

Analysis of Work Stoppages During 1952

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The Secretary of Labor:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a report on work stoppages during the year 1952. A portion of this report was printed in the Monthly Labor Review for May 1953.

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Ewan Clague, Commissioner.

Hon. Martin P. Durkin,
Secretary of Labor.

Contents

	<u>Page</u>
Summary	1
Strike trends during the year	1
Stoppages of 10,000 or more	2
WSB-certified disputes	3
"National emergency" disputes	4
Major issues involved	5
Industries affected	6
States involved	6
Metropolitan areas involved	6
Unions involved	6
Size of stoppages	7
Duration of stoppages	7
Methods of terminating stoppages	7
Disposition of issues	7

Tables

1. Work stoppages in the United States, 1916-52	8
2. Work stoppages involving 10,000 or more workers, in selected periods	9
3. Monthly trends in work stoppages, 1951-52	9
4. Major issues involved in work stoppages, 1952	10
5. Work stoppages by industry group, 1952	11
6. Work stoppages by State, 1952	12
7. Work stoppages by metropolitan area, 1952	13
8. Work stoppages by affiliation of unions involved, 1952	14
9. Work stoppages by number of workers involved, 1952	15
10. Work stoppages by number of establishments involved, 1952	15
11. Individual work stoppages involving 10,000 or more workers, 1952	16
12. Duration of work stoppages ending in 1952	20
13. Method of terminating work stoppages ending in 1952	21
14. Disposition of issues in work stoppages ending in 1952	21

Appendix A

Table A. Work stoppages by specific industry, 1952	22
Table B. Work stoppages by industry group and major issues, 1952	24
Table C. Work stoppages in States having 25 or more stoppages by industry group, 1952	26

Appendix B

The steel strike of 1952	32
--------------------------------	----

Appendix C

Methods of collecting strike statistics	37
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Analysis of Work Stoppages During 1952

Summary

More man-days of idleness (59,100,000) resulted directly from work stoppages in 1952 than in any year except 1946, when 116,000,000 man-days were reported. The total of 3,540,000 workers involved in work stoppages beginning in the year was the third highest on record, exceeded only in 1919 and 1946.

The relatively high level of strike idleness is traceable to the comparatively large number of stoppages involving 10,000 or more workers and particularly to the basic steel strike. These major stoppages accounted for almost half the workers involved in all strikes and about two-thirds of all man-days idle. The steel stoppage alone accounted for about two-fifths of all man-days idle.

More idleness resulted from disputes in which both wages and union security were major issues than over any other group of issues, largely because of their importance in the steel strike and in 6 other stoppages of 10,000 or more workers. In recent years, wage issues alone were the leading cause of idleness. Disputes over wages and union security, together with those over wages alone, accounted for about 60 percent of the workers involved and over 85 percent of the man-days of idleness in 1952.

Not only were major stoppages relatively numerous, but more strikes (5,117)¹ of all sizes began in 1952 than in any year for which sta-

¹This is the number of verified strikes on which information was received in time to be included in the tabulations for the year. In addition there were 6 small strikes involving a total of fewer than 800 workers; 1 in Illinois, 2 in Ohio, 2 in Pennsylvania, and 1 in Wisconsin on which the verified information was received too late to be included in the Bureau's tabulations. The total of 5,117 does not include 39 small disputes for which the Bureau was unable to secure information from the parties that an actual work stoppage occurred.

Except as noted in the preceding paragraph, all known work stoppages arising out of labor-management disputes, involving 6 or more workers and continuing a full day or shift or longer, are included in this report. Figures on "workers involved" and "man-days idle" cover all workers made idle for one shift or longer in establishments directly involved in these stoppages.

tistics on work stoppages have been compiled (table 1). Strike idleness amounted to about 1 day out of every 175 worked during the year.

About half the major stoppages occurred in nonmanufacturing. The construction industry accounted for 11 of these stoppages and involved 286,000 workers--5 were at Atomic Energy Commission construction projects. Other large nonmanufacturing stoppages occurred in the bituminous-coal mining, railroad, trucking, telephone and telegraph, and maritime industries. Most of the large manufacturing stoppages were in metalworking, including steel, aircraft, and electrical products. Other industries affected by large stoppages included petroleum, rubber, meatpacking, lumber, and glass products. Except for an 80-day strike of carpet and rug workers, the textile industries, in which the economic outlook was relatively poor, were free of major stoppages.

Strike Trends during the Year

Seasonal patterns of strike activity are frequently overshadowed by other factors affecting bargaining developments. Generally, however, the fourth quarter of the year, particularly November and December, is a period of low strike activity, especially when measured in terms of number of stoppages beginning during the period; whereas strike activity is usually highest in the second and third quarters.

The year 1952 followed this pattern. The number of strikes, workers, and man-days involved reached peak levels during the middle two quarters of the year--April through September. The second quarter was the highest for the year in terms of strikes, workers, and man-days of idleness. The sharp drop in idleness in the third quarter is explained largely by settlement of the steel strike in late July. The number of strikes and workers involved reached their lowest levels for the year in the fourth quarter, although man-days of idleness in this 3-month period exceeded idleness in the first quarter.

Strikes were at a record high in the first quarter of 1952, compared with earlier years. In the remaining three quarters both the number of workers and man-days of idleness were high, compared with most earlier years, although the number of strikes was exceeded in several previous years. The number of workers involved in the second quarter and the man-days of idleness in the third quarter were among the highest ever

1952, with more than 500 starting in April, May, and September. Man-days of idleness increased gradually during the first 3 months of the year, rose substantially in April and May, and reached peak levels in June and July because of the steel strike. Idleness dropped sharply in August, increased substantially in September and October, and dropped again in the last 2 months of the year.

Most of the major strikes occurred in the first 3 quarters. There were 10 stoppages of 10,000 or more workers in the first quarter of the year--1 in January, 2 in February, and 7 in March. The one involving the most workers was a 4-day strike, covering 11 States in early March, of 41,000 employees of the New York Central Railroad, the Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis, and other railroads. Three of the first-quarter strikes were in the construction industry. Included were a 60-day strike involving 35,000 construction workers in the San Francisco Bay area of California and 2 stoppages involving construction workers at the Paducah, Ky., project of the Atomic Energy Commission.

The second-quarter peak level of workers involved and man-days idle is due in large part to 13 major stoppages. Six of these began in April, 4 in May, and 3 in June. The steel strike accounted for about 35 percent of the workers involved in all strikes beginning during the quarter, and half the man-days of idleness. Nationwide strikes also affected the petroleum and natural gas industry, Western Union Telegraph Co., and the Western Electric Co. and other American Telephone and Telegraph Co. subsidiaries. The construction industry again experienced more major stoppages than any other industry, including month-long strikes in Milwaukee, Wis., and 42 northern and central counties in California; 23-day stoppages in Detroit, Mich., and New Orleans, La.; and an 8-day strike at the Paducah, Ky., Atomic Energy construction project.

During the third quarter 9 major stoppages began--1 in July, 3 in August, and 5 in September. Outstanding was the 90-day International Harvester strike involving 22,000 workers. It was the longest major strike of the year. All other strikes starting in this quarter involved fewer than 25,000 workers each, and all except the 33-day Timken Roller Bearing Co. stoppage lasted less than a month. There were 2 large strikes in the aircraft industry in this period: A 21-day strike involving 23,000 em-

During the fourth quarter the relatively high number of man-days of idleness as compared with other years is traceable in large part to the 15-day nationwide bituminous-coal strike in October, involving about 270,000 workers and accounting for about a third of all man-days idle during this period.

Stoppages of 10,000 or More

The 35 stoppages of 10,000 or more workers exceeded the number in any previous year except 1919 and 1945 when the respective numbers of such stoppages were 54 and 42. These stoppages in 1952 accounted for the idleness of about 1,700,000 workers for a total of 37 million man-days--almost half the workers involved in all strikes and about two-thirds of all man-days idle. The proportion of idleness exceeded that in most recent years (table 2). The steel and bituminous-coal mining stoppages, which directly idled 560,000 and 270,000 workers, respectively, were the largest occurring during the year.

Disputes over wages or related monetary matters caused the largest number of major stoppages (15) as well as most of the strikes of all sizes. Wages, combined with questions of union status, were the major issues in 7 other large disputes. These included the steel stoppage; the International Harvester Co. and two west coast aircraft strikes; and stoppages affecting Timken Roller Bearing Co., New Jersey Bell Telephone Co., and B.F. Goodrich Co. Union organization issues were dominant in two stoppages: A 39-day intermittent strike of B. F. Goodrich Co. employees that began in February and a 1-day strike of building trades workers at the Atomic Energy Commission's Savannah River construction project.

Interunion or intraunion matters caused two of the major construction stoppages that occurred in 1952 and a stoppage of bituminous-coal miners in western Pennsylvania. The remaining large strikes resulted from disputes over a variety of other issues.

Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor were involved in 17 of the major stoppages; affiliates of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, in 12; and unions affiliated with neither the AFL nor CIO, in 7.

Among 10 major strikes which lasted less than a week were five 1-day stoppages. Another 7 continued for at least a week but less than 2 weeks; 6 were in effect for 2 weeks to less than

WSB-Certified Disputes ²

The nationwide dispute in the oil industry was the only controversy involving a work stoppage that the President referred to the Wage Stabilization Board in 1952.³ The basic steel dispute, which had been referred to the Board late in 1951, resulted in a national steel strike in 1952 after efforts to negotiate an agreement on the basis of settlement terms recommended by the Board failed.

Basic Steel Strike.--Contracts between the United Steelworkers of America (CIO) and basic steel producing companies were opened in November 1951 for the first general renegotiation since 1947. After failure of the parties to reach agreement on December 22, the dispute was referred by President Truman to the Wage Stabilization Board. The settlement proposed by a Board majority, industry members dissenting, late in March 1952 was accepted by the union but rejected by the industry. After eleventh hour mediation efforts failed, the President ordered the Secretary of Commerce to take possession of and operate most of the steel mills.

²The 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 that was not resolved by collective bargaining or by the prior full use of mediation and conciliation facilities, and that 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 submission was agreed upon by the parties in advance. Subsequently, the Defense Production Act Amendments of 1952 created a new Wage Stabilization Board, effective July 30, 1952, with no dispute functions, except to advise labor and management, at their request, regarding the interpretation and application of wage stabilization policy.

³Three threatened strikes in the aluminum industry were averted after the President certified the disputes to the Board. They involved the Aluminum Co. of America and the United Steelworkers of America (CIO); Aluminum Co. of America and International Council of Aluminum

On April 29, when a preliminary court injunction restrained enforcement of the seizure order, a nationwide strike began. The workers returned to work a few days later following a temporary stay of the injunction. When the injunction against seizure was upheld by the U. S. Supreme Court on June 2 the workers again went out.⁴ They remained out until late July when a 2-year agreement was reached with major steel companies.⁵

Oil and Natural Gas Strike.--The Oil Workers International Union (CIO) and other AFL and independent unions in the petroleum industry scheduled a strike for March 3, 1952, when negotiations deadlocked on the unions' proposals for a general hourly wage increase of 25 cents and for increases in second- and third-shift differentials from 4 to 6 cents and from 6 to 12 cents an hour, respectively. At the request of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, the threatened strike was postponed for 1 week. Following the President's referral of the dispute to the WSB on March 6, the strike was again postponed, pending the Board's consideration of the case. However, oil industry representatives declined to participate in panel hearings in two "pilot" cases.⁶ On April 16, as a result of this action, the Board, for the first time in a dispute case, returned the controversy to the parties for further bargaining.

When these negotiations failed, the CIO Oil Workers and the Central States Petroleum Union (Ind.)⁷ called a national strike on April 30 that idled approximately 58,000 workers. Most of these workers had returned to their jobs by the end of May, following individual settlements that were reached gradually on the basis of the Board's action on May 14. On that date, the Board announced partial approval of a

⁴The strike continued at some mills of smaller companies until individual agreements were reached on certain local working conditions. By mid-August, workers at most of these firms had returned to their jobs.

⁵A detailed discussion of this dispute together with terms of settlement is provided in the appendix.

⁶The employers had proposed that the Board should recommend individual settlements based on consideration of the merits of disputes between individual oil companies and unions, instead of a single settlement applicable to all the disputes. They contended that the procedures

contract reached between the CIO Oil Workers and the Farmers Union Central Exchange of Billings, Mont., thus setting a pattern for other settlements. The Board (industry members dissenting) approved 15 cents of the 18-cent hourly wage increase agreed upon by the parties, and a \$100 lump-sum payment to each worker in lieu of retroactive pay for the period October 1, 1951 (expiration date of the former contract) to May 1, 1952 (effective date of the increase). Provisions for a seventh paid holiday and for hourly increases in second- and third-shift differentials from 4 to 6 cents and 6 to 12 cents, respectively, received unanimous Board approval. Concurrently, the Board announced prior approval of other agreements providing for a general hourly wage increase not exceeding 15 cents, except that changes in shift differentials would be subject to review on an individual case basis. Subsequent agreements⁸ typically incorporated the general wage increase and adjustments in shift differentials approved by the Board. Varying provisions were negotiated, however, for partial retroactivity of the wage increase or for lump-sum payments in lieu of retroactive pay adjustments.

"National Emergency" Disputes⁹

Major controversy developed during 1952 over the "national emergency" strike provisions of the Labor Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act. The President's refusal to apply the act's emergency procedures to the nationwide steel strike aroused Congressional debate. Subsequently, the President's resort to these procedures in a strike at the American Locomotive Co.'s Dunkirk, N. Y., plant¹⁰ precipitated

legal action by the CIO Steelworkers--the first test case--challenging the constitutionality of the act's emergency provisions.

The President's decision to invoke the Taft-Hartley Act in the dispute at the Dunkirk plant followed prolonged efforts by the parties, with assistance from Federal officials, to reach a new agreement to replace the one that expired January 31, 1952. Bargaining discussions had started late in 1951 on the Steelworkers' proposals for 22 contract changes as well as a request for **companywide** bargaining. Negotiations stalemated, and the President referred the dispute to the Wage Stabilization Board on December 22, 1951, as part of his certification of labor disputes involving the basic steel companies and the Steelworkers (see p. 3). The parties resumed negotiations after a meeting with the Board on January 7, 1952. When these discussions also failed, the Board appointed a panel, which held hearings in the dispute in May and June 1952. Before the panel could formulate its recommendations, however, the Defense Production Act was amended to eliminate the Board's dispute functions.¹¹ In subsequent negotiations, the union withdrew its request for companywide bargaining and sought a separate settlement at the Dunkirk plant. In addition to the union shop, it proposed a wage and fringe benefit "package" increase amounting to approximately 21½ cents an hour, retroactive to February 1, 1952, the day following the expiration of the previous contract. The company's counter offer of an hourly wage increase of 12½ cents was rejected by the union, and a strike by about 1,600 production and clerical workers began August 29. On December 3, the President invoked the "national emergency" provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act and appointed a board of inquiry to investigate the dispute.¹²

The Board reported, on December 11, that the dispute "is immediately and seriously delaying the production of equipment and of fissionable materials essential for atomic weapons needed for the national defense," and that resumption of production was imperative if the atomic energy program was to meet its schedule.

¹¹See footnote 2, page 3.

¹²The Executive order establishing the Board did not apply to disputes involving the Steelworkers at the company's Auburn, N. Y., and Schenectady, N. Y., plants (producers of Army tanks and Diesel locomotives). Approximately 1,000 production and clerical workers at the

⁸The major agreements were reached during the last 2 weeks in May; the last settlement in the dispute was reached early in August.

⁹Labor-management disputes designated as "national emergency" disputes are (1) those specified in the Labor Management Relations Act as imperiling the "national health and safety," and (2) those designated under the Railway Labor Act "which threaten substantially to interrupt interstate commerce to a degree such as to deprive any section of the country of essential transportation service."

¹⁰This was the only dispute in 1952 in which the emergency procedures of the act were utilized. These provisions had been invoked on 9 other occasions: In 1951, in connection with the nationwide strike affecting copper and other nonferrous metals companies; in 1950, in the

Thereupon, the President directed the Department of Justice to seek a court injunction to halt the strike. A temporary restraining order, prohibiting continuation of the strike and directing a resumption of negotiations, was issued by the Federal district court in Buffalo, N.Y., on December 12; by mid-December, most of the strikers had returned to work. On December 29, the court extended the injunction for the full 80-day "waiting" period provided under the Taft-Hartley Act. However, in rejecting the Steelworkers' argument that the act's emergency injunctive provisions were unconstitutional because supervision over a purely administrative Government function was delegated to the courts, the court held that the "court proceedings are independent of the administrative procedure."

In asserting jurisdiction over the dispute, the court pointed out: The Dunkirk plant was supplying nickel-plated pipe required for the construction of atomic energy facilities; "these facilities constitute a substantial part of the atomic energy industry;" and "delay in the construction of these materials, caused by the Dunkirk strike, will mean a loss in the production of atomic weapons." The court added that although the Nation was "technically not at war, existing conditions in Korea are tantamount to war." The Steelworkers had argued that the court lacked jurisdiction over the dispute on the ground that the act's emergency injunctive procedures were limited to threatened or actual strikes "affecting an entire industry or a substantial part thereof" and threatening to imperil the "national health or safety." The union also contended that the Dunkirk plant was not a key producer in the Nation's metal-fabricating industry and that only a small portion of the plant's production was required by the atomic energy program.¹³

Major Issues Involved

Wages and related matters (including pensions, social insurance, and other fringe benefits) were the major issues in nearly half of the strikes, involving about two-fifths of the

workers and man-days of idleness in the year's stoppages (table 4). These issues combined with union security issues were of primary importance in another 5 percent of the stoppages, but this relatively small proportion of stoppages accounted for a fifth of the workers involved and almost half the man-days idle. The steel strike caused most of the idleness in this category. Other major stoppages in which union security and wages together were major issues affected Lockheed Aircraft Corp., Douglas Aircraft Corp., B. F. Goodrich Co., Timken Roller Bearing Co., International Harvester Co., and New Jersey Bell Telephone Co. Union organization matters alone were the primary issues in about 12 percent of the year's strikes, but accounted for much smaller proportions of the workers involved and of man-days idle.

Slightly more than a fourth of the year's stoppages were precipitated by disputes over working conditions, such as job security, shop conditions, and workload, or protests against rulings of Government agencies. These strikes accounted for slightly more than a fourth of the workers engaged in stoppages but less than a tenth of man-days of idleness. The most notable dispute in this group involved about 270,000 bituminous-coal workers who stopped work in protest against the Wage Stabilization Board ruling on their wage agreement.¹⁴

Jurisdictional, rival union, and sympathy strikes accounted for a comparatively small proportion of the strike activity in 1952--about 6 percent of all stoppages, 7 percent of workers involved, and 2 percent of idleness.

Duration of stoppages varied according to the issues involved. Stoppages caused by disputes over combined wage and union-organization matters were longest, averaging 37.9 calendar days, compared with 30.2 days in 1951 and 26 in 1950. Strikes over wages and related fringe benefits alone averaged about 20 days, and those on union-organization matters alone, about 21 days. Disputes over interunion or intraunion matters averaged 12.5 days, considerably below the 1951 and 1950 averages. Work stoppages caused by disputes over other working conditions were the shortest, averaging 8.3 days in 1952.

¹³The union's appeal from the ruling was rejected by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in New York on March 2, 1953, expiration date of the injunction. Previously, the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, on February 20, had announced settlement of the disputes. A "memorandum of understanding" reached by the

¹⁴This stoppage began at several Illinois mines on October 13 as a protest against the Wage Stabilization Board's delay in ruling on a wage increase for bituminous-coal miners. By October 16, approximately 100,000 workers were

Industries Affected

Nearly two-fifths of all strike idleness (23 million man-days) was concentrated during 1952 in the primary metal industries group, mainly because of the protracted steel strike (table 5). The construction industry had 6,700,000 man-days of idleness; 58 percent of this idleness was caused by 11 stoppages involving 10,000 or more workers. More than 4,000,000 man-days idle were recorded in each of 2 nonmanufacturing industry groups: Mining, which was affected by a nationwide bituminous-coal strike; and the transportation, communication, and other public utilities group, with the nationwide telephone and telegraph stoppages.

In each of 9 other industry groups, idleness exceeded 1,000,000 man-days: Fabricated metal products; electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies; machinery (except electrical); transportation equipment; lumber and wood products (except furniture); textile mill products; food and kindred products; products of petroleum and coal; and trade. At least 1 stoppage of 10,000 or more workers occurred in each of these groups.

The primary metal industries group had the largest number of man-days idle, as well as the greatest proportion of estimated time idle--about 7 percent of estimated working time. The mining industries group ranked next, with almost 2 percent of all working time idle because of stoppages. Strike idleness amounted to more than 1 percent of total time in four other industry groups--ordnance and accessories, petroleum and coal products, rubber products, and construction. For manufacturing as a whole, strike idleness amounted to about 1 percent of all estimated working time.

The largest number of strikes occurred in the construction industry (794--a new record for this industry) and in mining (650).¹⁵ In manufacturing, the machinery (except electrical) group had the highest number of stoppages (323). Because of the relatively large numbers of small units in both construction and mining, the number of stoppages is usually high.

States Involved

Idleness exceeded a million man-days in each of 15 States, most of which rank high in terms of degree of industrialization. Pennsylvania had 11,800,000 man-days of idleness in

caused 68 percent of the idleness in Pennsylvania and 54 percent in Ohio. Three other States--California, Illinois, and New York--had more than 4,000,000 man-days of idleness. A fifth of all man-days idle for the country as a whole were concentrated in Pennsylvania and 12 percent of all man-days were in Ohio.

Pennsylvania had the greatest number of stoppages (692). Next in order were New York (600) and Ohio (444). Fewer than 10 stoppages were recorded for each of 3 States--Nevada, Vermont, and South Dakota.

Metropolitan Areas Involved

Ten or more work stoppages occurred in each of 93 metropolitan areas in 1952 (table 7). These areas accounted for 3,411 strikes--two-thirds of the total for the country--and more than three-fifths of all workers involved (2,160,000) and man-days of idleness (38,000,000).

Generally, the leading industrialized centers had the most strikes. Six areas experienced over 100 work stoppages each during the year--New York--northeastern New Jersey (610), Detroit (186), Chicago (150), Philadelphia (147), Pittsburgh (137), and St. Louis--East St. Louis (118). Six other areas had as many as 50 stoppages each--San Francisco--Oakland (86), Los Angeles (84), Youngstown (80), Buffalo (70), Akron (66), Boston (65), and Cleveland (51).

More than 1 million man-days of strike idleness occurred in each of 12 areas. Chicago strikes accounted for the greatest number (5,360,000) primarily because of the nationwide steel strike. Pittsburgh, another leading steel producing area, came next with 3,760,000. Detroit ranked third with 2,450,000 but accounted for the largest number of workers involved (235,000). The nationwide steel stoppage and a strike of 65,000 construction workers in May accounted for about two-thirds of the total man-days of idleness recorded in Detroit. New York--northeastern New Jersey, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh were the only other areas that accounted for as many as 100,000 workers.

Unions Involved

In 1952, AFL affiliates were involved in half of the strikes accounting for about a third of the workers involved in all strikes and a fourth of the man-days of idleness (table 8).

Size of Stoppages

About four-fifths of the year's stoppages involved fewer than 500 workers, but these accounted for only 14 percent of the workers involved in all strikes and 11 percent of the man-days of idleness (table 9). The 35 stoppages involving 10,000 or more workers comprised less than 1 percent of the stoppages, but involved almost half the workers and two-thirds of total idleness.

Seventy-six percent of the stoppages in 1952 affected a single plant or establishment. These strikes included 37 percent of the workers involved and about a fifth of the man-days of idleness (table 10). About 7 percent of the stoppages extended to more than 10 establishments, but these accounted for half of the workers and almost two-thirds of the man-days of idleness.

Duration of Stoppages

Strikes ending in 1952 lasted an average of 19.6 calendar days compared with the 17.4-day average in 1951 and the 19.2-day average in 1950 (table 12). Almost half the year's stoppages continued for less than a week--most of them only 1 to 3 days--accounting for about a third of the workers idle but only 4 percent of total man-days idle. In contrast, the fifth of the stoppages lasting a month or more constituted almost four-fifths of all idleness. About a third of the stoppages, involving about the same proportion of workers and 17 percent of man-days idle, continued for at least a week but less than a month.

Methods of Terminating Stoppages

Forty-six percent of the stoppages ending in 1952 were terminated through direct negotiations between employers and workers or their representatives, compared with 51 percent in 1951 and 55 percent in 1950 (table 13). These directly negotiated settlements included only 27 percent of the workers involved and 11 percent of total idleness.

Government mediation and conciliation agencies helped to end about 31 percent of all stoppages compared with about a fourth in 1950 and 1951. Such participation appears even more important when consideration is given to the fact that these work stoppages generally involve large numbers of workers. Stoppages in 1952 concluded with such help accounted for nearly three-fifths of the workers and six-sevenths of the man-days idle.

About 18 percent of all stoppages, involving 12 percent of the workers and 3 percent of man-days idle, ended without formal settlement (either settlement of the issues or agreement to negotiate further after resumption of work). This group included "lost" strikes--workers returned to their jobs because their cause appeared hopeless or employers hired new workers to replace striking employees. Establishments involved in 1 percent of the strikes reported the discontinuance of business.

Disposition of Issues

In four-fifths of the work stoppages ending in 1952 the issues were disposed of before work was resumed instead of being referred to further negotiation or outside arbitration or mediation. These stoppages involved about 74 percent of the workers and 88 percent of the man-days of idleness. Most of these instances involved agreement on the issues or referral to established grievance procedures but this category includes some cases in which the strikers returned to work without reaching any agreement or providing for subsequent adjustments.

In a tenth of the disputes the parties agreed to resume work while continuing to negotiate. In another 6 percent of the cases they agreed to return while negotiating with the aid of a third party, submitting the dispute to arbitration, or referring the unsettled issues to an appropriate Government agency for decision or election.

TABLE 1.—Work stoppages in the United States, 1916-52

Year	Work stoppages		Workers involved ¹		Man-days idle		
	Number	Average duration (calendar days) ²	Number (thousands) ³	Percent of total employed ⁴	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time of all workers ⁵	Per worker involved
1916	3,789	(6)	1,600	8.4	(6)	(6)	(6)
1917	4,450	(6)	1,230	6.3	(6)	(6)	(6)
1918	3,353	(6)	1,240	6.2	(6)	(6)	(6)
1919	3,630	(6)	4,160	20.8	(6)	(6)	(6)
1920	3,411	(6)	1,460	7.2	(6)	(6)	(6)
1921	2,385	(6)	1,100	6.4	(6)	(6)	(6)
1922	1,112	(6)	1,610	8.7	(6)	(6)	(6)
1923	1,553	(6)	757	3.5	(6)	(6)	(6)
1924	1,249	(6)	655	3.1	(6)	(6)	(6)
1925	1,301	(6)	428	2.0	(6)	(6)	(6)
1926	1,035	(6)	330	1.5	(6)	(6)	(6)
1927	707	26.5	330	1.4	26,200	0.37	79.5
1928	604	27.6	314	1.3	12,600	.17	40.2
1929	921	22.6	289	1.2	5,350	.07	18.5
1930	637	22.3	183	.8	3,320	.05	18.1
1931	810	18.8	342	1.6	6,890	.11	20.2
1932	841	19.6	324	1.8	10,500	.23	32.4
1933	1,695	16.9	1,170	6.3	16,900	.36	14.4
1934	1,856	19.5	1,470	7.2	19,600	.38	13.4
1935	2,014	23.8	1,120	5.2	15,500	.29	13.8
1936	2,172	23.3	789	3.1	13,900	.21	17.6
1937	4,740	20.3	1,860	7.2	28,400	.43	15.3
1938	2,772	23.6	688	2.8	9,150	.15	13.3
1939	2,613	23.4	1,170	4.7	17,800	.28	15.2
1940	2,508	20.9	577	2.3	6,700	.10	11.6
1941	4,288	18.3	2,360	8.4	23,000	.32	9.8
1942	2,968	11.7	840	2.8	4,180	.05	5.0
1943	3,752	5.0	1,980	6.9	13,500	.15	6.8
1944	4,956	5.6	2,120	7.0	8,720	.09	4.1
1945	4,750	9.9	3,470	12.2	38,000	.47	11.0
1946	4,985	24.2	4,600	14.5	116,000	1.43	25.2
1947	3,693	25.6	2,170	6.5	34,600	.41	15.9
1948	3,419	21.8	1,960	5.5	34,100	.37	17.4
1949	3,606	22.5	3,030	9.0	50,500	.59	16.7
1950 ⁷	4,843	19.2	2,410	6.9	38,800	.44	16.1
1951	4,737	17.4	2,220	5.5	22,900	.23	10.3
1952 ⁸	5,117	19.6	3,540	8.8	59,100	.57	16.7

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

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

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

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

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

⁵ "Estimated working time" was computed for purposes of this table by multiplying the average number

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 (thousands) 1	Percent of total for period	Number (thousands)	Percent of total for period
1935-39 average	11	0.4	365	32.4	5,290	31.2
1947-49 average	18	.5	1,270	53.4	23,800	59.9
1945	42	.9	1,350	38.9	19,300	50.7
1946	31	.6	2,920	63.6	66,400	57.2
1947	15	.4	1,030	47.5	17,700	51.2
1948	20	.6	870	44.5	18,900	55.3
1949	18	.5	1,920	63.2	34,900	69.0
1950	22	.5	738	30.7	21,700	56.0
1951	19	.4	457	20.6	5,680	24.8
1952	35	.7	1,690	47.8	36,900	62.6

1 Number of workers includes 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 three 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, 1951-52

Month	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages			Man-days idle during month	
	Beginning in month	In effect during month	Beginning in month (thousands)	In effect during month		Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time 2
				Number (thousands)	Percent of total employed 1		
1951							
January	442	593	237.0	260.0	0.66	1,270	0.15
February	347	548	186.0	322.0	.82	1,940	.26
March	355	537	120.0	230.0	.58	1,710	.20
April	367	540	163.0	222.0	.56	1,890	.23
May	440	621	166.0	249.0	.62	1,820	.21
June	396	615	194.0	261.0	.65	1,800	.21
July	450	644	284.0	345.0	.86	1,880	.22
August	505	727	213.0	314.0	.78	2,640	.28
September	457	693	215.0	340.0	.84	2,540	.33
October	487	728	248.0	365.0	.90	2,790	.30
November	305	521	84.0	191.0	.47	1,610	.19
December	186	357	81.5	130.0	.32	1,020	.13
1952							
January	438	568	212.0	251.0	.64	1,340	.15
February	403	585	190.0	258.0	.65	1,370	.17
March	438	614	303.0	359.0	.91	1,610	.19
April	529	756	1,040.0	1,170.0	2.94	5,370	.61
May	518	800	363.0	1,200.0	3.02	8,020	.96
June	435	719	201.0	990.0	2.49	15,000	1.80
July	433	694	166.0	866.0	2.20	12,700	1.46
August 3	494	786	228.0	380.0	.94	2,810	.33

TABLE 4.--Major issues involved in work stoppages, 1952

Major issues	Work stoppages beginning in 1952				Man-days idle during 1952 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent of total	Workers involved		Number	Percent of total
			Number	Percent of total		
All issues	5,117	100.0	3,540,000	100.0	59,100,000	100.0
Wages, hours, and fringe benefits ¹	2,447	47.9	1,450,000	41.1	23,100,000	39.1
Wage increase	1,526	29.9	804,000	22.7	13,000,000	22.0
Wage decrease	21	.4	5,570	.2	109,000	.2
Wage increase, hour decrease	80	1.6	116,000	3.3	2,480,000	4.2
Wage increase, pension and/or social insurance benefits	212	4.1	267,000	7.5	5,270,000	8.9
Pension and/or social insurance benefits	45	.9	18,000	.5	482,000	.8
Other	563	11.0	245,000	6.9	1,750,000	3.0
Union organization, wages, hours, and fringe benefits ¹	240	4.7	725,000	20.5	28,100,000	47.6
Recognition, wages and/or hours	106	2.0	17,900	.5	580,000	1.0
Strengthening bargaining position, wages and/or hours	30	.6	25,200	.7	398,000	.7
Closed or union shop, wages and/or hours ²	101	2.0	682,000	19.3	27,200,000	45.9
Discrimination, wages and/or hours	3	.1	320	(3)	7,850	(3)
Union organization	599	11.7	116,000	3.3	1,220,000	2.1
Recognition	403	7.8	50,500	1.5	757,000	1.4
Strengthening bargaining position	41	.8	16,900	.5	83,000	.1
Closed or union shop	61	1.2	8,040	.2	115,000	.2
Discrimination	35	.7	22,000	.6	67,800	.1
Other	59	1.2	19,000	.5	198,000	.3
Other working conditions	1,378	26.9	974,000	27.5	5,320,000	9.0
Job security	695	13.6	308,000	8.7	1,630,000	2.8
Shop conditions and policies	529	10.3	274,000	7.7	1,160,000	2.0
Workload	98	1.9	75,200	2.1	362,000	.6
Other ⁴	56	1.1	317,000	9.0	2,170,000	3.6
Interunion or intraunion matters	334	6.5	256,000	7.2	1,240,000	2.1
Sympathy	67	1.3	47,700	1.3	186,000	.3
Union rivalry or factionalism	79	1.5	41,300	1.2	362,000	.6
Jurisdiction	181	3.5	156,000	4.4	631,000	1.1
Union regulations	3	.1	190	(3)	470	(3)
Other	4	.1	10,000	.3	56,800	.1
Not reported	119	2.3	14,300	.4	69,300	.1

¹ "Fringe benefits" has been added to the title only for purposes of clarification. There has been no change from previous years in definition or content of these groups.

TABLE 5.--Work stoppages by industry group, 1952

Industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1952		Man-days idle during 1952 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Workers involved	Number	Percent of estimated working time ¹
All industries	5,117	2 3,540,000	59,100,000	0.57
MANUFACTURING	³ 2,665	1,880,000	42,300,000	1.03
3 { Primary metal industries	- 288	- 622,000	- 23,000,000	7.07
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	- 282	- 111,000	- 2,430,000	.95
Ordnance and accessories	- 30	- 18,300	- 245,000	1.23
5 { Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	- 122	- 100,000	- 1,180,000	.47
4 { Machinery (except electrical)	- 323	- 167,000	- 3,990,000	.96
Transportation equipment	- 199	- 216,000	- 2,230,000	.53
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	- 131	- 64,500	- 1,240,000	.65
Furniture and fixtures	- 108	- 23,000	- 386,000	.43
Stone, clay, and glass products	- 154	- 63,300	- 810,000	.59
6 { Textile mill products	- 95	- 36,500	- 1,070,000	.34
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	- 201	- 17,600	- 213,000	.07
Leather and leather products	- 65	- 16,700	- 139,000	.14
8 { Food and kindred products	- 206	- 127,000	- 1,250,000	.32
Tobacco manufactures	- 5	- 1,300	- 53,200	.23
Paper and allied products	- 73	- 22,000	- 815,000	.65
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	- 32	- 4,100	- 92,400	.05
7 { Chemicals and allied products	- 100	- 30,400	- 621,000	.32
Products of petroleum and coal	- 22	- 58,800	- 1,110,000	1.59
Rubber products	- 129	- 154,000	- 912,000	1.31
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	- 23	- 12,600	- 297,000	.35
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	- 94	- 13,200	- 224,000	.18
NONMANUFACTURING	³ 2,452	1,660,000	16,800,000	.27
1 → Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	- 14	- 4,700	- 56,000	(4)
2 → Mining ⁵	- 650	- 547,000	- 4,310,000	1.92
10 → Construction	794	634,000	6,700,000	1.03
12 { Trade	- 397	- 75,800	- 1,050,000	.04
Finance, insurance, and real estate	- 16	- 4,200	- 300,000	(4)
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	406	372,000	4,170,000	.39
13 → Services--personal, business, and other	- 132	- 14,000	- 193,000	(4)
14 → Government--administration, protection, and sanitation ⁶	- 49	- 8,100	- 33,400	(4)

¹ See footnotes 4 and 5, table 1.

² This figure includes duplicate counting where the same workers were involved in more than one stoppage in the year.

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

⁴ Not available.

⁵ These figures do not include the "memorial" stoppage in coal mining.

⁶ Stoppages involving municipally operated utilities are included under "Transportation, communication, and other public utilities."

TABLE 7.—Work stoppages by metropolitan area, 1952¹

Metropolitan area	Work stoppages beginning in 1952		Man-days idle during 1952 (all stoppages)	Metropolitan area	Work stoppages beginning in 1952		Man-days idle during 1952 (all stoppages)
	Number ²	Workers involved			Number ²	Workers involved	
Akron, Ohio	66	80,400	802,000	Kansas City, Mo.	48	34,300	434,000
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N. Y.	40	16,000	431,000	Kingston-Newburgh-Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	13	1,270	11,300
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Pa.	35	21,700	804,000	Knoxville, Tenn.	21	4,590	22,900
Atlanta, Ga.	25	6,480	125,000	Los Angeles, Calif.	84	71,600	1,060,000
Augusta, Ga.	11	21,900	26,200	Louisville, Ky.	42	35,800	373,000
Baltimore, Md.	22	36,300	1,050,000	Madison, Wis.	10	1,990	49,400
Beaumont-Port Arthur, Tex.	23	21,400	408,000	Memphis, Tenn.	30	17,800	108,000
Birmingham, Ala.	40	38,600	1,050,000	Miami, Fla.	15	2,160	16,100
Boston, Mass.	65	11,300	210,000	Milwaukee, Wis.	28	28,200	414,000
Bridgeport, Conn.	11	2,030	63,400	Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.	37	12,800	137,000
Brockton, Mass.	12	500	4,920	Mobile, Ala.	15	4,590	25,900
Buffalo, N. Y.	70	47,600	1,380,000	Nashville, Tenn.	10	950	10,900
Canton, Ohio	18	24,700	735,000	New Bedford, Mass.	11	1,480	14,300
Charleston, W. Va.	27	9,630	48,100	New Haven, Conn.	18	3,080	64,400
Chattanooga, Tenn.	19	7,970	165,000	New Orleans, La.	25	30,800	515,000
Chicago, Ill.	150	180,000	5,360,000	New York-Northeastern New Jersey	610	165,000	2,070,000
Cincinnati, Ohio	48	21,500	354,000	Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va.	11	2,120	7,140
Cleveland, Ohio	51	73,800	1,190,000	Oklahoma City, Okla.	13	4,310	18,200
Columbus, Ohio	18	9,910	157,000	Omaha, Nebr.	17	14,400	96,200
Davenport, Iowa-Rock Island-Moline, Ill.	23	21,600	431,000	Paducah, Ky.	34	79,200	278,000
Dayton, Ohio	16	6,770	147,000	Peoria, Ill.	11	2,660	19,200
Denver, Colo.	29	14,700	129,000	Philadelphia, Pa.	147	112,000	1,290,000
Detroit, Mich.	186	235,000	2,450,000	Phoenix, Ariz.	12	2,620	36,300
Duluth, Minn.-Superior, Wis.	25	6,400	226,000	Pittsburgh, Pa.	137	154,000	2,760,000
Elmira, N. Y.	10	1,280	18,000	Portland, Ore.	17	3,660	66,600
Erie, Pa.	24	3,700	38,400	Providence, R. I.	30	4,450	108,000
Evansville, Ind.	18	6,620	51,900	Racine, Wis.	13	2,510	65,100
Galveston, Tex.	11	5,410	81,700	Reading, Pa.	15	7,220	128,000
Grand Rapids, Mich.	23	5,380	44,000	Rochester, N. Y.	16	2,460	43,700
Hartford, Conn.	16	1,520	50,700	Rockford, Ill.	10	3,650	149,000
Houston, Tex.	19	16,400	372,000	St. Louis, Mo.-East St. Louis, Ill.	118	60,300	640,000
Huntington, W. Va.-Ashland, Ky.	21	14,000	420,000	Sacramento, Calif.	12	7,440	69,500
Indianapolis, Ind.	15	5,400	126,000	Salt Lake City, Utah	16	6,480	24,800
Jackson, Mich.	11	7,130	22,700	San Diego, Calif.	11	2,260	25,200
Johnstown, Pa.	13	4,030	114,000	San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.	86	75,800	2,060,000
				San Jose, Calif.	10	8,290	100,000

TABLE 7.—Work stoppages by metropolitan area, 1952¹—Continued

Metropolitan area	Work stoppages beginning in 1952		Man-days idle during 1952 (all stoppages)	Metropolitan area	Work stoppages beginning in 1952		Man-days idle during 1952 (all stoppages)
	Number ²	Workers involved			Number ²	Workers involved	
Scranton, Pa.	28	4,640	65,100	Topeka, Kans.	10	1,390	11,400
Seattle, Wash.	18	12,400	248,000	Trenton, N. J.	16	12,000	305,000
Spokane, Wash.	15	2,890	44,200	Tulsa, Okla.	17	3,840	58,000
Springfield, Ill.	10	280	2,340	Utica-Rome, N. Y.	13	2,820	185,000
Springfield-Holyoke, Mass. ...	16	6,690	59,300	Washington, D. C.	17	4,590	30,300
Stamford-Norwalk, Conn.	17	2,770	30,500	Wheeling, W. Va.—Steubenville, Ohio	41	26,100	814,000
Syracuse, N. Y.	19	7,520	54,800	Wilkes Barre-Hazleton, Pa. ...	26	5,340	89,100
Takoma, Wash.	10	2,160	45,900	Wilmington, Del.	11	2,670	78,600
Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla.	11	1,030	7,440	Worcester, Mass.	11	5,330	224,000
Terre Haute, Ind.	11	1,550	53,200	York, Pa.	18	4,130	41,000
Toledo, Ohio	32	16,000	176,000	Youngstown, Ohio	80	73,900	1,980,000

¹ The table includes data for each of the metropolitan areas that had 10 or more stoppages in 1952. Beginning with this year data are tabulated separately for 182 metropolitan areas. The information for earlier years was confined to city boundaries. The metropolitan areas came principally from the lists of Standard Metropolitan Areas compiled by the Bureau of the Budget as of January 28, 1949 and June 5, 1950. A few additional areas were added, including some where major cities have been included in the strike series in previous years. Some metropolitan areas include counties in more than one State and hence an area total may exceed the total for the State in which the major city is located (e.g., the Chicago metropolitan area, which includes Cook, Du Page, Kane, Lake and Will Counties, Ill., and Lake County, Ind., exceeds the Illinois total).

Lists of these areas and their limits are available upon request from the Division of Wages and Industrial Relations, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

² In this table, except as noted below, intermetropolitan area stoppages are counted separately in each area affected, with the workers involved and man-days idle allocated to the respective areas. In the following stoppages it was impossible to secure the information necessary to make such allocations, and hence they are not included in the figures for any metropolitan area: (1) The nationwide stoppage of Western Union Telegraph Co. employees in April affecting approximately 32,000 workers, (2) the strike of about 3,700 brick and clay workers in Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania in May, (3) the stoppage of about 9,000 maritime workers at West Coast ports in May, (4) the strike of 700 employees of D. A. Schulte Cigar Stores in eighteen States in June, (5) the small brief strike in early September of Chicago and Illinois Midland Railroad Co. employees in the Peoria area, (6) the stoppage of approximately 12,000 longshoremen and maritime workers at West Coast ports in September, and (7) the strike of about 500 maritime workers at East, West, and Gulf Coast ports early in November.

TABLE 8.—Work stoppages by affiliation of unions involved, 1952

Affiliation of union	Stoppages beginning in 1952				Man-days idle during 1952 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent of total	Workers involved		Number	Percent of total
			Number	Percent of total		
Total	5,117	100.0	¹ 3,540,000	100.0	59,100,000	100.0
American Federation of Labor	2,568	50.2	1,150,000	32.4	15,400,000	26.1
Congress of Industrial Organizations	1,377	26.9	1,580,000	44.7	36,300,000	61.3
Unaffiliated unions	993	19.4	710,000	20.1	5,890,000	10.0
Singls firm unions	14	.3	8,060	.2	158,000	.3

TABLE 9.—Work stoppages by number of workers involved, 1952

Number of workers	Stoppages beginning in 1952				Man-days idle during 1952 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent of total	Workers involved ¹		Number	Percent of total
			Number	Percent of total		
All workers	5,117	100.0	3,540,000	100.0	59,100,000	100.0
6 and under 20	695	13.6	8,340	0.2	139,000	0.2
20 and under 100	1,769	34.6	88,000	2.5	1,260,000	2.1
100 and under 250	1,081	21.1	170,000	4.8	2,220,000	3.7
250 and under 500	691	13.5	240,000	6.8	3,090,000	5.2
500 and under 1,000	411	8.0	286,000	8.1	3,560,000	6.0
1,000 and under 5,000	397	7.8	801,000	22.6	8,630,000	14.6
5,000 and under 10,000	38	.7	255,000	7.2	3,290,000	5.6
10,000 and over	35	.7	1,690,000	47.8	36,900,000	62.6

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

TABLE 10.—Work stoppages by number of establishments involved, 1952

Number of establishments involved ¹	Stoppages beginning in 1952				Man-days idle during 1952 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent of total	Workers involved ²		Number	Percent of total
			Number	Percent of total		
All establishments	5,117	100.0	3,540,000	100.0	59,100,000	100.0
1 establishment	3,904	76.4	1,310,000	37.1	12,100,000	20.6
2 to 5 establishments	662	12.9	306,000	8.6	4,560,000	7.7
6 to 10 establishments	190	3.7	172,000	4.9	4,200,000	7.1
11 establishments or more	350	6.8	1,750,000	49.3	38,100,000	64.5
Not reported	11	.2	2,440	.1	31,700	.1

TABLE 11.--Analysis of individual work stoppages involving 10,000 or more workers, 1952 *

Beginning date	Approximate duration (calendar days) ¹	Establishment(s) and location	Union(s) involved ²	Approximate number of workers involved	Major terms of settlement ³
Jan. 2	(4)	Armour and Co., Swift and Co., 14 States: Ala., Colo., Ga., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Kans., Minn., Mo., Nebr., N. J., Okla., Tex., Wis.	United Packinghouse Workers (CIO)	30,000	Armour and Co., on Feb. 3, agreed to: a 6-cent hourly wage increase, retroactive to Dec. 17, 1951; additional increases to women employees in some plants to reduce wage differentials between men and women; and narrowing of interplant wage differentials. Swift and Co. agreed to similar increases later in the month.
Feb. 1	59	Trucking industry, 14 South-east, Southwest, and Mid-western States: Ala., Fla., Ga., Ky., Miss., Tenn., Va., Ohio, Ark., Kans., La., Mo., Okla., Tex.	Int'l Bro. of Teamsters (AFL)	13,000	Increase of 19 cents in hourly rates; 3/4-cent increase in mileage rates; 6 paid holidays; extension of welfare benefits to families of union members.
Feb. 26	39	B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, Ohio	United Rubber Workers (CIO)	615,000	Agreement on an NLRB representation election for office employees, withdrawal of union's charges of unfair labor practices, and return of office employees to their jobs without discrimination.
Mar. 3	1	F. H. McGraw and Co., Atomic Energy Commission construction project, Paducah, Ky.	Sheet Metal Workers (AFL)	11,500	Union and Atomic Energy Commission referred to the U. S. Department of Labor for ruling in the dispute over assignment of erection of warehouse bins and racks to employees of the plant operators.
Mar. 9	74	Railroads--New York Central; Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis; and others, (11 States)	Bro. of Locomotive Engineers, (Ind.); Bro. of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, (Ind.); Order of Railway Conductors (Ind.)	41,000	Workers returned to their jobs in compliance with restraining order issued by a United States district court.
Mar. 10	8	F. H. McGraw and Co., Atomic Energy Commission construction project, Paducah, Ky.	AFL Building Trades Unions	12,000	The "wildcat" strike was settled with agreement on changes in the second-shift schedule.
Mar. 26	1	New Jersey Bell Telephone Co., New Jersey, statewide	Telephone Workers Union of New Jersey (Ind.)	11,000	Weekly wage increases ranging from \$3.50 to \$6.50 for plant employees, and from \$3.50 to \$5 for accounting employees.
Mar. 28	4	Westinghouse Electric Corp., E. Pittsburgh, Pa.	Int'l Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (CIO)	13,000	Seniority issue to be adjusted by negotiations between employer and union after resumption of work.
Mar. 28	8	Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio	United Rubber Workers (CIO)	16,000	Reinstatement of employees suspended as result of dispute over job specifications.
Mar. 31	60	Construction industry, San Francisco Bay area, Calif.	United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners (AFL)	35,000	A 15-cent hourly wage increase retroactive to March 1, 1952; a 7 1/2-cent per man-hour employer contri-

TABLE 11.--Analysis of individual work stoppages involving 10,000 or more workers, 1952 * - Continued

Beginning date	Approximate duration (calendar days) ¹	Establishment(s) and location	Union(s) involved ²	Approximate number of workers involved ²	Major terms of settlement ³
Apr. 3	53	Western Union Telegraph Co., Nationwide	Commercial Tele- graphers Union (AFL)	32,000	Workweek for employees working in excess of 40 hours reduced to 40 with no reduction in weekly pay. Employees already working 40 hours a week received wage increase of 10 cents an hour. Agreement on an agency shop clause which provided that union membership would not be compulsory but all employees would be required to pay union dues as a "service charge" for the union's bargaining activities.
Apr. 7	⁸ 19	Western Electric Co., Nationwide; Michigan Bell Telephone Co.; New Jersey Bell Telephone Co.; Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co.; Bell Telephone Laboratories; Ohio Bell Telephone Co.	Communications Workers (CIO)	⁹ 150,000	Wage increases of varying amounts. For details see United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics <u>Monthly Report, Current Wage Developments</u> , No. 53, April 1952, pp. 51-53.
Apr. 16	31	Construction industry, Milwaukee area, Wis.	AFL Building Trades Unions	18,000	Wage increases of 9½ to 11½ cents an hour plus a 5-cent per man-hour employer contribution to a health and welfare fund.
Apr. 29	¹⁰ 57	Lumber industry, Calif., Oreg., Wash., Idaho, and Mont.	Int'l Woodworkers (CIO)	45,000	A 7½-cent hourly general wage increase and various fringe benefits.
Apr. 29	¹¹ 59	Steel industry, Nationwide	United Steelworkers (CIO)	560,000	A 2-year agreement providing: A general hourly wage increase of 12.5 cents in the lowest job rate, retroactive to March 1, 1952, plus a widening of the increments between job classes by half a cent an hour--the combined increases averaging 16 cents an hour; a further 5-cent hourly increase in Southern plants; shift differentials increased to 6 and 9 cents; establishment of 6 paid holidays; 3 weeks' vacation after 15 years (formerly 25 years); a union security clause that requires new employees to apply for union membership at the time of hiring, but permits cancellation of the application between the 15th and 30th day of work by written notification to the employer; and a wage reopening on June 30, 1953.
Apr. 30	¹² 32	Oil and natural gas companies, Nationwide	Oil workers Int'l Union (CIO); Central States Petroleum Union (Ind.) ¹³	58,000	Hourly wage increase of 15 cents in general; shift differentials increased from 4 and 6 to 6 and 12 cents. Varying provisions for making part of the wage increases retroactive or for lump-sum payments in lieu of retroactivity.
May 1	23	Construction industry, New Orleans, La.	AFL Building Trades Unions	15,000	Wage increases ranging from 15 to 27½ cents an hour.

TABLE 11.--Analysis of individual work stoppages involving 10,000 or more workers, 1952 * - Continued

Beginning date	Approximate duration (calendar days) ¹	Establishment(s) and location	Union(s) involved ²	Approximate number of workers involved ²	Major terms of settlement ³
May 6	14 32	Construction industry, 42 northern and central California counties	United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners (AFL)	45,000	A 15-cent hourly wage increase retroactive to May 12, 1952; an additional 6-cent hourly wage increase to eliminate wage differential with four San Francisco Bay area counties, effective Feb. 23, 1953; and 7½-cent man-hour employer contributions to a health and welfare fund, effective March 1, 1953.
May 12	23	Construction industry, Detroit area, Mich.	AFL Building Trades Unions	70,000	One-year contract providing a general 8-cent hourly wage increase with the first full payroll after Wage Stabilization Board approval, an additional 5-cent man-hour wage increase effective Sept. 1, 1952, and an employer contribution of 5 cents a man-hour for health and welfare insurance.
May 26	1	Westinghouse Electric Corp., E. Pittsburgh, Pa.	Int'l Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (CIO)	13,000	Workers returned without formal settlement.
June 2	2	Republic Aviation Corp., Farmingdale and Port Washington, N. Y.	Int'l Ass'n of Machinists (AFL)	14,000	Workers returned without formal settlement.
June 2	1580	Carpet and rug manufacturers, New York, New Jersey, and Massachusetts	Textile Workers Union (CIO)	12,000	Agreements generally provided for hourly wage increases of 9 cents for piece workers, and 10 cents for hourly paid employees, and various fringe benefits.
June 25	8	F. H. McGraw and Co., Atomic Energy Commission construction project, Paducah, Ky.	Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers (AFL)	18,000	Workers agreed to return to their jobs after an international union official intervened in the wage dispute.
July 19	34	Timken Roller Bearing Co., Canton, Mt. Vernon, Columbus, Wooster, and Zanesville, Ohio	United Steelworkers (CIO)	13,000	A 10-percent wage increase (average 16.7 cents hourly); a union security clause; fringe benefits similar to those included in the union's contracts with the major steel producers; and a revised seniority system.
Aug. 11	10	F. H. McGraw and Co., and M. W. Kellogg Co., Atomic Energy Commission construction project, Paducah, Ky.	United Plumbers and Steamfitters; Int'l Bro. of Teamsters; United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners (AFL)	14,000	The unauthorized stoppage ended after the Atomic Energy Labor Relations Panel assisted employers and unions in adopting a "Declaration of Policy" relating to unauthorized work stoppages. ¹⁶
Aug. 18	13	B. F. Goodrich Co. Plants, Ohio, Mich., Tenn., Calif., Okla., Pa., N. J., and Ala.	United Rubber Workers (CIO)	16,000	A 10-cent hourly wage increase, union shop, a company security-union responsibility provision aimed at reducing illegal work stoppages, liberalized minimum incentive guarantees, holiday pay provisions and other fringe benefits.

TABLE 11.--Analysis of individual work stoppages involving 10,000 or more workers, 1952 * - Continued

Beginning date	Approximate duration (calendar days) ¹	Establishment(s) and location	Union(s) involved ²	Approximate number of workers involved ²	Major terms of settlement ³
Aug. 21	90	International Harvester Co., Ill., Ind., and Ky.	Farm Equipment-United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (Ind.)	22,000	A general hourly wage increase of 7 cents for hourly and piece-rated employees; additional increases in rates ranging from 1 to 5 cents an hour for some grades.
Sept. 2	17 8	Bituminous-coal mines, Western Pennsylvania	United Mine Workers (Ind.)	13,000	Workers returned to their jobs without formal agreement.
Sept. 6	6	National Association of Manufacturers of Pressed and Blown Glassware, Ind., Ohio, Pa., W. Va., Calif.	American Flint Glass Workers Union (AFL)	11,000	General wage increase of 10 cents an hour, increased shift differentials and 3-week vacations for workers with 15 years of service.
Sept. 8	21	Lockheed Aircraft Corp., Burbank, Calif.	Int'l Ass'n of Machinists (AFL)	23,000	Following an appeal by the President for termination of the stoppage "in the interest of national defense," an interim agreement was reached by the company and the union. It provided for resumption of production under terms of the expired contract pending the negotiation of a final settlement with the aid of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.
Sept. 10	1	Shipping industry, West Coast	Int'l Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (Ind.)	12,000	Workers returned without formal settlement after a stoppage in protest to a court decision upholding the perjury conviction of Harry Bridges, I.L.W.U. president.
Sept. 15	14	Douglas Aircraft Co., El Segundo, Calif.	Int'l Ass'n of Machinists (AFL)	11,000	Same as Lockheed Aircraft Corp. settlement above.
Oct. 6	4	Construction industry, Cleveland area, Ohio	AFL Building Trades Unions	30,000	Workers returned to their jobs in compliance with an order issued by the Building Trades Council. The dispute was referred to the National Joint Board for Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes.
Oct. 13	18 15	Bituminous-coal mines, Nationwide	United Mine Workers (Ind.)	270,000	In compliance with a Presidential request, the president of the United Mine Workers urged the workers to return to their jobs pending review of the WSB ruling denying part of wage increase.
Nov. 10	1	Miller Electric Co., AEC project, Aiken and Barnwell Counties, S. C.	Technical Engineers (AFL)	19 18,000	Workers returned without formal settlement.

¹ Includes nonwork days, such as Saturdays, Sundays, and established holidays. Only normally scheduled workdays are used in computing strike idleness.

² The unions listed are those directly involved in the dispute. In union rivalry or jurisdictional disputes all the unions involved are listed although one or more may not actually participate in the strike. The number of workers involved may include members of other unions or nonunion workers idled by the dispute in the same establishments.

"Workers involved" in the maximum number made idle for one shift or longer in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. In those instances in which idleness fluctuates during the strike, the actual number of workers idle on varying dates is used in computing the man-days of idleness. This figure does not measure the indirect or secondary effects on

FOOTNOTES: TABLE 11 - Continued

⁶This figure represents the number of workers idle on February 28, when production workers observed picket lines established by office workers. Prior and subsequent to this date the number of idle workers fluctuated between several hundred and about 10,000 until the stoppage ended on April 4.

⁷Most workers returned to their jobs on March 12, but employees of the New York Central System in Toledo, Ohio, and Elkhart, Indiana, did not return until March 13.

⁸The companies and the union reached agreement on the following dates: Michigan Bell Telephone Co., April 11; Ohio Bell Telephone Co., April 14; New Jersey Bell Telephone Co., April 15; Western Electric Co., Installation Division, April 19; Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co., April 20; Bell Telephone Laboratories, April 23; Western Electric Co., Queensboro Shops, Manufacturing Division, April 24; Western Electric Co., Sales Division, April 25.

⁹A larger number of workers was idled for less than a full shift as the result of the intermittent picketing technique used by the Communications Workers of America in this stoppage. A majority of the 150,000 workers involved for a full shift or more returned to their jobs by April 20 after major agreements were reached.

¹⁰Most of the workers had returned to their jobs by the end of May after settlements were reached with individual employers or employer groups on various dates in May. The last settlements were reached on June 24.

¹¹The strike began April 29, 1952 when U. S. District Court Judge David A. Pine ruled that the President's seizure of the steel mills on April 8 was illegal. The union ordered the workers to return to their jobs, on May 2, in response to the President's appeal after the U. S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia had restored Federal control of the mills, pending a decision by the U. S. Supreme Court.

The union ordered the workers to strike again, on June 2, immediately after the U. S. Supreme Court held, in a 6 to 3 decision, that the President had exceeded his constitutional authority ordering seizure of the steel industry.

The union and six major steel companies--United States Steel, Bethlehem, Republic, Jones and Laughlin, Youngstown Sheet and Tube, and Inland--reached an interim agreement on basic issues on July 24. On July 26, following an agreement affecting iron ore miners, the union ordered employees of the major steel companies to return to their jobs. The strike continued at some mills of smaller companies until individual settlements were reached. By August 15 workers at most of the smaller companies had returned to their jobs, but a few mills were idle until the end of August.

¹²About 90 percent of the workers involved in the stoppage had returned to their jobs by the end of May. The major agreements were reached during the last 2 weeks of May; the last settlement was reached in the first week of August.

¹³Some AFL affiliates participated in negotiations prior to the stoppage but were not involved in the stoppage.

¹⁴Although the stoppage began May 6, a majority of the workers involved were idle only from May 12 to May 27; smaller numbers of workers were idle before and after these dates.

¹⁵Companies reached agreement with the union on various dates. The last settlement was reached on August 20.

¹⁶The "Declaration of Policy" provides: If the contractor and union agree that an existing work stoppage is unauthorized, radio and newspaper announcements are to be employed to advise union members to return to work. Union members failing to carry out these instructions are subject to discipline by the company and the unions.

¹⁷The strike began at four mines of Jones and Laughlin Steel Co., idling about 3,000 workers, on September 2. It spread to mines of other companies on September 8, involving a total of 10,000 other workers.

¹⁸The strike began at several Illinois mines on October 13. By October 16, approximately 100,000 workers were idle. The strike continued to spread and reached nationwide proportions on October 20, involving 270,000 miners.

¹⁹Employees of other contractors were idled by picket lines established by members of Technical Engineers (AFL).

* Information in this table except major terms of settlement is based primarily on replies from the parties, supplemented by a variety of sources. In most cases the terms of settlement are compiled from the negotiated agreement or from newspaper and other secondary sources.

TABLE 12.—Duration of work stoppages ending in 1952

Duration	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent of total	Number ¹	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
All periods	5,096	100.0	3,540,000	100.0	259,400,000	100.0
1 day	639	12.5	256,000	7.2	256,000	0.4
2 to 3 days	916	18.0	415,000	11.7	828,000	1.4
4 days and less than 1 week	784	15.4	471,000	13.3	1,510,000	2.5

TABLE 13.—Method of terminating work stoppages ending in 1952

Method of termination	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent of total	Number ¹	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
All methods	5,096	100.0	3,540,000	100.0	2,594,000,000	100.0
Agreement of parties reached -						
Directly	2,348	46.0	960,000	27.1	6,480,000	10.9
With assistance of Government agencies	1,573	30.9	2,090,000	58.8	50,100,000	84.3
With assistance of non-Government mediators or agencies	39	.8	44,800	1.3	269,000	.5
Terminated without formal settlement	922	18.1	417,000	11.8	1,820,000	3.1
Employers discontinued business	51	1.0	2,850	.1	148,000	.2
Not reported	163	3.2	33,100	.9	577,000	1.0

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

²See footnote 2, table 12.

TABLE 14.—Disposition of issues in work stoppages ending in 1952

Disposition of issues	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent of total	Number ¹	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
All issues	5,096	100.0	3,540,000	100.0	2,594,000,000	100.0
Issues settled or disposed of at termination of stoppage ³	4,082	80.0	2,620,000	73.8	52,500,000	88.4
Some or all issues to be adjusted after resumption of work -						
By direct negotiation between employer(s) and union	515	10.1	330,000	9.3	1,890,000	3.2
By negotiation with the aid of Government agencies	60	1.2	365,000	10.3	2,800,000	4.7
By arbitration	126	2.5	66,000	1.9	739,000	1.2
By other means ⁴	120	2.4	128,000	3.6	624,000	1.1
Not reported	193	3.8	39,200	1.1	810,000	1.4

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

²See footnote 2, table 12.

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

⁴Included in this group are the cases referred to the National or State labor relations boards or other agencies for decisions or elections.

Appendix

Appendix A includes tables presenting work-stoppages 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 summary analysis of the steel stoppage.

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

Appendix A

TABLE A.—Work stoppages by specific industry, 1952

Industry	Stoppages beginning in 1952		Man-days idle during 1952 (all stoppages)	Industry	Stoppages beginning in 1952		Man-days idle during 1952 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved ¹			Number	Workers involved ¹	
All industries	2,517	3,540,000	59,100,000	Manufacturing-Continued	2,199	2,230,000	
Manufacturing				Transportation equipment	114	102,000	684,000
Primary metal industries	2,665	1,880,000	42,300,000	Motor vehicles and motor-vehicle equipment	44	81,000	251,000
Elast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	2,288	622,000	23,000,000	Aircraft and parts	29	19,200	200,000
Iron and steel foundries	105	530,000	20,400,000	Ship and boat building and repairing	11	13,500	412,000
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	15	6,630	93,100	Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts	2	180	4,020
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals and alloys	5	360	3,690	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	2,131	64,500	1,240,000
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals	22	13,300	737,000	Logging camps and logging contractors	10	14,000	25,000
Nonferrous foundries	27	5,070	105,000	Sawmills and planing mills	57	36,900	685,000
Miscellaneous primary metal industries	42	31,700	1,050,000	Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	32	9,440	236,000
				Wooden containers	23	3,530	55,100
				Miscellaneous wood products	11	680	14,500
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	2,282	1,111,000	24,300,000	Furniture and fixtures	108	23,000	386,000
Pin pens and other tinware	11	5,930	91,900	Household furniture	75	13,800	236,000
Cutlery, hand tools, and general hardware	30	8,040	202,000	Office furniture	11	3,230	33,700
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	49	17,000	258,000	Public-building and professional furniture	5	1,540	19,400
Fabricated structural metal products	90	46,300	1,100,000	Partitions, shelving, lockers, and office and store fixtures	13	4,000	86,400
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	43	11,800	115,000	Window and door screens, shades, and venetian blinds	4	410	10,200
Lighting fixtures	9	14,100	14,100	Stone, clay, and glass products	2,154	63,300	810,000
Fabricated wire products	26	10,900	304,000	Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	17	24,900	110,000
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	32	10,500	341,000	Glass products made of purchased glass	2	90	3,690
Ordnance and accessories				Cement, hydraulic	19	6,030	178,000
Guns, howitzers, motors, and related equipment	19	580	5,550	Structural clay products	46	13,700	177,000
Ammunition, except for small arms	2	12,400	116,000	Pottery and related products	15	6,640	31,700
Tanks and tank components	5	3,990	108,000	Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	21	2,380	38,600
Ordnance and accessories not elsewhere classified	4	1,440	15,400	Out-stone and stone products	9	2,130	117,000
				Abraasive, asbestos, and miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products	26	7,420	154,000
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies				Textile-mill products	95	36,500	1,070,000
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution and industrial apparatus	122	100,000	1,180,000	Yarn and thread mills (cotton, wool, silk, and synthetic fiber)	11	6,030	57,900
Electrical appliances	56	55,600	312,000	Broad-oven fabric mills (cotton, wool, silk, and synthetic fiber)	22	5,530	172,000
Included wire and cable	8	4,270	120,000	Marrow fabrics and other smallwares	3	210	1,740
Electrical equipment for motor vehicles, aircraft, and railway locomotives and cars	5	2,170	199,000	Knitting mills	26	1,710	47,800
Electric lamps	10	7,310	146,000	Dyeing and finishing textiles (except knit goods)	14	2,340	63,700
Communication equipment and related products	6	3,630	44,000	Carpets, rugs, and other floor coverings	8	18,300	652,000
Miscellaneous electrical products	7	1,640	30,800	Hats (except cloth and millinery)	2	50	330
				Miscellaneous textile goods	9	2,380	75,000
Machinery (except electrical)	2,323	167,000	3,990,000	Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	201	17,600	213,000
Engines and turbines	13	18,500	480,000	Mens', youths', and boys' suits, coats, and overcoats	8	1,090	4,370
Agricultural machinery and tractors	38	47,300	1,100,000	Mens', youths', and boys' furnishings, work clothing, and allied garments	24	5,650	62,500
Construction and mining machinery	34	10,600	303,000	Women's, misses', and children's and	99	4,680	36,000
Equipment	53	12,800	256,000	Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	14	1,770	10,400

TABLE A.-Work stoppages by specific industry, 1952 - Continued

Industry	Stoppages beginning in 1952		Man-days idle during 1952 (all stoppages)	Industry	Stoppages beginning in 1952		Man-days idle during 1952 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved 1			Number	Workers involved 1	
Manufacturing-Continued							
Leather and leather products	65	16,700	139,000	Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic goods; watches and clocks	2	70	3,980
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished	6	900	13,100	Optical instruments and lenses	7	2,610	24,500
Foot and shoe cut stock and findings	3	240	860	Optical instruments and supplies	1	280	2,810
Footwear (except rubber)	40	13,300	82,900	Photographic equipment and supplies	1	250	4,250
Luggage	6	1,150	24,400	Watches, clocks, clockwork-operated devices, and parts	2	3,530	96,100
Handbags and small leather goods	6	1,020	17,600	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	94	13,200	224,000
Miscellaneous leather goods	3	40	260	Woolen, millinery, and fur apparel	4	720	6,610
Food and kindred products	206	127,000	1,259,000	Musical instruments and parts	4	720	3,220
Meat products	57	73,200	311,000	Clothing and sportswear	16	1,700	43,300
Dairy products	7	840	11,500	Coats, jackets, and suits	16	2,760	30,500
Canning and preserving fruits, vegetables, and sea foods	16	8,940	100,000	Outerwear, millinery, and fur apparel	16	1,920	14,600
Grain-mill products	16	1,320	13,800	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	38	5,670	116,000
Bakery products	20	19,100	492,000	Nonmanufacturing	2,452	1,660,000	16,800,000
Sugar	1	1,280	2,750	Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	14	4,740	56,000
Contractors and related products	1	1,050	21,900	Agriculture	6	1,270	14,400
Beverage industries	14	19,050	284,900	Fishing	8	3,470	41,600
Miscellaneous food preparations and kindred products	36	19,000	284,900	Mining	2,650	547,000	4,310,000
Kindred products	9	1,440	7,570	Metals	20	35,700	1,300,000
Tobacco manufactures	5	1,220	53,200	Nonferrous	41	32,300	1,040,000
Cigars	4	1,240	52,900	Bituminous-coal	560	472,000	2,760,000
Cigars	4	1,240	52,900	Crude petroleum and natural gas production	17	2,950	45,600
Paper and allied products	73	23,000	815,000	Construction	794	634,000	6,700,000
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	24	13,900	657,000	Building	711	609,000	5,910,000
Paper coating and glazing	3	1,000	22,100	Highway, streets, bridges, docks, etc.	80	24,500	737,000
Envelopes	1	80	180	Miscellaneous	3	950	57,000
Paper bags	2	220	970	Trade	397	75,800	1,050,000
Paperboard containers and boxes	31	4,460	71,800	Wholesale	186	36,500	442,000
Fully goods and miscellaneous converted paper products	15	2,220	63,200	Retail	211	39,400	566,000
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	32	4,090	92,400	Finance, insurance, and real estate	16	4,250	300,000
Newspapers	13	1,430	45,000	Insurance	-	-	-
Periodicals	2	350	6,960	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	2,406	372,000	4,170,000
Commercial printing	7	1,120	7,940	Railroad	15	48,500	265,000
Lithographing	5	1,120	26,400	Streetcar and bus transportation (city and suburban)	18	17,700	370,000
Service industries for the printing trade	5	650	6,090	Inter-city motorbus transportation	60	5,890	271,000
Chemicals and allied products	2100	30,400	621,000	Motortruck transportation	186	51,000	389,000
Inorganic: inorganic chemicals	12	7,930	126,000	Taxicabs	54	6,060	94,000
Inorganic: organic chemicals	30	7,810	253,000	Water transportation	43	39,800	500,000
Drugs and medicines	9	6,220	47,900	Air transportation	7	2,450	7,700
Soaps and glycerine, cleaning and polishing preparations	4	680	76,600	Communication	20	128,000	2,150,000
Paints, enamels, lacquers, jaspers, putty, and other organic color pigments	13	1,240	57,700	Heat, light, and power	31	14,900	96,400
Gum and wood chemicals	4	520	1,730	Miscellaneous	35	3,280	30,700
Perillizers	9	1,300	20,800	Services--personal, business, and other	132	14,000	193,000
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	8	1,300	20,800	Hotels and other lodging places	23	3,110	41,700
Miscellaneous chemicals, including industrial chemical products and preparations	14	1,490	18,000	Laundries	23	2,490	30,100
Products of petroleum and coal	222	58,800	1,110,000	Cleaning, dyeing, and pressing	15	2,270	8,520
Petroleum refining	10	54,700	972,000	Barber and beauty shops	24	40	430
Coal and byproducts	4	3,980	133,000	Business services	1	1,990	58,500
Pyrring and tooling	4	400	5,280	Automobile repair services and garages	9	340	7,760
Miscellaneous products of petroleum and coal	4	100	630	Amusement and recreation	6	120	4,010
Rubber products	129	154,000	912,000	Medical and other health services	13	2,760	18,800
Tires and inner tubes	93	140,000	764,000	Educational services	4	760	22,000
Rubber industries, not elsewhere classified	36	14,000	119,000	Miscellaneous	14	760	22,000
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	23	12,600	297,000	Government--administration, protection, and sanitation	49	8,100	33,400
Laboratory scientific, and engineering instruments (except surgical, medical, and dental)	1	2,200	2,200				
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments	7	3,670	161,000				

TABLE B. Work stoppages by industry group and major issues, 1952

Industry group and major issues	Stoppages beginning in 1952		Man-days idle during 1952 (all stoppages)	Industry group and major issues	Stoppages beginning in 1952		Man-days idle during 1952 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved ¹			Number	Workers involved ¹	
All industries	5,117	3,540,000	59,100,000	All manufacturing industries - Continued	154	63,300	810,000
Wages, hours, and fringe benefits ²	2,447	1,450,000	23,100,000	Stone, clay, and glass products	89	34,300	488,000
Union organization, wages, hours, and fringe benefits ²	3,240	725,000	28,100,000	Union organization, wages, hours, and fringe benefits ²	10	4,130	190,000
Other working conditions	1,378	116,000	1,220,000	Union organization	12	9,750	14,700
Other working conditions	334	974,000	5,220,000	Other organization	36	14,500	113,000
Interunion or intrunion matters	119	14,500	1,240,000	Other working conditions	4	2,280	3,190
Not reported	3	2,665	69,300	Interunion or intrunion matters	3	410	1,130
All manufacturing industries	1,393	1,880,000	42,300,000	Not reported	95	36,500	1,070,000
Wages, hours, and fringe benefits ²	206	701,000	12,200,000	Textile mill products	44	25,400	869,000
Union organization, wages, hours, and fringe benefits ²	327	674,000	26,700,000	Wages, hours, and fringe benefits ²	6	1,190	76,200
Other working conditions	662	404,000	899,000	Union organization, wages, hours, and fringe benefits ²	18	5,520	43,400
Interunion or intrunion matters	70	28,900	2,120,000	Union organization	22	1,020	34,100
Not reported	55	5,980	36,300	Other organization	2	2,920	45,500
Primary metal industries	288	622,000	23,000,000	Interunion or intrunion matters	3	380	1,790
Wages, hours, and fringe benefits ²	140	76,000	1,350,000	Not reported	201	17,600	213,000
Union organization, wages, hours, and fringe benefits ²	15	495,000	21,900,000	Apparel, etc. ⁵	92	7,790	77,900
Other working conditions	103	3,070	25,000	Wages, hours, and fringe benefits ²	5	1,750	46,000
Interunion or intrunion matters	8	4,860	1,100	Union organization, wages, hours, and fringe benefits ²	61	3,260	48,100
Not reported	8	1,340	6,910	Union organization	28	3,600	17,800
Fabricated metal products ⁴	282	111,000	2,430,000	Other working conditions	5	460	22,300
Wages, hours, and fringe benefits ²	164	48,200	839,000	Interunion or intrunion matters	10	710	1,070
Union organization, wages, hours, and fringe benefits ²	18	36,600	1,370,000	Not reported	65	16,700	139,000
Other working conditions	56	3,080	30,600	Leather and leather products	30	10,800	86,300
Interunion or intrunion matters	7	3,840	162,000	Wages, hours, and fringe benefits ²	3	480	16,700
Not reported	8	340	23,600	Union organization, wages, hours, and fringe benefits ²	9	660	12,500
Ordnance and accessories	30	18,300	245,000	Union organization	18	4,280	22,500
Wages, hours, and fringe benefits ²	12	7,090	204,000	Other working conditions	2	210	840
Union organization, wages, hours, and fringe benefits ²	3	3,670	16,300	Interunion or intrunion matters	2	210	410
Other working conditions	14	6,110	21,800	Not reported	206	127,000	1,250,000
Interunion or intrunion matters	1	1,500	2,500	Food and kindred products	94	71,400	797,000
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	122	100,000	1,180,000	Wages, hours, and fringe benefits ²	11	6,550	93,900
Wages, hours, and fringe benefits ²	62	41,900	646,000	Union organization, wages, hours, and fringe benefits ²	35	11,200	119,000
Union organization, wages, hours, and fringe benefits ²	12	10,300	327,000	Union organization	54	27,900	236,000
Other working conditions	31	4,500	130,000	Interunion or intrunion matters	11	9,790	47,500
Interunion or intrunion matters	1	980	1,010	Not reported	5	1,290	53,200
Not reported	3	260	1,130	Tobacco manufactures	3	1,210	56,600
Machinery (except electrical)	223	167,000	3,990,000	Wages, hours, and fringe benefits ²	5	50	310
Wages, hours, and fringe benefits ²	193	91,500	1,900,000	Union organization	1	20	300
Union organization, wages, hours, and fringe benefits ²	27	40,700	1,770,000	Interunion or intrunion matters	73	22,000	815,000
Other working conditions	68	31,800	253,000	Wages, hours, and fringe benefits ²	45	17,100	577,000
Interunion or intrunion matters	2	90	3,480	Union organization, wages, hours, and fringe benefits ²	4	480	161,000
Not reported	2	100	3,990,000	Union organization	11	1,000	70,500
Transportation equipment	199	216,000	2,230,000	Other working conditions	13	3,350	6,250
Wages, hours, and fringe benefits ²	89	61,400	1,170,000	Printing, publishing, and allied industries	32	4,090	92,430
Union organization, wages, hours, and fringe benefits ²	11	40,200	667,000	Wages, hours, and fringe benefits ²	14	2,640	62,300
Other working conditions	75	105,000	359,000	Union organization, wages, hours, and fringe benefits ²	3	100	6,080
Interunion or intrunion matters	8	1,920	14,100	Union organization	7	790	16,900
Not reported	3	520	6,150	Other working conditions	1	30	7,130
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	131	64,500	1,240,000	Interunion or intrunion matters	100	30,400	621,000
Wages, hours, and fringe benefits ²	64	53,700	954,000	Wages, hours, and fringe benefits ²	50	18,700	368,000
Union organization, wages, hours, and fringe benefits ²	18	3,000	104,000	Union organization, wages, hours, and fringe benefits ²	6	1,530	50,300
Other working conditions	25	5,100	86,400	Union organization	18	1,550	42,800
Interunion or intrunion matters	1	510	1,030	Other working conditions	23	8,370	157,000
Not reported	65	12,500	246,000	Interunion or intrunion matters	1	110	1,180
Furniture and fixtures	108	23,000	386,000	Products of petroleum and coal	22	58,800	1,110,000
Wages, hours, and fringe benefits ²	65	12,500	246,000				

TABLE B.—Work stoppages by industry group and major issues, 1952 - Continued

Industry group and major issues	Stoppages beginning in 1952		Man-days idle during 1952 (all stoppages)	Industry group and major issues	Stoppages beginning in 1952		Man-days idle during 1952 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved ¹			Number	Workers involved ¹	
All manufacturing industries - Continued							
Rubber products	129	154,000	912,000	All nonmanufacturing industries - Continued	794	634,000	6,700,000
Wages, hours, and fringe benefits ²	61	52,400	229,000	Construction	365	339,000	5,500,000
Union organization, wages, hours, and fringe benefits ²	3	16,500	272,000	Wages, hours, and fringe benefits ²	9	980	9,790
Union organization	4	15,100	175,000	Union organization	88	31,100	109,000
Other working conditions	56	69,460	237,000	Other working conditions	121	79,300	285,000
Interunion or intrunion matters	2	750	4,780	Interunion or intrunion matters	200	183,000	798,000
Not reported			4,140	Not reported	11	500	4,600
				Trade	397	75,800	1,050,000
Instrument, etc. ⁶	23	12,600	297,000	Wages, hours, and fringe benefits ²	242	59,100	766,000
Wages, hours, and fringe benefits ²	11	5,000	161,000	Union organization, wages, hours, and fringe benefits ²	34	4,740	120,000
Union organization, wages, hours, and fringe benefits ²	4	4,390	114,000	Union organization	70	2,530	48,700
Union organization	3	90	4,540	Other working conditions	36	8,750	107,000
Other working conditions	4	3,120	17,500	Interunion or intrunion matters	8	1,660	4,770
Interunion or intrunion matters	1	30	50	Not reported	7	200	750
Not reported				Finance, insurance, and real estate	16	4,250	300,000
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	94	13,200	224,000	Wages, hours, and fringe benefits ²	7	4,030	296,000
Wages, hours, and fringe benefits ²	52	8,330	111,000	Union organization, wages, hours, and fringe benefits ²	1	30	380
Union organization, wages, hours, and fringe benefits ²	11	1,760	81,800	Union organization	3	110	1,320
Union organization	15	7,570	7,670	Other working conditions	1	10	350
Other working conditions	9	2,240	19,200	Interunion or intrunion matters	3	60	1,660
Interunion or intrunion matters	5	180	2,340	Not reported	1	20	180
Not reported	2	140	1,100	All nonmanufacturing industries	406	372,000	4,170,000
				Wages, hours, and fringe benefits ²	224	296,000	3,770,000
				Union organization, wages, hours, and fringe benefits ²	12	16,900	108,000
				Union organization	44	4,240	22,300
				Other working conditions	100	42,800	199,000
				Interunion or intrunion matters	21	11,700	71,800
				Not reported	5	180	1,660
				Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	132	14,000	193,000
				Wages, hours, and fringe benefits ²	64	10,800	121,000
				Union organization, wages, hours, and fringe benefits ²	26	860	21,500
				Union organization	20	1,230	40,400
				Other working conditions	26	740	7,850
				Interunion or intrunion matters	7	270	1,710
				Not reported	3	50	580
				Services—personal, business, and other	49	8,100	33,400
				Wages, hours, and fringe benefits ²	33	3,830	25,200
				Union organization, wages, hours, and fringe benefits ²	4	1,680	1,600
				Union organization	12	3,590	6,600
				Other working conditions			
				Government—administration, protection, and sanitation			
				Wages, hours, and fringe benefits ²			
				Union organization			
				Other working conditions			
				Interunion or intrunion matters			
				Not reported			
				Government—administration, protection, and sanitation			
				Wages, hours, and fringe benefits ²			
				Union organization			
				Other working conditions			
				Interunion or intrunion matters			
				Not reported			
				Government—administration, protection, and sanitation			
				Wages, hours, and fringe benefits ²			
				Union organization			
				Other working conditions			
				Interunion or intrunion matters			
				Not reported			
				Government—administration, protection, and sanitation			
				Wages, hours, and fringe benefits ²			
				Union organization			
				Other working conditions			
				Interunion or intrunion matters			
				Not reported			
				Government—administration, protection, and sanitation			
				Wages, hours, and fringe benefits ²			
				Union organization			
				Other working conditions			
				Interunion or intrunion matters			
				Not reported			
				Government—administration, protection, and sanitation			
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				Union organization			
				Other working conditions			
				Interunion or intrunion matters			
				Not reported			
				Government—administration, protection, and sanitation			
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				Other working conditions			
				Interunion or intrunion matters			
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				Government—administration, protection, and sanitation			
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				Other working conditions			
				Interunion or intrunion matters			
				Not reported			
				Government—administration, protection, and sanitation			
				Wages, hours, and fringe benefits ²			
				Union organization			
				Other working conditions			
				Interunion or intrunion matters			
				Not reported			
				Government—administration, protection, and sanitation			
				Wages, hours, and fringe benefits ²			
				Union organization			
				Other working conditions			
				Interunion or intrunion matters			
				Not reported			
				Government—administration, protection, and sanitation			
				Wages, hours, and fringe benefits ²			
				Union organization			
				Other working conditions			
				Interunion or intrunion matters			
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				Government—administration, protection, and sanitation			
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				Other working conditions			
				Interunion or intrunion matters			
				Not reported			
				Government—administration, protection, and sanitation			
				Wages, hours, and fringe benefits ²			
				Union organization			
				Other working conditions			
				Interunion or intrunion matters			
				Not reported			
				Government—administration, protection, and sanitation			
				Wages, hours, and fringe benefits ²			
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				Other working conditions			
				Interunion or intrunion matters			
				Not reported			
				Government—administration, protection, and sanitation			
				Wages, hours, and fringe benefits ²			
				Union organization			
				Other working conditions			
				Interunion or intrunion matters			
				Not reported			
				Government—administration, protection, and sanitation			
				Wages, hours, and fringe benefits ²			
				Union organization			
				Other working conditions			
				Interunion or intrunion matters			
				Not reported			
				Government—administration, protection, and sanitation			
				Wages, hours, and fringe benefits ²			
				Union organization			
				Other working conditions			
				Interunion or intrunion matters			
				Not reported			
				Government—administration, protection, and sanitation			
				Wages, hours, and fringe benefits ²			
				Union organization			
				Other working conditions			
				Interunion or intrunion matters			
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				Other working conditions			
				Interunion or intrunion matters			
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				Other working conditions			
				Interunion or intrunion matters			
				Not reported			
				Government—administration, protection, and sanitation			
				Wages, hours, and fringe benefits ²			
				Union organization			
				Other working conditions			
				Interunion or intrunion matters			
				Not reported			
				Government—administration, protection, and sanitation			
				Wages, hours, and fringe benefits ²			
				Union organization			
				Other working conditions			
				Interunion or intrunion matters			
				Not reported			
				Government—administration, protection, and sanitation			
				Wages, hours, and fringe benefits ²			
				Union organization			
				Other working conditions			
				Interunion or intrunion matters			
				Not reported			
				Government—administration, protection, and sanitation			
				Wages, hours, and fringe benefits ²			
				Union organization			
				Other working conditions			
				Interunion or intrunion matters			
				Not reported			
				Government—administration, protection, and sanitation			
				Wages, hours, and fringe benefits ²			
				Union organization			
				Other working conditions			
				Interunion or intrunion matters			
				Not reported			
				Government—administration, protection, and sanitation			
				Wages, hours, and fringe benefits ²			
				Union organization			
				Other working conditions			
				Interunion or intrunion matters			
				Not reported			
				Government—administration, protection, and sanitation			
				Wages, hours, and fringe benefits ²			

TABLE C.—Work stoppages in States having 25 or more stoppages by industry group, 1932

State and industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1932		Non-days lost during 1932 (all stoppages)	State and industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1932		Non-days lost during 1932 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved			Number	Workers involved	
Alabama							
Primary metal industries	121	86,100	1,720,000	Transportation equipment	12	37,500	456,000
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	15	29,100	1,070,000	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	6	6,500	90,000
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	6	1,340	40,000	Furniture and fixtures	8	1,040	3,320
Machinery (except electrical)	1	40	1,000	Stones, clay, and glass products	9	2,000	89,300
Transportation equipment	4	5,110	19,900	Textile-mill products	2	90	4,500
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	5	1,180	28,600	Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	9	990	33,400
Furniture and fixtures	1	10	170	Food and kindred products	2	2,920	22,000
Stones, clay, and glass products	11	2,550	40,200	Chemicals and allied products	5	780	5,390
Textile-mill products	1	860	2,080	Rubber products	2	1,230	80,700
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	2	470	7,050	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	3	1,250	28,700
Food and kindred products	4	3,480	7,050	Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	3	1,020	4,990
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1	30	30	Construction	3	1,650	12,500
Products of petroleum and coal	2	340	13,000	Trade	2	97,200	2,110,000
Rubber products	2	810	21,600	Finance, insurance, and real estate	32	12,900	69,200
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	4	5,930	31,000	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	2	50	10,600
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	1	50	600	Services—personal, business, and other	34	46,600	802,000
Mining	33	24,700	313,000	Government—administration, protection, and sanitation	9	430	9,070
Trade	9	4,240	18,700	Government—administration, protection, and sanitation	1	170	300
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	4	140	8,110	Celebrade			
Services—personal, business, and other	14	5,180	99,100	Primary metal industries	2	26,700	547,000
Government—administration, protection, and sanitation	1	10	760	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	2	7,930	370,000
Government—administration, protection, and sanitation	4	470	850	Machinery (except electrical)	1	20	280
Arizona							
Primary metal industries	26	6,210	80,300	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	2	100	1,160
Transportation equipment	2	390	4,120	Food and kindred products	5	30	80
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	1	1,230	9,850	Chemicals and allied products	1	1,790	7,240
Stones, clay, and glass products	2	1,590	4,050	Products of petroleum and coal	1	60	1,350
Food and kindred products	1	70	390	Mining	1	150	2,000
Chemicals and allied products	1	10	140	Construction	3	3,150	26,900
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	1	170	3,140	Trade	9	6,470	44,500
Mining	3	20	750	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	6	4,090	84,500
Construction	3	280	7,090	Services—personal, business, and other	1	10	3,290
Trade	4	280	3,310	Connecticut			
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	4	410	13,200	Primary metal industries	89	23,200	962,000
Services—personal, business, and other	6	1,390	31,900	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	5	9,040	712,000
Government—administration, protection, and sanitation	1	30	3,320	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	8	1,980	19,600
Arkansas							
Primary metal industries	51	39,900	239,000	Machinery (except electrical)	1	500	500
Ordnance and accessories	2	470	21,700	Transportation equipment	2	180	15,400
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	1	1,310	4,990	Furniture and fixtures	10	2,420	51,600
Stones, clay, and glass products	4	1,210	26,100	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	2	130	270
Textile-mill products	20	20	750	Stones, clay, and glass products	1	50	280
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	1	310	1,230	Textile-mill products	3	2,360	46,300
Food and kindred products	1	250	4,230	Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	5	180	3,710
Paper and allied products	1	10	290	Food and kindred products	80	80	3,770
Chemicals and allied products	4	250	2,900	Paper and allied products	3	110	880
Products of petroleum and coal	1	2,160	49,300	Printing, publishing, and allied industries	4	110	880
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments, photographic and optical goods, watches and clocks	1	390	4,620	Chemicals and allied products	2	70	2,650
Mining	1	30	50	Products of petroleum and coal	1	120	1,300
Construction	25	420	2,440	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	4	1,330	3,140
Trade	2	28,200	91,400	Construction	15	3,140	48,200
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	6	800	1,160	Finance, insurance, and real estate	13	980	18,100
Government—administration, protection, and sanitation	1	80	15,100	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	4	120	32,100
Government—administration, protection, and sanitation	1	80	230	Services—personal, business, and other	4	80	13,800
California							
Primary metal industries	217	234,000	4,410,000	Primary metal industries	244	7,900	142,000

TABLE C.—Work stoppages in States having 25 or more stoppages by industry group, 1932 - Continued

State and industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1932		Man-days idle during 1932 (all stoppages)	State and industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1932		Man-days idle during 1932 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Workers involved ¹			Number	Workers involved ¹		
Florida—Continued								
Furniture and fixtures	1	60	2,230	Indiana	2,191	173,000	3,570,000	
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	2	20	190		25	67,700	2,330,000	
Food and kindred products	5	260	2,060		13	9,660	239,000	
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1	10	20		2	800	1,520	
Chemicals and allied products	1	40	20		890	890	24,400	
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	2	140	980		13	7,690	107,000	
Mining	1	420	30,900		12	12,200	100,000	
Construction	10	1,810	4,300		5	1,130	21,800	
Trade	6	310	3,770		8	3,430	20,100	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	-	-	-		8	-	73,200	
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	8	3,870	69,600		1	280	332,800	
Government—administration, protection, and sanitation	1	70	520		1	4,100	1,100	
Georgia								
Primary metal industries	2	14,500	253,000		4	390	4,640	
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	3	2,220	102,000		1	20	1,790	
Machinery (except electrical)	2	100	2,130		5	1,890	95,100	
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	1	70	720		2	9,740	160,000	
Furniture and fixtures	2	320	7,610		2	5,990	39,600	
Stones, clay, and glass products	4	760	4,410		27	17,300	91,400	
Textile-mill products	2	1,310	3,250		21	17,500	80,600	
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	5	200	460	13	1,520	29,500		
Food and kindred products	8	3,850	14,200	2	8,700	70,000		
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1	30	3,950	16	110	10		
Chemicals and allied products	1	80	4,340	2	21,500	160,000		
Mining	1	430	4,300	3	160	1,110		
Construction	7	710	4,420	3	960	21,900		
Trade	1	420	5,140	4	400	10,400		
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	7	3,690	56,500	4	400	10,400		
Services—personal, business, and other	2	70	610	1	190	30		
Illinois								
Primary metal industries	2	212,000	4,380,000	2	110	2,360		
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	24	39,000	1,460,000	12	16,000	71,600		
Ordnance and accessories	17	5,800	159,000	1	20	20		
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	6	2,490	9,600	7	330	820		
Machinery (except electrical)	22	49,200	1,900,000	7	330	4,680		
Transportation equipment	10	4,230	159,000	8	1,480	11,700		
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	7	640	13,000	5	350	3,090		
Furniture and fixtures	6	1,220	9,820	6	1,200	27,600		
Stones, clay, and glass products	7	2,290	35,300	1	200	1,770		
Textile-mill products	7	2,290	13,900	246	15,000	184,000		
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	6	470	4,140	1	300	4,200		
Leather and leather products	2	580	27,800	2	110	5,170		
Food and kindred products	19	12,500	38,100	1	40	320		
Paper and allied products	5	1,640	18,000	1	240	11,700		
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	3	150	4,220	1	30	1,190		
Chemicals and allied products	3	430	4,220	1	120	1,560		
Products of petroleum and coal	4	3,980	19,200	5	3,460	24,100		
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	4	960	55,800	2	2,920	42,900		
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	6	3,770	102,000	4	2,190	16,300		
Mining	42	30,000	14,800	8	-	3,190		
Construction	60	20,200	26,000	1	1,100	20,200		
Trade	28	3,130	152,000	8	130	7,140		
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2	2,050	59,900	1	130	7,140		
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	26	20,100	189,000	1	164,000	1,370,000		
Kansas								
Primary metal industries	2	110	2,360	2	110	2,360		
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	12	16,000	71,600	1	20	20		
Ordnance and accessories	1	20	20	7	330	4,680		
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1	70	820	8	1,480	11,700		
Mining	7	330	4,680	5	350	3,090		
Construction	7	330	4,680	6	1,200	27,600		
Trade	8	350	3,090	1	200	1,770		
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	6	1,200	27,600	1	200	1,770		
Government—administration, protection, and sanitation	1	200	1,770	1	200	1,770		
Kentucky								
Primary metal industries	2	110	2,360	2	110	2,360		
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	12	16,000	71,600	1	20	20		
Ordnance and accessories	1	20	20	7	330	4,680		
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1	70	820	8	1,480	11,700		
Mining	7	330	4,680	5	350	3,090		
Construction	7	330	4,680	6	1,200	27,600		
Trade	8	350	3,090	1	200	1,770		
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	6	1,200	27,600	1	200	1,770		
Government—administration, protection, and sanitation	1	200	1,770	1	200	1,770		

TABLE C.—Work stoppages in States having 25 or more stoppages by industry group, 1952 - Continued

State and industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1952		Man-days idle during 1952 (all stoppages)	State and industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1952		Man-days idle during 1952 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved 1			Number	Workers involved 1	
Kentucky-Continued							
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	3	880	21,400	Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar	12	700	4,820
Machinery (except electrical)	6	8,590	219,000	Textiles and allied products	14	1,070	5,740
Transportation equipment	3	1,490	7,320	Food and kindred products	3	610	8,510
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	6	470	7,810	Paper and allied products	3	320	6,040
Stones, clay, and glass products	2	70	2,920	Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1	20	130
Textile-mill products	2	1,420	22,900	Chemicals and allied products	1	100	680
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	2	220	420	Products of petroleum and coal	1	100	200
Leather and leather products	2	830	1,510	Rubber products	7	5,610	35,400
Food and kindred products	4	1,980	5,480	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	3	530	3,100
Chemicals and allied products	4	370	1,040	Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	3	840	7,550
Rubber products	1	90	910	Mining	1	30	1,800
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1	370	9,190	Construction	17	3,290	14,800
Mining	70	280	1,800	Trade	12	1,420	16,200
Construction	70	51,000	335,000	Finance, insurance, and real estate	2	30	14,000
Trade	32	80,200	324,000	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	20	6,500	228,000
Finance, insurance, and real estate	11	650	3,180	Services—personal, business, and other	3	330	4,810
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	16	2,900	20,900	Michigan	2326	311,000	3,500,000
Services—personal, business, and other	5	140	1,930	Primary metal industries	26	24,400	712,000
Government—administration, protection, and sanitation	5	500	1,040	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	33	11,700	115,000
Louisiana	255	39,500	719,000	Ordnance and accessories	2	860	69,600
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	2	40	2,960	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	8	2,090	121,000
Machinery (except electrical)	2	240	5,820	Machinery (except electrical)	34	17,400	273,000
Transportation equipment	2	1,350	72,200	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	64	72,700	8,670
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	4	1,120	49,500	Stones, clay, and glass products	8	2,600	24,300
Stones, clay, and glass products	1	40	1,940	Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	1	80	1,740
Paper and allied products	3	300	7,460	Leather and leather products	2	250	12,900
Chemicals and allied products	2	2,930	170,000	Food and kindred products	10	940	8,620
Products of petroleum and coal	1	1,140	2,450	Paper and allied products	4	1,740	56,900
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1	40	4,960	Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1	600	9,420
Construction	17	23,700	306,000	Chemicals and allied products	4	4,900	68,200
Trade	3	520	6,530	Products of petroleum and coal	1	570	6,260
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3	—	6,700	Rubber products	42	41,100	100,000
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	13	7,580	69,900	Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	1	20	270
Maryland	243	40,800	1,180,000	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	6	340	7,220
Primary metal industries	3	23,200	924,000	Mining	4	9,280	373,000
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	3	1,530	22,000	Construction	28	83,000	1,160,000
Machinery (except electrical)	1	130	3,350	Trade	21	2,030	32,200
Transportation equipment	1	3,930	8,350	Finance, insurance, and real estate	—	—	3,15,100
Stones, clay, and glass products	2	280	9,230	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	17	33,400	308,000
Textile-mill products	2	530	34,000	Services—personal, business, and other	5	460	8,960
Food and kindred products	3	80	3,450	Minnesota	283	39,200	1,040,000
Paper and allied products	1	1,590	83,500	Primary metal industries	2	3,250	132,000
Chemicals and allied products	3	210	2,820	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	5	850	41,500
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1	1,260	2,520	Ordnance and accessories	1	680	2,590
Mining	2	620	5,760	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	1	40	70
Construction	7	1,520	18,500	Machinery (except electrical)	4	730	33,900
Trade	6	290	3,320	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	1	10	30
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	7	5,750	62,500	Furniture and fixtures	4	370	5,860
Services—personal, business, and other	3	80	700	Stones, clay, and glass products	2	230	2,300
Massachusetts	2173	39,900	853,000	Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	3	390	10,400
Primary metal industries	4	3,320	96,600	Leather and leather products	1	30	430
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	8	1,980	196,000	Food and kindred products	1	160	320
Ordnance and accessories	1	530	970	Paper and allied products	4	6,850	33,900
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	4	6,010	39,300	Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1	70	1,210
Machinery (except electrical)	6	3,930	140,000	Minnesota	—	—	310
Transportation equipment	3	220	4,400	Primary metal industries	—	—	—
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	—	—	—	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	—	—	—
Furniture and fixtures	—	—	—	Ordnance and accessories	—	—	—
Stones, clay, and glass products	—	—	—	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	—	—	—
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	—	—	—	Machinery (except electrical)	—	—	—
Leather and leather products	—	—	—	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	—	—	—
Food and kindred products	—	—	—	Furniture and fixtures	—	—	—
Paper and allied products	—	—	—	Stones, clay, and glass products	—	—	—
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	—	—	—	Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	—	—	—
Chemicals and allied products	—	—	—	Leather and leather products	—	—	—
Products of petroleum and coal	—	—	—	Food and kindred products	—	—	—
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	—	—	—	Paper and allied products	—	—	—
Construction	—	—	—	Printing, publishing, and allied industries	—	—	—
Trade	—	—	—	Chemicals and allied products	—	—	—
Finance, insurance, and real estate	—	—	—	Products of petroleum and coal	—	—	—
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	—	—	—	Rubber products	—	—	—
Services—personal, business, and other	—	—	—	Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	—	—	—
Michigan	—	—	—	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	—	—	—
Primary metal industries	—	—	—	Mining	—	—	—
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	—	—	—	Construction	—	—	—
Ordnance and accessories	—	—	—	Trade	—	—	—
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	—	—	—	Finance, insurance, and real estate	—	—	—
Machinery (except electrical)	—	—	—	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	—	—	—
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	—	—	—	Services—personal, business, and other	—	—	—
Stones, clay, and glass products	—	—	—	Minnesota	—	—	—
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	—	—	—	Primary metal industries	—	—	—
Leather and leather products	—	—	—	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	—	—	—
Food and kindred products	—	—	—	Ordnance and accessories	—	—	—
Paper and allied products	—	—	—	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	—	—	—
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	—	—	—	Machinery (except electrical)	—	—	—
Chemicals and allied products	—	—	—	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	—	—	—
Products of petroleum and coal	—	—	—	Furniture and fixtures	—	—	—
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	—	—	—	Stones, clay, and glass products	—	—	—
Construction	—	—	—	Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	—	—	—
Trade	—	—	—	Leather and leather products	—	—	—
Finance, insurance, and real estate	—	—	—	Food and kindred products	—	—	—
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	—	—	—	Paper and allied products	—	—	—
Services—personal, business, and other	—	—	—	Printing, publishing, and allied industries	—	—	—
Minnesota	—	—	—	Chemicals and allied products	—	—	—
Primary metal industries	—	—	—	Products of petroleum and coal	—	—	—
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	—	—	—	Rubber products	—	—	—
Ordnance and accessories	—	—	—	Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	—	—	—
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	—	—	—	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	—	—	—
Machinery (except electrical)	—	—	—	Mining	—	—	—
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	—	—	—	Construction	—	—	—
Stones, clay, and glass products	—	—	—	Trade	—	—	—
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	—	—	—	Finance, insurance, and real estate	—	—	—
Leather and leather products	—	—	—	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	—	—	—
Food and kindred products	—	—	—	Services—personal, business, and other	—	—	—
Paper and allied products	—	—	—	Michigan	—	—	—
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	—	—	—	Primary metal industries	—	—	—
Chemicals and allied products	—	—	—	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	—	—	—
Products of petroleum and coal	—	—	—	Ordnance and accessories	—	—	—
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	—	—	—	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	—	—	—
Construction	—	—	—	Machinery (except electrical)	—	—	—
Trade	—	—	—	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	—	—	—
Finance, insurance, and real estate	—	—	—	Furniture and fixtures	—	—	—
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	—	—	—	Stones, clay, and glass products	—	—	—
Services—personal, business, and other	—	—	—	Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	—	—	—
Michigan	—	—	—	Leather and leather products	—	—	—
Primary metal industries	—	—	—	Food and kindred products	—	—	—
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	—	—	—	Paper and allied products	—	—	—
Ordnance and accessories	—	—	—	Printing, publishing, and allied industries	—	—	—
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	—	—	—	Chemicals and allied products	—	—	—
Machinery (except electrical)	—	—	—	Products of petroleum and coal	—	—	—
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	—	—	—	Rubber products	—	—	—
Stones, clay, and glass products	—	—	—	Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	—	—	—
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	—	—	—	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	—	—	—
Leather and leather products	—	—	—	Mining	—	—	—
Food and kindred products	—	—	—	Construction	—	—	—
Paper and allied products	—	—	—	Trade	—	—	—
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	—	—	—	Finance, insurance, and real estate	—	—	—
Chemicals and allied products	—	—	—	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	—	—	—
Products of petroleum and coal	—	—	—	Services—personal, business, and other	—	—	—
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	—	—	—	Minnesota	—	—	—
Construction	—	—	—	Primary metal industries	—	—	—
Trade	—	—	—	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	—	—	—
Finance, insurance, and real estate	—	—	—	Ordnance and accessories	—	—	—
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	—	—	—	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	—	—	—
Services—personal, business, and other	—	—	—	Machinery (except electrical)	—	—	—
Minnesota	—	—	—	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	—	—	—
Primary metal industries	—	—	—	Furniture and fixtures	—	—	—
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	—	—	—	Stones, clay, and glass products	—	—	—
Ordnance and accessories	—	—	—	Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	—	—	—
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	—	—	—	Leather and leather products	—	—	—
Machinery (except electrical)	—	—	—	Food and kindred products	—	—	—
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	—	—	—	Paper and allied products	—	—	—
Stones, clay, and glass products	—	—	—	Printing, publishing, and allied industries	—	—	—
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	—	—	—	Chemicals and allied products	—	—	—
Leather and leather products	—	—	—	Products of petroleum and coal	—	—	—
Food and kindred products	—	—	—	Rubber products	—	—	—
Paper and allied products	—	—	—	Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	—	—	—
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	—	—	—	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	—	—	—
Chemicals and allied products	—	—	—	Mining	—	—	—
Products of petroleum and coal	—	—	—	Construction	—	—	—
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	—						

TABLE C.—Work stoppages in States having 25 or more stoppages by industry group, 1952 - Continued

State and industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1952		Man-days idle during 1952 (all stoppages)	State and industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1952		Man-days idle during 1952 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved ¹			Number	Workers involved ¹	
Minnesota-Continued							
Trade	21	1,930	55,000	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries ...	12	1,540	17,200
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	10	4,350	86,800	Mining	3	490	3,860
Services—personal, business, and other ..	6	1,180	9,770	Construction	14	2,870	21,200
	2 30	8,970	152,000	Trade	22	3,820	49,100
Mississippi							
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	6	1,880	52,600	Finance, insurance, and real estate	2	90	30,600
Stone, clay, and glass products	2	140	610	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	32	33,200	187,000
Textile-mill products	1	100	21,000	Government—personal, business, and other ..	11	760	12,600
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	1	430	14,200	and sanitation	1	100	2,310
Food and kindred products	1	10	190	New Mexico			
Paper and allied products	1	360	360	Primary metal industries	-	-	32,200
Rubber products	2	1,210	3,240	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	1	120	360
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	1	1,500	16,500	Chemicals and allied products	-	-	9 550
Construction	11	2,410	32,000	Products of petroleum and coal	1	170	2,370
Trade	1	100	1,030	Mining	4	2,020	6,380
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	4	830	10,500	Construction	13	1,780	7,980
	2 148	106,000	1,050,000	Trade	2	250	10,500
Missouri							
Primary metal industries	2	3,290	215,000	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	6	1,030	14,600
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	6	1,010	8,560	Government—administration, protection, and sanitation	1	30	450
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	7	8,710	46,400		2 600	199,000	4,280,000
Machinery (except electrical)	13	2,240	44,800	New York			
Transportation equipment	6	3,480	19,500	Primary metal industries	19	33,800	1,240,000
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	1	30	370	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	43	7,570	208,000
Furniture and fixtures	5	810	29,300	Ordnance and accessories	5	4,770	139,000
Stone, clay, and glass products	5	770	12,000	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	31	8,490	189,000
Textile-mill products	1	230	23,300	Machinery (except electrical)	33	9,880	355,000
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	3	1,360	31,000	Transportation equipment	23	26,100	328,000
Leather and leather products	9	4,130	10,300	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	13	790	18,900
Food and kindred products	14	15,100	69,400	Furniture and fixtures	25	3,340	50,800
Paper and allied products	2	110	4,530	Stone, clay, and glass products	9	3,940	16,100
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1	310	7,340	Textile-mill products	17	14,500	582,000
Chemicals and allied products	4	90	1,600	Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	72	2,580	29,500
Products of petroleum and coal	2	1,380	11,000	Leather and leather products	11	5,030	21,400
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	1	40	1,600	Food and kindred products	28	9,410	185,000
Mining	23	18,100	134,000	Tobacco manufactures	1	50	310
Trade	17	2,540	31,100	Paper and allied products	12	2,020	35,900
Finance, insurance, and real estate	24	39,300	303,000	Printing, publishing, and allied industries	5	640	7,990
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	3	2,050	10,100	Chemicals and allied products	11	5,930	54,400
Services—personal, business, and other ..	1	100	500	Products of petroleum and coal	3	790	21,600
Government—administration, protection, and sanitation	2 260	113,000	1,450,000	Rubber products	3	620	6,590
New Jersey							
Primary metal industries	12	8,360	303,000	Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	6	3,110	15,000
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	14	4,090	92,100	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries ..	28	2,620	40,700
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	11	14,500	82,000	Construction	1	9,590	49,500
Machinery (except electrical)	10	3,430	21,500	Trade	61	12,100	167,000
Transportation equipment	16	11,600	80,000	Finance, insurance, and real estate	4	2,000	102,000
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	2	610	10,100	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	62	26,100	212,000
Stone, clay, and glass products	7	820	5,590	Services—personal, business, and other ..	27	2,840	64,600
Textile-mill products	12	3,760	72,600	Government—administration, protection, and sanitation	3	600	8,430
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	30	1,300	10,000		2 37	15,600	277,000
Leather and leather products	3	90	1,490	North Carolina			
Paper and allied products	11	1,000	155,000	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	2	70	1,050
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	2	330	1,790	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	1	4,520	27,000
Chemicals and allied products	11	2,230	26,900	Machinery (except electrical)	1	160	3,080

TABLE C.—Work stoppages in States having 25 or more stoppages by industry group, 1952 - Continued

State and industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1952		Man-days idle during 1952 (all stoppages)	State and industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1952		Man-days idle during 1952 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved ¹			Number	Workers involved ¹	
Ohio							
Primary metal industries	2	444	7,260,000	Machinery (except electrical)	50	22,900	615,000
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	56	121,000	4,030,000	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	15	9,240	116,000
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	39	18,600	344,000	Furniture and fixtures	4	230	9,790
Machinery (except electrical)	4	3,070	5,140	Stone, clay, and glass products	7	1,940	31,500
Transportation equipment	16	9,650	230,000	Textile-mill products	31	14,500	129,000
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	30	20,100	441,000	Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	28	3,960	36,100
Food and kindred products	1	230	9,230	Leather and leather products	38	5,230	50,900
Stone, clay, and glass products	7	6,260	73,200	Food and kindred products	7	990	9,260
Textile-mill products	39	18,000	176,000	Tobacco manufactures	16	7,420	321,000
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	2	2,160	10,500	Paper and allied products	3	750	25,500
Chemicals and allied products	1	130	3,500	Printing, publishing, and allied industries	11	1,380	39,400
Products of petroleum and coal	8	1,320	27,700	Chemicals and allied products	6	420	7,460
Rubber products	6	3,020	78,400	Products of petroleum and coal	12	1,620	55,100
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	1	150	3,980	Rubber products	5	3,060	93,100
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	9	1,690	18,600	Finance, insurance, and real estate	4	4,060	31,900
Construction	41	67,100	544,000	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	3	40	50
Trade	2	150	5,600	Government—administration, protection, and sanitation	17	2,720	13,500
Finance, insurance, and real estate	35	40,400	282,000	Primary metal industries	32	4,820	114,000
Other public utilities	5	260	14,800	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	1	110	15,900
Services—personal, business, and other	8	280	1,140	Machinery (except electrical)	1	150	1,950
Government—administration, protection, and sanitation	2	16,600	217,000	Stone, clay, and glass products	5	1,270	70,500
Oklahoma							
Primary metal industries	1	230	11,100	Textile-mill products	3	60	220
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	2	140	360	Food and kindred products	3	920	1,810
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	3	980	32,800	Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1	20	260
Machinery (except electrical)	3	820	30,000	Rubber products	2	200	1,070
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	1	50	140	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2	400	1,770
Stone, clay, and glass products	1	400	400	Trade	3	780	5,540
Food and kindred products	2	1,040	2,150	Construction	4	40	3,960
Products of petroleum and coal	2	3,770	65,200	Finance, insurance, and real estate	1	150	6,080
Rubber products	2	2,210	13,900	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	2	1,110	6,680
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1	20	260	Services—personal, business, and other	4	51,800	516,000
Construction	14	3,130	15,900	Tennessee	2	146	34,500
Trade	7	300	6,530	Primary metal industries	9	3,400	26,000
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1	10	230	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	8	1,100	3,440
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	11	2,100	31,100	Ordnance and accessories	1	380	18,100
Government—administration, protection, and sanitation	2	780	2,690	Machinery (except electrical)	6	1,770	310
Oregon							
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	2	32,800	498,000	Transportation equipment	1	150	11,100
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	1	20	1,740	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	4	610	11,100
Food and kindred products	11	24,800	384,000	Stone, clay, and glass products	3	280	11,500
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	3	1,690	35,600	Textile-mill products	3	500	3,890
Construction	1	60	360	Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	2	1,520	7,650
Trade	1	20	11,000	Leather and leather products	2	270	2,420
Finance, insurance, and real estate	9	410	3,790	Food and kindred products	6	1,050	21,600
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	11	5,810	65,300	Paper and allied products	3	1,580	9,730
Services—personal, business, and other	1	10	20	Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1	10	200
Pennsylvania							
Primary metal industries	2	692	11,800,000	Chemicals and allied products	7	790	9,110
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	53	195,000	7,670,000	Rubber products	9	12,200	46,800
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	1	20	1,740	Finance, insurance, and real estate	1	10,800	86,000
Food and kindred products	3	1,690	35,600	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	31	10,800	86,000
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	1	60	360	Mining	24	9,830	129,000
Construction	1	20	11,000	Construction			

The Steel Stoppage of 1952

The prolonged 1952 steel stoppage had repercussions on the Nation's economy, price-wage controls, and constitutional law. It followed unsuccessful negotiations between the United Steelworkers of America (CIO) and the basic steel-producing companies to replace contracts most of which were due to expire on December 31, 1951. These contracts were negotiated in 1947 and had remained generally unchanged, except for supplementary agreements on wages in July 1948 and December 1950 and on pension and social insurance benefits¹ late in 1949.

The Issues

A "substantial," but unspecified, wage increase headed a list of 22 contract proposals adopted by the union's international wage policy committee on November 15, 1951. Other proposals included the union shop; a guaranteed annual wage; revision of the incentive system; time-and-a-half pay for Saturday work and double time for Sunday; increased shift premiums; elimination of geographic wage differentials; liberalization of vacation, holiday, and severance pay benefits; and improvements in provisions concerning seniority and grievance procedures.

Announcement of the proposed bargaining program precipitated vigorous discussions by union and management representatives on the money issues, well in advance of formal negotiations which were scheduled to begin late in November. The divergent positions expressed by the parties clearly indicated that existing Federal wage and price controls would play a critical role in determining a settlement of the dispute. Benjamin Fairless, president of the U.S. Steel Corp., declared that a voluntary wage agreement with the union was unlikely since negotiations would involve "broad questions of public policy which are beyond the scope of collective bargaining in these days of wage and price control." Union spokesmen expressed dissatisfaction with the standards imposed by Wage Stabilization Board regulations, alleging that they precluded a "satisfactory" wage increase.

Bargaining conferences with U. S. Steel began on November 27 and with other major steel companies, including Bethlehem, Republic, and

Jones and Laughlin, a day later. Major disagreement immediately developed over the union's wage proposals. It was disclosed, for the first time publicly, that they included a general hourly increase of 15 cents and a progressive increase of one-half cent in each labor grade. Tensions mounted thereafter, as industry negotiators declined to make a counter offer on wages and the union charged a refusal to bargain in good faith. Overhanging the negotiations was the refusal by government stabilization officials to give management prior assurance that any negotiated wage increase would be offset by price relief beyond that available under the Capehart Amendment to the Defense Production Act of 1951.² With the deadlock still continuing by December 17, the Steelworkers announced that a strike would begin at midnight on December 31.

Government Action

The director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service notified the White House on December 21 that he could find no basis for a settlement and that further mediation would be futile. In the hope of aiding the parties to resolve the deadlock without a work stoppage, President Truman, on December 22, referred the dispute to the Wage Stabilization Board for its recommendations and requested maintenance of production while the Board considered the case. Several days later, the union instructed its members to continue at work pending a final decision on the President's request by a special union convention. The convention voted, on January 4, to postpone strike action for 45 days, until February 21 (later extended to February 24).

Testimony presented at WSB panel hearings that lasted from January 7 to mid-February reflected sharp disagreement between union and industry leaders on basic issues of wages, prices, and the union shop. The union argued that improvements in wages and fringe benefits based on rising productivity and drawn from "ample" profits would not require increases in steel prices and would not set a pattern for major industries. Agreement on the union shop was stressed as a prerequisite to a resolution of other issues. Industry spokesmen claimed that serious inflationary pressures would be generated if the wage demands were granted. They argued, further, that the requested adjust-

ments were unwarranted either on grounds of increased productivity or the industry's profits and that increased wage costs could not be absorbed without compensating price increases. The union shop was opposed on grounds that it was coercive and unnecessary in view of the Steelworkers high degree of organization. Industry officials contended, moreover, that a union shop recommendation by the Board would be an abuse of government authority. The possibility of direct agreement on some issues was indicated when the parties informed the panel that they would negotiate further on six of the union's noneconomic proposals. These proposals concerned adjustment of grievances, arbitration, suspension, and discharge cases; safety and health; military service; and purpose and intent of the parties. Following the conclusion of the hearings, the union postponed the strike deadline from February 24 through March 23, to give the Board time to prepare recommendations.

WSB Recommendations

After intensive and all-night deliberations the public members³ of the WSB announced their recommendations. Labor members of the Board concurred in most of the recommendations to provide a Board majority vote which recorded the industry members as opposed to most of the findings. They included: (1) General wage increases to be paid in three installments over an 18-month contract period and eventually totaling $17\frac{1}{2}$ cents an hour ($12\frac{1}{2}$ cents retroactive to January 1, 1952, for most of the steel companies; $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents effective June 30, 1952; and $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents additional on January 1, 1953); and (2) fringe benefits estimated to cost between $8\frac{1}{2}$ and $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents an hour, including straight-time pay for six holidays not worked and double time for holidays worked; 3 weeks' vacation with pay after 15 years' service; time-and-one-quarter pay for all Sunday work as such, effective January 1, 1953; hourly increases in second- and third-shift differentials from 4 to 6 cents to 6 and 9 cents, respectively; and a reduction from 10 to 5 cents an hour in the wage differential existing between northern and southern plants. The inclusion of a union-shop provision in steel contracts was also recommended, with the exact form and conditions to be determined by the parties. Other issues, referred back to the parties by the Board, included guaranteed pay, severance pay, reporting allowances, incentives, and seniority.

arrangement is designed to avoid increase in inflationary pressures through frequent wage reopenings and to promote stability in the parties' relations and in the industry. The amounts (recommended) take into account all the equities and arguments advanced by the parties including cost of living, productivity, the maintenance of a balanced wage structure, comparative wage movements in other industries, and the recommendation that there be no further wage reopenings in 1952. The parties are free to determine how the total amount should be distributed between general increases and increments between job classes." It was also stressed that the steel workers had not received a wage adjustment since late in 1950 and that no general reopening of steel labor contracts had occurred since 1947. The Board stated that "a realistic appraisal of the situation will show that steel is really catching up to increases already granted or fringe adjustments already in effect in major segments of American industry. The Board's recommendations, therefore, do not set a new pattern or start another 'round' of increases or fringe adjustments for industry generally."⁵

Further Developments

The Steelworkers Wage Policy Committee promptly accepted the recommendations and agreed to the Board's request for postponement until April 8 of the strike set for March 23. Industry leaders rejected the recommendations.⁶ On the question of wages and fringe benefits, they contended that the increases recommended were excessive, inflationary, contrary to stabilization policies, and would require substantial compensatory increases in steel prices. There was other critical reaction to the Board's recommendations. WSB industry members questioned the Board's further effectiveness; partiality by the public members was charged; and WSB disputes-settlement jurisdiction was attacked. Additional criticism came from Charles E. Wilson, the Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization. He expressed the opinion that if the recommended wage adjustments were placed in effect, it would pose a "serious threat" to the stability of the economy.

Disagreement with President Truman on the possible economic repercussions of the Board's recommended settlement led to the resignation of Defense Mobilization Director Wilson the end of March. In resigning, Mr. Wilson claimed that

in excess of the amounts deemed permissible by price stabilization officials. The President replied that his initial support had been based on Mr. Wilson's characterization of the Board's wage recommendations as "very unstabilizing." Upon further study, however, the President had concluded that the proposals were "by no means unreasonable and do not, in fact, constitute any real breach in our wage stabilization policies." He added that "if the eventual settlement of the wage negotiations is such that a price ceiling increase is required on grounds of fairness and equity or otherwise in the interest of the defense effort, it will be granted; otherwise, it will not."⁷

Bargaining talks resumed April 3 but immediately deadlocked, despite mediation efforts by WSB chairman Nathan Feinsinger on April 4. The union refused to accept less than the full wage-fringe-union shop settlement recommended by the WSB. The companies rejected the union shop demand but offered (1) a 9-cent hourly wage increase retroactive to March 1 and (2) fringe benefits estimated to amount to slightly more than 5 cents an hour, including inauguration of 6 paid holidays; 3 weeks' vacation with pay after 15 years' service; increased shift differentials from 4 to 6 cents an hour for the second shift, and from 6 to 9 cents an hour for the third shift; and a reduction in the southern wage differential affecting 2 steel firms, from 10 to 5 cents an hour.

Seizure of Steel Plants

When "eleventh hour" mediation efforts failed to avert the strike set for April 9, the President, on April 8, issued Executive Order 10340 directing the Secretary of Commerce to seize and operate the basic steel mills, effective at midnight, and to "determine and prescribe terms and conditions of employment" in these plants. The order stated that the indispensability of steel as a "component of substantially all weapons and other war materials," supported the view that the proposed work stoppage "would immediately jeopardize and imperil" the national defense and that governmental seizure was necessary to assure the continued availability of steel. In the seizure order, the President cited the "authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States and as President and Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces." No specific statute was cited, however. In an address to the Nation explaining these and other considerations that

visions of the Labor Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act on the basis that these provisions could not operate immediately to forestall an interruption of steel production. He noted that the Steelworkers had already postponed strike action for 99 days, exceeding the 80-day injunction period provided under the Act.

The President's order led to immediate cancellation of the scheduled strike. Advance curtailments in steel production and walkouts by steelworkers, both in anticipation of the impending strike, resulted in a short period of idleness for thousands of workers. The President, in a special message to Congress on April 9, proposed that it act on the Government's operation of the steel industry. Later in the month he sent another message to Congress asking for approval or disapproval of the seizure action, with the request that any new legislation concerning the steel dispute should provide a method to keep the steel mills in operation. Congress took no action.

Widespread controversy developed concerning the legality of the seizure. Temporarily, the seizure issue overshadowed the fundamental steel price-wage relationships that remained unresolved. Congressional critics denounced the action, arguing that the President had no inherent seizure powers. A Senate resolution called for an inquiry into the legal basis for the seizure.

Court Actions--Steel Strike

The first attempt to void the seizure action failed on April 9 when Judge Alexander A. Holtzoff of the U. S. District Court for the District of Columbia denied petitions by three major steel companies for a temporary restraining order.

Subsequently, a week of further unsuccessful bargaining sessions that had been arranged under White House auspices broke down. Thereupon, the Secretary of Commerce announced that he would negotiate directly with the union on "terms and conditions of employment," and requested the Economic Stabilization Administrator to prepare recommendations for adjustments in steelworkers' wages. Meanwhile, the Administrator authorized an average increase of about \$3 a ton in steel price ceilings, contingent upon industry acceptance. This price adjustment, permissible under the Capehart Amendment to the Defense Production Act even in the ab-

constitutional and statutory grounds and granted a petition for a preliminary injunction restraining the Government from taking any action under the seizure order. Immediately following the decision, the President of the United Steelworkers ordered an immediate strike. On April 30, however, the U. S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit restored Government control of the mills by suspending Judge Pine's order, pending review by the U. S. Supreme Court.

Complying with an appeal by the President, the Steelworkers ended the nationwide steel strike May 2. At a special bargaining meeting held at the White House, the President urged a settlement of the prolonged dispute and warned that he would order a wage increase unless an agreement was reached promptly. Negotiations were discontinued, however, after the U. S. Supreme Court, on May 4, forbade any Government-imposed wage increase until it ruled on the Government's appeal from Judge Pine's decision.

In their testimony and brief before the Supreme Court, industry argued that the seizure action was "completely without authority under the Constitution and laws of the United States" and that the President should have invoked the Taft-Hartley Act which was "specifically designed by the Congress for use in precisely the situation here presented." The Government maintained that the President, acting "within the aggregate of his constitutional powers" and, as Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, was attempting "to avoid a cessation of steel production which would gravely endanger the national interests." The Taft-Hartley Act, it argued, was "not intended to be either an exclusive or a mandatory means of dealing with labor disputes."

The Supreme Court on June 2 in a 6-3 decision with 7 Justices writing opinions held that President Truman was not acting within his Constitutional power when he ordered the Secretary of Commerce to take possession of and operate the steel mills.⁸ The ruling was immediately followed by the termination of the Government's custody of steel properties and resumption of the nationwide strike of over half a million steel workers. Approximately 30,000 iron-ore miners in the Mesabi Range, Minn., and other sections of the country also walked out.

Negotiations between union and industry representatives were resumed at the White House

the union's demand for the union shop. The union declared, however, that the failure to reach an agreement was due to the inadequacy of the industry's offer on wages, fringe benefits, and other contract provisions, as well as the union shop. The companies' proposals on June 9 included the following: A general wage increase, retroactive to April 1, 1952, which they claimed averaged 16 cents an hour (the union, however, claimed it averaged 13.3 cents); 3 weeks' vacation after 15 years of service, effective January 1, 1952; no change in existing union-security provisions; 6 paid holidays, double time for holidays worked, with appropriate eligibility provisions, increased shift differentials to 6 cents an hour for the second shift, and 9 cents for the third shift--all effective upon signing of a new agreement and return to work; and a 5-cent reduction in southern differentials involving 2 companies.

Faced with the continuing stalemate, the President requested Congress on June 10 to enact legislation authorizing him to seize and operate the struck steel mills and to provide fair and just compensation to steel workers and management pending settlement of the dispute. As an alternative, the President suggested that Congress authorize and direct him to seek an injunction under the "national emergency" provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act but without the necessity of complying with the preliminary procedures providing for appointment of a board of inquiry and preparation of a fact-finding report. However, he specifically recommended against resort to the Act, stating that it would be "unwise, unfair, and quite possibly ineffective," since the Steelworkers had already postponed strike action for 99 days, exceeding the 80-day injunction period provided under the Act.

Congress did not accept these alternatives. Instead, Congress incorporated a provision in the Defense Production Act Amendments of 1952 (effective July 1, 1952) recommending that the President utilize the full emergency provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act. Reflecting Congressional criticism of the Wage Stabilization Board's role in the steel dispute, the amended Act created a new tripartite board with no jurisdiction in labor-management disputes except to advise parties, at their request, regarding the interpretation and application of wage stabilization policy.

revision of the management-rights clause, certain changes in seniority provisions, and increased authority to establish incentive wage rates.

The continuation of the industrywide shut-down brought increasing reports of production problems in other industries, affecting both the defense program and the civilian economy. Several manufacturers of munitions, military trucks, and automobiles announced imminent curtailment of production should the strike continue. Government officials conferred with union and steel representatives on a plan that would permit partial resumption in designated plants of high-alloy steel production urgently required for top-priority defense items. Growing concern over the steel strike's impact on the defense program was underscored in renewed bargaining meetings held under White House direction in mid-July. Failure to compromise the union shop issue, however, caused a suspension of these talks. Pressures for Government intervention increased amid reports that the President was considering plans for a partial seizure of the industry under the terms of the Selective Service Act. The Secretary of Defense warned that the defense program was "grinding to a halt." Mounting steel shortages had led to the closing of the Army's largest shell-producing plant and reportedly had forced sharp layoffs in manufacturing and transportation.

The Settlement

Finally, on July 24 representatives of the union and 6 major steel companies--U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Republic, Jones and Laughlin, Youngstown, and Inland--announced a 2-year agreement on basic wage, fringe, and union security issues. It was ratified by the union's wage policy committee on the following day, but back-to-work orders were withheld until July 26 when a wage agreement was reached in the closely related dispute involving iron-ore miners. Major steel plants reopened, but the signing of formal contracts awaited the outcome of negotiations on such issues as incentive rates, managerial rights, and seniority. The strike continued at some mills of smaller companies until individual agreements were reached on certain local working conditions. By August 15, workers at most of these firms had returned to their jobs, but a few mills were idle until the end of August.

Major terms of the agreement which expires June 30, 1954, included: An average increase

cent general hourly increase in the lowest job rate, retroactive to March 1, 1952, plus a widening of the increments between job classes by half a cent an hour; (2) liberalized fringe benefits estimated to amount to a little more than 5 cents an hour, including 3 weeks' vacation with pay after 15 years' service (formerly 25 years) retroactive to January 1, inauguration of straight-time pay for 6 holidays not worked, an increase in pay for work on these holidays from time-and-one-half to double time, and increased shift differentials from 4 to 6 cents an hour for the second shift and from 6 to 9 cents for the third shift; and (3) a reduction in the southern differential from 10 to 5 cents an hour, affecting the U.S. Steel Corp. and the Republic Steel Co. A wage reopening on June 30, 1953, was also provided.

Agreement was reached on a compromise union security clause on the union's demand to increase the maintenance-of-membership provision in the previous contract to the union shop. Under the settlement, new employees are required to apply for union membership at the time of hiring, but may cancel the application between the 15th and 30th day of work by written notification to the employer; present nonunion employees were exempted from this requirement.

Simultaneous with the agreement ending the strike, an increase of \$5.20 a ton in the ceiling price for carbon steel products was directed by Acting Defense Mobilizer John R. Steelman and authorized by the Economic Stabilization Agency.⁹ In addition to increases permitted for special types of steel, the total price adjustment averaged \$5.65 a ton or almost twice the \$2.84 that the Office of Price Stabilization stated was permissible under the Caphart Amendment to the Defense Production Act prior to the negotiation of the steel settlement.

The contract settlement coincided with announcement that Philip Murray, president of the CIO Steelworkers, and Benjamin Fairless, president and Chairman of the U.S. Steel Corp., planned to undertake a joint speaking tour of the company's plants to develop more harmonious relationships between the company and its employees. Mr. Murray's death in November 1952 cancelled the proposed plans.

⁹ Office of Price Stabilization Release,

Appendix C

Methods of Collecting Strike Statistics ¹

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

Work stoppages are measured in terms of the number of stoppages, workers involved, and 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 agencies in all States such as State boards of mediation and arbitration, research divisions of State labor department offices, and local offices of State employment security agencies provided through the Bureau of Employment Security of the U. S. Department of Labor. Various employer associations, companies, and unions also furnish the Bureau with work stoppage information on a regular basis.

Upon learning of new work stoppages in these ways, 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 necessary 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 lockout is a temporary withholding of work from a

group of employees by an employer (or a group of employers) in order to get them to accept 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 lockouts point out certain characteristics inherent in each strike or lockout: (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 actions (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 more, information is undoubtedly missing on some of the smaller strikes. It is thought that the only change resulting from this is the number of strikes. The aggregate figures of workers involved and man-days of idleness are rounded to avoid a sense of false accuracy. 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. Whenever possible the significant changes in the number of workers idle are secured from the companies for use in computing man-days of idleness. Because of rounding, the group totals in certain tables may not exactly equal the sum of the individual items.

¹ More detailed information on methods of calculation, sources, and classification is available in BLS Report No. 11, "Collection and Classification of Work Stoppage Statistics."