

# Work Stoppages

Caused by

## Labor-Management Disputes in 1948

**Bulletin No. 963**

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**

**Maurice J. Tobin, *Secretary***

**BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS**

**Ewan Clague, *Commissioner***



## Letter of Transmittal

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,  
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS,  
*Washington, D. C., April 30, 1949.*

The SECRETARY OF LABOR:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a report on work stoppages caused by labor-management disputes in 1948 a portion of which was printed in the Monthly Labor Review, May 1949.

This report was prepared in the Bureau's Division of Industrial Relations, by Don Q. Crowther, Ann J. Herlihy, and Loretto R. Nolan, under the general supervision of Nelson M. Bortz.

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

EWAN CLAGUE, *Commissioner.*

HON. MAURICE J. TOBIN,  
*Secretary of Labor.*

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# Work Stoppages Caused by Labor-Management Disputes in 1948<sup>1</sup>

## Summary

No significant change occurred in the general level of strike activity in 1948. As compared with the preceding year, the number of work stoppages (3,419) declined about 7 percent. Approximately 1,960,000 workers were involved in stoppages, with a recorded idleness of 34,100,000 man-days. These totals were slightly less than the corresponding totals for 1947.

As in other recent years, wages and related fringe benefits were a major controversial issue and accounted for more than half of the stoppages. Union representation rights, the union shop and hiring hall, and allied issues, some stemming directly or indirectly from application of various provisions of the Labor Management Relations Act, featured other controversies.

Average duration of stoppages declined to 21.8 calendar days in 1948, from 25.6 calendar days in 1947.

## Trend Comparisons

Trend comparisons in strike statistics are difficult: no two periods are strictly comparable, because of the complex and changing factors that shape the course of labor-management relations. A host of economic forces—production trends, profits, prices, and worker purchasing power, to cite but a few—are at work upon an even more unpredictable human element. Strong convictions, bitter prejudices, and sudden bursts of temper occasionally outweigh economic realities. Also present are the influences of Federal and State governmental policies as interpreted by administrative agencies and by courts.

Comparison of trends following World War II with those after World War I showed generally

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

similar tendencies—first a marked rise, followed by sharp declines as pent-up wartime tensions and emotions subsided. By the end of 1948, labor and management had had more than 3 years in which to readjust to peacetime conditions of production and industrial relations. As in the period follow-

TABLE 1.—Work stoppages in the United States, 1916–48

Year	Work stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle		
	Number	Average duration (in calendar days)	Number (in thousands) <sup>1</sup>	Percent of total employed <sup>2</sup>	Number (in thousands)	Percent of estimated working time <sup>3</sup>	Per worker involved
1916 <sup>1</sup> .....	3,789	( <sup>4</sup> )	1,600	8.4	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
1917.....	4,450	( <sup>4</sup> )	1,230	6.3	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
1918.....	3,353	( <sup>4</sup> )	1,240	6.2	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
1919.....	3,630	( <sup>4</sup> )	4,160	20.8	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
1920.....	3,411	( <sup>4</sup> )	1,460	7.2	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
1921.....	2,385	( <sup>4</sup> )	1,100	6.4	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
1922.....	1,112	( <sup>4</sup> )	1,610	8.7	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
1923.....	1,553	( <sup>4</sup> )	757	3.5	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
1924.....	1,249	( <sup>4</sup> )	655	3.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
1925.....	1,301	( <sup>4</sup> )	428	2.0	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
1926.....	1,035	( <sup>4</sup> )	330	1.5	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
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.....	1,866	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

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

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

<sup>3</sup> Estimated working time was computed for purposes of this table by multiplying the average number of employed workers each year by the prevailing number of days worked per employee in that year.

<sup>4</sup> Not available.

ing World War I, the number of strikes in the third postwar year (1948) was about a third below the immediate postwar peak. The number of workers involved and the time lost, as in the former period, had declined still further.

Over the 18-month period—July 1947 to December 1948—during which the Labor Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act had been in effect, strike activity averaged substantially less than in the period immediately following VJ-day. It averaged higher than in the more normal prewar period of 1935-39, however, in terms of number of strikes, number of workers involved, and time lost. (See chart 1.)

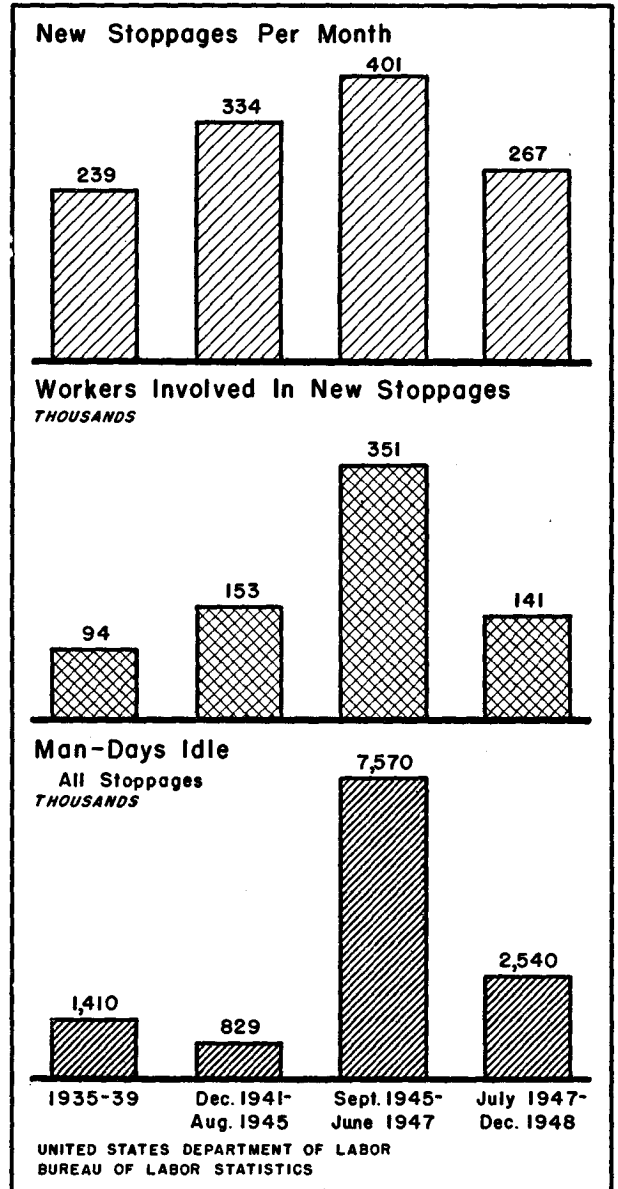
### Review of the Year

Employment reached record levels in 1948. Workers' money wages were high, as were employers' profits. Under these circumstances some employers quickly reached agreement with their workers' representatives rather than risk interruptions of output during a seller's market. Others advocated a withholding of wage increases accompanied by modest price reductions as a means of checking inflation. Among the unions, long-term contractual commitments, no-strike clauses, and apprehension over incurring financial suits or strains on the union treasury served as strike deterrents.

No statistical process can fully and accurately interpret or record these involved motives—some simple in character, others intricate. The play of forces at times brought the parties together, and at other times put them at loggerheads. For example, the General Motors Corp. and the United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Workers (CIO) on the brink of a strike reached a settlement; concurrently, the same union and the Chrysler Corp. failed to agree, causing the plants to be idle for over 2 weeks. A dispute over administration of a pension fund in the bituminous-coal industry caused a 40-day stoppage; 2 months later the commercial operators and the United Mine Workers (Ind.) reached an agreement on a new contract without any suspension of work. But the management of the so-called "captive" mines would not accept the same terms with regard to the union shop, and a strike ensued. Thousands of packinghouse workers returned to

their jobs after a strike of over 2 months, accepting a wage increase no greater than the amount offered before the walk-out began.

Chart 1. Work Stoppages:  
Monthly Averages for Selected Periods



Injunctions and cooling-off periods, prescribed by the Labor Management Relations Act, failed to stem stoppages in maritime and longshore services, but helped to avert an interruption of

work in the atomic energy dispute, which was finally settled through negotiation.<sup>2</sup> Some strikes arose because of management's alleged refusal to bargain with union officials who did not sign the non-Communist affidavits required by law. At various plants such as the Univis Lens Co. in Dayton, Ohio, violence flared as the workers, members of a noncomplying union—the United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers (CIO)—sought to negotiate. But in other situations, the union rank and file shifted their affiliation when negotiations were stalemated by refusal of their leaders to sign the affidavits.

Still other stoppages—as in the printing industry—revolved about the preservation of union shop conditions built up over a long period of years. In a relatively few instances, as in other recent years, competition between unions for jurisdiction over a job to be done, or for the right to represent a group of workers, found the employer in the position of affected bystander.

Most labor-management negotiations in 1948, as in preceding years, were concluded without work stoppages. Although complete statistics are not available, it is currently estimated that over 100,000 collective agreements are in effect. Most of these are renegotiated, or reopened, annually.

Many large groups of workers and their employers came to peaceful settlements during 1948. Steel workers, observing their contractual no-strike pledge, first reluctantly accepted a continuance of their existing wage scales, but later obtained, by negotiation, an increase averaging about 13 cents an hour. Several hundred thousand railroad workers, without the almost customary intervention of Government mediation or fact-finding processes, bargained with representatives of the Nation's carriers and secured an upward adjustment of 10 cents an hour. The same process of bargaining and compromise was successfully followed by countless other employers and unions—large and small—throughout the country.

In many other instances, State and Federal conciliation services aided in adjusting controversies. For example, the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service handled and helped to resolve 6,832 disputes in 1948. Of this number, 1,077 cases involved work stoppages and 5,755 were

controversies or threatened strikes which were settled before actual stoppages developed.

Direct idleness at sites of the plants or establishments involved in strikes amounted to less than 0.4 percent of total working time in American industry during 1948.

A total of 20 stoppages began in 1948, in which 10,000 or more workers were involved. By contrast, a total of 15 such stoppages were recorded in 1947. Approximately 870,000 workers were directly affected in the 20 large stoppages and accounted for 44.5 percent of all workers involved in stoppages during 1948. Idleness resulting from the large stoppages aggregated 18,900,000 man-days in 1948, as compared with about 17,700,000 man-days in 1947.

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	Percent of total for period	Number	Percent of total for period
1935-39 average.	11	0.4	365,000	32.4	5,290,000	31.2
1941.....	29	.7	1,070,000	45.3	9,340,000	40.5
1946.....	31	.6	2,920,000	63.6	66,400,000	57.2
1947.....	15	.4	1,030,000	47.5	17,700,000	51.2
1948.....	20	.6	870,000	44.5	18,900,000	55.3

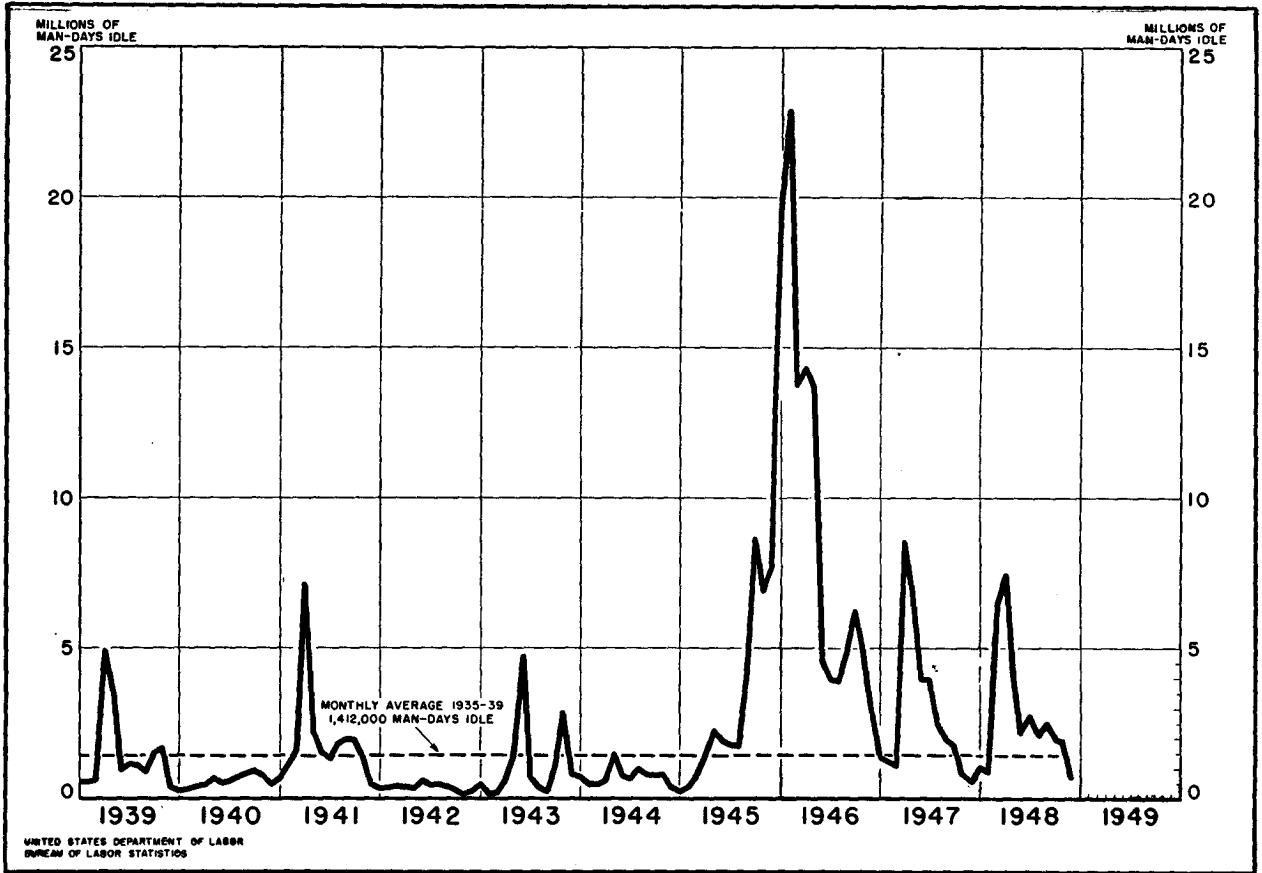
### “National Emergency” Disputes<sup>3</sup>

One of the developments during the postwar period of industrial unrest was the appointment of “fact-finding” boards to investigate important disputes and suggest a basis of settlement. These boards—designated either by the President or the Secretary of Labor—had no statutory authority. With the enactment of the Labor Management Relations Act the President was authorized to appoint boards of inquiry in so-called national emergency disputes. Such boards, however, were limited to reporting the facts of the controversy, without recommendations for settlement. Appointment of these boards was, in a large sense, a necessary preliminary step to obtaining a court injunction to forestall a stoppage or to order the return of striking workers.

<sup>2</sup> See Appendix B, p. 23, for detailed statement on the “national emergency disputes” of 1948.

<sup>3</sup> See Appendix B, p. 23, for details on boards of inquiry appointed chronology of developments.

Chart 2. Idleness Due to Work Stoppages



The "national emergency" machinery was invoked seven times in 1948. Work stoppages occurred in connection with four of these disputes. In the bituminous-coal pension dispute the board of inquiry was created about a week after the stoppage commenced and in the meat-packing wage controversy the strike began the day after the designation of the board. The West Coast maritime and longshore controversy and the East Coast dock dispute were investigated by separate boards of inquiry. In each of these two cases the report of the board was followed by a temporary injunction restraining the workers from striking and, after the expiration of the 80-day waiting period, a strike ensued. Three other labor-management disputes referred to boards of inquiry were settled without any interruption of work. These controversies included the atomic energy dispute at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory, the

telephone industry wage controversy, and the June dispute between the United Mine Workers and bituminous-coal operators over the negotiation of the new contract.

#### Monthly Trends—Significant Stoppages

The occurrence of strikes during 1948 conformed more closely than that of 1947 to the month-by-month trends noted in other recent years. In the early months, stoppages increased in number and continued upward until late summer, when they tapered off to the customary low point of the year in December.

The most important of the 85 stoppages which continued from 1947 into 1948 was the strike involving about 1,600 typographical workers on 6 Chicago newspapers, over union-security issues in establishments where the closed shop had been

accepted for years. This strike continued throughout 1948.

More than 300 stoppages began in each month from April through August. With the large bituminous-coal and meat-packing strikes in effect, March and April were the months with the greatest number of workers involved and the greatest time loss.

TABLE 3.—Work stoppages in 1947 and 1948, by month

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 <sup>1</sup>
				Number (thousands)	Percent of total employed <sup>1</sup>		
<b>1947</b>							
January.....	321	482	105.0	165.0	0.50	1,340	0.19
February.....	296	498	74.9	154.0	.47	1,230	.19
March.....	361	572	95.7	168.0	.51	1,100	.16
April.....	479	706	624.0	675.0	2.07	8,540	1.19
May.....	471	781	230.0	696.0	2.11	6,730	.97
June.....	379	701	448.0	597.0	1.79	3,960	.57
July.....	315	581	242.0	615.0	1.85	3,970	.54
August.....	336	583	113.0	259.0	.77	2,520	.35
September.....	219	435	79.2	187.0	.55	1,970	.28
October.....	219	393	64.3	171.0	.50	1,780	.23
November.....	178	328	57.2	139.0	.40	829	.13
December.....	119	236	32.3	56.9	.16	590	.08
<b>1948</b>							
January.....	221	306	77.5	102.0	.29	1,050	.14
February.....	256	367	93.2	132.0	.38	913	.13
March.....	271	426	494.0	552.0	1.58	6,440	.80
April.....	319	496	174.0	621.0	1.79	7,410	.97
May.....	339	553	168.0	344.0	.98	4,080	.57
June.....	349	565	169.0	243.0	.69	2,220	.28
July.....	394	614	218.0	307.0	.86	2,670	.36
August.....	355	603	143.0	232.0	.64	2,100	.26
September.....	299	553	158.0	267.0	.74	2,540	.33
October.....	256	468	110.0	194.0	.53	2,060	.27
November.....	216	388	111.0	189.0	.52	1,910	.26
December.....	144	283	40.5	93.1	.26	713	.09

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

During January, approximately 12,000 timber and sawmill workers, members of the United Construction Workers, affiliated with District 50, United Mine Workers of America (Ind.), stopped work for a wage increase, in the tri-State area of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia. Work was resumed in late January, after the operators granted a substantial wage increase and adjusted their cost-price relationships with the coal-mining and steel companies, the purchasers of the timber products.

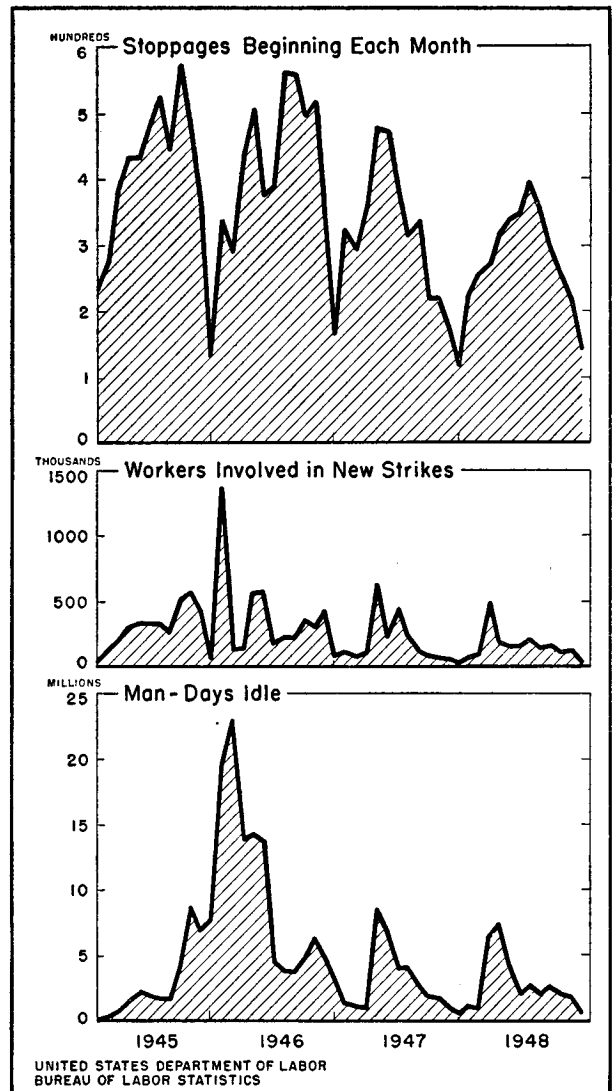
About 10,000 garment workers, members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (AFL), stopped work in Los Angeles in February,

in connection with a drive to organize all nonunion shops in the area. Most of the workers were idle only a few days, although picketing and individual stoppages continued over a considerable period before many of the shops were brought under signed contracts.

A demand for increased wages by 1,100 teachers in Minneapolis closed the city's public schools on February 24. This stoppage lasted for almost a month.

The two largest strikes of the year began in March when about 83,000 employees of major meat-packing companies, and 320,000 bituminous-

Chart 3. Monthly Trends in Work Stoppages





coal miners became idle. The meat-packing employees, members of the United Packinghouse Workers of America (CIO) left their work in about 100 plants on March 16, when employers refused to offer more than a 9-cent hourly wage increase—the amount accepted previously by the Amalgamated Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen of North America (AFL).

Acting under the national-emergency provisions of the Labor Management Relations Act, the President appointed a 3-man board of inquiry on March 15 to investigate the issues and report its findings. The Board's report was submitted April 8, and the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service continued in its attempts to bring about a settlement. No injunction was sought to get the workers to return to their jobs. The strike continued officially until May 21, when it was terminated at the Swift, Armour, Morrell, and Cudahy plants, following a vote of the employees to accept the employers' offer of a 9-cent hourly wage increase. The settlement also provided for arbitration of disputes over reinstatement of strikers charged with unlawful acts during the stoppages. The fifth large packer—Wilson and Co.—was unable to reach agreement with the union on the latter provision, and the strike continued in its plants until June 5.

Most of the Nation's bituminous-coal miners stopped work on March 15, following a long dispute over the establishment of a pension system for miners in accordance with the 1947 contract. The welfare fund provided for in that contract was to be administered by a board of trustees composed of an industry representative, a union representative, and a third or neutral member. After several months of disagreement the neutral trustee resigned. The deadlock continued, and on March 12 the president of the United Mine Workers advised the miners that the bituminous-coal operators had "dishonored" their 1947 wage agreement and had "defaulted under its provisions affecting the welfare fund." The union further charged that "no payments of any character have been made to any beneficiary or to anyone else from the welfare fund set up under the 1947 agreement."

A board of inquiry was appointed March 23. Following its report, a temporary restraining order was issued on April 3 instructing the union to order the soft-coal miners back to work and direct-

ing the parties to resume collective bargaining on the pension plan. No immediate response to the order was forthcoming, and on April 7, the Government filed a request for contempt action against the union and its president, John L. Lewis.

Three days later (April 10), Joseph W. Martin, Speaker of the House of Representatives, proposed that Senator Styles Bridges of New Hampshire be considered for the post of neutral trustee. The union and the operators both accepted this suggestion. Two days later, Mr. Bridges proposed that the parties agree to grant pensions of \$100 per month to members of the union who, on and after May 29, 1946, had completed 20 years of service in the mines and had reached 62 years of age. This proposal was adopted, with the operators' representative dissenting.

On April 19, Mr. Lewis and the union were found guilty of civil and criminal contempt of court for having failed to instruct the miners to return to work. The union was fined \$1,400,000, and its president \$20,000, on the criminal contempt count. By April 26, most miners had returned to work; but Mr. Lewis and the union were still subject to civil penalties if further stoppages occurred.

Four stoppages, involving 10,000 or more workers each, occurred in April. Of these, the 5-month strike of about 18,000 workers employed at the Seattle plant of the Boeing Airplane Co. attracted widespread attention. The company claimed that the strike was in violation of the Labor Management Relations Act, alleging that the local union, an affiliate of the International Association of Machinists (Ind.) had broken its no-strike clause and had failed to give the required 60-day notice. The striking workers, according to the company, lost their status as employees and were not entitled to reinstatement. The National Labor Relations Board ruled, however, that negotiations had begun in March 1947, prior to the enactment of the law, and ordered the company to bargain with the union and reinstate the striking workers.<sup>4</sup>

Also in April, a strike of slightly more than 100 members of the United Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union (CIO) in New York

<sup>4</sup> On May 31, 1949, the U. S. Court of Appeals at Washington, D. C., upheld the company's position that the strike was illegal since the union failed to give the required notice of contract termination and consequently lost its status as bargaining agent.

City, against the Times Square Corp., gave rise to another significant NLRB decision. The Board ruled that in strike situations not caused by unfair labor practices, striking employees who have been replaced are not eligible to vote in collective-bargaining elections.<sup>5</sup>

The largest stoppage in May was that of 75,000 employees of the Chrysler Corp., which involved members of the United Automobile Workers (CIO) working in 16 plants in Indiana, Michigan, and California. The union originally demanded an hourly wage increase of 30 cents and fringe adjustments, but scaled its demands down to 17 cents an hour just prior to the stoppage, which began May 12. A company offer of 6 cents an hour was withdrawn after its rejection by the union. The strike was settled on May 28, the workers receiving a flat 13-cent hourly wage increase under a contract effective until August 1950, with provision for a wage reopening by either party after June 15, 1949. Several days earlier, the General Motors Corp. and the UAW-CIO had reached an agreement providing for an 11-cent increase with provision for quarterly adjustments in wages based upon changes in the Bureau of Labor Statistics consumers' price index.

Early in July, about 42,000 workers in "captive" coal mines were idle for a short period when representatives of the large steel companies, operating the mines, refused to accept the union-shop provision in the 1948 contract previously agreed upon with the commercial operators. The captive mine operators filed an unfair labor practice charge against the union with the NLRB contending that the provision violated the Labor Management Relations Act. The General Coun-

<sup>5</sup> The occasion for the ruling arose out of an NLRB election conducted on July 2, in which the employees voted whether or not they wished to be represented by the Retail Clerks International Association (AFL). Local 830, United Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union (CIO), which had represented the employees in the past, was ineligible to appear on the ballot because it had not complied with the registration and non-Communist affidavit requirements of the law.

At the election, the employer and the AFL challenged the voting eligibility of the 109 strikers on the ground that they were not entitled to reinstatement because they were economic strikers who had been permanently replaced. Board agents challenged 121 ballots cast by replacements pursuant to the CIO union's notice that the strike was caused by unfair labor practices of the employer, that the strikers consequently were entitled to reinstatement, and that their replacements, therefore, were temporary.

The two sets of challenges, the Board pointed out, brought into issue the nature of the strike. If the strike was caused by unfair labor practices, then the strikers would be entitled to vote. In considering the charge of unfair labor practices, the Board stated that it was bound by the determination of the office of the General Counsel and could not review his dismissal of charges that the employer had committed unfair labor practices.

sel of the NLRB issued a formal complaint on July 9 against the union and sought to enjoin the strike in a Federal court in Washington. The union was given until July 13 to answer the charges. On that date an agreement was reached informally—the companies accepting the union-shop provision with the stipulation that it would be modified if subsequent court rulings required it.<sup>6</sup> The miners were instructed to return to work the next day, and on July 17 the injunction petition was dismissed. This controversy evoked a sympathy stoppage of about 40,000 workers in commercial mines.

During the latter part of August some 23,000 members of the United Automobile Workers, employees of the International Harvester Co., were idle for about 2 weeks. In this dispute, the union accused the company of following speed-up and time-study methods which reduced take-home pay. Early in September, disputes brought idleness to 16,000 truck drivers in New York and Northern New Jersey, 28,000 members of 5 West Coast maritime and longshore unions, 17,000 employees of a group of oil companies in California, and 25,000 employees of the Briggs Manufacturing Co. in Detroit.

The West Coast maritime strike, involving 28,000 workers, began September 2 after expiration of an 80-day injunction obtained under the national emergency provisions of the Labor Management Relations Act. It continued until early December. Higher wages and the retention of the union hiring halls were the principal issues in dispute. Negotiations were suspended when the Waterfront Employers Association and the Pacific-American Shipowners' Association withdrew all previous offers, demanding that union leaders sign non-Communist affidavits before renewal of bargaining discussions. Shipping operations to and from West Coast ports were virtually halted, although United States Army authorities made arrangements to move military cargo to the Orient and Pacific outposts.

Negotiations were resumed on November 10, and 15 days later agreement was reached with the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (CIO) providing for a 3-year con-

<sup>6</sup> On January 20, 1949, a NLRB trial examiner ruled that the union-shop provision of the contract between the United Mine Workers and the "captive" mine operators was in violation of the Labor Management Relations Act since no union-shop election had been held as required by the act.

tract, with average hourly wage increases of 15 cents, additional vacation benefits, and retention of the union hiring halls pending a court decision on their legality. Earlier, a tentative agreement had been reached with the National Marine Engineers Beneficial Association (CIO), and the agreement reached by the longshoremen, paved the way for quick settlements with the 3 unions remaining on strike.

No large strikes began in October, but in November Atlantic Coast shipping was disrupted when about 45,000 members of the International Longshoremen's Association (AFL) stopped work in a dispute over increased wages and application of overtime rates of pay. The strike began as spasmodic stoppages on November 10, but became a union-authorized coast-wide strike 2 days later. Shipping from Portland, Maine, to Hampton Roads, Va., was affected.

As in the case of the Pacific Coast maritime stoppage, the East Coast longshoremen struck after the national emergency machinery of the Labor Management Relations Act had been used, and after the 80-day injunction was dissolved as of midnight, November 9. Union and employer negotiators reached an agreement on November 9; but a majority of local unions voted against its acceptance, whereupon the union officially authorized the strike.

On November 25, settlement was reached with the aid of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, providing for wage increases of 13 cents in straight-time rates and 19½ cents for night, holiday, and overtime rates, a welfare plan, and improved vacation benefits. Work was resumed on November 28 after ratification by union members.

### Industries Affected

The mining industry (primarily coal) was affected by work stoppages to a greater extent than any other industry during 1948. Approximately 10,400,000 man-days of idleness occurred in that industry—more than 30 percent of the total man-days lost. Excepting the record years of 1943 and 1946, this was the largest figure for mining since 1927. The meat-packing strike accounted for the bulk of the approximately 5 million man-days of idleness in the food and kindred products group. Maritime strikes caused the transportation, com-

munication, and other public utilities groups to rank third in the amount of time lost, with over 3 million man-days. In fourth place was the transportation-equipment manufacturing group, which also had over 3 million man-days of idleness.

TABLE 4.—Work stoppages beginning in 1948, by industry group

Industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1948		Man-days idle during 1948	
	Number	Workers involved (thousands)	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time <sup>1</sup>
All industries.....	3,419	1,960.0	34,100.0	0.37
<i>Manufacturing</i> .....	1,675	959.0	17,600.0	.46
Primary metal industries.....	168	56.7	1,450.0	.33
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	151	37.0	496.0	
Ordnance and accessories.....	1	.1	.2	.25
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	64	31.0	402.0	
Machinery (except electrical).....	189	152.0	2,090.0	.59
Transportation equipment.....	107	278.0	3,170.0	.89
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	100	24.6	493.0	.18
Furniture and fixtures.....	63	12.1	156.0	
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	90	22.3	365.0	.27
Textile mill products.....	82	21.2	719.0	.19
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	131	23.8	267.0	.08
Leather and leather products.....	45	9.8	215.0	.19
Food and kindred products.....	162	133.0	4,720.0	1.27
Tobacco manufactures.....	3	.6	4.3	.02
Paper and allied products.....	40	9.7	142.0	.12
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	43	10.9	587.0	.46
Chemicals and allied products.....	73	21.4	538.0	.31
Products of petroleum and coal.....	13	21.3	752.0	1.54
Rubber products.....	48	72.3	524.0	.90
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.....	31	5.7	146.0	.37
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	72	15.3	339.0	
<i>Nonmanufacturing</i> .....	1,744	996.0	16,500.0	.51
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing.....	23	23.1	531.0	(*)
Mining.....	614	651.0	10,400.0	4.51
Construction.....	380	108.0	1,430.0	.29
Trade.....	241	30.2	557.0	.03
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	18	1.9	46.3	(*)
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	293	160.0	3,290.0	.34
Services—personal, business, and other.....	150	20.7	306.0	(*)
Government—administration, protection, and sanitation <sup>4</sup> .....	25	1.4	8.8	(*)

<sup>1</sup> This figure is less than the sum of the figures below because two stoppages which extended into two or more industry groups have been counted in this table as separate stoppages in each industry group affected; workers involved and man-days idle were allocated to the respective groups.

<sup>2</sup> See footnotes 2 and 3, table 1

<sup>3</sup> Not available.

<sup>4</sup> Stoppages involving municipally operated utilities are included under "transportation, communication, and other public utilities."

### States Affected

New York and Pennsylvania each experienced about 450 stoppages in 1948. Ohio ranked next with 256 stoppages, Illinois had 237, and West Virginia 211. Less than 10 stoppages were

recorded in each of 9 States—Arizona, Delaware, Idaho, Mississippi, Nevada, North Dakota, South Dakota, Vermont, and Wyoming.

Idleness exceeded 2 million man-days in 6 States—California, Illinois, Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia.

TABLE 5.—Work stoppages in 1948, by State

State	Work stoppages beginning in 1948			Man-days idle during 1948 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Workers involved		Number (thousands)	Per cent of total
		Number (thousands)	Per cent of total		
All States.....	3,419	1,960.0	100.0	34,100.0	100.0
Alabama.....	124	69.8	3.6	981.0	2.9
Arizona.....	7	2.7	.1	149.0	.4
Arkansas.....	12	4.1	.2	87.6	.3
California.....	178	106.0	5.4	2,790.0	8.2
Colorado.....	19	9.5	.5	273.0	.8
Connecticut.....	42	18.0	.9	427.0	1.3
Delaware.....	8	1.7	.1	26.5	.1
District of Columbia.....	10	1.9	.1	35.6	.1
Florida.....	40	9.6	.5	189.0	.6
Georgia.....	27	7.4	.4	303.0	.9
Idaho.....	5	.4	( <sup>1</sup> )	4.2	( <sup>1</sup> )
Illinois.....	237	154.0	7.9	3,540.0	10.4
Indiana.....	119	76.1	3.9	1,070.0	3.1
Iowa.....	28	23.6	1.2	862.0	2.5
Kansas.....	13	10.4	.5	410.0	1.2
Kentucky.....	117	82.1	4.2	1,350.0	4.0
Louisiana.....	22	12.7	.7	152.0	.4
Maine.....	18	3.5	.2	27.7	.1
Maryland.....	25	11.7	.6	242.0	.7
Massachusetts.....	130	29.8	1.5	815.0	2.4
Michigan.....	196	262.0	13.4	2,450.0	7.2
Minnesota.....	37	16.9	.9	529.0	1.6
Mississippi.....	8	1.4	.1	54.3	.2
Missouri.....	65	15.6	.8	371.0	1.1
Montana.....	16	2.1	.1	22.8	.1
Nebraska.....	14	10.9	.6	417.0	1.2
Nevada.....	7	2.8	.1	38.4	.1
New Hampshire.....	18	2.1	.1	31.4	.1
New Jersey.....	151	37.8	1.9	772.0	2.3
New Mexico.....	18	7.7	.4	82.4	.2
New York.....	450	155.0	7.9	2,380.0	7.0
North Carolina.....	22	2.6	.1	59.4	.2
North Dakota.....	7	.6	( <sup>1</sup> )	21.6	.1
Ohio.....	256	122.0	6.2	1,480.0	4.3
Oklahoma.....	17	3.3	.2	76.0	.2
Oregon.....	50	10.3	.5	360.0	1.1
Pennsylvania.....	449	309.0	16.0	4,170.0	12.0
Rhode Island.....	26	5.1	.3	114.0	.3
South Carolina.....	10	3.6	.2	24.2	.1
South Dakota.....	3	.2	( <sup>1</sup> )	3.1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Tennessee.....	70	27.2	1.4	441.0	1.3
Texas.....	68	25.1	1.3	280.0	.8
Utah.....	21	11.5	.6	366.0	1.1
Vermont.....	7	.6	( <sup>1</sup> )	14.2	( <sup>1</sup> )
Virginia.....	85	35.0	1.8	431.0	1.3
Washington.....	74	37.3	1.9	1,650.0	4.8
West Virginia.....	211	180.0	9.2	3,150.0	9.2
Wisconsin.....	71	25.8	1.3	469.0	1.4
Wyoming.....	4	4.2	.2	109.0	.3

<sup>1</sup> The sum of this column is more than 3,419 because the stoppages extending across State lines have been counted in this table as separate stoppages in each State affected, with the proper allocation of workers involved and man-days idle.

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

## Cities Affected

Except for New York City, with 295 stoppages, no city had as many as 100 strikes in the year. There were 96 in Detroit, 66 in Chicago, 57 in Los Angeles, and 53 in Philadelphia. Over a million man-days of idleness during work stoppages were recorded for four cities: Detroit

TABLE 6.—Work stoppages in 1948 in selected cities<sup>1</sup>

City	Work stoppages beginning in 1948		Man-days idle during 1948 (all stoppages)
	Number <sup>2</sup>	Workers involved	
Akron, Ohio.....	23	33,500	89,700
Baltimore, Md.....	10	5,700	121,000
Boston, Mass.....	31	11,100	235,000
Buffalo, N. Y.....	29	11,300	247,000
Chicago, Ill.....	66	57,500	1,640,000
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	26	6,700	45,200
Cleveland, Ohio.....	45	12,100	170,000
Dallas, Tex.....	10	4,700	13,100
Detroit, Mich.....	96	193,000	1,760,000
East St. Louis, Ill.....	10	2,620	88,200
Erie, Pa.....	10	3,480	61,000
Evansville, Ind.....	13	12,300	175,000
Fall River, Mass.....	10	800	10,800
Houston, Tex.....	18	4,850	38,600
Indianapolis, Ind.....	13	10,700	137,000
Jersey City, N. J.....	13	2,730	68,100
Kansas City, Mo.....	10	2,270	12,900
Los Angeles, Calif.....	57	37,900	802,000
Lynn, Mass.....	10	950	10,000
Memphis, Tenn.....	10	11,000	98,600
Miami, Fla.....	17	2,090	90,900
Milwaukee, Wis.....	18	12,400	211,000
Minneapolis, Minn.....	18	6,120	142,000
Newark, N. J.....	37	9,980	138,000
New Bedford, Mass.....	13	3,310	83,400
New Orleans, La.....	12	3,000	55,800
New York, N. Y.....	295	112,000	1,670,000
Oakland-East Bay area, Calif.....	20	17,100	597,000
Paterson, N. J.....	16	1,120	23,100
Philadelphia, Pa.....	53	33,800	679,000
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	40	10,200	140,000
Portland, Ore.....	17	3,990	173,000
Providence, R. I.....	15	2,100	30,400
Rochester, N. Y.....	13	1,670	28,500
St. Louis, Mo.....	29	4,050	73,300
San Francisco, Calif.....	21	16,800	509,000
Scranton, Pa.....	14	1,360	19,000
Seattle, Wash.....	20	25,700	1,300,000
Springfield, Mass.....	11	1,740	70,300
Toledo, Ohio.....	15	11,700	85,400
Trenton, N. J.....	11	630	7,400
Washington, D. C.....	10	1,930	35,600
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.....	11	730	10,600
Worcester, Mass.....	11	1,590	61,200
Youngstown, Ohio.....	11	2,450	11,600

<sup>1</sup> Data are compiled separately for 150 cities, including all those with a population of 100,000 and over in 1940 as well as a number of smaller cities in order to obtain a representative regional distribution. This table includes data for the cities in this group which had 10 or more stoppages in 1948.

<sup>2</sup> Intercity stoppages, except those noted below, are counted in this table as separate stoppages in each city affected, with the workers involved and man-days idle allocated to the respective cities. In a few instances it was impossible to secure the detailed data necessary to make such allocations. Therefore, the following stoppages are not included in the figures for any cities affected: (1) A strike of sardine fishermen in the Los Angeles-Long Beach harbor area, involving 4,000 workers in October; and (2) scattered brief stoppages in plants of the Western Electric Co. during July, August, and September, in which approximately 2,000 employees were involved.

(1,760,000), Chicago (1,640,000), New York (1,570,000), and Seattle (1,300,000). See table 6.

The number of cities in which 10 or more stoppages occurred has dropped steadily from 104 in 1946 to 61 in 1947 and 45 in 1948.

### Major Issues Involved

Wage increases and fringe benefits continued to be important issues in 1948 disputes. About 51 percent of the strikes, 62 percent of the workers involved, and nearly 74 percent of the total idleness dealt principally with demands for higher pay. Included in this category was the largest strike of the year, the prolonged bituminous-coal stoppage over the activation of the miners' pension and welfare fund. In the later and smaller coal

strike of 42,000 "captive" coal miners, as well as in stoppages in the maritime and printing industries, the retention of well-established union-security provisions was an important factor.

Roughly, about a fifth of the 1948 strike activity centered on questions of union recognition and union-security provisions. Prominent also in some of these disputes were wage issues. A number of stoppages—for instance, those at the National Carbon Co. in Cleveland, the Hoover Co. in North Canton, and the Univis Lens Co. in Dayton, Ohio, the Bucyrus Erie Co. in Evansville, Ind., and Government Services, Inc., in Washington, D. C.—centered on the alleged refusal of employers to recognize or negotiate with unions not certified as bargaining agents by the NLRB. In most cases these unions were ineligible for certification because of their refusal to file non-Communist affidavits.

Jurisdictional, union rivalry, and sympathy strikes accounted for about 1 out of every 25 stoppages. These controversies affected less than 7 percent of the total workers involved and accounted for 3.2 percent of all idleness.

TABLE 7.—Major issues involved in work stoppages in 1948

Major issues	Work stoppages beginning in 1948				Man-days idle during 1948 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Per cent of total	Workers involved		Number	Per cent of total
			Number	Per cent of total		
All issues.....	3,419	100.0	1,960,000	100.0	34,100,000	100.0
Wages and hours.....	1,737	50.8	1,210,000	61.9	25,200,000	73.9
Wage increase.....	1,310	38.3	657,000	33.7	14,600,000	42.6
Wage decrease.....	18	.5	13,000	.7	533,000	1.6
Wage increase, hour decrease.....	31	.9	4,970	.3	111,000	.3
Other <sup>1</sup> .....	378	11.1	533,000	27.2	10,000,000	29.4
Union organization, wages and hours.....	322	9.4	128,000	6.5	4,390,000	12.9
Recognition, wages and/or hours.....	192	5.6	37,800	1.9	772,000	2.3
Strengthening bargaining position, wages and/or hours.....	25	.7	5,860	.3	229,000	.7
Closed or union shop, wages and/or hours.....	96	2.8	83,800	4.3	3,390,000	9.9
Discrimination, wages and/or hours.....	7	.2	290	( <sup>2</sup> )	2,100	( <sup>2</sup> )
Other.....	2	.1	380	( <sup>2</sup> )	710	( <sup>2</sup> )
Union organization.....	458	13.4	99,800	5.1	1,580,000	4.7
Recognition.....	313	9.2	34,500	1.8	729,000	2.1
Strengthening bargaining position.....	14	.4	4,060	.2	108,000	.3
Closed or union shop.....	63	1.8	50,800	2.6	632,000	1.9
Discrimination.....	45	1.3	6,060	.3	62,900	.2
Other.....	23	.7	14,590	.7	58,100	.2
Other working conditions.....	736	21.5	383,000	19.6	1,740,000	5.1
Job security.....	341	10.0	134,000	6.9	656,000	1.9
Shop conditions and policies.....	331	9.7	213,000	10.9	973,000	2.9
Work load.....	46	1.3	21,600	1.1	78,800	.2
Other.....	18	.5	14,400	.7	28,900	.2
Inter- or intra-union matters.....	130	3.8	128,000	6.6	1,080,000	3.2
Sympathy.....	43	1.3	89,000	4.6	477,000	1.4
Union rivalry or factionalism.....	49	1.4	33,400	1.7	566,000	1.7
Jurisdiction.....	35	1.0	4,250	.2	27,200	.1
Union regulations.....	3	.1	1,220	.1	14,000	( <sup>2</sup> )
Not reported.....	36	1.1	6,430	.3	69,900	.2

<sup>1</sup> This category includes the bituminous-coal pension dispute involving 320,000 workers.

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

### Contract Status at Time of Stoppage

Slightly more than a third of the stoppages in 1948 occurred while union-management contracts were in effect. Many of these were over grievances which were not settled successfully. Others resulted from disputes over the renewal of the contract which was soon to expire. In still other cases the stoppages resulted from alleged attempts to change the terms of the contract while in force.

Approximately half of the year's stoppages occurred when no governing contract was in effect. Most of these disputes were over terms of new contracts to replace those recently expired. Many, of course, resulted from attempts to obtain union recognition or an initial contract.

In nearly 200 cases the union and company reported disagreement as to whether contracts actually were in effect when the stoppages occurred.

### Pre-stoppage Mediation

Sixty-nine percent of the stoppages in 1948 took place without the utilization of a mediation agency or neutral third party to help settle the disputes.

Many of these open breaks could undoubtedly have been avoided if the parties had called in experienced mediators from Federal, State, or local agencies. The experience of these agencies has been that a large majority of the disputes referred to them, before a strike or lock-out begins, can be settled without a work stoppage.

In 1,066 or 31 percent of the total stoppages, however, third-party mediators participated in negotiations before the stoppages began.

### Length of Disputes Before Stoppages

For 2,423 or over two-thirds of the stoppages beginning in 1948, some information was obtained to show how long the disputes had existed before an interruption of work occurred. In nearly a fourth of these cases companies and unions disagreed as to how long the disputes had been in effect. Among the cases in which there was agreement on the point, 14 percent of the stoppages were essentially spontaneous, arising from disputes at the moment or within a day while 27 percent resulted from disputes that had existed for 2 months or more. About 13 percent of the disputes reportedly had been in effect for 60 days before stoppages took place.

Length of dispute before stoppage	Stoppages		Workers involved	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1 day or less.....	267	14.4	81,000	6.4
1 day and less than ½ month.....	419	22.6	110,000	8.6
½ month and less than 2 months.....	435	23.5	220,000	17.3
2 months (60 days)....	237	12.7	160,000	12.6
Over 2 months.....	497	26.8	702,000	55.1
Total.....	1,855	100.0	1,273,000	100.0

### Unions Involved

Unions affiliated with the AFL were involved in more stoppages than were CIO affiliates. However, both the CIO and unaffiliated-union groups each had a greater number of workers involved in stoppages than did the AFL; they also accounted for the bulk of the year's total idleness.

TABLE 8.—Work stoppages in 1948, by affiliation of unions involved

Affiliation of union	Stoppages beginning in 1948				Man-days idle during 1948 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent of total	Workers involved		Number	Percent of total
			Number	Percent of total		
Total.....	3,419	100.0	1,960,000	100.0	34,100,000	100.0
American Federation of Labor.....	1,446	42.2	426,000	21.8	6,000,000	17.6
Congress of Industrial Organizations.....	966	28.3	692,000	35.4	12,400,000	36.3
Unaffiliated unions.....	857	25.1	749,000	38.4	12,900,000	37.8
Rival unions (different affiliations).....	47	1.4	32,200	1.6	561,000	1.6
Single firm unions.....	10	.3	6,440	.3	59,800	.2
Cooperating unions (different affiliations).....	20	.6	44,700	2.3	2,130,000	6.3
No unions involved.....	65	1.9	4,120	(2)	61,000	.2
Not reported.....	8	.2	540	(1)	4,810	(1)

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

### Establishments Involved

About 73 percent of all stoppages in 1948 occurred in a single plant or establishment—approximately the same proportion as in 1947. The proportion of workers involved in single-establishment disputes (32.7 percent of the total) was a little greater than the 27.3 percent in 1947. Less than 10 percent of the stoppages extended into more than 10 establishments, but these stoppages

TABLE 9.—Work stoppages in 1948, by number of establishments involved

Number of establishments involved <sup>1</sup>	Stoppages beginning in 1948				Man-days idle during 1948 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent of total	Workers involved		Number	Percent of total
			Number	Percent of total		
All establishments.....	3,419	100.0	1,960,000	100.0	34,100,000	100.0
1 establishment.....	2,494	72.9	640,000	32.7	7,990,000	23.4
2 to 5 establishments.....	457	13.4	236,000	12.1	3,860,000	11.3
6 to 10 establishments.....	141	4.1	139,000	7.1	1,810,000	5.3
11 establishments and over.....	311	9.1	933,000	47.6	20,300,000	59.5
Not reported.....	16	.5	9,220	.5	162,000	.5

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

TABLE 10.—Work stoppages in 1948, classified by number of workers involved

Number of workers	Stoppages beginning in 1948				Man-days idle during 1948 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Per-cent of total	Workers in-volved		Number	Per-cent of total
			Number	Per-cent of total		
All workers.....	3, 419	100.0	1, 960, 000	100.0	34, 100, 000	100.0
6 and under 20.....	496	14.5	5, 930	.3	97, 400	3.0
20 and under 100.....	1, 204	35.2	59, 300	3.0	1, 030, 000	3.0
100 and under 250.....	751	22.0	121, 000	6.2	1, 820, 000	5.3
250 and under 500.....	466	13.6	160, 000	8.2	1, 960, 000	5.8
500 and under 1,000.....	257	7.5	176, 000	9.0	3, 120, 000	9.1
1,000 and under 5,000.....	205	6.0	434, 000	22.2	6, 250, 000	18.3
5,000 and under 10,000.....	20	.6	131, 000	6.7	977, 000	2.9
10,000 and over.....	20	.6	870, 000	44.4	18, 900, 000	55.3

were responsible for 48 percent of the total workers involved and 60 percent of the idleness.

### Size of Stoppages

As in the preceding year, approximately half of the stoppages in 1948 involved fewer than 100 workers. At the other end of the scale were 20 stoppages which involved 5,000 to 10,000 workers each and another 20 which involved 10,000 or more workers each. The first group were short stoppages and accounted for only 2.9 percent of the total idleness. The 20 largest stoppages, on the other hand, accounted for 44 percent of the total workers involved in stoppages and 55 percent

TABLE 11.—Work stoppages beginning in 1948 in which 10,000 or more workers were involved

Beginning date	Approximate duration (calendar days)	Establishment(s) and location	Union(s) involved	Approximate number of workers involved	Major terms of settlement
Jan. 3.....	128	Timbermen and sawmill workers, western Pennsylvania and Maryland, and northern West Virginia.	United Construction Workers, affiliated with District 50 UMW (independent).	11, 000	Wage increase averaging about 28½ percent, contingent upon acceptance of an agreement by buyers of timber to pay increased prices.
Feb. 17.....	(2)	Women's garment manufacturers, Los Angeles, Calif.	International Ladies Garment Workers (AFL).	10, 000	Brief stoppage in connection with a local organizing campaign.
Mar. 15.....	40	Bituminous-coal strike, Nation-wide.	United Mine Workers (independent).	320, 000	Dispute over miners' pensions terminated with selection of a neutral trustee and subsequent adoption of a plan calling for pensions of \$100 per month to qualified members of UMW who were 62 years old and who had completed 20 years of service in the mines on or after May 29, 1946.
Mar. 16.....	67	Meat-packing plants 20 States.	United Packinghouse Workers (CIO).	83, 000	Acceptance of prestrike offer of a 9-cent hourly wage increase.
Mar. 22.....	2	Hudson Motor Car Co., Detroit, Mich.	United Automobile Workers (CIO).	13, 000	Strike terminated when management agreed to reconsider the cases of discharged workers.
Apr. 6.....	8	Anthracite mines, Pennsylvania.	United Mine Workers (independent).	30, 000	Work resumed following clarification of bituminous-coal pension controversy. (See above.)
Apr. 7.....	4	Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. (Plants 1 and 2), Akron, Ohio.	United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum, & Plastic Workers (CIO).	10, 000	Agreement to arbitrate dispute over suspension of worker.
Apr. 8.....	35	Caterpillar Tractor Co., Peoria, Ill.	United Farm Equipment & Metal Workers (CIO); United Automobile Workers (CIO); United Automobile Workers (AFL).	20, 000	Employer questioned UFEMW's right to bargain on renewed contract; stoppage terminated following NLRB representation election.
Apr. 22.....	142	Boeing Airplane Co., Seattle, Wash.	Aero Mechanics, affiliated with International Association of Machinists (independent).	18, 000	Acceptance of company's prestrike offer of a 15-cent hourly increase.
May 12.....	17	Chrysler Corp., Detroit, Mich., Evansville, Ind., and Maywood, Calif.	United Automobile Workers (CIO).	75, 000	2-year contract providing for a wage increase of 13 cents per hour and a wage reopening provision.
June 29 <sup>a</sup> .....	2	International Harvester Co., 10 plants in New York, Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky.	United Farm Equipment and Metal Workers (CIO).	34, 000	Wage increase of 11 cents hourly made retroactive to June 28, and retention of provisions in old contract.
July 6.....	9	"Captive" coal mines, 5 States.	United Mine Workers (independent).	42, 000	Retention of union shop clause with proviso for revision if required by court rulings.
Do.....	9	Bituminous-coal mines, scattered locations.	.....Do.....	40, 000	Miners returned to work when the agreement was signed in the captive mine strike.
Aug. 17.....	16	International Harvester Co., Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, and Tennessee.	United Automobile Workers (CIO).	23, 000	Agreement providing for automatic progression from minimum to maximum wage scale, policies for arbitration and overtime pay for holidays falling on off-duty days.
Sept. 1.....	(7)	Truckers' strike, New York and northern New Jersey.	International Brotherhood of Teamsters (AFL).	16, 000	Wage increases of 15 cents per hour and upward, based on local union settlements.
Sept. 2.....	93	Maritime industry, West Coast.	International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (CIO); Marine Cooks & Stewards (CIO); Marine Engineers Beneficial Association (CIO); Marine Firemen, Oilers, Waretenders & Wipers Association (Independent); Radio Officers' Union (Independent).	28, 000	Separate agreements with different unions provided for wage increases varying in amounts. Longshoremen received increase of 15 cents per hour, additional vacation benefits, and retention of union hiring halls pending court decision on their legality.

TABLE 11.—Work stoppages beginning in 1948 in which 10,000 or more workers were involved—Continued

Beginning date	Approximate duration (calendar days)	Establishment(s) and location	Union(s) involved	Approximate number of workers involved	Major terms of settlement
Sept. 4.....	(*)	Oil companies, California.....	Oil Workers International Union (CIO).	17,000	Wage increase of 12½ cents per hour in most settlements with individual companies.
Sept. 8.....	16	Briggs Manufacturing Co., Detroit, Mich.	United Plant Guard Workers (Independent).	25,000	A 2-year contract retaining a disputed 5-minute preparatory time arrangement and providing a maintenance of membership clause.
Nov. 9.....	4	Chrysler Corp., Detroit, Mich.	United Automobile Workers (CIO).	13,000	Dispute over production standards to be handled through grievance procedure.
Nov. 10.....	18	Shipping operators, East Coast.	International Longshoremen's Association (AFL).	45,000	Wage increase of 13 cents in straight-time rates, 19½ cents in overtime rates, a welfare plan and improved vacation benefits.

\* By late January approximately 8,000 workers had returned; others returned about 2 weeks later.

† Most workers idle 2 days; 3,000 workers for 5 days; 500 idle for approximately 2 months.

‡ Settlements reached with Swift, Armour, and Cudahy plants on May 21. Stoppage continued at Wilson plants until June 5.

§ Some workers out only 2 or 3 days.

¶ Total length of stoppage; some workers returned to their jobs during strike and company also hired replacements.

¶ Approximately 2,000 workers at Auburn, N. Y., went out on June 15 and remained out until June 30.

‡ Approximately 10,000 New York truck drivers and helpers idled Sept. 1, with the New Jersey workers going out on Sept. 7. On Sept. 18, individual companies began to sign separate agreements with the union.

§ First settlements with individual companies were reached about Nov. 4; other settlements later in November. About 1,600 employees of one company still on strike at the end of December.

of the idleness. The 20 stoppages involving 10,000 or more workers are listed separately in table 11.

### Duration of Stoppages

About a fourth of the stoppages ending in 1948 lasted from 1 to 3 days, approximately half of them lasted from 4 days to 1 month and the remaining quarter lasted for 1 month or longer. Over three-fourths of the total time lost during strikes in 1948 was in connection with stoppages which lasted for a month or more. (See table 12.) On the average, stoppages lasted 21.8 calendar days

TABLE 12.—Duration of work stoppages ending in 1948

Duration	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
All periods.....	3,396	100.0	1,940,000	100.0	33,200,000	100.0
1 day.....	335	9.9	127,000	6.5	127,000	.4
2 to 3 days.....	531	15.6	196,000	10.1	368,000	1.1
4 days and less than 1 week.....	455	13.4	183,000	9.4	602,000	1.8
1 week and less than ½ month.....	708	20.8	338,000	17.4	2,200,000	6.6
½ month and less than 1 month.....	590	17.4	379,000	19.5	4,570,000	13.7
1 month and less than 2 months.....	468	13.8	505,000	26.1	12,800,000	38.6
2 months and less than 3 months.....	165	4.9	127,000	6.5	5,930,000	17.8
3 months and over.....	144	4.2	87,700	4.5	6,650,000	20.0

in 1948. This compares with 25.6 calendar days in 1947, and 24.2 in 1946. During the war years (1942-45) the average was 7.8 calendar days; in the prewar period of 1935-39 it was 22.5.

### Methods of Terminating Stoppages

Approximately 44 percent of the stoppages in 1948 were terminated by agreement between the employers and unions (or workers) involved without the help of any outside agency. This represents a slight increase over 1947 when about 40 percent of all stoppages were settled directly.

About one-fifth of all stoppages were terminated without formal settlement as contrasted with 14 percent in 1947 and about 12 percent in 1946. This group includes "lost" strikes in which workers returned to their jobs without settlement or sought other employment because their cause appeared hopeless. About 13 percent of all workers involved were in this group.

Government mediation and conciliation agencies (local, State, and/or Federal) assisted in terminating approximately 31 percent of all stoppages as compared with almost 43 percent in 1947 and 53 percent in 1946. During the war years (1942-45) considerably more than half of the stoppages were terminated with the assistance of Government agencies.



TABLE 13.—Method of terminating work stoppages ending in 1948

Method of termination	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
All methods.....	3,396	100.0	1,940,000	100.0	33,200,000	100.0
Agreement of parties reached—						
Directly.....	1,476	43.5	607,000	31.1	6,630,000	19.9
With assistance of non-government mediators or agencies.....	25	.7	335,000	17.3	8,370,000	25.2
With assistance of Government agencies.....	1,037	30.5	715,000	36.9	15,400,000	46.3
Terminated without formal settlement.....	681	20.1	258,000	13.3	2,570,000	7.7
Employers discontinued business.....	43	1.3	3,610	.2	158,000	.5
Not reported.....	134	3.9	23,700	1.2	117,000	.4

### Disposition of Issues

In almost 72 percent of the stoppages ending in 1948 the major issues were settled or disposed of at the termination of the stoppage. This group involved the largest percentage of workers (74.4) and man-days lost (85.2).

In 16 percent of the stoppages the parties agreed to resume work and then settle the issues directly

by further negotiations. Nearly 4 percent of the disputes went to arbitration after work was resumed. Government agencies were to assist with negotiations in 2 percent and many other disputes were referred to the National Labor Relations Board for action.

TABLE 14.—Disposition of issues in work stoppages ending in 1948

Disposition of issues	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
Total.....	3,396	100.0	1,940,000	100.0	33,200,000	100.0
Issues settled or disposed of at termination of stoppage. Some or all issues to be adjusted after resumption of work—	2,432	71.6	1,440,000	74.4	28,300,000	85.2
By direct negotiation between employer(s) and union.....	527	15.5	260,000	13.4	2,370,000	7.1
By negotiation with the aid of Government agencies.....	68	2.0	114,000	5.9	1,060,000	3.2
By arbitration.....	132	3.9	70,300	3.6	618,000	1.9
By other means <sup>1</sup> .....	109	3.2	23,200	1.2	713,000	2.1
Not reported.....	128	3.8	29,700	1.5	156,000	.5

<sup>1</sup> Included in this group are the cases which were referred to the National or State labor relations boards or other agencies for decisions or elections.

# Appendix A

Tables A and B which follow present data for work stoppages in specific industries and within each industry group by major issues involved.

In each of 26 States there were 25 or more stoppages in 1948. In table C the stoppages in each of these States are classified according to manufac-

turing and nonmanufacturing industry groups.

The principal developments in connection with the boards of inquiry are shown in chronological order on page 23. These boards were appointed in 1948 under the national emergency provisions of the Labor Management Relations Act.

TABLE A.—Work stoppages in 1948, by specific industry

Industry	Stoppages beginning in 1948		Man-days idle during 1948 (all stoppages)	Industry	Stoppages beginning in 1948		Man-days idle during 1948 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers Involved			Number	Workers Involved	
All industries.....	3,419	1,960,000	34,100,000	Lumber and wood products (except furniture). Logging camps and logging contractors.....	100	24,600	493,000
<b>Manufacturing</b>				Sawmills and planing mills.....	19	14,800	264,000
Primary metal industries.....	168	56,700	1,450,000	Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	32	4,620	136,000
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	52	18,700	430,000	Wooden containers.....	14	1,400	35,200
Iron and steel foundries.....	54	22,100	598,000	Miscellaneous wood products.....	18	2,120	31,600
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals.....	5	1,520	114,000	Furniture and fixtures.....	17	1,690	27,200
Secondary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals and alloys.....	3	480	14,700	Household furniture.....	63	12,100	156,000
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals.....	12	4,380	72,800	Office furniture.....	49	10,400	90,800
Nonferrous foundries.....	23	6,260	137,000	Office furniture.....	4	800	44,600
Miscellaneous primary metal industries.....	19	3,230	82,300	Public-building and professional furniture. Partitions, shelving, lockers, and office and store fixtures.....	1	60	2,780
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	151	37,000	496,000	Window and door screens, shades, and venetian blinds.....	2	460	13,700
Tin cans and other tinware.....	5	1,090	28,400	Stone, clay, and glass products.....	7	330	4,130
Cutlery, hand tools, and general hardware.....	16	12,600	182,000	Flat glass.....	90	22,300	365,000
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	28	5,530	64,900	Glass and glassware, pressed or blown.....	2	360	1,180
Fabricated structural metal products.....	32	7,020	80,200	Glass products made of purchased glass.....	5	1,500	8,810
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	28	4,160	31,800	Cement, hydraulic.....	9	700	5,210
Lighting fixtures.....	8	1,000	18,000	Structural clay products.....	4	1,430	36,900
Fabricated wire products.....	11	2,400	28,100	Pottery and related products.....	23	6,850	114,000
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products.....	23	3,190	63,200	Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....	9	3,100	62,000
Ordnance and accessories.....	1	130	230	Cut-stone and stone products.....	13	620	10,600
Small arms.....	1	130	230	Abrasive, asbestos, and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products.....	8	1,360	17,700
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	64	31,000	402,000	Textile mill products.....	17	6,400	108,000
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	25	17,500	181,000	Yarn and thread mills (cotton, wool, silk, and synthetic fiber).....	82	21,200	719,000
Electrical appliances.....	6	2,990	36,400	Broad-woven fabric mills (cotton, wool, silk, and synthetic fiber).....	7	4,820	164,000
Insulated wire and cable.....	3	1,610	2,390	Narrow fabrics and other smallwares mills (cotton, wool, silk, and synthetic fiber).....	17	5,540	297,000
Electrical equipment for motor vehicles, aircraft, and railway locomotives and cars.....	8	3,100	60,600	Knitting mills.....	6	200	30,200
Electric lamps.....	5	910	10,200	Dyeing and finishing textiles (except knit goods).....	22	1,900	68,500
Communication equipment and related products.....	12	3,470	63,400	Carpets, rugs, and other floor coverings.....	10	4,100	39,000
Miscellaneous electrical products.....	5	1,390	48,000	Hats (except cloth and millinery).....	6	3,090	81,400
Machinery (except electrical).....	1189	152,000	2,090,000	Miscellaneous textile goods.....	3	160	1,700
Engines and turbines.....	6	8,840	38,600	Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	11	1,440	37,500
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	23	74,900	846,000	Men's, youths', and boys' suits, coats, and overcoats.....	1131	23,800	267,000
Construction and mining machinery and equipment.....	20	8,560	111,000	Men's, youths' and boys' furnishings, work clothing, and allied garments.....	2	30	230
Metalworking machinery.....	30	10,500	279,000	Women's and misses' outerwear.....	15	3,940	72,700
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	23	5,410	134,000	Women's, misses', children's and infants' under garments.....	71	13,300	113,000
General industrial machinery and equipment.....	23	5,980	131,000	Millinery.....	9	3,080	27,200
Office and store machines and devices.....	12	9,900	156,000	Children's and infants' outerwear.....	2	110	1,820
Service-industry and household machines.....	21	17,200	249,000	Fur goods.....	13	200	1,350
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	32	10,500	147,000	Miscellaneous apparel and accessories.....	4	2,200	38,700
Transportation equipment.....	107	278,000	3,170,000	Miscellaneous fabricated textile products.....	5	160	2,370
Motor vehicles and motor-vehicle equipment.....	78	248,000	1,920,000	Leather and leather products.....	11	760	9,860
Aircraft and parts.....	8	21,400	1,110,000	Leather—tanned, curried, and finished.....	45	9,770	215,000
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	11	4,720	41,900	Industrial leather belting and packing.....	8	940	24,500
Railroad equipment.....	9	4,440	92,900	Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....	2	880	58,300
Transportation equipment, not elsewhere classified.....	1	40	2,490	Footwear (except rubber).....	2	150	680
				Luggage.....	28	7,390	129,000
				Handbags and small leather goods.....	4	320	2,510
					1	90	540

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE A.—Work stoppages in 1948, by specific industry—Continued

Industry	Stoppages beginning in 1948		Man-days idle during 1948 (all stoppages)	Industry	Stoppages beginning in 1948		Man-days idle during 1948 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers Involved			Number	Workers Involved	
Food and kindred products.....	162	133,000	4,720,000	Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks—Continued			
Meat products.....	28	90,400	3,780,000	Watches, clocks, clockwork-operated devices, and parts.....	1	40	80
Dairy products.....	7	660	15,600	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	72	15,300	339,000
Canning and preserving fruits, vegetables, and sea foods.....	22	3,880	78,300	Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	6	400	14,700
Grain-mill products.....	16	4,400	57,500	Musical instruments and parts.....	1	300	1,800
Bakery products.....	29	12,300	190,000	Toys and sporting and athletic goods.....	17	5,540	101,000
Sugar.....	2	2,710	215,000	Pens, pencils, and other office and artists' materials.....	7	830	24,000
Confectionery and related products.....	6	1,450	18,400	Costume jewelry, costume novelties, buttons, and miscellaneous notions (except precious metal).....	8	2,820	92,700
Beverage industries.....	40	15,200	279,000	Fabricated plastics products, not elsewhere classified.....	7	2,200	39,400
Miscellaneous food preparations and kindred products.....	12	2,030	81,100	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	26	3,260	65,400
Tobacco manufactures.....	3	550	4,290	<b>Nonmanufacturing</b>			
Cigars.....	3	550	4,290	Agriculture, forestry, and fishing.....	23	23,100	531,000
Paper and allied products.....	40	9,720	142,000	Agriculture.....	10	11,200	270,000
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	14	3,580	51,400	Fishing.....	13	11,900	260,000
Envelopes.....	1	80	3,200	Mining.....	614	651,000	10,400,000
Paper bags.....	1	40	270	Metal mining.....	11	8,860	473,000
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	9	1,520	19,400	Coal mining, anthracite.....	26	54,500	274,000
Pulp goods and miscellaneous converted paper products.....	15	4,500	67,800	Coal mining, bituminous.....	561	582,000	9,560,000
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	43	10,900	587,000	Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	16	5,400	56,500
Newspapers.....	15	720	264,000	Construction.....	380	108,000	1,420,000
Periodicals.....	1	20	220	Building construction.....	345	103,000	1,340,000
Commercial printing.....	15	9,190	300,000	Highways, streets, bridges, docks, etc.....	31	4,860	80,600
Lithographing.....	4	440	10,100	Miscellaneous.....	4	280	5,960
Greeting cards.....	1	60	220	Trade.....	241	30,200	557,000
Bookbinding and related industries.....	3	320	8,510	Wholesale.....	78	10,800	102,000
Service industries for the printing trade.....	4	180	3,820	Retail.....	163	19,500	456,000
Chemicals and allied products.....	73	21,400	538,000	Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	18	1,890	46,300
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	15	6,100	189,000	Finance-banks, credit agencies, investment trusts, etc.....	1	1,200	29,000
Industrial organic chemicals.....	15	9,890	251,000	Insurance.....	1	40	700
Drugs and medicines.....	7	730	14,600	Real estate.....	16	660	16,600
Soap and glycerin, cleaning and polishing preparations, and sulfonated oils and assistants.....	3	40	530	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	293	160,000	3,290,000
Paints, varnishes, lacquers, japans, and enamels; inorganic color pigments, whitening, and wood fillers.....	7	2,030	27,600	Railroads.....	12	3,670	108,000
Gum and wood chemicals.....	1	250	5,020	Streetcar and local bus transportation.....	45	13,300	86,000
Fertilizers.....	6	750	18,500	Intercity motorbus transportation.....	21	1,270	39,300
Vegetable and animal oils and fats.....	6	290	7,500	Motortruck transportation.....	55	30,100	309,000
Miscellaneous chemicals, including industrial chemical products and preparations.....	13	1,320	24,500	Taxicabs.....	52	6,630	106,000
Products of petroleum and coal.....	13	21,300	752,000	Water transportation.....	40	83,800	2,270,000
Petroleum refining.....	6	20,100	728,000	Air transportation.....	3	1,760	114,000
Coke and byproducts.....	3	570	11,100	Communication.....	12	5,160	174,000
Paving and roofing materials.....	4	560	12,400	Heat, light, and power.....	18	2,530	13,600
Rubber products.....	48	72,300	524,000	Miscellaneous.....	35	12,200	73,800
Tires and inner tubes.....	31	62,000	303,000	Services—personal, business, and other.....	150	20,700	306,000
Rubber footwear.....	1	1,070	1,070	Hotels.....	16	1,720	19,100
Reclaimed rubber.....	2	180	3,230	Laundries.....	25	7,720	103,000
Rubber industries, not elsewhere classified.....	14	9,100	217,000	Cleaning, dyeing, and pressing.....	15	1,700	19,700
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.....	31	5,720	146,000	Barber and beauty shops.....	6	200	1,140
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments (except surgical, medical, and dental).....	4	610	36,700	Business services.....	18	2,370	26,000
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments.....	2	650	16,300	Automobile repair services and garages.....	20	600	25,000
Optical instruments and lenses.....	7	1,810	15,400	Amusement and recreation.....	10	550	6,270
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments and supplies.....	5	750	18,200	Medical and other health services.....	6	810	13,500
Ophthalmic goods.....	7	880	50,000	Educational services.....	17	4,280	61,700
Photographic equipment and supplies.....	5	980	8,820	Miscellaneous.....	17	780	31,200
				Government—administration, protection, and sanitation.....	25	1,440	8,830

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

<sup>2</sup> These are more workers than are employed in the industry. Many workers were involved in more than one stoppage and were counted separately each time.

TABLE B.—Work stoppages in 1948, by industry group and major issues

Industry group and major issues	Stoppages beginning in 1948		Man-days idle during 1948 (all stoppages)	Industry group and major issues	Stoppages beginning in 1948		Man-days id during 1948 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved			Number	Workers involved	
All industries.....	3,419	1,960,000	34,100,000	All manufacturing industries—Continued			
Wages and hours.....	1,737	1,210,000	25,200,000	Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	131	23,800	267,000
Union organization, wages, and hours.....	322	128,000	4,390,000	Wages and hours.....	36	5,440	89,800
Union organization.....	458	99,800	1,590,000	Union organization, wages, and hours.....	32	12,500	72,000
Other working conditions.....	736	383,000	1,740,000	Union organization.....	46	2,690	45,100
Interunion or intraunion matters.....	130	128,000	1,080,000	Other working conditions.....	7	1,980	5,770
Not reported.....	36	6,430	69,900	Interunion or intraunion matters.....	6	340	6,750
All manufacturing industries.....	1,675	959,000	17,600,000	Not reported.....	4	910	47,300
Wages and hours.....	927	595,000	13,000,000	Leather and leather products.....	45	9,770	215,000
Union organization, wages, and hours.....	219	80,100	2,150,000	Wages and hours.....	24	6,400	128,000
Union organization.....	254	34,900	888,000	Union organization, wages, and hours.....	5	300	73,700
Other working conditions.....	219	213,000	915,000	Union organization.....	6	460	4,730
Interunion or intraunion matters.....	46	34,000	583,000	Other working conditions.....	8	2,060	8,300
Not reported.....	11	1,860	52,500	Interunion or intraunion matters.....	2	540	700
Primary metal industries.....	168	56,700	1,450,000	Food and kindred products.....	162	133,000	4,720,000
Wages and hours.....	97	37,800	1,080,000	Wages and hours.....	91	117,000	4,500,000
Union organization, wages, and hours.....	10	3,530	107,000	Union organization, wages, and hours.....	15	1,040	26,300
Union organization.....	17	3,750	151,000	Union organization.....	29	1,770	52,700
Other working conditions.....	41	9,860	99,700	Other working conditions.....	20	10,300	124,000
Interunion or intraunion matters.....	1	1,000	13,600	Interunion or intraunion matters.....	7	2,530	13,400
Not reported.....	2	770	1,370	Tobacco manufactures.....	3	550	4,290
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	151	37,000	496,000	Wages and hours.....	1	20	20
Wages and hours.....	88	22,700	295,000	Union organization.....	1	500	4,240
Union organization, wages, and hours.....	18	3,640	85,700	Other working conditions.....	1	30	30
Union organization.....	23	6,580	91,300	Paper and allied products.....	40	9,720	142,000
Other working conditions.....	20	3,910	20,900	Wages and hours.....	27	7,300	103,000
Interunion or intraunion matters.....	2	150	3,000	Union organization, wages, and hours.....	6	660	20,100
Ordnance and accessories.....	1	130	230	Union organization.....	2	80	3,390
Union organization, wages, and hours.....	1	130	230	Other working conditions.....	1	280	280
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	64	31,000	402,000	Interunion or intraunion matters.....	3	1,380	13,000
Wages and hours.....	43	20,400	286,000	Not reported.....	1	20	2,660
Union organization, wages, and hours.....	7	7,360	102,000	Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	43	10,900	587,000
Union organization.....	6	450	4,980	Wages and hours.....	22	1,460	26,600
Other working conditions.....	6	2,500	8,070	Union organization, wages, and hours.....	12	9,070	556,000
Interunion or intraunion matters.....	2	230	1,800	Union organization.....	4	150	1,780
Machinery (except electrical).....	189	152,000	2,090,000	Other working conditions.....	3	120	130
Wages and hours.....	116	80,400	1,010,000	Interunion or intraunion matters.....	2	120	2,650
Union organization, wages, and hours.....	29	15,600	434,000	Chemicals and allied products.....	73	21,400	538,000
Union organization.....	19	3,550	29,500	Wages and hours.....	46	16,200	423,000
Other working conditions.....	20	28,200	159,000	Union organization, wages, and hours.....	8	460	19,100
Interunion or intraunion matters.....	4	23,900	464,000	Union organization.....	11	2,720	73,000
Not reported.....	1	30	1,040	Other working conditions.....	6	1,810	19,600
Transportation equipment.....	107	278,000	3,170,000	Interunion or intraunion matters.....	2	190	3,300
Wages and hours.....	56	151,000	2,660,000	Products of petroleum and coal.....	13	21,300	752,000
Union organization, wages, and hours.....	10	14,400	147,000	Wages and hours.....	8	20,800	739,000
Union organization.....	5	1,760	6,530	Union organization, wages, and hours.....	4	380	12,400
Other working conditions.....	34	111,000	337,000	Other working conditions.....	1	50	140
Interunion or intraunion matters.....	2	840	21,000	Rubber products.....	48	72,300	524,000
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	100	24,600	493,000	Wages and hours.....	27	40,900	337,000
Wages and hours.....	56	19,100	339,000	Union organization, wages, and hours.....	1	500	28,700
Union organization, wages, and hours.....	13	1,010	31,100	Union organization.....	2	1,260	101,000
Union organization.....	18	1,320	50,900	Other working conditions.....	18	29,700	57,600
Other working conditions.....	10	2,050	36,300	Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.....	31	5,720	146,000
Interunion or intraunion matters.....	3	1,130	35,800	Wages and hours.....	19	4,350	85,500
Furniture and fixtures.....	63	12,100	156,000	Union organization, wages, and hours.....	6	970	49,500
Wages and hours.....	39	10,400	99,600	Union organization.....	4	340	10,400
Union organization, wages, and hours.....	6	400	33,300	Interunion or intraunion matters.....	1	10	40
Union organization.....	14	790	17,000	Not reported.....	1	40	80
Other working conditions.....	3	190	5,560	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	72	15,300	339,000
Interunion or intraunion matters.....	1	270	530	Wages and hours.....	44	9,900	184,000
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	90	22,300	365,000	Union organization, wages, and hours.....	11	4,380	131,000
Wages and hours.....	52	15,300	296,000	Union organization.....	10	490	19,400
Union organization, wages, and hours.....	8	1,040	33,400	Other working conditions.....	4	460	3,670
Union organization.....	16	1,240	16,400	Interunion or intraunion matters.....	3	120	740
Other working conditions.....	10	3,640	17,300	All nonmanufacturing industries.....	1,744	996,000	16,500,000
Interunion or intraunion matters.....	4	1,100	2,000	Wages and hours.....	810	614,000	12,300,000
Textile mill products.....	82	21,200	719,000	Union organization, wages, and hours.....	103	43,000	2,240,000
Wages and hours.....	35	8,380	313,000	Union organization.....	204	64,800	701,000
Union organization, wages, and hours.....	17	2,700	187,000	Other working conditions.....	518	171,000	821,000
Union organization.....	19	5,000	205,000	Interunion or intraunion matters.....	84	93,900	502,000
Other working conditions.....	8	4,970	12,700	Not reported.....	25	4,570	17,400
Interunion or intraunion matters.....	1	90	810				
Not reported.....	2	100	110				

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE B.—Work stoppages in 1948, by industry group and major issues—Continued

Industry group and major issues	Stoppages beginning in 1948		Man-days idle during 1948 (all stoppages)	Industry group and major issues	Stoppages beginning in 1948		Man-days idle during 1948 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved			Number	Workers involved	
<b>All nonmanufacturing industries—Continued</b>				<b>All nonmanufacturing industries—Continued</b>			
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing.....	23	23,100	531,000	Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	18	1,800	46,300
Wages and hours.....	18	17,700	388,000	Wages and hours.....	11	530	12,800
Union organization, wages, and hours.....	3	4,910	179,900	Union organization, wages, and hours.....	3	1,250	30,300
Union organization.....	2	530	59,500	Union organization.....	4	120	3,280
Interunion or intraunion matters.....			3,170	<b>Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....</b>	293	160,000	3,290,000
<b>Mining.....</b>	614	651,000	10,400,000	Wages and hours.....	158	105,000	1,280,000
Wages and hours.....	106	355,000	8,580,000	Union organization, wages, and hours.....	21	31,400	1,790,000
Union organization, wages, and hours.....	5	4,060	185,000	Union organization.....	41	3,760	116,000
Union organization.....	43	51,500	454,000	Other working conditions.....	59	16,000	77,900
Other working conditions.....	415	152,000	713,000	Interunion or intraunion matters.....	14	4,030	30,500
Interunion or intraunion matters.....	24	83,900	419,000	Not reported.....			180
Not reported.....	21	4,440	16,500	<b>Services—personal, business, and other.....</b>	150	20,700	306,000
<b>Construction.....</b>	380	108,000	1,430,000	Wages and hours.....	65	16,500	224,000
Wages and hours.....	287	93,000	1,310,000	Union organization, wages, and hours.....	26	1,570	41,400
Union organization, wages, and hours.....	20	7,790	70,800	Union organization.....	40	1,860	28,400
Union organization.....	28	1,810	13,800	Other working conditions.....	14	490	8,450
Other working conditions.....	11	1,120	4,750	Interunion or intraunion matters.....	4	250	3,550
Interunion or intraunion matters.....	31	4,090	32,900	Not reported.....	1	20	280
Not reported.....	3	110	420	<b>Government—administration, protection, and sanitation.....</b>	25	1,440	8,830
<b>Trade.....</b>	241	30,200	557,000	Wages and hours.....	19	1,310	4,720
Wages and hours.....	146	24,800	458,000	Union organization, wages, and hours.....	1	20	340
Union organization, wages, and hours.....	27	1,980	46,300	Union organization.....	3	80	3,690
Union organization.....	42	900	22,900	Other working conditions.....	1	30	60
Other working conditions.....	18	1,440	17,000	Interunion or intraunion matters.....	1	10	20
Interunion or intraunion matters.....	8	1,090	12,900				

<sup>1</sup> This figure is less than the sum of the figures below because a few stoppages, each affecting more than one industry group, have been counted as separate stoppages in each industry group affected; workers involved and man-days idle were allocated to the respective groups.

<sup>2</sup> Idleness in 1948 resulting from a stoppage which began in the preceding year.

TABLE C.—Work stoppages in 1948 in States which had 25 or more stoppages during the year, by industry group

State and industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1948		Man-days idle during 1948 (all stoppages)	State and industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1948		Man-days idle during 1948 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved			Number	Workers involved	
<b>Alabama</b>	124	69,800	981,000	<b>California—Continued</b>			
Primary metal industries.....	7	3,550	26,100	Chemicals and allied products.....	6	290	5,520
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	2	360	2,440	Products of petroleum and coal.....	1	17,200	622,000
Machinery (except electrical).....	1	300	12,600	Rubber products.....	1	1,990	1,990
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	3	80	2,890	Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.....	2	660	15,100
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	3	160	10,900	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	3	190	11,700
Textile mill products.....	4	3,320	99,600	Agriculture, forestry, and fishing.....	9	15,800	362,000
Food and kindred products.....	3	230	12,500	Construction.....	27	7,110	72,300
Chemicals and allied products.....	1	70	1,300	Trade.....	24	5,720	97,100
Products of petroleum and coal.....	1	300	300	Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	1	200	2,600
Rubber products.....	1	1,000	1,770	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	21	26,100	1,140,000
Mining.....	83	54,900	647,000	Services—personal, business, and other.....	7	760	8,440
Construction.....	5	4,230	124,000	<b>Connecticut</b>	43	18,000	427,000
Trade.....	4	140	1,970	Primary metal industries.....	5	550	13,000
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	5	1,200	37,100	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	1	2,950	39,100
Services—personal, business, and other.....	1	10	260	Ordnance and accessories.....	1	130	230
<b>California</b>	178	106,000	2,790,000	Machinery (except electrical).....	2	7,250	128,000
Primary metal industries.....	8	5,450	151,000	Textile mill products.....	4	1,330	61,000
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	6	830	10,300	Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	1	30	1,490
Machinery (except electrical).....	3	700	13,800	Food and kindred products.....	1	340	16,700
Transportation equipment.....	7	4,140	54,100	Paper and allied products.....	1	480	1,920
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	6	870	8,500	Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	1	10	30
Furniture and fixtures.....	3	180	980	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	2	2,520	90,500
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	4	90	380	Construction.....	10	1,600	23,500
Textile mill products.....	2	1,290	10,300	Trade.....	4	390	47,600
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	13	11,300	51,900	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	6	390	4,230
Leather and leather products.....	3	300	2,430	Services—personal, business, and other.....	2	20	180
Food and kindred products.....	15	4,780	153,000	Government—administration, protection, and sanitation.....	1	30	130
Paper and allied products.....			190				
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	3	100	2,460				

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE C.—Work stoppages in 1948 in States which had 25 or more stoppages during the year, by industry group—Continued

State and industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1948		Man-days idle during 1948 (all stoppages)	State and industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1948		Man-days idle during 1948 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved			Number	Workers involved	
<b>Florida</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>9,550</b>	<b>189,000</b>	<b>Indiana—Continued</b>			
Transportation equipment.....	1	90	630	Construction.....	5	820	5,180
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	1	10	100	Trade.....	3	230	3,140
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	1	130	3,250	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	5	460	5,160
Food and kindred products.....	5	810	9,050	Services—personal, business, and other.....	3	340	5,130
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	3	250	2,380	Government—administration, protection, and sanitation.....	1	150	400
Chemicals and allied products.....			1,730				
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing.....	4	4,580	40,900	<b>Iowa</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>23,600</b>	<b>862,000</b>
Mining.....	1	750	750	Primary metal industries.....	2	270	14,600
Construction.....	8	1,240	12,900	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	2	180	4,960
Trade.....	7	190	7,490	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	2	980	16,700
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	6	1,340	107,000	Machinery (except electrical).....	3	280	7,250
Services—personal, business, and other.....	3	160	4,700	Food and kindred products.....	6	19,700	790,000
				Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	1	20	50
<b>Georgia</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>7,430</b>	<b>303,000</b>	Mining.....	1	390	6,680
Primary metal industries.....	1	190	1,150	Construction.....	4	1,470	14,500
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	3	380	17,300	Trade.....	3	50	250
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	3	790	7,940	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	2	250	6,650
Textile mill products.....	3	2,250	172,000	Services—personal, business, and other.....	2	30	260
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	2	140	630				
Food and kindred products.....	3	1,950	80,300	<b>Kentucky</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>82,100</b>	<b>1,350,000</b>
Paper and allied products.....	1	650	6,500	Primary metal industries.....	2	150	890
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	1	50	1,020	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	2	370	12,300
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing.....	1	80	80	Machinery (except electrical).....	2	6,430	15,900
Construction.....	2	330	12,400	Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	3	330	17,100
Trade.....	1	120	120	Furniture and fixtures.....	1	60	2,780
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	5	500	3,130	Stone, clay, and glass products.....	6	990	7,960
Services—personal, business, and other.....	1	10	80	Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	2	160	660
				Food and kindred products.....	2	110	540
<b>Illinois</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>154,000</b>	<b>3,540,000</b>	Tobacco manufactures.....	1	20	20
Primary metal industries.....	18	6,520	223,000	Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	1	30	460
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	13	2,970	37,500	Chemicals and allied products.....	2	330	4,310
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	5	760	23,400	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	1	80	3,280
Machinery (except electrical).....	25	62,700	803,000	Mining.....	72	70,400	1,250,000
Transportation equipment.....	10	3,920	101,000	Construction.....	7	2,100	27,500
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	7	180	1,980	Trade.....	5	250	1,120
Furniture and fixtures.....	7	850	8,900	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	7	270	5,470
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	3	190	520	Services—personal, business, and other.....	1	30	280
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	6	320	1,960				
Leather and leather products.....	4	1,560	13,500	<b>Maryland</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>11,700</b>	<b>242,000</b>
Food and kindred products.....	11	23,200	975,000	Machinery (except electrical).....	2	1,500	31,600
Paper and allied products.....	3	950	15,490	Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	1	3,000	56,500
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	3	1,770	372,000	Furniture and fixtures.....	1	140	1,260
Chemicals and allied products.....	9	2,880	68,500	Stone, clay, and glass products.....	2	30	50
Products of petroleum and coal.....	2	370	8,460	Leather and leather products.....	1	50	1,310
Rubber products.....	1	1,070	1,070	Food and kindred products.....	2	1,220	80,100
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.....	4	550	9,910	Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	1	10	1,660
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	6	2,220	24,200	Mining.....	1	990	17,000
Mining.....	24	31,300	689,000	Construction.....	6	500	2,860
Construction.....	36	5,730	45,600	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	7	4,250	49,200
Trade.....	16	770	8,980	Services—personal, business, and other.....	1	10	30
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	18	3,000	99,000				
Services—personal, business, and other.....	11	260	8,210	<b>Massachusetts</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>29,800</b>	<b>815,000</b>
Government—administration, protection, and sanitation.....	1	50	110	Primary metal industries.....	3	1,250	17,500
				Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	3	200	2,710
<b>Indiana</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>76,100</b>	<b>1,070,000</b>	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	6	2,210	56,700
Primary metal industries.....	12	2,390	47,300	Machinery (except electrical).....	6	1,620	68,000
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	4	1,650	18,700	Transportation equipment.....	2	880	38,300
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	1	1,190	9,450	Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	1	10	80
Machinery (except electrical).....	14	14,200	247,000	Furniture and fixtures.....	7	240	6,690
Transportation equipment.....	9	23,700	214,000	Stone, clay, and glass products.....	2	40	630
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	1	70	460	Textile mill products.....	6	1,390	93,200
Furniture and fixtures.....	2	390	21,100	Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	9	450	2,300
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	4	530	14,600	Leather and leather products.....	11	2,000	125,000
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	2	50	8,250	Food and kindred products.....	7	4,000	159,000
Food and kindred products.....	11	6,160	158,000	Paper and allied products.....	1	170	2,830
Paper and allied products.....	2	480	6,830	Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	3	130	4,710
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	1	80	21,500	Chemicals and allied products.....	1	10	30
Chemicals and allied products.....			1,170	Rubber products.....	5	2,050	19,200
Rubber products.....	2	1,120	3,290	Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.....	3	840	5,720
Mining.....	38	22,000	283,000				

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE C.—Work stoppages in 1948 in States which had 25 or more stoppages during the year, by industry group—Continued

State and industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1948		Man-days idle during 1948 (all stoppages)	State and industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1948		Man-days idle during 1948 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved			Number	Workers involved	
<b>Massachusetts—Continued</b>				<b>New Jersey</b>			
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	1	650	6, 520	Primary metal industries.....	5	2, 180	65, 700
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing.....	2	860	8, 280	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	8	1, 680	32, 200
Construction.....	18	2, 870	56, 300	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	12	3, 730	31, 800
Trade.....	8	180	1, 690	Machinery (except electrical).....	15	1, 890	48, 400
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	1	10	40	Transportation equipment.....	6	1, 020	36, 700
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	15	7, 480	137, 000	Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	3	150	830
Services—personal, business, and other.....	7	7, 260	6, 260	Furniture and fixtures.....	1	80	800
Government—administration, protection, and sanitation.....	2	60	60	Stone, clay, and glass products.....	5	490	20, 500
				Textile mill products.....	6	1, 580	17, 900
				Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	3	180	5, 330
<b>Michigan</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>262, 000</b>	<b>2, 450, 000</b>	Leather and leather products.....	5	370	3, 210
Primary metal industries.....	16	6, 980	232, 000	Food and kindred products.....	12	3, 650	117, 000
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	22	4, 780	39, 800	Paper and allied products.....	3	1, 010	12, 700
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	9	4, 840	78, 100	Chemicals and allied products.....	6	2, 150	72, 300
Machinery (except electrical).....	28	15, 500	238, 000	Rubber products.....	2	3, 140	19, 000
Transportation equipment.....	42	201, 000	1, 510, 000	Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.....	2	260	9, 020
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	5	510	4, 370	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	6	2, 320	31, 400
Furniture and fixtures.....	4	880	15, 900	Mining.....	1	170	4, 410
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	4	1, 970	43, 400	Construction.....	18	1, 630	140, 000
Food and kindred products.....	11	1, 700	20, 600	Trade.....	9	390	8, 630
Tobacco manufactures.....	1	30	30	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	15	9, 380	83, 500
Paper and allied products.....	2	960	14, 600	Services—personal, business, and other.....	7	330	11, 100
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	1	20	60	Government—administration, protection, and sanitation.....	1	70	20
Chemicals and allied products.....	5	6, 260	121, 000				
Rubber products.....	2	8, 000	14, 200				
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.....	1	100	3, 600	<b>New York</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>155, 000</b>	<b>2, 360, 000</b>
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	2	810	32, 700	Primary metal industries.....	14	2, 660	41, 900
Mining.....	3	560	24, 900	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	27	3, 080	83, 900
Construction.....	4	550	3, 470	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	4	1, 150	6, 030
Trade.....	10	1, 370	3, 670	Machinery (except electrical).....	21	7, 960	91, 200
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	2	70	2, 100	Transportation equipment.....	3	440	3, 740
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	17	3, 870	39, 300	Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	1	80	1, 350
Services—personal, business, and other.....	5	930	10, 200	Furniture and fixtures.....	16	6, 190	25, 500
				Stone, clay, and glass products.....	6	5, 620	101, 000
<b>Minnesota</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>16, 900</b>	<b>529, 000</b>	Textile mill products.....	23	2, 170	82, 900
Primary metal industries.....	3	680	26, 400	Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	55	4, 540	71, 100
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	1	80	2, 110	Leather and leather products.....	5	2, 340	30, 500
Machinery (except electrical).....	2	20	1, 670	Food and kindred products.....	27	18, 300	440, 000
Transportation equipment.....	1	20	1, 610	Paper and allied products.....	12	1, 180	16, 700
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	1	40	1, 340	Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	5	6, 290	48, 500
Furniture and fixtures.....	1	50	6, 250	Chemicals and allied products.....	10	1, 460	48, 000
Textile mill products.....	1	190	10, 400	Rubber products.....	2	1, 020	46, 300
Leather and leather products.....	1	330	6, 920	Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.....	13	2, 280	52, 700
Food and kindred products.....	4	9, 650	381, 000	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	24	1, 240	23, 700
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	1	120	300	Agriculture, forestry, and fishing.....	1	40	440
Construction.....	5	1, 780	21, 700	Construction.....	30	15, 500	234, 000
Trade.....	5	390	5, 080	Trade.....	68	9, 950	152, 000
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	2	210	1, 300	Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	8	1, 480	39, 800
Services—personal, business, and other.....	9	3, 350	69, 600	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	39	57, 500	686, 000
				Services—personal, business, and other.....	34	3, 460	50, 200
<b>Missouri</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>15, 600</b>	<b>371, 000</b>	Government—administration, protection, and sanitation.....	2	410	1, 220
Primary metal industries.....	1	60	290				
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	3	480	13, 000	<b>Ohio</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>122, 000</b>	<b>1, 480, 000</b>
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	4	1, 240	13, 600	Primary metal industries.....	30	6, 880	66, 700
Machinery (except electrical).....	1	20	480	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	21	3, 530	40, 500
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	2	60	1, 320	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	8	4, 500	15, 700
Furniture and fixtures.....	1	50	460	Machinery (except electrical).....	28	9, 700	129, 000
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	1	370	14, 800	Transportation equipment.....	12	17, 000	118, 000
Textile mill products.....	5	1, 720	7, 440	Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	2	550	5, 420
Leather and leather products.....	8	2, 800	57, 200	Furniture and fixtures.....	2	210	7, 600
Food and kindred products.....	1	70	1, 680	Stone, clay, and glass products.....	11	3, 210	37, 200
Paper and allied products.....	2	410	5, 300	Textile mill products.....	2	440	20, 200
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	1	20	890	Food and kindred products.....	12	890	6, 620
Chemicals and allied products.....	1	50	50	Paper and allied products.....	1	120	690
Products of petroleum and coal.....	1	20	340	Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	3	110	1, 580
Rubber products.....	3	350	9, 180	Chemicals and allied products.....	7	3, 180	130, 000
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	4	4, 790	216, 000	Products of petroleum and coal.....	1	1, 400	92, 500
Mining.....	4	1, 550	18, 300	Rubber products.....	21	36, 400	270, 000
Construction.....	4	150	900				
Trade.....	4	150	900				
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	6	1, 270	6, 320				
Services—personal, business, and other.....	2	70	3, 350				





TABLE C.—Work stoppages in 1948 in States which had 25 or more stoppages during the year, by industry group—Continued

State and industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1948		Man-days idle during 1948 (all stoppages)	State and industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1948		Man-days idle during 1948 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved			Number	Workers involved	
<b>West Virginia—Continued</b>				<b>Wisconsin—Continued</b>			
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	2	120	1,830	Machinery (except electrical).....	9	3,610	70,800
Food and kindred products.....	3	270	3,980	Transportation equipment.....	2	1,310	21,000
Tobacco manufactures.....	1	500	4,240	Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	1	60	680
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	2	50	510	Furniture and fixtures.....	1	70	690
Chemicals and allied products.....	5	1,480	17,000	Stone, clay, and glass products.....	1	70	3,800
Products of petroleum and coal.....	1	150	3,750	Textile mill products.....	1	60	120
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	1	40	80	Food and kindred products.....	5	7,580	179,000
Mining.....	138	160,000	2,860,000	Paper and allied products.....	1	10	40
Construction.....	13	6,660	111,000	Chemicals and allied products.....	1	30	980
Trade.....	5	270	6,330	Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.....	1	10	40
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	12	1,010	7,510	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	1	250	750
Services—personal, business, and other.....	4	910	5,960	Mining.....	1	20	320
Government—administration, protection, and sanitation.....	4	110	4,120	Construction.....	15	1,860	16,600
				Trade.....	6	290	7,240
<b>Wisconsin</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>25,800</b>	<b>469,000</b>	Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	1	30	420
Primary metal industries.....	5	2,060	60,200	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	3	510	29,800
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	7	4,450	50,200	Services—personal, business, and other.....	2	620	3,290
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	3	2,440	20,400	Government—administration, protection, and sanitation.....	4	480	1,930

<sup>1</sup> Idleness in 1948 resulting from stoppages which began in the preceding year.

<sup>2</sup> The sum of this column is more than 119 because a few stoppages which

extended into 2 or more industry groups have been counted in this table as separate stoppages in each industry group affected; workers involved and man-days idle were allocated to the respective groups.

## Appendix B

### Work of Emergency Boards of Inquiry in 1948

Boards of Inquiry established by the President under the national emergency provisions of the Labor-Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act of 1947, investigated seven disputes in 1948. In each instance, operations are traced chronologically in the following record from the date that the President named the members of the board through final settlement of the individual dispute. These summaries afford an opportunity to review the interplay of the work done by the boards of inquiry, by labor and management, and by public agencies in settling the major grievances which threatened national health or safety.

#### *Atomic Energy Dispute: Atomic Trades and Labor Council (AFL), and Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corp.*

MARCH 5: Board of inquiry appointed by the President to investigate and report on the labor dispute at Oak Ridge National Laboratory over wage adjustments and retention of sick-leave benefits. Members—John Lord O'Brian, New York and Washington attorney, chairman; C. Canby Balderston, dean of Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, University of Pennsylvania; and Stanley F. Teele, assistant dean of Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration.

MARCH 15: Board's first report submitted to the President; it found that the issues in dispute remained unsettled and the threat of strike unaltered.

MARCH 19: Department of Justice requested and obtained injunction from the United States District Court of East Tennessee.

MARCH 24: Board of inquiry reconvened by the President.

MAY 18: Board's second report submitted to the President, containing a statement of employer's last offer and stating that positions of the parties remained unaltered and dispute unsettled.

JUNE 1-2: National Labor Relations Board conducted a secret ballot to ascertain whether workers wished to accept final offer of the employer. By a vote of 771 to 26 the employer's last offer was rejected.

JUNE 11: Injunction dissolved by court upon motion of Attorney General.

JUNE 15: Agreement by parties reached on the terms of a new contract, which granted workers hourly wage increases from 6½ to 40½ cents retroactive to December 18, 1947, and sick-leave benefits, varying in amounts according to years of service.

JUNE 18: The President reported to Congress on the dispute and recommended that special study be given to the problem of peaceful and orderly settlement of labor disputes in Government-owned, privately operated atomic energy installations. He proposed establishment of a commission to study possible need of special legislation to avert labor shut-downs in atomic energy plants. Members were to be appointed with the advice of the Atomic Energy Commission and the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

#### *Meat-Packing Dispute: United Packinghouse Workers of America (CIO), and Five Major Meat-Packing Firms.*

MARCH 15: Board of inquiry appointed by the President to investigate the dispute in the meat-packing industry over the union's demand for increased wages. Members—Nathan P. Feinsinger, professor of law, University of Wisconsin, chairman; Pearce Davis, Department of Business and Economics, Illinois Institute of Technology; and Walter V. Schaefer, professor of law, Northwestern University Law School.

MARCH 16: Strike began in plants of the five companies in 20 States. Approximately 83,000 workers involved.

APRIL 8: Report of board submitted to the President setting forth and analyzing the position of the parties.

MAY 21: Strike terminated at plants of four of the larger companies following the union's acceptance of a 9-cent hourly wage increase.

JUNE 5: Strike was ended at Wilson & Co. under approximately the same terms.

#### *Bituminous-Coal Miners' Pension Dispute: United Mine Workers of America (Ind.), and Bituminous-Coal Mine Operators.*

MARCH 15: Work stoppage began. Within a few days approximately 320,000 workers were involved.

MARCH 23: Board of inquiry appointed by the President. Members—Federal Judge Sherman Minton, chairman; George W. Taylor, Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, University of Pennsylvania; Mark Ethridge, publisher of the Louisville Courier-Journal. Principal issue was the union's charge that employers had failed to set up a pension plan, as provided for in the contract of July 1947.

MARCH 31: Board report submitted to the President, finding that action of union president by communications to UMWA officers and members induced miners to stop work in a concerted fashion and that stoppage was not independent action by miners acting individually and separately.

APRIL 3: A 10-day restraining order issued by United States District Court for District of Columbia.

**APRIL 10:** The Speaker of the House of Representatives suggested Senator Styles Bridges of New Hampshire as the neutral member of the board of trustees. This was acceptable to the union and industry representatives of the board of trustees.

**APRIL 12:** Senator Bridges proposed a plan whereby pensions of \$100 a month were to be paid to members of the UMWA, who, on and after May 29, 1946, had completed 20 years' service in the mines and had reached 62 years of age. This plan was accepted and declared adopted, the operators' trustee dissenting.

**APRIL 19:** The court found the UMWA president and the union guilty of both criminal and civil contempt of court, resulting in fines, on the criminal charges, of \$20,000 against John L. Lewis, president, and \$1,400,000 against the union.

**APRIL 21:** An 80-day injunction issued by the court, forbidding continuance or resumption of a Nation-wide coal strike.

**APRIL 24-26:** Most miners returned to work.

**JUNE 23:** The court dissolved the injunction which had been in effect since April 21.

*Telephone Dispute: American Union of Telephone Workers (CIO), and American Telephone & Telegraph Co. (Long Lines Division).*

**MAY 18:** Board of inquiry appointed by the President. Members—Sumner H. Schlichter of Harvard University, chairman; Charles A. Horsky, attorney of Washington, D. C.; and Aaron Horwitz, industrial relations expert of New York City. The Board to report by June 8. Principal issues: Demands for increased wages and changes in working rules.

**MAY 25:** Formal hearings scheduled to begin were postponed until June 8.

**JUNE 4:** The company and union signed a 21-month agreement, which did not provide for general wage increase but provided for improvements in working conditions and for reopening of wage question at any time.

*Maritime Industry Dispute—Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf Coasts, and Great Lakes: Maritime Unions,<sup>7</sup> and Shipping Companies.*

**JUNE 3:** Board of inquiry appointed by the President. Members—Harry Shulman of Yale University Law School, chairman; Andrew Jackson, attorney, New York City; Arthur P. Allen, University of California, Institute of Industrial Relations; Jesse Freidin, attorney, New York City; George Cheney, San Diego labor relations consultant. Principal issues were higher wages

<sup>7</sup> International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (CIO), National Maritime Union (CIO), National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards (CIO), National Marine Engineer's Beneficial Association (CIO), Pacific Coast Marine Firemen, Oilers, Watertenders and Wipers' Association (Ind.), and American Radio Association (CIO). The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL) through one of its locals, representing marine radio operators, was also involved.

and retention of union hiring halls.<sup>8</sup> Board hearings held concurrently in New York and San Francisco.

**JUNE 11:** Board report submitted to the President.

**JUNE 14:** Temporary restraining orders issued by Federal District courts in New York, San Francisco, and Cleveland.

**JUNE 22:** Federal District courts in San Francisco and Cleveland issued second 10-day restraining orders.

**JUNE 23:** The Federal District Court in New York issued an 80-day injunction barring strikes of maritime workers on Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

**JUNE 30:** The court in Cleveland issued an 80-day injunction covering Great Lakes area.

**JULY 2:** The court in San Francisco issued an 80-day injunction covering Pacific Coast area.

**AUGUST 10:** Board reconvened, with some members sitting in San Francisco.

**AUGUST 11:** Board reconvened, with some members sitting in New York.

**AUGUST 14:** Board's final report submitted to President, including statement of employers' last offer of settlement.

**AUGUST 18:** National Maritime Union reached an agreement with Atlantic and Gulf Coast shipping operators providing for wage increases and retention of union hiring halls pending court rulings on their legality.

**AUGUST 25:** National Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association reached an agreement with Atlantic and Gulf Coast operators providing for wage increases; union hiring halls to be continued until their legal status determined by court action.

**AUGUST 27:** American Radio Association signed new contract providing for wage increases, and renewal of hiring hall provisions of old contract pending court rulings on their legality.

**AUGUST 30-31:** National Labor Relations Board conducted secret ballot of West Coast employees on question of accepting employers' last offer. International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union boycotted balloting and did not appear to vote; other West Coast unions received ballots by mail.

**SEPTEMBER 1:** The 80-day injunction covering Atlantic and Gulf Coasts dissolved by court action.

**SEPTEMBER 2:** The 80-day injunction covering West Coast dissolved.

**SEPTEMBER 2:** National Maritime Union reached an agreement with Great Lakes operators, retaining hiring hall clauses pending final court decision on the issue.

**SEPTEMBER 3:** Stoppage began at Pacific Coast ports over wage and hiring hall issues. Approximately 28,000 longshoremen and ship-crew members directly involved.

**NOVEMBER 25:** Settlement between employers and ILWU (CIO), providing for hourly wage increases of 15 cents, not retroactive, and retention of union hiring halls pending court rulings on their legality. Other striking unions secured settlements within the next few days.

<sup>8</sup> The basic dispute—the question of retaining hiring halls—arose from the amendment of National Labor Relations Act by Labor Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act of 1947.

*Bituminous-Coal Miners' Contract Dispute: United Mine Workers of America (Ind.), and Bituminous-Coal Mine Operators*

**JUNE 19:** Board of inquiry appointed by the President to report on coal contract dispute over wages and other conditions of employment. Members—David L. Cole, attorney, of Paterson, N. J., chairman; E. Wight Bakke, Yale University; Waldo E. Fisher, University of Pennsylvania.

**JUNE 24:** Agreement covering commercial mines reached on a 1-year contract, which provided for a wage increase of \$1 per day and for doubling the operators' payment into the welfare and retirement fund to 20 cents per ton of coal mined.

**JUNE 26:** Board reported to the President that threat of a coal strike affecting the public interest had been averted.<sup>9</sup>

*Dock Workers' Dispute on the Atlantic Coast: International Longshoremen's Association (AFL), and shipping companies.*

**AUGUST 17:** Board of inquiry appointed by the President. Members—Saul Wallen, labor attorney, Boston, Mass., chairman; Joseph L. Miller, labor consultant, Washington, D. C.; Julius Kass, attorney, New York City. Principal issues: Wage increases and application of overtime rates.

**AUGUST 20:** Board's report submitted to the President stating that dispute over overtime payments had blocked negotiations and that agreement on other terms might be reached quickly if overtime question could be resolved.

<sup>9</sup> The agreement negotiated with the commercial bituminous-coal mine operators was not accepted by operators of "captive" mines. The union-shop clause was the issue in dispute. About 42,000 employees of "captive" mines were on strike for about 9 days in July. Operators then accepted the union-shop clause with proviso that it would be modified if court rulings required.

**AUGUST 21:** The Federal District Court in New York issued 10-day restraining order prohibiting strikes and lock-outs by longshoremen and employers at Atlantic Coast ports.

**AUGUST 24:** An 80-day injunction issued by the court. The effect of this was to prohibit strikes or lock-outs until November 9.

**AUGUST 26:** Board reconvened by the President.

**OCTOBER 21:** Board's final report submitted to the President, including a statement of employers' last offer of settlement.

**NOVEMBER 4-5:** National Labor Relations Board conducted poll of union members on question of accepting employers' last offer. Employees rejected terms by large majority.

**NOVEMBER 9:** Agreement concluded between union officers and shipping representatives, providing for hourly wage increases of 10 cents in straight-time rates and 15 cents in overtime rates.

**NOVEMBER 9:** Anti-strike injunction dissolved by court action.

**NOVEMBER 10:** Sporadic stoppages developed along Atlantic Coast as longshoremen voted to reject agreement.

**NOVEMBER 12:** Majority of union locals rejected tentative agreement and an official strike sanctioned by union. Approximately 45,000 dock workers, from Maine to Virginia, involved.

**NOVEMBER 25:** Agreement reached providing for a 13-cent hourly increase in straight-time rates, 19½-cent increase in overtime rates, a welfare plan, and improved vacation benefits. Agreement ratified by membership, and dock workers returned to work on November 28.

# Appendix C

## Methods of Collecting Strike Statistics

*Coverage.*—The Bureau's statistics on work stoppages include all known strikes and lock-outs in the continental United States involving as many as six workers and lasting a full shift or longer. Stoppages which affect fewer than six workers, or last less than a full workday or shift are not included because it is virtually impossible to secure an adequate coverage of these minor disputes.

*Definitions.*—For statistical purposes the following definitions are used:

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

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

At times, the grievance may or may not be against the employer of the striking group. In jurisdictional, as well as rival union or representation strikes, the major elements of dispute may be between two unions rather than directly with the employer. In a sympathy strike there is usually no dispute between the striking workers and their immediate employer but the purpose is to give union support or broaden group pressure for the benefit of some other group of workers. Sym-

pathy 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.

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

*Collection of data.*—Notices of the existence of work stoppages are obtained from various sources. Press clippings on labor disputes are received from daily and weekly newspapers throughout the country. Notices are also received directly from the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, as well as from agencies concerned with labor-management disputes in over 30 States. Various employer associations, corporations, and unions which collect data for their own use also furnish the Bureau with work stoppage information.

Upon receipt of a work stoppage notice a questionnaire is sent to each party involved to secure first-hand information from the employer and the union as to the number of workers involved, duration, major issues, method of settlement, etc. In some instances, field agents of the Bureau secure the necessary data by personal visit.