Analysis of Work Stoppages During 1950

Bulletin No. 1035

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Letter of Transmittal

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS,
Washington, D. C., July 15, 1951

The SECRETARY OF LABOR:

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

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

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

EWAN CLAGUE, *Commissioner.*

Hon. MAURICE J. TOBIN,
Secretary of Labor.

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Analysis of Work Stoppages During 1950[1]

Introduction

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

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

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

After the outbreak of the Korean war in mid-1950, demands for wage increases came to the forefront. Unions, anticipating early institution of Federal wage controls with a resultant loss in and, with few exceptions, obtained wage increases substantially greater than those sought in the first 6 months.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[5] Not available.

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

Twenty-two stoppages beginning in 1950 involved workers and man-days idle, in contrast to the large stoppages which included almost a third all strike participants and over half the aggrega idleness (table 2).

Average duration of all strikes declined to 1 calendar days in 1950, the lowest level in rece postwar years. Strike duration for 1946, 194 1948, and 1949 was, respectively, 24.2, 25.6, 21. and 22.5 days. The 1950 decline was attributab to the large proportion of relatively brief strik and the absence of long Nation-wide strik (except coal) involving large numbers of worker

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

Period	Stoppages involving 10,000 or more workers					
	Number	Percent of total for period	Workers involved		Man-days idle	
			Number [1]	Percent of total for period	Number	Percen of total for period
1935–39 average	11	0.4	365,000	32.4	5,290,000	31.
1941	29	.7	1,070,000	45.3	9,340,000	40.
1946	31	.6	2,920,000	63.6	66,400,000	57.
1947	15	.4	1,030,000	47.5	17,700,000	51.
1948	20	.6	870,000	44.5	18,900,000	55.
1949	18	.5	1,920,000	63.2	34,900,000	69.
1950	22	.5	738,000	30.7	21,700,000	56.

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

"National Emergency" Disputes

Labor-management disputes, generally desig nated as "national emergency" disputes, are o two types: (1) Disputes specified in the Labo Management Relations Act as imperiling th "national health and safety" and (2) dispute designated under the Railway Labor Act "whic threaten substantially to interrupt interstate com merce to a degree such as to deprive any sectio of the country of essential transportation service.

During 1950, the national emergency proce dures provided under the Labor-M

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

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

The agreement provided for increases of 70 cents in the basic daily wage and of 10 cents per ton—from 20 to 30 cents—in the employers' payment into the welfare and retirement fund; continuance of the union shop "to the extent . . . July 1, 1952, permitted reopening on wage questions after April 1, 1951.[3]

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

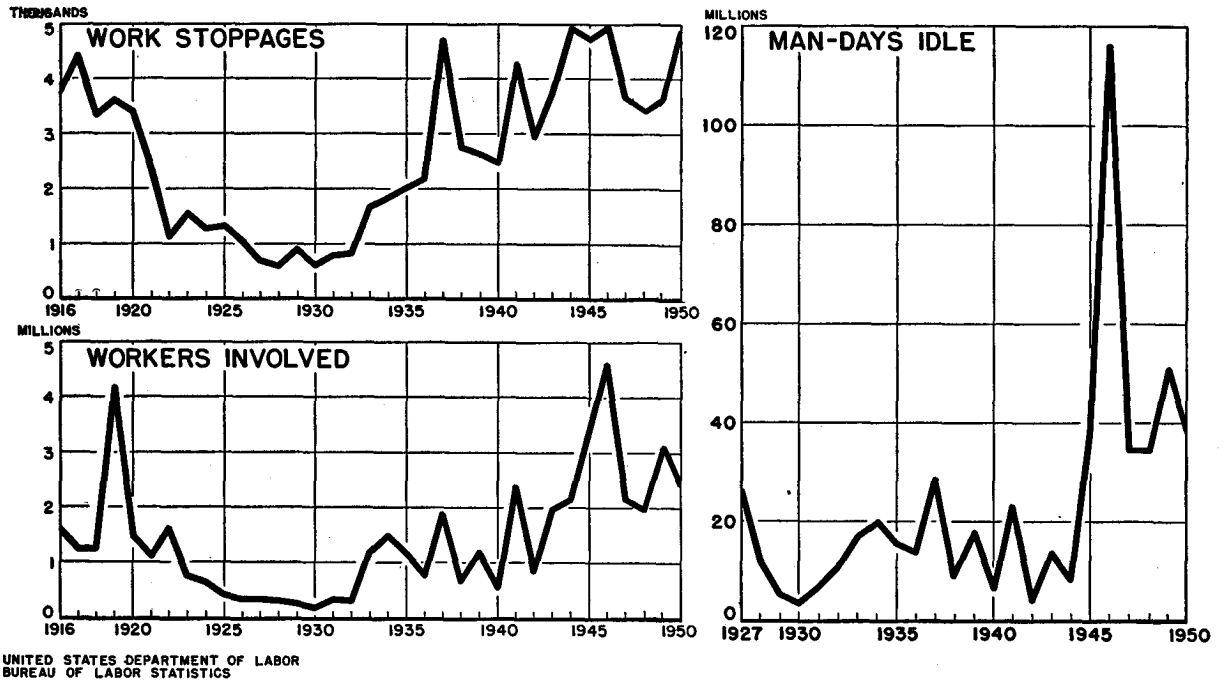
DIESEL CASE: A 7-day strike by 18,000 members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen beginning on May 10, idled approximately 175,000 workers on five large railroads: the Pennsylvania; New York Central; Southern; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe; and Union Pacific. (The last-named system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

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

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

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

Chart 1. Trends in Work Stoppages



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

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

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

[4] The 40-hour week issue was also before the same Board in a broader case involving the Order of Railway Conductors (Ind.) and the Brotherhood of

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

State Seizures

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

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

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

Monthly Trend—Leading Stoppages

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

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

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

[5] In the autumn of 1950, negotiations under the auspices of John R. Steel-

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

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

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

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

Month	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages			Man-days idle during month	
	Beginning in month	In effect during month	Beginning in month (thousands)	In effect during month		Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time[2]
				Number (thousands)	Percent of total employed[1]		
1949							
January	274	382	77.1	99.7	0.29	726	0.10
February	239	369	77.5	104.0	.32	675	.10
March	289	436	490.0	520.0	1.56	3,460	.45
April	360	531	160.0	208.0	.62	1,880	.27
May	449	678	231.0	309.0	.93	3,430	.49
June	377	632	572.0	673.0	2.01	4,470	.61
July	343	603	110.0	249.0	.74	2,350	.35
August	365	643	134.0	232.0	.68	2,140	.27
September	287	536	507.0	603.0	1.76	6,270	.87
October	256	475	570.0	977.0	2.92	17,500	2.49
November	197	388	56.6	914.0	2.72	6,270	.93
December	170	323	45.5	417.0	1.23	1,350	.19
1950							
January	248	368	170.0	305.0	.93	2,730	.40
February	206	358	56.5	527.0	1.63	8,590	1.39
March	298	453	85.2	566.0	1.71	3,870	.51
April	407	605	159.0	294.0	.88	3,280	.49
May	485	723	354.0	508.0	1.49	3,270	.44
June	483	768	278.0	373.0	1.07	2,630	.34
July	463	732	224.0	389.0	1.11	2,750	.39
August	635	918	346.0	441.0	1.22	2,660	.32
September	521	820	270.0	450.0	1.23	3,510	.48
October	550	801	197.0	330.0	.90	2,590	.32
November	329	605	200.0	308.0	.84	2,050	.27
December	218	423	61.1	114.0	.31	912	.12

[1] "Total employed workers" (based on nonagricultural employment reported by the Bureau) as used here refers to all workers except those in occupations and professions in which there is little if any union organization or in which strikes rarely if ever occur. In most industries, it includes all wage and salary workers except those in executive, managerial, or high supervisory

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

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

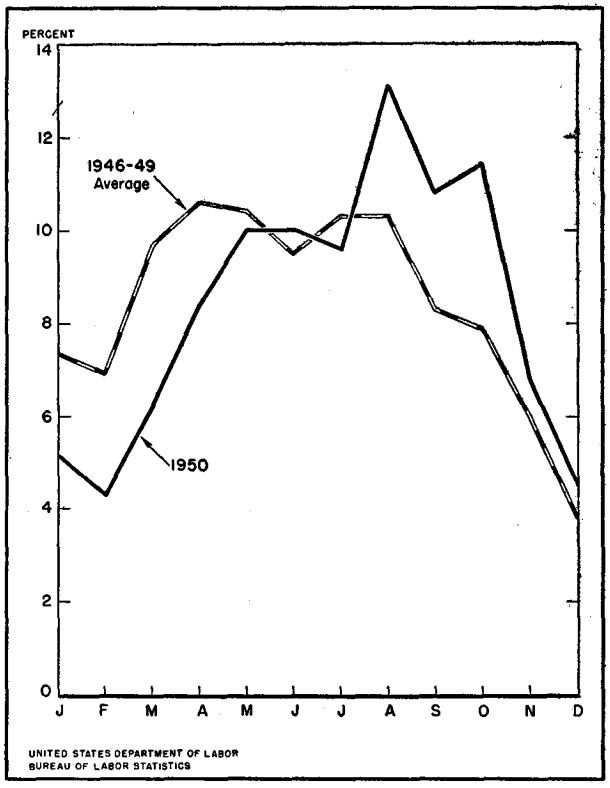
A 5-day strike of 13,000 bituminous-coal miners in Kentucky and Tennessee, during June, was terminated when the United Mine Workers (Ind.) and the mine operators agreed on the selection of a neutral member for their arbitration board.

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

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

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

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



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

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

Brief strikes by 12,000 employees of the Briggs Manufacturing Co., over a job-security issue, in Illinois and Iowa. It was the longest large strike in 1950—111 days. The United Automobile Workers (CIO) and the company settled the dispute in December when they agreed to a 5-year contract including provisions for increased wages, an escalator clause, an annual wage-improvement factor, and a modified union shop.

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

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

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

The largest strike in November—employees of the Western Electric Co. and the Michigan Bell Telephone Co.—occurred as a result of a lengthy wage dispute. Approximately 80,000 workers were idle at one time or another before agreements on wage increases were reached November 19.[6]

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

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

Major Issues Involved

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

Pensions and/or insurance issues (either alone or combined with important wage demands) were

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

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

[1] Less than a tenth of 1 percent.
[2] This category includes the strike of approximately 400,000 anthracite and bituminous-coal miners which began Sept. 19, 1949, and terminated Mar. 5, 1950.
[3] This category includes the 102-day strike of 95,000 workers at the Chrysler plants.
[4] This category includes the 175,000 workers involved in the May railroad strike of firemen.

8 percent of the total) but yielded about half of the year's total strike idleness. Although most service employees in New York City apartment houses.

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

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

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

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

Industries Affected

In terms of man-days of idleness, the mining and

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

Industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1950: Number	Stoppages beginning in 1950: Workers involved (thousands)	Man-days idle during 1950: Number (thousands)	Man-days idle during 1950: Percent of estimated working time [1]
All industries	4,843	[2]2,410.0	38,800.0	0.44
Manufacturing	[3]2,705	1,450.0	22,900.0	.66
Primary metal industries	309	142.0	1,180.0	.41
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	278	85.8	969.0	.45
Ordnance and accessories	2	.5	6.1	.11
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	168	132.0	1,420.0	.73
Machinery (except electrical)	317	224.0	4,410.0	1.40
Transportation equipment	171	368.0	8,540.0	2.88
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	119	23.6	700.0	.38
Furniture and fixtures	106	15.8	315.0	.38
Stone, clay, and glass products	132	44.6	652.0	.55
Textile mill products	147	48.4	686.0	.23
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	187	17.9	228.0	.08
Leather and leather products	84	25.3	157.0	.17
Food and kindred products	185	57.0	691.0	.19
Tobacco manufactures	5	2.8	33.0	.16
Paper and allied products	76	18.9	360.0	.33
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	54	10.4	240.0	.14
Chemicals and allied products	96	39.2	795.0	.50
Products of petroleum and coal	22	16.4	792.0	1.39
Rubber products	136	136.0	385.0	.66
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	26	23.1	158.0	.27
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	96	18.6	237.0	.22
Nonmanufacturing	[3]2,138	959.0	15,900.0	.30
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	12	20.7	152.0	(4)
Mining	508	196.0	9,700.0	4.37
Construction	611	237.0	2,460.0	.44
Trade	381	70.1	927.0	.04
Finance, insurance, and real estate	31	13.0	52.5	(4)
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	386	405.0	2,380.0	.25
Services—personal, business, and other	182	13.9	161.0	(4)
Government—administration, protection, and sanitation [5]	28	3.9	32.7	(4)

[1] See footnotes 1 and 2, table 3.
[2] The figure on number of workers involved includes some duplicate counting where the same workers were involved in more than one stoppage in the year.
[3] This figure is less than the sum of the figures below because a few stoppages which extend into two or more industry groups have been counted in this table as separate stoppages in each industry group affected; workers involved, and man-days idle were allocated to the respective groups.
[4] Not available.
[5] Stoppages involving municipally operated utilities are included under "Transportation, communication, and other public utilities."

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

Five other industry groups experienced as many as 1 million man-days idle in 1950. Except for the primary metals group in which stoppages were numerous but did not involve relatively large groups of workers, these instances also reflected the substantial effect of one or more major stoppages: Buffalo areas, in the construction industry; railroad switchmen and firemen strikes in the "transportation, communication, and other public utilities" group; and the General Electric Co. strike in the "electrical machinery equipment and supplies" group. The primary metal industries, which recorded a large share of the preceding year's strike idleness as a result of the basic-steel

Table 6.—*Work stoppages in 1950, by State*

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

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

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

States Involved

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

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

Cities Involved

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

TABLE 7.—*Work stoppages in 1950 in selected cities* [1]

City	Work stoppages beginning in 1950		Man-days idle during 1950 (all stoppages)
	Number [2]	Workers involved	
Akron, Ohio	45	29,800	87,500
Albany, N. Y.	11	550	4,840
Allentown, Pa.	11	1,680	7,790
Atlanta, Ga.	17	3,950	58,800
Baltimore, Md.	16	3,540	67,500
Birmingham, Ala.	21	5,150	63,600
Boston, Mass.	20	3,000	26,900
Bridgeport, Conn.	10	2,340	4,620
Buffalo, N. Y.	34	23,100	190,000
Camden, N. J.	14	12,400	56,600
Canton, Ohio	11	3,940	27,200
Charleston, W. Va.	20	1,080	22,200

TABLE 7.—*Work stoppages in 1950 in selected cities* [1]—Continued

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

[1] In order to obtain a representative regional distribution, data are compiled separately for 150 cities, including all those with a population of 100,000 and over in 1940 as well as a number of smaller cities. This table includes data for the cities in this group which had 10 or more stoppages in 1950. Except for the Oakland-East Bay Area, figures relate to stoppages in establishments within the corporate limits of the respective cities.

[2] Intercity stoppages, except those noted below, are counted in...

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

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

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

Unions Involved

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

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

Affiliation of union	Stoppages beginning in 1950				Man-days idle during 1950 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent of total	Workers involved		Number	Percent of total
			Number [1]	Percent of total		
Total	4,843	100.0	2,410,000	100.0	38,800,000	100.0
American Federation of Labor	2,171	44.8	643,000	26.7	7,640,000	19.7
Congress of Industrial Organizations	1,394	28.8	1,060,000	43.8	15,700,000	40.5
Unaffiliated unions	1,085	22.4	592,000	24.6	12,800,000	33.0
Rival unions (different affiliations)	64	1.3	14,000	.8	102,000	.3

Dispute Status—Before and at Time of Stoppage

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

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

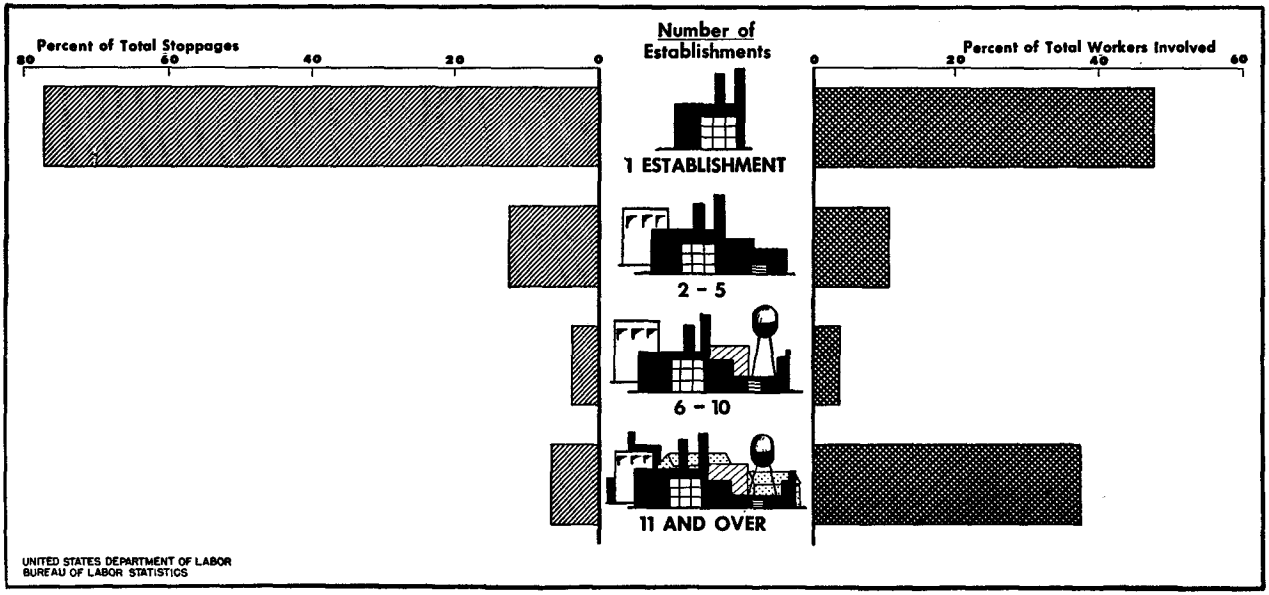
TABLE 9.—*Work stoppages beginning in 1950 and number of workers involved, by length of dispute*

Length of dispute before stoppage	Stoppages		Workers involved	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1 day or less	433	17.9	151,000	10.8
Over 1 day but less than ½ month	610	25.2	199,000	14.2
½ month and less than 2 months	572	23.7	266,000	19.1
2 months (60 days)	242	10.0	91,200	6.5
Over 2 months	561	23.2	690,000	49.4
Total	2,418	100.0	1,397,200	100.0

Information regarding the status of the contract at the time of the stoppage was furnished for about 90 percent of the stoppages occurring in 1950.[7] These reports indicate that more than 40 percent of the disputes occurred where contracts were in effect, whereas almost half occurred where no contracts existed or where previous contracts had expired. In about 7 percent of these cases the parties disagreed as to whether contracts were in effect when the stoppages occurred.

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

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



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

Establishments Involved

Seventy-seven percent of all stoppages in 1950 related to a single plant or establishment. These localized disputes accounted for only 23 percent of the strike idleness (table 10 and chart 3). In contrast, stoppages involving over 10 establishments, although only 6 percent of the total, accounted for more than 60 percent of all lost time.

Size of Stoppages

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

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

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

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

Number of workers	Stoppages beginning in 1950				Man-days idle during 1950 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent of total	Workers involved [1] Number	Workers involved [1] Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
All workers	4,843	100.0	2,410,000	100.0	38,800,000	100.0
6 and under 20	739	15.3	8,800	.4	154,000	.4
20 and under 100	1,719	35.4	83,900	3.5	1,220,000	3.1
100 and under 250	1,011	20.9	160,000	6.6	2,180,000	5.6
250 and under 500	576	11.9	198,000	8.2	2,020,000	5.2

pages involving 10,000 or more workers comprised only one-half of 1 percent of the total stoppages, but included more than 30 percent of the workers involved and 56 percent of the year's idleness. Information on this group of stoppages is presented separately for each individual strike in table 12.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Duration of Stoppages

The majority of work stoppages were of relatively brief duration as usual (table 13 and chart 4). About 45 percent of the stoppages continued for less than a week, 22 percent ran from a week to less than one-half a month, 15 percent lasted from one-half a month to less than a month, and 18 percent continued for a month or more. More than 80 percent of the total idleness resulted from the 879 stoppages which lasted 1 month or more. The work stoppages ending in 1950 lasted an average of 19.2 calendar days, a drop from the 22.5 average in 1949.

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

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

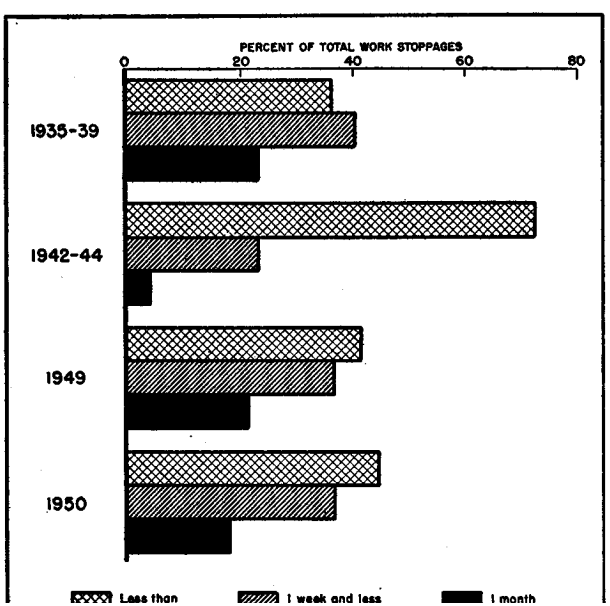


TABLE 13.—*Duration of work stoppages ending in 1950*

Duration	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent of total	Number [1]	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
All periods	4,812	100.0	2,810,000	100.0	[2] 52,100,000	100.0
1 day	584	12.1	242,000	8.6	243,000	.5
2 to 3 days	838	17.4	362,000	12.9	700,000	1.3
4 days and less than 1 week	739	15.4	361,000	12.8	1,250,000	2.4
1 week and less than ½ month	1,045	21.8	684,000	24.3	3,720,000	7.1
½ month and less than 1 month	727	15.1	306,000	10.9	4,040,000	7.8
1 month and less than 2 months	545	11.3	193,000	6.9	4,280,000	8.2
2 months and less than 3 months	170	3.5	104,000	3.7	4,150,000	8.0
3 months and over	164	3.4	560,000	19.9	33,700,000	64.7

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

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

Methods of Terminating Stoppages

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

Government agencies assisted in the adjustment of most of the larger controversies. They participated in 26 percent of the cases in 1950, as compared with 25 percent in 1949. These negotiations related to controversies affecting over one-half (54 percent) of the workers and 83 percent of the year's total idleness. About 15 percent of the stoppages in 1950, as compared with 17 percent in 1949 and 20 percent in 1948, reportedly were terminated without formal settlements. In 1 percent of the stoppages, employers reported discontinuance of their business at the establishments involved (table 14).

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

Method of termination	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent of total	Number [1]	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
All methods	4,812	100.0	2,810,000	100.0	[2]52,100,000	100.0
Agreement of parties reached—						
Directly	2,673	55.5	977,000	34.7	7,220,000	13.9
With assistance of Government agencies	1,250	26.0	1,530,000	54.4	43,300,000	83.1
With assistance of non-Government mediators or agencies	38	.8	18,100	.6	276,000	.5
Terminated without formal settlement	738	15.3	272,000	9.7	1,050,000	2.0
Employers discontinued business	46	1.0	3,890	.1	209,000	.4
Not reported	67	1.4	13,200	.5	53,200	.1

[1] The figure on number of workers includes some duplicate counting where the same workers were involved in more than one stoppage in the year.
[2] See footnote 2, table 13.

Disposition of Issues

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

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

Disposition of issues	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent of total	Number [1]	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
All issues	4,812	100.0	2,810,000	100.0	[2]52,100,000	100.0
Issues settled or disposed of at termination of stoppage	3,548	73.8	1,910,000	67.9	45,800,000	87.8
Some or all issues to be adjusted after resumption of work—						
By direct negotiation between employer(s) and union	823	17.1	505,000	18.0	3,680,000	7.1
By negotiation with the aid of Government agencies	74	1.5	104,000	3.7	908,000	1.7
By arbitration	164	3.4	257,000	9.1	1,460,000	2.8
By other means [3]	139	2.9	24,700	.9	246,000	.5
Not reported	64	1.3	10,100	.4	43,900	.1

[1] The figure on number of workers includes some duplicate counting where the same workers were involved in more than one stoppage in the year.
[2] See footnote 2, table 13.
[3] Included in this group are the cases which were referred to the National or State labor relations boards or other agencies for decisions or elections.

Appendixes

Appendix A includes tables presenting work-stoppage data by specific industries, by industry groups and major issues, and by States with 25 or more stoppages during the year.

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

Appendix A

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	Total			Wages and hours			Union organization wages and hours			Union organization			Other working conditions			Interunion or intraunion matters			Not reported		
	Beginning in 1950		Man-days idle, 1950 (all stoppages)	Beginning in 1950		Man-days idle, 1950 (all stoppages)	Beginning in 1950		Man-days idle, 1950 (all stoppages)	Beginning in 1950		Man-days idle, 1950 (all stoppages)	Beginning in 1950		Man-days idle, 1950 (all stoppages)	Beginning in 1950		Man-days idle, 1950 (all stoppages)	Beginning in 1950		Man-days idle, 1950 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved [1]		Number	Workers involved [1]		Number	Workers involved [1]		Number	Workers involved [1]		Number	Workers involved [1]		Number	Workers involved [1]		Number	Workers involved [1]	
-----	4,843	2,410,000	38,800,000	[2] 2,559	1,460,000	32,500,000	270	53,700	789,000	649	76,200	1,560,000	1,065	746,000	3,450,000	255	65,800	419,000	45	7,330	65,800
in-																					
-----	[2] 2,705	1,450,000	22,900,000	1,614	922,000	19,000,000	151	44,400	662,000	316	50,800	1,160,000	546	401,000	1,940,000	70	29,200	146,000	19	3,110	49,100
ius-																					
-----	309	142,000	1,180,000	181	86,300	914,000	11	3,650	58,000	10	4,030	45,300	99	44,400	142,000	6	3,950	17,300	2	210	320
rod-																					
-----	278	85,800	969,000	181	62,900	707,000	10	540	12,300	40	5,170	145,000	41	14,800	90,700	3	1,030	6,310	3	1,440	7,080
ces-																					
-----	2	530	6,180	2	530	6,180	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
ery,																					
-----	168	132,000	1,420,000	107	94,300	1,220,000	7	2,180	15,100	10	1,400	14,000	40	31,900	169,000	3	1,950	2,510	1	10	10
ec-																					
-----	317	224,000	4,410,000	207	154,000	3,760,000	27	5,150	94,600	18	11,500	172,000	59	46,700	345,000	2	6,150	18,500	4	450	16,800
uip-																					
-----	171	368,000	8,540,000	96	212,000	7,960,000	8	13,200	107,000	9	4,990	61,900	53	133,000	391,000	5	4,590	18,400	-----	-----	-----
rod-																					
rni-																					
-----	119	23,600	700,000	71	8,820	198,000	8	920	48,200	20	10,100	387,000	16	3,630	62,600	4	150	4,360	-----	-----	-----
ures	106	15,800	315,000	70	12,100	264,000	3	180	14,400	19	1,290	17,300	10	1,590	15,300	3	410	4,280	1	270	270
lass																					
-----	132	44,600	652,000	77	35,300	530,000	10	1,430	49,400	13	1,740	20,500	27	5,610	48,800	5	570	3,210	-----	-----	-----
ts	147	48,400	686,000	65	24,500	256,000	11	1,900	39,200	35	3,640	166,000	34	18,000	207,000	-----	-----	-----	2	380	17,800
-----	187	17,900	228,000	82	11,700	146,000	15	1,240	19,000	56	2,100	42,900	23	1,850	9,500	8	730	6,610	3	190	4,440
ther																					
-----	84	25,300	157,000	48	20,100	125,000	1	10	6,000	12	730	8,420	17	3,790	11,800	4	540	3,730	2	140	2,390
rod-																					
-----	185	57,000	691,000	109	41,500	540,000	10	600	19,100	29	1,330	46,700	29	12,900	63,200	8	660	21,200	-----	-----	-----
res	5	2,880	33,000	3	2,430	23,400	2	450	9,610	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
rod-																					
-----	76	18,900	360,000	51	13,000	260,000	6	1,730	29,600	6	270	2,230	13	3,890	68,200	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
ing,																					
les	54	10,400	240,000	29	8,020	149,000	4	1,550	75,500	12	380	10,800	6	210	4,280	2	210	420	1	30	30
illed																					
-----	96	39,200	795,000	70	29,700	714,000	3	270	6,150	6	730	3,640	13	5,550	59,700	4	2,970	11,900	-----	-----	-----
eum																					
-----	22	16,400	792,000	18	13,800	786,000	1	380	3,820	-----	-----	[5] 180	3	2,240	2,290	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	136	136,000	385,000	76	65,100	164,000	3	580	14,500	4	580	3,910	51	65,600	196,000	2	4,590	6,350	-----	-----	-----
-----	26	23,100	158,000	18	11,900	104,000	5	7,950	25,100	-----	-----	-----	2	3,220	28,900	1	10	10	-----	-----	-----
anu-																					
les	96	18,600	237,000	53	13,900	168,000	6	520	15,100	17	790	10,900	10	2,680	22,100	10	730	21,200	-----	-----	-----
g in-																					
-----	[2] 2,138	959,000	15,900,000	957	540,000	13,500,000	119	9,260	127,000	333	25,300	401,000	519	344,000	1,520,000	185	36,600	273,000	26	4,220	16,600
try,																					
-----	12	20,700	152,000	8	19,000	138,000	1	1,500	12,000	2	60	340	1	100	1,430	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	508	196,000	9,700,000	86	45,000	9,120,000	5	350	6,230	39	7,040	53,600	335	135,000	494,000	26	5,670	22,700	17	3,440	11,000
-----	611	237,000	2,460,000	335	190,000	2,070,000	25	1,380	11,500	80	8,710	115,000	45	10,600	101,000	124	25,400	166,000	2	470	3,800
-----	381	70,100	927,000	198	61,000	662,000	42	1,350	44,900	91	3,390	154,000	40	3,290	35,600	9	990	31,000	1	40	110
and																					
-----	31	13,000	52,500	10	12,600	41,700	4	100	1,750	12	270	7,330	3	40	810	2	30	870	-----	-----	-----
om-																					
ther																					
-----	386	405,000	2,380,000	219	201,000	1,400,000	23	2,570	35,400	49	2,220	32,900	76	195,000	880,000	15	3,300	31,400	4	240	1,550
nal,																					
er	182	13,900	161,000	79	6,560	84,900	19	2,010	14,900	59	3,640	38,200	14	490	2,520	9	1,210	20,800	2	40	130
nin-																					
tion,																					
-----	28	3,990	32,700	22	3,700	32,000	-----	-----	-----	1	10	90	5	280	600	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

mber of workers includes some duplicate counting where the same workers
e than one stoppage in a year.
than the sum of the figures below because a few stoppages, each affecting more
p, have been counted as separate stoppages in each industry group affected.
d man-days idle were allocated to the respective groups.

[3] Excludes ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment.
[4] Includes other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.
[5] Idleness in 1950 which resulted from a stoppage begun in the preceding year.
[6] Includes professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.

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

State and industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1950		Man-days idle during 1950 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved [1]	
Alabama	**[2] 108**	**51,100**	**676,000**
Primary metal industries	13	14,800	55,400
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	2	90	1,890
Machinery (except electrical)	2	360	610
Transportation equipment	1	1,140	30,700
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	2	110	4,870
Furniture and fixtures	3	370	2,680
Stone, clay, and glass products	2	540	11,500
Textile-mill products	3	3,010	18,200
Food and kindred products	2	100	7,040
Chemicals and allied products	----	----	[3] 1,620
Products of petroleum and coal	1	330	460
Rubber products	2	1,850	4,610
Mining	46	20,500	470,000
Construction	5	1,190	18,700
Trade	8	200	3,080
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	17	6,440	42,400
Services—personal, business, and other	2	20	2,440
California	**[2] 238**	**138,000**	**1,630,000**
Primary metal industries	8	2,130	30,600
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	10	2,460	24,700
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	8	1,180	18,000
Machinery (except electrical)	4	650	9,170
Transportation equipment	11	6,180	224,000
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	7	720	3,300
Furniture and fixtures	3	100	460
Stone, clay, and glass products	4	750	12,400
Textile-mill products	4	200	2,040
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	18	630	7,520
Leather and leather products	2	70	240
Food and kindred products	16	13,100	183,000
Paper and allied products	3	710	14,200
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	2	90	660
Chemicals and allied products	2	800	6,000
Rubber products	1	210	3,510
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	6	250	2,880
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	8	20,400	147,000
Construction	38	59,000	668,000
Trade	39	5,880	150,000
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	30	21,300	101,000
Services—personal, business, and other	15	1,430	18,100
Colorado	**[2] 34**	**24,500**	**528,000**
Primary metal industries	1	310	1,260
Machinery (except electrical)	2	650	4,740
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	1	90	2,090
Food and kindred products	3	420	5,990
Mining	6	840	87,600
Construction	8	11,100	340,000
Trade	6	1,050	4,130
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	6	10,000	81,200
Services—personal, business, and other	2	30	500
Connecticut	**[2] 83**	**13,300**	**87,100**
Primary metal industries	9	3,300	9,040
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	5	820	9,890
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	5	2,440	3,740
Machinery (except electrical)	3	410	1,730
Transportation equipment	1	180	2,800
Furniture and fixtures	1	40	450
Stone, clay, and glass products	2	90	170
Textile-mill products	7	650	11,000
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	3	190	1,250
Food and kindred products	----	----	[3] 760
Paper and allied products	1	20	660
Florida	**[2] 31**	**8,550**	**65,700**
Transportation equipment	2	640	7,300
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	1	50	1,620
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	2	60	1,890
Food and kindred products	3	60	1,070
Tobacco manufactures	1	90	3,060
Paper and allied products	1	470	2,610
Construction	8	2,470	34,500
Trade	3	270	1,690
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	8	4,060	11,400
Services—personal, business, and other	2	60	320
Government—administration, protection, and sanitation	1	320	320
Georgia	**[2] 42**	**9,830**	**101,000**
Primary metal industries	2	80	1,640
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	4	150	1,660
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	2	140	6,530
Machinery (except electrical)	1	110	3,020
Transportation equipment	1	90	6,770
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	1	140	3,380
Textile-mill products	3	1,040	5,180
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	2	40	80
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1	300	5,880
Construction	7	1,020	5,150
Trade	3	280	1,840
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1	60	2,960
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	13	6,320	56,100
Services—personal, business, and other	1	10	300
Government—administration, protection, and sanitation	1	20	40
Illinois	**[2] 331**	**164,000**	**2,970,000**
Primary metal industries	26	6,610	82,700
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	23	12,800	151,000
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	11	3,340	28,600
Machinery (except electrical)	61	61,900	1,220,000
Transportation equipment	7	3,070	32,000
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	4	410	4,910
Furniture and fixtures	10	1,640	24,200
Stone, clay, and glass products	3	1,060	15,400
Textile-mill products	4	1,600	27,800
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	10	520	23,500
Leather and leather products	2	490	920
Food and kindred products	12	3,240	37,200
Paper and allied products	6	1,870	53,100
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1	460	930
Chemicals and allied products	5	440	33,500
Products of petroleum and coal	6	4,520	170,000
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	3	2,320	32,100
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	9	1,200	24,700
Mining	24	14,800	724,000
Construction	52	8,150	62,400
Trade	14	3,410	40,000
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	24	29,800	173,000
Services—personal, business, and other	12	630	9,360
Government—administration, protection, and sanitation	4	170	330
Indiana	**[2] 179**	**159,000**	**2,010,000**
Primary metal industries	18	7,280	24,900
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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

State and industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1950		Man-days idle during 1950 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved [1]	
Indiana—Continued			
Leather and leather products	2	440	830
Food and kindred products	7	1,430	11,700
Paper and allied products	6	1,070	23,700
Chemicals and allied products	1	100	2,950
Products of petroleum and coal	1	110	840
Rubber products	9	15,000	54,800
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1	20	360
Mining	5	940	228,000
Construction	15	1,800	17,600
Trade	17	990	9,960
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	15	15,900	70,100
Services—personal, business, and other	2	10	60
Government—administration, protection, and sanitation	4	330	20,900
Iowa	**[2] 52**	**32,400**	**1,060,000**
Primary metal industries	2	170	4,830
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	1	60	1,540
Machinery (except electrical)	10	15,300	867,000
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	1	780	71,300
Furniture and fixtures	1	10	360
Stone, clay, and glass products	3	180	5,630
Textile-mill products	1	20	260
Food and kindred products	8	4,650	27,700
Rubber products	3	1,750	3,770
Mining	1	60	3,600
Construction	7	510	1,700
Trade	7	320	2,370
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	5	8,580	70,100
Services—personal, business, and other	1	10	20
Government—administration, protection, and sanitation	2	20	90
Kansas	**[2] 41**	**16,700**	**191,000**
Primary metal industries	1	150	910
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	1	160	6,720
Transportation equipment	1	170	12,200
Stone, clay, and glass products	4	1,010	9,050
Food and kindred products	8	2,610	8,360
Chemicals and allied products	1	20	110
Products of petroleum and coal	1	20	240
Mining	1	50	6,180
Construction	9	3,050	87,200
Trade	4	380	2,040
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	11	9,120	58,400
Kentucky	**[2] 160**	**72,900**	**1,260,000**
Primary metal industries	1	1,530	15,600
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	4	450	1,000
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	1	130	12,100
Machinery (except electrical)	11	21,500	467,000
Transportation equipment	2	470	4,370
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	2	300	2,430
Furniture and fixtures	7	1,200	27,400
Stone, clay, and glass products	2	100	1,910
Textile-mill products	2	250	6,870
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	1	400	2,000
Leather and leather products	3	970	3,280
Food and kindred products	6	680	6,830
Tobacco manufactures	1	1,390	18,800
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1	40	910
Products of petroleum and coal	1	10	40
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1	240	7,800
Mining	76	36,100	626,000
Construction	12	1,470	15,500
Trade	10	1,500	12,900
Louisiana	**[2] 39**	**9,230**	**104,000**
Transportation equipment	1	150	150
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	3	720	14,400
Textile-mill products	1	90	2,300
Food and kindred products	1	10	20
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1	30	780
Chemicals and allied products	2	590	39,700
Mining	2	130	1,740
Construction	12	4,760	24,200
Trade	5	380	3,650
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	8	2,100	15,100
Services—personal, business, and other	3	120	1,670
Government—administration, protection, and sanitation	1	170	510
Maryland	**[2] 38**	**8,410**	**115,000**
Primary metal industries	2	330	1,410
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	1	50	1,150
Machinery (except electrical)	3	570	7,180
Transportation equipment	1	950	46,600
Stone, clay, and glass products	4	1,120	9,670
Textile-mill products	2	230	2,760
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	1	120	730
Food and kindred products	1	30	480
Products of petroleum and coal			[2] 180
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	1	10	240
Mining			[2] 16,100
Construction	8	1,210	9,280
Trade	6	790	2,980
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1	10	150
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	8	2,990	16,500
Massachusetts	**[2] 193**	**58,400**	**776,000**
Primary metal industries	6	380	5,820
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	6	370	1,810
Ordnance and accessories	1	200	5,860
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	8	20,500	254,000
Machinery (except electrical)	12	4,250	96,100
Transportation equipment	4	2,540	32,000
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	1	30	60
Furniture and fixtures	6	520	2,340
Stone, clay, and glass products	2	140	590
Textile-mill products	13	3,240	19,000
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	17	1,360	24,100
Leather and leather products	24	8,100	37,100
Food and kindred products	8	1,680	71,300
Paper and allied products	6	690	14,800
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1	20	360
Chemicals and allied products	1	480	4,800
Products of petroleum and coal	1	1,800	119,000
Rubber products	4	4,530	24,700
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	6	1,030	3,090
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	1	100	1,430
Construction	28	2,710	23,800
Trade	20	1,850	21,700
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2	20	30
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	14	1,600	9,690
Services—personal, business, and other	5	220	2,580
Michigan	**[2] 322**	**345,000**	**7,360,000**
Primary metal industries	30	19,100	124,000
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	32	15,000	65,800
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	13	6,290	87,800
Machinery (except electrical)	32	17,800	96,500
Transportation equipment	54	205,000	6,230,000
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	5	780	23,500

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

State and industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1950		Man-days idle during 1950 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved [1]	
Michigan—Continued			
Leather and leather products	1	250	1,000
Food and kindred products	6	650	9,460
Paper and allied products	5	1,190	28,300
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1	270	12,000
Chemicals and allied products	11	9,720	170,000
Products of petroleum and coal	1	330	5,010
Rubber products	29	32,700	67,200
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	1	90	1,130
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	6	2,060	12,000
Construction	24	2,980	29,100
Trade	31	4,240	54,600
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3	40	190
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	14	16,600	51,200
Services—personal, business, and other	12	3,110	28,000
Government—administration, protection, and sanitation	1	1,500	5,230
Minnesota	**[2] 74**	**29,000**	**228,000**
Primary metal industries	1	100	570
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	2	350	9,310
Ordnance and accessories	1	330	330
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	2	650	8,380
Machinery (except electrical)	5	1,070	15,000
Furniture and fixtures	1	50	160
Stone, clay, and glass products	2	480	17,300
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	4	1,490	15,600
Food and kindred products	7	910	9,740
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	2	400	1,660
Chemicals and allied products	2	120	4,190
Rubber products	1	30	390
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	3	7,710	18,300
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	3	280	2,290
Construction	12	490	1,460
Trade	5	760	6,370
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	14	13,600	113,000
Services—personal, business, and other	8	120	3,250
Missouri	**[2] 161**	**47,900**	**347,000**
Primary metal industries	7	1,200	11,000
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	7	1,050	7,290
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	2	330	3,020
Machinery (except electrical)	10	810	36,000
Transportation equipment	8	3,870	24,000
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	1	20	260
Furniture and fixtures	5	960	13,300
Stone, clay, and glass products	6	1,130	4,480
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	7	1,220	23,400
Leather and leather products	11	3,380	9,660
Food and kindred products	13	4,420	55,400
Paper and allied products	3	550	2,580
Printing, publishing, and allied industries			[2] 5,180
Chemicals and allied products	4	480	2,780
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	1	30	390
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	4	220	3,250
Mining	2	60	11,200
Construction	19	4,820	28,800
Trade	23	5,020	32,900
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1	80	470
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	18	18,100	68,300
Services—personal, business, and other	10	180	2,940

State and industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1950		Man-days idle during 1950 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved [1]	
New Jersey—Continued			
Transportation equipment	4	13,900	75,000
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	4	360	9,860
Furniture and fixtures	7	840	6,020
Stone, clay, and glass products	10	2,620	26,600
Textile-mill products	20	7,000	76,100
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	16	580	12,500
Leather and leather products	3	450	1,390
Food and kindred products	13	6,560	40,400
Paper and allied products	6	1,240	49,500
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	6	1,530	24,900
Chemicals and allied products	19	7,230	32,400
Products of petroleum and coal	2	240	940
Rubber products	10	4,050	9,690
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	6	4,990	25,500
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	10	4,880	57,400
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	1	10	30
Mining	5	740	7,230
Construction	32	7,500	46,500
Trade	20	2,210	15,900
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3	30	120
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	30	19,200	111,000
Services—personal, business, and other	12	330	2,860
Government—administration, protection, and sanitation	1	30	30
New York	**[2] 578**	**187,000**	**2,190,000**
Primary metal industries	21	15,500	150,000
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	41	6,130	90,900
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	36	27,500	288,000
Machinery (except electrical)	22	5,930	138,000
Transportation equipment	10	4,970	23,800
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	7	360	3,060
Furniture and fixtures	22	1,400	8,690
Stone, clay, and glass products	13	3,190	54,000
Textile-mill products	31	7,450	56,500
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	43	1,700	24,400
Leather and leather products	16	7,400	80,500
Food and kindred products	27	3,670	93,800
Paper and allied products	24	2,770	46,200
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	11	2,870	92,500
Chemicals and allied products	11	3,590	159,000
Rubber products	2	70	700
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	7	3,500	36,700
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	24	2,660	55,900
Construction	48	32,400	376,000
Trade	63	8,130	101,000
Finance, insurance, and real estate	12	12,600	39,100
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	43	30,000	219,000
Services—personal, business, and other	45	3,640	50,100
Government—administration, protection, and sanitation	1	10	70
North Carolina	**[2] 31**	**12,700**	**75,700**
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	2	1,000	1,980
Transportation equipment	1	70	1,270
Furniture and fixtures	3	560	5,060
Stone, clay, and glass products	1	60	930
Textile-mill products	8	2,970	23,100
Tobacco manufactures	1	20	1,150
Paper and allied products	1	40	160
Mining	1	150	600
Construction	6	1,550	13,900
Trade	2	120	760
Transportation, communication, and other public			

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

State and industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1950		Man-days idle during 1950 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved [1]	
Ohio—Continued			
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	25	22,800	200,000
Machinery (except electrical)	45	19,400	369,000
Transportation equipment	26	19,800	315,000
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	3	350	2,950
Furniture and fixtures	5	340	7,120
Stone, clay, and glass products	23	8,670	146,000
Textile-mill products	1	680	15,000
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	5	220	4,010
Leather and leather products	2	90	2,380
Food and kindred products	11	2,920	30,000
Paper and allied products	4	1,950	15,300
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	3	50	1,560
Chemicals and allied products	11	4,150	172,000
Products of petroleum and coal	2	40	210
Rubber products	33	27,100	83,200
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	1	100	2,530
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	5	2,020	9,090
Mining	30	7,180	439,000
Construction	34	13,100	90,900
Trade	30	3,380	50,800
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4	50	1,260
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	44	43,700	197,000
Services—personal, business, and other	15	650	8,190
Government—administration, protection, and sanitation	2	870	3,130
Oklahoma	**[2] 43**	**11,100**	**111,000**
Primary metal industries	2	720	33,200
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	3	280	3,980
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	1	370	1,970
Stone, clay, and glass products	3	110	930
Food and kindred products	1	30	170
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1	10	10
Products of petroleum and coal	1	350	3,480
Construction	8	970	3,410
Trade	7	610	4,320
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	13	7,630	59,500
Services—personal, business, and other	4	40	240
Oregon	**[2] 48**	**12,200**	**226,000**
Primary metal industries	1	110	1,110
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	1	2,000	35,900
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	1	50	1,930
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	24	6,280	154,000
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	2	370	2,730
Food and kindred products	2	1,200	15,000
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1	30	490
Products of petroleum and coal	1	60	1,160
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1	130	660
Mining	1	150	900
Construction	2	160	620
Trade	4	270	1,560
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	5	1,340	9,000
Services—personal, business, and other	3	50	910
Pennsylvania	**[2] 603**	**297,000**	**5,280,000**
Primary metal industries	52	28,000	179,000
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	39	7,880	80,900
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	27	20,500	236,000
Machinery (except electrical)	41	28,200	214,000
Transportation equipment	12	17,600	113,000
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	6	160	1,280
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	10	3,710	80,900
Chemicals and allied products	11	3,410	20,600
Products of petroleum and coal	6	2,660	21,500
Rubber products	9	4,800	18,100
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	3	3,100	29,500
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	7	2,090	45,400
Mining	100	53,800	3,000,000
Construction	40	7,830	84,200
Trade	37	17,300	294,000
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2	70	5,710
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	37	51,100	321,000
Services—personal, business, and other	17	2,060	15,200
Government—administration, protection, and sanitation	1	10	20
Rhode Island	**29**	**5,060**	**86,500**
Primary metal industries	2	1,190	15,100
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	1	400	3,600
Machinery (except electrical)	3	580	20,100
Textile-mill products	6	1,440	15,900
Paper and allied products	1	350	21,700
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1	160	2,880
Rubber products	1	260	260
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2	70	280
Construction	2	60	320
Trade	4	70	1,280
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	4	460	4,990
Services—personal, business, and other	2	20	100
Tennessee	**[2] 131**	**72,300**	**636,000**
Primary metal industries	4	3,850	31,400
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	4	560	18,400
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	5	1,370	13,000
Machinery (except electrical)	3	3,300	122,000
Transportation equipment	2	400	1,510
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	7	890	22,100
Furniture and fixtures	3	480	5,700
Stone, clay, and glass products	4	670	8,890
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	2	830	29,900
Food and kindred products	3	170	1,070
Tobacco manufactures	1	360	6,550
Paper and allied products	1	10	220
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	2	30	900
Chemicals and allied products	4	1,140	64,800
Rubber products	25	33,200	74,700
Mining	21	6,710	136,000
Construction	19	10,300	61,400
Trade	3	120	5,070
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	18	7,840	32,000
Services—personal, business, and other	1	60	170
Texas	**[2] 101**	**41,400**	**769,000**
Primary metal industries	3	1,270	12,300
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	2	30	170
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	2	260	12,900
Machinery (except electrical)	1	250	1,340
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	3	270	6,750
Stone, clay, and glass products	1	40	180
Textile-mill products	3	1,190	50,500
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	2	640	6,290
Food and kindred products	3	230	830
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1	30	220
Chemicals and allied products	2	240	13,300

[1] Workers involved in stoppages beginning in 1950.

[2] Total for State.

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

State and industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1950		Man-days idle during 1950 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved [1]	
Utah	**[2] 31**	**21,400**	**369,000**
Primary metal industries	3	2,070	9,330
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	1	120	720
Food and kindred products	1	30	110
Chemicals and allied products	1	110	3,920
Mining	12	3,740	292,000
Construction	5	12,100	37,100
Trade	2	80	480
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	5	3,110	25,100
Services—personal, business, and other	2	10	90
Virginia	**[2] 84**	**26,300**	**419,000**
Primary metal industries	3	690	18,000
Machinery (except electrical)	1	20	2,610
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	1	60	550
Stone, clay, and glass products	2	110	880
Textile-mill products	1	130	660
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	1	280	550
Food and kindred products	3	1,010	3,500
Tobacco manufactures	1	100	240
Chemicals and allied products	1	2,800	8,450
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1	40	340
Mining	46	14,900	330,000
Construction	10	1,590	15,200
Trade	7	560	20,400
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	7	4,070	17,600
Washington	**[2] 76**	**23,400**	**446,000**
Primary metal industries	4	1,630	12,000
Transportation equipment	5	1,890	26,300
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	24	8,950	318,000
Furniture and fixtures	1	290	290
Food and kindred products	2	2,550	23,000
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	2	30	80
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	1	10	530
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	3	120	620
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	1	140	3,060
Mining			[3] 8,600
Construction	8	300	1,650
Trade	7	580	4,480
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1	20	790
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	14	6,840	45,700
Services—personal, business, and other	4	30	680
West Virginia	**[2] 216**	**54,400**	**3,340,000**
Primary metal industries	3	910	5,140
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	5	2,060	24,700
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	4	3,240	16,200
Machinery (except electrical)	4	520	1,570
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	3	360	1,250
Furniture and fixtures	2	330	1,870
Stone, clay, and glass products	6	2,580	34,200
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	2	180	180
Food and kindred products	3	210	6,920
Paper and allied products	2	390	7,270
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1	30	530
Chemicals and allied products	4	1,810	36,900
Products of petroleum and coal	1	120	8,680
Mining	119	33,300	3,130,000
Construction	15	5,100	33,200
Trade	17	280	4,580
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	17	2,380	24,200
Services—personal, business, and other	4	330	2,410
Government—administration, protection, and sanitation	5	300	1,310
Wisconsin	**[2] 119**	**57,200**	**902,000**
Primary metal industries	7	2,380	96,600
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	10	6,510	92,800
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	2	1,550	40,700
Machinery (except electrical)	12	6,790	277,000
Transportation equipment	7	8,680	96,900
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	5	510	5,760
Furniture and fixtures	2	1,070	50,400
Stone, clay, and glass products	1	160	4,620
Textile-mill products	1	60	440
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	2	40	190
Leather and leather products	2	430	1,050
Food and kindred products	3	210	5,810
Paper and allied products	2	980	17,200
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	2	70	1,530
Rubber products	3	8,410	20,300
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2	110	150
Mining	1	80	2,030
Construction	19	12,300	142,000
Trade	18	2,490	25,400
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1	60	1,660
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	7	3,950	16,700
Services—personal, business, and other	10	340	2,590
Government—administration, protection, and sanitation	1	50	50

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

[2] This figure is less than the sum of the figures below because a few stoppages, each affecting more than one industry group have been counted as separate stoppages in each industry group affected. Workers involved and man-days idle were allocated to the respective groups.

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

Appendix B

Methods of Collecting Strike Statistics

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

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

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

Upon receipt of information about a new work stoppage a questionnaire is sent to each party involved to secure data on the number of workers involved, duration, major issues, method of settlement, etc. In some instances, field agents of the Bureau collect the necessary data.

For statistical purposes the following definitions are used:

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

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

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