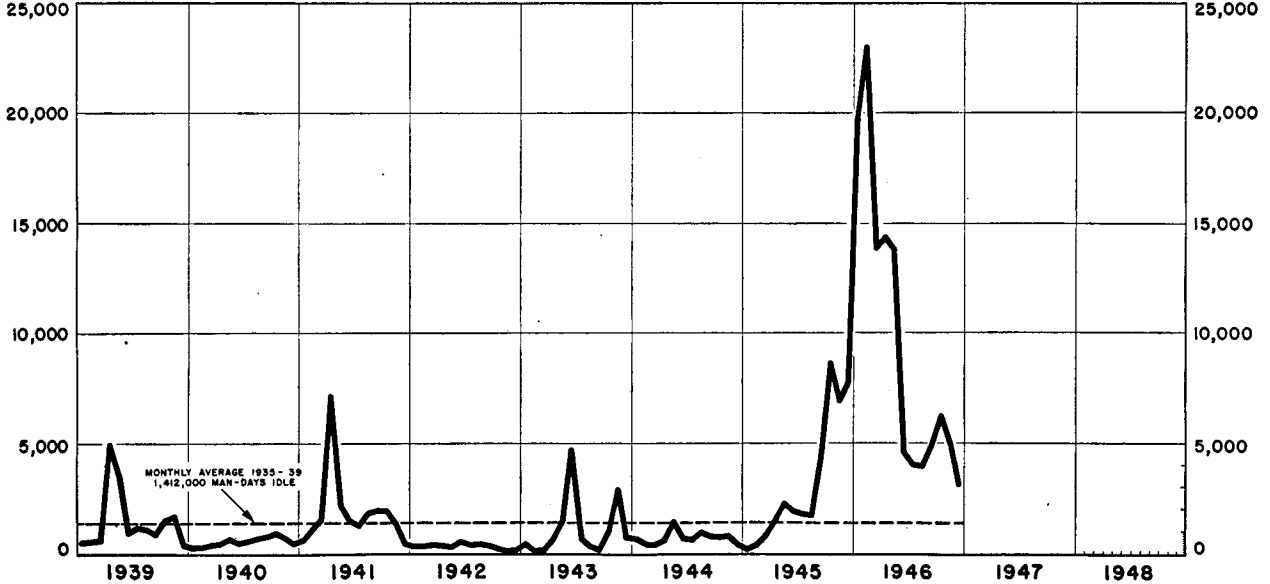
Between VJ-day and the end of 1945, relations between organized labor and management became increasingly strained. Labor's no-strike and management's no-lock-out pledges were dissolved. Patriotic and emotional ties which bound the Nation together so successfully in achieving phenomenal wartime production records were ineffectual when the economic realities of reconversion were faced. Workers were concerned about losses in earnings and rises in prices, and employers about governmental controls, reconversion problems, and new markets for their products. Both labor and management spoke hopefully about a return to "free collective bargaining," but, as the President's National Labor-Management Conference of November 1945 revealed, wide areas of disagreement still prevailed. The functions of the National War Labor Board, which had served effectively as a tribunal of final appeal during the war, were reduced, and this agency finally went out of existence on December 31, 1945.

The cleavage was also evidenced by the apparent inability of labor and management to resolve their differences without costly work stoppages. Disputes which during the war had been settled amicably, or with relatively brief interruptions to production, required weeks and even months to adjust. Approximately 75 percent of all the idleness due to work stoppages in 1945 occurred in the 4½ months following VJ-day (table 2). Many disputes which began in the autumn continued throughout the winter. As the year 1945 ended, about 370,000

# TREND IN IDLENESS DUE TO WORK STOPPAGES BY MONTHS

THOUSANDS OF  
MAN-DAYS IDLE  
25,000

THOUSANDS OF  
MAN-DAYS IDLE  
25,000



workers were idle in 165 controversies. Included in this total were some 8,000 Northwest lumberjacks who had been on strike from late September; 13,000 glass workers and 37,000 San Francisco machinists and shipyard workers who had stopped work in October; and nearly a quarter of a million auto workers, textile-mill hands, and truck drivers who had quit their jobs for picket lines during November 1945.

### *Trend of Strike Activity in 1946*

With the coming of the New Year, other momentous disputes were destined to result in stoppages, because, in many instances, prolonged negotiations were unsuccessful. On December 31, 1945, President Truman appointed a fact-finding board in the hope of averting a steel strike. In September of that year, the United Steelworkers of America (CIO) had submitted its demands for a \$2-a-day wage increase, which had been rejected by the industry. AFL and CIO packing-house workers had sought upward revisions in pay since August 1945. Representatives for more than a million railroad workers were conferring with carrier representatives over questions of higher wages.

By mid-January 1946 negotiations gave way to strike action. Approximately 174,000 employees of three large electrical manufacturing concerns stopped work January 15. Conferences between these companies and the United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers of America (CIO) had been in progress since the autumn of 1945. A day later 93,000 AFL and CIO workers of major meat-packing houses walked out. Less than a week afterward (January 21) the country's steel furnaces and mills ceased operations. The steel strike, involving over 1,000 large and small basic steel producers and fabricators and about 750,000 workers, was the largest strike ever recorded in the United States. At the height of these and of about 250 smaller disputes then in progress the number of workers directly involved in labor-management work stoppages approximated 1,600,000.

The controversy between the steel workers and the largest steel producer, the United States Steel Corp., was terminated February 15 with agreement by the parties to accept a wage increase of 18½ cents previously recommended by President Truman. Settlements were reached with several other large basic-steel producers in the next few days; but, in the case of many smaller steel fabricators, the stoppage continued for weeks pending adjustment of local union-management issues and clarification of the extent to which increases in steel prices were to be permitted by the OPA.

Idleness, which in January had mounted to a record-breaking total of 19.7 million man-days, climbed still further in February to approximately 23 million man-days. In March, however, this figure was

almost halved, as both the UAW <sup>4</sup>-General Motors and the UE <sup>5</sup>-General Electric disputes were terminated. The number of smaller stoppages rose, however, partly because many union-management contracts expired and partly because of the widespread desire of workers for wage increases in line with the 18½-cent pattern which evolved out of the steel settlement and the mid-February revision of the Government's wage-stabilization regulations.

April marked a further upturn in the number of strikes. Idleness also increased as the industry-wide controversy between the bituminous-coal operators and the United Mine Workers of America (AFL) brought a suspension of work by 340,000 soft-coal miners beginning April 1. This dispute continued into May, so that little bituminous coal was produced during that month, except for a 2-week truce in mid-May. On May 22 the Government seized the coal mines and a week later it concluded an agreement with the union.

The crisis in railroad labor-management negotiations also reached the breaking point, and the Government took control of the railroads on May 17. But this action, as well as the intercession by the White House, failed to forestall a Nation-wide 2-day strike of two large unaffiliated railroad unions—the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. These two organizations had rejected the recommendations on wages and rules of a presidentially appointed fact-finding board, and their 48-hour suspension of work, from May 23 to May 25, paralyzed rail transportation throughout the country.

With the settlement of the railroad controversy, the 2-months' bituminous-coal strike, and the 8-day stoppage of 75,000 anthracite miners (the latter settled early in June), labor-management stoppages of large industry-wide proportions momentarily ended. For the first time since September 1945 idleness in June dropped below 5 million man-days. The first 6 months of 1946, however, had marked the most concentrated period of labor-management strife in the country's history. Although less than half of the year's total number of work stoppages began in the first half of 1946, these were by far the largest of any recorded during the year. They involved approximately 2,970,000 workers and, including stoppages carried over from 1945, resulted in 88.9 million man-days of idleness—77 percent of the year's total lost time, estimated at 116 million man-days.

During the 2 summer months of July and August, 1,100 stoppages occurred. Most of these dealt with wage issues. Virtually all were small, affecting relatively few workers, and idleness during each of these 2 months averaged less than in any month after VJ-day.

<sup>4</sup>The United Automobile, Aircraft, and Agricultural Implement Workers of America.

<sup>5</sup>The United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers of America.

TABLE 2.—Work stoppages in 1945 and 1946, by months

Month	Number of stoppages—		Workers involved in stoppages—			Man-days idle during month	
	Beginning in month	In effect during month	Beginning in month	In effect during month		Number	Percent of estimated working time <sup>2</sup>
				Number	Percent of total employed <sup>1</sup>		
<i>1945</i>							
January.....	234	265	46,700	55,100	0.19	199,000	0.03
February.....	279	313	111,000	118,000	.41	388,000	.06
March.....	382	422	197,000	226,000	.78	775,000	.10
April.....	431	486	306,000	327,000	1.13	1,470,000	.20
May.....	433	517	333,000	358,000	1.24	2,220,000	.29
June.....	482	576	332,000	382,000	1.32	1,890,000	.25
July.....	523	611	325,000	413,000	1.44	1,770,000	.24
August.....	447	586	271,000	354,000	1.24	1,710,000	.24
September.....	573	730	526,000	611,000	2.26	4,340,000	.73
October.....	474	737	551,000	852,000	3.15	8,610,000	1.39
November.....	358	619	420,000	660,000	2.40	6,930,000	1.20
December.....	134	367	50,400	504,000	1.82	7,720,000	1.39
<i>1946</i>							
January.....	337	502	1,370,000	1,740,000	6.10	19,700,000	3.13
February.....	290	515	134,000	1,500,000	5.35	22,900,000	4.19
March.....	440	698	147,000	1,010,000	3.49	13,800,000	2.28
April.....	504	827	566,000	1,180,000	4.00	14,300,000	2.19
May.....	376	768	569,000	1,510,000	5.03	13,700,000	2.06
June.....	358	758	181,000	455,000	1.48	4,580,000	.75
July.....	563	910	228,000	408,000	1.32	3,970,000	.58
August.....	580	965	227,000	425,000	1.35	3,900,000	.56
September.....	499	853	356,000	499,000	1.57	4,880,000	.77
October.....	516	848	307,000	467,000	1.47	6,220,000	.85
November.....	344	677	435,000	707,000	2.20	4,980,000	.77
December.....	168	402	76,400	500,000	1.54	3,130,000	.46

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 2 to table 1.<sup>2</sup> See footnote 3 to table 1.

September, however, brought a generally higher rate of strike activity. A serious disruption of trucking operations in and about New York City began the first of the month. On September 5 the Seafarers' International Union of North America (AFL) called a Nation-wide cessation of work after the National Wage Stabilization Board refused to approve wage increases for unlicensed seamen higher than those previously approved in June for similar groups in the National Maritime Union of America (CIO). This stoppage was characterized by AFL leaders as a protest against Government "interference" with "free collective bargaining." The stoppage was also supported by AFL and CIO longshoremen and seamen. The dispute, insofar as the Seafarers' International Union was concerned, was settled with a Government directive amending the stabilization regulations then applicable. The National Maritime Union, however, insisted that the unlicensed seamen whom it represented should have their contracts amended to incorporate the higher wage rates obtained by the AFL seamen's union. This controversy was resolved in favor of the workers after a further stoppage of approximately 10 days.

Not all of the more than 750 deep-sea vessels tied up in the AFL and CIO stoppages of unlicensed maritime workers had weighed anchor before the expiration of contracts on September 30 between ship operators and licensed seamen. These workers, represented by the Masters, Mates, and Pilots of America (AFL) and the National Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association (CIO), sought to have included in their new collective bargaining agreements a greater degree of union recognition or "security," together with higher wages. On the Pacific Coast, contracts between the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (CIO) and various waterfront employers also had expired on September 30 without the parties agreeing on new terms. Over 1,000 ships were landlocked by these stoppages, and the total number of workers idle was estimated at approximately 142,000. On the East and Gulf Coasts, settlements between the two licensed groups of maritime employees and ship operators were reached by the end of October, but on the West Coast the disputes involving seamen and longshoremen continued for nearly a month longer.

The autumn maritime stoppages raised the number of workers involved in labor-management disputes above the level of the months immediately preceding. Idleness totaled nearly 5 million man-days in September and over 6 million man-days in October. In November, the lost time of almost 5 million man-days was substantially affected by the second industry-wide bituminous-coal stoppage which began November 21 and continued through December 7. In this controversy the Government, which had been operating the mines under the so-called Krug-Lewis agreement of May 29, 1946, insisted that the United Mine Workers could not unilaterally terminate their contract. After the miners suspended work the Government sought, and obtained, a Federal court order instructing union officials to terminate the stoppage and the miners to resume work. When the terms of the court's order were not complied with, Justice T. Alan Goldsborough of the United States District Court of the District of Columbia fined the union \$3,500,000 and its president, John L. Lewis, \$10,000 for contempt of court. The miners were ordered back to work by Mr. Lewis on December 7, and both the union and the Government took prompt steps to bring the legal issues in dispute before the United States Supreme Court.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>6</sup> On March 6, 1947, the Supreme Court ruled that the anti-injunction provisions of the Norris-LaGuardia Act were not applicable to the federally operated bituminous-coal mines. The Court upheld the lower court's contempt conviction but ruled that the fine against the United Mine Workers was to be reduced from \$3,500,000 to \$700,000, provided the union withdrew its contract termination notice. Action to this effect was taken by the UMWA president on March 19 and on April 24 Justice Goldsborough ordered a refund of \$2,800,000.

With the termination of the bituminous-coal controversy, strike activity dropped to its lowest level since VJ-day. The number of stoppages beginning in December totaled 168 and workers involved aggregated less than 80,000. At the year's end, fewer than 60,000 workers were idle in the 160 labor-management controversies then in effect. Total idleness was only about an eighth as great as during the final weeks of 1945.

### *Characteristics of Work Stoppages in 1946*

#### INDUSTRIES AFFECTED

The impact of the large labor-management controversies upon the Nation's industries is reflected in the data presented in table 3.<sup>7</sup> Although the large-scale stoppages in such industries as steel, meat packing, electrical manufacturing, and transportation accounted for a high proportion of the total time lost, there were significant or unusual stoppages in a number of industries not disclosed by the over-all statistics. Thus, controversies involving relatively small numbers of public-school teachers, municipal employees, and utility workers had a widespread effect upon their communities. Teachers, as members of the "white collar" or "fixed income" group, were among those salaried workers particularly hard-pressed by rising living costs. They participated in 16 stoppages during the year—an unusually high number as compared with previous years. Municipal workers, whose wages in many instances are also comparatively inelastic, ceased work in some 60 cases in efforts to improve their pay or conditions of employment.

Twenty-four stoppages occurred in the heat, light, and power industries. In most of these disputes essential services were generally continued—in some cases with the aid of supervisory personnel—and settlements were usually reached in a relatively few days. The most serious and largest utility strike of the year involved the Duquesne Light Co. and associated companies in the Pittsburgh area. This stoppage continued for 27 days and disrupted commercial and industrial activity in a large segment of western Pennsylvania.

Public attention was also focused on stoppages in urban and inter-urban public transportation systems. Philadelphia, Los Angeles, and Detroit were among the larger cities affected by such localized controversies. Shipments of express, parcels, and freight in and about New York City were substantially curtailed on several occasions because of trucking strikes. Operations of a large air-transport company were temporarily suspended as a result of the first strike of airline pilots in the history of the country. There were also a few serious

<sup>7</sup> Where workers in a particular industry were involved in 2 or more stoppages during the year, they were counted separately for each dispute. This explains why in some industries (bituminous-coal mining, for example) more workers were involved in work stoppages than the total number actually employed in these industries.

work stoppages involving local telephone, telegraph, and wireless companies. As a result of these and other larger stoppages previously described, more workers were directly involved in labor-management controversies in the field of transportation, communication, and public utilities in 1946 than in any previous year on record.

TABLE 3.—*Work stoppages beginning in 1946, by industry group*

Industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1946			Man-days idle during 1946	
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Percent of estimated working time <sup>1</sup>
		Number	Percent of total employed <sup>2</sup>		
All industries.....	1 4,985	4,600,000	14.5	116,000,000	1.43
Manufacturing.....	1 2,887	2,210,000	16.7	81,700,000	2.42
Iron and steel and their products.....	478	859,000	54.1	23,500,000	5.81
Electrical machinery.....	134	232,000	40.1	10,800,000	7.30
Machinery (except electrical).....	324	244,000	20.5	13,700,000	4.51
Transportation equipment (except automobiles).....	61	59,200	10.8	2,340,000	1.68
Automobiles and automobile equipment.....	132	163,000	21.7	15,000,000	7.81
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	134	78,200	18.2	4,280,000	3.91
Lumber and timber basic products.....	61	16,400	2.6	959,000	.60
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	208	44,900	10.0	1,550,000	1.36
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	136	32,000	7.1	1,180,000	1.02
Textile-mill products.....	188	50,700	3.8	1,360,000	.39
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	173	24,300	2.1	574,000	.19
Leather and leather products.....	100	29,000	7.2	434,000	.42
Food and kindred products.....	278	167,000	13.4	2,220,000	.70
Tobacco manufactures.....	14	4,190	4.3	255,000	1.02
Paper and allied products.....	76	21,500	5.1	606,000	.57
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	67	14,200	3.2	326,000	.28
Chemicals and allied products.....	122	48,100	7.9	1,190,000	.77
Products of petroleum and coal.....	21	4,280	2.5	108,000	.24
Rubber products.....	89	99,400	39.1	813,000	1.26
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	120	22,900	4.9	612,000	.51
Nonmanufacturing.....	1 2,108	2,360,000	12.8	34,100,000	.72
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing.....	28	17,500	( <sup>3</sup> )	219,000	( <sup>3</sup> )
Mining.....	570	974,000	120.1	21,400,000	10.35
Construction.....	351	146,000	10.3	1,450,000	.40
Trade.....	385	64,100	.9	882,000	.05
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	29	2,140	( <sup>3</sup> )	14,700	( <sup>3</sup> )
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	479	1,020,000	27.1	9,020,000	.94
Services—personal, business, and other.....	206	54,700	( <sup>3</sup> )	924,000	( <sup>3</sup> )
Government—administration, protection, and sanitation.....	62	9,660	( <sup>3</sup> )	51,000	( <sup>3</sup> )

<sup>1</sup> The total number of stoppages shown is less than the sum of the group figures which follow. The reason is, a few strikes which extended into 2 or more industry groups have been counted separately (in this table) in each industry group affected, except in the totals for all industries, with allocation of workers involved and man-days idle to the respective groups. Not included in this table were 3 strikes of a general or city-wide character (at Rochester, N. Y., Oakland, Calif., and Portland, Maine) which involved 74,000 workers and 128,000 man-days of idleness.

<sup>2</sup> See footnotes 2 and 3 to table 1.

<sup>3</sup> Not available.

<sup>4</sup> The number of workers involved was greater than the total employed in the mining industry; many workers participated in more than 1 stoppage during the year and were counted separately each time. Most bituminous-coal miners were out twice during the year.



TABLE 4.—Work stoppages in 1946, by specific industry<sup>1</sup>

Industry	Number of stoppages beginning in 1946	Number of workers involved <sup>1</sup>	Man-days idle during 1946 <sup>1</sup>
All industries.....	2 4, 985	4, 600, 000	116, 000, 000
<i>Manufacturing</i>			
Iron and steel and their products.....	2 478	850, 000	23, 500, 000
Ordnance and accessories.....	3	240	27, 600
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	89	493, 000	10, 800, 000
Iron and steel foundry products.....	80	99, 300	2, 690, 000
Tin cans and other tinware.....	11	14, 700	549, 000
Wire products.....	23	12, 500	543, 000
Hand tools, cutlery, and general hardware.....	35	20, 200	1, 210, 000
Heating apparatus, enameled-iron sanitary ware, and boilershop products.....	108	94, 300	3, 490, 000
Metal stamping and coating.....	48	21, 500	726, 000
Fabricated structural metal products.....	31	37, 200	1, 020, 000
Miscellaneous iron and steel products.....	62	66, 000	2, 430, 000
Electrical machinery.....	2 134	232, 000	10, 800, 000
Electrical equipment for industrial use.....	53	149, 000	8, 120, 000
Electrical appliances.....	16	7, 280	232, 000
Insulated wire and cable.....	5	5, 410	147, 000
Automotive electrical equipment.....	17	20, 700	457, 000
Electric lamps.....	4	100	4, 070
Communication equipment and related products.....	34	42, 600	1, 760, 000
Miscellaneous electrical products.....	13	7, 020	55, 600
Machinery (except electrical).....	2 324	244, 000	13, 700, 000
Engines and turbines.....	10	19, 200	1, 380, 000
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	51	68, 800	4, 400, 000
Construction and mining machinery.....	18	19, 900	959, 000
Metalworking machinery.....	67	24, 000	1, 050, 000
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	63	23, 000	955, 000
General industrial machinery.....	78	55, 200	4, 190, 000
Office and store machines and devices.....	12	9, 860	153, 000
Household and service-industry machines.....	35	24, 200	568, 000
Transportation equipment (except automobiles).....	2 61	59, 200	2, 340, 000
Railroad equipment.....	12	10, 800	311, 000
Aircraft and parts.....	15	21, 300	557, 000
Ships and boat building and repairing.....	31	25, 700	1, 380, 000
Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts.....	2	930	95, 100
Transportation equipment, not elsewhere classified.....	2	500	2, 500
Automobiles and automobile equipment.....	2 132	163, 000	15, 000, 000
Motor vehicles and motor-vehicle bodies.....	58	118, 000	13, 700, 000
Motor vehicle parts and accessories.....	71	43, 400	1, 240, 000
Automobile trailers.....	4	1, 790	29, 700
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	2 134	78, 200	4, 280, 000
Smelting, refining, and alloying of nonferrous metals.....	38	53, 200	3, 570, 000
Aluminum and magnesium products.....	16	9, 780	128, 000
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	11	1, 420	79, 900
Watches and clocks.....	8	770	34, 600
Engraving, plating, and polishing.....	14	1, 020	39, 100
Lighting fixtures.....	14	2, 400	94, 400
Miscellaneous nonferrous-metal products.....	38	9, 570	332, 000
Lumber and timber basic products.....	61	16, 400	959, 000
Sawmills and logging camps.....	39	13, 300	860, 000
Planing and plywood mills.....	22	3, 150	98, 600
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	2 208	44, 900	1, 550, 000
Furniture (household, office, etc.).....	125	27, 300	854, 000
Office and store fixtures.....	10	1, 380	9, 230
Wooden containers.....	31	4, 020	139, 000
Window and door screens and shades.....	6	1, 280	25, 400
Morticians' goods.....	13	3, 030	98, 300
Miscellaneous wood products.....	26	7, 870	426, 000
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	2 136	32, 000	1, 180, 000
Glass and glass products.....	22	6, 160	339, 000
Cement.....	10	2, 180	51, 300
Structural clay products.....	40	9, 780	310, 000
Pottery and related products.....	14	4, 970	176, 000
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....	26	3, 170	83, 300
Cut-stone and stone products.....	4	650	8, 860
Abrasive, asbestos, and miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products.....	25	5, 100	212, 000

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4.—Work stoppages in 1946, by specific industry<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Industry	Number of stoppages beginning in 1946	Number of workers involved <sup>1</sup>	Man-days idle during 1946 <sup>1</sup>
<i>Manufacturing—Continued</i>			
Textile-mill products.....	188	50,700	1,360,000
Cotton textile mills.....	55	19,300	812,000
Rayon and silk textile mills.....	13	3,540	181,000
Woolen and worsted textile mills.....	31	8,800	119,000
Knitting mills (except hosiery).....	30	2,680	72,900
Dyeing and finishing textiles (except woolen and worsted).....	9	1,520	12,700
Carpets, rugs, and other floor coverings.....	9	2,710	51,100
Hats (except cloth and millinery).....	4	2,700	32,300
Hosiery mills.....	13	6,660	66,700
Miscellaneous textile goods.....	24	2,820	42,200
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	173	24,300	574,000
Men's and boys' suits, coats, and overcoats.....	1	50	1,330
Men's and boys' shirts, work clothing, and allied garments.....	32	6,670	163,000
Women's and misses' outerwear.....	63	5,470	67,400
Women's undergarments and accessories.....	10	1,300	15,600
Millinery.....	2	30	670
Children's and infants' outerwear.....	27	1,330	11,500
Fur goods.....	4	110	990
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories.....	12	2,490	42,800
Miscellaneous fabricated textile products.....	22	6,810	281,000
Leather and leather products.....	100	29,000	434,000
Leather—tanned, curried, and finished.....	22	2,690	105,000
Industrial leather belting and packing.....	2	270	15,700
Footwear (except rubber) including cut stock and findings.....	59	22,700	214,000
Leather gloves and mittens.....	2	2,090	51,200
Luggage.....	5	500	12,900
Handbags and small leather goods.....	6	600	27,900
Miscellaneous leather goods.....	4	160	6,930
Food and kindred products.....	278	167,000	2,220,000
Meat products.....	50	97,600	966,000
Dairy products.....	18	3,340	21,600
Canning and preserving fruits, vegetables, and sea foods.....	19	19,300	270,000
Grain-mill products.....	37	7,120	114,000
Bakery products.....	67	20,500	356,000
Sugar.....	3	880	58,800
Confectionery and related products.....	15	3,020	61,200
Beverage industries.....	46	9,900	189,000
Miscellaneous food preparations and kindred products.....	23	5,670	182,000
Tobacco manufactures.....	14	4,190	255,000
Cigarettes.....			165,000
Cigars.....	12	3,910	85,600
Tobacco stemming.....	2	270	5,150
Paper and allied products.....	76	21,500	606,000
Pulp, paper, and paperboard.....	34	12,200	386,000
Containers—paper and paperboard.....	28	4,460	170,000
Miscellaneous paper and allied products.....	14	4,800	49,700
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	67	14,200	326,000
Newspapers and periodicals.....	31	5,080	179,000
Books.....	2	90	3,110
Miscellaneous printing and publishing.....	34	9,050	143,000
Chemicals and allied products.....	<sup>1</sup> 122	48,100	1,190,000
Paints, varnishes, and colors.....	14	1,650	61,200
Vegetable and animal oils.....	9	1,770	21,100
Drugs, toilet preparations, and insecticides.....	17	2,440	84,600
Soap and glycerin.....	2	2,580	28,100
Wood distillation and naval stores.....	3	810	5,470
Fertilizers.....	12	1,520	25,600
Industrial chemicals.....	64	37,300	950,000
Miscellaneous chemical products.....	2	50	10,800
Products of petroleum and coal.....	21	4,280	108,000
Petroleum refining.....	12	1,980	28,900
Paving and roofing materials.....	9	2,290	78,800
Rubber products.....	89	99,400	813,000
Tires and inner tubes.....	40	78,000	492,000
Rubber footwear, heels and soles, and related products.....	9	5,120	42,000
Industrial rubber goods.....	25	13,400	228,000
Rubberized fabrics and vulcanized rubber clothing.....	1	270	28,200
Rubber sundries and sponge rubber.....	10	1,990	17,400
Miscellaneous rubber industries.....	4	600	4,740

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4.—Work stoppages in 1946, by specific industry<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Industry	Number of stoppages beginning in 1946	Number of workers involved <sup>1</sup>	Man-days idle during 1946 <sup>1</sup>
<i>Manufacturing—Continued</i>			
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	120	22,900	612,000
Professional and scientific instruments, photographic apparatus, and optical goods.....	34	10,200	266,000
Brooms and brushes.....	6	1,270	85,100
Musical instruments.....	3	1,090	43,300
Toys and sporting and athletic goods.....	13	1,900	39,700
Pens, pencils, and other office and artist's materials.....	10	1,370	20,400
Buttons.....	4	410	6,940
Costume jewelry and miscellaneous novelties.....	10	700	25,600
Fabricated plastic products.....	12	1,370	39,300
Miscellaneous industries.....	30	4,630	86,000
<i>Nonmanufacturing</i>			
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing.....	28	17,500	219,000
Agriculture.....	14	5,610	64,900
Fishing.....	14	11,900	154,000
Mining.....	570	974,000	21,400,000
Metal mining.....	18	24,600	1,190,000
Coal mining, anthracite.....	34	109,000	649,000
Coal mining, bituminous.....	485	834,000	19,500,000
Crude petroleum and natural gas production.....	4	750	23,800
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	27	4,700	46,500
Miscellaneous.....	2	190	32,400
Construction.....	351	146,000	1,450,000
Building construction.....	312	141,000	1,340,000
Highways, streets, bridges, docks, etc.....	31	4,610	100,000
Miscellaneous.....	8	670	10,200
Trade.....	385	64,100	882,000
Wholesale.....	124	15,500	207,000
Retail.....	261	48,700	675,000
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	29	2,140	14,700
Finance—banks, credit agencies, investment trusts, etc.....	2	140	500
Insurance.....	4	260	1,860
Real estate.....	23	1,740	12,300
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	479	1,020,000	9,020,000
Railroads.....	17	356,000	912,000
Streetcar and local bus transportation.....	54	33,700	197,000
Intercity motorbus transportation.....	62	12,900	244,000
Motortruck transportation.....	112	70,600	1,236,000
Taxicabs.....	66	6,880	69,500
Water transportation.....	68	350,000	5,240,000
Air transportation.....	2	14,700	247,000
Communication.....	24	159,000	688,000
Heat, light, and power.....	24	7,620	57,000
Miscellaneous.....	50	10,700	140,000
Services—personal, business, and other.....	206	54,700	924,000
Hotels.....	29	11,500	265,000
Laundries.....	41	5,880	94,500
Cleaning, dyeing, and pressing.....	14	1,420	38,500
Barber and beauty shops.....	8	4,550	104,000
Business services.....	14	626	10,600
Automobile repair services and garages.....	22	890	12,000
Amusement and recreation.....	28	24,300	311,000
Medical and other health services.....	4	110	2,770
Educational services.....	26	4,360	45,100
Miscellaneous.....	20	1,070	40,200
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	62	9,660	51,000
Government—administration, protection, and sanitation.....	62	9,660	51,000

<sup>1</sup> Not included in this table, except in the totals for all industries, were 3 strikes of a general or city-wide character (at Rochester, N. Y., Oakland, Calif., and Portland, Maine) which involved 74,000 workers and 128,000 man-days of idleness.

<sup>2</sup> This figure is less than the sum of the group totals below. This is because a few strikes, each affecting more than 1 industry, have been counted as separate strikes in each industry affected, with the proper allocation of workers and man-days idle to each industry.

TABLE 5.—Work stoppages in 1946, by industry group and major issues involved

Industry group	Number of stoppages beginning in 1946 in which the major issues were—					Not reported
	Wages and hours	Union organization, wages, and hours	Union organization	Other working conditions	Inter- or intra-union matters	
All industries.....	1 2, 244	924	722	876	253	10
Manufacturing.....	1 1, 304	674	404	383	119	3
Iron and steel and their products.....	224	94	53	97	10	-----
Electrical machinery.....	57	32	29	11	5	-----
Machinery (except electrical).....	151	86	42	35	9	1
Transportation equipment (except automobiles).....	29	9	5	10	8	-----
Automobiles and automobile equipment.....	50	25	15	37	5	-----
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	56	36	23	13	6	-----
Lumber and timber basic products.....	24	18	10	3	6	-----
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	103	59	29	9	8	-----
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	79	19	16	15	6	1
Textile-mill products.....	76	49	34	22	7	-----
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	66	58	33	8	8	-----
Leather and leather products.....	53	15	11	14	7	-----
Food and kindred products.....	123	61	43	37	14	-----
Tobacco manufactures.....	8	4	-----	1	1	-----
Paper and allied products.....	32	20	9	9	6	-----
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	36	13	10	5	3	-----
Chemicals and allied products.....	53	33	12	21	3	-----
Products of petroleum and coal.....	9	4	3	4	1	-----
Rubber products.....	47	9	7	24	1	1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	49	34	21	8	8	-----
Nonmanufacturing.....	1 915	246	317	493	130	7
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing.....	18	6	1	2	1	-----
Mining.....	133	14	44	344	30	5
Construction.....	236	18	34	22	40	1
Trade.....	162	81	109	16	16	1
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	4	9	10	5	1	-----
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	237	68	64	81	29	-----
Services—personal, business, and other.....	83	44	52	16	11	-----
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	46	6	3	7	-----	-----
General strikes <sup>2</sup> .....	-----	-----	3	-----	3	-----

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 5.—Work stoppages in 1946, by industry group and major issues involved—Con.

Industry group	Number of workers involved in stoppages in which the major issues were—					
	Wages and hours	Union organization, wages, and hours	Union organization	Other working conditions	Inter- or intra-union matters	Not reported
<b>All industries</b> .....	3,360,000	433,000	126,000	421,000	241,000	1,530
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	1,590,000	250,000	71,300	259,000	46,800	160
Iron and steel and their products.....	772,000	22,600	11,800	43,800	8,640	-----
Electrical machinery.....	206,000	14,200	3,570	6,670	1,230	-----
Machinery (except electrical).....	133,000	86,500	5,530	18,400	3,160	100
Transportation equipment (except automobiles).....	22,200	7,700	2,900	14,000	12,500	-----
Automobiles and automobile equipment.....	55,500	18,800	11,700	74,200	2,660	-----
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	54,000	13,700	2,440	7,010	1,020	-----
Lumber and timber basic products.....	9,160	5,680	670	120	800	-----
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	25,200	15,800	1,870	690	1,320	-----
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	18,400	4,230	1,970	6,790	580	30
Textile-mill products.....	26,500	8,180	7,080	7,880	1,110	-----
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar material.....	9,350	10,500	1,890	1,140	1,400	-----
Leather and leather products.....	19,500	2,590	1,160	4,640	1,040	-----
Food and kindred products.....	127,000	7,200	8,930	18,000	5,910	-----
Tobacco manufactures.....	2,120	1,540	-----	180	350	-----
Paper and allied products.....	8,910	5,060	540	4,460	2,520	-----
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	10,900	930	1,820	460	150	-----
Chemicals and allied products.....	22,900	15,900	640	7,830	870	-----
Products of petroleum and coal.....	780	1,360	210	1,920	10	-----
Rubber products.....	50,100	1,460	4,300	43,100	400	20
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	12,600	6,400	2,270	540	1,160	-----
<b>Nonmanufacturing</b> .....	1,770,000	183,000	54,400	162,000	194,000	1,370
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing.....	14,800	-----	210	830	100	-----
Mining.....	816,000	2,420	10,300	112,000	31,800	1,270
Construction.....	90,400	4,150	10,700	1,470	39,000	90
Trade.....	40,400	6,950	5,980	3,500	7,280	10
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	230	1,250	430	130	110	-----
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	760,000	162,000	20,900	42,500	36,800	-----
Services—personal, business, and other.....	40,800	3,340	4,480	940	5,140	-----
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	6,480	1,070	1,400	710	-----	-----
General strikes.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	74,000	-----

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 5.—Work stoppages in 1946, by industry group and major issues involved—Con.

Industry group	Man-days idle during 1946 in stoppages in which the major issues were—					
	Wages and hours	Union organization, wages, and hours	Union organization	Other working conditions	Inter- or intra-union matters	Not reported
All industries.....	91, 100, 000	18, 800, 000	2, 180, 000	2, 330, 000	1, 430, 000	6, 260
<b>Manufacturing.....</b>	<b>63, 700, 000</b>	<b>14, 700, 000</b>	<b>1, 220, 000</b>	<b>1, 510, 000</b>	<b>519, 000</b>	<b>2, 750</b>
Iron and steel and their products.....	21, 500, 000	1, 500, 000	140, 000	308, 000	25, 000	-----
Electrical machinery.....	10, 100, 000	609, 000	26, 100	29, 300	2, 110	-----
Machinery (except electrical).....	7, 330, 000	5, 930, 000	169, 000	154, 000	76, 800	160
Transportation equipment (except automobiles).....	1, 840, 000	439, 000	7, 000	35, 700	25, 100	-----
Automobiles and automobile equipment.....	13, 200, 000	1, 570, 000	44, 600	171, 000	26, 700	-----
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	3, 660, 000	505, 000	70, 000	31, 300	9, 750	-----
Lumber and timber basic products.....	334, 000	590, 000	17, 700	1, 130	16, 300	-----
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	550, 000	938, 000	31, 400	15, 500	16, 600	-----
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	949, 000	163, 000	21, 100	41, 100	2, 960	2, 620
Textile-mill products.....	396, 000	354, 000	316, 000	287, 000	6, 580	-----
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	80, 000	422, 000	37, 000	6, 030	29, 400	-----
Leather and leather products.....	254, 000	140, 000	9, 220	17, 000	13, 500	-----
Food and kindred products.....	1, 620, 000	167, 000	173, 000	137, 000	126, 000	-----
Tobacco manufactures.....	45, 200	206, 000	-----	1, 230	3, 040	-----
Paper and allied products.....	201, 000	264, 000	4, 300	40, 800	96, 200	-----
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	205, 000	25, 000	66, 000	8, 350	21, 800	-----
Chemicals and allied products.....	438, 000	649, 000	14, 400	82, 500	2, 800	-----
Products of petroleum and coal.....	36, 400	29, 300	12, 600	29, 200	170	-----
Rubber products.....	606, 000	82, 600	24, 200	99, 800	410	70
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	382, 000	162, 000	39, 000	10, 800	18, 200	-----
<b>Nonmanufacturing.....</b>	<b>27, 300, 000</b>	<b>4, 040, 000</b>	<b>954, 000</b>	<b>827, 000</b>	<b>915, 000</b>	<b>3, 510</b>
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing.....	164, 000	33, 000	2, 460	1, 400	18, 500	-----
Mining.....	20, 500, 000	95, 900	142, 000	503, 000	118, 000	2, 880
Construction.....	859, 000	68, 400	325, 000	8, 620	187, 000	600
Trade.....	433, 000	193, 000	145, 000	59, 800	52, 000	30
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	1, 470	8, 600	2, 720	1, 150	770	-----
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	4, 810, 000	3, 560, 000	239, 000	241, 000	166, 000	-----
Services—personal, business, and other.....	513, 000	64, 600	92, 100	8, 640	245, 000	-----
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	21, 800	20, 000	6, 080	3, 080	-----	-----
General strikes <sup>2</sup> .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	128, 000	-----

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

<sup>2</sup> These were strikes of a general or city-wide character in Rochester, N. Y., Oakland, Calif., and Portland, Maine.

#### WORK STOPPAGES, BY STATES

Although New York had the largest number of work stoppages which began in 1946, Pennsylvania's time loss occasioned by labor-management controversies was approximately twice as great as that for any other State (table 6). This, of course, reflects the importance of the steel and coal industries in Pennsylvania. Michigan and Ohio each experienced over 10 million man-days of idleness and were closely followed by such other industrialized States as New York and Illinois. Stoppages in these five States combined accounted for about half of the country's total idleness.

TABLE 6.—Work stoppages in 1946, by States

State	Stoppages beginning in 1946			Man-days idle during 1946 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Percent of total
		Number	Percent of total		
All States.....	14,985	4,600,000	100.0	116,000,000	100.0
Alabama.....	118	121,000	2.6	2,060,000	1.8
Arizona.....	20	6,980	.2	257,000	.2
Arkansas.....	40	14,300	.3	226,000	.2
California.....	246	258,000	5.6	6,090,000	5.2
Colorado.....	26	26,200	.6	590,000	.5
Connecticut.....	86	59,200	1.3	3,160,000	2.7
Delaware.....	17	5,890	.1	95,000	.1
District of Columbia.....	29	21,800	.5	180,000	.2
Florida.....	42	17,200	.4	152,000	.1
Georgia.....	61	27,700	.6	540,000	.5
Idaho.....	13	3,290	.1	33,100	( <sup>1</sup> )
Illinois.....	438	339,000	7.4	9,040,000	7.8
Indiana.....	171	178,000	3.9	5,470,000	4.7
Iowa.....	66	40,700	.9	561,000	.5
Kansas.....	33	31,400	.7	290,000	.2
Kentucky.....	165	138,000	3.0	2,960,000	2.6
Louisiana.....	50	29,000	.6	372,000	.3
Maine.....	22	10,500	.2	44,800	( <sup>1</sup> )
Maryland.....	53	80,700	1.8	1,400,000	1.2
Massachusetts.....	266	111,000	2.4	3,230,000	2.8
Michigan.....	311	248,000	5.4	10,600,000	9.2
Minnesota.....	55	45,100	1.0	873,000	.8
Mississippi.....	26	14,600	.3	147,000	.1
Missouri.....	168	63,800	1.4	1,700,000	1.5
Montana.....	15	11,300	.2	223,000	.2
Nebraska.....	19	15,500	.3	235,000	.2
Nevada.....	9	2,260	( <sup>1</sup> )	17,000	( <sup>1</sup> )
New Hampshire.....	23	5,540	.1	130,000	.1
New Jersey.....	247	193,000	4.2	6,530,000	5.6
New Mexico.....	15	5,870	.1	103,000	.1
New York.....	679	432,000	9.4	9,350,000	8.1
North Carolina.....	56	14,400	.3	452,000	.4
North Dakota.....	9	4,250	.1	61,000	.1
Ohio.....	396	450,000	9.8	10,600,000	9.2
Oklahoma.....	42	16,800	.4	329,000	.3
Oregon.....	45	21,400	.5	272,000	.2
Pennsylvania.....	639	877,000	19.1	20,100,000	17.3
Rhode Island.....	45	11,400	.2	257,000	.2
South Carolina.....	19	10,200	.2	388,000	.3
South Dakota.....	7	2,300	( <sup>1</sup> )	13,700	( <sup>1</sup> )
Tennessee.....	131	64,900	1.4	1,110,000	1.0
Texas.....	97	94,800	2.1	2,010,000	1.7
Utah.....	17	16,700	.4	782,000	.7
Vermont.....	7	2,600	.1	16,100	( <sup>1</sup> )
Virginia.....	108	72,200	1.6	1,240,000	1.1
Washington.....	79	49,600	1.1	884,000	.8
West Virginia.....	150	229,000	5.0	5,600,000	4.8
Wisconsin.....	91	73,700	1.6	4,820,000	4.2
Wyoming.....	10	10,600	.2	205,000	.2

<sup>1</sup> The sum of this column is more than 4,985, because the stoppages extending across State lines have been counted as separate stoppages in each State affected, with the proper allocation of workers involved and man-days idle.

<sup>1</sup> Less than a tenth of 1 percent.

#### WORK STOPPAGES, BY CITIES

Four cities—New York, Chicago, Detroit, and Philadelphia—each experienced over 100 work stoppages in 1946, and 100 other cities (table 7) experienced 10 or more stoppages. Idleness directly

arising out of labor-management disputes exceeded 1,000,000 man-days in 10 cities—Buffalo, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and San Francisco.

TABLE 7.—Work stoppages in 1946 in cities which had 10 or more such stoppages during the year<sup>1</sup>

City	Number of stoppages beginning in 1946	Workers involved	Man-days idle	City	Number of stoppages beginning in 1946	Workers involved	Man-days idle
Akron, Ohio	42	43,600	343,000	Lowell, Mass	12	1,930	76,200
Albany, N. Y.	13	850	22,600	Lynn, Mass	12	16,400	706,000
Alliquippa, Pa.	13	17,800	239,000	Memphis, Tenn.	24	13,000	173,000
Allentown, Pa.	20	8,450	711,000	Milwaukee, Wis.	26	16,700	367,000
Atlanta, Ga.	26	9,140	365,000	Minneapolis, Minn.	21	9,950	187,000
Baltimore, Md.	28	39,100	788,000	Mobile, Ala.	20	16,600	159,000
Barberton, Ohio	10	12,000	423,000	Nashville, Tenn.	14	1,880	55,500
Belleville, Ill.	13	2,000	121,000	Newark, N. J.	57	18,900	517,000
Birmingham, Ala.	25	31,500	675,000	New Bedford, Mass.	15	2,790	30,600
Boston, Mass.	55	19,100	353,000	New Haven, Conn.	19	4,430	95,700
Bridgeport, Conn.	14	12,600	505,000	New Orleans, La.	23	15,900	220,000
Buffalo, N. Y.	34	38,500	1,040,000	New York, N. Y.	451	222,000	3,930,000
Camden, N. J.	16	10,600	48,300	Oakland, Calif.	19	5,730	608,000
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	15	7,500	73,100	Passaic, N. J.	15	10,100	125,000
Charleston, W. Va.	12	1,340	94,000	Paterson, N. J.	18	3,620	68,300
Chattanooga, Tenn.	15	3,440	53,100	Pawtucket, R. I.	11	1,810	29,900
Chicago, Ill.	141	93,500	2,530,000	Peoria, Ill.	11	4,120	186,000
Cincinnati, Ohio	37	23,000	562,000	Philadelphia, Pa.	118	105,000	2,440,000
Cleveland, Ohio	83	79,000	2,210,000	Pittsburgh, Pa.	64	129,000	2,690,000
Clifton, N. J.	11	1,920	56,500	Portland, Oreg.	18	10,300	170,000
Columbus, Ohio	15	9,250	381,000	Providence, R. I.	18	5,430	89,000
Dallas, Tex.	14	2,030	79,400	Reading, Pa.	20	7,980	156,000
Danville, Ill.	10	1,930	136,000	Richmond, Va.	16	3,620	48,800
Dayton, Ohio	14	24,600	661,000	Rochester, N. Y.	26	32,800	148,000
Denver, Colo.	14	5,120	160,000	Rockford, Ill.	12	1,060	253,000
Des Moines, Iowa.	17	2,540	44,000	Rock Island, Ill.	12	13,300	346,000
Detroit, Mich.	134	139,000	3,290,000	St. Louis, Mo.	83	21,200	998,000
Duluth, Minn.	10	4,270	50,000	St. Paul, Minn.	13	4,940	108,000
E. Chicago, Ind.	16	20,400	391,000	Salem, Mass.	10	650	7,330
E. St. Louis, Ill.	21	5,220	90,400	San Diego, Calif.	13	8,700	262,000
Erie, Pa.	17	14,100	583,000	San Francisco, Calif.	31	31,800	1,780,000
Evansville, Ind.	15	3,440	31,200	Scranton, Pa.	27	2,620	47,500
Fall River, Mass.	18	1,030	4,290	Seattle, Wash.	38	22,900	380,000
Gadsden, Ala.	11	10,200	26,900	South Bend, Ind.	10	6,830	172,000
Gary, Ind.	12	39,700	663,000	Springfield, Ill.	14	4,450	255,000
Grand Rapids, Mich.	12	3,310	230,000	Springfield, Mass.	12	6,380	427,000
Hartford, Conn.	16	11,200	401,000	Springfield, Mo.	10	1,430	13,100
Haverhill, Mass.	13	1,590	7,320	Stockton, Calif.	13	1,600	17,000
Hoboken, N. J.	16	15,800	265,000	Syracuse, N. Y.	10	6,410	242,000
Houston, Tex.	18	33,300	1,040,000	Tacoma, Wash.	13	4,660	138,000
Huntington, W. Va.	15	6,650	128,000	Tampa, Fla.	11	3,830	52,500
Indianapolis, Ind.	16	12,300	675,000	Terre Haute, Ind.	16	1,100	18,500
Jackson, Mich.	13	9,880	472,000	Toledo, Ohio	42	16,800	233,000
Jersey City, N. J.	26	23,300	493,000	Trenton, N. J.	17	8,770	270,000
Johnstown, Pa.	10	15,100	325,000	Tulsa, Okla.	11	2,070	58,900
Joliet, Ill.	15	5,430	93,400	Washington, D. C.	27	15,600	162,000
Kansas City, Mo.	33	12,900	447,000	Waterbury, Conn.	10	16,200	855,000
Knoxville, Tenn.	15	3,730	155,000	Wheeling, W. Va.	12	4,950	120,000
Lansing, Mich.	10	3,470	543,000	Wilkes Barre, Pa.	18	2,460	73,700
Lawrence, Mass.	15	3,190	29,700	Wilmington, Del.	13	1,720	32,100
Los Angeles, Calif.	87	67,600	1,160,000	Worcester, Mass.	11	9,190	255,000
Louisville, Ky.	25	11,800	173,000	Yonkers, N. Y.	10	980	12,500

<sup>1</sup> Intercity stoppages, except those noted below, are counted in this table as separate stoppages in each city affected, with the proper allocation of workers involved and man-days idle to the respective cities. In a few instances it was impossible to secure the detailed data necessary to make such allocations. Therefore, the following stoppages are not included in the figures for any cities affected: (1) the Nation-wide railroad strike involving 350,000 workers in May, (2) the Oakland, Calif., area general strike involving 50,000 in December, (3) a dispute involving 5,000 employees of food canners and processors in and around the area east of Oakland, Calif., in March, (4) a strike against the Truck Owners Association of California involving 3,000 workers in September, and (5) a strike of 5,000 lumbermen in the Columbia Basin area of Oregon and Washington in September and October.



MAJOR ISSUES INVOLVED<sup>3</sup>

About half of the stoppages ending in 1946 arose over problems associated with the negotiation of initial agreements or changes in the provisions of existing collective-bargaining agreements. Wages were the most important single issue. The concern of workers over their ability to maintain, if not increase, their earnings was matched by doubts on the part of many employers as to the speed with which reconversion would be accomplished, the extent to which wage increases might be offset by price relief, and future trends in productivity and profits. As living costs rose, especially during the latter part of 1946, real earnings declined. Wages, or wage-and-hour problems combined, became the key issue in about 45 percent of all work stoppages which ended in 1946 (table 8). These stoppages involved 75 percent of all workers and about 82 percent of the recorded idleness. If to the above "wage-and-hour" group are added stoppages in which wage matters were combined with questions of union organization, wages were of major concern in 63 percent of the stoppages, which included 84 percent of the workers involved and 95 percent of the man-days of idleness.

Wages were also a factor in some disputes in which other issues, or groups of issues, appeared to dominate. In fact, the diversity and complexity of the causes or issues involved in work stoppages present difficult problems of classification for statistical purposes. Frequently, a considerable array of proposals and counterproposals are presented in the initial negotiations. Some of the proposals are for "trading purposes"; others represent the basic changes each party seeks to attain. Even these economic factors, if accurately appraised, do not take into account the human element—the psychology of the workers, the attitude of the employer, the strategy and tactics of union leaders—which, at times, may substantially determine which particular issue, or group of issues, will emerge as the hard core of the controversy. As a guide to the analysis of these problems, the Bureau endeavors to obtain from the parties directly involved their opinion as to the major issues in dispute. From the information thus furnished, together with other data available to the Bureau, each stoppage is classified in the manner set forth in table 8.

Problems of union organization—recognition of a labor organization by an employer, strengthening of the bargaining position, demands for a closed or union shop, and related questions—were the major factor in about 1 strike out of 7. Relatively few (2.6 percent) of

<sup>3</sup> The data in this and most of the following sections of the article relate to stoppages ending in the calendar year 1946. Thus a number of large disputes which began in 1945 and terminated in 1946 are included. These stoppages more than offset those which began in 1946 but had not ended by the close of the year. This explains, for example, the total idleness figure of 124,000,000 man-days in table 8.

the year's stoppages arose over the closed or union shop, and they involved less than 1 percent of the total number of workers affected by all stoppages. Including those additional instances in which wages were also a key issue, questions over the union or closed shop figured prominently in about 1 of every 10 stoppages ending in 1946.

TABLE 8.—Major issues involved in work stoppages ending in 1946<sup>1</sup>

Major issue	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
All issues.....	4,990	100.0	4,940,000	100.0	124,000,000	100.0
Wages and hours.....	2,238	44.9	3,710,000	75.1	101,000,000	81.9
Wage increase.....	1,570	31.6	2,250,000	45.4	76,700,000	62.0
Wage decrease.....	25	.5	27,000	.6	225,000	.4
Wage increase, hour decrease.....	82	1.6	400,000	8.1	5,220,000	4.2
Wage decrease, hour increase.....	2	(?)	180	(?)	420	(?)
Other <sup>2</sup> .....	559	11.2	1,040,000	21.0	19,200,000	15.5
Union organization, wages, and hours.....	914	18.3	439,000	8.9	16,600,000	13.4
Recognition, wages and/or hours.....	413	8.3	53,700	1.1	1,700,000	1.4
Strengthening bargaining position wages, and/or hours.....	96	1.9	183,000	3.7	5,840,000	4.7
Closed or union shop, wages, and/or hours.....	387	7.8	199,000	4.0	8,910,000	7.2
Discrimination, wages and/or hours.....	16	.3	2,970	.1	140,000	.1
Other.....	2	(?)	480	(?)	960	(?)
Union organization.....	703	14.1	129,000	2.6	2,190,000	1.8
Recognition.....	401	8.0	42,600	.9	852,000	.7
Strengthening bargaining position.....	42	.8	26,700	.5	457,000	.4
Closed or union shop.....	128	2.6	23,700	.5	634,000	.5
Discrimination.....	83	1.7	21,400	.4	133,000	.1
Other.....	49	1.0	14,600	.3	114,000	.1
Other working conditions.....	879	17.6	425,000	8.6	2,500,000	2.0
Job security.....	418	8.4	172,000	3.4	905,000	.8
Shop conditions and policies.....	355	7.1	173,000	3.5	775,000	.6
Work load.....	90	1.8	62,300	1.3	765,000	.6
Other.....	16	.3	17,600	.4	51,300	(?)
Interunion or intraunion matters.....	246	4.9	236,000	4.8	1,140,000	.9
Sympathy.....	57	1.1	148,000	3.0	459,000	.4
Union rivalry or factionalism.....	125	2.5	43,800	.9	539,000	.4
Jurisdiction.....	50	1.0	16,900	.3	110,000	.1
Union regulations.....	8	.2	3,460	.1	7,950	(?)
Other.....	6	.1	24,700	.5	25,700	(?)
Not reported.....	10	.2	1,530	(?)	6,260	(?)

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

<sup>2</sup> Less than a tenth of 1 percent.

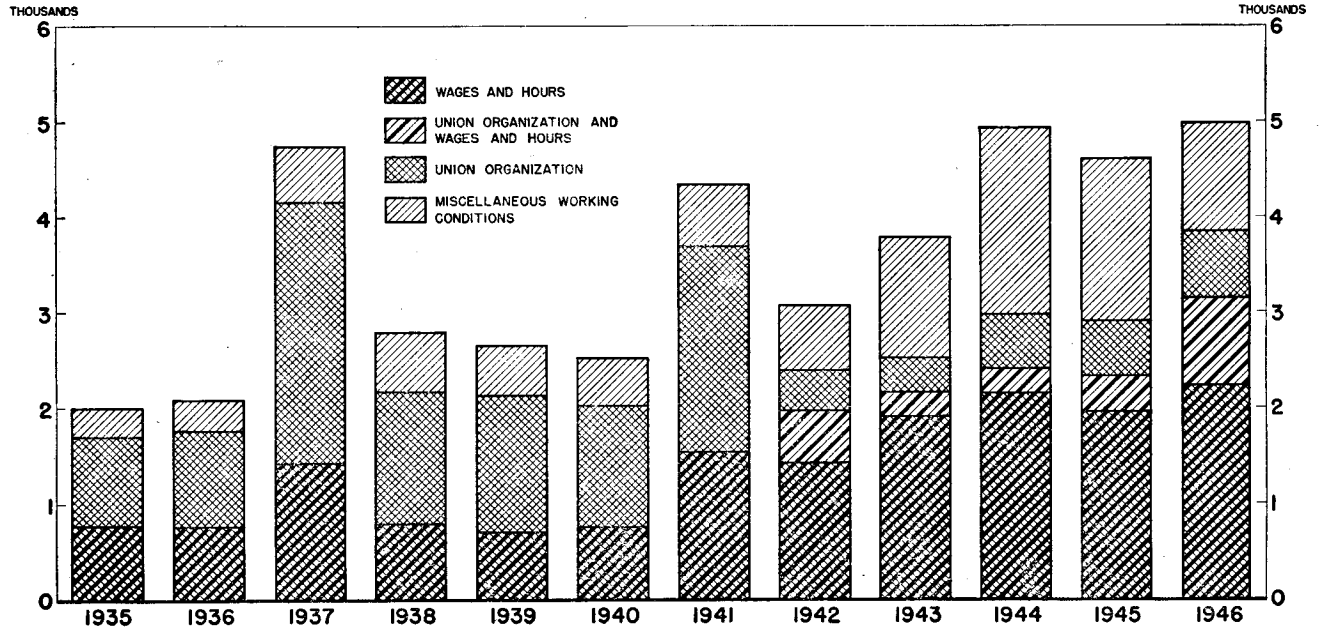
<sup>3</sup> Includes stoppages involving adjustments of piece rates, incentive rates, wage classifications for new and changed operations, retroactive pay, holiday and vacation pay, payment for travel time, etc.

Stoppages arising over interunion or intraunion matters, which included issues involving sympathy, union rivalry or factionalism, and jurisdiction, remained comparatively low, but they, nevertheless, attracted considerable public attention. The spotlight, in particular, was focused on those disputes which were not directed against employers but were primarily conflicts between union groups, generally called "jurisdictional strikes." The Bureau classifies these disputes as rival union strikes (those between unions of different affiliation) and jurisdictional strikes (those between unions belonging to the

CHART 4

# MAJOR ISSUES INVOLVED IN WORK STOPPAGES

## NUMBER OF WORK STOPPAGES



same affiliated body). Combined, these two issues accounted for only 3.5 percent of the stoppages ending during the year, a little more than 1 percent of the workers, and about half of 1 percent of the total amount of lost time.

Outstanding as an example of a jurisdictional struggle has been the intermittent strife in Hollywood between the Conference of Studio Unions, made up primarily of AFL craft affiliates, and the more inclusive AFL International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees.<sup>9</sup> Illustrative of disputes involving union rivalry was the controversy in which the Seafarers International Union (AFL) picketed piers in New York City and other Atlantic ports urging AFL workers to refuse to handle cargo of CIO ships unless the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (CIO) abandoned its boycott against AFL-manned ships on the West Coast.

About 1 out of every 100 stoppages involved a sympathy demonstration in which other unions ceased work to support the strike of a particular group of employees or to protest action taken by a group of employers or a public agency. In April such a sympathetic strike tied up the Port of Philadelphia when both AFL and CIO unions supported the United Harbor Workers, affiliated with District 50, United Mine Workers (AFL). The following month both AFL and CIO unions of Rochester, N. Y., staged a 1-day general stoppage to protest the refusal of the city to recognize or bargain collectively with the AFL Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees and the city's action in discharging 500 employees in the public works department seeking to form a union. The 2-day Oakland general strike in December 1946 involved 50,000 workers. It arose as a protest against a police escort given to alleged strikebreakers by the city administration through picket lines of the AFL Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.

#### DURATION

The average duration of work stoppages ending in 1946 was about 24 calendar days. This simple unweighted average of all strikes, irrespective of number of workers involved, was higher than for any time since the predepression years of 1927 and 1928. It exceeded the relatively high averages which prevailed in the late 1930's during the period of intense union organizational activity. The 1946 average was more than double that of the preceding year, and 3 to 4 times as long as during the war period.

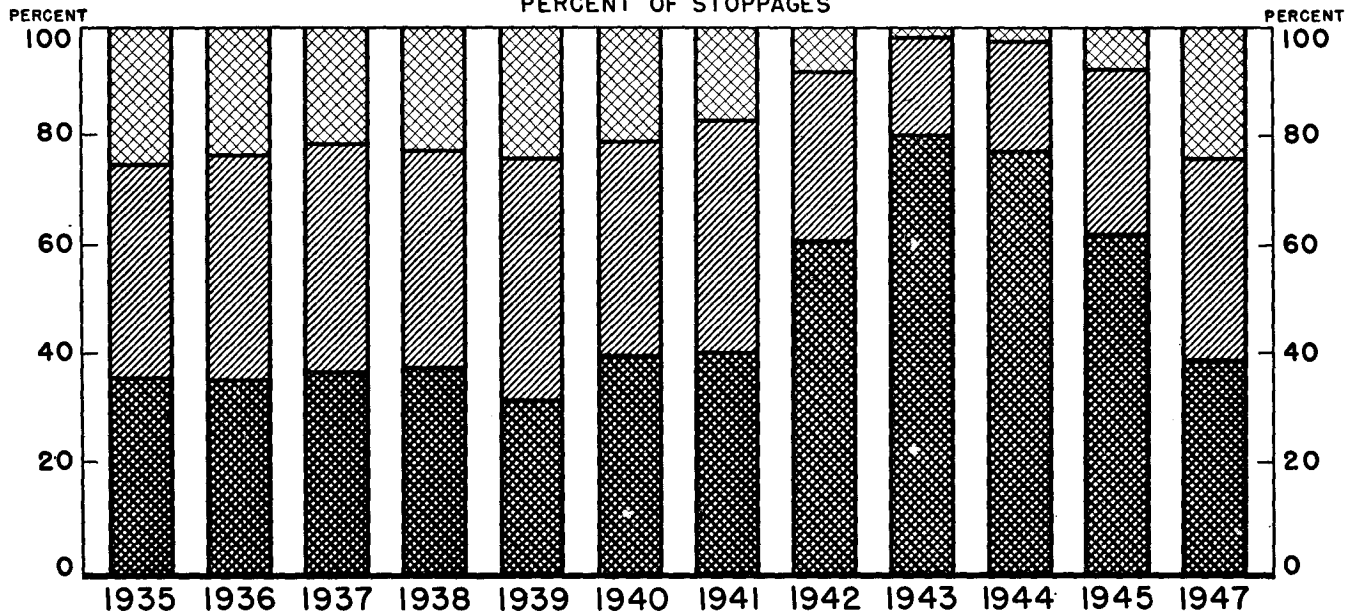
Controversies lasting 3 months or longer constituted about 6 percent of total stoppages (table 9). The significance of this group in the general strike picture, however, was more far reaching than this per-

<sup>9</sup> International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the United States and Canada.

# DURATION OF WORK STOPPAGES

1935-1946

PERCENT OF STOPPAGES



ONE DAY AND UNDER ONE WEEK
  ONE WEEK AND UNDER ONE MONTH
  ONE MONTH AND OVER

centage figure indicates. These prolonged controversies involved about a seventh of all the workers and between a third and a half of the time loss. By contrast, in 1945, only 1 strike out of every 200 continued as long as 3 months, and time lost from these stoppages comprised but a twenty-fifth of the year's total.

Of the 303 stoppages which lasted 3 months or longer, 33 involved 1,000 or more workers. Included in this group of large strikes were such prominent disputes as those involving the nonferrous metal workers, auto builders of Mack Truck Co. and Diamond Motors, employees of Pratt and Whitney and Yale and Towne, and California redwood lumber workers. A number of plants of the Allis-Chalmers Co., were affected by labor-management stoppages which continued for varying periods ranging from 5 to 11 months. In addition, a few strikes which began in 1945 continued throughout the entire year 1946. These included the controversy between 13 railroad unions and the Toledo, Peoria, and Western Railroad which began October 1, 1945, a Southern textile strike, and the UAW-J. I. Case dispute. The last stoppage was terminated March 9, 1947. Issues of wages or wages and union security were the principal points of disagreement in most of these prolonged controversies.

TABLE 9.—Duration of work stoppages ending in 1946

Duration	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
All periods.....	4,990	100.0	4,940,000	100.0	124,000,000	100.0
1 day.....	394	7.9	241,000	4.9	241,000	.2
2 to 3 days.....	775	15.5	692,000	14.0	1,390,000	1.1
4 days and less than 1 week.....	749	15.0	321,000	6.5	1,160,000	.9
1 week and less than 1/2 month.....	1,045	20.9	672,000	13.6	4,350,000	3.5
1/2 and less than 1 month.....	818	16.4	730,000	14.8	9,560,000	7.7
1 and less than 2 months.....	642	12.9	1,450,000	29.2	46,600,000	37.6
2 and less than 3 months.....	264	5.3	168,000	3.4	8,740,000	7.1
3 months and over.....	303	6.1	671,000	13.6	51,800,000	41.9

#### WORK STOPPAGES, BY NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED

About half of the stoppages in 1946 were small, involving fewer than 100 workers each. Groups of 100 to 500 workers were involved in a third of the stoppages, and a sixth of the total stoppages involved 500 or more workers each. The data in table 10 show for each industry group the size of the stoppages in terms of the number of workers involved. The average number of workers involved per strike was 923.

TABLE 10.—Work stoppages beginning in 1946, classified by number of workers involved and industry group

Industry group	Number of stoppages <sup>1</sup>	Median number of workers involved	Number of stoppages in which the number of workers involved was—								
			6 and under 20	20 and under 100	100 and under 250	250 and under 500	500 and under 1,000	1,000 and under 5,000	5,000 and under 10,000	10,000 and over	
All industries:											
Number.....	4,985	100	632	1,825	1,132	623	375	328	39	31	
Percent.....	100.0		12.7	36.6	22.7	12.5	7.5	6.6	0.8	0.6	
<i>Manufacturing</i>											
Iron and steel and their products.....	470	125	30	172	105	79	49	32	3		
Electrical machinery.....	129	150	4	46	32	20	14	11	1	1	
Machinery (except electrical).....	318	128	26	106	82	52	30	18	2	2	
Transportation equipment (except automobiles).....	56	265	4	11	13	5	6	16	1		
Automobiles and automobile equipment.....	131	250	10	31	24	10	18	29	6	3	
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	127	90	11	54	25	16	10	10		1	
Lumber and timber basic products.....	60	82	4	30	20	1	2	2	1		
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	207	70	30	93	39	25	11	9			
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	134	110	8	54	37	23	10	2			
Textile-mill products.....	186	125	15	65	55	28	13	10			
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	170	68	37	74	39	14	4	2			
Leather and leather products.....	100	113	9	38	22	17	9	5			
Food and kindred products.....	276	86	38	108	64	27	17	21	1		
Tobacco manufactures.....	14	188	2	2	4	3	2	1			
Paper and allied products.....	75	122	2	33	21	7	7	5			
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	67	75	9	32	15	5	4	1	1		
Chemicals and allied products.....	120	85	25	37	21	17	7	11	2		
Products of petroleum and coal.....	20	110	4	6	5	2	3				
Rubber products.....	89	450		20	13	13	16	23	4		
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	119	75	19	53	25	8	9	5			
<i>Nonmanufacturing</i>											
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing.....	28	265		7	6	4	5	6			
Mining.....	566	180	21	141	185	116	63	34	3	3	
Construction.....	351	80	39	149	88	28	24	17	3	3	
Trade.....	379	40	116	150	61	31	12	8	1		
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	29	23	9	17	2			1			
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	473	68	93	185	76	52	19	34	3	11	
Services—personal, business, and other.....	205	50	52	87	36	14	7	7	1	1	
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	62	74	15	22	14	6	4	1			
Interindustry.....	21	4,512		2	3			6	6	4	
General strikes <sup>2</sup> .....	3							1		2	

<sup>1</sup> The total number of stoppages shown for each industry group may differ from the number shown for the corresponding group in tables 3, 4, and 5 because of the fact that in those tables each stoppage extending into more than one industry group is counted as a separate stoppage in each group affected. In table 10 such stoppages are shown at the end as "interindustry" stoppages.

<sup>2</sup> These were strikes of a general or city-wide character in Rochester, N. Y., Oakland, Calif., and Portland, Maine.

#### MAJOR STOPPAGES

The 31 stoppages beginning in 1946 in which 10,000 or more workers were involved are listed separately in table 11. These 31 stoppages involved 2,925,000 workers (64 percent of the year's total) and resulted in 67,000,000 man-days of idleness (58 percent of the yearly total).

TABLE 11.—*Work stoppages beginning in 1946 in which 10,000 or more workers were involved*

Beginning date	Approximate duration (calendar days)	Establishment(s) and location	Union(s) involved	Major terms of settlement	Approximate number of workers involved
Jan. 3....	65	Western Electric Co., New Jersey and New York.	Western Electric Employees Association—affiliated with National Federation of Telephone Workers (Ind.).	Wage increase of 18.2 percent retroactive for 5 weeks prior to Mar. 9.	24, 000
Jan. 9....	7	Western Electric Co., Nation-wide.....	Association of Communication Equipment Workers—affiliated with National Federation of Telephone Workers (Ind.).	Equipment workers returned to work under union orders pending formal strike action by National Federation of Telephone Workers. Mar. 9 wage increase of 5 cents an hour retroactive to Apr. 21, 1945, plus a 16.4 percent wage increase retroactive to Feb. 2, 1946.	142, 000
Jan. 15...	(1)	Electrical Manufacturing: General Motors, General Electric, and Westinghouse plants.	United Electrical Workers (CIO).....	Wage increases of 18½ cents per hour for employees of General Motors and General Electric. Westinghouse workers obtained 18-cent increase with establishment of a fund of 1 cent an hour per employee to adjust differentials between men and women.	174, 000
Jan. 16...	19	Meat-packing Industry, several States.....	United Packinghouse Workers (CIO) and Amalgamated Meat Cutters (AFL).	Wage increase of 16 cents an hour.....	93, 000
Jan. 21....	(2)	Steel, industry-wide.....	United Steelworkers (CIO).....	Wage increase of 18¼ cents an hour.....	750, 000
Do.....	86	International Harvester Co., Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, and New York.	United Farm Equipment Workers (CIO).....	Wage increase of 18 cents an hour.....	29, 000
Jan. 29....	29	Caterpillar Tractor Co., Peoria, Ill.....	United Farm Equipment Workers (CIO).....	Wage increase of 15 cents an hour for employees earning \$1 an hour or less, and 15 percent for those earning more than \$1 an hour. Maintenance of membership provision established with 15-day escape clause.	17, 000
Feb. 4....	(3)	American Brass Co. and Chase Brass Co., Connecticut and New York.	Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers (CIO).....	Wage increase of 18½ cents an hour for employees of both companies. Cash settlement of one-half million dollar compensatory bonus for wartime swing-shift workers of American Brass Co.	16, 000
Feb. 11...	2	Philadelphia Transit Co.....	Transport Workers (CIO).....	Wage increase of 12 cents an hour and strengthened maintenance of membership clause (preferential shop).	10, 000
Mar. 14....	(4)	Allis-Chalmers, 7 plants in 6 States.....	United Automobile Workers (CIO), United Farm Equipment Workers (CIO), United Electrical Workers (CIO), and CIO Industrial Union, 1424.	Agreements signed at various times for different plants provided 13½-cent hourly wage increase and adjustments on such issues as seniority, vacation pay, job evaluation, and grievance procedure.	25, 000

See footnotes at end of table.



TABLE 11.—Work stoppages beginning in 1946 in which 10,000 or more workers were involved—Continued

Beginning date	Approximate duration (calendar days)	Establishment(s) and location	Union(s) involved	Major terms of settlement	Approximate number of workers involved
Apr. 1...	59	Bituminous Coal Mines, industry-wide.....	United Mine Workers (AFL after Jan. 1946)....	Basic wage increase of 18½ cents an hour; welfare fund established based upon 5-cents a ton levy on each ton produced for use or sale.	340,000
Apr. 5...	6	Port of Philadelphia.....	CIO and AFL unions in support of the United Harbor Workers (District 50, United Mine Workers, AFL).	CIO and AFL sympathy strikers, who refused to cross picket lines of the United Harbor Workers, returned to work when pickets were withdrawn.	18,000
May 3...	1	Briggs Manufacturing Co., Detroit, Mich.....	United Automobile Workers (CIO).....	Work resumed following a 1-day stoppage in protest against the discharge of 4 employees over production standard issue.	11,000
May 23...	2	Railroad Industry, Nation-wide.....	Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen (Ind.).	Wage increase of 18½ cents an hour.....	350,000
May 28...	1	City of Rochester, N. Y.....	AFL and CIO Unions—general sympathy strike.	City officials issued statement that municipal employees might join any union of their choice which did not claim the right to strike against the public.	20,000
May 31...	8	Anthracite Mines, Pa.....	United Mine Workers (AFL).....	Wage increase of 18½ cents an hour and welfare fund established based upon 5-cents a ton levy on each ton produced for use or sale.	75,000
June 3...	2	Association of General Contractors of America, Cincinnati, Ohio.	Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers (AFL).	Wage increase of 15 cents an hour.....	10,000
June 27...	5	Railway Express Co., New York City and Hudson County, N. J.	Railway and Steamship Clerks (AFL).....	Rules governing seniority and work assignments revised.	12,000
July 1....	2	Motion Picture Studios, Los Angeles (Hollywood), Calif.	Conference of Studio Unions (Comprised primarily of AFL craft affiliates).	Contract effective through Dec. 31, 1947, granted increase of 25 percent in basic wage scales with provision for renegotiations of wages if area living costs, as measured by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, increase by 5 percent or more between July 1, 1946, and Jan. 1, 1947. It was stipulated that there would be a 36-hour week for "off production" workers who were previously on a day-to-day basis and that they would be given at least a week's work each time they were hired.	14,000
July 10...	4	New York City and other Atlantic ports.....	Seafarers' International Union (AFL) and its affiliated Sailors Union of the Pacific (supported by other AFL unions). National Maritime Union (CIO).	Piers servicing CIO-manned ships picketed by AFL unions in protest against CIO boycott of AFL-manned ships on West Coast. Pickets withdrawn on East Coast when SIU and SUP accepted a Government proposal for arbitration of West Coast dispute.	11,500

July 31...	(9)	Waterfront Employers' Association, San Francisco, Long Beach, and Los Angeles, Calif.	International Longshoremen's Union (CIO).	Stoppage occurred as result of the Waterfront Employers' Association's refusal to recognize the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union as bargaining agent for the longshore "walking bosses" without NLRB certification. Work resumed following announcement by NLRB that it would open oral arguments Aug. 2 on the foremen's demands for certification of the ILWU as their bargaining agent.	12,000
Aug. 12..	11	Building and Construction Industry, Buffalo, N. Y.	Allied Building Trades Council (AFL).....	Unions protested order of National Wage Adjustment Board to return to wage levels prevailing before July 1, thereby reducing 25-cent hourly wage increase previously denied by Board and put into effect in July during temporary expiration of wage stabilization controls. Work resumed on Board's promise to reconsider case.	18,000
Aug. 14..	1	General Motors Corp.—Fisher Body Plant, Truck and Coach Division, and Pontiac Motor Division.	United Automobile Workers (CIO).....	Work resumed after 1-day demonstration by war veterans who demanded vacation pay for 1946.	11,000
Aug. 29..	2	Commercial and Industrial Construction, Cuyahoga, Geauga, and Lake Counties, Ohio.	Building Trades (AFL).....	Building-trades employees halted work in protest against the action of the carpenters who left jobs in commercial and industrial building, objecting to decision of National Wage Adjustment Board approving rate of \$1.87½ instead of \$1.90 an hour. Building-trades employees terminated their stoppage when carpenters resumed work on instructions from their international union.	24,000
Sept. 1...	(9)	Trucking companies, New York City area and N. J.	Brotherhood of Teamsters (AFL).....	Settlements reached with some employers, led by H. C. Bohack Co., Inc., on Sept. 17, providing for \$7.40 weekly raise with a 40 instead of 44-hour week. Settlements reached with practically all other employers on generally similar basis during following 6 weeks.	31,000
Sept. 5...	17	Maritime Industry, unlicensed personnel—Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific Coast ports.	Seafarers' International Union (AFL) and its affiliated Sailors Union of the Pacific (supported by other AFL and CIO unions).	Union protested against National Wage Stabilization Board disapproval of negotiated increases of \$27.50 and \$22.50 a month for East and West Coast seamen, respectively, which exceeded previously approved increases of \$17.50 for same classes of personnel. AFL stoppage terminated when Government amended wage regulations, thus approving bargained rates. Arbitration (Fly) award of Sept. 19 raised rates of substantially all NMU personnel to those paid AFL unions. Award of Sept. 24 extended parity increases to Marine Cooks and Stewards. Maritime Commission instructed West Coast operators to apply principles of the award to Government-owned vessels. Parity increases subsequently applied to Pacific Coast Marine Firemen and Oilers.	132,000
			Upon settlement of above dispute on Sept. 12, the National Maritime Union (CIO), Marine Cooks and Stewards (CIO), and Marine Firemen, Oilers, Watertenders and Wipers Association (Ind.) renewed demands for wage adjustments equal to those obtained by AFL maritime workers.		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 11.—Work stoppages beginning in 1946 in which 10,000 or more workers were involved—Continued

Beginning date	Approximate duration (calendar days)	Establishment(s) and location	Union(s) involved	Major terms of settlement	Approximate number of workers involved
Sept. 11..	1	Hudson Motor Car Co., Detroit, Mich.....	United Automobile Workers (CIO).....	Plant inspectors demanded new job classification involving increase of 5 cents an hour. Work resumed with no change in conditions.	12,000
Oct. 1....	(7)	Maritime Industry, licensed personnel—Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific Coast ports; longshoremen on Pacific Coast.	Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association (CIO), Masters, Mates & Pilots (AFL), and International Longshoremen's Union (CIO).	Strike of MEBA and MMP licensed personnel on East and Gulf Coasts terminated by end of October. Settlement provided 15-percent increase in monthly rate and 35-cent increase in overtime rate, to \$1.60 an hour. Union preference in hiring secured by MEBA and for MMP except certain groups of captains. Maintenance of membership secured by MEBA and MMP exclusive of captains.	142,000
Oct. 21....	26	Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc. (Trans World Airline).	Air Line Pilots Association (AFL).....	West Coast stoppage terminated on Nov. 23. MEBA and MMP agreements provided for 15-percent increase in monthly rate, overtime of \$1.60 an hour, and continuance of sole bargaining rights.	13,000
Nov. 21..	17	Bituminous Coal Mines, industry-wide <sup>4</sup> .....	United Mine Workers (AFL).....	Parties agreed to submit wage and other issues to arbitration.	8 335,000
Dec. 3....	2	General strike, Oakland, Calif.....	Retail Clerk's Int'l Association (AFL) in original dispute. AFL unions participated in general sympathy strike.	Work resumed on basis of Krug-Lewis agreement of May 29, 1946, following court action and back-to-work order of union president. Strike terminated upon promise of city officials not to use police to guard "professional strike-breakers" and to refrain from "taking sides" in labor-management disputes.	50,000

<sup>1</sup> General Motors Corp. (Electrical Division) settled on Feb. 9, General Electric Co. on Mar. 14, and Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. on May 10.

<sup>2</sup> Settlement on Feb. 15 with U. S. Steel Corp., followed by agreements with other large basic steel companies within 4 days, resulted in the return to work of approximately 450,000 employees. Virtually all the remaining 300,000 workers went back to their jobs at various dates during the next 2 months as additional settlements were reached.

<sup>3</sup> Chase Brass Co. settled on Apr. 6 and American Brass Co. on May 19.

<sup>4</sup> Duration of stoppages at various plants as follows: La Porte, Ind., Mar. 14—Oct. 12; Norwood, Ohio, Mar. 19—Sept. 28; Pittsburgh, Pa., Mar. 22—Sept. 16; Springfield, Ill.,

Apr. 16—Sept. 18; Hyde Park (Boston), Mass., Apr. 30—Dec. 8; La Crosse, Wis., Apr. 30—Oct. 24; West Allis, Wis., Apr. 30, 1946—Mar. 23, 1947.

<sup>5</sup> Majority of employees resumed work Aug. 1; some idleness continued through Aug. 1 in Los Angeles area.

<sup>6</sup> Some settlements were reached on Sept. 17. Virtually all other employers settled in the following 6 weeks.

<sup>7</sup> MEBA and MMP on East and Gulf Coasts signed agreements on Oct. 22 and Oct. 26, respectively. West Coast stoppage continued until Nov. 23.

<sup>8</sup> This figure does not include some 7,500 anthracite miners who were idle for 2 days during this period following an erroneous report that their president had been jailed.

## METHODS OF TERMINATING WORK STOPPAGES

Despite the postwar emphasis upon a return to "free" collective bargaining, the assistance of Government agencies in terminating work stoppages was required in slightly more than half of the disputes ending in 1946 (table 12). These controversies, in the settlement of which Government conciliators and mediators participated, involved about three-fourths of all the workers. By contrast, 1 stoppage out of every 3 was settled directly by the parties affected without any outside assistance.

The United States Conciliation Service closed 3,435 work stoppage cases during 1946, a total greater than the number of work stoppages reported settled with the assistance of Government agencies (table 12). The Bureau of Labor Statistics includes in a single stoppage all employers involved in a controversy or issue that simultaneously affects a group of employers jointly, or the industry as a whole, irrespective of the number of individual employers or the number of local unions involved, and irrespective of the number of separate contract negotiations which may have taken place before the work stoppage was settled. The Conciliation Service counts as a separate work stoppage case each such negotiation to which a conciliator is assigned to aid the parties in their efforts to reach an agreement.

Frequently, in disputes involving a number of employers, agreements are reached through a series of separate negotiations between employers and local unions which result in separate and sometimes different contracts. The 1946 industry-wide steel strike involving over 1,200 separate employers was counted by the Bureau as a single stoppage. The complete termination of this work stoppage, however, required several months of separate negotiations between employers and local unions in widely scattered areas of the country. The Conciliation Service in all of its 7 regions participated in more than 140 negotiations between employers and local unions of the United Steelworkers. The Conciliation Service therefore recorded over 140 cases in this situation. The same circumstances existed, in varying degrees, in a number of other multiplant or multiemployer stoppages that occurred in 1946 where separate labor-management negotiations took place.

The activities of the Federal Government in providing aid in conciliating labor-management disputes were supplemented in many instances by the work of similar State agencies. Various municipalities also manifested an increasing interest in developing machinery to solve their local labor-management controversies, and in this connection the Toledo (Ohio) Labor-Management Citizens-Committee plan for industrial peace received widespread attention. Other municipalities, such as New York, established new or additional machinery to facilitate the peaceful adjustment of labor disputes.

About 1 out of every 9 stoppages ended without any formal settlement. Most of these cases involved relatively small groups of workers. In a few instances (36) the employer was reported to have discontinued business allegedly because of labor difficulties.

Government seizure of plants or an industry because of a labor-management controversy occurred in 5 instances in 1946. These cases involved the large meat-packing companies, New York harbor tugboats, bituminous-coal mines, and the railroads on two separate occasions, one of which involved virtually all of the Nation's railroads and the other a single industrial carrier. This was in marked contrast with the two preceding years, when seizure by the Federal Government was resorted to on 24 occasions in 1945 and 19 in 1944.

TABLE 12.—*Methods of terminating work stoppages ending in 1946*

Method of termination	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
All methods of termination.....	4,990	100.0	4,940,000	100.0	124,000,000	100.0
Agreement of parties reached—						
Directly.....	1,675	33.6	1,030,000	20.8	23,900,000	19.3
With assistance of impartial chairmen.....	12	.2	2,060	( <sup>1</sup> )	30,100	( <sup>1</sup> )
With assistance of Government agencies.....	2,656	53.3	3,670,000	74.3	97,900,000	79.1
Terminated without formal settlement.....	579	11.6	236,000	4.8	1,730,000	1.4
Employers discontinued business.....	36	.7	2,280	( <sup>1</sup> )	150,000	.1
Not reported.....	32	.6	4,800	.1	91,800	.1

<sup>1</sup> Less than a tenth of 1 percent.

#### RESULTS OF WORK STOPPAGES

Tables 13, 14, and 15 present data indicating the extent of success or failure of the stoppages ending in 1946 insofar as such results can be ascertained or measured. In four out of five stoppages the issues were resolved or disposed of at the time the stoppages terminated. In about 40 percent of the stoppages the workers involved obtained substantially what they had demanded; in 22 percent they settled on a compromise basis, obtaining part of their demands; in 13 percent they gained little or nothing; and in 18 percent the issues were to be negotiated further and settled after termination of the stoppages. Wage strikes were the most successful from the workers' viewpoint. The issues in most of the smaller stoppages and the extremely large strikes were definitely settled or disposed of when the stoppages terminated whereas about a fourth of the stoppages involving 500 and up to 10,000 workers were terminated with the issues to be further negotiated or settled later.

TABLE 13.—Results of work stoppages ending in 1946

Result	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
Total.....	4,990	100.0	4,940,000	100.0	124,000,000	100.0
Issues settled at strike termination.....	4,036	80.9	4,180,000	84.6	117,000,000	94.9
Substantial gains to workers.....	2,017	40.4	2,350,000	47.7	84,800,000	68.5
Partial gains or compromises.....	1,091	21.9	1,030,000	20.8	21,400,000	17.3
Little or no gains.....	630	12.6	559,000	11.3	9,550,000	7.7
Indeterminate.....	298	6.0	239,000	4.8	1,740,000	1.4
Issues to be negotiated.....	910	18.2	767,000	15.3	6,070,000	4.9
By parties concerned.....	379	7.6	364,000	7.4	1,830,000	1.5
By Government agencies.....	434	8.7	338,000	6.8	3,800,000	3.1
By private arbitrators.....	97	1.9	55,000	1.1	433,000	.3
Not reported.....	44	.9	7,120	.1	210,000	.2

TABLE 14.—Results of work stoppages in 1946 in relation to major issues involved

Major issue	Total		Issues settled at termination of stoppages				Issues to be negotiated or settled by or with the help of—			Results of reported
	Number	Percent	Substantial gains to workers	Partial gains or compromises	Little or no gains	Indeterminate	Parties concerned	Government agencies	Private arbitrators	
	Stoppages		Percent of stoppages							
All issues.....	4,990	100.0	40.4	21.9	12.6	6.0	7.6	8.7	1.9	0.9
Wages and hours.....	2,238	100.0	47.8	27.0	7.1	1.8	6.9	6.9	1.7	.8
Union organization, wages, and hours.....	914	100.0	45.6	33.9	7.9	1.8	3.3	6.1	1.0	.4
Union organization.....	703	100.0	37.1	8.4	24.3	3.4	5.3	19.1	1.8	.6
Other working conditions.....	879	100.0	28.7	13.1	23.2	7.8	16.6	5.0	4.0	1.6
Inter- or intra-union matters.....	246	100.0	6.9	1.2	8.9	59.8	4.1	18.7	.4	-----
Not reported.....	10	100.0	-----	-----	30.0	20.0	10.0	-----	-----	40.0
	Workers involved		Percent of workers involved							
All issues.....	4,940,000	100.0	47.7	20.8	11.3	4.8	7.4	6.8	1.1	.1
Wages and hours.....	3,710,000	100.0	57.9	16.5	11.9	.4	6.0	6.4	.8	.1
Union organization, wages, and hours.....	439,000	100.0	16.9	72.2	2.0	1.1	3.0	3.9	.7	.2
Union organization.....	129,000	100.0	19.8	12.3	17.8	4.7	16.2	26.3	2.2	.7
Other working conditions.....	425,000	100.0	23.3	14.6	17.4	8.7	24.7	6.5	4.5	.3
Inter- or intra-union matters.....	236,000	100.0	3.2	8.6	5.0	73.9	.8	8.5	( <sup>1</sup> )	-----
Not reported.....	1,530	100.0	-----	-----	10.6	41.9	1.7	-----	-----	45.8

<sup>1</sup> Less than a tenth of 1 percent.

TABLE 15.—Results of work stoppages ending in 1946 in relation to number of workers involved

Size of stoppages in terms of number of workers involved	Total	Issues settled at strike termination				Issues to be negotiated by—			Results not reported
		Substantial gains to workers	Partial gains or compromises	Little or no gains to workers	Indeterminate	Parties concerned	Government agencies	Private arbitrators	
Number of stoppages									
All stoppages.....	4,990	2,017	1,091	630	298	379	434	97	44
6 and under 20.....	620	287	96	114	41	28	46	4	4
20 and under 100.....	1,798	773	391	224	96	106	164	24	20
100 and under 250.....	1,142	477	253	129	69	73	99	28	14
250 and under 500.....	632	239	150	78	31	63	56	14	1
500 and under 1,000.....	378	119	96	39	27	52	30	10	5
1,000 and under 5,000.....	343	99	85	42	24	49	27	17	-----
5,000 and under 10,000.....	40	10	12	1	6	6	5	-----	-----
10,000 and over.....	37	13	8	3	4	2	7	-----	-----
Percent of stoppages									
All stoppages.....	100.0	40.4	21.9	12.6	6.0	7.6	8.7	1.9	0.9
6 and under 20.....	100.0	46.4	15.5	18.4	6.6	4.5	7.4	.6	.6
20 and under 100.....	100.0	43.1	21.7	12.5	5.3	5.9	9.1	1.3	1.1
100 and under 250.....	100.0	41.7	22.2	11.3	6.0	6.4	8.7	2.5	1.2
250 and under 500.....	100.0	37.8	23.7	12.3	4.9	10.0	8.9	2.2	.2
500 and under 1,000.....	100.0	31.6	25.4	10.3	7.1	13.8	7.9	2.6	1.3
1,000 and under 5,000.....	100.0	28.8	24.8	12.2	7.0	14.3	7.9	5.0	-----
5,000 and under 10,000.....	100.0	25.0	30.0	2.5	15.0	15.0	12.5	-----	-----
10,000 and over.....	100.0	35.2	21.6	8.1	10.8	5.4	18.9	-----	-----

## STOPPAGES, BY UNION AFFILIATION

Slightly more than half of all work stoppages ending in 1946 involved affiliates of the American Federation of Labor (table 16). Unions affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations participated in a third of the year's stoppages. Reflecting the type of organization characteristic of CIO unions, somewhat more workers were involved in CIO than AFL stoppages, and the resultant idleness, owing principally to a relatively few large strikes, was substantially greater for the CIO than for the AFL.

In a small number of controversies (2.4 percent), two or more unions of different affiliation—AFL, CIO, or independent (unaffiliated)—were rival participants. Most of these cases centered about organizational or jurisdictional claims. In a few cases (0.6 percent), two or more different union groups participated jointly in strike action. Such cooperative relationships between AFL and CIO, or between either or both of these groups and one or more unaffiliated unions, prevailed in some of the maritime controversies and in various sympathy demonstrations.

About 1 out of every 16 stoppages ending in 1946 involved an independent labor organization, i. e., a union not affiliated with a larger federated group such as the AFL or CIO. The number of strikes occurring in this group has fluctuated considerably in recent

years with the shifting status of such large unions as the United Mine Workers and the International Association of Machinists. More than half of the workers involved in the unaffiliated group of unions were affected by stoppages involving the railroad brotherhoods, principally the Nation-wide rail strike of May 1946.

Single-firm unions—organizations confined to employees of one company—participated in 18 relatively small stoppages. By contrast, there were 97 strikes in which no union was identified as a party to the controversy.

TABLE 16.—*Work stoppages ending in 1946, by affiliation of labor organizations involved*

Labor organizations involved	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Per- cent of total	Number	Per- cent of total	Number	Per- cent of total
All affiliations.....	4,990	100.0	4,940,000	100.0	124,000,000	100.0
American Federation of Labor.....	2,735	54.8	1,680,000	33.9	35,300,000	28.5
Congress of Industrial Organizations.....	1,663	33.3	2,070,000	41.8	73,100,000	59.1
Unaffiliated unions.....	317	6.4	649,000	13.1	4,670,000	3.8
Rival unions (different affiliations).....	119	2.4	42,700	.9	535,000	.4
Cooperating unions (different affiliations).....	29	.6	484,000	9.8	10,000,000	8.1
Single-firm unions.....	18	.4	9,190	.2	106,000	.1
No unions.....	97	1.9	13,500	.3	54,700	( <sup>1</sup> )
Affiliation not reported.....	12	.2	930	( <sup>1</sup> )	4,120	( <sup>1</sup> )

<sup>1</sup> Less than a tenth of 1 percent.

#### ESTABLISHMENTS INVOLVED

As in previous years, by far the largest number of stoppages ending in 1946 (74 percent) involved but 1 mill, factory, plant, or establishment (table 17). Almost 1 million workers were directly affected by these disputes. On the other hand, the relatively small proportion (7.2 percent) of stoppages involving 11 or more establishments was more than double that recorded for 1945 and accounted for 70 percent

TABLE 17.—*Work stoppages ending in 1946, by number of establishments involved*

Number of establishments involved <sup>1</sup>	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
All establishments.....	4,990	100.0	4,940,000	100.0	124,000,000	100.0
1 establishment.....	3,698	74.0	998,000	20.2	17,700,000	14.3
2 to 5 establishments.....	756	15.2	407,000	8.2	11,000,000	8.9
6 to 10 establishments.....	178	3.6	92,000	1.9	2,410,000	1.9
11 establishments and over.....	358	7.2	3,440,000	69.7	92,700,000	74.9

<sup>1</sup> An establishment, for purposes of this table, is defined as a single physical work place—a factory, mine, construction job, etc. Some of the year's stoppages involved several establishments of a single employer; others involved establishments of different employers.

of all workers and 75 percent of the year's time loss. Included in the latter totals were, of course, the large multiplant and multiemployer stoppages which dominated the pattern of labor-management stoppages in 1946.



## Work Stoppages in Each State, By Industry Group

Thirty-four of the 48 States had 25 or more work stoppages during 1946. In table 18 the stoppages in each of these 34 States are classified according to industry groups.

TABLE 18.—*Work stoppages in 1946 in States which had 25 or more stoppages during the year, by industry group*

State and industry group	Number of—		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Man-days idle during 1946
Alabama.....	118	121,000	2,060,000
Iron and steel and their products.....	12	29,800	661,000
Electrical machinery.....	1	1,010	3,020
Automobiles and automobile equipment.....	1	350	1,750
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	1	580	11,700
Lumber and timber basic products.....	4	210	3,880
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	6	490	13,800
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	5	630	10,300
Textile-mill products.....	10	5,890	12,000
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	3	1,810	47,100
Food and kindred products.....	3	1,840	22,400
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	1	20	320
Chemicals and allied products.....	1	100	1,100
Rubber products.....	2	6,380	15,200
Mining.....	36	46,700	1,080,000
Construction.....	8	8,500	21,200
Trade.....	4	420	8,220
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	19	16,000	137,000
Services—personal, business, and other.....	3	560	16,600
Arkansas.....	40	14,300	226,000
Iron and steel and their products.....	3	170	3,760
Machinery (except electrical).....	1	10	90
Lumber and timber basic products.....	2	250	11,100
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	3	1,180	15,400
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	2	530	12,100
Food and kindred products.....	1	50	3,630
Chemicals and allied products.....	1	60	1,650
Mining.....	8	5,600	141,000
Construction.....	7	510	5,520
Trade.....	4	180	9,670
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	8	5,710	22,000
Services—personal, business, and other.....	1	10	10
California.....	246	258,000	6,090,000
Iron and steel and their products.....	16	19,300	699,000
Electrical machinery.....	3	2,550	231,000
Machinery (except electrical).....	12	870	244,000
Transportation equipment (except automobiles).....	7	4,560	1,420,000
Automobiles and automobile equipment.....	3	1,150	92,700
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	5	2,320	80,700
Lumber and timber basic products.....	9	4,300	517,000
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	18	5,270	186,000
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	4	520	6,000
Textile-mill products.....	4	230	10,400
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	7	440	23,200
Leather and leather products.....	6	520	23,300
Food and kindred products.....	20	15,700	413,000
Tobacco manufactures.....	1	10	20,500
Paper and allied products.....	2	40	32,300
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	5	1,420	83,000
Chemicals and allied products.....	3	230	53,900
Products of petroleum and coal.....	2	140	20,100
Rubber products.....	2	2,110	38,200
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	1	90	4,230
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing.....	10	10,100	73,700
Mining.....	2	220	7,360
Construction.....	19	2,990	28,900
Trade.....	36	11,200	174,000
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	31	102,000	1,220,000
Services—personal, business, and other.....	21	19,700	279,000
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	3	310	1,310
General strike.....	1	50,000	100,000

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 18.—Work stoppages in 1946 in States which had 25 or more stoppages during the year, by industry group—Continued

State and industry group	Number of—		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Man-days idle during 1946
Colorado.....	126	26,200	590,000
Iron and steel and their products.....	1	4,860	103,000
Machinery (except electrical).....	1	80	3,590
Transportation equipment (except automobiles).....	1	40	2,060
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	1	340	29,700
Food and kindred products.....	2	1,800	20,500
Mining.....	3	10,500	287,000
Construction.....	5	830	2,090
Trade.....	4	2,070	87,800
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	6	5,290	29,800
Services—personal, business, and other.....	3	430	24,300
Connecticut.....	186	59,200	3,160,000
Iron and steel and their products.....	13	4,360	333,000
Electrical machinery.....	1	9,490	482,000
Machinery (except electrical).....	6	11,200	421,000
Transportation equipment (except automobiles).....	1	1,200	46,500
Automobiles and automobile equipment.....	1	160	471,000
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	6	19,900	1,260,000
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	2	130	2,320
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	2	150	2,060
Textile-mill products.....	3	1,510	7,410
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	2	60	1,310
Food and kindred products.....	5	110	2,030
Paper and allied products.....	1	70	880
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	1	10	190
Chemicals and allied products.....	1	70	630
Products of petroleum and coal.....	1	20	100
Rubber products.....	2	850	10,300
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	4	1,140	38,700
Construction.....	7	1,230	7,350
Trade.....	11	990	8,140
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	12	6,100	57,700
Services—personal, business, and other.....	6	480	2,410
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	1	80	600
District of Columbia.....	29	21,800	180,000
Food and kindred products.....	2	1,430	8,710
Construction.....	5	2,100	4,560
Trade.....	8	720	20,400
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	9	12,300	54,200
Services—personal, business, and other.....	5	5,310	92,000
Florida.....	42	17,200	152,000
Furniture and finished lumber products.....			2,100
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	2	70	2,730
Food and kindred products.....	2	80	2,000
Tobacco manufactures.....	2	1,450	14,500
Paper and allied products.....	2	400	6,200
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....			940
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing.....	1	210	2,460
Mining.....	2	330	7,020
Construction.....	5	790	8,880
Trade.....	5	150	2,020
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	18	13,400	102,000
Services—personal, business, and other.....	2	200	1,310
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	1	110	210
Georgia.....	161	27,700	540,000
Iron and steel and their products.....	8	1,840	83,500
Electrical machinery.....	1	420	40,400
Machinery (except electrical).....	3	90	2,900
Automobiles and automobile equipment.....			95,300
Lumber and timber basic products.....	1	30	320
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	2	800	5,180
Textile-mill products.....	4	2,360	166,000
Food and kindred products.....	5	2,420	25,300
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	4	320	1,650
Chemicals and allied products.....	1	40	1,600
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	1	550	5,550
Mining.....	2	90	2,770
Construction.....	6	570	8,930
Trade.....	4	120	3,500
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	18	17,900	94,100
Services—personal, business, and other.....	1	70	2,650
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	1	60	110

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 18.—*Work stoppages in 1946 in States which had 25 or more stoppages during the year, by industry group—Continued*

State and industry group	Number of—		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Man-days idle during 1946
<b>Illinois</b> .....	1 438	339,000	9,040,000
Iron and steel and their products.....	50	52,600	1,870,000
Electrical machinery.....	18	4,180	125,000
Machinery (except electrical).....	60	68,600	2,820,000
Transportation equipment (except automobiles).....	5	2,780	25,300
Automobiles and automobile equipment.....	10	2,970	682,000
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	17	3,820	207,000
Lumber and timber basic products.....	3	130	4,280
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	20	2,720	162,000
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	13	2,330	81,000
Textile-mill products.....	3	300	6,160
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	10	1,180	10,900
Leather and leather products.....	6	1,180	7,800
Food and kindred products.....	32	36,200	466,000
Tobacco manufactures.....	1	110	2,640
Paper and allied products.....	6	3,160	37,900
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	4	550	3,490
Chemicals and allied products.....	10	4,930	167,000
Products of petroleum and coal.....	2	610	12,700
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	8	850	23,000
Mining.....	66	98,300	1,920,000
Construction.....	27	1,800	18,900
Trade.....	25	4,200	25,000
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	1	90	640
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	33	44,000	345,000
Services—personal, business, and other.....	14	1,000	28,500
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	1	90	360
<b>Indiana</b> .....	1 171	178,000	5,470,000
Iron and steel and their products.....	31	72,600	1,410,000
Electrical machinery.....	4	14,900	617,000
Machinery (except electrical).....	14	13,500	781,000
Transportation equipment (except automobiles).....	3	6,900	94,800
Automobiles and automobile equipment.....	6	5,540	1,540,000
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	4	980	103,000
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	10	1,500	52,000
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	10	5,040	55,000
Textile-mill products.....	1	100	2,500
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	1	500	1,000
Leather and leather products.....	2	4,590	31,300
Food and kindred products.....	7	4,720	65,300
Paper and allied products.....	3	230	4,140
Chemicals and allied products.....	2	330	2,980
Products of petroleum and coal.....	1	130	3,390
Rubber products.....	2	420	3,320
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	3	850	34,900
Mining.....	22	28,300	614,000
Construction.....	11	1,970	14,600
Trade.....	9	320	4,860
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	25	14,200	41,700
Services—personal, business, and other.....	3	120	1,140
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	2	170	650
<b>Iowa</b> .....	66	40,700	561,000
Iron and steel and their products.....	6	410	10,900
Machinery (except electrical).....	10	3,610	145,000
Transportation equipment (except automobiles).....	1	60	4,180
Automobiles and automobile equipment.....	1	150	5,690
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	1	220	7,350
Lumber and timber basic products.....	1	220	13,400
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	1	130	130
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	1	40	70
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	1	50	80
Food and kindred products.....	11	20,300	153,000
Paper and allied products.....	1	80	405
Chemicals and allied products.....	1	20	100
Rubber products.....	2	1,500	7,090
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	1	20	600
Mining.....	2	5,530	154,000
Construction.....	7	690	6,270
Trade.....	7	190	4,700
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	7	7,660	45,600
Services—personal, business, and other.....	3	50	1,770
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	2	40	150

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 18.—Work stoppages in 1946 in States which had 25 or more stoppages during the year, by industry group—Continued

State and industry group	Number of—		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Man-days idle during 1946
<b>Kansas</b> .....	33	31,400	290,000
Iron and steel and their products.....	2	40	290
Machinery.....	3	260	6,900
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	1	120	5,040
Food and kindred products.....	8	10,500	88,300
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	1	20	460
Chemicals and allied products.....	1	90	860
Rubber products.....	1	1,000	2,400
Mining.....	5	3,460	87,700
Construction.....	5	1,850	15,000
Trade.....	3	180	1,150
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	3	13,900	81,700
<b>Kentucky</b> .....	165	138,000	2,960,000
Iron and steel and their products.....	4	8,900	228,000
Transportation equipment (except automobiles).....	1	20	940
Automobiles and automobile equipment.....	1	40	840
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	2	3,390	9,760
Lumber and timber basic products.....	2	200	420
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	2	180	180
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	5	770	28,100
Textile-mill products.....	2	580	20,300
Food and kindred products.....	5	940	12,500
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	1	30	210
Mining.....	104	108,000	2,600,000
Construction.....	10	1,730	7,200
Trade.....	7	240	8,080
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	15	13,100	49,400
Services—personal, business, and other.....	3	140	1,660
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	2	170	830
<b>Louisiana</b> .....	50	29,000	372,000
Machinery (except electrical).....	1	30	230
Transportation equipment (except automobiles).....	1	1,900	2,340
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	1	40	3,780
Lumber and timber basic products.....	4	640	41,700
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	1	60	2,310
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	1	180	21,800
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	2	280	12,800
Food and kindred products.....	10	1,430	21,100
Tobacco manufactures.....	1	200	4,200
Chemicals and allied products.....	3	370	2,820
Products of petroleum and coal.....	2	1,800	28,400
Mining.....	2	220	33,500
Construction.....	5	1,420	8,840
Trade.....	2	20	250
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	1	70	4,230
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	10	19,900	181,000
Services—personal, business, and other.....	1	90	180
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	2	330	2,200
<b>Maryland</b> .....	53	80,700	1,400,000
Iron and steel and their products.....	3	25,000	584,000
Electrical machinery.....	2	5,540	139,000
Machinery (except electrical).....	3	740	24,400
Transportation equipment (except automobiles).....	1	2,500	4,600
Automobiles and automobile equipment.....	3	1,780	59,500
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	1	10	83,000
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	1	10	6,090
Textile-mill products.....	1	160	5,650
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	2	140	260
Food and kindred products.....	3	470	5,140
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	2	100	1,150
Chemicals and allied products.....	1	20	240
Rubber goods.....	3	5,000	14,600
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	2	380	26,000
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing.....	1	450	6,750
Mining.....	2	3,140	86,400
Construction.....	2	10	150
Trade.....	6	620	6,530
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	1	40	670
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	13	34,600	342,000
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	1	10	50

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 18.—*Work stoppages in 1946 in States which had 25 or more stoppages during the year, by industry group—Continued*

State and industry group	Number of—		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Man-days idle during 1946
<b>Massachusetts</b> .....	1266	111,000	3,230,000
Iron and steel and their products.....	13	14,300	386,000
Electrical machinery.....	13	33,600	1,630,000
Machinery (except electrical).....	12	8,880	344,000
Transportation equipment (except automobiles).....	5	5,090	37,300
Automobiles and automobile equipment.....	3	180	5,850
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	4	1,380	29,300
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	22	730	11,700
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	1	30	90
Textile-mill products.....	27	4,610	79,000
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	11	1,220	12,200
Leather and leather products.....	39	6,140	86,600
Food and kindred products.....	10	3,200	47,100
Tobacco manufactures.....			2,510
Paper and allied products.....	2	810	4,110
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	6	820	42,100
Chemicals and allied products.....	6	920	50,300
Products of petroleum and coal.....	1	30	1,330
Rubber products.....	6	2,450	45,500
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	8	1,380	50,600
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing.....	1	2,200	62,300
Mining.....	1	2,320	99,900
Construction.....	13	2,240	42,700
Trade.....	23	2,100	22,100
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	31	15,300	129,000
Services—personal, business, and other.....	14	1,160	7,100
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	1	20	320
<b>Michigan</b> .....	1311	248,000	10,600,000
Iron and steel and their products.....	43	32,800	706,000
Electrical machinery.....	3	240	9,110
Machinery (except electrical).....	37	17,300	779,000
Transportation equipment (except automobiles).....	11	7,230	61,200
Automobiles and automobile equipment.....	64	113,000	8,010,000
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	11	5,900	270,000
Lumber and timber basic products.....	3	280	7,330
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	14	2,410	50,400
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	2	330	12,400
Textile-mill products.....	2	470	5,900
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	2	220	1,800
Leather and leather products.....	1	120	490
Food and kindred products.....	11	2,280	11,100
Paper and allied products.....	4	850	10,100
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	2	760	760
Chemicals and allied products.....	8	2,480	36,500
Products of petroleum and coal.....	1	50	6,140
Rubber products.....	7	14,200	68,800
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	5	266	14,900
Mining.....	6	5,190	353,000
Construction.....	13	3,240	20,100
Trade.....	19	3,986	41,600
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	2	1,050	3,920
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	33	30,900	126,000
Services—personal, business, and other.....	11	546	4,640
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	5	1,450	16,500
<b>Minnesota</b> .....	155	45,100	873,000
Iron and steel and their products.....	8	4,810	66,200
Electrical machinery.....	2	200	4,560
Machinery (except electrical).....	4	3,270	84,800
Automobiles and automobile equipment.....	1	420	5,040
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	2	880	43,200
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	1	170	2,030
Textile-mill products.....	2	166	7,860
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	2	480	41,500
Food and kindred products.....	3	5,940	60,100
Paper and allied products.....	1	1,700	133,000
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	2	5,000	70,100
Chemicals and allied products.....			710
Rubber products.....	1	450	450
Mining.....	2	5,190	180,000
Construction.....	6	1,090	43,100
Trade.....	10	910	15,600
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	10	13,300	87,200
Services—personal, business, and other.....	2	1,170	28,100

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 18.—*Work stoppages in 1946 in States which had 25 or more stoppages during the year, by industry group—Continued*

State and industry group	Number of—		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Man-days idle during 1946
Mississippi	26	14, 600	147, 000
Iron and steel and their products	1	70	1, 020
Transportation equipment (except automobiles)	1	3, 000	3, 180
Lumber and timber basic products	1	20	40
Furniture and finished lumber products	1	50	1, 080
Stone, clay, and glass products	1	80	160
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	1	30	980
Food and kindred products	1	130	380
Paper and allied products	1	2, 110	90, 600
Chemicals and allied products	3	810	8, 540
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	1	600	6, 000
Mining	1	30	800
Construction	4	1, 850	11, 800
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	9	5, 800	22, 800
Missouri	168	63, 800	1, 700, 000
Iron and steel and their products	11	5, 040	148, 000
Electrical machinery	8	2, 800	35, 200
Machinery (except electrical)	16	2, 390	64, 000
Transportation equipment (except automobiles)	2	1, 140	68, 000
Automobiles and automobile equipment			484, 000
Nonferrous metals and their products	4	800	13, 600
Lumber and timber basic products	1	60	1, 130
Furniture and finished lumber products	8	1, 670	72, 100
Stone, clay, and glass products	3	130	31, 200
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	10	2, 410	135, 000
Leather and leather products	10	7, 000	88, 900
Food and kindred products	20	6, 380	84, 800
Paper and allied products	5	1, 270	50, 900
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	2	370	2, 160
Chemicals and allied products	7	2, 240	139, 000
Rubber products	1	550	7, 200
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2	220	4, 770
Mining	6	3, 000	28, 400
Construction	2	70	2, 500
Trade	16	2, 000	42, 500
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2	30	70
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	22	24, 000	173, 000
Services—personal, business, and other	10	2, 280	20, 500
New Jersey	1247	193, 000	6, 530, 000
Iron and steel and their products	20	18, 200	834, 000
Electrical machinery	12	38, 300	1, 960, 000
Machinery (except electrical)	21	7, 870	318, 000
Transportation equipment (except automobiles)	4	8, 150	16, 700
Automobiles and automobile equipment	3	5, 640	1, 020, 000
Nonferrous metals and their products	11	5, 400	605, 000
Furniture and finished lumber products	8	780	24, 200
Stone, clay, and glass products	8	860	16, 900
Textile-mill products	15	4, 760	103, 000
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	4	180	1, 040
Leather and leather products	7	1, 310	29, 300
Food and kindred products	10	5, 200	48, 000
Tobacco manufactures	2	670	61, 200
Paper and allied products	12	2, 690	87, 100
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	5	1, 000	11, 300
Chemicals and allied products	19	7, 970	225, 000
Products of petroleum and coal	1	200	4, 400
Rubber products	8	9, 660	122, 000
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	10	7, 950	163, 000
Mining	2	1, 160	50, 100
Construction	23	7, 340	97, 300
Trade	13	870	7, 640
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2	40	500
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	27	55, 800	719, 000
Services—personal, business, and other	6	720	1, 890
Other nonmanufacturing industries	2	120	360

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 18.—Work stoppages in 1946 in States which had 25 or more stoppages during the year, by industry group—Continued

State and industry group	Number of—		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Man-days idle during 1946
New York	1 679	432,000	9,350,000
Iron and steel and their products	56	66,900	2,200,000
Electrical machinery	34	25,000	995,000
Machinery (except electrical)	38	12,000	833,000
Transportation equipment (except automobiles)	8	1,310	26,400
Automobiles and automobile equipment	12	2,470	634,000
Nonferrous metals and their products	38	6,640	492,000
Lumber and timber basic products	1	30	200
Furniture and finished lumber products	42	8,160	244,000
Stone, clay, and glass products	14	1,670	67,000
Textile-mill products	31	2,360	39,400
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	54	5,430	89,500
Leather and leather products	15	5,030	104,000
Food and kindred products	38	13,000	198,000
Tobacco manufactures	3	500	24,300
Paper and allied products	13	1,010	33,300
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	9	1,190	38,600
Chemicals and allied products	22	3,060	118,000
Rubber products	2	500	4,760
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	47	3,240	54,400
Mining	2	40	1,070
Construction	36	32,000	354,000
Trade	61	15,400	164,000
Finance, insurance, and real estate	14	410	2,010
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	55	193,000	2,440,000
Services—personal, business, and other	38	9,560	160,000
Other nonmanufacturing industries	4	2,400	8,710
General strike	1	20,000	20,000
North Carolina	56	14,400	452,000
Iron and steel and their products	1	20	1,940
Electrical machinery	1	30	90
Automobiles and automobile equipment	2	210	7,080
Lumber and timber basic products	2	190	11,300
Furniture and finished lumber products	2	1,470	119,000
Stone, clay, and glass products	1	210	820
Textile-mill products	20	4,890	268,000
Leather and leather products	1	40	1,010
Food and kindred products	3	150	3,730
Tobacco manufactures	1	100	3,920
Paper and allied products	1	150	150
Mining	2	40	970
Construction	1	360	2,130
Trade	2	190	1,430
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	13	6,130	27,400
Services—personal, business, and other	3	290	3,930
Ohio	1 396	450,000	10,600,000
Iron and steel and their products	68	156,000	4,330,000
Electrical machinery	27	48,000	1,520,000
Machinery (except electrical)	40	31,400	962,000
Transportation equipment (except automobiles)	1	550	87,900
Automobiles and automobile equipment	11	12,800	1,010,000
Nonferrous metals and their products	10	3,720	124,000
Furniture and finished lumber products	11	4,250	220,000
Stone, clay, and glass products	22	6,940	340,000
Textile-mill products	2	200	4,190
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	3	130	370
Leather and leather products	1	410	44,500
Food and kindred products	16	6,290	112,000
Tobacco manufactures	1	180	2,270
Paper and allied products	4	1,060	25,600
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	7	500	24,000
Chemicals and allied products	12	6,000	92,500
Products of petroleum and coal	2	480	10,100
Rubber products	33	39,500	260,000
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	10	2,010	91,800
Mining	20	38,100	954,000
Construction	21	47,100	199,000
Trade	24	2,440	43,700
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4	320	2,030
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	31	38,500	138,000
Services—personal, business, and other	14	1,750	16,000
Other nonmanufacturing industries	10	1,470	3,610

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 18.—*Work stoppages in 1946 in States which had 25 or more stoppages during the year, by industry group—Continued*

State and industry group	Number of—		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Man-days idle during 1946
Oklahoma	42	16,800	329,000
Iron and steel and their products	3	880	45,900
Nonferrous metals and their products	2	620	77,400
Lumber and timber basic products	1	50	230
Stone, clay, and glass products	1	20	9,300
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	1	220	14,500
Food and kindred products	5	1,700	21,600
Products of petroleum and coal	1	40	240
Mining	9	4,030	130,000
Construction	3	260	1,090
Trade	2	30	560
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	6	7,060	21,800
Services—personal, business, and other	4	630	4,360
Other nonmanufacturing industries	4	380	2,000
Oregon	45	21,400	272,000
Lumber and timber basic products	10	4,490	66,800
Furniture and finished lumber products	3	2,020	6,180
Stone, clay, and glass products	1	190	4,130
Chemicals and allied products	1	290	1,710
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1	340	340
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	3	790	5,360
Mining	2	80	2,600
Construction	4	290	4,640
Trade	2	80	1,350
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	18	12,800	179,000
Pennsylvania	1,639	877,000	20,100,000
Iron and steel and their products	73	299,000	7,370,000
Electrical machinery	15	44,000	2,770,000
Machinery (except electrical)	34	24,200	1,280,000
Transportation equipment (except automobiles)	6	6,060	159,000
Automobiles and automobile equipment	7	6,850	641,000
Nonferrous metals and their products	14	8,970	137,000
Lumber and timber basic products	1	60	120
Furniture and finished lumber products	18	3,500	166,000
Stone, clay, and glass products	19	5,420	294,000
Textile-mill products	26	12,000	226,000
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	47	5,840	74,900
Leather and leather products	5	680	4,810
Food and kindred products	27	7,390	146,000
Tobacco manufactures	2	960	63,800
Paper and allied products	10	1,030	13,400
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	8	1,640	31,900
Chemicals and allied products	12	7,170	75,900
Products of petroleum and coal	2	180	2,900
Rubber products	4	2,490	127,000
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	12	2,210	67,400
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	2	290	19,800
Mining	154	320,000	5,440,000
Construction	28	7,140	130,000
Trade	32	5,070	49,900
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1	50	320
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	72	99,400	595,000
Services—personal, business, and other	20	5,180	171,000
Other nonmanufacturing industries	7	570	1,750
Rhode Island	45	11,400	257,000
Iron and steel and their products	5	1,100	58,000
Electrical machinery	1	480	20,800
Machinery (except electrical)	1	160	310
Nonferrous metals and their products	2	540	60,000
Textile-mill products	12	1,040	56,200
Food and kindred products	1	10	40
Rubber products	5	3,730	14,600
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2	220	2,350
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	3	810	14,400
Construction	2	230	2,640
Trade	2	40	1,200
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	6	2,060	25,000
Services—personal, business, and other	3	1,030	1,910

See footnote at end of table.



TABLE 18.—*Work stoppages in 1946 in States which had 25 or more stoppages during the year, by industry group—Continued*

State and industry group	Number of—		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Man-days idle during 1946
Tennessee	131	64,900	1,110,000
Iron and steel and their products	9	10,600	369,000
Electrical machinery	1	70	2,450
Machinery (except electrical)	2	200	2,330
Automobiles and automobile equipment	1	1,200	1,200
Nonferrous metals and their products	1	120	1,380
Lumber and timber basic products	2	260	560
Furniture and finished lumber products	6	1,500	15,100
Stone, clay, and glass products	9	2,310	60,800
Textile-mill products	6	1,400	12,800
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	5	2,440	55,200
Leather and leather products	1	610	4,340
Food and kindred products	13	1,480	6,480
Paper and allied products	2	350	11,000
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1	10	820
Chemicals and allied products	5	1,580	37,900
Rubber products	6	6,880	32,200
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1	160	1,260
Mining	36	19,300	421,000
Construction	6	990	6,730
Trade	5	660	4,000
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1	20	130
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	10	12,100	58,800
Services—personal, business, and other	3	270	2,280
Other nonmanufacturing industries	1	390	1,510
Texas	197	94,800	2,010,000
Iron and steel and their products	7	4,470	121,000
Electrical machinery	1	100	1,440
Machinery (except electrical)	7	8,390	500,000
Transportation equipment (except automobiles)	4	4,510	227,000
Automobiles and automobile equipment	1	40	2,720
Nonferrous metals and their products	3	1,230	93,100
Furniture and finished lumber products	2	590	34,900
Stone, clay, and glass products	5	830	23,800
Textile-mill products	2	500	32,500
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	2	380	26,900
Food and kindred products	5	2,680	27,600
Paper and allied products	2	390	1,940
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	2	90	1,070
Chemicals and allied products	3	6,080	103,000
Products of petroleum and coal	4	580	17,800
Rubber products	1	700	36,400
Mining	3	340	9,250
Construction	10	8,310	293,000
Trade	8	550	9,380
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	26	53,400	447,000
Other nonmanufacturing industries	2	650	2,900
Virginia	108	72,200	1,240,000
Iron and steel and their products	8	1,460	12,300
Electrical machinery	1	280	9,840
Automobiles and automobile equipment	1	40	1,060
Lumber and timber basic products	1	70	200
Furniture and finished lumber products	3	800	16,300
Stone, clay, and glass products	4	500	2,480
Textile-mill products	6	1,130	6,020
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	3	240	4,770
Food and kindred products	4	640	5,820
Paper and allied products	3	970	20,000
Chemicals and allied products	2	190	2,600
Mining	37	38,900	863,000
Construction	10	710	6,400
Trade	5	180	5,790
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	19	25,800	270,000
Services—personal, business, and other	1	320	12,600

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 18.—*Work stoppages in 1946 in States which had 25 or more stoppages during the year, by industry group—Continued*

State and industry group	Number of—		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Man-days idle during 1946
Washington.....	79	49,600	884,000
Iron and steel and their products.....	7	1,140	26,000
Automobiles and automobile equipment.....	2	750	15,400
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	4	1,400	84,300
Lumber and timber basic products.....	5	3,270	121,000
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	3	2,010	4,830
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	5	870	8,120
Leather and leather products.....	1	50	570
Food and kindred products.....	4	1,150	23,100
Paper and allied products.....	1	70	340
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	1	200	11,000
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing.....	2	1,450	4,150
Mining.....	3	3,000	72,900
Construction.....	3	290	2,250
Trade.....	11	1,620	46,300
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	23	32,000	462,000
Services—personal, business, and other.....	4	320	2,670
West Virginia.....	1150	229,000	5,600,000
Iron and steel and their products.....	7	13,000	416,000
Electrical machinery.....	2	1,940	145,000
Machinery (except electrical).....	2	590	25,200
Transportation equipment (except automobiles).....	1	680	1,840
Automobiles and automobile equipment.....	1	200	9,240
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	3	3,000	37,500
Lumber and timber basic products.....	2	100	2,790
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	3	300	2,280
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	4	320	75,900
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	3	290	3,620
Food and kindred products.....	3	290	1,600
Paper and allied products.....	3	210	7,480
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	1	30	250
Chemicals and allied products.....	4	3,020	53,900
Products of petroleum and coal.....	1	20	170
Rubber products.....	1	50	150
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	2	770	26,500
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing.....	1	80	680
Mining.....	73	193,000	4,740,000
Construction.....	10	960	4,380
Trade.....	8	470	5,550
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	1	20	110
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	12	9,500	28,200
Services—personal, business, and other.....	4	480	10,500
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	2	50	180
Wisconsin.....	191	73,700	4,820,000
Iron and steel and their products.....	12	6,930	374,000
Electrical machinery.....	3	1,010	39,000
Machinery (except electrical).....	13	26,500	3,910,000
Transportation equipment (except automobiles).....	2	40	1,300
Automobiles and automobile equipment.....	5	8,780	183,000
Lumber and timber basic products.....	5	1,420	66,300
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	7	1,400	64,300
Leather and leather products.....	3	190	3,990
Food and kindred products.....	7	2,590	16,900
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	1	30	80
Rubber products.....	1	860	2,500
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	1	140	1,230
Mining.....	2	640	51,900
Construction.....	11	2,710	19,700
Trade.....	7	4,600	38,900
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	9	15,400	44,300
Services—personal, business, and other.....	2	30	350
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	4	520	3,300

<sup>1</sup> This figure is less than the sum of the figures which follow. This is because one or more strikes, each affecting more than one industry, have been counted as separate strikes in each industry affected, with the proper allocation of workers and man-days idle to each industry.