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BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

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STRIKES IN 1940

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STRIKES IN 1940¹

IN SPITE of the widespread industrial expansion and increased employment in 1940, strike activity during the year, as measured by the number of workers involved, was at a comparatively low level. This is particularly evident when comparison is made over a period of years between the number of workers involved in strikes and the total working population, excluding, of course, such groups as domestic servants, teachers, and supervisory persons, among whom strikes rarely if ever occur.² Such a comparison shows that the number of workers involved in strikes in 1940 constituted 2.3 percent of the total workers in the country (as above defined) as compared with 4.7 percent in 1939, more than 7 percent in 1934 and 1937, and (going back to the period of the World War) with 8.4 percent in 1916 and more than 6 percent in 1917 and 1918. (See chart 2.)

According to final figures compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2,508 strikes began in 1940 in which 576,988 workers were involved.³ The number of man-days of idleness caused by strikes during the year was 6,700,872. The number of strikes in 1940 was practically the same (96 percent as great) as in 1939; less than half (49 percent) as many workers were involved as in 1939 and the amount of idleness resulting from strikes in 1940 was less than two-fifths (38 percent) as great as in the preceding year. The general bituminous-coal stoppage in April and May of 1939 was a major factor in raising the number of workers and man-days of idleness during that year. However, the 1940 strikes involved only a little more than three-fifths as many workers and man-days as did the 1939 strikes other than the general coal stoppage.

As compared with the respective averages for the 5 years preceding the beginning of the national-defense program (1935-39) there were 12 percent fewer strikes in 1940; 51 percent as many workers were involved and 40 percent as much idleness occurred during the strikes of 1940.

¹ Prepared in the Industrial Relations Division of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

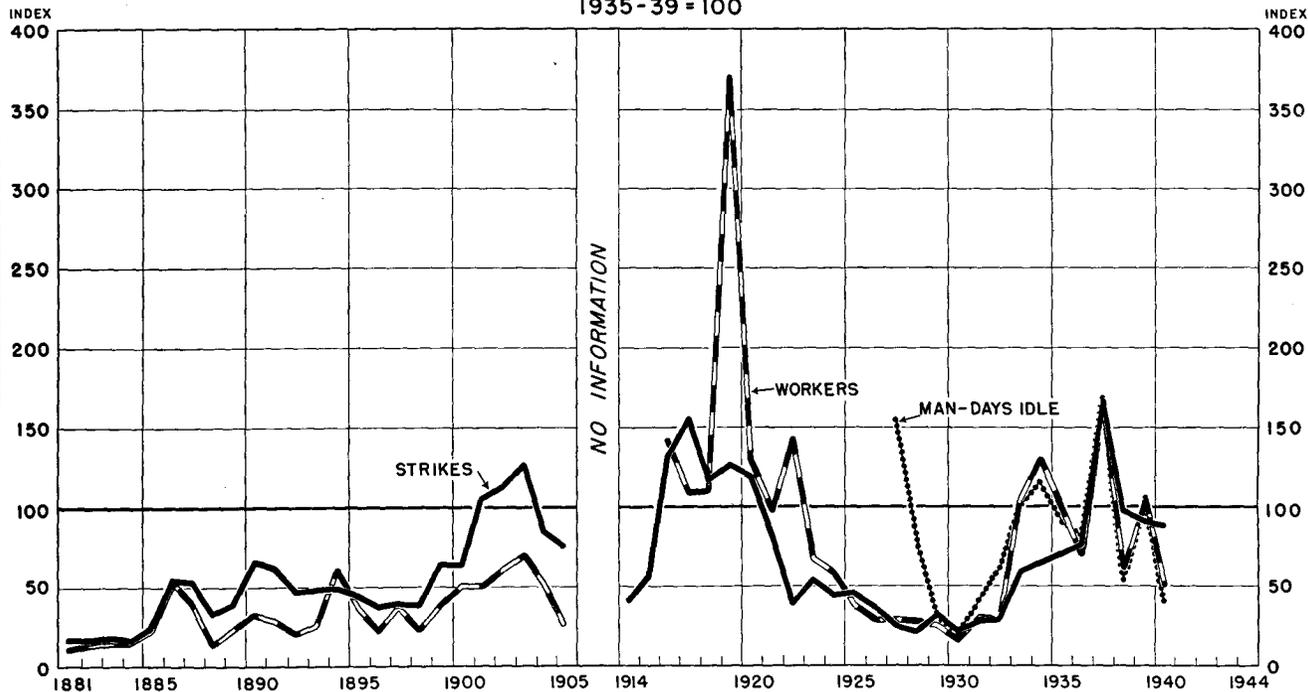
² It may be noted, however, that a comparison with all employed persons would not change appreciably the trend indicated by the percentages given here or in table 1.

³ It is believed that this represents a substantially complete coverage of all strikes in which as many as 6 workers were involved and which lasted for as long as 1 working day or shift. It is possible that a few minor disputes escaped attention. The Bureau obtains its notices or "leads" concerning strikes and lock-outs from the public press, labor and trade papers and journals, and from the various city, State, and Federal Government agencies having to do with labor disputes. Detailed reports on each strike are solicited and received from representatives of the union and employer(s) involved. The term "strike" is used to cover all stoppages of work due to labor disputes whether these are called strikes or lock-outs.

CHART I.

TREND OF STRIKES, 1881-1940

1935-39 = 100



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

TABLE 1.—*Strikes in the United States, 1881 to 1940*

Year	Number of—			Index (1935-39=100)			Percent of total workers ² involved in strikes
	Strikes	Workers involved ¹	Man-days idle	Strikes	Workers involved	Man-days idle	
1881.....	477	130, 176	(3)	17	12	-----	(3)
1882.....	476	158, 802	(3)	17	14	-----	(3)
1883.....	506	170, 275	(3)	18	15	-----	(3)
1884.....	485	165, 175	(3)	17	15	-----	(3)
1885.....	695	258, 129	(3)	24	23	-----	(3)
1886.....	1, 572	610, 024	(3)	55	54	-----	(3)
1887.....	1, 503	439, 306	(3)	53	39	-----	(3)
1888.....	946	162, 880	(3)	33	14	-----	(3)
1889.....	1, 111	260, 290	(3)	39	23	-----	(3)
1890.....	1, 897	373, 499	(3)	66	33	-----	4. 2
1891.....	1, 786	329, 953	(3)	62	29	-----	3. 6
1892.....	1, 359	238, 685	(3)	47	21	-----	2. 5
1893.....	1, 375	287, 756	(3)	48	26	-----	3. 2
1894.....	1, 404	690, 044	(3)	49	61	-----	8. 3
1895.....	1, 255	407, 188	(3)	44	36	-----	4. 4
1896.....	1, 066	248, 838	(3)	37	22	-----	2. 8
1897.....	1, 110	416, 154	(3)	39	37	-----	4. 3
1898.....	1, 098	263, 219	(3)	38	23	-----	2. 6
1899.....	1, 838	431, 889	(3)	64	38	-----	3. 9
1900.....	1, 839	567, 719	(3)	64	50	-----	4. 9
1901.....	3, 012	563, 843	(3)	105	50	-----	4. 6
1902.....	3, 240	691, 507	(3)	113	61	-----	5. 4
1903.....	3, 648	787, 834	(3)	127	70	-----	5. 9
1904.....	2, 419	573, 815	(3)	85	51	-----	4. 3
1905.....	2, 186	302, 434	(3)	76	27	-----	2. 1
1906-13.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	-----	(3)
1914.....	1, 204	(3)	(3)	42	(3)	-----	(3)
1915.....	1, 593	(3)	(3)	56	(3)	-----	(3)
1916 ¹	3, 789	1, 599, 917	(3)	132	142	-----	8. 4
1917.....	4, 450	1, 227, 254	(3)	155	109	-----	6. 3
1918.....	3, 353	1, 239, 989	(3)	117	110	-----	6. 2
1919.....	3, 630	4, 160, 348	(3)	127	370	-----	20. 8
1920.....	3, 411	1, 463, 054	(3)	119	130	-----	7. 2
1921.....	2, 385	1, 099, 247	(3)	83	98	-----	6. 4
1922.....	1, 112	1, 612, 562	(3)	39	143	-----	8. 7
1923.....	1, 553	756, 584	(3)	54	67	-----	3. 5
1924.....	1, 249	654, 641	(3)	44	58	-----	3. 1
1925.....	1, 301	428, 416	(3)	45	38	-----	2. 0
1926.....	1, 035	329, 592	(3)	36	29	-----	1. 5
1927.....	707	329, 939	26, 218, 628	25	29	155	1. 4
1928.....	604	314, 210	12, 631, 863	21	28	75	1. 3
1929.....	921	288, 572	5, 351, 540	32	26	32	1. 2
1930.....	637	182, 975	3, 316, 808	22	16	20	. 8
1931.....	810	341, 817	6, 893, 244	28	30	41	1. 6
1932.....	841	324, 210	10, 502, 033	29	29	62	1. 8
1933.....	1, 695	1, 168, 272	16, 872, 128	59	104	100	6. 3
1934.....	1, 856	1, 466, 695	19, 591, 949	65	130	116	7. 2
1935.....	2, 014	1, 117, 213	15, 456, 337	70	99	91	5. 2
1936.....	2, 172	788, 648	13, 901, 956	76	70	82	3. 1
1937.....	4, 740	1, 860, 621	28, 424, 857	166	165	168	7. 2
1938.....	2, 772	688, 376	9, 148, 273	97	61	54	2. 8
1939.....	2, 613	1, 170, 962	17, 812, 219	91	104	105	4. 7
1940.....	2, 508	576, 988	6, 700, 872	88	51	40	2. 3

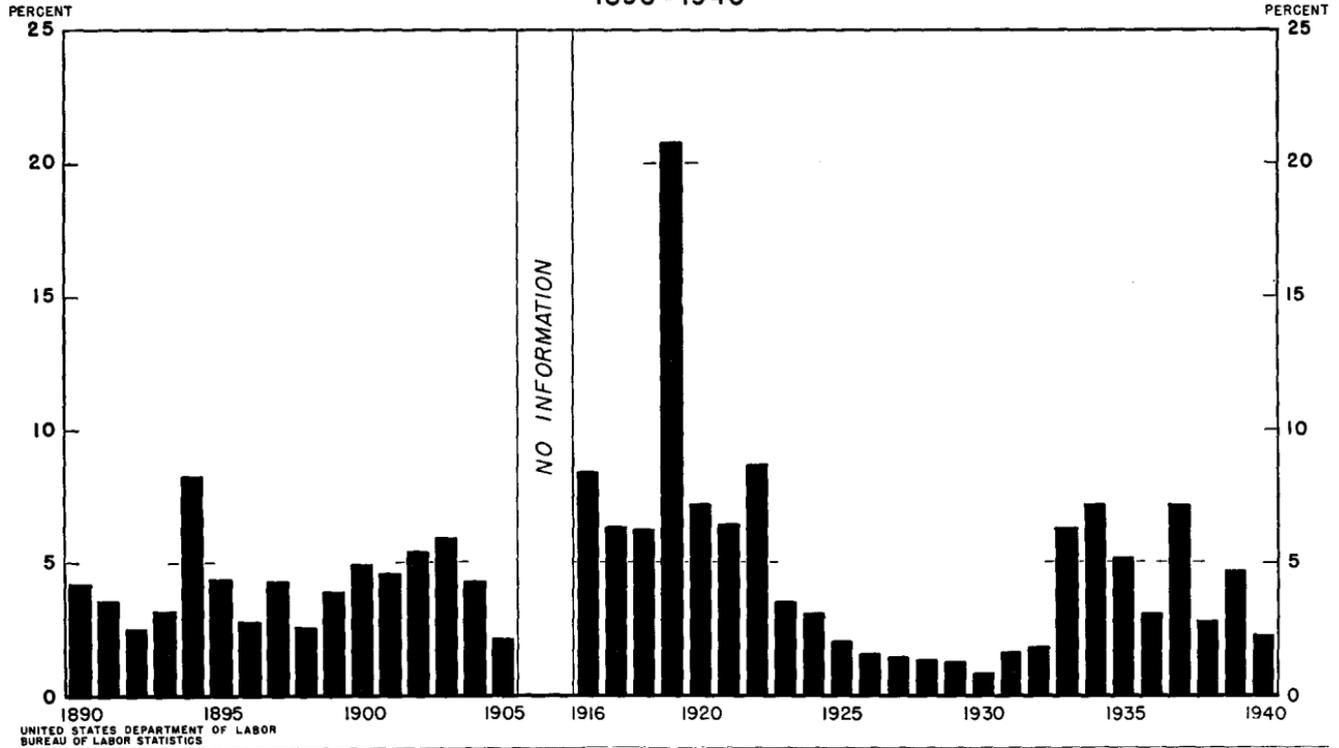
¹ The number of workers involved in some strikes which occurred between 1916 and 1926 is not known. However, the missing information is for the smaller disputes and it is believed that the total here given is fairly accurate.

² "Total workers" as used here includes all workers except those in occupations and professions where strikes rarely if ever occur. In general, the term "total workers" includes all employees except the following groups: government workers, agricultural wage earners on farms employing less than 6, managerial and supervisory employees, and certain groups which because of the nature of their work cannot or do not strike, such as college professors, commercial travelers, clergymen, and domestic servants. Self-employed and unemployed persons are, of course, excluded.

³ No information available.

CHART 2.

PERCENT OF TOTAL WORKERS INVOLVED IN STRIKES 1890 - 1940



There were no extremely large strikes in 1940. The three largest strikes involved about 15,000 each—a 2-day stoppage in the New York clothing industry in July, a 2-day stoppage of St. Louis building-trades workers in October, and a month's stoppage of New York painters beginning in August. A fourth large strike, taking place in December, involved nearly 12,000 workers in the Pacific Northwest lumber industry. The New York clothing stoppage resulted from the union's attempt to stabilize the industry by limiting the number of contractors to whom each jobber could give work; the establishment of union conditions on all construction projects was the major issue in the St. Louis building-trades strike; the painters' dispute involved the question of increased wages and a reduction in hours; and the lumber dispute involved issues of wage increases and vacations with pay.

Strikes by Months

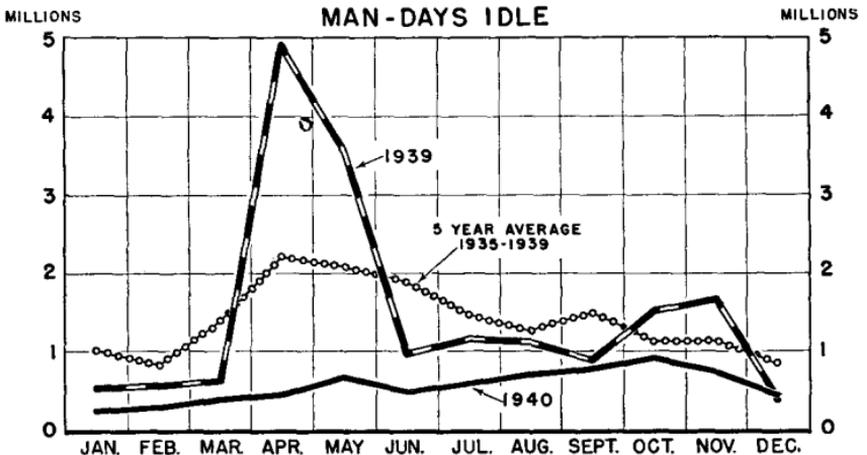
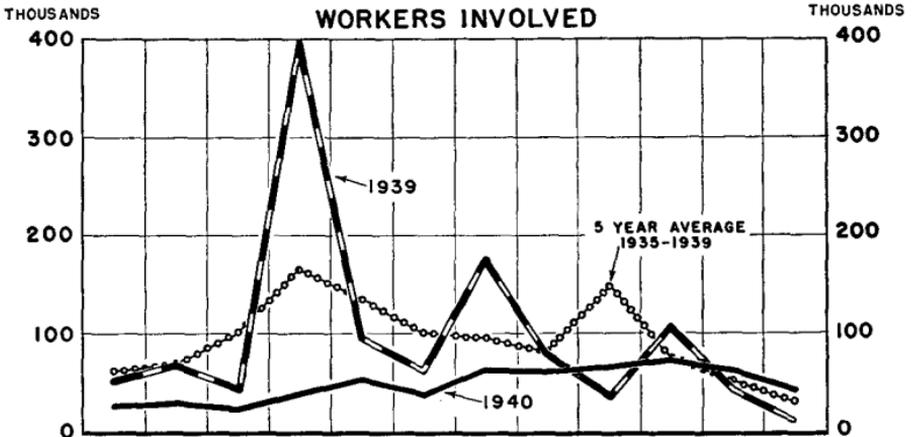
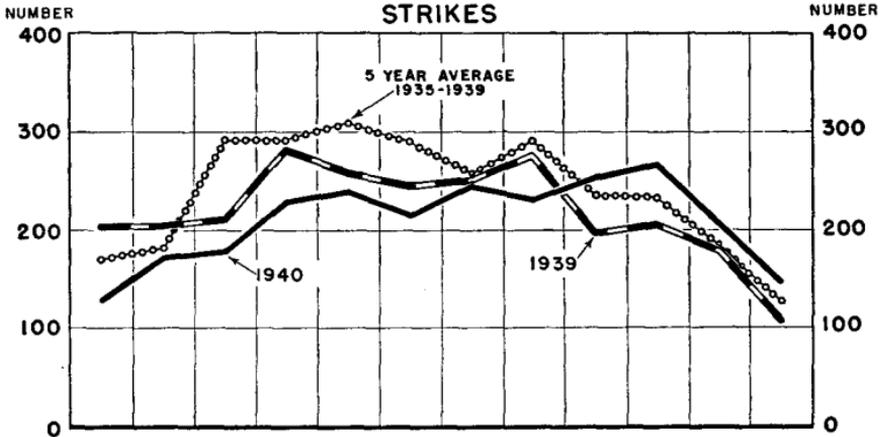
Strike activity in 1940 was at a lower level during the first 8 months of the year than in the corresponding months of 1939. The number of strikes increased, however, in September and reached a peak in October, after which there was a marked decline. The number of new strikes and workers involved in new strikes in each of the last 4 months of the year was greater than in the corresponding months of 1939, with the exception of October. The number of workers involved in strikes was substantially less in 9 of the 12 months of 1940 than in the corresponding months of the previous year. The strikes which occurred in the latter part of 1940 were of relatively short duration. The amount of time lost by each worker in the strikes that began in the latter part of 1940 was much less than in 1939, as is evidenced by the smaller number of man-days of idleness.

TABLE 2.—Strikes in 1939 and 1940, by Months

Month	Number of strikes				Number of workers involved in strikes				Man-days idle during month	
	Beginning in month		In progress during month		Beginning in month		In progress during month		1939	1940
	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940		
Year	2,613	2,508	-----	-----	1,170,962	576,988	-----	-----	17,812,219	6,700,872
January	203	128	323	222	51,159	26,937	72,427	41,284	513,460	246,674
February	204	172	343	270	68,252	29,509	88,267	38,050	553,138	289,992
March	210	178	349	295	43,337	22,433	64,660	43,231	618,147	386,981
April	281	228	431	336	396,166	39,481	425,748	53,119	4,902,238	441,866
May	258	239	434	361	95,239	53,231	457,407	77,124	3,547,868	665,688
June	245	214	407	336	62,534	38,542	127,474	56,403	958,127	484,007
July	251	244	389	390	175,542	63,126	211,548	82,970	1,168,382	585,651
August	275	231	448	394	79,670	61,356	118,772	90,226	1,101,419	706,308
September	197	253	373	394	36,846	65,362	103,538	108,389	892,485	780,570
October	205	267	356	419	106,628	71,997	139,608	107,863	1,508,120	915,014
November	178	207	317	373	43,239	62,399	130,341	101,532	1,664,574	739,807
December	106	147	222	277	12,350	42,615	37,122	61,576	384,261	458,314

CHART 3.

STRIKES EACH MONTH IN 1939 AND 1940 COMPARED WITH THE PRECEDING 5 YEAR AVERAGES



The number of strikes, workers involved, and man-days idleness was considerably less during most of 1940 than the average number for corresponding months during the preceding 5 years. There were more new strikes, however, during the months September to December in 1940 than the 5-year average for comparable months. Only in the last 2 months of 1940 was the number of workers greater than the 5-year average for November and December. During every month of 1940 the number of man-days of idleness was considerably less than the 5-year average for comparable months.

Industries Affected

No great degree of concentration of strike activity in particular industries was apparent in 1940. On the contrary, the strikes were widely scattered through all industries. The greatest number of man-days of idleness during strikes in 1940 was in retail trade (482,000). Five other industries lost as many as 200,000 days: Electrical machinery, foundry and machine-shop products, furniture, sawmills and logging camps, taxicabs, and building construction. In 1939 there were more than 7,000,000 man-days of idleness in bituminous-coal mining and more than 2,500,000 in automobile manufacturing.

The greatest amount of idleness caused by strikes in any industry group in 1940 was 810,237 man-days in the machinery manufacturing industries and the second greatest amount was 806,773 man-days in the lumber and allied products industries. The textile (including clothing) industries experienced the next largest amount (678,798), followed in order by the transportation and communication industries (593,283), trade (584,400), and building and construction (492,901). The industry groups which had the greatest numbers of strikes were, in order, textiles (348), building and construction (310), trade (275), lumber and allied products (211), and transportation and communication (182). These same industry groups had the largest numbers of workers involved in strikes during the year, the greatest number (77,125) being in the textile and clothing industries.

The totals of strikes, workers involved, and man-days idle for each industry are shown in table 3. Figures in greater detail, showing totals for each industry classified by the major issues involved, will be found in table 16.

TABLE 3.—*Strikes in 1940, by Industry*

Industry	Number of strikes beginning in 1940	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during 1940
All industries	2,508	576,988	6,700,872
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery	121	39,968	402,904
Blast furnaces, steel works and rolling mills.....	25	20,580	134,769
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets.....	2	39	249
Cast-iron pipe and fittings.....	7	1,069	39,002
Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools.....	2	80	864
Forgings, iron and steel.....	4	506	4,090
Hardware.....	5	425	6,879
Plumbers' supplies and fixtures.....	8	2,393	28,876
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and team fittings.....	4	700	22,593
Stoves.....	17	3,770	32,249
Structural and ornamental metal work.....	12	2,052	17,142
Tin cans and other tinware.....	5	1,360	19,840
Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws).....	3	128	5,045
Wire and wire products.....	10	869	9,204
Other.....	17	5,997	82,102
Machinery, not including transportation equipment	130	35,617	810,237
Agricultural implements.....	6	1,063	18,667
Cash registers, adding machines, and typewriters.....			1 36
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	34	8,906	393,572
Engines, turbines, tractors and water wheels.....	1	531	7,434
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	51	17,595	257,971
Machine tools (power driven).....	6	677	11,736
Radios and phonographs.....	9	2,383	20,192
Other.....	23	4,462	100,629
Transportation equipment	51	49,638	270,490
Aircraft.....	3	6,270	36,402
Automobiles, bodies and parts.....	29	25,579	104,377
Cars, electric and steam-railroad.....	5	2,986	73,582
Shipbuilding.....	13	14,531	48,241
Other.....	1	272	7,888
Nonferrous metals and their products	52	15,990	253,269
Aluminum manufactures.....	4	9,064	30,866
Brass, bronze, and copper products.....	4	292	2,598
Clocks, watches, and time-recording devices.....	1	11	132
Jewelry.....	1	405	9,954
Lighting equipment.....	8	443	6,384
Silverware and plated ware.....	2	575	40,000
Smelting and refining—copper, lead, and zinc.....	7	1,908	51,762
Stamped and enameled ware.....	14	2,176	50,807
Other.....	11	1,116	60,766
Lumber and allied products	211	52,293	808,773
Furniture.....	92	12,203	234,503
Millwork and planing.....	34	7,282	67,021
Sawmills and logging camps.....	50	28,206	364,909
Other.....	35	4,602	140,340
Stone, clay, and glass products	65	12,604	205,919
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	20	3,175	71,962
Cement.....	6	972	26,182
Glass.....	11	5,804	55,206
Marble, granite, slate, and other products.....	3	75	866
Pottery.....	5	953	15,062
Other.....	20	1,625	36,641
Textiles and their products	348	77,125	678,798
Fabrics.....	91	26,150	272,726
Carpets and rugs.....	1	1,200	2,538
Cotton goods.....	30	12,791	134,542
Cotton small wares.....	1	18	250
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	13	3,743	20,324
Silk and rayon goods.....	17	4,042	63,685
Woolen and worsted goods.....	10	2,206	10,546
Other.....	19	2,150	40,841
Wearing apparel.....	257	50,975	406,072
Clothing, men's.....	15	4,054	30,730
Clothing, women's.....	177	33,467	189,710
Corsets and allied garments.....	3	183	1,530
Men's furnishings.....	5	908	1,225
Hats, caps, and millinery.....	13	3,567	47,044
Shirts and collars.....	2	195	1,845
Hosiery.....	13	2,633	78,745
Knit goods.....	21	5,213	32,495
Other.....	8	755	22,748

¹ Man-days of idleness resulting from a strike which began in the preceding year.

TABLE 3.—*Strikes in 1940, by Industry—Continued*

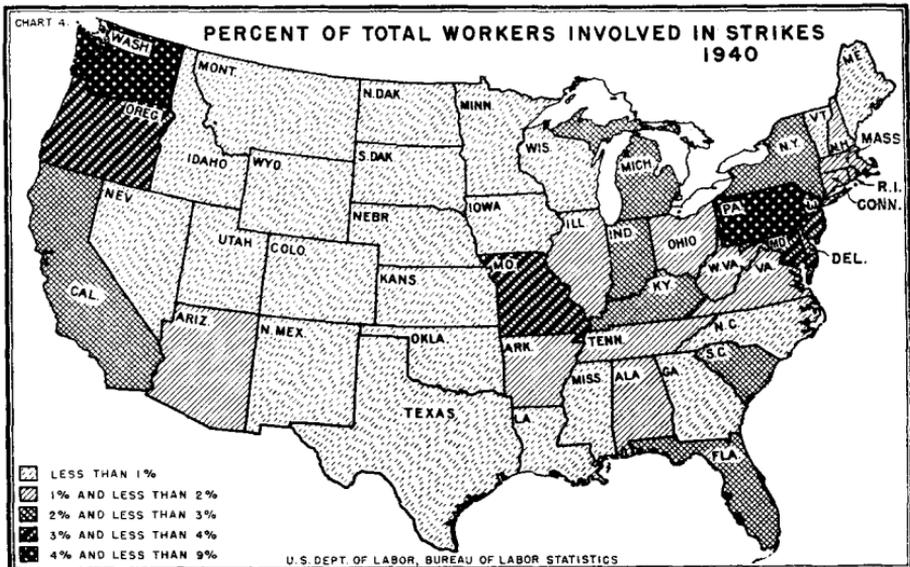
Industry	Number of strikes beginning in 1940	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during 1940
Leather and its manufactures	39	7,039	125,064
Boots and shoes.....	18	4,287	43,860
Leather.....	5	432	15,359
Other leather goods.....	16	2,320	65,845
Food and kindred products	152	16,901	154,682
Baking.....	43	2,674	28,292
Beverages.....	11	549	6,765
Butter.....	1	94	564
Canning and preserving.....	32	6,636	44,723
Confectionery.....	9	1,896	13,400
Flour and grain mills.....	9	541	5,262
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	26	2,399	30,348
Other.....	21	2,112	25,328
Tobacco manufactures	9	4,965	78,759
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff.....	1	9	18
Cigars.....	8	4,956	78,741
Paper and printing	83	7,861	109,472
Boxes, paper.....	26	2,796	43,320
Paper and pulp.....	6	1,395	18,224
Printing and publishing:			
Book and job.....	18	508	7,335
Newspapers and periodicals.....	9	1,575	13,444
Other.....	24	1,587	27,149
Chemicals and allied products	38	14,434	191,683
Chemicals.....	3	444	13,795
Cottonseed—oil, cake and meal.....	1	80	2,030
Druggists' preparations.....	3	139	1,042
Explosives.....	2	213	3,033
Fertilizers.....	2	104	401
Paints and varnishes.....	6	487	11,437
Petroleum refining.....	1	513	9,747
Rayon and allied products.....	1	8,500	85,000
Soap.....	1	125	500
Other.....	16	3,829	64,698
Rubber products	18	8,528	97,228
Rubber boots and shoes.....	1	345	690
Rubber tires and inner tubes.....	4	5,107	77,868
Other rubber goods.....	13	3,074	18,670
Miscellaneous manufacturing	95	8,832	215,018
Electric light, power, and manufactured gas.....	3	328	2,611
Broom and brush.....	2	415	7,259
Furriers and fur factories.....	14	565	30,973
Other.....	76	7,524	174,175
Extraction of minerals	65	42,276	268,832
Coal mining, anthracite.....	25	17,355	105,399
Coal mining, bituminous.....	34	24,372	153,296
Metalliferous mining.....	2	93	4,755
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining.....	1	140	3,220
Other.....	3	316	2,162
Transportation and communication	182	45,067	593,283
Water transportation.....	51	10,985	181,773
Motortruck transportation.....	70	22,395	159,847
Motorbus transportation.....	20	1,708	11,079
Taxicabs and miscellaneous.....	26	7,931	225,242
Electric railroad.....	2	1,075	6,666
Steam railroad.....	1	71	568
Telephone and telegraph.....	6	813	7,404
Radio broadcasting and transmitting.....	6	89	704
Trade	275	44,420	584,400
Wholesale.....	91	8,537	102,159
Retail.....	184	35,883	482,241
Domestic and personal service	180	8,926	109,744
Hotels, restaurants, and boarding houses.....	83	2,815	63,227
Personal service, barbers, and beauty parlors.....	5	738	3,562
Laundries.....	41	4,099	21,300
Dyeing, cleaning, and pressing.....	16	675	17,506
Elevator and maintenance workers (when not attached to specific industry).....	10	546	3,078
Other.....	5	53	1,071

TABLE 3.—*Strikes in 1940, by Industry—Continued*

Industry	Number of strikes beginning in 1940	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during 1940
Professional service	29	1,411	21,661
Recreation and amusement.....	24	1,230	17,250
Professional.....	3	140	1,436
Semiprofessional, attendants, and helpers.....	2	41	2,975
Building and construction	310	71,316	492,901
Buildings, exclusive of PWA.....	218	58,117	403,142
All other construction (bridges, docks, etc., and PWA buildings).....	92	13,199	89,759
Agriculture and fishing	24	5,838	173,841
Agriculture.....	14	2,130	37,359
Fishing.....	10	3,708	136,482
WPA, relief, and resettlement projects	4	735	4,619
Other nonmanufacturing industries	49	5,206	51,295

States Affected

In 22 States less than 1 percent of all the workers exposed to strikes who were employed in the State were actually involved in strikes at any time during the year; in 13 States and the District of Columbia between 1 and 2 percent of the workers were involved; in 7 States between 2 and 3 percent; in 4 States slightly more than 3 percent; in Pennsylvania slightly more than 4 percent and in the State of Washington 8½ percent of the total workers were involved in strikes during 1940.



New York experienced the greatest number of strikes and the largest amount of idleness because of strikes in 1940. Pennsylvania had a few more workers involved in strikes than New York, but came second in number of strikes and number of man-days of idleness. Ten States during 1940 had 70 or more strikes. In these States also were the largest numbers of workers involved and the greatest amount of idleness because of strikes.

In general these are the leading industrial States with the largest number of workers. Five of the 10 States had a ratio of workers involved in strikes lower than the national average. The rank of the first 10 States with respect to the number of strikes, workers, and man-days was as follows:

	<i>Strikes</i>	<i>Workers involved</i>	<i>Man-days idle</i>
New York.....	553	Pennsylvania... 105, 064	New York... 1, 247, 401
Pennsylvania.....	301	New York..... 104, 446	Pennsylvania.. 904, 939
California.....	219	New Jersey.... 34, 415	Illinois..... 462, 227
New Jersey.....	179	Washington... 33, 068	California... 457, 559
Ohio.....	149	California.... 32, 735	Washington... 393, 287
Illinois.....	133	Ohio.....	29, 752
Massachusetts.....	104	Illinois.....	27, 548
Washington.....	77	Michigan.....	25, 773
Michigan.....	73	Missouri.....	23, 103
Missouri.....	70	Massachusetts.. 21, 911	Massachusetts 256, 025
			Michigan.... 195, 297

About 76 percent of the total workers involved in strikes in the United States and 73 percent of the total man-days of idleness caused by strikes in 1940 were in the above 10 States. Among the strikes in New York the largest were two that have been mentioned: the short July stoppage in the clothing industry and the August-September strike of painters. Each of these strikes involved about 15,000 workers. Washington's largest strike was the lumber dispute in December which involved nearly 12,000 workers as noted earlier. In Missouri there was a short strike in October of about 15,000 building-trades workers in and around St. Louis. The other States had no individual strikes which involved as many as 10,000 workers.

In table 4 which shows by States the number of strikes, workers involved, and days lost, interstate strikes are counted as separate strikes in each State affected, with the proper division of workers involved and man-days idle between the respective States. In table 17 (p. 30) the data are given for each industry group in each State which had as many as 25 strikes during 1940.

TABLE 4.—*Strikes in 1940, by States*

State	Number of strikes beginning in 1940	Workers involved			Man-days idle during 1940	
		Number	Percent of total	Average per strike	Number	Percent of total
All States.....	1 2, 508	576, 988	100. 0	230	6, 700, 872	100. 0
Alabama.....	34	5, 289	. 9	156	31, 575	. 5
Arizona.....	9	1, 034	. 2	115	12, 807	. 2
Arkansas.....	20	2, 809	. 5	140	82, 627	1. 2
California.....	219	32, 735	5. 7	149	457, 559	6. 8
Colorado.....	5	209	(²)	42	2, 794	(²)
Connecticut.....	34	6, 184	1. 2	182	69, 838	1. 0
Delaware.....	8	1, 049	. 2	131	14, 115	. 2
District of Columbia.....	25	3, 431	. 6	137	19, 021	. 3
Florida.....	28	9, 277	1. 6	331	96, 515	1. 4
Georgia.....	14	1, 753	. 3	125	41, 432	. 6
Idaho.....	3	1, 145	(²)	48	2, 885	(²)
Illinois.....	133	27, 548	4. 8	207	462, 227	6. 9
Indiana.....	67	16, 605	2. 9	248	278, 756	4. 2
Iowa.....	25	960	. 2	38	32, 829	. 5
Kansas.....	9	525	. 1	58	8, 977	. 1
Kentucky.....	39	9, 168	1. 6	235	65, 298	1. 0
Louisiana.....	28	3, 638	. 6	130	51, 299	. 8
Maine.....	10	1, 582	. 3	158	5, 417	. 1
Maryland.....	29	14, 791	2. 6	510	140, 677	2. 1
Massachusetts.....	104	21, 911	3. 8	211	256, 025	3. 8
Michigan.....	73	25, 773	4. 5	353	195, 297	2. 9
Minnesota.....	25	3, 223	. 6	129	99, 228	1. 5
Mississippi.....	6	1, 198	. 2	200	8, 361	. 1
Missouri.....	70	23, 103	4. 0	330	258, 904	3. 9
Montana.....	4	405	. 1	101	7, 905	. 1
Nebraska.....	5	286	(²)	57	1, 616	(²)
Nevada.....	3	52	(²)	17	1, 056	(²)
New Hampshire.....	5	1, 144	. 2	229	6, 696	. 1
New Jersey.....	179	34, 415	5. 9	192	381, 732	5. 7
New Mexico.....	3	223	(²)	74	6, 041	. 1
New York.....	553	104, 446	18. 0	189	1, 247, 401	18. 8
North Carolina.....	23	4, 921	. 9	214	93, 164	1. 4
North Dakota.....	7	93	(²)	13	1, 137	(²)
Ohio.....	149	29, 752	5. 2	200	322, 922	4. 8
Oklahoma.....	13	330	. 1	25	7, 946	. 1
Oregon.....	41	7, 062	1. 2	172	116, 899	1. 7
Pennsylvania.....	301	105, 064	18. 1	349	904, 939	13. 7
Rhode Island.....	14	2, 943	. 5	210	19, 179	. 3
South Carolina.....	16	8, 577	1. 5	536	76, 222	1. 1
South Dakota.....	4	51	(²)	13	241	(²)
Tennessee.....	25	7, 557	1. 3	302	40, 586	. 6
Texas.....	40	5, 804	1. 0	145	87, 051	1. 3
Utah.....	7	200	(²)	29	1, 592	(²)
Vermont.....	3	269	(²)	90	2, 921	(²)
Virginia.....	29	7, 226	1. 3	249	143, 866	2. 1
Washington.....	77	33, 068	5. 7	429	393, 287	5. 9
West Virginia.....	28	3, 810	. 7	136	42, 825	. 6
Wisconsin.....	49	5, 325	. 9	109	99, 036	1. 5
Wyoming.....	1	25	(²)	25	150	(²)

¹ The sum of this column is more than 2,508. This is due to the fact that 55 strikes which extended across State lines have been counted, in this table, as separate strikes in each State affected, with the proper allocation of number of workers involved and man-days idle.

² Less than a tenth of 1 percent.

Cities Affected

Thirty-six cities had 10 or more strikes in 1940. Figures for these and 41 other cities, which had 10 or more strikes in some preceding year, appear in table 5.

The number of strikes in New York City (445) was exactly equal to the combined number of strikes in the next 10 highest cities; the

number of workers involved in the New York City strikes was 85 percent as great as the total for the next 10 cities and the amount of idleness was 90 percent as great. Philadelphia was second to New York in number of strikes (70), but St. Louis was second in number of workers involved (20,454) and man-days idle (214,386). The building-trades strike in October accounted for a large portion of the comparatively high figures for St. Louis.

Fifteen cities had 25 or more strikes during 1940. These cities, ranked in order of the number of strikes experienced, number of workers involved, and number of man-days idle, were as follows:

	<i>Strikes</i>		<i>Workers involved</i>
New York City.....	445	Los Angeles.....	6, 779
Philadelphia.....	70	Pittsburgh.....	6, 235
Cleveland.....	56	Oakland (East Bay area) ¹ ..	5, 984
Los Angeles.....	56	Newark.....	4, 713
Chicago.....	45	Jersey City.....	3, 507
St. Louis.....	43	Washington, D. C.....	3, 431
Newark.....	39	San Francisco ¹	1, 967
Detroit.....	38		
Seattle.....	34		<i>Man-days idle</i>
Oakland (East Bay area) ¹ ..	33	New York City.....	1, 073, 597
Pittsburgh.....	31	St. Louis.....	214, 386
San Francisco ¹	31	Philadelphia.....	209, 623
Jersey City.....	26	Chicago.....	142, 967
Boston.....	25	Boston.....	111, 023
Washington, D. C.....	25	Cleveland.....	107, 659
		Los Angeles.....	100, 522
		Detroit.....	94, 090
	<i>Workers involved</i>	Pittsburgh.....	86, 336
New York City.....	87, 373	Seattle.....	85, 568
St. Louis.....	20, 454	Oakland (East Bay area) ¹ ..	79, 163
Philadelphia.....	15, 114	Newark.....	73, 640
Detroit.....	14, 794	San Francisco ¹	44, 570
Chicago.....	13, 063	Jersey City.....	26, 064
Cleveland.....	7, 778	Washington, D. C.....	19, 021
Boston.....	7, 665		
Seattle.....	7, 557		

¹ See footnote to table 5.

In 1939 Detroit had more idleness because of strikes than any other city; in 1940 it was eighth on the list. In 1939 Milwaukee and Boston were among the 6 cities with the most strikes. In 1940 Boston was fourteenth as regards the number of strikes, seventh as regards the number of workers involved, and fifth as regards the amount of idleness. Milwaukee was not among the 15 cities most affected by strikes.

In table 5, strikes extending into two or more cities were counted as separate strikes in each city and the workers involved and man-days of idleness for such strikes were allocated to the various cities affected. Certain strikes are, therefore, included in the figures for a

given city although they may have been only parts of larger inter-city strikes.

TABLE 5.—*Strikes in 1940 in Cities Which Had 10 or More Strikes in Any Year from 1927 to 1940*

City	Number of strikes beginning in 1940	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during 1940	City	Number of strikes beginning in 1940	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during 1940
Akron, Ohio	5	1,965	70,186	New Haven, Conn	10	579	5,874
Allentown, Pa.	4	499	9,387	New Orleans, La	17	2,304	30,864
Atlanta, Ga	8	657	23,992	New York (Greater)	445	87,373	1,073,597
Baltimore, Md	21	2,670	32,035	Norfolk, Va	4	89	429
Birmingham, Ala	13	1,177	5,006	Oakland, Calif. (East Bay area) ¹	33	5,984	79,163
Boston, Mass	25	7,665	111,023	Passaic, N. J.	10	713	3,593
Buffalo, N. Y	14	767	7,604	Paterson, N. J.	20	1,257	9,804
Chattanooga, Tenn	8	4,083	20,625	Pawtucket, R. I.	1	200	600
Chicago, Ill	45	13,063	142,967	Peoria, Ill.	5	1,231	6,923
Cincinnati, Ohio	10	538	7,831	Philadelphia, Pa	70	15,114	209,623
Cleveland, Ohio	56	7,778	107,659	Pittsburgh, Pa	31	6,235	86,336
Columbus, Ohio	3	784	5,745	Portland, Oreg	19	3,186	60,044
Denver, Colo	3	80	2,200	Providence, R. I.	8	985	11,814
Des Moines, Iowa	4	191	1,478	Reading, Pa	9	1,071	9,308
Detroit, Mich	38	14,794	94,090	Richmond, Va	9	3,112	67,858
Duluth, Minn	3	565	14,539	Rochester, N. Y	10	1,257	13,770
Easton, Pa	5	675	8,484	Rockford, Ill	4	1,338	3,084
East St. Louis, Ill	10	1,834	47,541	Saginaw, Mich	6	645	10,934
Elizabeth, N. J.	11	1,180	15,302	St. Louis, Mo	43	20,454	214,386
Erie, Pa	5	821	18,685	St. Paul, Minn	6	1,298	41,541
Evansville, Ind	3	1,365	20,955	San Francisco, Calif. ¹	31	1,967	44,570
Fall River, Mass	11	1,589	19,315	Scranton, Pa	8	1,294	36,925
Flint, Mich	5	6,819	14,207	Seattle, Wash	34	7,557	85,568
Fort Smith, Ark	10	963	14,270	Shamokin, Pa	1	35	1,410
Haverhill, Mass	3	122	1,510	South Bend, Ind	4	336	1,632
Houston, Texas	10	1,427	40,383	Springfield, Ill	7	1,295	2,353
Indianapolis, Ind	12	2,776	61,562	Springfield, Mass	5	438	3,106
Jersey City, N. J.	26	3,507	26,064	Tacoma, Wash	12	8,422	92,406
Kansas City, Mo	9	593	8,584	Terre Haute, Ind	3	67	634
Lancaster, Pa	4	489	10,338	Toledo, Ohio	12	3,242	21,178
Los Angeles, Calif	56	6,779	100,522	Trenton, N. J.	6	1,982	28,431
Louisville, Ky	21	2,239	37,332	Washington, D. C.	25	3,431	19,021
Lowell, Mass	8	1,190	10,583	Waterbury, Conn	1	21	126
Lynn, Mass	6	303	3,043	Wausau, Wis	2	938	21,602
Memphis, Tenn	8	2,620	12,310	Wilkes-Barre, Pa	3	131	1,360
Milwaukee, Wis	17	1,135	15,268	Woonsocket, R. I.	2	246	1,914
Minneapolis, Minn	12	989	30,439	Worcester, Mass	3	61	164
Newark, N. J.	39	4,713	73,640	York, Pa	5	788	10,205
New Bedford, Mass	5	805	23,666				

¹ For the first time in the Bureau's reports, strike figures are shown separately for San Francisco and the Oakland-East Bay areas. In preceding years combined figures for these areas have been given under the heading "San Francisco (bay area)."

Workers Involved

The average number of workers involved in the 2,508 strikes which began in 1940 was 230 per strike. Half of the strikes involved fewer than 50 workers. Approximately one-fourth of the strikes involved fewer than 20 workers each and two-thirds of the total involved fewer than 100 workers each. About one-fourth of the strikes ranged in size from 100 up to 500 workers each and only about 9 percent of the total strikes involved 500 or more workers each. Among the latter were four strikes, previously mentioned, in each of which more than 10,000 workers were involved—2-day stoppages in the New York

clothing industry and building trades in St. Louis, and longer stoppages of painters in New York and lumber workers on the Pacific Coast.

Strikes were larger, on the average, in the industries manufacturing transportation equipment (aircraft, automobiles, and ships) than in any other industry group and the professional-service strikes were the smallest, on the average.

TABLE 6.—*Strikes Beginning in 1940, by Number of Workers Involved and Industry Group*

Industry group	Total	Average number of workers per strike	Number of strikes in which the number of workers involved was—							
			6 and under 20	20 and under 100	100 and under 250	250 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:										
Number.....	2,508	230	610	1,053	420	195	119	96	11	4
Percent.....	100.0		24.3	42.1	16.7	7.8	4.7	3.8	0.4	0.2
<i>Manufacturing</i>										
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery.....	121	330	9	38	33	20	12	9		
Machinery, not including transportation equipment.....	130	274	12	52	30	20	7	9		
Transportation equipment.....	51	973	4	9	15	8	3	8	4	
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	52	308	11	19	13	4	3	1	1	
Lumber and allied products.....	211	248	26	89	56	23	9	7		1
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	65	194	4	29	21	6	4	1		
Textiles and their products.....	348	222	68	168	51	28	19	12	1	1
Leather and its manufactures.....	39	180	7	13	14	1	2	2		
Food and kindred products.....	152	111	35	75	27	9	4	2		
Tobacco manufactures.....	9	552	2	5				2		
Paper and printing.....	83	95	28	32	16	4	3			
Chemicals and allied products.....	36	401	5	16	7	4	2	1	1	
Rubber products.....	18	474	3	6	1	2	2	4		
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	95	93	23	42	20	8	2			
<i>Nonmanufacturing</i>										
Extraction of minerals.....	65	650	1	18	10	11	12	13		
Transportation and communication.....	182	248	60	72	21	11	9	7	2	
Trade.....	275	162	128	99	21	14	7	6	2	
Domestic and personal service.....	160	56	76	70	8	2	3	1		
Professional service.....	29	49	8	18	3					
Building and construction.....	310	230	86	145	43	14	12	8		2
Agriculture and fishing.....	24	243	3	10	2	5	3	1		
WPA, relief, and resettlement projects.....	4	184	2	1			1			
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	49	106	11	27	8	1		2		

Establishments Involved

Three-fourths of the strikes ending in 1940, including half of the workers involved and accounting for half the resulting idleness, occurred in single establishments. The term "establishment" as used herein means a workplace such as a plant or factory, a mine, a farm, a dock, a ship, or a construction project. Nearly 19 percent of the strikes involved from 2 to 10 establishments and about 5 percent extended to 11 or more establishments. This last group of strikes accounted for about 28 percent of all the workers involved and for 22 percent of the total idleness resulting from all strikes that ended in 1940. Some of the strikes in the latter group extended to nearly all

of an industry that was located within a particular area, for example, the New York painters' strike and the clothing stoppage mentioned previously, and a general trucking strike which occurred in New York in October.

TABLE 7.—*Strikes Ending in 1940, by Number of Establishments Involved*

Number of establishments involved	Strikes		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
Total.....	2, 493	100. 0	573, 364	100. 0	6, 679, 745	100. 0
1 establishment.....	1, 890	75. 8	290, 828	50. 7	3, 315, 755	49. 7
2 to 5 establishments.....	386	15. 5	93, 292	16. 3	1, 501, 287	22. 5
6 to 10 establishments.....	83	3. 3	29, 457	5. 1	383, 698	5. 7
11 establishments and over.....	134	5. 4	159, 787	27. 9	1, 479, 005	22. 1

Duration of Strikes

The workers involved in 1940 strikes were idle about 11½ working days on the average. Nearly 42 percent of the workers were idle for less than 1 week, 40 percent were idle from a week up to a month, and the remaining 18 percent were idle for 1 month or more. Since the larger strikes tended to be shorter than the small strikes, the average number of days per strike was greater than the average time lost per worker. Strikes ending in 1940 lasted about 21 calendar days on the average.⁴ In 1939 and in 1938 the average duration of strikes was about 23 calendar days.

About 8 percent of the total idleness was due to strikes lasting less than a week, 34 percent to strikes lasting from a week to a month, and 58 percent to the strikes which lasted for a month or more. Within the last group were 106 strikes (4.3 percent of the total) which lasted 3 months or more. These strikes included only 2.4 percent of the total workers involved, but accounted for more than 17 percent of the total idleness. Data on duration of strikes are presented in table 8, and graphically in chart 5.

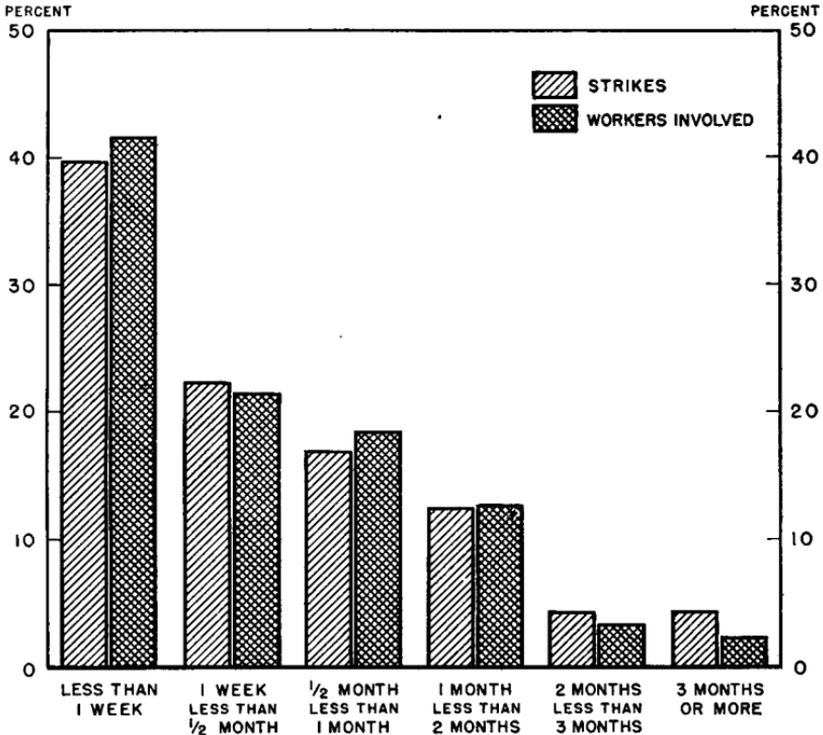
TABLE 8.—*Duration of Strikes Ending in 1940*

Duration of strikes	Strikes		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
Total.....	2, 493	100. 0	573, 364	100. 0	6, 679, 745	100. 0
Less than 1 week.....	989	39. 7	238, 766	41. 6	551, 347	8. 3
1 week and less than ½ month.....	556	22. 3	123, 142	21. 5	820, 730	12. 3
½ and less than 1 month.....	422	16. 9	105, 858	18. 5	1, 462, 876	21. 9
1 and less than 2 months.....	312	12. 5	72, 848	12. 7	1, 845, 410	27. 6
2 and less than 3 months.....	108	4. 3	19, 073	3. 3	850, 469	12. 7
3 months or more.....	106	4. 3	13, 647	2. 4	1, 148, 913	17. 2

⁴ This is a simple average based on the duration of each strike without reference to the number of workers involved or the number of man-days of idleness resulting.

CHART 5.

DURATION OF STRIKES ENDING IN 1940



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Sex of Workers

Approximately 86 percent of the workers involved in 1940 strikes were men and a little less than 14 percent were women. It is estimated that of the total workers in industries and occupations where strikes occur, about 81 percent are men and 19 percent are women. On the basis of this estimate, about 2.4 percent of the total male workers were involved in strikes during 1940 as compared with 1.6 percent of the total female workers. Men were involved exclusively in 61.3 percent of the strikes ending in the year, and in 1.8 percent of the strikes women were involved exclusively. In 36.5 percent both men and women were involved. The sex of workers in 9 strikes (0.4 percent of the total) was not reported.

Labor Organizations Involved

In table 9 the affiliations of the unions involved in 1940 strikes are indicated. In the majority of cases the unions regarded as involved in the strikes were the initiators and provided the leadership and guidance for the workers throughout the disputes and the settlement negotiations. Sometimes, however, strikes occurred among unorganized workers who later received leadership and assistance from union officials in negotiating settlements, with the result in some cases that the workers joined the unions and obtained union agreements to embody the terms of settlement. In such cases the union giving such assistance was regarded as involved in the strike.

Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor were involved in 62 percent of the strikes ending in 1940, which included 53½ percent of the total workers involved and 54½ percent of the total man-days of idleness. Nearly 20 percent of the A. F. of L. strikes were among the building trades, 14 percent were in retail and wholesale trade, 10 percent were in the textile and clothing industries, (8 percent of which were in the ladies' garment industry subsequent to the union's reaffiliation with the A. F. of L. in June), 8 percent were in the domestic and personal service industries (mostly hotels, restaurants, and laundries), 8 percent were in the food industries, and 4½ percent were in the motortruck transportation industry.

Affiliates of the Congress of Industrial Organizations were involved in 28 percent of the total strikes. C. I. O. strikes were larger on the average than A. F. of L. strikes and included almost 40 percent of the total workers and man-days of idleness. The largest C. I. O. strikes during the year were in automobile manufacturing and in the steel, rayon, aluminum, shipbuilding, and aircraft industries.

Unions affiliated with neither the A. F. of L. nor the C. I. O. were involved in 5½ percent of the strikes. The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union before reaffiliation with the A. F. of L. accounted for a large proportion of these. Among other unaffiliated unions involved were the Mechanics Educational Society of America, involved in 6 strikes. In 3 percent of the strikes two rival unions were involved, most of these were A. F. of L. and C. I. O. unions, but in a few cases there were disputes between either an A. F. of L. or C. I. O. union and unaffiliated organizations. These rival union disputes included less than 3 percent of the total workers involved and accounted for only 2 percent of the total idleness. Unions confined to one company engaged in only 3 small strikes. In 45 small strikes no union was involved.

TABLE 9.—*Strikes Ending in 1940, by Affiliations of Labor Organizations Involved*

Labor organization involved	Strikes		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
Total.....	2,493	100.0	573,364	100.0	6,679,745	100.0
American Federation of Labor.....	1,541	61.9	306,541	53.5	3,631,899	54.5
Congress of Industrial Organizations.....	689	27.6	222,858	38.9	2,668,149	39.9
Unaffiliated unions.....	138	5.5	21,972	3.8	212,435	3.2
Railroad brotherhoods.....	3	.1	360	.1	2,758	(1)
2 rival unions.....	74	3.0	15,013	2.6	134,681	2.0
Company unions.....	3	.1	174	(1)	956	(1)
No organization.....	45	1.8	6,446	1.1	28,867	.4

¹ Less than a tenth of 1 percent.

Causes of Strikes

Half of the strikes ending in 1940, including a third of the total workers involved and accounting for 41 percent of the total man-days of idleness, were primarily over the issues of union recognition, closed or union shop, discrimination, or other union-organization matters. In two-fifths of these strikes (one-fifth of the total number) demands for increased wages or decreased hours or protests against wage decreases were also in dispute, but these matters were secondary to the issue of union recognition.

Wage or hour issues were the primary cause of about 30 percent of the strikes, which included 41 percent of the total workers involved and accounted for 46 percent of the total idleness. The remaining strikes (20 percent), which included 26 percent of the total workers and accounted for 13 percent of the total idleness, were due to such issues as grievances over physical working conditions, supervision, job assignments, work loads, pay methods, and a multitude of items other than wages and hours or union-organization matters.

The difficulty in classifying strikes according to causes is apparent to anyone familiar with the complexities of employer-employee relationships. Although a single grievance or demand is the cause of a few strikes, in most disputes which result in stoppages of work there are numerous diversified grievances or demands. The Bureau obtains the facts, so far as possible, from all the parties directly involved, as well as from any outside impartial persons who have knowledge of the situation, such as those who assist in negotiating settlements by conciliation or arbitration methods. Each complex situation, where many grievances or demands may be involved, must necessarily be classified according to what are judged to be the most important or "major" issues.

TABLE 10.—Major Issues Involved in Strikes Ending in 1940

Major issue	Strikes		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
All issues.....	2,493	100.0	573,364	100.0	6,679,745	100.0
Wages and hours.....	753	30.2	234,832	41.0	3,092,929	46.3
Wage increase.....	560	22.5	162,464	28.3	2,083,912	31.3
Wage decrease.....	78	3.1	18,206	3.2	176,757	2.6
Wage increase, hour decrease.....	85	3.4	39,349	6.9	696,243	10.4
Wage decrease, hour increase.....	6	.2	9,622	1.7	93,668	1.4
Hour increase.....	5	.2	210	(¹)	425	(¹)
Hour decrease.....	19	.8	4,981	.9	41,924	.6
Union organization.....	1,243	49.9	190,067	33.1	2,727,448	40.8
Recognition.....	260	10.4	19,922	3.5	367,548	5.5
Recognition and wages.....	283	11.4	38,416	6.7	775,983	11.6
Recognition and hours.....	10	.4	238	(¹)	9,416	.1
Recognition, wages, and hours.....	214	8.6	12,478	2.2	213,764	3.2
Discrimination.....	123	4.9	27,821	4.9	292,462	4.4
Strengthening bargaining position.....	37	1.5	21,762	3.8	193,570	2.9
Closed or union shop.....	289	11.6	63,847	11.0	831,534	12.5
Other.....	27	1.1	5,583	1.0	43,171	.6
Miscellaneous.....	497	19.9	148,465	25.9	859,368	12.9
Sympathy.....	29	1.2	5,362	.9	41,406	.6
Rival unions or factions.....	81	3.2	18,554	3.2	149,792	2.2
Jurisdiction ²	77	3.1	8,087	1.4	59,016	.9
Other.....	272	10.9	114,364	20.0	591,905	8.9
Not reported ³	38	1.5	2,098	.4	17,249	.3

¹ Less than a tenth of 1 percent.

² It is probable that the figures here given do not include all jurisdictional strikes. Owing to the local nature of these disputes, it is difficult for the Bureau to find out about all of them.

³ Most of the strikes in this group were against women's clothing manufacturers—many of them in New York City. The union involved regarded them as strikes for the enforcement of the union agreements but the specific issue involved in each case was not reported.

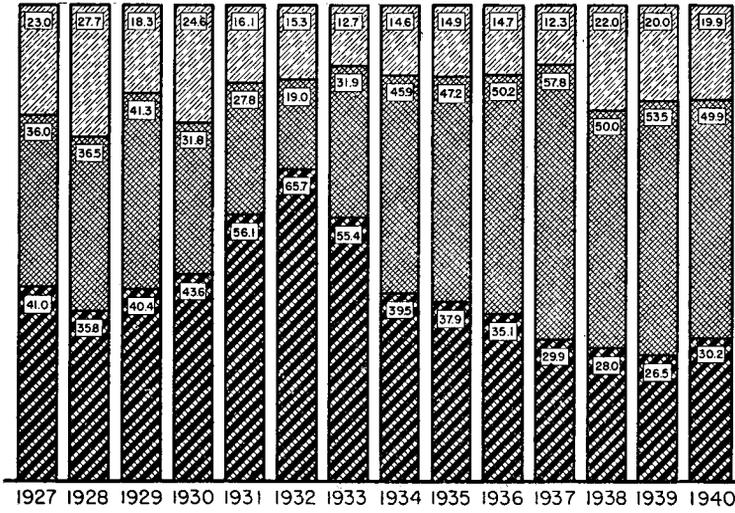
Disputes classified under "wages and hours" are mostly cases in which an increase or decrease in basic wage rates or hours of work appeared to be the most important issue. This group also includes some disputes primarily about overtime rates and hours for which overtime should be paid.

Of the disputes classified under "union organization" issues, the "recognition" strikes (with or without the addition of wage or hour issues) were mostly disputes with nonunion firms where newly organized workers were demanding recognition for the first time. Not all of the recognition strikes were directed against unorganized firms however. Some were situations where a union agreement had expired and the union felt that the firm did not negotiate "in good faith" for a new agreement; that is, gave evidence that it sought or hoped to revert to a nonunion basis. Such cases are distinct from situations in which the management and unions are unable to reach an agreement over specific terms; these are classified under the particular issue in disagreement as, for example, wages or hours. "Discrimination" strikes usually result from incidents of hiring or the discharging of union members, but the issue of discrimination is sometimes encountered in connection with promotion or job assignment.

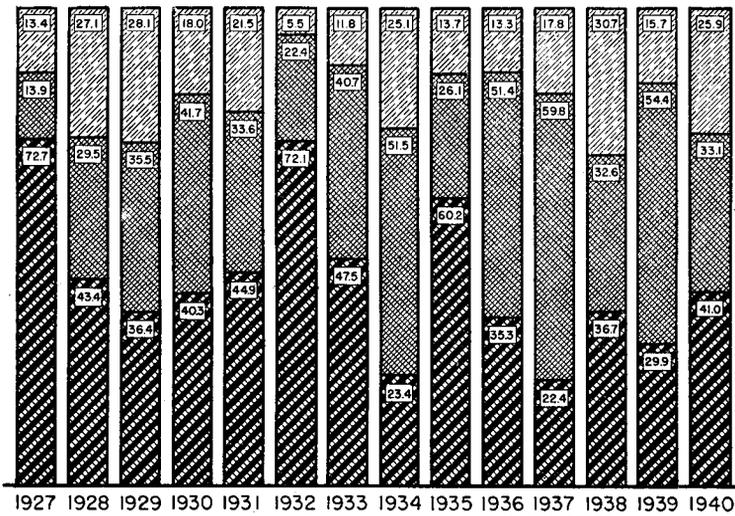
CHART 6.

MAJOR ISSUES INVOLVED IN STRIKES 1927-1940

PERCENT OF STRIKES



PERCENT OF WORKERS INVOLVED IN STRIKES



MAJOR ISSUES:
 MISCELLANEOUS
 UNION ORGANIZATION
 WAGES AND HOURS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

“Strengthening bargaining position” refers to disputes in which a union endeavors to extend the scope of its representation and bargaining, usually by attempting to represent a greater proportion of the workers or to extend the subject matter about which it can bargain for its members. In most of these cases formal recognition has been granted previously. In some of the disputes classified under “closed or union shop” the union demanded the check-off as a means of obtaining or stabilizing the closed-shop condition.

The disputes classified as “other” under the union-organization strikes centered in some union organization difficulty which did not fall under the preceding headings. An example of such disputes was one under a closed-shop agreement, where there was an issue as to whether a firm must select its new employees from the union’s list of eligibles. Another case coming under this classification was one in which the union charged the firm with failing or refusing to take up and settle grievances under the procedure provided for in their agreement.

Table 16 (p. 27) shows the major issues involved in the strikes that occurred in each industry and each industry group. The number of strikes, the number of workers involved, and the man-days of idleness are shown for each class of strike.

Results of Strikes

The Bureau classifies the results of strikes to show whether the workers won substantially all they demanded, gained a part of what they sought, or were largely unsuccessful either in gaining their demands or in defeating changes demanded by the employer which they did not want. A strike that is “substantially won,” or the so-called successful strike, does not in all cases result in an advance or improvement in working conditions; it may mean merely that the workers have been successful in warding off an attempted worsening of their condition, as in a case where they maintained their former wages by defeating a proposal for a wage decrease.

The results of strikes must necessarily be based on the terms of settlement in relation to the issues which caused the strikes as revealed at their termination. The apparent results at the close of a strike, however, may not indicate the final outcome. A strike apparently won may be only a temporary victory for the workers if the firm later goes out of business or decides to move to another locality. Likewise a strike apparently lost may serve to convince an employer that he must improve conditions for his workers in order to avoid future stoppages and interruptions to production. Nevertheless, a statistical classification must for practical reasons be based on the apparent results at the termination of the strikes.

About 27 percent of all the workers involved in the strikes ending in 1940 won substantially all of their demands; 56 percent obtained compromise settlements or partial gains; and 9 percent gained little or nothing. Of the 2,493 strikes ending in 1940 the workers substantially won 42 percent, compromised 32 percent, and gained little or nothing as a result of 17 percent. Twenty-four percent of the total idleness resulted from the strikes which were substantially won, 58 percent resulted from those which were compromised, and 13 percent resulted from those which brought little or no gains to the workers. The results of 2½ percent of the strikes were indeterminate or not reported. Another 6 percent of them were jurisdiction, rival union, or factional disputes, the results of which could not be classified as won, lost, or compromised because a gain to one group necessarily constituted a loss to other workers who were involved in the strike.

TABLE 11.—*Results of Strikes Ending in 1940*

Result	Strikes		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
Total.....	2,493	100.0	573,364	100.0	6,679,745	100.0
Substantial gains to workers.....	1,047	42.0	157,307	27.4	1,602,182	24.0
Partial gains or compromises.....	794	31.8	321,761	56.3	3,855,884	57.7
Little or no gains to workers.....	433	17.4	53,497	9.3	871,755	13.1
Jurisdiction, rival union, or faction settlements.....	158	6.3	26,641	4.6	208,808	3.1
Indeterminate.....	27	1.1	12,226	2.1	133,593	2.0
Not reported.....	34	1.4	1,932	.3	7,523	.1

Table 12 indicates that 70 percent of the workers involved in wage and hour strikes obtained compromise settlements, 25 percent substantially won their demands, and about 4 percent gained little or nothing. In the union organization strikes 47 percent of the workers obtained compromise settlements, 32 percent substantially won their demands, while 18½ percent of the workers in these strikes gained little or nothing. Since a greater proportion of the larger strikes were terminated by compromise settlements than the smaller ones, the proportion of strikes won, compromised, or lost varies greatly from the proportion of workers affected by the various settlements. Of the 753 wage and hour strikes 44 percent were substantially won, 43 percent were compromised, and 13 percent brought little or no gains to the workers. Of the 1,243 union organization strikes 48 percent were substantially won, 28 percent were compromised, and 23 percent gained little or nothing for the workers.

The rival union and jurisdictional disputes cannot, of course, be classified as to their degree of success for all the workers involved. Sympathy strikes are judged in accordance with their effect on the

disputes for which the sympathy strikes are called, but in most instances this information is not obtainable.

TABLE 12.—Results of Strikes Ending in 1940, in Relation to Major Issues Involved

Major issue	Total		Strikes resulting in—					Not reported
	Number	Percent	Substantial gains to workers	Partial gains or compromises	Little or no gains to workers	Jurisdiction, rival union, or faction settlements	Indeterminate	
All issues.....	2,493	100.0	42.0	31.8	17.4	6.3	1.1	1.4
Wages and hours.....	753	100.0	44.1	42.9	12.7	-----	.3	-----
Wage increase.....	560	100.0	42.5	45.3	11.8	-----	.4	-----
Wage decrease.....	78	100.0	48.8	33.3	17.9	-----	-----	-----
Wage increase, hour decrease.....	85	100.0	44.7	40.0	15.3	-----	-----	-----
Wage decrease, hour increase.....	6	100.0	83.3	-----	16.7	-----	-----	-----
Hour increase.....	5	100.0	60.0	-----	40.0	-----	-----	-----
Hour decrease.....	19	100.0	52.6	47.4	-----	-----	-----	-----
Union organization.....	1,243	100.0	48.1	28.2	23.0	-----	.7	-----
Recognition.....	260	100.0	42.4	18.8	38.8	-----	-----	-----
Recognition and wages.....	283	100.0	50.1	33.6	16.3	-----	-----	-----
Recognition and hours.....	10	100.0	20.0	50.0	30.0	-----	-----	-----
Recognition, wages, and hours.....	214	100.0	61.7	19.6	18.7	-----	-----	-----
Strengthening bargaining position.....	37	100.0	21.6	51.4	10.8	-----	16.2	-----
Closed or union shop.....	289	100.0	44.7	35.6	19.7	-----	-----	-----
Discrimination.....	123	100.0	51.3	20.3	26.8	-----	1.6	-----
Other.....	27	100.0	44.5	44.4	7.4	-----	3.7	-----
Miscellaneous.....	497	100.0	23.5	24.3	10.3	31.9	3.2	6.8
Sympathy.....	29	100.0	17.2	24.1	13.8	-----	44.9	-----
Rival unions or factions.....	81	100.0	-----	-----	-----	100.0	-----	-----
Jurisdiction.....	77	100.0	-----	-----	-----	100.0	-----	-----
Other.....	272	100.0	41.2	41.9	16.2	-----	.7	-----
Not reported.....	38	100.0	-----	-----	7.9	-----	2.6	89.5
	Workers		Percent of workers involved					
All issues.....	573,364	100.0	27.4	56.3	9.3	4.6	2.1	.3
Wages and hours.....	234,832	100.0	24.9	70.0	3.8	-----	1.3	-----
Wage increase.....	162,464	100.0	23.8	69.8	4.5	-----	1.9	-----
Wage decrease.....	18,206	100.0	21.9	73.0	5.1	-----	-----	-----
Wage increase, hour decrease.....	39,349	100.0	14.0	84.7	1.3	-----	-----	-----
Wage decrease, hour increase.....	9,622	100.0	99.9	-----	.1	-----	-----	-----
Hour increase.....	210	100.0	78.1	-----	21.9	-----	-----	-----
Hour decrease.....	4,981	100.0	11.6	88.4	-----	-----	-----	-----
Union organization.....	190,067	100.0	32.3	46.9	18.5	-----	2.3	-----
Recognition.....	19,922	100.0	47.5	21.9	30.6	-----	-----	-----
Recognition and wages.....	38,416	100.0	37.4	45.6	17.0	-----	-----	-----
Recognition and hours.....	238	100.0	20.6	47.0	32.4	-----	-----	-----
Recognition, wages, and hours.....	12,478	100.0	66.3	24.2	9.5	-----	-----	-----
Strengthening bargaining position.....	21,762	100.0	7.0	63.4	9.8	-----	19.8	-----
Closed or union shop.....	63,847	100.0	22.7	64.9	12.4	-----	-----	-----
Discrimination.....	27,821	100.0	34.0	25.9	39.9	-----	.2	-----
Other.....	5,583	100.0	67.8	31.5	.3	-----	.4	-----
Miscellaneous.....	148,465	100.0	25.1	46.0	6.5	17.9	3.2	1.3
Sympathy.....	5,362	100.0	3.3	12.1	1.5	-----	83.1	-----
Rival unions or factions.....	18,554	100.0	-----	-----	-----	100.0	-----	-----
Jurisdiction.....	8,087	100.0	-----	-----	-----	100.0	-----	-----
Other.....	114,364	100.0	32.5	59.1	8.2	-----	.2	-----
Not reported.....	2,098	100.0	-----	-----	5.5	-----	2.4	92.1

As indicated in table 13, a large proportion of the short strikes were successful, whereas those which continued for some time were more likely to be compromised or lost. More than 46 percent of the 1- and 2-week strikes were successful, whereas only about 25 percent of the strikes lasting over 2 months resulted in the workers gaining substantially all of their demands. Only 15 percent of the strikes lasting less than 1 week were lost in contrast to 30 percent of those lasting 3 months or more.

The proportion of compromise settlements did not vary in direct relation to the length of the strikes. Although the short strikes had the smallest proportion (27 percent) of compromise settlements, almost 40 percent of the 2- to 4-week strikes were compromised in contrast to 31 percent of the 1- to 2-week strikes. Likewise, 48 percent of the 2- to 3-month strikes were compromised, while only 35 percent of the strikes lasting over 3 months resulted in compromise settlements.

TABLE 13.—*Results of Strikes Ending in 1940 in Relation to Their Duration*

Duration of strikes	Total	Number of strikes resulting in—				Total	Percent of strikes resulting in—			
		Substantial gains to workers	Partial gains or compromises	Little or no gains to workers	Other ¹		Substantial gains to workers	Partial gains or compromises	Little or no gains to workers	Other ¹
Total.....	2,493	1,047	794	433	219	100.0	42.0	31.8	17.4	8.8
Less than 1 week.....	989	473	264	149	103	100.0	47.8	26.7	15.1	10.4
1 week and less than ½ month.....	556	250	170	92	44	100.0	45.0	30.6	16.5	7.9
½ and less than 2 months.....	422	150	168	68	36	100.0	35.5	39.9	16.1	8.5
1 and less than 2 months.....	312	120	103	64	25	100.0	38.5	33.0	20.5	8.0
2 and less than 3 months.....	108	23	52	28	5	100.0	21.3	48.2	25.9	4.6
3 months or more.....	106	31	37	32	6	100.0	29.2	34.9	30.2	5.7

¹ Includes strikes for which sufficient information was not available, as well as those involving rival unions, jurisdiction, and other questions, the results of which cannot be evaluated in terms of their effect on the welfare of all workers concerned.

In table 14 the results of strikes in relation to the number of workers involved are indicated. A large majority of the small strikes were either won or lost whereas the larger strikes tended to result in compromise settlements. About 46 percent of the strikes involving fewer than 20 workers were won, 26 percent were lost and only 20 percent were compromised. Of the strikes involving 1,000 or more workers 29 percent were won, only 7 percent were lost, and 58 percent were compromised.

TABLE 14.—Results of Strikes Ending in 1940 in Relation to Number of Workers Involved

Number of workers involved	Number of strikes resulting in—					Percent of strikes resulting in—				
	Total	Substantial gains to workers	Partial gains or compromises	Little or no gains to workers	Other ¹	Total	Substantial gains to workers	Partial gains or compromises	Little or no gains to workers	Other ¹
Total.....	2,493	1,047	794	433	219	100.0	42.0	31.8	17.4	8.8
6 and under 20.....	610	283	122	159	46	100.0	46.4	20.0	26.1	7.5
20 and under 100.....	1,039	457	278	197	107	100.0	43.9	26.8	19.0	10.3
100 and under 250.....	425	171	179	42	33	100.0	40.2	42.1	9.9	7.8
250 and under 500.....	193	75	84	17	17	100.0	38.9	43.5	8.8	8.8
500 and under 1,000.....	116	29	67	10	10	100.0	25.0	57.8	8.6	8.6
1,000 and under 5,000.....	95	30	53	7	5	100.0	31.6	55.7	7.4	5.3
5,000 and under 10,000.....	11	2	7	1	1	100.0	18.2	63.6	9.1	9.1
10,000 and over.....	4	-----	4	-----	-----	100.0	-----	100.0	-----	-----

¹ Includes strikes for which sufficient information was not available, as well as those involving rival unions, jurisdiction, and other questions, the results of which cannot be evaluated in terms of their effect on the welfare of all workers concerned.

Methods of Negotiating Settlements

Nearly 43 percent of the strikes ending in 1940 were settled with the assistance of Government officials or boards. On the average these were the larger and more prolonged strikes, as is evidenced by the fact that they included about 59 percent of the total workers involved in all strikes and accounted for 70 percent of the total idleness. Approximately 40 percent of the strikes, which included 35 percent of the total workers and accounted for 21 percent of the total idleness, were settled directly between employers and union officials. Private conciliators or arbitrators assisted in settling 33 strikes (1.3 percent of the total) during the year. Nearly 15 percent of the strikes, which included 5 percent of the total workers and accounted for 9 percent of the total idleness, were terminated without formal settlements. In most of these cases the strikers discontinued their strikes and returned to work on the employers' terms or they lost their jobs entirely when the management replaced them with new workers, moved to other localities, or went out of business.

Of the 1,066 strikes settled with the assistance of Government officials or boards, 1,021 were settled through conciliation or mediation. Arbitration was used in 45 cases. Of the 33 settled with the aid of private conciliators or arbitrators, conciliation methods were used in 11 and arbitration in 22. In 67 out of 2,493 strikes ending during 1940, work was resumed when both parties agreed to turn over some or all of the matters in dispute to a neutral person for final settlement.

TABLE 15.—Methods of Negotiating Settlements of Strikes Ending in 1940

Agency by which negotiations toward settlements were carried on	Strikes		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
All agencies.....	2,493	100.0	573,364	100.0	6,679,745	100.0
Employers and workers directly.....	24	1.0	2,509	.4	19,550	.3
Employers and representatives of organized workers directly.....	1,004	40.3	200,168	34.9	1,376,028	20.6
Government officials or boards.....	1,066	42.7	336,172	58.7	4,664,482	69.8
Private conciliators or arbitrators.....	33	1.3	5,416	.9	33,040	.5
Terminated without formal settlement.....	366	14.7	29,099	5.1	586,645	8.8

TABLE 16.—Strikes in 1940, by Industry and Major Issues Involved

Industry	Number of strikes beginning in 1940			Number of workers involved			Man-days idle during 1940		
	Total	Major issues ¹		Total	Major issues ¹		Total	Major issues ¹	
		Wages and hours	Union organization		Wages and hours	Union organization		Wages and hours	Union organization
All industries.....	2,508	754	1,280	2576,988	235,853	194,562	6,700,872	3,078,104	2,814,516
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery.....	121	40	61	39,968	11,118	24,041	402,904	125,346	249,082
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	25	10	11	20,580	6,547	11,380	134,769	28,329	95,255
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets.....	4	2	1	39	9	30	249	9	240
Cast-iron pipe and fittings.....	7	1	6	1,069	256	813	39,002	20,567	18,435
Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools.....	2		2	80		80	864		864
Forgings, iron and steel.....	4	2	1	506	420	56	4,090	2,040	1,960
Hardware.....	5	2	3	425	154	271	6,879	3,197	3,682
Plumbers' supplies and fixtures.....	8	5	3	2,393	1,076	1,317	28,876	18,508	10,368
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings.....	4	2	2	700	373	327	22,593	14,514	8,079
Stoves.....	17	4	6	3,770	1,079	1,539	32,249	12,993	11,186
Structural and ornamental metal work.....	12	6	5	2,052	462	1,576	17,142	9,057	8,001
Tin cans and other tinware.....	5	2	3	1,360	294	1,066	19,840	9,000	10,840
Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws).....	3	1	2	128	101	27	5,045	4,949	96
Wire and wire products.....	10	2	3	2,869	169	170	9,204	937	3,550
Other.....	17	2	13	5,997	178	5,389	82,102	1,246	76,526
Machinery, not including transportation equipment.....	130	45	74	35,617	16,792	15,485	810,237	329,692	431,477
Agricultural implements.....	6	2	4	1,063	218	845	18,667	6,783	11,884
Cash registers, adding machines, and typewriters.....							36	36	
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	34	11	20	8,906	3,119	4,585	393,572	165,937	225,783
Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels.....	1	1		531	531		7,434	7,434	
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	51	15	33	17,595	10,307	6,426	257,971	89,709	136,541
Machine tools (power driven).....	6	3	3	677	255	422	11,736	4,904	6,832
Radios and phonographs.....	9	4	3	2,383	235	1,813	20,192	680	12,902
Other.....	23	9	11	4,462	2,127	1,394	100,629	54,209	27,535
Transportation equipment.....	51	13	27	249,638	17,610	13,079	270,490	74,901	153,735
Aircraft.....	3	1	1	6,270	5,000	12	36,402	35,000	144
Automobiles, bodies and parts.....	29	6	18	225,579	3,177	6,935	104,377	27,772	46,085
Cars, electric- and steam-railroad.....	5	2	3	2,986	668	2,318	73,582	1,136	72,446
Shipbuilding.....	13	4	4	14,531	8,765	3,542	48,241	10,993	27,172
Other.....	1		1	272		272	7,888		7,888

¹ Issues other than wages, hours, and union organization are included in the total but are not shown separately in this table.

² Strikes involving issues other than those shown separately account for more than one-quarter of this total.

³ Man-days of idleness resulting from a strike which began in the preceding year.

TABLE 16.—*Strikes in 1940, by Industry and Major Issues Involved—Continued*

Industry	Number of strikes beginning in 1940			Number of workers involved			Man-days idle during 1940		
	Total	Major issues		Total	Major issues		Total	Major issues	
		Wages and hours	Union organization		Wages and hours	Union organization		Wages and hours	Union organization
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	52	22	27	15,990	3,701	11,738	253,269	119,038	131,945
Aluminum manufactures.....	4		4	9,064		9,064	30,866		30,866
Brass, bronze, and copper products.....	4	1	2	² 292	45	127	2,598	135	2,343
Clocks, watches, and time-recording devices.....	1		1	11		11	132		132
Jewelry.....	1		1	405		405	9,954		9,954
Lighting equipment.....	8	4	3	443	103	329	6,384	543	5,775
Silverware and plated ware.....	2		2	575		575	40,000		40,000
Smelting and refining—copper, lead, and zinc.....	7	4	2	1,908	1,224	264	51,762	41,838	7,824
Stamped and enameled ware.....	14	9	5	2,176	1,576	600	50,807	20,493	30,314
Other.....	11	4	7	1,116	753	363	60,766	56,029	4,737
Lumber and allied products.....	211	69	106	52,293	29,977	17,789	806,773	397,738	364,273
Furniture.....	92	30	51	12,203	5,449	5,904	234,503	91,586	124,628
Millwork and planing.....	34	10	17	7,282	4,345	1,880	67,021	29,714	29,927
Sawmills and logging camps.....	50	21	17	28,206	18,624	7,467	364,909	205,295	142,425
Other.....	35	8	21	4,602	1,559	2,538	140,340	71,143	67,293
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	65	21	36	12,604	6,484	4,501	205,919	89,991	102,852
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	20	4	14	3,175	529	2,405	71,962	24,692	45,565
Cement.....	6	1	5	972	160	812	26,182	3,520	22,662
Glass.....	11	8	1	5,804	4,823	26	55,206	48,260	1,716
Marble, granite, slate, and other products.....	² 3		1	² 75		29	² 866		522
Pottery.....	² 5	1	2	² 953		236	² 15,062	2,360	6,905
Other.....	20	7	13	1,625	736	889	36,641	11,159	25,482
Textiles and their products.....	²348	81	177	²77,125	22,962	19,584	678,798	153,018	357,945
Fabrics:	² 91	27	37	² 26,150	7,516	7,555	² 272,726	41,714	143,900
Carpets and rugs.....	1	1		1,200	1,200		2,538		2,538
Cotton goods.....	² 30	6	6	² 12,791	1,065	2,568	² 134,542	11,080	50,041
Cotton small wares.....	1	1		18	18		² 250		90
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	13	4	8	3,743	1,493	1,533	20,324	4,046	14,127
Silk and rayon goods.....	² 17	5	5	² 4,042	1,384	1,484	63,685	10,717	41,618
Woolen and worsted goods.....	10	7	3	2,206	1,833	373	10,546	6,862	3,684
Other.....	19	3	15	2,150	523	1,597	40,841	6,381	34,430
Wearing apparel:	257	54	140	² 50,975	15,446	12,029	406,072	111,304	214,035
Clothing, men's.....	² 15	3	7	4,054	173	3,366	² 30,730	657	22,386
Clothing, women's.....	² 177	33	99	² 33,467	11,344	4,473	² 189,710	40,762	91,075
Corsets and allied garments.....	² 3		2	² 183		33	1,530		1,230
Men's furnishings.....	5	3	1	908	872	13	1,225	1,140	39
Hats, caps, and millinery.....	13	6	7	3,567	2,105	1,462	47,044	11,867	35,177
Shirts and collars.....			2	195		195	1,845		1,845
Hosiery.....	² 13	5	4	2,633	778	1,207	78,745	54,567	23,042
Knit goods.....	21	3	13	² 5,213	167	666	² 32,495	2,290	17,993
Other.....	8	1	5	755	7	614	22,748	21	21,248
Leather and its manufactures.....	39	16	18	7,039	4,462	2,023	125,064	94,867	24,219
Boots and shoes.....	18	6	9	4,287	2,481	1,443	43,860	26,038	15,139
Leather.....	5	2	2	432	309	62	15,359	11,688	2,456
Other leather goods.....	16	8	7	2,320	1,672	518	65,845	57,141	6,624
Food and kindred products.....	152	52	78	16,901	9,508	4,671	154,682	81,919	60,743
Baking.....	43	14	22	2,674	1,800	701	28,292	14,168	12,127
Beverages.....	11	3	6	² 549	264	110	² 6,765	1,404	1,818
Butter.....	1		1	94		94	564		564
Canning and preserving.....	32	15	13	6,636	4,016	1,245	44,723	38,304	4,832
Confectionery.....	² 9	3	2	² 1,896	987	71	² 13,400	3,306	491
Flour and grain mills.....	9	2	6	541	259	261	5,262	1,554	3,666
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	26	9	16	2,399	1,039	1,290	30,348	8,851	21,427
Other.....	21	6	12	2,112	1,143	899	25,328	9,272	15,818
Tobacco manufactures.....	²9	3	3	4,965	2,817	2,032	78,759	19,938	57,417
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff.....	² 1			² 9			² 18		
Cigars.....	8	3	3	4,956	2,817	2,032	78,741	19,938	57,417

² Strikes involving issues other than those shown separately account for more than one-quarter of this total.

TABLE 16.—*Strikes in 1940, by Industry and Major Issues Involved—Continued*

Industry	Number of strikes beginning in 1940			Number of workers involved			Man-days idle during 1940		
	Total	Major issues		Total	Major issues		Total	Major issues	
		Wages and hours	Union organization		Wages and hours	Union organization		Wages and hours	Union organization
Paper and printing	83	16	59	7,881	2,014	4,607	109,472	17,533	81,989
Boxes, paper.....	26	4	21	2,796	1,106	1,657	43,320	13,450	28,352
Paper and pulp.....	² 6	2	2	² 1,395	137	646	² 18,224	469	12,703
Printing and publishing:									
Book and job.....	18	3	15	508	63	445	7,335	373	6,962
Newspapers and periodicals.....	9	3	4	² 1,575	152	963	13,444	521	12,153
Other.....	24	4	17	1,587	556	896	27,149	2,720	21,819
Chemicals and allied products	36	9	22	14,434	1,972	12,114	191,683	45,898	139,923
Chemicals.....	3		3	444		444	13,795		13,795
Cottonseed—oil, cake, and meal.....	1		1	80		80	2,030		2,030
Druggists' preparations.....	3	2	1	139	131	8	1,042	1,010	32
Explosives.....	2		2	213		213	3,033		3,033
Fertilizers.....	² 2		1	² 104		77	² 401		77
Paints and varnishes.....	6	2	3	487	76	370	11,437	1,548	7,716
Petroleum refining.....	1		1	513		513	9,747		9,747
Rayon and allied products.....	1		1	8,500		8,500	85,000		85,000
Soap.....	1		1	125		125	500		500
Other.....	16	5	8	3,829	1,765	1,784	64,698	43,340	17,993
Rubber products	18	6	9	8,528	2,579	3,379	97,228	72,880	17,605
Rubber boots and shoes.....	² 1			² 345			² 690		
Rubber tires and inner tubes.....	4	2	1	25,107	2,437	470	77,868	71,598	470
Other rubber goods.....	13	4	8	3,074	142	2,909	18,670	1,282	17,135
Miscellaneous manufacturing	95	34	50	8,832	3,002	5,079	215,018	56,289	147,456
Electric light, power, and manufactured gas.....	3		3	328		328	2,611		2,611
Room and brush.....	2		2	415		415	7,259		7,259
Furriers and fur factories.....	14	5	7	565	338	192	30,973	4,332	26,176
Other.....	76	29	38	7,524	2,664	4,144	174,175	51,957	111,410
Extraction of minerals	² 65	8	16	42,276	747	5,895	² 268,832	21,495	51,776
Coal mining, anthracite.....	² 25	1	3	27,355	62	2,308	² 105,399	496	30,470
Coal mining, bituminous.....	² 34	4	10	24,372	272	3,451	² 153,296	15,954	16,214
Metalliferous mining.....	2	1	1	93	23	70	4,755	575	4,180
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining.....	1	1		140	140		3,220	3,220	
Other.....	3	1	2	316	250	66	2,162	1,250	912
Transportation and communication	² 182	69	61	245,067	28,351	4,758	593,283	466,527	74,359
Water transportation.....	² 51	16	7	210,985	7,635	253	181,773	153,946	13,377
Motortruck transportation.....	70	32	26	222,395	13,333	1,836	159,847	108,135	28,794
Motorbus transportation.....	20	6	11	21,708	397	397	² 11,079	4,467	3,261
Taxis and miscellaneous.....	26	9	13	7,931	6,180	1,427	225,242	193,418	26,994
Electric railroad.....	² 2		1	1,075		779	² 6,666		779
Steam railroad.....	² 1			² 71			² 568		
Telephone and telegraph.....	6	4	1	813	783	22	7,404	6,346	1,050
Radio broadcasting and transmitting.....	² 6	2	2	89	23	44	² 704	215	104
Trade	275	87	164	44,420	32,926	9,072	584,400	427,700	144,051
Wholesale.....	91	29	52	8,537	5,675	2,006	102,159	61,691	36,014
Retail.....	184	58	112	35,883	27,251	7,066	482,241	366,009	108,037
Domestic and personal service	160	38	106	8,926	3,628	4,298	109,744	21,412	80,000
Hotels, restaurants, and boarding houses.....	83	17	61	2,815	523	2,060	63,227	10,340	51,769
Personal service, barbers, beauty parlors.....	5	2	3	738	27	711	3,562	51	3,511
Laundries.....	41	8	24	4,089	2,748	965	21,300	8,016	8,536
Dyeing, cleaning, and pressing.....	16	6	9	² 675	174	224	17,506	1,155	14,527
Elevator and maintenance workers (when not attached to specific industry).....	10	3	6	546	133	306	3,078	831	1,605
Other.....	5	2	3	53	23	30	1,071	1,019	52

² Strikes involving issues other than those shown separately account for more than one-quarter of this total.

TABLE 16—*Strikes in 1940, by Industry and Major Issues Involved—Continued*

Industry	Number of strikes beginning in 1940			Number of workers involved			Man-days idle during 1940		
	Total	Major issues		Total	Major issues		Total	Major issues	
		Wages and hours	Union organization		Wages and hours	Union organization		Wages and hours	Union organization
Professional service.....	29	10	12	1,411	612	494	21,661	5,110	13,737
Recreation and amusement.....	24	8	12	1,230	575	494	17,250	4,577	10,978
Professional.....	² 3	1		² 140	31		² 1,436	527	-----
Semiprofessional, attendants, and helpers.....	² 2	1		² 41	6		2,975	6	² 2,759
Building and construction	² 310	77	121	71,316	25,986	27,768	492,901	272,206	100,298
Buildings, exclusive of PWA.....	² 218	53	83	58,117	23,534	21,843	403,142	238,164	71,299
All other construction (bridges, docks, etc., and PWA buildings).....	² 92	24	38	² 13,199	2,452	5,925	² 89,759	34,042	28,999
Agriculture and fishing	24	16	8	5,838	5,062	776	173,841	160,826	13,015
Agriculture.....	14	7	7	2,130	1,664	466	37,359	29,304	8,055
Fishing.....	10	9	1	3,708	3,398	310	136,482	131,522	4,960
WPA, relief, and resettlement projects.....	4	1	2	² 735	14	41	² 4,619	14	1,885
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	49	21	23	5,206	3,529	1,340	51,295	23,766	24,744

² Strikes involving issues other than those shown separately account for more than one-quarter of this total.

³ Man-days of idleness resulting from a strike which began in the preceding year.

TABLE 17.—*Strikes in 1940 in States Which Had 25 or More Strikes During the Year, by Industry Group*

State, and industry group	Number of strikes	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during year
Alabama.....	34	5,289	31,575
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery.....	3	462	3,024
Machinery, not including transportation equipment.....	1	13	65
Transportation equipment.....	2	984	2,144
Lumber and allied products.....	5	272	1,303
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	3	296	11,512
Food and kindred products.....	1	49	49
Paper and printing.....	2	250	830
Extraction of minerals.....	2	1,252	1,887
Transportation and communication.....	7	945	7,791
Trade.....	3	31	82
Domestic and personal service.....	1	8	760
Building and construction.....	4	727	2,128
California.....	219	32,735	457,559
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery.....	15	1,660	26,231
Machinery, not including transportation equipment.....	5	167	5,499
Transportation equipment.....	2	5,012	35,144
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	2	583	53,878
Lumber and allied products.....	14	1,889	15,003
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	6	1,041	14,244
Textiles and their products.....	15	1,617	21,759
Leather and its manufactures.....	1	7	56
Food and kindred products.....	21	4,287	26,375
Tobacco manufactures.....	2	66	1,329
Paper and printing.....	2	17	2,911
Chemicals and allied products.....	7	423	7,865
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	2	89	598
Extraction of minerals.....	1	60	4,040
Transportation and communication.....	19	3,744	92,016
Trade.....	34	5,499	60,341
Domestic and personal service.....	18	676	14,409
Professional service.....	4	342	7,938
Building and construction.....	35	2,934	16,523
Agriculture and fishing.....	9	2,513	47,755
WPA, relief, and resettlement projects.....	2	41	1,885
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	3	68	1,760

TABLE 17.—*Strikes in 1940 in States Which Had 25 or More Strikes During the Year, by Industry Group—Continued*

State, and industry group	Number of strikes	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during year
Connecticut.....	34	6,184	69,838
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery.....	2	142	3,068
Machinery, not including transportation equipment.....	5	1,437	33,947
Transportation equipment.....			1,545 ¹
Textiles and their products.....	15	3,819	21,932
Rubber products.....	2	460	1,035
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	1	32	1,467
Transportation and communication.....	1	4	8
Trade.....	3	48	225
Building and construction.....	5	242	2,702
District of Columbia.....	25	3,431	19,021
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	1	180	1,080
Food and kindred products.....	1	82	1,230
Extraction of minerals.....	1	250	1,250
Transportation and communication.....	1	20	380
Trade.....	4	1,611	7,386
Domestic and personal service.....	2	43	1,926
Building and construction.....	13	1,216	5,708
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	2	29	61
Florida.....	28	9,277	96,515
Transportation equipment.....	1	1,244	4,976
Lumber and allied products.....	4	400	15,456
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	1	70	280
Food and kindred products.....	2	322	1,122
Tobacco manufactures.....	2	2,767	19,838
Paper and printing.....	1	565	3,955
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	1	16	320
Transportation and communication.....	4	3,420	47,139
Trade.....	4	54	1,979
Domestic and personal service.....	3	198	856
Building and construction.....	5	221	594
Illinois.....	133	27,548	462,227
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery.....	12	1,784	24,246
Machinery, not including transportation equipment.....	12	3,760	79,721
Transportation equipment.....	1	1,034	70,312
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	3	1,658	51,441
Lumber and allied products.....	14	2,468	30,805
Textiles and their products.....	3	211	3,506
Food and kindred products.....	7	183	1,837
Paper and printing.....	3	150	797
Chemicals and allied products.....	8	2,063	48,378
Rubber products.....	2	860	6,725
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	8	1,193	21,972
Extraction of minerals.....	4	1,015	15,825
Transportation and communication.....	6	1,123	18,066
Trade.....	19	8,289	67,368
Domestic and personal service.....	4	127	2,415
Building and construction.....	24	1,534	17,527
Agriculture and fishing.....	1	56	98
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	2	40	1,188
Indiana.....	67	16,605	278,756
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery.....	6	1,757	18,775
Machinery, not including transportation equipment.....	3	814	30,151
Transportation equipment.....	5	5,934	8,233
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	4	708	47,010
Lumber and allied products.....	4	1,945	75,480
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	5	713	31,558
Textiles and their products.....	3	602	8,681
Leather and its manufactures.....	2	102	4,796
Food and kindred products.....	7	407	4,656
Paper and printing.....	1	405	6,678
Rubber products.....	1	1,200	4,800
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	1	33	7,029
Extraction of minerals.....	1	65	5,785
Transportation and communication.....	6	103	3,649

¹ Man-days of idleness resulting from a strike which began in the preceding year.

TABLE 17.—*Strikes in 1940 in States Which Had 25 or More Strikes During the Year, by Industry Group—Continued*

State, and industry group	Number of strikes	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during year
Indiana—Continued.			
Trade.....	5	358	1, 173
Domestic and personal service.....	2	110	150
Building and construction.....	10	1, 342	20, 068
Agriculture and fishing.....	1	7	84
Iowa.....	25	960	32, 829
Machinery, not including transportation equipment.....	2	54	930
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	1	7	140
Lumber and allied products.....	1	300	21, 000
Textiles and their products.....	1	134	536
Food and kindred products.....	4	114	1, 184
Extraction of minerals.....	3	171	762
Transportation and communication.....			1 49
Trade.....	8	100	7, 444
Domestic and personal service.....	1	9	27
Building and construction.....	3	46	407
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	1	25	350
Kentucky.....	39	9, 168	65, 298
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery.....	1	300	300
Machinery, not including transportation equipment.....	1	78	1, 482
Lumber and allied products.....	3	403	2, 177
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	1	95	1, 045
Textiles and their products.....	1	615	19, 680
Food and kindred products.....	7	495	11, 989
Chemicals and allied products.....	1	49	882
Extraction of minerals.....	7	4, 025	15, 247
Transportation and communication.....	4	363	6, 667
Trade.....	5	286	1, 668
Domestic and personal service.....	2	47	141
Professional service.....	1	70	490
Building and construction.....	4	2, 167	3, 180
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	1	175	350
Louisiana.....	28	3, 638	51, 299
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery.....	2	130	830
Transportation equipment.....	1	200	800
Lumber and allied products.....	3	1, 060	19, 623
Textiles and their products.....	1	42	3, 528
Tobacco manufactures.....	1	7	1, 204
Paper and printing.....	1	17	3, 604
Transportation and communication.....	2	319	1, 257
Trade.....	1	115	1, 725
Domestic and personal service.....	1	32	64
Building and construction.....	13	1, 592	17, 488
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	2	124	1, 176
Maryland.....	29	14, 791	140, 677
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery.....	1	331	4, 965
Transportation equipment.....	1	3, 000	20, 100
Lumber and allied products.....	2	53	681
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	2	191	1, 146
Textiles and their products.....	3	548	15, 474
Food and kindred products.....	5	293	918
Paper and printing.....	2	101	1, 311
Chemicals and allied products.....	1	8, 500	85, 000
Transportation and communication.....	1	16	679
Trade.....	3	245	1, 219
Domestic and personal service.....	3	32	74
Professional service.....			14, 400
Building and construction.....	3	309	1, 216
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	2	1, 172	3, 494

¹ Man-days of idleness resulting from a strike which began in the preceding year.

TABLE 17.—*Strikes in 1940 in States Which Had 25 or More Strikes During the Year, by Industry Group—Continued*

State, and industry group	Number of strikes	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during year
Massachusetts	104	21, 911	256, 025
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery	1	23	207
Machinery, not including transportation equipment	2	207	4, 912
Transportation equipment	2	306	8, 024
Nonferrous metals and their products	1	52	104
Lumber and allied products	8	658	8, 371
Stone, clay, and glass products	1	38	228
Textiles and their products	29	8, 074	59, 561
Leather and its manufactures	6	1, 161	9, 849
Food and kindred products	9	2, 996	13, 431
Paper and printing	1	25	1, 034
Chemicals and allied products	1	8	32
Rubber products	1	18	414
Miscellaneous manufacturing	4	146	1, 919
Transportation and communication	9	4, 623	9, 833
Trade	6	889	28, 177
Domestic and personal service	7	598	8, 736
Professional service	2	120	220
Building and construction	10	549	5, 136
Agriculture and fishing	2	1, 348	93, 632
Other nonmanufacturing industries	2	72	2, 205
Michigan	73	25, 773	195, 297
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery	7	1, 568	37, 448
Machinery, not including transportation equipment	13	2, 155	25, 923
Transportation equipment	9	16, 199	45, 194
Nonferrous metals and their products	2	152	3, 923
Lumber and allied products	3	398	1, 610
Textiles and their products	1	215	6, 190
Food and kindred products	8	508	5, 694
Paper and printing	2	510	4, 746
Miscellaneous manufacturing	1	19	437
Transportation and communication	7	2, 351	33, 316
Trade	7	1, 143	19, 669
Domestic and personal service	3	64	1, 485
Professional service	1	31	31
Building and construction	6	321	2, 485
Agriculture and fishing	1	67	5, 293
Other nonmanufacturing industries	2	72	1, 853
Minnesota	25	3, 223	99, 228
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery	2	110	4, 960
Machinery, not including transportation equipment	3	1, 553	52, 656
Nonferrous metals and their products	1	45	135
Lumber and allied products	2	174	5, 816
Textiles and their products	1	199	4, 577
Leather and its manufactures	1	285	11, 664
Food and kindred products	1	7	7
Miscellaneous manufacturing	3	225	4, 707
Transportation and communication	2	91	1, 075
Trade	4	402	12, 629
Domestic and personal service	2	25	269
Building and construction	3	107	733
Missouri	70	23, 103	258, 904
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery	3	331	9, 365
Machinery, not including transportation equipment	7	2, 165	109, 649
Lumber and allied products	11	571	28, 412
Stone, clay, and glass products	1	350	6, 650
Textiles and their products	6	183	1, 262
Leather and its manufactures	4	2, 305	25, 557
Food and kindred products	5	401	8, 398
Paper and printing	1	22	1, 496
Miscellaneous manufacturing	2	31	1, 268
Extraction of minerals			13, 575

¹ Man-days of idleness resulting from a strike which began in the preceding year.

TABLE 17.—*Strikes in 1940 in States Which Had 25 or More strikes During the Year, by Industry Group—Continued*

State, and industry group	Number of strikes	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during year
Missouri—Continued.			
Transportation and communication.....	5	178	3,315
Trade.....	7	226	1,696
Domestic and personal service.....	3	197	7,202
Professional service.....	3	84	1,102
Building and construction.....	8	15,938	39,602
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	4	121	355
New Jersey.....	179	34,415	381,732
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery.....	7	2,100	15,868
Machinery, not including transportation equipment.....	6	1,180	29,432
Transportation equipment.....	2	7,046	8,173
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	2	219	1,240
Lumber and allied products.....	6	157	7,960
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	6	1,539	28,875
Textiles and their products.....	53	7,347	58,223
Leather and its manufactures.....	3	438	8,594
Food and kindred products.....	8	625	7,871
Paper and printing.....	6	624	9,419
Chemicals and allied products.....	10	2,114	33,410
Rubber products.....	3	1,080	2,010
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	8	1,707	49,050
Transportation and communication.....	14	2,738	33,845
Trade.....	16	3,194	65,215
Domestic and personal service.....	15	560	9,208
Building and construction.....	8	1,509	10,771
Agriculture and fishing.....	1	66	587
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	5	172	1,983
New York.....	553	104,446	1,247,401
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery.....	6	5,700	23,113
Machinery, not including transportation equipment.....	25	4,729	235,525
Transportation equipment.....	5	1,120	5,510
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	13	1,117	29,171
Lumber and allied products.....	29	3,080	57,679
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	10	510	11,323
Textiles and their products.....	142	31,074	172,971
Leather and its manufactures.....	15	1,021	7,615
Food and kindred products.....	27	1,921	22,744
Paper and printing.....	35	1,636	36,000
Chemicals and allied products.....	4	181	3,692
Rubber products.....	1	38	266
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	39	2,433	80,649
Transportation and communication.....	31	16,840	215,500
Trade.....	65	7,969	53,019
Domestic and personal service.....	53	3,141	26,410
Professional service.....	8	434	3,122
Building and construction.....	36	20,648	244,870
Agriculture and fishing.....	2	368	2,504
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	7	486	15,718
Ohio.....	149	29,752	322,922
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery.....	15	3,679	45,634
Machinery, not including transportation equipment.....	17	9,387	53,181
Transportation equipment.....	7	2,799	36,798
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	10	956	14,642
Lumber and allied products.....	11	771	8,005
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	5	720	17,855
Textiles and their products.....	3	351	9,003
Leather and its manufactures.....	1	100	500
Food and kindred products.....	5	439	5,217
Paper and printing.....	4	1,245	10,798
Chemicals and allied products.....	1	75	1,350
Rubber products.....	6	2,615	71,008

TABLE 17.—*Strikes in 1940 in States Which Had 25 or More Strikes During the Year, by Industry Group—Continued*

State, and industry group	Number of strikes	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during year
Ohio—Continued.			
Miscellaneous manufacturing	10	1,058	16,311
Transportation and communication	15	982	6,629
Trade	10	302	3,768
Domestic and personal service	4	165	359
Building and construction	17	3,023	15,340
WPA, relief, and resettlement projects	1	680	2,720
Other nonmanufacturing industries	7	405	3,804
Oregon	41	7,062	116,898
Transportation equipment	1	200	200
Lumber and allied products	20	4,038	83,026
Stone, clay, and glass products	1	75	525
Textiles and their products	1	147	1,470
Food and kindred products	1	20	60
Miscellaneous manufacturing	2	258	2,274
Transportation and communication	11	590	15,676
Trade	2	1,325	11,950
Building and construction	1	9	117
Agriculture and fishing	1	400	1,600
Pennsylvania	301	105,064	904,939
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery	29	18,128	159,443
Machinery, not including transportation equipment	14	3,239	50,953
Transportation equipment	4	1,805	4,130
Nonferrous metals and their products	9	9,865	40,343
Lumber and allied products	5	1,023	3,814
Stone, clay, and glass products	14	3,717	32,358
Textiles and their products	40	6,494	67,568
Leather and its manufactures	1	122	462
Food and kindred products	13	2,381	18,518
Paper and printing	15	1,936	21,646
Chemicals and allied products	2	271	4,924
Rubber products	10	55	5,170
Miscellaneous manufacturing	10	1,411	26,527
Extraction of minerals	41	35,083	203,902
Transportation and communication	16	924	8,471
Trade	30	9,263	182,807
Domestic and personal service	18	2,013	29,517
Professional service	5	212	4,150
Building and construction	25	5,160	22,551
Agriculture and fishing	2	202	1,538
Other nonmanufacturing industries	7	1,760	16,147
Tennessee	25	7,557	40,586
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery	1	1,006	10,013
Transportation equipment	1	48	3,744
Nonferrous metals and their products	1	10	200
Lumber and allied products	2	467	2,066
Textiles and their products	1	84	1,292
Leather and its manufactures	1	208	1,248
Paper and printing	2	160	160
Rubber products	1	2,200	5,800
Transportation and communication	4	339	2,602
Trade	2	99	3,074
Domestic and personal service	1	92	552
Building and construction	8	2,844	6,835
Texas	40	5,804	87,051
Transportation equipment	1	327	5,232
Lumber and allied products	2	303	2,178
Food and kindred products	3	44	8,197
Transportation and communication	6	511	16,008
Trade	6	681	14,517
Domestic and personal service	4	215	3,042
Professional service	1	10	30
Building and construction	14	2,753	17,237
Agriculture and fishing	2	660	20,010
Other nonmanufacturing industries	1	300	600

TABLE 17.—*Strikes in 1940 in States Which Had 25 or More Strikes During the Year, by Industry Group—Continued*

State, and industry group	Number of strikes	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during year
Virginia.....	29	7, 226	143, 866
Machinery, not including transportation equipment.....	1	135	1, 350
Lumber and allied products.....	2	152	1, 264
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	1	535	3, 210
Textiles and their products.....	2	660	2, 800
Leather and its manufactures.....	1	1, 000	52, 000
Food and kindred products.....	4	262	3, 830
Tobacco manufactures.....	2	2, 050	54, 688
Chemicals and allied products.....	2	750	6, 150
Transportation and communication.....	7	1, 058	14, 510
Trade.....	1	260	1, 300
Domestic and personal service.....	1	66	264
Building and construction.....	4	288	2, 490
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	1	10	10
Washington.....	77	33, 068	393, 287
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery.....	2	181	1, 811
Machinery, not including transportation equipment.....	2	2, 725	65, 796
Transportation equipment.....	3	1, 474	2, 422
Lumber and allied products.....	32	25, 574	288, 890
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	1	160	3, 520
Food and kindred products.....	4	194	1, 460
Paper and printing.....	1	7	49
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	1	23	230
Transportation and communication.....	12	1, 474	16, 327
Trade.....	9	788	10, 663
Professional service.....	1	34	34
Building and construction.....	5	148	1, 208
Agriculture and fishing.....	3	151	742
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	1	135	135
West Virginia.....	28	3, 810	42, 825
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery.....	1	120	360
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	1	180	540
Lumber and allied products.....	1	161	2, 254
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	7	1, 786	32, 720
Extraction of minerals.....	1	72	1, 584
Transportation and communication.....	7	285	1, 791
Trade.....	4	88	769
Domestic and personal service.....	2	122	179
Professional service.....	1	6	18
Building and construction.....	3	990	2, 610
Wisconsin.....	49	5, 325	99, 036
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery.....	3	312	10, 024
Machinery, not including transportation equipment.....	7	1, 116	25, 484
Transportation equipment.....	1	200	1, 000
Lumber and allied products.....	10	1, 530	16, 124
Textiles and their products.....	1	518	19, 502
Leather and its manufactures.....	2	229	2, 357
Food and kindred products.....	4	221	5, 553
Tobacco manufactures.....	1	25	1, 625
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	2	158	260
Extraction of minerals.....	1	140	3, 220
Transportation and communication.....	1	38	954
Trade.....	6	451	10, 735
Domestic and personal service.....	4	181	689
Building and construction.....	5	192	1, 495
WPA, relief, and resettlement projects.....	1	14	14