

**Analysis of  
Work Stoppages  
During 1951**

**Bulletin No. 1090**

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**



# Letter of Transmittal

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,  
Bureau of Labor Statistics,  
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The Secretary of Labor:

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

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

EWAN CLAGUE, Commissioner.

Hon. Maurice J. Tobin,  
Secretary of Labor.

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# Analysis of Work Stoppages During 1951

## Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

## WSB—Certified Disputes

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

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

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

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<sup>1/</sup> All known work stoppages arising out of labor-management disputes, involving six or more workers and continuing a full day or shift or longer are included in this report.

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<sup>2/</sup> Three threatened strikes were averted

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

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

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

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

The dispute was partly settled the next day (August 31) when the Kennecott Copper Corp., largest producer in the industry.

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

Agreements closely similar to the Kennecott settlement were subsequently reached with the Phelps Dodge Corp. and the American Smelting & Refining Co. several weeks after the strike ended. By early November, contracts had also been negotiated with the Anaconda Copper Mining Co. and virtually all of the smaller firms involved in the dispute. 2/

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

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2/ General wage increases and job-rate revisions provided in the Kennecott, Phelps Dodge, and Anaconda agreements were approved by the WSB in December 1951. thus setting the

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

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

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

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

#### "National Emergency" Disputes 5/

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

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

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

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

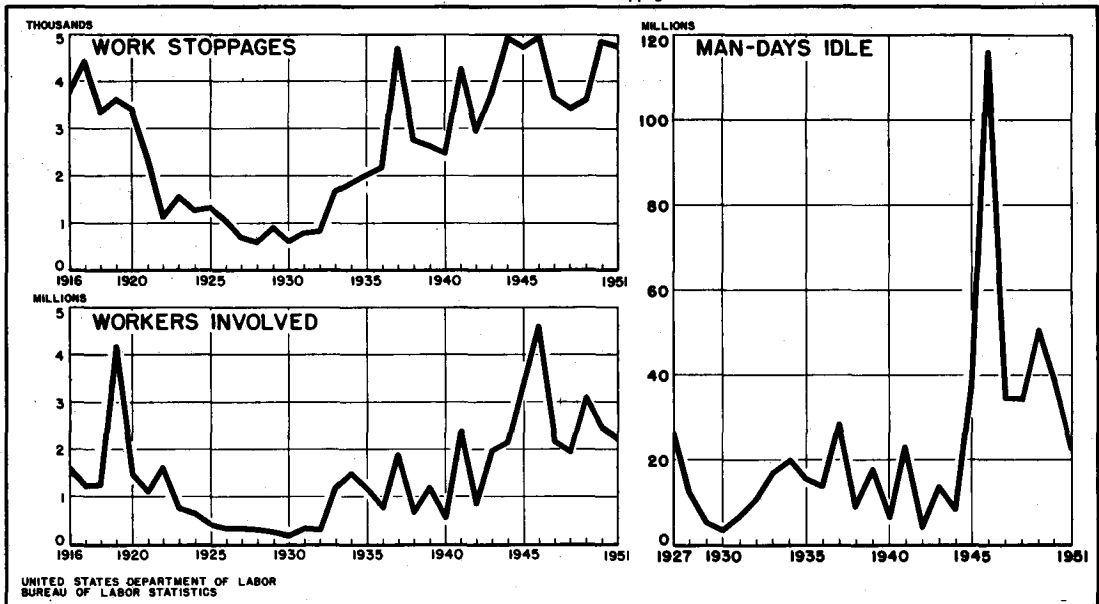
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4/ The company's three plants at Long Beach, Santa Monica, and El Segundo were also affected by strike idleness of some 300 members of the United Aircraft Welders' Union (T-1)

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6/ In 1950, the emergency provisions were utilized in the prolonged 1949-50 bituminous-coal dispute. There was no resort to this machinery in 1949. In 1948 it was invoked on

Chart 1. Trends in Work Stoppages



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

Monthly Trend—Leading Stoppages

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

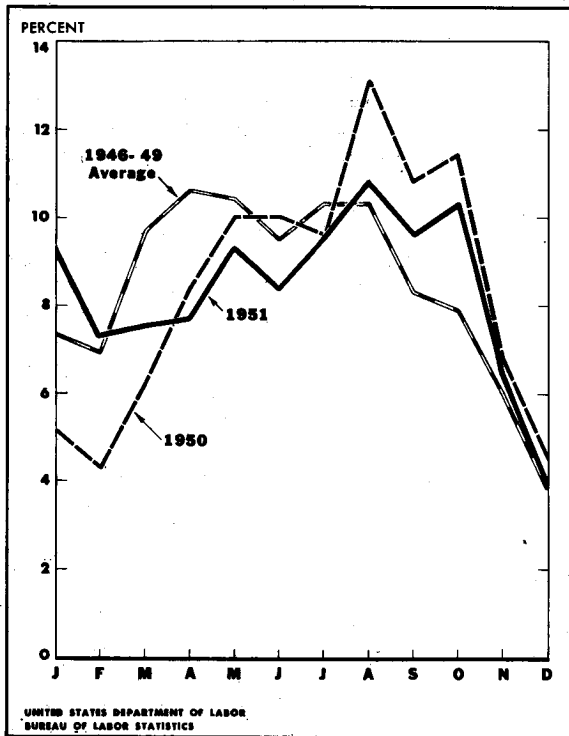
The 1,144 new strikes beginning in the first 3 months of 1951 is the highest number ever recorded for comparable quarters in previous years. Man-days of idleness in the first quarter, however, were only a third as numerous as in the first 3 months of 1950 when an industry-wide coal strike and the protracted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

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

Strike incidence and idleness rose to the highest levels in the third quarter of the

2/ A settlement reached on May 25, 1951, provided over-all hourly wage increases of 33 cents for yardmen and 18½ cents for road-service employees, including the interim hourly wage adjustments ordered by the Army's directive of February 8. Agreement was reached, in principle, on a 40-hour workweek for yardmen, but its inauguration was deferred until after January 1, 1952, because of manpower shortages. The parties further agreed to submit two controversial work rules to arbitra-

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



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

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

Two other large stoppages that began in February involved 28,000 workers at

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

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

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

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

In late July, 24,000 Caterpillar Tractor Co. employees at East Peoria, Ill., began a strike to support their wage demands. This stoppage continued until the end of September, when members of the United Automobile Workers (CIO) notified an agreement providing a seven-



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Average duration of stoppages varied according to issue. Stoppages over combined issues of wages and union-organization matters tended to be longest, averaging 30.2 calendar days compared with 26 in 1950, and 44 in 1949. Those over union-organization matters alone had an average duration of 22.1 days, a slight increase over the 20 days in 1950, but considerably less than the 29 days in 1949. Work stoppages over wages and related issues lasted

## Industries Affected

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

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

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

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

## States Involved

More than a million man-days of strike idleness occurred in each of nine States. Most of these were the leading industrialized States of the country. The two large stoppages of Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co.

## Cities Involved

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

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

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

## Unions Involved

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

## Dispute Status—Before and at Time of Stoppage

In less than a fifth of the 1951 cases was there resort to services of Federal, State, and local mediation agencies or of other neutral parties before work stoppages occurred. Although the data available on

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

disputes that had existed for more than 2 months:

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

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

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

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

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

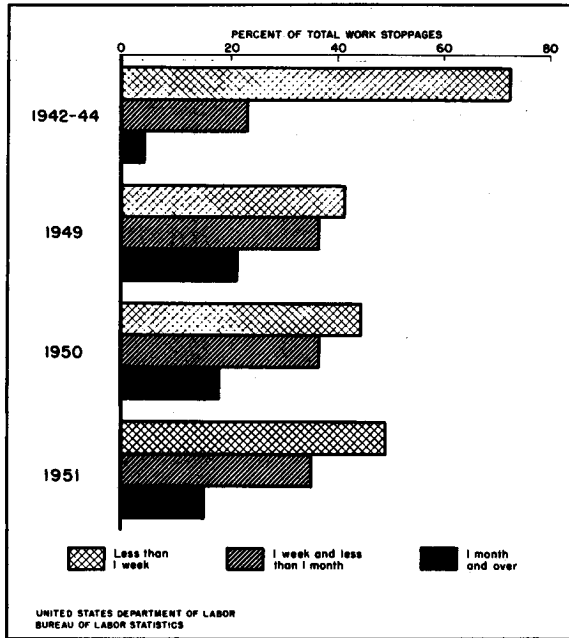
#### Size of Stoppages

#### Duration of Stoppages

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

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

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



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

#### Methods of Terminating Stoppages

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

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

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

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

#### Disposition of Issues

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

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

Year	Work stoppages		Workers involved <sup>1/</sup>		Man-days idle		
	Number	Average duration (calendar days) <sup>2/</sup>	Number (thousands) <sup>3/</sup>	Percent of total employed <sup>4/</sup>	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time of all workers <sup>5/</sup>	Per worker involved
1916 .....	3,789	(6/)	1,600	8.4	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)
1917 .....	4,450	(6/)	1,230	6.3	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)
1918 .....	3,353	(6/)	1,240	6.2	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)
1919 .....	3,630	(6/)	4,160	20.8	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)
1920 .....	3,411	(6/)	1,460	7.2	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)
1921 .....	2,385	(6/)	1,100	6.4	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)
1922 .....	1,112	(6/)	1,610	8.7	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)
1923 .....	1,553	(6/)	757	3.5	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)
1924 .....	1,249	(6/)	655	3.1	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)
1925 .....	1,301	(6/)	428	2.0	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)
1926 .....	1,035	(6/)	330	1.5	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)
1927 .....	707	26.5	330	1.4	26,200	0.37	79.5
1928 .....	604	27.6	314	1.3	12,600	.17	40.2
1929 .....	921	22.6	289	1.2	5,350	.07	18.5
1930 .....	637	22.3	183	.8	3,320	.05	18.1
1931 .....	810	18.8	342	1.6	6,890	.11	20.2
1932 .....	841	19.6	324	1.8	10,500	.23	32.4
1933 .....	1,695	16.9	1,170	6.3	16,900	.36	14.4
1934 .....	1,856	19.5	1,470	7.2	19,600	.38	13.4
1935 .....	2,014	23.8	1,120	5.2	15,500	.29	13.8
1936 .....	2,172	23.3	789	3.1	13,900	.21	17.6
1937 .....	4,740	20.3	1,860	7.2	28,400	.43	15.3
1938 .....	2,772	23.6	688	2.8	9,150	.15	13.3
1939 .....	2,613	23.4	1,170	4.7	17,800	.28	15.2
1940 .....	2,508	20.9	577	2.3	6,700	.10	11.6
1941 .....	4,288	18.3	2,360	8.4	23,000	.32	9.8
1942 .....	2,968	11.7	840	2.8	4,180	.05	5.0
1943 .....	3,752	5.0	1,980	6.9	13,500	.15	6.8
1944 .....	4,956	5.6	2,120	7.0	8,720	.09	4.1
1945 .....	4,750	9.9	3,470	12.2	38,000	.47	11.0
1946 .....	4,985	24.2	4,600	14.5	116,000	1.43	25.2
1947 .....	3,693	25.6	2,170	6.5	34,600	.41	15.9
1948 .....	3,419	21.8	1,960	5.5	34,100	.37	17.4
1949 .....	3,606	22.5	3,030	9.0	50,500	.59	16.7
1950 <sup>1/</sup> .....	4,843	19.2	2,410	6.9	38,800	.44	16.1
1951 .....	4,737	17.4	2,220	5.5	22,900	.23	10.3

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

<sup>2/</sup> Figures are simple averages; each strike is given equal weight regardless of its size.

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

<sup>4/</sup> "Total employed workers": For 1927-1950 refers to all workers (based on nonagricultural employment reported by the Bureau) except those in occupations and professions in which there is little if any union organization or in which strikes rarely if ever occur. In most industries, it includes all wage and salary workers except those in executive, managerial, or high supervisory positions, or those performing professional work the nature of which makes union organization or group action unlikely. It includes all self-employed, domestic workers, workers on farms employing fewer than 6 persons, all Federal and State government employees, and the officials, both elected and appointed, in local governments.

In 1951, the concept of "total employed workers" was changed to coincide with the Bureau's figures of non-agricultural employment, excluding Government, but not excluding workers in certain occupational groups as in earlier years. Tests show that the percentage of total idleness computed on the basis of these new figures usually differs by less than

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

Period	Stoppages involving 10,000 or more workers					
	Number	Percent of total for period	Workers involved		Man-days idle	
			Number <sup>1/</sup>	Percent of total for period	Number	Percent of total for period
1935-39 average ...	11	0.4	365,000	32.4	5,290,000	31.2
1941 .....	29	.7	1,070,000	45.3	9,340,000	40.5
1946 .....	31	.6	2,920,000	63.6	66,400,000	57.2
1947 .....	15	.4	1,030,000	47.5	17,700,000	51.2
1948 .....	20	.6	870,000	44.5	18,900,000	55.3
1949 .....	18	.5	1,920,000	63.2	34,900,000	69.0
1950 .....	22	.5	738,000	30.7	21,700,000	56.0
1951 .....	19	.4	457,000	20.6	5,680,000	24.8

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

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

Month	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages			Man-days idle during month	
	Beginning in month	In effect during month	Beginning in month (thousands)	In effect during month		Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time of all workers <sup>2/</sup>
				Number (thousands)	Percent of total employed <sup>1/</sup>		
<b>1950</b>							
January .....	248	368	170.0	305.0	0.93	2,730	0.40
February .....	206	358	56.5	527.0	1.63	8,590	1.39
March .....	298	453	85.2	566.0	1.71	3,870	.51
April .....	407	605	159.0	294.0	.88	3,280	.49
May .....	485	723	354.0	508.0	1.49	3,270	.44
June .....	483	768	278.0	373.0	1.07	2,630	.34
July .....	463	732	224.0	389.0	1.11	2,750	.39
August .....	635	918	346.0	441.0	1.22	2,660	.32
September .....	521	820	270.0	450.0	1.23	3,510	.48
October .....	550	801	197.0	330.0	.90	2,590	.32
November .....	329	605	200.0	308.0	.84	2,050	.27
December .....	218	423	61.1	114.0	.31	912	.12
<b>1951</b>							
January .....	442	593	237.0	260.0	.66	1,270	.15
February .....	347	548	186.0	322.0	.82	1,940	.26
March .....	355	537	120.0	230.0	.58	1,710	.20
April .....	367	540	163.0	222.0	.56	1,890	.23
May .....	440	621	166.0	249.0	.62	1,820	.21
June .....	396	615	194.0	261.0	.65	1,800	.21
July .....	450	644	284.0	345.0	.86	1,880	.22
August .....	505	727	213.0	314.0	.78	2,640	.28
September .....	457	693	215.0	340.0	.84	2,540	.33
October .....	487	728	248.0	365.0	.90	2,700	.30

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

Major issues	Work stoppages beginning in 1951				Man-days idle during 1951 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent of total	Workers involved		Number	Percent of total
			Number	Percent of total		
All issues .....	4,737	100.0	2,220,000	100.0	22,900,000	100.0
Wages, hours, and fringe benefits <sup>1/</sup> .....	2,102	44.4	1,180,000	53.2	14,300,000	62.5
Wage increase .....	1,291	27.2	586,000	26.4	10,100,000	44.0
Wage decrease .....	13	.3	3,990	.2	43,800	.2
Wage increase, hour decrease .....	42	.9	116,000	5.2	674,000	2.9
Hour increase .....	5	.1	1,970	.1	4,590	(2/)
Wage increase, pension and/or social insurance benefits .....	85	1.8	82,300	3.7	1,190,000	5.2
Pension and/or social insurance benefits .....	19	.4	5,790	.3	96,700	.4
Other .....	647	13.7	363,000	17.3	2,240,000	9.8
Union organization, wages, hours, and fringe benefits <sup>1/</sup> .....	206	4.3	53,000	2.4	1,840,000	8.0
Recognition, wages and/or hours .....	140	2.9	13,100	.6	424,000	1.9
Strengthening bargaining position, wages and/or hours .....	25	.5	19,500	.9	1,010,000	4.4
Closed or union shop, wages and/or hours .....	36	.8	19,700	.9	395,000	1.7
Discrimination, wages and/or hours .....	3	.1	640	(2/)	2,640	(2/)
Other .....	2	(2/)	100	(2/)	2,860	(2/)
Union organization .....	682	14.4	82,600	3.7	1,620,000	7.1
Recognition .....	483	10.2	34,800	1.5	659,000	2.9
Strengthening bargaining position .....	60	1.3	12,500	.6	355,000	1.6
Closed or union shop .....	56	1.2	11,000	.5	274,000	1.2
Discrimination .....	49	1.0	6,030	.3	93,400	.4
Other .....	34	.7	18,100	.8	237,000	1.0
Other working conditions .....	1,342	28.3	761,000	34.3	4,180,000	18.2
Job security .....	675	14.3	354,000	15.9	2,000,000	8.6
Shop conditions and policies .....	547	11.5	245,000	11.1	1,170,000	5.1
Work load .....	87	1.8	111,000	5.0	820,000	3.6
Other .....	33	.7	51,100	2.3	201,000	.9
Interunion or intraunion matters .....	326	6.9	132,000	5.9	894,000	3.9
Sympathy .....	78	1.6	32,900	1.5	167,000	.7
Union rivalry or factionalism .....	64	1.4	28,900	1.3	426,000	1.8
Jurisdiction .....	176	3.7	63,300	2.8	289,000	1.3
Union regulations .....	3	.1	120	(2/)	380	(2/)
Other .....	5	.1	6,590	.3	12,400	.1
Not reported .....	79	1.7	10,900	.5	63,200	.3

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

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

TABLE 5.—Work stoppages by industry group, 1951

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

<sup>1/</sup> See footnotes 4 and 5, Table 1.

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

<sup>3/</sup> This figure is less than the sum of the figures below because a few stoppages extending into two or more industry groups have been counted in this column in each industry group affected; workers involved, and man-days idle were divided among the respective groups.

<sup>4/</sup> Not available.

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



TABLE 6.—Work stoppages by State, 1951

State	Work stoppages beginning in 1951		Number or Percent of workers involved	Number or Percent of stoppages (all stoppages) during 1951	Non-days idle during 1951
	Number				
	Number	Percent			
All States	1/4 131	2/2,220.0	100.0	22,900.0	100.0
Alabama	163	109.0	4.9	1,270.0	5.5
Arizona	24	10.6	.5	103.0	.5
Arkansas	25	6.0	.3	52.2	.2
California	217	98.5	4.4	1,210.0	5.3
Colorado	25	4.3	.2	71.5	.3
Connecticut	84	25.2	1.1	400.0	1.7
Delaware	17	4.9	.2	59.5	.3
District of Columbia	11	4.6	.2	26.6	.1
Florida	44	11.0	.5	156.0	.7
Georgia	45	10.8	.5	179.0	.8
Iaho	11	3.2	.1	29.0	.1
Illinois	283	148.0	6.7	2,090.0	9.2
Indiana	204	105.0	4.7	763.0	3.3
Iowa	47	15.7	.7	108.0	.5
Kansas	22	8.6	.4	58.4	.3
Kentucky	165	97.2	4.4	324.0	1.4
Louisiana	40	13.3	.6	341.0	1.5
Maine	14	5.9	.3	73.9	.3
Maryland	39	12.2	.5	179.0	.8
Massachusetts	151	60.0	2.7	1,030.0	4.5
Michigan	375	215.0	9.7	1,600.0	7.0
Minnesota	53	20.3	.9	214.0	.9
Mississippi	35	17.8	.8	214.0	.9
Missouri	113	41.3	1.9	314.0	1.4
Montana	12	10.1	.5	72.7	.3
Nebraska	15	3.2	.1	39.9	.2
Nevada	11	1.9	.1	14.4	.1
New Hampshire	23	5.1	.2	73.5	.3
New Jersey	200	87.6	4.0	1,190.0	5.2
New Mexico	26	9.9	.4	91.7	.4
New York	570	196.0	9.0	2,530.0	11.0
North Carolina	38	24.3	1.1	508.0	2.2
North Dakota	3	.3	.0	1.3	.0
Ohio	402	197.0	8.9	1,690.0	7.4
Oklahoma	28	3.2	.1	38.1	.2
Oregon	67	15.5	.7	248.0	1.1
Rhode Island	630	275.0	12.5	1,910.0	8.3
South Carolina	18	8.8	.4	270.0	1.2
South Dakota	7	.4	.0	2.8	.0
Tennessee	146	47.8	2.2	251.0	1.1
Texas	86	28.9	1.3	294.0	1.3
Utah	24	11.6	.5	94.4	.4
Vermont	5	2.4	.1	43.4	.2
Virginia	139	46.4	2.1	411.0	1.8
Washington	71	41.4	1.9	326.0	1.4
West Virginia	231	83.2	3.8	462.0	2.0

TABLE 7.—Work stoppages in selected cities, 1951 <sup>1/</sup>

City	Work stoppages beginning in 1951		Man-days idle during 1951 (all stoppages)	City	Work stoppages beginning in 1951		Man-days idle during 1951 (all stoppages)
	Number <sup>2/</sup>	Workers involved			Number <sup>2/</sup>	Workers involved	
Akron, Ohio .....	58	51,400	181,000	Memphis, Tenn. ....	20	11,800	37,600
Allentown, Pa. ....	13	2,790	45,400	Milwaukee, Wisc. ....	23	14,400	160,000
Atlanta, Ga. ....	16	2,190	45,400	Minneapolis, Minn. ....	22	9,010	127,000
Baltimore, Md. ....	18	4,410	34,400	Mobile, Ala. ....	11	3,240	288,000
Birmingham, Ala. ....	25	9,660	120,000	Nashville, Tenn. ....	12	770	11,100
Boston, Mass. ....	23	7,900	59,700	Newark, N. J. ....	35	12,000	75,000
Bridgeport, Conn. ....	14	3,130	58,800	New Bedford, Mass. ....	10	1,900	13,100
Buffalo, N. Y. ....	47	8,450	74,900	New Haven, Conn. ....	10	3,240	31,100
Camden, N. J. ....	10	1,640	7,670	New Orleans, La. ....	15	8,550	293,000
Chattanooga, Tenn. ....	16	1,630	24,400	New York, N. Y. ....	329	85,400	883,000
Chicago, Ill. ....	59	36,200	539,000	Norfolk, Va. ....	10	1,230	7,730
Cincinnati, Ohio ....	36	11,200	139,000	Oakland-East Bay Area, Calif. ...	40	13,200	148,000
Cleveland, Ohio ....	38	18,000	369,000	Passaic, N. J. ....	10	7,010	85,200
Columbus, Ohio ....	14	920	13,500	Paterson, N. J. ....	18	4,260	78,400
Dayton, Ohio ....	15	3,170	12,000	Philadelphia, Pa. ....	67	28,700	290,000
Denver, Colo. ....	20	3,480	63,900	Phoenix, Ariz. ....	11	3,350	46,300
Des Moines, Iowa ....	10	2,490	7,880	Pittsburgh, Pa. ....	57	15,700	141,000
Detroit, Mich. ....	161	122,000	945,000	Portland, Oregon ....	31	5,190	121,000
E. St. Louis, Ill. ....	10	1,810	11,100	Providence, R. I. ....	12	8,570	485,000
Elizabeth, N. J. ....	10	1,830	51,600	Rochester, N. Y. ....	10	2,260	18,600
Erie, Pa. ....	15	4,680	64,000	Sacramento, Calif. ....	11	1,350	10,700
Evansville, Ind. ....	23	12,800	136,000	St. Louis, Mo. ....	56	21,600	168,000
Fall River, Mass. ....	17	12,000	36,900	St. Paul, Minn. ....	13	3,120	16,200
Fort Wayne, Ind. ....	10	12,900	42,500	San Francisco, Calif. ....	31	10,500	81,000
Fort Worth, Texas ....	12	1,930	42,700	Scranton, Pa. ....	18	2,470	41,400
Gary, Ind. ....	25	11,000	27,700	Seattle, Wash. ....	15	12,500	115,000
Grand Rapids, Mich. ....	11	2,000	10,400	Spokane, Wash. ....	12	2,890	9,790
Houston, Texas ....	17	8,940	31,000	Springfield, Mass. ....	12	2,160	34,300
Huntington, W. Va. ....	11	3,200	25,900	Syracuse, N. Y. ....	14	4,950	16,600
Indianapolis, Ind. ....	22	5,110	75,200	Tacoma, Wash. ....	11	4,760	57,300
Jersey City, N. J. ....	32	6,800	51,800	Terre Haute, Ind. ....	13	1,710	5,990
Johnstown, Pa. ....	12	8,100	29,500	Toledo, Ohio ....	23	12,900	117,000
Kansas City, Mo. ....	14	3,850	36,800	Trenton, N. J. ....	13	2,680	28,000
Knoxville, Tenn. ....	18	3,430	19,300	Washington, D. C. ....	10	4,360	24,800
Long Beach, Calif. ....	14	14,000	340,000	Worcester, Mass. ....	12	2,140	239,000
Los Angeles, Calif. ....	62	19,100	156,000	Yonkers, N. Y. ....	12	4,430	132,000
Louisville, Ky. ....	20	3,750	21,800	Youngstown, Ohio ....	35	19,700	80,400

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

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

Affiliation of union	Stoppages beginning in 1951				Man-days idle during 1951 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent of total	Workers involved		Number	Percent of total
			Number	Percent of total		
Total .....	4,737	100.0	1/ 2,220,000	100.0	22,900,000	100.0
American Federation of Labor .....	2,117	44.5	654,000	29.5	6,570,000	28.7
Congress of Industrial Organizations .....	1,387	29.3	1,030,000	46.4	12,700,000	55.4
Unaffiliated unions .....	1,037	21.9	497,000	22.4	3,040,000	13.3
Single firm unions .....	20	.4	6,990	.3	53,000	.2
Different affiliations:						
Rival unions .....	59	1.2	11,200	.5	159,000	.7
Cooperating unions .....	6	.1	12,600	.6	351,000	1.5
No union involved .....	105	2.2	7,390	.3	35,400	.2
Not reported .....	6	.1	70	(2/)	370	(2/)

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

2/ Less than a tenth of 1 percent.

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

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

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

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

Number of establishments involved 1/	Stoppages beginning in 1951				Man-days idle during 1951 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent of total	Workers involved 2/		Number	Percent of total
			Number	Percent of total		
All establishments .....	4,737	100.0	2,220,000	100.0	22,900,000	100.0

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

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

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

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

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

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

"Workers involved" include all workers made idle for one shift or longer in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

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

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

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

2/ This figure is smaller than the total man-days idle shown in preceding tables because the figures in this and the next two tables relate only to those stoppages ending in 1951.

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

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

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

2/ See footnote 2, table 12.

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

Disposition of issues	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent of total	Number <sup>1/</sup>	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
All issues .....	4,758	100.0	2,200,000	100.0	2/21,800,000	100.0
Issues settled or disposed of at termination of stoppage 3/ ...	3,558	74.7	1,440,000	65.4	16,300,000	74.9
Some or all issues to be adjusted after resumption of work--						
By direct negotiation between employer(s) and union .....	757	15.9	503,000	22.9	2,990,000	13.7
By negotiation with the aid of Government agencies .....	76	1.6	60,800	2.8	505,000	2.3
By arbitration .....	143	3.0	86,900	3.9	528,000	2.4
By other means 4/ .....	131	2.8	73,500	3.3	1,060,000	4.8

# Appendixes

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

stoppages during the year.

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

## Appendix A

TABLE A.—Work stoppages in 1951, by specific industry

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

Industry	Stoppages beginning in 1951		Man-days idle during 1951 (all stoppages)	Industry	Stoppages beginning in 1951		Man-days idle during 1951 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved			Number	Workers involved	
<b>MANUFACTURING - Continued</b>							
Food and kindred products .....	197	77,500	819,000	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries ..	92	12,700	195,000
Meat products .....	54	24,600	122,000	Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware ..	5	360	6,370
Dairy products .....	6	550	4,630	Musical instruments and parts .....	3	310	11,400
Canning and preserving fruits, vegetables and sea foods .....	13	2,170	22,800	Toys and sporting and athletic goods ..	16	2,200	18,800
Grain-mill products .....	22	7,720	116,000	Costume jewelry, costume novelties, buttons, and miscellaneous notions ..	1	760	7,630
Bakery products .....	43	22,800	206,000	(except plastics metal) .....	14	1,570	23,900
Sugar .....	5	3,440	70,200	Fabricated plastic products, not elsewhere classified .....	12	3,430	41,900
Confectionery and related products ..	10	990	36,700	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries ..	41	4,090	84,600
Beverage industries .....	35	14,700	196,000				
Miscellaneous food preparations and kindred products .....	9	570	5,360				
Tobacco manufactures .....	5	1,610	14,100				
Cigars .....	5	1,610	14,100				
Paper and allied products .....	54	20,600	494,000				
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills .....	17	13,800	395,000				
Paper coating and glazing .....	1	200	590				
Envelopes .....	1	40	240				
Paper bags .....	1	4,950	67,400				
Paperboard containers and boxes .....	19	3,380	67,400				
Pulp goods and miscellaneous converted paper products .....	15	3,140	26,500				
Printing, publishing, and allied industries .....	27	1,150	29,500				
Newspapers .....	7	260	3,390				
Periodicals .....	1	—	6,440				
Commercial printing .....	4	120	1,030				
Lithographing .....	6	290	5,020				
Greeting cards .....	2	100	5,280				
Bookbinding and related industries ..	4	120	3,960				
Service industries for the printing trade .....	4	270	2,420				
Chemicals and allied products .....	67	20,000	201,000				
Industrial inorganic chemicals .....	5	1,160	39,200				
Industrial organic chemicals .....	15	8,460	64,600				
Drugs and medicines .....	7	950	5,640				
Soap and glycerin, cleaning and polishing preparations and sulfonated oils and assistants .....	6	4,980	34,600				
Paints, varnishes, lacquers, japons, and enamels; inorganic color pigments, whitening, and wood fillers ..	8	2,280	31,800				
Gum and wood chemicals .....	2	320	4,250				
Fertilizers .....	7	420	6,690				
Vegetable and animal oils and fats ..	5	360	4,170				
Miscellaneous chemicals, including industrial chemical products and preparations .....	12	1,060	10,000				
Products of petroleum and coal .....	19	5,240	55,500				
Petroleum refining .....	8	1,660	37,200				
Crude petroleum .....	4	1,110	10,500				
Crude and byproducts .....	7	2,460	7,820				
Paving and roofing materials .....	156	137,000	700,000				
Rubber products .....	107	106,000	446,000				
Tires and inner tubes .....	3	5,090	11,900				
Rubber footwear .....	2	710	2,920				
Reclaimed rubber .....	44	25,100	239,000				
Rubber industries, not elsewhere classified .....	26	10,200	127,000				
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks ..	4	1,300	8,390				
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments (except surgical, medical, and dental) .....	2	690	4,370				
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments .....	3	100	2,150				
Optical instruments and lenses .....	6	1,470	53,300				
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments and supplies .....	6	200	3,150				
Ophthalmic goods .....	4	2,740	35,100				
Photographic equipment and supplies ..	1	170	22,200				
Watches, clocks, clockwork-operated .....							

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

2/ This figure is less than the sum of the figures below as a few strikes, extending into two or more industry groups, have been counted in each industry group affected, with workers and man-days allocated to the respective groups.

3/ Some man-days involving semiautomatically operated utilities are included.

Government—administration, protection, and sanitation 3/

Miscellaneous 26

Educational services 16

Medical and other health services 19

Amusement and recreation 15

Garages 9

Automobile repair services and

Business services 14

Barber and beauty shops 5

Cleaning, dyeing and pressing 10

Laundries 34

Hotels and other lodging places 11

Services—personal, business and other... 179

Miscellaneous 32

Heat, light, and power 15

Communication 25

Air transportation 5

Water transportation 49

Taxicabs 30

Motorbus transportation 97

Intercity motor bus transportation 23

(City and suburbs) 5,130

Streets and bus transportation 26

Other public utilities, and 231,000

Transportation, communication, and 17

Retail 17

Wholesale 112

Trade 277

Miscellaneous 3

Highways, streets, bridges, docks, etc. 75

13,900

Finance, insurance, and real estate 21

Insurance 4

Real estate 2,340

201,000

20,500

72,100

19,500

289,000

123,000

3,720

1,060,000

1,190,000

51,100

887,000

81,200

269,000

1,290,000

284,000

23,100

30

23,900

213,000

549

24

3,470

232,000

217,000

651

21

17,200

6,200

30

11,000

11

175,000

200

269,000

173,000

348,000

1,080,000

1,190,000

51,100

887,000

81,200

269,000

1,290,000

284,000

23,100

30

23,900

213,000

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3,470

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173,000

348,000

1,080,000

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81,200

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269,000

173,000

348,000

1,080,000



TABLE 3.—Work stoppages in 1951, by industry group and major issues

Industry group and major issues	Stoppages beginning in 1951		Non-during days (all stoppages)	Industry group and major issues	Stoppages beginning in 1951		Non-during days (all stoppages)
	Number	Weeks <sup>1/</sup> involved			Number	Weeks <sup>1/</sup> involved	
<b>All industries</b>	4,717	2,220,000	22,900,000	<b>All manufacturing industries—Continued</b>	210	51,000	354,000
Wages and hours	2,102	1,480,000	11,300,000	Apparel, etc. 3/	106	49,100	235,000
Union organization, wages, and hours	206	53,000	1,240,000	Wages and hours	10	340	6,250
Other working conditions	682	22,600	1,620,000	Union organization, wages, and hours	62	3,470	40,200
Other working conditions	1,342	751,000	4,120,000	Union organization	22	4,950	24,900
Internal or international matters	326	152,000	691,000	Other working conditions	6	280	2,240
Not reported	79	10,900	51,200	Internal or international matters	9	300	3,740
Not reported				Not reported			
<b>All manufacturing industries</b>	2,294	1,370,000	11,500,000	<b>Leather and leather products</b>	78	22,600	221,000
Wages and hours	1,284	753,000	11,300,000	Wages and hours	49	19,100	194,000
Union organization, wages, and hours	127	40,400	1,120,000	Union organization, wages, and hours	3	180	3,380
Other working conditions	353	46,900	1,590,000	Union organization	10	200	4,140
Internal or international matters	702	495,000	2,990,000	Other working conditions	14	2,950	15,000
Not reported	27	24,900	152,000	Not reported			
Not reported				<b>Food and kindred products</b>	197	77,900	819,000
<b>Primary metal industries</b>	308	214,000	1,630,000	Wages and hours	102	40,700	524,000
Wages and hours	156	114,000	1,040,000	Union organization, wages, and hours	12	1,140	34,300
Union organization, wages, and hours	3	640	27,700	Other working conditions	25	5,290	67,800
Other working conditions	13	2,540	909,000	Internal or international matters	51	30,200	193,000
Internal or international matters	125	89,600	34,500	Not reported	1	60	200
Not reported	2	700	970	Not reported			
Not reported				<b>Tobacco manufactures</b>	5	1,610	14,100
<b>Fabricated metal products 3/</b>	242	84,200	1,300,000	Wages and hours	2	1,070	11,400
Wages and hours	129	51,200	641,000	Union organization	1	410	2,460
Union organization, wages, and hours	12	1,100	49,500	Other working conditions	1	100	110
Other working conditions	35	5,240	309,000	Not reported			
Internal or international matters	62	25,660	90,300	<b>Paper and allied products</b>	54	20,600	194,000
Not reported	2	200	5,100	Wages and hours	27	15,800	147,000
Not reported				Union organization, wages, and hours	4	340	1,070
<b>Ordinance and accessories</b>	6	2,020	15,500	Other working conditions	16	5,380	23,400
Wages and hours	3	1,660	8,460	Internal or international matters	1	40	230
Other working conditions	3	350	6,990	Not reported			
Not reported				<b>Printing, publishing, and allied industries</b>	27	1,150	29,500
<b>Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies</b>	136	104,000	1,040,000	Wages and hours	5	490	6,480
Wages and hours	69	51,600	404,000	Union organization, wages, and hours	6	120	9,480
Union organization, wages, and hours	7	2,400	63,700	Other working conditions	11	430	12,600
Other working conditions	13	42,600	499,000	Internal or international matters	3	90	670
Internal or international matters	7	5,620	54,600	Not reported			
Not reported	1	30	1,410	<b>Chemicals and allied products</b>	67	20,000	201,000
Not reported				Wages and hours	29	7,110	118,000
<b>Machinery (except electrical)</b>	268	158,000	3,370,000	Union organization, wages, and hours	3	3,110	22,500
Wages and hours	150	104,000	1,040,000	Other working conditions	10	860	16,100
Union organization, wages, and hours	18	14,100	77,000	Internal or international matters	22	6,590	42,700
Other working conditions	89	5,500	222,000	Not reported	2	260	2,110
Internal or international matters	66	35,900	218,000	Not reported	1	10	50
Not reported	3	140	1,590	<b>Products of petroleum and coal</b>	19	5,240	55,900
Not reported				Wages and hours	8	2,090	7,150
<b>Transportation equipment</b>	104	239,000	2,600,000	Union organization, wages, and hours	7	1,380	2,100
Wages and hours	81	82,600	1,590,000	Other working conditions	2	90	2,650
Union organization, wages, and hours	6	3,630	344,000	Internal or international matters	6	2,660	42,900
Other working conditions	16	8,690	122,000	Not reported	1	60	90
Internal or international matters	80	127,000	751,000	<b>Rubber products</b>	196	137,000	700,000
Not reported	2	5,020	14,400	Wages and hours	71	59,000	290,000
Not reported				Union organization, wages, and hours	3	2,940	81,800
<b>Woods and wood products (except furniture)</b>	118	22,800	251,000	Other working conditions	8	2,110	46,100
Wages and hours	65	14,900	136,000	Internal or international matters	71	74,000	277,000
Union organization, wages, and hours	8	960	27,500	Not reported	3	3,200	5,080
Other working conditions	22	2,660	57,700	<b>Textiles, etc. 5/</b>	26	10,200	127,000
Internal or international matters	1	4,140	30,300	Wages and hours	13	3,570	65,400
Not reported				Union organization, wages, and hours	6	2,490	34,300
<b>Furniture and fixtures</b>	99	22,700	309,000	Other working conditions	4	1,840	3,520
Wages and hours	56	13,300	187,000	Internal or international matters	4	4,070	23,100
Union organization, wages, and hours	10	1,510	33,600	Not reported	1	80	350
Other working conditions	14	1,230	14,500	<b>Miscellaneous manufacturing industries</b>	92	12,700	195,000
Internal or international matters	15	6,360	65,700	Wages and hours	41	5,720	57,400
Not reported	4	400	8,490	Union organization, wages, and hours	8	920	37,400
Not reported				Other working conditions	25	1,850	57,600
<b>Stone, clay, and glass products</b>	132	19,000	105,000	Internal or international matters	11	3,300	27,600
Wages and hours	75	9,210	106,000	Not reported	7	930	14,500
Union organization, wages, and hours	6	480	24,100				
Other working conditions	28	1,930	24,100				

TABLE 2.—Werk stoppages in 1951, by industry group and major issues - Continued

Industry group and major issues	Stoppages beginning in 1951		Man-days idle during 1951 (all stoppages)	Industry group and major issues	Stoppages beginning in 1951		Man-days idle during 1951 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved <sup>1/2</sup>			Number	Workers involved <sup>1/2</sup>	
All nonmanufacturing industries - Continued							
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	21	17,200	345,000	All nonmanufacturing industries - Continued	21	14,300	205,000
Wages and hours	9	6,280	194,000	Finance, insurance, and real estate	11	11,900	197,000
Union organization, wages, and hours	7	5,000	19,000	Union organization, wages, and hours	2	20	180
Union organization	2	2,410	55,700	Other working conditions	5	50	990
Other working conditions	2	3,530	119,000	Interruption or intramission matters	2	2,290	9,600
Interruption or intramission matters	1	10	120		1	50	230
Mining	622	284,000	1,290,000	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	37	231,000	1,790,000
Wages and hours	4	66,900	366,000	Wages and hours	206	173,000	1,300,000
Union organization, wages, and hours	4	330	15,600	Union organization, wages, and hours	16	4,370	36,100
Union organization	60	15,200	93,800	Union organization	51	3,290	30,700
Other working conditions	403	178,000	721,000	Other working conditions	66	25,400	88,100
Interruption or intramission matters	26	16,800	72,500	Interruption or intramission matters	24	25,000	337,000
Not reported	32	6,590	21,800	Not reported	4	210	210
Construction	651	232,000	1,190,000	Services—personal, business, and other	179	21,300	329,000
Wages and hours	274	105,000	594,000	Wages and hours	80	15,200	218,000
Union organization, wages, and hours	7	700	3,950	Union organization, wages, and hours	15	1,530	35,800
Union organization	64	9,290	62,300	Union organization	57	2,550	54,800
Other working conditions	99	52,100	204,000	Other working conditions	14	1,270	6,980
Interruption or intramission matters	194	63,400	317,000	Interruption or intramission matters	6	730	9,740
Not reported	9	1,310	7,990	Government—administration, protection, and sanitation	36	4,900	28,800
Trade	277	40,000	269,000	Wages and hours	24	3,530	20,900
Wages and hours	122	35,160	193,000	Union organization, wages, and hours	4	60	1,360
Union organization, wages, and hours	29	2,670	82,900	Union organization	4	270	1,500
Union organization	65	2,210	45,100	Other working conditions	6	630	2,600
Other working conditions	27	960	2,610	Interruption or intramission matters	1	400	3,600
Interruption or intramission matters	7	280	630				
Not reported	7						

<sup>1/1</sup> The figure on number of workers includes some duplicate counting where the same workers were involved in more than one stoppage in a year.  
<sup>2/2</sup> 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.

<sup>3/3</sup> Includes cranes, machinery, and transportation equipment.

<sup>4/4</sup> Includes other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.

<sup>5/5</sup> Includes professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.

TABLE 6.—Werk stoppages in 1951 in States which had 25 or more stoppages during the year, by industry group

State and industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1951		Man-days idle during 1951 (all stoppages)	State and industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1951		Man-days idle during 1951 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved <sup>1/2</sup>			Number	Workers involved <sup>1/2</sup>	
ALABAMA	2/ 163	109,000	1,270,000	ARKANSAS - Continued			
Primary metal industries	28	44,700	304,000	Food and kindred products	1	110	6,330
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	3	830	7,670	Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1	20	910
Machinery (except electrical)	2	310	2,690	Chemicals and allied products	12	3,260	22,200
Transportation equipment	3	4,310	305,000	Construction	1	10	10,600
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	3	200	1,850	Trade	3	500	2,550
Furniture and fixtures	2	190	4,090	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	1	10	50
Stone, clay, and glass products	6	530	5,710	Government—administration, protection, and sanitation	1	10	1,210,000
Textile-mill products	6	11,000	291,000		2/ 217	98,500	13,900
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	2	750	15,400	Primary metal industries	11	1,620	16,600
Food and kindred products	6	220	5,130	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	7	2,690	26,500
Rubber products	1	660	7,660	Chemicals and allied products	6	2,510	37,400
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2	2,340	15,600	Construction	8	1,600	376,000
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	1	160	5,360	Trade	14	14,800	30,200
Mining	90	31,600	160,000	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	5	860	30,200
Construction	19	3,390	16,400		1	50	1,190
Trade	11	960	25,100	Furniture and fixtures	10	640	11,900
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1	10	200	Stone, clay, and glass products			
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	14	4,520	41,600	Removal and other finished products			



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

State and industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1951		Man-days idle during 1951 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1951		State and industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1951		Man-days idle during 1951 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
<b>INDIANA - Continued</b>									
Rubber products .....	10	10,500	35,900			Transportation, communication, and other public utilities .....	7	1,180	5,900
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks .....	3	270	13,700			Services--personal, business, and other .....	3	60	2,010
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries .....	17	6,600	12,700			Government--administration, protection, and sanitation .....	1	900	9,990
Mining .....	26	8,200	70,700						
Construction .....	6	360	3,380			<b>MARYLAND</b>			
Trade .....	1	240	4,800			Primary metal industries .....	39	12,200	179,000
Finance, insurance, and real estate .....						Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment) .....	2	740	1,750
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities .....	15	7,360	51,400			Transportation equipment .....	4	2,050	19,800
Services--personal, business, and other .....	6	280	7,750			Stone, clay, and glass products .....	1	4,700	120,000
Government--administration, protection, and sanitation .....	-	-	2,410			Textile-mill products .....	3	300	820
						Food and kindred products .....	1	40	40
	47	15,700	108,000			Printing, publishing, and allied industries .....	2	350	2,240
<b>IOWA</b>									
Primary metal industries .....	1	50	6,340			Miscellaneous manufacturing industries .....	1	50	420
Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies .....	1	160	1,130			Mining .....	1	290	7,850
Machinery (except electrical) .....	3	4,350	33,100			Construction .....	7	2,350	15,300
Transportation equipment .....	1	50	950			Trade .....	4	260	4,500
Lumber and wood products (except furniture) .....	1	30	1,410			Transportation, communication, and other public utilities .....	10	610	4,640
Stone, clay, and glass products .....	2	70	550			Services--personal, business, and other .....	2	420	1,860
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials .....	1	50	1,820				151	60,000	1,030,000
Food and kindred products .....	16	7,110	50,500			<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>			
Paper and allied products .....	1	180	820			Primary metal industries .....	4	880	20,300
Rubber products .....	3	2,970	2,970			Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment) .....	2	820	228,000
Construction .....	4	430	2,820			Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies .....	2	110	460
Trade .....	3	70	210			Machinery (except electrical) .....	10	3,520	51,100
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities .....	6	430	4,220			Transportation equipment .....	2	320	2,630
Services--personal, business, and other .....	2	250	1,050			Furniture and fixtures .....	6	160	5,280
Government--administration, protection, and sanitation .....	2	180	340			Stone, clay, and glass products .....	3	240	1,730
						Textile-mill products .....	12	28,500	516,000
	165	97,200	328,000			Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials .....	16	2,510	20,400
<b>KENTUCKY</b>									
Primary metal industries .....	3	770	13,600			Leather and leather products .....	20	2,940	15,100
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment) .....	5	750	3,420			Food and kindred products .....	3	1,120	18,300
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies .....	2	850	1,400			Paper and allied products .....	7	1,820	15,200
Machinery (except electrical) .....	6	2,620	4,760			Printing, publishing, and allied industries .....	1	80	4,820
Transportation equipment .....	1	380	1,900			Chemicals and allied products .....	2	1,470	12,200
Lumber and wood products (except furniture) .....	2	190	470			Rubber products .....	2	2,070	7,750
Furniture and fixtures .....	2	520	21,600			Miscellaneous manufacturing industries .....	1	870	4,320
Textile-mill products .....	2	470	12,200			Agriculture, forestry, and fishing .....	1	30	200
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials .....	2	260	1,490			Construction .....	22	4,780	37,600
Food and kindred products .....	1	160	320			Trade .....	5	70	600
Printing, publishing, and allied industries .....	1	20	110			Finance, insurance, and real estate .....	2	460	8,570
Chemicals and allied products .....	1	80	160			Transportation, communication, and other public utilities .....	23	6,350	51,600
Mining .....	76	22,300	87,100			Services--personal, business, and other .....	5	270	7,200
Construction .....	41	65,700	142,000				27	215,000	1,600,000
Trade .....	9	460	6,220			<b>MICHIGAN</b>			
Finance, insurance, and real estate .....	1	50	1,000			Primary metal industries .....	23	14,000	183,000
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities .....	6	930	11,500			Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment) .....	44	11,200	38,900
Services--personal, business, and other .....	3	560	11,200			Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies .....	8	3,180	9,870
Government--administration, protection, and sanitation .....	1	210	430			Machinery (except electrical) .....	28	11,300	159,000
						Transportation equipment .....	62	110,000	578,000
	40	13,300	301,000			Lumber and wood products (except furniture) .....	6	860	9,820
<b>LOUISIANA</b>									
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment) .....	1	300	910			Furniture and fixtures .....	6	490	3,370
Transportation equipment .....	3	3,690	157,000			Stone, clay, and glass products .....	5	1,850	20,400
Lumber and wood products (except furniture) .....	2	150	3,440			Textile-mill products .....	1	180	180
Stone, clay, and glass products .....	1	850	24,700			Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials .....	2	140	1,350
Textile-mill products .....	2	2,740	114,000			Leather and leather products .....	1	310	3,900
						Food and kindred products .....	9	5,620	101,000
						Paper and allied products .....	4	760	1,370
						Printing, publishing, and allied .....			

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

State and industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1951		Man-days idle during 1951 (all stoppages)	State and industry group		Stoppages beginning in 1951		Man-days idle during 1951 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved			
<b>MICHIGAN - Continued</b>								
Mining .....	3	4,130	20,900	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment) .....	9	3,430	33,000	
Construction .....	21	3,680	14,500	Ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment .....				
Trade .....	11	490	4,070	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies .....	10	5,630	50,900	
Finance, insurance, and real estate .....	2	470	9,690	Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials .....	15	2,640	19,300	
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities .....	15	7,790	300,000	Food and kindred products .....	12	17,500	266,000	
Services—personal, business, and other .....	6	290	10,100	Machinery (except electrical) .....	2	290	2,170	
<b>MINNESOTA</b>								
Primary metal industries .....	53	20,300	214,000	Lumber and wood products (except furniture) .....	7	920	6,950	
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment) .....	4	190	2,010	Furniture and fixtures .....	3	300	1,360	
Ordnance and accessories .....	5	390	7,660	Stones, clay, and glass products .....	11	14,600	365,000	
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies .....	1	90	2,700	Textile-mill products .....	9	4,750	9,940	
Machinery (except electrical) .....	2	760	16,000	Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials .....	4	300	2,360	
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials .....	1	1,640	26,400	Leather and leather products .....	7	3,580	25,500	
Food and kindred products .....	1	1,600	24,000	Food and kindred products .....	4	1,210	116,000	
Paper and allied products .....	1	10	360	Printing, publishing, and allied industries .....	1	140	10,200	
Printing, publishing, and allied industries .....	2	120	2,670	Chemicals and allied products .....	7	3,150	43,000	
Chemicals and allied products .....	1	10	170	Products of petroleum and coal .....	3	740	5,100	
Professional, scientific, and consulting instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks .....	2	560	3,040	Rubber products .....	6	6,200	60,500	
Construction .....	6	90	24,000	Professional, scientific, and consulting instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks .....	13	1,600	4,360	
Trade .....	3	90	2,670	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries .....	1	1,090	4,360	
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities .....	5	2,270	20,200	Agriculture, forestry, and fishing .....	12	1,870	36,000	
Services—personal, business, and other .....	4	5,650	59,700	Construction .....	12	3,540	11,000	
<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>								
Lumber and wood products (except furniture) .....	35	17,600	214,000	Trade .....	3	1,120	18,400	
Textile-mill products .....	2	410	3,640	Finance, insurance, and real estate .....	12	10,300	43,400	
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials .....	1	710	10,100	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities .....	13	930	7,950	
Paper and allied products .....	1	110	310	Government—administration, protection, and sanitation .....	1	200	200	
Rubber products .....	2	2,920	16,000	<b>NEW MEXICO</b>				
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials .....	5	4,000	4,000	Primary metal industries .....	2/	9,930	91,700	
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing .....	1	4,000	43,200	Transportation equipment .....	1	1,070	44,300	
Construction .....	21	6,870	43,200	Lumber and wood products (except furniture) .....	1	360	360	
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities .....	3	300	2,050	Stones, clay, and glass products .....	2	180	2,630	
<b>MISSOURI</b>								
Primary metal industries .....	113	41,300	314,000	Chemicals and allied products .....	1	20	160	
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment) .....	6	930	29,700	Mining .....	1	50	230	
Ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment .....	6	1,710	12,800	Other public utilities .....	4	4,050	29,300	
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies .....	2	3,170	6,230	Construction .....	12	3,970	17,700	
Machinery (except electrical) .....	3	140	32,600	Trade .....	2	70	280	
Lumber and wood products (except furniture) .....	3	3,600	32,600	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities .....	2	140	740	
Furniture and fixtures .....	1	20	150	<b>NEW YORK</b>				
Stones, clay, and glass products .....	1	160	1,940	Primary metal industries .....	2/	196,000	2,530,000	
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials .....	6	690	4,560	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment) .....	11	6,660	44,200	
Leather and leather products .....	3	690	17,000	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies .....	24	5,760	136,000	
Food and kindred products .....	6	3,230	8,000	Machinery (except electrical) .....	36	21,700	462,000	
Paper and allied products .....	9	11,900	67,400	Transportation equipment .....	31	10,300	344,000	
Printing, publishing, and allied industries .....	1	80	290	Lumber and wood products (except furniture) .....	19	13,000	211,000	
Chemicals and allied products .....	1	20	170	Furniture and fixtures .....	10	760	3,270	
Products of petroleum and coal .....	2	160	490	Stones, clay, and glass products .....	32	5,660	33,200	
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries .....	1	190	2,410	Textile-mill products .....	26	14,900	333,000	
	1	80	1,510	Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials .....	78	29,300	101,000	
	3	1,900	11,900	Leather and leather products .....	10	7,570	44,300	
	1	80	290	Food and kindred products .....	23	9,800	60,100	
	1	20	170	Paper and allied products .....	9	600	2,500	
	2	160	490	Printing, publishing, and allied industries .....	6	170	2,830	
	1	190	2,410	Chemicals and allied products .....	9	1,760	27,500	
	3	1,900	11,900	Products of petroleum and coal .....	2	130	560	
	1	80	290	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries .....	2	560	3,390	

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

State and industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1951	Man-days idle during 1951 (all stoppages)	State and industry group		Man-days idle during 1951 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1951	Man-days idle during 1951 (all stoppages)
			Number	Workers involved			
<b>NEW YORK - Continued</b>							
Government—administration, protection, and sanitation .....	6	1,070	6	1,070	2,430	6	1,070
<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>							
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment) .....	38	24,300	38	24,300	508,000	38	24,300
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies .....	1	20	1	20	890	1	20
Machinery (except electrical) .....	1	170	1	170	170	1	170
Lumber and wood products (except furniture) .....	2	360	2	360	1,540	2	360
Furniture and fixtures .....	1	50	1	50	670	1	50
Stones, clay, and glass products .....	6	18,000	6	18,000	439,000	6	18,000
Food and kindred products .....	1	30	1	30	1,180	1	30
Paper and allied products .....	3	960	3	960	2,760	3	960
Chemicals and allied products .....	10	2,170	10	2,170	1,020	10	2,170
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing .....	2	20	2	20	130	2	20
Trade .....	8	3,080	8	3,080	20,100	8	3,080
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities .....	402	197,000	402	197,000	1,690,000	402	197,000
<b>OHIO</b>							
Primary metal industries .....	65	38,200	65	38,200	222,000	65	38,200
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment) .....	32	11,300	32	11,300	187,000	32	11,300
Ordnance and accessories .....	3	1,660	3	1,660	5,990	3	1,660
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies .....	15	14,100	15	14,100	147,000	15	14,100
Machinery (except electrical) .....	35	12,300	35	12,300	347,000	35	12,300
Transportation equipment .....	15	15,900	15	15,900	118,000	15	15,900
Lumber and wood products (except furniture) .....	5	500	5	500	2,950	5	500
Furniture and fixtures .....	1	1,110	1	1,110	7,630	1	1,110
Stones, clay, and glass products .....	16	2,270	16	2,270	60,100	16	2,270
Textile-mill products .....	1	1,980	1	1,980	2,030	1	1,980
Leather and leather products .....	2	260	2	260	710	2	260
Food and kindred products .....	9	2,000	9	2,000	24,900	9	2,000
Paper and allied products .....	3	180	3	180	1,820	3	180
Chemicals and allied products .....	1	120	1	120	3,830	1	120
Rubber products .....	44	44,800	44	44,800	263,000	44	44,800
Professional, scientific, and consulting instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks .....	4	300	4	300	1,270	4	300
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries .....	7	2,310	7	2,310	9,740	7	2,310
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing .....	1	20	1	20	140	1	20
Construction .....	40	10,300	40	10,300	29,500	40	10,300
Trade .....	26	4,990	26	4,990	43,400	26	4,990
Finance, insurance, and real estate .....	2	130	2	130	4,120	2	130
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities .....	40	24,900	40	24,900	131,000	40	24,900
Services—personal, business, and other .....	10	610	10	610	13,600	10	610
Government—administration, protection, and sanitation .....	1	30	1	30	70	1	30
<b>OKLAHOMA</b>							
Machinery (except electrical) .....	28	3,190	28	3,190	36,100	28	3,190
Stones, clay, and glass products .....	3	460	3	460	3,900	3	460
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials .....	1	210	1	210	2,720	1	210
Food and kindred products .....	3	160	3	160	9,670	3	160
Rubber products .....	10	1,160	10	1,160	4,630	10	1,160
Construction .....	2	50	2	50	7,890	2	50
Trade .....	1	10	1	10	160	1	10
Finance, insurance, and real estate .....	6	430	6	430	6,270	6	430
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities .....	67	15,500	67	15,500	248,000	67	15,500
Primary metal industries .....	1	560	1	560	3,460	1	560
<b>OREGON</b>							
Government—administration, protection, and sanitation .....	2	490	2	490	6,970	2	490
Leather and leather products .....	1	20	1	20	590	1	20
Food and kindred products .....	2	40	2	40	3,200	2	40
Printing, publishing, and allied industries .....	1	150	1	150	150	1	150
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing .....	1	1,000	1	1,000	15,000	1	1,000
Construction .....	6	730	6	730	33,300	6	730
Trade .....	7	560	7	560	3,960	7	560
Finance, insurance, and real estate .....	11	6,650	11	6,650	48,300	11	6,650
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities .....	3	220	3	220	25,000	3	220
<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>							
Primary metal industries .....	2/ 630	275,000	2/ 630	275,000	1,910,000	2/ 630	275,000
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment) .....	68	38,500	68	38,500	186,000	68	38,500
Ordnance and accessories .....	41	11,000	41	11,000	76,400	41	11,000
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies .....	1	210	1	210	3,120	1	210
Machinery (except electrical) .....	21	30,400	21	30,400	190,000	21	30,400
Transportation equipment .....	21	18,900	21	18,900	138,000	21	18,900
Lumber and wood products (except furniture) .....	18	12,500	18	12,500	112,000	18	12,500
Furniture and fixtures .....	2	120	2	120	840	2	120
Stones, clay, and glass products .....	11	2,510	11	2,510	24,600	11	2,510
Textile-mill products .....	24	5,380	24	5,380	31,100	24	5,380
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials .....	29	9,610	29	9,610	219,000	29	9,610
Leather and leather products .....	49	12,200	49	12,200	88,200	49	12,200
Food and kindred products .....	7	390	7	390	3,490	7	390
Tobacco manufactures .....	21	10,600	21	10,600	149,000	21	10,600
Paper and allied products .....	3	1,000	3	1,000	12,900	3	1,000
Printing, publishing, and allied industries .....	10	2,240	10	2,240	58,700	10	2,240
Chemicals and allied products .....	1	10	1	10	430	1	10
Products of petroleum and coal .....	9	2,620	9	2,620	11,700	9	2,620
Rubber products .....	6	1,990	6	1,990	3,370	6	1,990
Professional, scientific, and consulting instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks .....	14	6,480	14	6,480	23,900	14	6,480
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries .....	1	50	1	50	1,620	1	50
Construction .....	9	580	9	580	5,830	9	580
Trade .....	119	72,400	119	72,400	264,000	119	72,400
Finance, insurance, and real estate .....	44	13,200	44	13,200	109,000	44	13,200
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities .....	38	2,470	38	2,470	47,800	38	2,470
Services—personal, business, and other .....	3	16,500	3	16,500	115,000	3	16,500
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment) .....	47	16,500	47	16,500	115,000	47	16,500
Stones, clay, and glass products .....	14	680	14	680	2,800	14	680
Textile-mill products .....	25	22,300	25	22,300	784,000	25	22,300
<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>							
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment) .....	2	340	2	340	13,900	2	340
Machinery (except electrical) .....	3	6,130	3	6,130	503,200	3	6,130
Stones, clay, and glass products .....	1	100	1	100	239,000	1	100
Textile-mill products .....	5	11,400	5	11,400	239,000	5	11,400
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials .....	1	70	1	70	460	1	70
Food and kindred products .....	2	350	2	350	9,860	2	350
Rubber products .....	4	260	4	260	1,000	4	260
Finance, insurance, and real estate .....	2	80	2	80	1,230	2	80
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities .....	2	120	2	120	870	2	120
Services—personal, business, and other .....	1	460	1	460	11,000	1	460
Primary metal industries .....	146	47,800	146	47,800	251,000	146	47,800
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment) .....	2	1,660	2	1,660	6,350	2	1,660
Leather and leather products .....	4	710	4	710	12,700	4	710
Food and kindred products .....	1	50	1	50	300	1	50
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies .....	6	3,630	6	3,630	15,400	6	3,630
Machinery (except electrical) .....	1	560	1	560	3,600	1	560

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

State and industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1951	Man-days idle during 1951 (all stoppages)	State and industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1951	Man-days idle during 1951 (all stoppages)
<b>INDIANA - Continued</b>					
Food and kindred products .....	5	2,480	Machinery (except electrical) .....	1	6,500
Paper and allied products .....	2	10,500	Transportation equipment (except lumber and wood products) (except furniture) .....	2	70
Printing, publishing, and allied industries .....	-	-	Furniture and fixtures .....	13	9,680
Chemical and allied products .....	4	6,320	Textile-mill products .....	1	1,640
Rubber products .....	4	6,280	Food and kindred products .....	1	360
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries ..	2	2,920	Textile-mill products .....	1	1,070
Mining .....	20	2,960	Food and kindred products .....	2	70
Construction .....	44	21,900	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries ..	2	1,010
Trade .....	1	2,620	Agriculture, forestry, and fishing .....	1	480
Finance, insurance, and real estate .....	1	20	Mining .....	18	6,480
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities .....	20	4,660	Construction .....	6	610
Services—personal, business, and other ..	5	90	Trade .....	1	20
Government—administration, protection, and sanitation .....	1	160	Finance, insurance, and real estate .....	1	20
<b>TEXAS</b>					
Primary metal industries .....	66	28,900	Finance, insurance, and real estate .....	11	11,400
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment) .....	7	4,710	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities .....	4	320
Machinery (except electrical) .....	2	100	Services—personal, business, and other ..	1	40
Machinery (except electrical) .....	3	1,090	Government—administration, protection, and sanitation .....	1	40
Transportation equipment .....	1	180	<b>WASHINGTON - Continued</b>		
Lumber and wood products (except furniture) .....	1	150	Machinery (except electrical) .....	2	2,010
Furniture and fixtures .....	2	20	Machinery (except electrical) .....	2	280
Stones, clay, and glass products .....	1	-	Transportation equipment .....	1	1,490
Textile-mill products .....	1	20	Transportation equipment (except furniture) .....	1	80
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials .....	2	3,620	Furniture and fixtures .....	2	560
Food and kindred products .....	9	30	Stones, clay, and glass products .....	4	620
Products of petroleum and coal .....	1	1,580	Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials .....	2	650
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing .....	1	180	Food and kindred products .....	1	10
Construction .....	27	1,000	Printing, publishing, and allied industries .....	-	-
Trade .....	5	240	Chemicals and allied products .....	168	720
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities .....	18	11,800	Textile-mill products .....	1	1,200
Services—personal, business, and other ..	1	20	Mining .....	16	3,690
Government—administration, protection, and sanitation .....	3	470	Construction .....	8	100
<b>VIRGINIA</b>					
Primary metal industries .....	139	46,400	Trade .....	13	680
Machinery (except electrical) .....	1	440	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities .....	7	680
Transportation equipment .....	1	330	Services—personal, business, and other ..	47	43,000
Lumber and wood products (except furniture) .....	2	270	<b>WISCONSIN</b>		
Furniture and fixtures .....	2	780	Primary metal industries .....	5	1,080
Stones, clay, and glass products .....	2	360	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment) .....	8	5,120
Textile-mill products .....	2	9,500	Electrical machinery, equipment, and appliances .....	1	310
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials .....	3	740	Machinery (except electrical) .....	10	7,950
Leather and leather products .....	1	20	Transportation equipment .....	2	6,680
Food and kindred products .....	3	80	Transportation equipment (except furniture) .....	5	500
Printing, publishing, and allied industries .....	1	10	Furniture and fixtures .....	5	4,080
Chemical and allied products .....	1	2,100	Textile-mill products .....	1	50
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries ..	1	180	Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials .....	2	510
Mining .....	31	25,600	Leather and leather products .....	8	1,190
Construction .....	14	3,170	Food and kindred products .....	2	1,190
Trade .....	2	50	Printing, publishing, and allied industries .....	3	70
Finance, insurance, and real estate .....	16	2,040	Rubber products .....	4	10,200
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities .....	3	100	Professional, scientific, and con- sulting instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks .....	1	30
Services—personal, business, and other ..	3	100	Mining .....	3	620
Government—administration, protection, and sanitation .....	2	110	Construction .....	9	2,760
<b>WASHINGTON</b>					
Primary metal industries .....	2	110	Trade .....	4	1,110
Machinery (except electrical) .....	2	110	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities .....	4	1,110
Transportation equipment .....	2	110	Services—personal, business, and other .....	2	40
Transportation equipment (except furniture) .....	2	110	Government—administration, protection, and sanitation .....	2	1,630

# Appendix B

## Methods of Collecting Strike Statistics 11/

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

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

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

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

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

The definitions of strikes and lock-outs point out certain characteristics inherent in each strike or lock-out: (1) The stoppage is temporary rather than permanent; (2) the action is by or against a group rather than an individual; (3) the objective is to express a grievance or enforce a demand; and (4) an employer-employee relationship exists, although the grievance may or may not be against the employer of the striking group. In jurisdictional as well as rival union or representation strikes, the major elements of dispute may be between two unions rather than directly with the employer. In a sympathy strike, there is usually no dispute between the striking workers and their immediate employer but the purpose is to give union support or broaden group pressure for the benefit of another group of workers. Sympathy or protest strikes may also be intended to record the workers' feelings against action (or absence of action) by local, State, or Federal Government agencies on matters of general worker concern.

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

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11/ More detailed information on methods of calculation, sources, and classification