

Serial No. R. 339

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Frances Perkins, Secretary

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Isador Lubin, Commissioner

ANALYSIS OF
STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN 1934
AND
ANALYSIS FOR SEPTEMBER 1935

+

[From the Monthly Labor Review (January 1936)
of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States
Department of Labor]

+

Prepared by
Division of Industrial Relations
FLORENCE PETERSON, Chief



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1936

Analysis of Strikes and Lockouts in 1934

IN November 1934, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reorganized its work on statistics of strikes and lockouts. This involved changes in the collection of source data as well as the method of interpretation and classification. The number of sources or "leads" for obtaining notices of labor disputes was materially increased, and the Bureau now has access to news items on industrial disputes from 435 daily newspapers and 235 labor and trade papers and journals. The questionnaire which the Bureau sends to the parties concerned, for verification of the information from these sources, has been revised and extended. It is believed that the data now being published on the number of workers involved, duration, causes, and results, are somewhat more accurate and realistic than similar data presented in the past.

The most obvious adjustment has been the change in classification of strikes and lockouts from trade or occupation to that of industry. The present industry classification conforms to that used in the Census and in the monthly employment and pay-roll reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

These revisions make it impossible to compare data published after November 1934 with those for previous months or years. It is necessary, therefore, to review the records of strikes and lockouts occurring in previous years, and to analyze them in accordance with the new standards and classifications. The Bureau is making this revision for all strikes and lockouts occurring since 1927. (The data on hand are insufficient to attempt such revision for preceding years.) Reclassification for the year 1934 has been completed and is given herewith. It will be noted that the total figures differ from those published in the May 1935 Monthly Labor Review (p. 1267). Further correspondence and investigations have revealed strikes and lockouts which were not included in the former reports. The Bureau has been unable to verify 60 cases where notices of strikes or lockouts appeared in the public press. Some of these were undoubtedly only threatened strikes which did not materialize, and the remainder were probably small strikes of short duration. With the exception of these, it is believed that the following tables include all the strikes and lockouts occurring in the United States during 1934 which lasted as long as a day or more, and which included six or more workers.

Monthly Trend

ALMOST one and one-half million workers were involved in the 1,856 strikes and lockouts which began during 1934. Each of these workers lost an average of 13 working days. Although there were more than twice as many strikes in 1934 as in 1929, there were only about half as many in 1934 as in the year 1919. (Previous reports show 3,630 strikes and lockouts in 1919, and 903 in 1929.)

The number of strikes and lockouts beginning each month in 1934 followed the usual seasonal trend, the smallest number starting during the winter months, with an increase in the spring, reaching a peak in May. The reasons for this are twofold: (1) Milder weather makes it easier for workers to go on strike; (2) many collective agreements, particularly in the building trades, expire May 1, and strikes or lockouts occasionally occur when changes in the terms of the new agreements cannot be adjusted satisfactorily.

Table 1.—Strikes and Lockouts in 1934, by Months

Month	Number of strikes and lockouts—					Workers involved in strikes and lockouts—		Man-days idle during month
	Beginning—		In progress during month	Ended in month	In effect at end of month	Beginning in month	In progress during month	
	Prior to month	In month						
Year 1934.....		1,856				1,466,695		19,591,949
January.....	34	93	132	83	49	81,650	106,734	322,400
February.....	49	94	143	82	61	89,562	160,713	367,912
March.....	61	161	222	149	73	91,559	128,886	1,237,055
April.....	73	210	283	180	103	185,282	229,552	2,333,230
May.....	103	226	329	218	111	146,830	234,364	1,956,868
June.....	111	165	276	150	126	56,244	119,509	1,565,601
July.....	126	161	277	163	114	180,268	250,328	2,221,663
August.....	114	183	297	188	109	80,071	162,980	2,188,239
September.....	109	150	259	149	110	423,915	430,318	4,136,108
October.....	110	187	297	198	99	69,441	104,207	909,459
November.....	99	130	239	129	100	37,869	94,494	969,061
December.....	100	101	201	128	73	25,004	73,279	384,353

Industry Affected

ALMOST one-fifth of the total number of strikes and lockouts, involving 40 percent of all the workers concerned in strikes and lockouts, occurred in the textile industries. About half of these disputes were in the textile-fabric industries and half in plants manufacturing wearing apparel. The mining industries accounted for 8 percent of the total number of strikes and lockouts and almost 16 percent of the total workers involved. The food and transportation industries were next in number of disputes. The one general strike listed was the San Francisco strike, called on July 16 in sympathy with the longshoremen who had been on strike since May.

Table 2.—Strikes and Lockouts in 1934, by Industry

Industry	Number of strikes and lockouts beginning in 1934	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during 1934
	1,856	1,468,695	19,591,949
All industries			
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery	64	25,193	624,774
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	8	11,534	286,710
Cast-iron pipe.....	1	750	9,750
Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery), and edge tools.....	1	69	4,347
Forgings, iron and steel.....	10	2,253	28,953
Hardware.....	6	863	9,992
Plumbers' supplies and fixtures.....	6	3,528	99,060
Stoves.....	18	3,782	130,723
Structural and ornamental metal work.....	2	265	2,235
Tin cans and other tinware.....	2	202	3,726
Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws) (hand tools).....	4	1,311	33,834
Wirework.....	3	272	2,291
Other.....	3	364	13,110
Machinery, not including transportation equipment	57	29,564	578,379
Agricultural implements.....	3	2,125	37,020
Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines.....	3	8,508	213,795
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	14	5,043	66,937
Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels.....	2	490	5,840
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	17	6,822	102,417
Machine tools.....	3	3,856	123,446
Radlos and phonographs.....	7	1,125	5,079
Textile machinery and parts.....	1	80	560
Typewriters and parts.....	1	200	20,280
Other.....	6	815	3,005
Transportation equipment	42	46,172	722,582
Aircraft.....	4	3,207	111,048
Automobiles, bodies, and parts.....	24	34,164	377,195
Cars, electric and steam-railroad.....	2	510	1,840
Shipbuilding.....	5	4,702	166,438
Other.....	7	3,589	66,061
Nonferrous metals and their products	35	20,587	424,577
Aluminum manufactures.....	5	13,286	219,194
Brass, bronze, and copper products.....	8	2,053	37,082
Jewelry.....	4	366	12,000
Silverware and plated ware.....	7	2,138	1,806
Smelting and refining—copper, lead, and zinc.....	8	2,413	75,490
Stamped and enameled ware.....	3	311	72,479
Other.....	3	311	6,326
Lumber and allied products	98	19,898	394,651
Furniture.....	58	9,501	159,645
Millwork and planing.....	3	327	1,692
Sawmills and logging camps.....	13	5,467	111,939
Other.....	22	4,505	121,375
Stone, clay, and glass products	34	16,983	139,610
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	12	5,349	127,709
Cement.....	1	231	3,224
Glass.....	11	2,061	36,548
Marble, granite, slate, and other products.....	3	44	492
Pottery.....	4	1,650	17,750
Other.....	3	758	14,833
Textiles and their products	362	577,025	7,270,869
Fabrics.....	183	434,910	5,894,336
Carpets and rugs.....	4	2,957	19,887
Cotton goods.....	66	274,380	3,462,596
Cotton small wares.....	9	2,068	39,774
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	9	34,973	784,060
Silk and rayon goods.....	50	88,941	643,856
Woolen and worsted goods.....	27	75,876	867,945
Other.....	18	5,715	76,238
Wearing apparel	185	142,115	1,376,633
Clothing, men's.....	37	9,239	94,879
Clothing, women's.....	30	32,803	182,715
Corsets and allied garments.....	2	556	1,160
Men's furnishings.....	7	1,136	15,336
Hats, caps, and millinery.....	26	12,551	271,432
Shirts and collars.....	28	6,869	86,469
Hosiery.....	23	49,386	344,371
Knit goods.....	20	28,368	349,047
Other.....	12	1,217	31,324

¹ Man-days idle in 1934 as a result of a strike which began in 1933 and extended into 1934.

² The general textile strike of September 1934, involving 309,500 workers, extended into 7 industries, i. e., carpets and rugs, cotton goods, cotton small wares, dyeing and finishing textiles, silk and rayon goods, woolen and worsted goods, and knit goods. In the totals for the industrial group "Textiles and their products," this is included as one strike, but in the figures for each of the 7 industries affected, it is broken down and included as a separate strike in each industry with the proper distribution of "workers involved" and "man-days idle." The sympathetic strikes called in connection with the textile strike are included as separate strikes in their respective industries.

Table 2.—Strikes and Lockouts in 1934, by Industry—Continued

Industry	Number of strikes and lockouts beginning in 1934	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during 1934
Leather and its manufactures	89	48,890	840,785
Boots and shoes.....	65	30,463	560,013
Leather.....	8	8,554	46,800
Other leather goods.....	16	9,873	233,972
Food and kindred products	138	33,092	456,572
Baking.....	63	4,460	93,762
Beverages.....	11	2,120	11,631
Canning and preserving.....	6	6,831	61,797
Confectionery.....	2	115	2,265
Flour and grain mills.....	3	319	2,340
Ice cream.....	4	384	2,650
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	45	10,995	256,180
Sugar beet.....	1	417	8,737
Sugar refining, cane.....	2	286	430
Other.....	6	1,165	16,790
Tobacco manufactures	10	5,116	140,586
Cigars.....	10	5,116	140,586
Paper and printing	48	6,848	65,467
Boxes, paper.....	6	381	1,246
Paper and pulp.....	7	2,168	29,294
Printing and publishing:			
Book and job.....	14	1,283	12,706
Newspapers and periodicals.....	18	2,654	20,355
Other.....	3	62	1,866
Chemicals and allied products	22	5,389	142,736
Chemicals.....	5	2,071	44,657
Cottonseed oil, cake, and meal.....	1	52	104
Fertilizers.....	3	415	2,686
Paint and varnishes.....	3	644	3,220
Petroleum refining.....	7	1,054	76,601
Soap.....	1	470	14,100
Other.....	2	82	1,368
Rubber products	20	10,898	219,166
Rubber boots and shoes.....	2	2,750	68,100
Rubber tires and inner tubes.....	7	5,927	70,562
Other rubber goods.....	11	2,221	80,514
Miscellaneous manufacturing	42	6,755	110,467
Electric light, power, and manufactured gas.....	3	78	408
Broom and brush.....	5	177	1,561
Furriers and fur factories.....	10	3,859	34,991
Other.....	24	4,641	73,507
Extraction of minerals	143	229,964	3,279,853
Coal mining, anthracite.....	38	105,286	948,767
Coal mining, bituminous.....	78	109,827	1,682,358
Metalliferous mining.....	11	11,719	725,280
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining.....	13	1,638	30,620
Crude petroleum producing.....	3	1,484	12,878
Transportation and communication	156	105,614	1,936,699
Water transportation.....	76	28,590	1,068,867
Motor transportation.....	67	67,923	859,657
Electric railroad.....	10	8,751	57,709
Telephone and telegraph.....	3	350	466
Trade	100	23,744	230,372
Wholesale.....	21	1,641	13,835
Retail.....	79	21,103	216,537
Domestic and personal service	111	44,764	514,469
Hotels, restaurants, and boarding houses.....	44	11,107	175,652
Personal service, barbers, beauty parlors.....	9	3,048	21,784
Laundries.....	21	5,318	69,325
Dyeing, cleaning, and pressing.....	23	17,440	223,891
Elevator and maintenance workers (when not attached to specific industry).....	10	7,628	20,957
Other.....	4	223	2,859
Professional service	30	2,561	36,814
Recreation and amusement.....	21	1,182	4,768
Professional.....	9	1,679	8,646
Semiprofessional, attendants, and helpers.....			17,400
Building and construction	135	33,075	585,173
Buildings, exclusive of P. W. A. buildings, exclusive of (bridges, docks, etc., and P. W. A. buildings).....	87	26,993	463,411
Agriculture, etc.....	48	6,082	121,762
Agriculture.....	34	33,409	312,640
Fishing.....	24	24,099	202,177
Other.....	7	7,466	67,887
Relief work	3	1,844	42,576
Other nonmanufacturing industries	76	26,652	151,268
Interindustry.....	8	301	8,591
General.....	3	31,200	31,200
	1	90,006	270,000

† Man-days idle in 1934 as a result of a strike which began in 1933 and extended into 1934.

Distribution by States

PENNSYLVANIA experienced the greatest number of strikes and lockouts during 1934, New York the second, and Ohio the third. Both California and Massachusetts, however, had more workers involved in strikes and lockouts than did Ohio. Illinois had the smallest proportion of its working population (1.4 percent) involved in strikes and lockouts of any of the major industrial States. Pennsylvania (6.8 percent), Massachusetts (6.4 percent), and California (5.2 percent) had the greatest.¹

In 11 of the 33 strikes and lockouts which extended across State borders, it was impossible to get sufficient data to divide the number of workers and man-days idle among each of the various States into which the strike extended. Five of these were strikes against transportation companies with terminal facilities in more than 1 State; 3 were general industrial strikes against a number of employers located in the contiguous area in New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut; 1 was a strike against 1 company having branches in Mississippi and Alabama; 2 were general industry strikes against a number of companies having plants in a number of States.

Table 3.—Strikes and Lockouts in 1934 by States

State	Number of strikes and lockouts beginning in 1934	Workers involved			Man-days idle during 1934 ¹	
		Number	Percent of total	Average per strike or lockout	Number	Percent of total
All States.....	1,856	1,466,695	100.0	790	19,591,949	100.0
Alabama.....	45	84,228	5.7	1,872	1,722,993	8.8
Arizona.....	2	400	(²)	200	4,300	(²)
Arkansas.....	2	1,388	(²)	694	55,208	.3
California.....	92	130,456	8.9	1,418	1,110,254	5.7
Colorado.....	12	1,914	.1	160	13,947	.1
Connecticut.....	56	31,635	2.2	565	409,791	2.1
Delaware.....	3	450	(²)	150	1,800	(²)
District of Columbia.....	22	3,175	.2	144	60,329	.3
Florida.....	4	246	(²)	62	18,264	.1
Georgia.....	18	38,637	2.6	2,147	503,974	2.6
Illinois.....	110	44,900	3.1	408	455,950	2.3
Indiana.....	40	9,600	.7	240	194,852	1.0
Iowa.....	14	8,289	.6	592	64,765	.3
Kansas.....	6	2,767	.2	461	88,711	.5
Kentucky.....	14	15,667	1.1	1,119	191,367	1.0
Louisiana.....	9	1,566	.1	174	18,539	.1
Maine.....	3	9,796	.7	3,265	98,386	.5
Maryland.....	19	2,507	.2	132	18,477	.1
Massachusetts.....	112	116,422	7.9	1,039	1,330,084	6.8
Michigan.....	63	25,447	1.7	404	290,481	1.5
Minnesota.....	22	23,437	1.6	1,065	286,381	1.5

See footnotes at end of table.

¹ Percentage based on total gainfully occupied as shown in 1930 census.

Table 3.—Strikes and Lockouts in 1934 by States—Continued

State	Number of strikes and lockouts beginning in 1934	Workers involved			Man-days idle during 1934 ¹	
		Number	Percent of total	Average per strike or lockout	Number	Percent of total
Mississippi.....	7	3,018	0.2	431	45,480	0.2
Missouri.....	42	15,782	1.1	375	223,204	1.1
Montana.....	8	6,923	.5	865	549,483	2.8
Nebraska.....	5	1,288	.1	258	4,603	(²)
New Hampshire.....	13	30,838	2.1	2,372	251,087	1.3
New Jersey.....	86	50,758	3.5	590	938,563	4.8
New Mexico.....	5	1,385	.1	277	4,528	(²)
New York.....	281	190,376	13.0	677	2,465,475	12.6
North Carolina.....	22	48,413	3.3	2,201	538,558	2.7
North Dakota.....	2	211	(²)	106	211	(²)
Ohio.....	200	80,635	5.5	403	1,380,684	7.0
Oklahoma.....	11	5,218	.4	474	119,110	.6
Oregon.....	36	17,941	1.2	498	146,966	.8
Pennsylvania.....	266	254,478	17.3	860	2,691,252	13.7
Rhode Island.....	14	30,198	2.1	2,157	334,398	1.7
South Carolina.....	17	42,414	2.9	2,495	544,358	2.8
South Dakota.....	1	1,200	.1	1,200	6,000	(²)
Tennessee.....	17	10,866	.7	639	145,484	.7
Texas.....	22	8,222	.6	374	111,707	.6
Utah.....	3	281	(²)	94	896	(²)
Vermont.....	3	3,613	.2	1,204	55,430	.3
Virginia.....	7	2,907	.2	415	109,928	.6
Washington.....	28	7,685	.5	274	265,153	1.4
West Virginia.....	23	35,095	2.4	1,526	556,517	2.8
Wisconsin.....	77	33,085	2.3	430	791,377	4.0
Wyoming.....	2	180	(²)	90	2,180	(²)
Extended across State lines (unable to determine number of workers in each State).....	11	30,798	2.1	2,800	361,504	1.8

¹ Includes man-days idle in 1934 as a result of strikes and lockouts which began in 1933 and extended into 1934.

² The sum of this column is more than 1,856. This is due to the fact that 22 strikes and lockouts which extended across State lines have been counted as separate disputes in each of the States affected, with the proper allocation of number of workers involved and man-days idle. In 11 of the total number which extended across State lines it was impossible to determine how many of the workers involved were employed in each of the various States into which the strike or lockout extended.

³ Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

Number of Workers

FEWER than 100 workers were involved in each of 849 (46 percent) of the strikes and lockouts beginning in 1934. Between 100 and 500 workers were involved in one-third of the disputes. The strikes involving over 10,000 workers included 7 in the textile industries and 1 city-wide strike called in sympathy with the general textile strike, 2 strikes in the anthracite region, 4 bituminous-coal mining strikes in Ohio, Kentucky, West Virginia, and Alabama, 2 taxicab strikes in New York, 1 strike in the construction industry in New York, and the general strike in San Francisco.

Table 4.—Strikes and Lockouts Beginning in 1934 Classified by Number of Workers Involved

Industrial group	Total	Number of strikes and lockouts in which the number of workers involved was—						
		6 and under 20	20 and under 100	100 and under 500	500 and under 1,000	1,000 and under 5,000	5,000 and under 10,000	10,000 and over
All industries	1,856	259	590	648	178	135	28	18
<i>Manufacturing</i>								
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery	64	2	20	29	10	2	1	
Machinery, not including transportation equipment	57	3	18	22	6	7	1	
Transportation equipment	42	1	9	12	4	14	2	
Nonferrous metals and their products	25	3	7	17	6	1	1	
Lumber and allied products	96	14	44	27	7	4		
Stone, clay, and glass products	34	7	5	17	4	1		
Textiles and their products	362	28	110	146	41	26	4	7
Leather and its manufactures	89	8	27	36	9	7	2	
Food and kindred products	138	28	50	41	10	9		
Tobacco manufactures	10	1	4	2	2	1		
Paper and printing	48	12	19	14	2	1		
Chemicals and allied products	22	2	7	9	3	1		
Rubber products	20	2	3	8	3	4		
Miscellaneous manufactures	42	8	16	12	5	1		
<i>Nonmanufacturing</i>								
Extraction of minerals	143	4	20	60	26	21	6	6
Transportation and communication	156	27	59	42	15	7	4	2
Trade	100	33	33	28	2	3	1	
Domestic and personal service	111	34	40	24	3	6	4	
Professional service	30	9	14	6		1		
Building and construction	135	28	61	47	4	3	1	1
Agriculture, etc.	34	1	4	14	7	7	1	
Relief work	76	4	22	35	9	6		
Other nonmanufacturing industries	8		3					
Interindustry	3					2		
General	1							1

Duration

OVER 38 percent of the strikes and lockouts ending in 1934 lasted less than 1 week; almost 60 percent lasted less than one-half month. The average duration for all the disputes was 19½ calendar days. Strikes in the rubber-products industries averaged the longest duration, over 1 month; those in transportation and communication the shortest, less than 2 weeks.

Table 5.—Duration of Strikes and Lockouts Ending in 1934

Industrial group	Total	Average duration (calendar days)	Number of strikes and lockouts with duration of—					
			Less than 1 week	1 week and less than 1 month	1/2 month and less than 1 month	1 and less than 2 months	2 and less than 3 months	3 months or more
All industries.....	1,817	19.5	703	360	337	288	88	41
<i>Manufacturing</i>								
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery.....	62	26.9	11	13	14	18	4	2
Machinery, not including transportation equipment.....	55	21.2	15	12	13	13	1	1
Transportation equipment.....	43	26.9	11	9	6	15	1	1
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	85	26.1	11	5	10	5	3	1
Lumber and allied products.....	97	23.1	24	18	28	20	7	2
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	30	19.6	8	7	10	4	1	1
Textiles and their products.....	351	23.9	106	81	65	65	17	17
Leather and its manufactures.....	87	25.3	24	12	17	26	6	2
Food and kindred products.....	136	19.6	53	22	27	21	12	1
Tobacco manufactures.....	11	27.1	1	3	3	3	1	1
Paper and printing.....	47	17.3	26	5	6	6	3	1
Chemicals and allied products.....	22	22.4	7	8	3	3	2	1
Rubber products.....	20	35.3	5	4	1	7	1	1
Miscellaneous manufactures.....	40	21.3	13	7	8	9	3	1
<i>Nonmanufacturing</i>								
Extraction of minerals.....	138	16.9	68	21	27	11	8	3
Transportation and communication.....	152	12.4	86	30	18	10	7	1
Trade.....	99	15.8	50	20	16	9	2	2
Domestic and personal service.....	108	13.9	48	26	21	8	5	1
Professional service.....	31	13.2	19	2	5	4	1	1
Building and construction.....	130	15.3	56	35	18	16	2	3
Agriculture, etc.....	35	13.4	17	5	7	5	1	1
Relief work.....	75	10.3	40	15	12	7	1	1
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	9	40.8	3	1	4	3	2	1
Interindustry.....	3	1.7	3	1	1	1	1	1
General.....	1	3.0	1	1	1	1	1	1

Causes

OVER half of the total workers involved in strikes and lockouts during the year were connected with disputes in which matters pertaining to unionization were the dominant issues. In most of these cases other matters, especially wages, were also major issues. Wages and hours, where no question regarding organization matters existed, were the major causes of 39.3 percent of the strikes and lockouts. As is usual in a period of business recovery, comparatively few of these wage and hour strikes (5.4 percent) were defensive strikes—that is, called in protest against wage decreases and hour increases. Most of them were for wage increases.

Jurisdictional disputes caused 1.3 percent of the total number of strikes and lockouts; these involved 0.1 percent of the total workers on strike. Sympathy strikes included 13.2 percent of the total number of workers involved in strikes and lockouts during the year.

Table 6.—Major Issues Involved in Strikes and Lockouts Beginning in 1934

Major issues	Strikes and lockouts		Workers involved	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
All issues.....	1, 856	100. 0	1, 466, 695	100. 0
Wages and hours.....	727	39. 3	347, 299	23. 7
Wage increase.....	369	19. 9	172, 254	11. 8
Wage decrease.....	92	5. 0	38, 701	2. 6
Wage increase, hour decrease.....	102	5. 5	79, 939	5. 4
Wage decrease, hour increase.....	6	. 3	10, 578	. 7
Wages and other causes.....	144	7. 8	44, 322	3. 0
Hour increase.....	1	. 1	60	(¹)
Hour decrease.....	8	. 4	621	(¹)
Hours and other causes.....	5	. 3	824	. 1
Organization.....	853	45. 9	761, 607	51. 9
Recognition.....	173	9. 3	85, 987	5. 9
Recognition and wages.....	229	12. 3	459, 415	31. 3
Recognition and hours.....	1	. 1	125	(¹)
Recognition, wages, and hours.....	101	5. 4	130, 670	8. 9
Recognition and other causes.....	56	3. 0	24, 904	1. 7
Closed shop.....	110	5. 9	16, 885	1. 2
Violation of agreement.....	22	1. 2	5, 138	. 3
Discrimination.....	161	8. 7	38, 503	2. 6
Miscellaneous.....	276	14. 8	357, 789	24. 4
Sympathy.....	46	2. 5	194, 003	13. 2
Different unions competing for control.....	14	. 7	66, 015	4. 5
Jurisdiction.....	24	1. 3	2, 052	. 1
Other.....	178	9. 6	92, 691	6. 3
Not reported.....	14	. 7	2, 128	. 2

¹ Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

Results

WORKERS won substantial gains in 35.0 percent of the strikes and lockouts occurring during 1934, and little or no gains in 28.2 percent. On the average, however, these were smaller strikes than those resulting in partial gains or compromise settlements. While 31.4 percent of the strikes and lockouts resulted in compromise settlements, these affected 62 percent of the total workers involved in all the disputes ending during the year. Where the major issues were matters of labor organization, workers won substantially all their demands in 36 percent of the strikes and lockouts, were partially successful in 30 percent, and gained little or nothing in 31 percent. Where wages and hours were the major issues, 38 percent resulted in settlements favorable to the workers, 25 percent unfavorable, and 36 percent in compromise settlements.

It is extremely difficult to appraise the outcome of a strike or lockout and to classify in definite terms its effect on the well-being of those engaged in the dispute. Any classification of causes or results must,

necessarily, be arbitrary. The Bureau attempts to evaluate the terms of settlement, or the resulting situation, in the light of both the specific issues and the general situation which existed at the beginning of the dispute. Although the immediate issues may seem to be definite and clear-cut, these cannot be separated from the accumulated happenings in the past or the general situation existing in the plant or union. For instance, in a plant which had been openly hostile to trade unions for many years, a strike for a closed shop might be considered a success or as resulting in substantial gains if the terms of settlement provided for union recognition and preferential employment to union members.

Immediate results are not always an accurate indication of the far-reaching consequences. The terms of settlement may give no apparent evidence that any demands of strikers have been conceded. The employer, however, may have been brought to the realization that certain conditions which were unsatisfactory to the workers must be changed if another strike is to be avoided. Conversely, strikers may return to work with every indication that they have won their immediate demands, whereas the occurrence of the strike may have led the employer to make arrangements to close out his business or move it to another community. Necessarily, the results as indicated in tables 7 and 8 are the apparent results at the close or soon after the close of the disputes.

Because of the many intangible features inherent in the nature of labor disputes, the Bureau does not attempt categorically to define the results as successful or unsuccessful. Rather, an attempt is made to evaluate all the complex situations involved and to indicate the relative degree of gains or losses to workers resulting from the strike or lockout.

Table 7.—Results of Strikes and Lockouts Ending in 1934

Result	Strikes and lockouts		Workers involved	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
Total.....	1, 817	100. 0	1, 480, 343	100. 0
Substantial gains to workers.....	634	35. 0	232, 484	15. 7
Partial gains or compromises.....	571	31. 4	918, 915	62. 0
Little or no gains to workers.....	512	28. 2	202, 143	13. 7
Jurisdiction or rival unions.....	37	2. 0	69, 600	4. 7
Undetermined.....	17	. 9	50, 237	3. 4
Not reported.....	46	2. 5	6, 964	. 5

Table 8.—Results of Strikes and Lockouts Ending in 1934 in Relation to Major Issues Involved

Major issues	Total	Number of strikes and lockouts resulting in—					
		Substantial gains to workers	Partial gains to workers	Little or no gains to workers	Jurisdictional or rival union settlements	Undetermined	Not reported
All issues.....	1,817	634	571	512	37	17	46
Wages and hours.....	717	273	281	176		1	6
Wage increase.....	364	130	138	95			1
Wage decrease.....	90	38	20	31		1	
Wage increase, hour decrease.....	100	45	40	15			
Wage decrease, hour increase.....	6	4	2				
Wages and other causes.....	144	50	59	31			4
Hour increase.....	1			1			
Hour decrease.....	8	5	2	1			
Hours and other causes.....	4	1		2			1
Organization.....	835	301	251	256		8	19
Recognition.....	173	74	24	67		3	5
Recognition and wages.....	224	74	102	48			
Recognition and hours.....	1	1					
Recognition, wages, and hours.....	101	31	50	19		1	1
Recognition and other causes.....	53	20	21	10		1	6
Closed shop.....	109	36	19	48			1
Violation of agreement.....	20	12	5	2			6
Discrimination.....	154	53	30	62		3	6
Miscellaneous.....	265	60	59	60	37	8	21
Sympathy.....	45	11	18	5		5	6
Different unions competing for control.....	15				15		
Jurisdiction.....	22				22		
Other.....	169	48	39	68		3	11
Not reported.....	14	1	2	7			4

Union Affiliations

UNIONS affiliated with the American Federation of Labor were connected with over 75 percent of the strikes and lockouts ending during 1934, and independent trade unions not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor were involved in 13 percent. Company unions or employee-representation plans were involved in one-half of 1 percent of the disputes.

The classification "labor organization involved" signifies that a union was prominently associated with the calling, carrying on, or settlement of the strike. In most cases the union was involved from the calling of the strike until the settlement. Sometimes, however, workers who were members of unions went on strike with no formal authorization by their union. After such an "illegal" strike was actually started, the union gave its official sanction, or at least rendered assistance during the progress of the strike, and helped in the negotiations toward settlement. In other cases the workers were not organized when they went out on strike but a union came in, furnished leadership, and helped to carry on the strike until its termination. In table 9 all such cases are classified under the labor organizations which identified themselves with the disputes.

Table 9.—Strikes and Lockouts Ending in 1934 by Types of Labor Organizations Involved

Labor organization involved	Strikes and lockouts		Workers involved	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
Total	1,817	100.0	1,460,343	100.0
American Federation of Labor.....	1,379	75.9	1,220,394	82.5
Railroad Brotherhoods.....	1	(1)	470	(1)
Independent.....	231	12.7	152,264	10.3
American Federation of Labor and another.....	14	.8	67,463	4.6
Company unions.....	9	.5	2,905	.2
Organization involved but type not reported.....	31	1.7	4,969	.3
No organization.....	116	6.4	26,762	1.8
Not reported as to whether or not any organization was involved.....	36	2.0	4,616	.3

¹ Less than $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 percent.

Trend of Strikes and Lockouts

IN ACCORDANCE with the usual seasonal trend, there was a substantial decrease in the number of strikes and lockouts in November 1935 as compared with the previous month. Preliminary information indicates 106 strikes and lockouts beginning in November, as compared with 175 in October—a decline of approximately 40 percent.

As compared with November 1934, in which 130 strikes and lockouts began, the figure for November 1935 represents a decline of nearly 20 percent. The disputes beginning in November 1935 were small on the average, when measured in terms of number of workers involved, the 106 new strikes and lockouts involving only 25,000 workers.

An analysis of strikes and lockouts in November, based on detailed and verified information, will appear in the Monthly Labor Review for March 1936.

Strikes and Lockouts, January to November 1935 ¹

Year and month	Number of strikes and lockouts—					Workers involved in strikes and lockouts—		Man-days idle during month
	Beginning—		In progress during month	Ended in month	In effect at end of month	Beginning in month	In progress during month	
	Prior to month	In month						
1935								
January	73	137	210	131	79	80,992	92,428	713,853
February	79	146	225	127	98	61,943	93,910	821,718
March	98	170	268	156	112	51,178	94,525	921,949
April	112	168	280	152	128	67,419	121,149	1,162,827
May	128	164	292	172	120	101,887	149,988	1,677,567
June	120	159	279	174	105	38,888	118,813	1,251,974
July	105	160	265	153	112	68,192	128,957	1,195,986
August	112	205	317	195	122	69,246	133,222	1,133,592
September	122	136	253	139	119	452,674	498,481	2,929,545
October ²	119	175	294	174	120	95,000	136,000	1,773,000
November ²	120	106	226	110	116	25,000	90,000	1,169,000

¹ Strikes and lockouts involving fewer than 6 workers or lasting less than 1 day are not included in this table, nor in the tables in the following article. Notices or "leads" regarding strikes are obtained by the Bureau from 670 daily papers, labor papers, and trade journals, as well as from all Government labor boards. Schedules are sent to representatives of all parties in the disputes in order to get detailed and first-hand information. Since schedules for all strikes during the last 2 months have not yet been returned, these figures are given as preliminary. Data for previous months are essentially accurate, although they cannot be considered absolutely final. Occasionally later information is received which might slightly alter these figures. These corrections will be included in subsequent reports.

² Preliminary.

Analysis of Strikes and Lockouts in September 1935

THERE were 136 strikes and lockouts beginning in September 1935, as compared with an average number of 164 for the 8 preceding months of 1935.

The textile industries experienced a greater number of strikes and lockouts than any other group—47 disputes involving 30,026 workers. There were 11 new strikes and lockouts in the transportation industry and 13 on relief and W. P. A. projects.

The largest dispute of the month was the week's strike of bituminous coal miners, which involved 400,000 workers and extended into every important coal-producing State in the country.

Further information is given in table 1, which shows the number of strikes and lockouts, number of workers involved, and number of man-days of idleness because of strikes and lockouts in each industry.

Table 1.—Strikes and Lockouts in September 1935, by Industry

Industry	Beginning in September		In progress during September		Man-days idle during September
	Number	Workers involved	Number	Workers involved	
All industries	130	452,874	258	498,481	2,929,545
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery	1	180	10	1,726	27,995
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets.....			1	122	2,196
Cast-iron pipe and fittings.....			1	100	2,000
Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools.....			2	166	2,276
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings.....			1	23	322
Stoves.....	1	180	4	1,015	16,701
Structural and ornamental metal work.....			1	300	4,500
Machinery, not including transportation equipment	3	209	7	1,221	21,260
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	2	147	5	659	11,074
Radios and phonographs.....			1	600	10,000
Textile machinery and parts.....	1	62	1	62	186
Transportation equipment	4	2,895	6	3,085	25,955
Aircraft.....	1	1,800	1	1,800	19,800
Automobiles, bodies and parts.....	2	945	3	1,135	5,435
Cars, electric and steam railroad.....	1	150	1	150	750
Nonferrous metals and their products	3	202	5	832	1,820
Jewelry.....	1	150	2	330	1,110
Smelting and refining—copper, lead, and zinc.....			1	450	450
Other.....	2	52	2	52	260
Lumber and allied products	8	2,330	22	4,835	71,488
Furniture.....	5	1,096	9	1,821	21,136
Millwork and planing.....	1	29	3	288	5,725
Sawmills and logging camps.....	2	1,205	9	3,178	43,667
Other.....			1	48	960
Stone, clay, and glass products	2	453	6	1,072	12,761
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....			3	554	7,982
Pottery.....	2	453	3	518	4,779
Textiles and their products	47	30,026	99	52,058	466,567
Fabrics:					
Carpets and rugs.....			1	75	1,500
Cotton goods.....	5	2,325	10	6,438	93,020
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	3	189	3	189	2,484
Silk and rayon goods.....	8	1,526	15	2,521	12,201
Woolen and worsted goods.....	3	1,621	5	2,786	35,979
Other.....	1	220	2	234	1,362
Wearing apparel:					
Clothing, men's.....	2	1,350	6	2,343	10,270
Clothing, women's.....	11	16,035	13	28,181	222,332
Men's furnishings.....	2	1,045	6	1,180	7,030
Hats, caps, and millinery.....	2	64	4	220	3,756

Table 1.—Strikes and Lockouts in September 1935, by Industry—Continued

Industry	Beginning in September		In progress during September		Man-days idle during September
	Number	Workers involved	Number	Workers involved	
Textiles and their products—Continued.					
Wearing apparel—Continued.					
Shirts and collars.....	2	354	5	679	5,647
Hosiery.....	3	282	8	1,840	32,754
Knit goods.....	1	320	2	341	6,180
Other.....	4	4,105	6	5,055	32,052
Leather and its manufactures.....	3	82	7	497	3,321
Boots and shoes.....	1	9	5	334	3,036
Leather.....	1	51	1	51	153
Other leather goods.....	1	22	1	22	132
Food and kindred products.....	4	214	8	931	10,301
Baking.....	2	49	2	49	176
Beverages.....			1	23	552
Canning and preserving.....			1	290	2,300
Confectionery.....			1	90	720
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	1	65	1	65	535
Other.....	1	100	2	414	5,368
Paper and printing.....	4	2,037	6	2,161	26,024
Boxes, paper.....	1	200	1	200	200
Paper and pulp.....	2	1,750	3	1,874	24,171
Printing and publishing—newspapers and periodicals.....	1	87	1	87	1,653
Chemicals and allied products.....	1	334	1	334	1,336
Chemicals.....	3	34	7	771	4,862
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	1	9	2	236	2,937
Furriers and fur factories.....	2	25	4	535	1,905
Other.....	6	401,505	8	407,638	2,096,559
Extraction of minerals.....	2	932	3	6,932	83,323
Coal mining, anthracite.....	2	400,265	3	400,443	2,000,443
Coal mining, bituminous.....	2	258	2	258	2,314
Crude petroleum producing.....	11	1,193	13	5,567	50,779
Transportation and communication.....	7	1,025	9	4,975	41,542
Water transportation.....	3	140	8	564	9,172
Motor transportation.....	1	28	1	28	56
Steam railroad.....	3	535	15	774	4,811
Trade.....	8	535	13	727	4,650
Wholesale.....	4	282	8	766	5,679
Retail.....	2	125	3	141	3,155
Domestic and personal service.....	1	150	1	150	150
Hotels, restaurants, and boarding houses.....	1	7	3	261	1,644
Personal service, barbers, and beauty parlors.....	1	7	3	214	730
Laundries.....	1	509	1	500	1,000
Dyeing, cleaning, and pressing.....	1	500	1	500	1,000
Professional service.....	1	444	14	3,508	26,953
Recreation and amusement.....	6	444	14	3,508	26,953
Building and construction.....	5	331	9	2,874	19,827
Buildings, exclusive of P. W. A. buildings.....	1	113	5	634	7,126
All other construction (bridges, docks, etc., and P. W. A. buildings).....	2	4,206	3	4,238	26,345
Agriculture, etc.....	1	200	1	200	200
Fishing.....	1	4,000	2	4,029	20,145
Other.....	13	5,516	15	5,949	49,490
Relief work and W. P. A.....	3	37	3	37	189
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....					

Forty percent of the strikes and lockouts beginning in September were in three States—Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio. Ninety percent of the workers affected by strikes and lockouts were involved in disputes which extended across State lines. The largest of these was the bituminous-coal strike. The second largest was the strike of 4,000 cotton pickers, which centered in Arkansas and spread through other southern cotton-producing States. This strike was still in effect at the end of September.

Table 2.—Strikes and Lockouts in September 1935, by States

State	Beginning in September		In progress during September		Man-days idle during September
	Number	Workers involved	Number	Workers involved	
All States	136	452,874	258	498,481	2,929,545
Alabama	4	4,035	5	4,083	47,455
Arkansas	1	21	2	616	11,276
California	6	1,400	13	6,183	55,812
Connecticut	6	2,351	5	2,351	22,768
District of Columbia	1	21	2	93	1,482
Georgia	2	32	2	84	896
Illinois	5	397	7	906	11,039
Indiana	2	204	4	740	11,423
Iowa	1	29	2	49	145
Kentucky	1	935	3	464	6,182
Maine	1	200	3	1,559	4,533
Maryland	1	200	3	644	3,296
Massachusetts	6	250	14	3,649	68,535
Michigan	3	122	7	437	2,308
Minnesota	3	271	7	1,875	34,498
Mississippi	1	140	1	140	2,520
Missouri	1	10	3	143	1,441
Nebraska	1	23	1	23	23
New Jersey	9	774	17	4,980	93,784
New Mexico	1	86	1	86	86
New York	20	22,093	43	35,332	235,412
North Carolina	2	1,700	3	1,768	13,808
Ohio	13	1,824	23	3,543	30,102
Oklahoma	1	8	2	298	2,908
Oregon	1	3	2	442	6,985
Pennsylvania	22	5,136	41	13,358	145,447
Rhode Island	3	381	3	361	4,417
South Carolina	2	485	5	1,610	17,340
Tennessee	4	398	4	398	4,886
Texas	1	38	1	38	190
Utah	1	42	1	42	210
Vermont	1	675	1	675	2,700
Virginia	1	315	3	315	4,080
Washington	2	1,081	9	2,278	24,370
West Virginia	1	65	1	65	1,300
Wisconsin	4	853	6	1,913	16,235
Interstate	7	406,950	8	407,010	2,045,691

There was an average of 392 workers involved in each of the strikes and lockouts which began in September, excluding the coal strike which involved 400,000 workers. The 136 strikes and lockouts beginning in September are classified in table 3, according to industry group and number of workers involved. Forty-eight percent of the disputes involved fewer than 100 workers each. The second large strike involving more than 10,000 workers was a strike of dressmakers in New York City, called in sympathy with a strike of shipping clerks in the same industry. The sympathy strike terminated on September 11, when settlement of the shipping clerks' strike was effected.

Table 3.—Strikes and Lockouts Beginning in September, 1935, Classified by Number of Workers Involved

Industrial group	Total	Number of strikes and lockouts in which the number of workers involved was—						
		6 and under 20	20 and under 100	100 and under 500	500 and under 1,000	1,000 and under 5,000	5,000 and under 10,000	10,000 and over
All industries.....	136	23	43	45	13	9	1	2
<i>Manufacturing</i>								
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery.....	1			1				
Machinery, not including transportation equipment.....	3		3					
Transportation equipment.....	4			2	1	1		
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	3	1	1	1				
Lumber and allied products.....	8	1	3	2	1	1		
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	2			2				
Textiles and their products.....	47	5	13	17	6	4	1	1
Leather and its manufactures.....	3	1	2					
Food and kindred products.....	4	1	2	1				
Paper and printing.....	4		1	1	1	1		
Miscellaneous manufactures.....	3	3						
<i>Nonmanufacturing</i>								
Extraction of minerals.....	6	1	1	2	1			1
Transportation and communication.....	11	2	5	4				
Trade.....	8	3	3	2				
Domestic and personal service.....	4	1	1	2				
Professional service.....	1				1			
Building and construction.....	6		4	2				
Agriculture, etc.....	2			1		1		
Relief work and W. P. A.....	13	1	4	5	2	1		
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	3	3						

As indicated in table 4, wages and hours were the major issues in 47.8 percent of the strikes and lockouts beginning in September and these involved 93.2 percent of the total workers involved in disputes. The bituminous-coal strike, in which an increase in wages was the major issue, accounts for a large proportion of the workers in this group.

Organization matters were the major issues in 57 of the 136 disputes, but the 16,180 workers involved in this group constituted only 3.6 percent of the total.

The 10 disputes classified under "other" involved such issues as increased work loads, division of work, and collection of back pay.

Table 4.—Major Issues Involved in Strikes and Lockouts Beginning in September 1935

Major issues	Strikes and lockouts		Workers involved	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
All issues.....	136	100.0	452,874	100.0
Wages and hours	65	47.8	422,093	93.2
Wage increase.....	28	20.5	415,125	91.7
Wage decrease.....	15	11.0	2,159	.5
Wage increase, hour decrease.....	13	9.6	2,090	.5
Wage decrease, hour increase.....	5	3.7	2,319	.6
Hour increase.....	2	1.5	385	(1)
Hour decrease.....	2	1.5	45	(1)
Organization	57	41.9	16,180	3.6
Recognition.....	8	5.9	666	.1
Recognition and wages.....	13	9.6	2,833	.6
Recognition, wages, and hours.....	12	8.8	1,756	.4
Closed shop.....	9	6.6	704	.2
Violation of agreement.....	3	2.2	5,775	1.3
Discrimination.....	12	8.8	4,446	1.0
Miscellaneous	14	10.3	14,601	3.2
Sympathy.....	2	1.5	10,700	2.4
Different unions competing for control.....	1	.7	62	(1)
Jurisdiction.....	1	.7	113	(1)
Other.....	10	7.4	3,726	.8

¹ Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

The strikes and lockouts which ended in September are classified in table 5 according to industrial group and length of duration. The average duration of these 139 disputes was approximately 3 weeks. More than half of them were terminated in less than one-half month after they began. Six of the 139 had been in progress for 3 months or more. All of these were small strikes against individual firms, the largest one involving only 215 workers.

Table 5.—Duration of Strikes and Lockouts Ending in September 1935

Industrial group	Total	Number of strikes and lockouts with duration of—					
		Less than 1 week	1 week and less than 1/2 month	1/2 and less than 1 month	1 and less than 2 months	2 and less than 3 months	3 months or more
All industries.....	139	51	29	23	23	7	6
<i>Manufacturing</i>							
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery.....	7		2		3	1	1
Machinery, not including transportation equipment.....	3	1		1	1		
Transportation equipment.....	2	1	1				
Nonferrous metals.....	5	1	2	2			
Lumber and allied products.....	7	3		2	2		
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	2		1				1
Textiles and their products.....	40	10	11	8	7	2	2
Leather and its manufactures.....	3	1	2				
Food and kindred products.....	4	1			3		
Paper and printing.....	1			1			
Chemicals and allied products.....	1		1				
Miscellaneous manufactures.....	5	2	1	1		1	
<i>Nonmanufacturing</i>							
Extraction of minerals.....	7	3	2	1	1		
Transportation and communication.....	13	7	1	2	2	1	
Trade.....	13	7	1	1	2	1	1
Domestic and personal service.....	3	1		1			1
Professional service.....	2	2					
Building and construction.....	7	2	3		2		
Agriculture, etc.....	2	1		1			
Relief work and W. P. A.....	11	7	1	2		1	
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	1	1					

Only 8 of the 139 strikes and lockouts ending in September were settled directly by the employers and unorganized workers. Union officials negotiating with employers brought about settlements of 57 disputes involving 8.2 percent of the workers. Government conciliators and labor boards assisted in settling 40 disputes which involved 89.2 percent of the workers. In most of these, union officials represented the strikers during the negotiations.

Thirty of the strikes and lockouts, as shown in table 6, were terminated without any formal settlements. The workers involved in these disputes either returned to work without any settlements or lost their jobs entirely when the employers filled the vacancies with new workers or closed down the plants.

Table 6.—Methods of Negotiating Toward Settlement of Strikes and Lockouts Ending in September 1935

Negotiations toward settlements carried on by—	Strikes and lockouts		Workers involved	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
Total.....	139	100.0	457,561	100.0
Employers and workers directly.....	8	5.8	896	.2
Employers and representatives of organized workers directly.....	57	40.9	37,719	8.2
Government conciliators or labor boards.....	40	28.8	407,708	89.2
Private conciliators or arbitrators.....	3	2.2	440	.1
Not reported.....	1	.7	50	(1)
Terminated without formal settlement.....	30	21.6	10,748	2.3

¹ Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

Results of strikes and lockouts ending in September are indicated in tables 7 and 8. Forty-three percent of the disputes, including 91 percent of the total workers involved, resulted in substantial gains to workers. The unusually large number of workers in this group was due to the successful conclusion of the bituminous-coal strike. Of the 59 strikes and lockouts due to questions of union organization, 27 brought substantial gains to workers, 15 partial gains, and 17 little or no gains.

The workers lost a majority of the strikes due to such causes as allocation of work, increased work loads, and collection of back pay.

Table 7.—Results of Strikes and Lockouts Ending in September 1935

Results	Strikes and lockouts		Workers involved	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
Total	139	100.0	457,561	100.0
Substantial gains to workers	60	43.1	416,604	91.0
Partial gains or compromises	31	22.3	20,490	5.8
Little or no gains to workers	44	31.7	13,569	3.0
Jurisdiction or rival unions	3	2.2	198	(1)
Undetermined	1	.7	700	.2

¹ Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

Table 8.—Results of Strikes and Lockouts Ending in September 1935, in Relation to Major Issues Involved

Major issue	Total	Number of strikes and lockouts, resulting in—					Not reported
		Partial gains or compromises	Little or no gains to workers	Substantial gains to workers	Jurisdiction or rival union settlements	Undetermined	
All issues	139	31	44	60	3	1	
Wages and hours	64	15	20	29			
Wage increase	29	7	9	13			
Wage decrease	14	4	4	6			
Wage increase, hour decrease	12	2	2	8			
Wage decrease, hour increase	6	2	3	1			
Wages and other causes	2		2				
Hour decrease	1			1			
Organization	59	15	17	27			
Recognition	6		2	4			
Recognition and wages	13	4	4	5			
Recognition, wages, and hours	17	6	2	9			
Closed shop	1			1			
Violation of agreement	10	2	5	3			
Discrimination	3	1		2			
Miscellaneous	16	2	4	3			
Sympathy	3	1	7	4	3	1	
Different unions competing for control	2			1		1	
Jurisdiction	1				2		
Other	10		7	3	1		