

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

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Strikes in 1941

and

Strikes Affecting Defense Production

Prepared by the

DIVISION OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

FLORENCE PETERSON, *Chief*



Bulletin No. 711

[Reprinted from the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, May 1942, with additional data]

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1942

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Letter of Transmittal

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS,
Washington, D. C., May 25, 1942.

The SECRETARY OF LABOR:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a statistical report on strikes in the United States in 1941, prepared under the direction of Florence Peterson, Chief of the Division of Industrial Relations. The report was under the immediate supervision of Don Q. Crowther. Alexander J. Morin prepared the section on strikes affecting defense production.

A. F. HINRICHS, *Acting Commissioner.*

HON. FRANCES PERKINS,
Secretary of Labor.

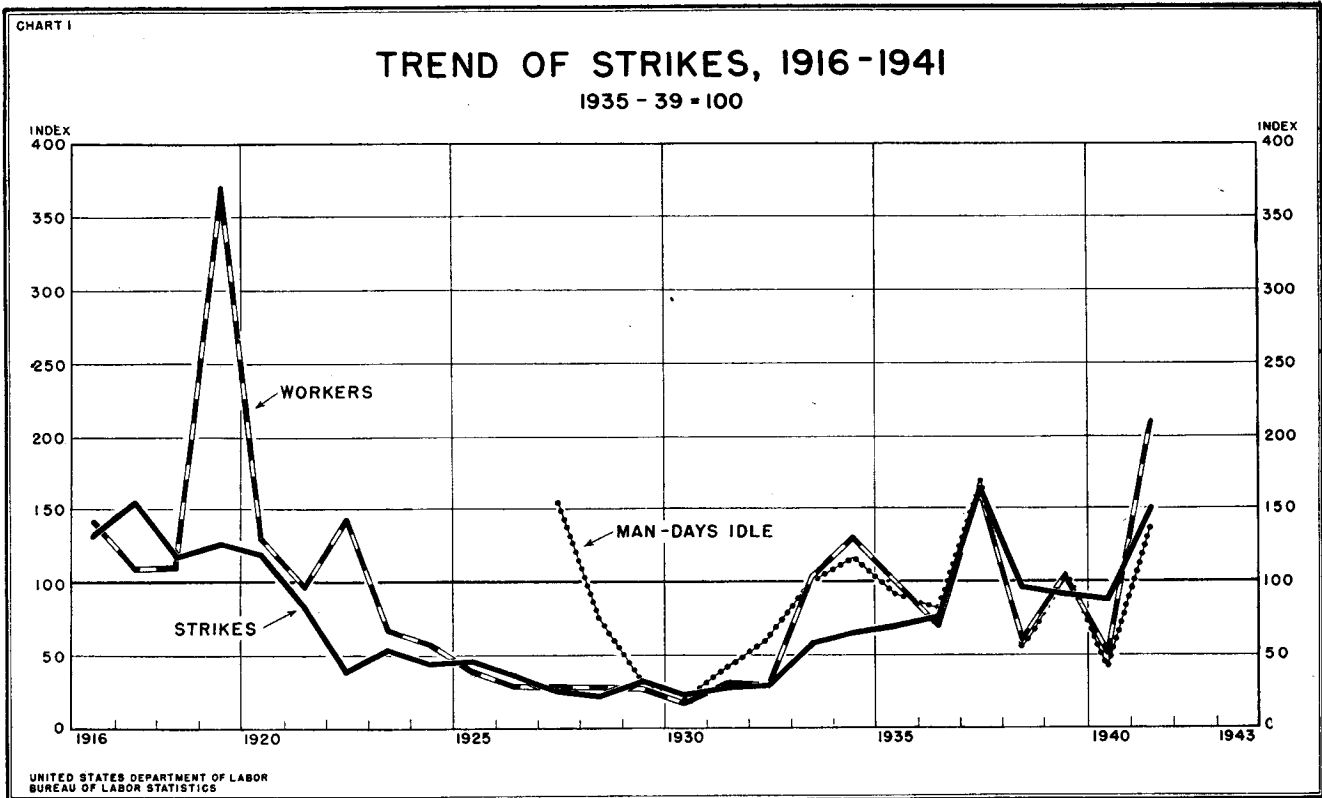
PREFACE

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has collected and published statistics on strikes since 1914. No Federal agency obtained information on strikes during the 8 years between 1906 and 1913. Previously, from 1881 to 1905, the Commissioner of Labor collected strike data. In the Bureau's Bulletin No. 651: *Strikes in the United States, 1880-1936*, are included all the strike data available for these years. Since 1936 annual reports of strikes have appeared in each May issue of the *Monthly Labor Review* and are available, upon request, in pamphlet form.

Unfortunately, the strike statistics for the years previous to 1927 are quite incomplete. No man-days' idleness figures were obtained and the number of workers involved in some of the strikes is not known. Monthly and industry data are not available for a portion of the strikes, and for many there is no information as to causes, results, etc. Due to this incompleteness only limited comparisons can be made, for instance, between recent strike activity and that taking place during the first World War.

This bulletin contains an analysis of all strikes occurring during the calendar year 1941, and is similar to the former annual reports. There is, in addition, a report on strikes which affected defense production during the 18-month period from June 1940, when the first emergency legislation was enacted, to the outbreak of war on December 7, 1941. The strikes referred to as "defense" strikes are those which the Labor Division of the Office of Production Management found, after investigation, to have interfered with or delayed defense production. However, the number of workers and the man-days of idleness in each case are the number involved for the entire strike even though only a portion of the workers who stopped work may have been engaged on defense production when the strike took place.

11A



Strikes in 1941

Summary

Strike activity during the first 11 months of 1941 was at a relatively high level, as is usual in a year of rapidly expanding industrial activity, increasing employment, and rapidly rising living costs. The number of strikes in 1941 (4,288) was exceeded only in 1937 and 1917; the number of workers involved in strikes (2,362,620) was greater than in any year except 1919; and the amount of idleness during strikes (23,047,556 man-days) was exceeded in recent years only in 1937 and 1927. No information on the amount of idleness during strikes is available for years prior to 1927.

One employed worker out of every 12 was involved in a strike at some time during the year. This proportion (8.4 percent) was exactly the same in 1941 as in 1916, the year preceding the entry of the United States into the first World War. Both the numbers of workers employed and the numbers involved in strikes were, naturally, much larger in 1941 than in 1916.

Those workers who were involved in 1941 strikes were idle for an average of about 10 days. As a result, there were 23,000,000 man-days of idleness during strikes in 1941. This total is equal to substantially less than 1 day per employed worker. Ignoring substitution of skills and thinking purely in terms of working time, it could be said that by working on one holiday that is ordinarily observed, the working force of the Nation could more than make up for the idleness resulting from strikes in the entire year.

Idleness during strikes in 1941 amounted to about one-third of 1 percent of the available working time during the year. The importance of strikes in any period, however, goes far beyond the direct loss of time by the men involved, because strikes in strategic industries, if not settled quickly, may have far-reaching effects on our whole production system by shutting off the flow of important materials, or power, or semifinished products. It is impossible, for lack of detailed information, to measure these secondary losses and interruptions.

With the outbreak of war on December 7 several strikes then in progress were immediately called off and several threatened strikes, even where strike votes had been taken, were canceled. Labor organizations in numerous localities passed resolutions pledging full support to the Government and in many cases promised that there should be no strikes interfering with the production of war materials.

TABLE 1.—*Strikes in the United States, 1881 to 1941*

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	1. 6
1931.....	810	341, 817	6, 893, 244	28	30	41	1. 8
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
1941.....	4, 288	2, 362, 620	23, 047, 556	150	210	136	8. 4

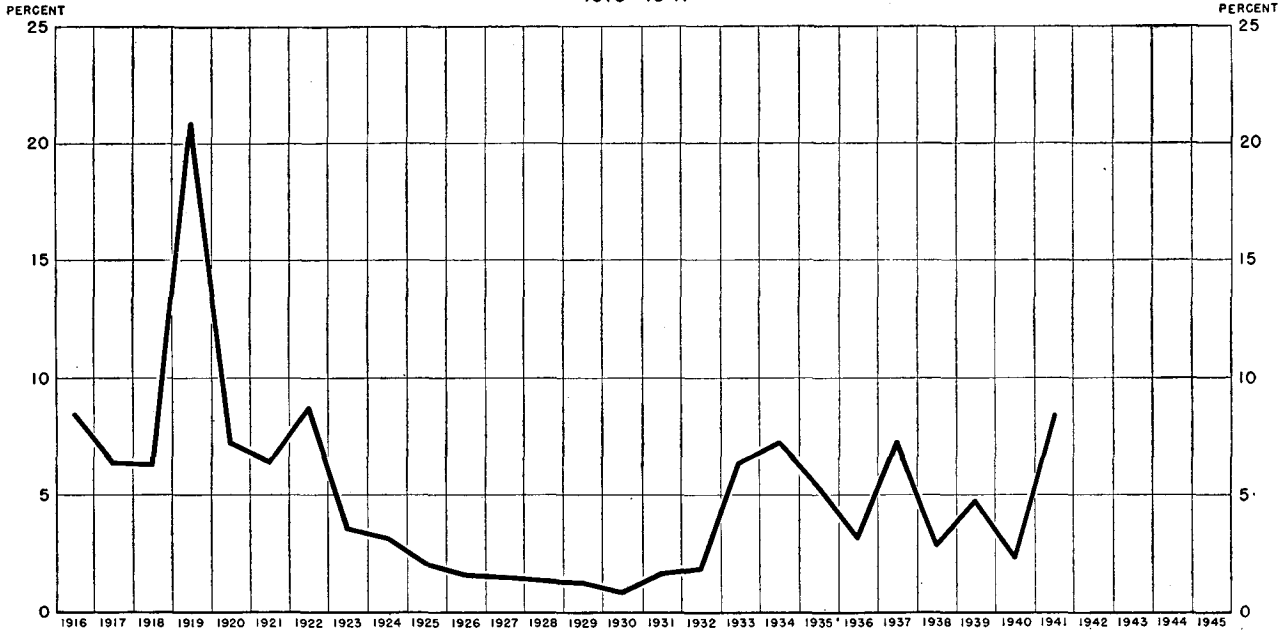
¹ The number of workers involved in some strikes which occurred between 1916 and 1926 is not known. However, the missing information is for the smaller disputes and it is believed that the totals here given are fairly accurate.

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 un-employed persons are, of course, excluded.

³ No information available.

PERCENT OF WORKERS INVOLVED IN STRIKES

1916 - 1941



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

STRIKES IN 1941

In the month of December there were 143 new strikes involving 29,555 workers. Idleness during all strikes in the month amounted to 476,471 man-days. During the first 7 days of the month, before the outbreak of war, 59 (41 percent) of the 143 strikes occurred, involving 13,463 (46 percent) of the total workers, and the strike idleness during this period amounted to 173,159 man-days (36 percent of the total). In the remaining 24 days of December there were 84 new strikes, involving 16,092 workers, and the idleness during strikes amounted to 303,312 man-days.

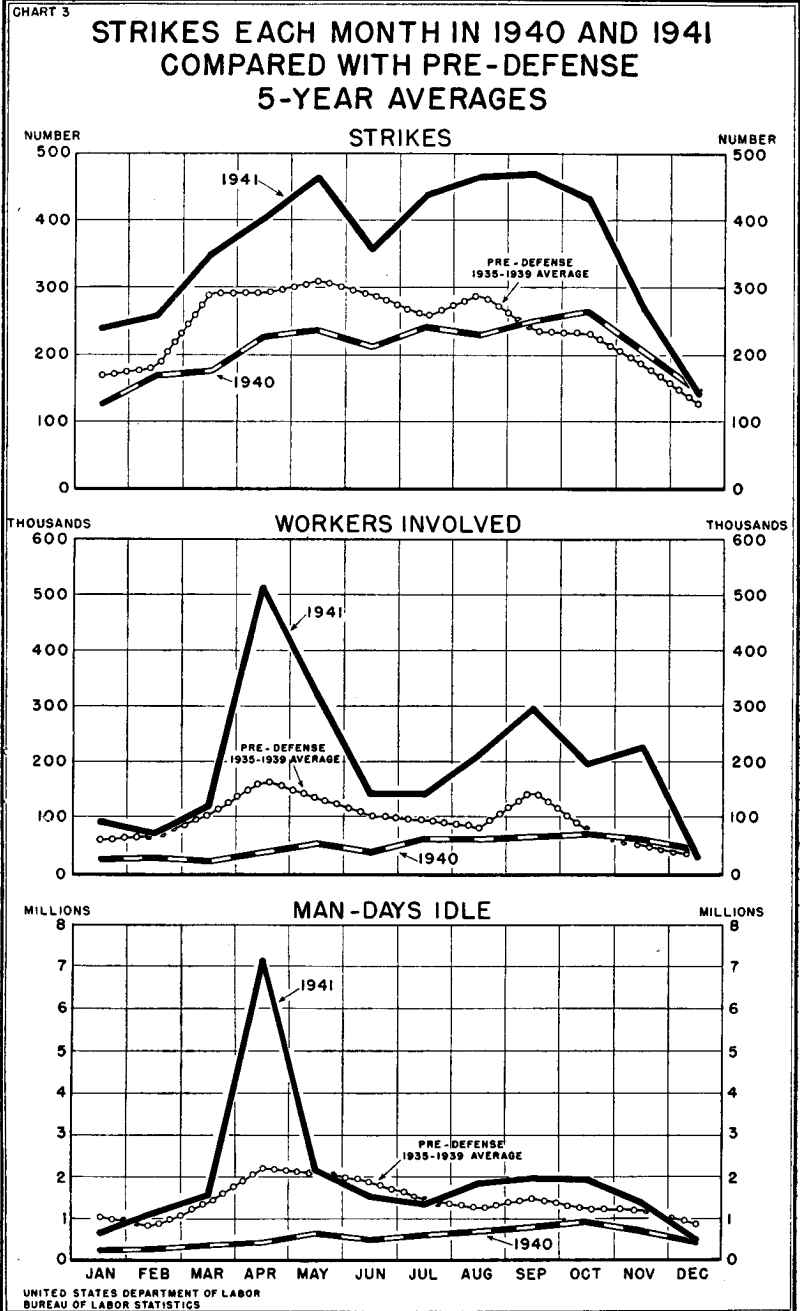
Strikes by Months

Only in a very general way can strikes be said to have any usual seasonal trend. However, in recent years strikes have tended to increase from the beginning of the year to a peak, usually in April or May, then to decline through the midsummer months, increasing again to another peak about September, after which they quite consistently taper off to an all-year low in December.

The 1941 strikes followed this general pattern. The peak of activity was reached in April, when the general bituminous-coal strike was in progress, and there was another high period of activity in the fall. In fact, the number of strikes was greater in September than in the spring months, although the number of workers involved and man-days idle were much greater in April than in any other month, as a result of the coal strike. The range in number of strikes beginning in the various months of 1941 was from 470 in September to 143 in December; the range in number of workers involved in new strikes was from 511,570 in April to 29,555 in December; and the range in man-days idle was from 7,112,742 in April to 476,471 in December.

TABLE 2.—*Strikes in 1940 and 1941, 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		1940	1941
	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941		
Year	2, 508	4, 288	-----	-----	576, 988	2, 362, 620	-----	-----	6, 700, 872	23, 047, 556
January	128	240	222	349	26, 937	91, 897	41, 284	109, 868	246, 674	663, 185
February	172	257	270	388	29, 509	71, 875	38, 050	127, 932	289, 992	1, 134, 531
March	178	348	295	499	22, 433	118, 271	43, 231	179, 118	386, 981	1, 558, 457
April	228	403	336	592	39, 481	511, 570	53, 119	567, 477	441, 866	7, 112, 742
May	239	463	361	669	53, 231	321, 485	77, 124	419, 829	665, 688	2, 172, 303
June	214	357	336	571	38, 542	142, 689	56, 403	227, 145	484, 007	1, 504, 056
July	244	439	390	635	63, 126	142, 969	82, 970	226, 455	585, 651	1, 325, 758
August	231	465	394	698	61, 356	211, 515	90, 226	304, 526	706, 308	1, 825, 488
September	253	470	394	687	65, 362	295, 270	108, 389	358, 399	780, 570	1, 952, 652
October	267	432	419	664	71, 997	197, 803	107, 863	348, 109	915, 014	1, 925, 328
November	207	271	373	464	62, 399	227, 721	101, 532	339, 479	739, 807	1, 396, 585
December	147	143	277	287	42, 615	29, 555	61, 576	59, 022	458, 314	476, 471



Industries Affected

The greatest concentration of strikes in 1941, as measured in terms of number of workers involved and the resulting idleness, was in coal mining where there were several major strikes during the year. In the bituminous-coal industry there was the general wage strike in April, involving about 318,000 workers, and in September the strike of 53,000 workers in captive mines over the union-shop issue, which finally brought about a sympathy strike in November of 115,000 workers in commercial mines. In addition, there were two State-wide strikes of Alabama coal miners in September and October, and a short strike of Illinois miners in April. In the anthracite mining industry there was a 1-day wage strike of more than 90,000 workers in May, and in September a strike of about 25,000 workers protesting an increase in union dues. The total workers involved in individual strikes in the mining industries exceeded the estimated average employment in those industries, because most of the miners were on strike at some time, and some of them were on strike more than once, during the year. The idleness during strikes in the mining industries in 1941 amounted to 4.52 percent of the available working time, whereas in no other industry group did it amount to as much as 1 percent.

Nearly one-third (31 percent) of the total workers involved in strikes and a similar proportion of the total idleness during 1941 were in the mining industries. Nearly 17 percent of all workers involved in strikes and 10 percent of the idleness were in the transportation-equipment manufacturing industries. The iron and steel industries had about 10 percent of the total workers involved but only 6 percent of the total idleness. About 8 percent of the total workers involved were in the building and construction industry, but their strikes were shorter than the average and accounted for only 4 percent of the total idleness.

With the exception of the mining industries, the greatest proportion of the employed workers involved in strikes in any industry group was 39 percent in transportation-equipment manufacturing. About 27 percent of the rubber-industry workers were involved in strikes at some time during the year, 20 percent of the workers in iron and steel, 12 percent in the nonferrous metals and the stone, clay, and glass products industries, and 11 percent in building and construction.

Strike figures for the various industry groups are given in table 3. Table 22 (p. 37) gives information for individual industries in much greater detail.

TABLE 3.—*Strikes in 1941, by Industry Groups*

Industry group	Number of strikes beginning in 1941	Workers involved		Man-days idle during 1941	
		Number	Per cent of employed workers	Number	Per cent of available working time ¹
All industries.....	* 4, 288	2, 362, 620	8. 4	23, 047, 556	0. 32
Manufacturing.....	* 2, 646	1, 272, 823	12. 6	12, 465, 065	. 49
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery.....	332	243, 749	20. 4	1, 442, 253	. 47
Machinery, not including transportation equipment.....	286	128, 407	8. 7	2, 213, 911	. 49
Transportation equipment.....	185	394, 056	39. 0	2, 294, 136	. 89
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	129	43, 740	12. 4	413, 301	. 46
Lumber and allied products.....	286	67, 740	9. 7	1, 323, 550	. 75
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	136	39, 694	11. 8	655, 646	. 76
Textiles and their products.....	507	144, 769	7. 9	1, 683, 568	. 36
Leather and its manufactures.....	92	27, 883	8. 8	219, 876	. 27
Food and kindred products.....	261	69, 782	7. 6	988, 457	. 42
Tobacco manufactures.....	10	8, 517	9. 5	106, 246	. 46
Paper and printing.....	137	19, 494	3. 0	324, 567	. 20
Chemicals and allied products.....	88	21, 411	4. 6	315, 581	. 27
Rubber products.....	42	39, 237	27. 1	155, 099	. 42
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	161	24, 344	(*)	328, 374	(*)
Nonmanufacturing:					
Extraction of minerals.....	143	* 737, 302	* 105. 6	7, 226, 061	4. 52
Transportation and communication.....	268	50, 406	(*)	425, 099	(*)
Trade.....	421	50, 779	(*)	1, 034, 312	(*)
Domestic and personal service.....	227	29, 022	(*)	303, 790	(*)
Professional service.....	29	2, 128	(*)	47, 632	(*)
Building and construction.....	395	186, 473	11. 2	923, 216	. 22
Agriculture and fishing.....	32	14, 406	(*)	494, 037	(*)
WPA and relief projects.....	5	188	(*)	3, 859	(*)
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	124	19, 093	(*)	124, 485	(*)

¹ "Employed 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.

² "A available working time" was estimated for purposes of this table by multiplying the total employed workers in each industry or group by the number of days worked by most employees in the respective industry or group.

³ This figure is less than the sum of the figures below. This is due to the fact that the general strike of machinists in the St. Louis area, November 24-26, has been counted as a separate strike in each industry affected with the proper allocation of number of workers involved and man-days idle.

⁴ Not available.

⁵ Several thousand coal miners were involved in more than one strike during the year. Consequently, the sum of the workers involved in individual strikes was greater than the number employed in the industry.

States Affected

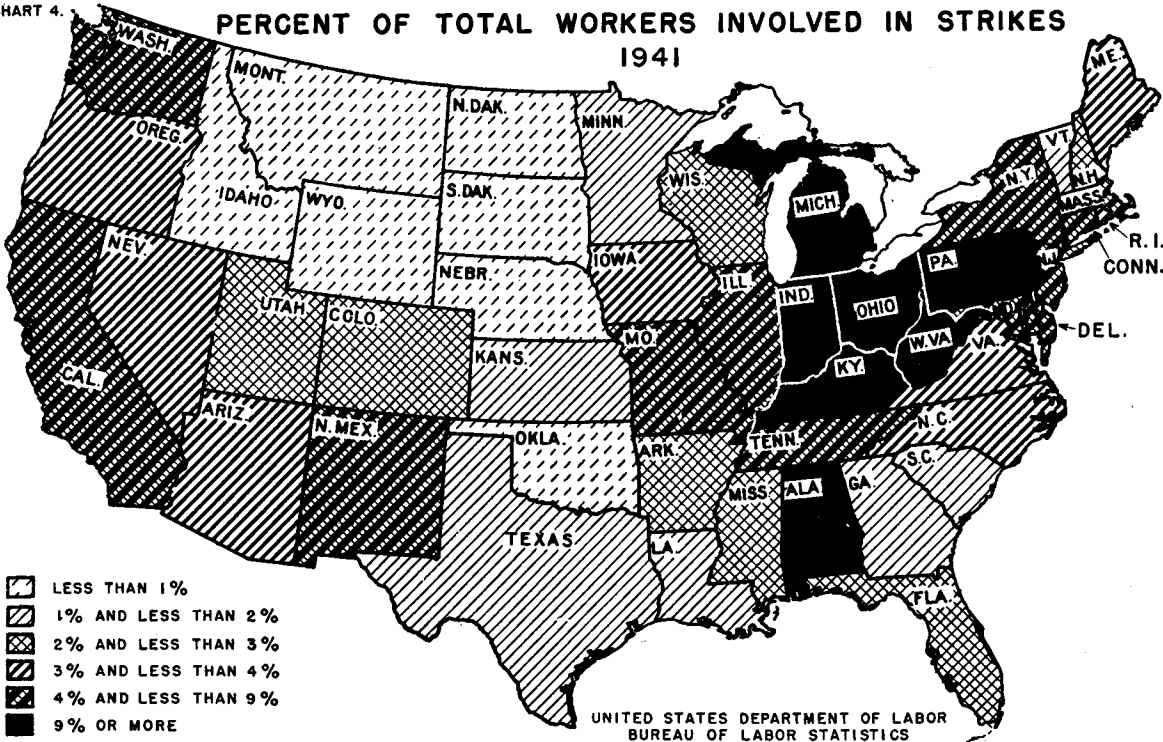
There were strikes in all States of the Union and in the District of Columbia during 1941. The range in number of strikes by States was from 3 in Wyoming to 763 in New York. New York State had more strikes than any other, but Pennsylvania and Michigan each had more workers involved in strikes than New York. Pennsylvania was the only State having more strike idleness than New York.

There were more than 100 strikes in each of 10 States during the year. In addition to New York they were Pennsylvania (545), California (384), Ohio (341), New Jersey (264), Michigan (252), Illinois (226), Massachusetts (175), Indiana (161), and Missouri (119).

Nearly 21 percent of the total workers involved and 18 percent of the total idleness during strikes in 1941 were in Pennsylvania; Michigan had 14 percent of the total workers involved and 8 percent of the

CHART 4.

PERCENT OF TOTAL WORKERS INVOLVED IN STRIKES 1941



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

STRIKES IN 1941

idleness; New York had nearly 9 percent of the workers involved and the same percent of the total idleness; Ohio and West Virginia each had about 7 percent of the total workers involved, but Ohio had 6 percent of the total idleness while West Virginia had 8 percent.

TABLE 4.—*Strikes in 1941, by States*

State	Number of strikes beginning in 1941	Workers involved		Man-days idle during 1941	
		Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
All States.....	14,288	2,362,620	100.0	23,047,556	100.0
Alabama.....	80	112,486	4.8	861,891	3.7
Arizona.....	14	2,940	.1	17,498	.1
Arkansas.....	30	7,063	.3	64,272	.3
California.....	384	114,134	4.8	1,793,907	7.8
Colorado.....	10	5,727	.2	57,555	.2
Connecticut.....	84	33,616	1.4	272,903	1.2
Delaware.....	14	4,639	.2	46,129	.2
District of Columbia.....	21	2,560	.1	21,129	.1
Florida.....	33	7,354	.3	43,014	.2
Georgia.....	32	6,977	.3	98,520	.4
Idaho.....	8	342	(¹)	10,502	(¹)
Illinois.....	226	110,946	4.7	1,590,783	6.9
Indiana.....	161	80,311	3.4	657,154	2.9
Iowa.....	49	10,225	.4	220,047	1.0
Kansas.....	19	3,174	.1	19,374	.1
Kentucky.....	53	72,486	3.1	773,287	3.4
Louisiana.....	47	6,962	.3	55,610	.2
Maine.....	23	6,258	.3	44,100	.2
Maryland.....	66	37,186	1.6	207,151	.9
Massachusetts.....	175	57,415	2.4	529,830	2.3
Michigan.....	252	333,571	14.2	1,897,649	8.2
Minnesota.....	47	7,459	.3	98,880	.4
Mississippi.....	11	6,073	.3	22,144	.1
Missouri.....	119	51,420	2.2	314,232	1.4
Montana.....	7	217	(¹)	6,589	(¹)
Nebraska.....	5	289	(¹)	3,929	(¹)
Nevada.....	6	1,007	(¹)	4,077	(¹)
New Hampshire.....	13	3,233	.1	16,328	.1
New Jersey.....	264	91,292	3.9	1,058,308	4.6
New Mexico.....	11	3,166	.1	26,540	.1
New York.....	763	204,284	8.6	2,171,937	9.4
North Carolina.....	34	18,731	.8	105,085	.5
North Dakota.....	7	363	(¹)	3,138	(¹)
Ohio.....	341	164,294	7.0	1,312,970	5.7
Oklahoma.....	16	826	(¹)	20,986	.1
Oregon.....	51	6,990	.3	201,002	.9
Pennsylvania.....	545	488,498	20.9	4,136,738	17.7
Rhode Island.....	39	8,888	.4	87,854	.4
South Carolina.....	17	5,135	.2	14,486	.1
South Dakota.....	5	325	(¹)	6,132	(¹)
Tennessee.....	85	34,661	1.5	564,871	2.5
Texas.....	55	11,840	.5	129,365	.6
Utah.....	13	2,805	.1	44,284	.2
Vermont.....	6	804	(¹)	14,964	.1
Virginia.....	39	17,151	.7	223,201	1.0
Washington.....	60	35,694	1.5	706,877	3.1
West Virginia.....	57	162,957	6.9	1,944,419	8.4
Wisconsin.....	65	17,450	.7	521,315	2.3
Wyoming.....	3	396	(¹)	4,600	(¹)

¹ The sum of this column is more than 4,288. This is due to the fact that 94 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.

The proportions of employed workers in each State involved in strikes during the year ranged from 0.2 percent in Montana and Nebraska to 46 percent of the working force in West Virginia. (See chart 4.) It should be explained that in this computation each worker involved in two or more strikes during the year is counted as a separate worker involved in each strike. The figure for West Virginia is misleading if this is not clearly understood, because the

majority of the workers involved in West Virginia strikes were coal miners who were out at two different times. The same difficulty may be present, to some extent, in computing the percentage of employed workers involved in strikes for other States. In spite of this qualification, such percentages have a very definite significance in measuring the importance of strike activity, whether the total workers involved are different workers on strike just once during the year, or whether they are groups of workers on strike two or more times during the year.

In 7 States less than 1 percent of the employed workers were involved in strikes during the year. In 8 States the proportion of employed workers involved was 1 but less than 2 percent, in 7 States 2 but less than 3 percent, in 8 States 3 but less than 4 percent, in 12 States it was 4 but less than 9 percent, in 2 States it was 9 and 10 percent, respectively, and in 5 States it was more than 10 percent. In the latter group, in addition to West Virginia, mentioned above, there were Pennsylvania and Kentucky with about 19 percent and Michigan and Alabama with about 25 percent.

Table 23 (p. 42) shows information for each State having 25 or more strikes during 1941, by industry group.

Cities Affected

New York City had more strikes, more workers involved, and more idleness during strikes in 1941 than any other city in the Nation. In fact, the number of strikes in New York City (579) was greater than the combined number of strikes in the 5 next highest cities. Philadelphia with 141 was next to New York in number of strikes and was followed in order by Detroit (120), Los Angeles (107), and Cleveland (100). Next to New York, with 150,273 workers involved, came Dearborn, Mich., with 113,227, Detroit with 101,454, and Flint, Mich., and Chicago with a little more than 36,000 each. Cities with the most man-days idle during strikes were New York (1,651,008), Dearborn, Mich. (713,402), Chicago (609,697), Detroit (566,412), and Philadelphia (417,726).

In 1941 there were 71 cities in which 10 or more strikes occurred. These cities, together with 26 others which had 10 or more strikes in some year from 1927 to 1940, are shown in table 5. Strikes extending into 2 or more cities have been counted as separate strikes in each city affected, with the allocation of workers involved and man-days idle among the affected cities as necessary. The figures for a given city, therefore, may include parts of larger intercity strikes.

TABLE 5.—*Strikes in 1941 in Cities which had 10 or More Strikes in Any Year From 1927 to 1941*

City	Number of strikes beginning in 1941	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during 1941	City	Number of strikes beginning in 1941	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during 1941
Akron, Ohio.....	11	18,325	28,018	Milwaukee, Wis.....	28	3,012	38,623
Allentown, Pa.....	8	7,393	72,381	Minneapolis, Minn.....	27	6,664	74,250
Atlanta, Ga.....	19	4,321	48,170	Mobile, Ala.....	11	5,451	31,274
Baltimore, Md.....	40	22,229	105,947	Nashville, Tenn.....	11	2,255	32,981
Baton Rouge, La.....	11	805	8,177	Newark, N. J.....	55	6,773	54,696
Bethlehem, Pa.....	10	14,373	41,544	New Bedford, Mass.....	15	4,716	52,754
Birmingham, Ala.....	21	8,768	61,085	New Haven, Conn.....	13	2,917	39,771
Boston, Mass.....	32	12,092	146,231	New Orleans, La.....	20	3,151	28,417
Bridgeport, Conn.....	13	2,487	14,464	New York (Greater).....	579	150,273	1,651,008
Buffalo, N. Y.....	27	9,869	56,718	Norfolk, Va.....	11	849	3,424
Camden, N. J.....	14	2,940	43,695	Oakland, Calif. (East Bay area).....	31	13,083	308,913
Canton, Ohio.....	12	2,116	12,016	Paducah, Ky.....	6	893	8,636
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	15	3,492	81,973	Passaic, N. J.....	3	849	10,640
Chicago, Ill.....	90	36,328	609,697	Paterson, N. J.....	10	2,792	17,008
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	25	3,543	50,658	Pawtucket, R. I.....	7	528	5,510
Cleveland, Ohio.....	100	36,231	263,468	Peoria, Ill.....	8	2,520	19,176
Columbus, Ohio.....	16	4,124	36,743	Philadelphia, Pa.....	141	29,844	417,726
Dallas, Texas.....	11	1,322	11,129	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	70	18,177	226,698
Dayton, Ohio.....	13	3,074	24,021	Portland, Oreg.....	19	2,631	145,715
Dearborn, Mich.....	11	113,227	713,402	Providence, R. I.....	11	502	5,911
Denver, Colo.....	5	238	1,184	Reading, Pa.....	5	800	11,795
Des Moines, Iowa.....	12	892	8,953	Richmond, Va.....	10	1,401	15,223
Detroit, Mich.....	120	101,464	566,412	Rochester, N. Y.....	12	2,046	17,002
Duluth, Minn.....	7	375	2,476	Rockford, Ill.....	10	2,186	26,030
Easton, Pa.....	2	913	13,369	Saginaw, Mich.....	8	5,340	12,507
East St. Louis, Ill.....	7	1,875	4,643	St. Louis, Mo.....	62	32,758	183,616
Elizabeth, N. J.....	15	7,491	58,427	St. Paul, Minn.....	8	414	11,572
Erie, Pa.....	10	2,334	29,702	San Diego, Calif.....	20	6,457	24,158
Evansville, Ind.....	5	355	4,556	San Francisco, Calif.....	44	17,529	305,247
Fall River, Mass.....	12	3,910	13,565	Scranton, Pa.....	13	703	8,285
Flint, Mich.....	9	36,344	74,003	Seattle, Wash.....	16	4,209	35,686
Fort Smith, Ark.....	10	1,705	28,122	Shamokin, Pa.....	4	707	3,480
Fort Wayne, Ind.....	13	1,937	29,949	South Bend, Ind.....	12	1,539	25,719
Gary, Ind.....	12	29,085	40,181	Springfield, Ill.....	5	590	11,653
Hartford, Conn.....	13	9,269	93,657	Springfield, Mass.....	8	353	2,907
Haverhill, Mass.....	2	36	86	Tacoma, Wash.....	16	6,458	54,750
Houston, Texas.....	16	1,322	28,501	Terre Haute, Ind.....	2	288	8,261
Huntington, W. Va.....	10	1,503	14,258	Toledo, Ohio.....	27	3,455	26,988
Indianapolis, Ind.....	20	2,787	39,136	Trenton, N. J.....	23	5,863	69,401
Jersey City, N. J.....	27	5,277	82,509	Washington, D. C.....	21	2,560	21,129
Kansas City, Mo.....	24	3,333	30,853	Waterbury, Conn.....	1	158	316
Knoxville, Tenn.....	14	8,988	160,590	Wausau, Wis.....	2	503	13,006
Lancaster, Pa.....	3	780	6,663	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.....	13	2,257	8,822
Long Beach, Calif.....	11	907	9,988	Wilmington, Del.....	11	3,755	43,135
Los Angeles, Calif.....	107	19,203	162,125	Woonsocket, R. I.....	7	1,850	23,538
Louisville, Ky.....	18	3,782	32,743	Worcester, Mass.....	8	1,152	20,620
Lowell, Mass.....	9	4,468	61,532	York, Pa.....	9	2,543	26,045
Lynn, Mass.....	10	890	4,116	Youngstown, Ohio.....	14	3,317	12,020
Memphis, Tenn.....	23	2,186	22,406				

Workers Involved

In the 4,288 strikes beginning in 1941 the average number of workers involved was 551. This average was raised because of a few extremely large strikes. In fact, in more than 85 percent of the strikes the number of workers involved was less than the average for all strikes. About one-sixth of the strikes involved fewer than 20 workers each and more than half (53 percent) of the strikes involved fewer than 100 workers each. About 40 percent of the strikes involved from 100 up to 1,000 workers each and in 7 percent of the strikes 1,000 or more workers were involved.

Table 6 shows a classification of the strikes in each industry group, according to the number of workers involved. The interindustry strike appearing at the end of the table was the general strike of 9,000 machinists in the St. Louis area which occurred in November.

TABLE 6.—Strikes Beginning in 1941, 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.....	4,288	551	716	1,552	870	489	337	270	25	29	
Percent.....	100.0		16.7	36.1	20.3	11.4	7.9	6.3	0.6	0.7	
<i>Manufacturing</i>											
Iron, steel, and their products, excluding machinery.....	331	730	14	72	82	67	49	37	5	5	
Machinery, excluding transportation equipment.....	285	443	19	102	50	51	37	24	1	1	
Transportation equipment.....	184	2,128	6	26	30	26	35	45	9	7	
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	128	341	21	42	27	21	6	10	1		
Lumber and allied products.....	285	236	30	111	84	34	19	6		1	
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	136	292	12	54	34	18	8	10			
Textiles and their products.....	507	286	81	189	97	62	44	33	1		
Leather and its manufactures.....	92	303	8	35	15	18	13	2	1		
Food and kindred products.....	260	267	48	103	48	26	20	14	1		
Tobacco manufactures.....	10	852			2	2	2	4			
Paper and printing.....	137	142	34	50	34	11	6	2			
Chemicals and allied products.....	87	245	8	41	20	10	4	4			
Rubber products.....	42	934	3	8	6	9	11	3	1	1	
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	161	151	32	65	39	13	9	3			
<i>Nonmanufacturing</i>											
Extraction of minerals.....	143	5,156	6	31	22	28	24	22	1	9	
Transportation and communication.....	268	188	49	115	66	15	14	8	1		
Trade.....	420	117	143	180	52	27	8	10			
Domestic and personal service.....	227	128	75	92	40	8	6	6			
Professional service.....	29	73	9	15	3	2					
Building and construction.....	395	472	83	149	87	36	17	16	2	5	
Agriculture and fishing.....	32	450	1	15	7	1	4	4			
WPA and relief projects.....	5	38	2	2	1						
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	123	155	32	55	24	4	1	7			
Interindustry.....	1	9,000							1		

There were 29 strikes in 1941 in each of which 10,000 or more workers were involved. Ten of these, including the 3 largest, were in coal mining, 4 involved building-trades workers, 3 took place in plants of the Bethlehem Steel Co., and 2 were against the Ford Motor Co. Eight of the twenty-nine large strikes lasted only a day or two, while the largest—the bituminous coal-mine stoppage—lasted a full month. A few of the more important strikes of 1941 are described on page 22.

TABLE 7.—*Strikes in 1941 Which Involved 10,000 or More Workers Each*

Strike and location	Month strike began	Approximate number of workers involved
International Harvester Co., Illinois and Indiana	January	15,700
Bethlehem Steel Corporation, Lackawanna, N. Y. ¹	February	12,000
Bethlehem Steel Corporation, Johnstown, Pa. ¹	March	10,000
Bethlehem Steel Corporation, Bethlehem, Pa. ¹	do	10,000
Bituminous-coal mines, Illinois	April	15,000
Bituminous-coal mines, Alabama, Illinois, Iowa ²	do	48,900
Bituminous-coal mines (general) ²	do	269,000
Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich	do	85,000
Ravenna Ordnance Plant, Ravenna, Ohio ¹	May	10,000
Western Washington logging camps and sawmills	do	12,000
Building-trades workers, Detroit, Mich., and vicinity	do	15,000
General Motors Corporation, Flint, Saginaw, Detroit, Mich. ¹	do	40,300
Anthracite mines, Pennsylvania ¹	do	91,000
North American Aviation, Inc., Inglewood, Calif. ¹	June	11,000
Building-trades workers and teamsters, New York City ¹	do	30,000
Building-trades workers, New York City	July	28,000
Federal Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co., Kearny, N. J.	August	15,500
Construction workers on Missouri ordnance plants	do	15,600
Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co., Alabama ¹	September	14,800
Chrysler Motor Corporation (Dodge plant), Detroit, Mich. ¹	do	19,000
Alabama coal mines ¹	do	22,000
Anthracite mines, eastern Pennsylvania	do	25,900
Captive coal mines, 6 States	do	53,000
Welders, west coast shipyards, etc.	October	12,300
B. F. Goodrich Co. (5 plants), Akron, Ohio ¹	do	16,200
Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, Gary, Ind. ¹	do	17,500
Alabama coal mines ¹	do	20,000
Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich. ¹	November	20,000
Bituminous commercial coal mines (sympathy with captive mines), 6 States ¹	do	115,000

¹ Lasted less than 1 week.

² These 2 cases were part of the same general coal strike situation involving a total of about 318,000 workers. (Statistically the strike in Alabama, Illinois, and Iowa was treated separately, since in these States the workers continued idle into May, whereas in the other States practically none were idle after April 30.)

Sex of Workers

About 59 percent of the strikes in the year 1941 involved men alone; in 39 percent, both men and women were involved. Only 80 strikes were confined entirely to women—slightly less than 2 percent of the total. Ninety-one percent of the total workers involved in strikes were men, and 9 percent were women. Most of the large strikes occurred in mining, construction, steel, and transportation equipment manufacturing, where men compose all or most of the working force.

Establishments Involved

About three-fourths of the strikes occurring in 1941 were confined to single establishments; for example, one plant, one mine, or one construction project. The number of workers in these strikes ranged from 6 (the smallest number counted in the Bureau's statistics) in a large number of strikes to 85,000 in the giant River Rouge plant of the Ford Motor Co. In these single-establishment strikes were 41.5 percent of the total workers involved in strikes during the year and they accounted for 39.4 percent of the total idleness during strikes.

Table 8 shows further classifications by number of establishments involved. Although only 6 percent of the strikes extended to 11 or more establishments, these strikes included 39 percent of the total workers involved and accounted for about 45 percent of the total idleness.

In some cases strikes extending to more than one establishment involved two or more plants of the same company, and in other cases they were more or less local industry strikes involving part or all of the local plants in a particular industry.

TABLE 8.—*Strikes Ending in 1941, 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.....	4, 314	100. 0	2, 364, 297	100. 0	23, 009, 296	100. 0
1 establishment.....	3, 253	75. 4	980, 836	41. 5	9, 075, 617	39. 4
2 to 5 establishments.....	656	15. 2	378, 828	16. 0	3, 138, 903	13. 6
6 to 10 establishments.....	146	3. 4	72, 190	3. 1	499, 767	2. 2
11 establishments and over.....	259	6. 0	932, 443	39. 4	10, 295, 009	44. 8

Duration of Strikes

Strikes ending in 1941 were of a little shorter duration on the average than those in the preceding year, partly as a result of greater assistance rendered by Government agencies in settling disputes and the greater urgency for quick settlements to avoid impeding the defense program. The average duration of the strikes ending in 1941 was 18 calendar days, as compared with 21 calendar days for 1940 strikes.¹ The workers involved in the 1941 strikes were idle on the average about 10 working days, as compared with 11½ in 1940.²

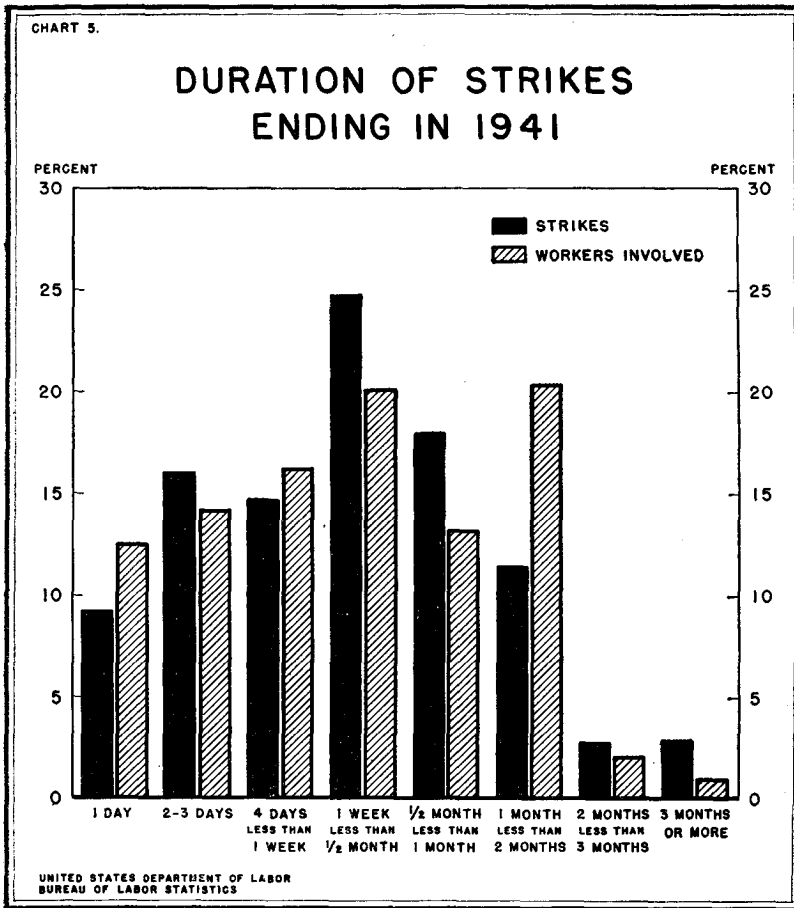
One-fourth of the strikes in 1941 lasted no longer than 3 days, and 65 percent of them were settled in less than one-half month after they began (table 9). Less than 3 percent of the strikes lasted as long as 3 months, 5.7 percent were in progress 2 months or more, 17.2 percent lasted 1 month or more, and 35.2 percent continued for one-half month or longer. About 43 percent of the total workers involved were out on strike less than a week, 33 percent were out from a week up to a month, and 24 percent were out for a month or more. At the same time, 60 percent of the total idleness resulted from strikes which lasted a month or more.

TABLE 9.—*Duration of Strikes Ending in 1941*

Duration of strikes	Strikes		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
Total.....	4, 314	100. 0	2, 364, 297	100. 0	23, 009, 296	100. 0
1 day.....	403	9. 3	295, 565	12. 5	295, 565	1. 3
2-3 days.....	691	16. 0	339, 096	14. 3	653, 817	2. 8
4 days and less than 1 week.....	634	14. 7	385, 357	16. 3	1, 186, 507	5. 2
1 week and less than ½ month.....	1, 069	24. 8	474, 784	20. 1	3, 176, 525	13. 8
½ and less than 1 month.....	775	18. 0	314, 060	13. 3	3, 936, 109	17. 1
1 and less than 2 months.....	496	11. 5	481, 662	20. 4	9, 259, 967	40. 3
2 and less than 3 months.....	122	2. 8	48, 958	2. 1	2, 029, 071	8. 8
3 months or more.....	124	2. 9	24, 815	1. 0	2, 471, 735	10. 7

¹ These are simple averages based on the duration of each strike without reference to the number of workers involved or the number of man-days of idleness resulting.

² These also are simple averages obtained by dividing the total man-days idle by the total number of workers involved for each year.



Labor Organizations Involved

American Federation of Labor unions were involved in the majority of the individual strikes during 1941, but unions affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations were involved in strikes that accounted for the major part of the total idleness during all strikes. As regards the number of strikes, A. F. of L. unions were involved in 54 percent and C. I. O. unions in 37 percent.

Both A. F. of L. and C. I. O. unions were involved in the majority of the rival union disputes (4 percent of the total). The A. F. of L. strikes included one-fourth of the total workers involved and accounted for 30 percent of the total idleness during strikes, whereas the C. I. O. strikes included nearly 70 percent of the total number of workers involved and accounted for 65 percent of the total idleness.

Unions affiliated with neither of the two major organizations were involved in 93 strikes during the year. In 22 of these cases the unions were local organizations whose membership was confined to employees of one company, and in 3 cases they were unaffiliated railroad brotherhoods. Among the unions involved in the remaining cases were the Mechanics Educational Society of America, the

Independent Textile Union in and around Woonsocket, R. I., the International Typographical Union, which was unaffiliated at that time, and several small organizations existing only in one or more local areas.

In most strikes the union concerned called the strike and was involved from the beginning. In a few cases, however, the workers were unorganized when they struck; some union later came into the case and assisted in negotiating the settlement.

TABLE 10.—*Strikes Ending in 1941, by Affiliations of Labor Organizations Involved*

Labor organizations involved	Strikes		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
Total.....	4,314	100.0	2,364,297	100.0	23,009,296	100.0
American Federation of Labor.....	2,343	54.3	584,442	24.7	6,970,273	30.3
Congress of Industrial Organizations.....	1,581	36.6	1,641,044	69.5	14,903,980	64.8
Unaffiliated unions.....	68	1.6	26,321	1.1	261,665	1.1
Railroad brotherhoods.....	3	.1	106	(¹)	824	(¹)
2 rival unions.....	167	3.9	86,158	3.6	736,234	3.2
Company unions.....	22	.5	4,007	.2	43,375	.2
No organization.....	130	3.0	22,219	.9	92,945	.4

¹ Less than a tenth of 1 percent.

Causes of Strikes

Questions of wages and hours were major issues in 36 percent of the strikes. About 47 percent of the total workers involved were concerned primarily with these issues, and the idleness from these strikes amounted to 45 percent of the total. The vast majority of the strikes in this group were for wage increases. The large bituminous-coal stoppage is, of course, included in these totals. The proportions of strikes and of workers involved in strikes over wage issues were greater than in any year since 1935. This trend reflects the attempt of workers to keep their wages in line with the rising cost of living and to obtain their share of increasing profits from the rapidly expanding defense program.

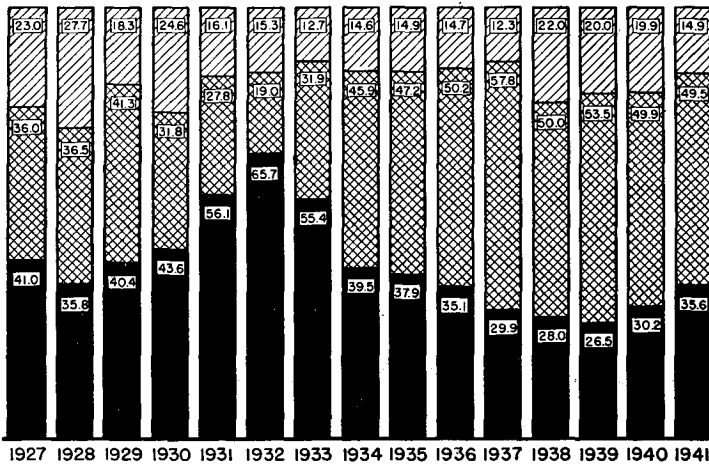
Union-organization matters—union recognition, closed or union shop, discrimination, etc.—were the major issues in about half of the strikes ending in 1941. Only 32 percent of the total workers involved were included in these strikes but 44 percent of the total man-days idle resulted from them. Union recognition was an important issue in 34 percent of the strikes and closed or union shop in 8 percent. If the widespread bituminous-coal stoppage which occurred in April were not included in the figures, the number of workers involved in union-organization strikes would be about the same as in wage-and-hour strikes and the idleness would greatly exceed the wage-and-hour strike idleness.

About 7 percent of the 1941 strikes, including 13 percent of the total workers involved and accounting for 8 percent of the total idleness, consisted of sympathy strikes, rival union or factional disputes, and jurisdictional strikes. Almost 8 percent of the total strikes, including 9 percent of the workers involved and 3 percent of the idleness were due to specific grievances over local working conditions, often relating to work loads, objectionable administrative methods, or physical surroundings.

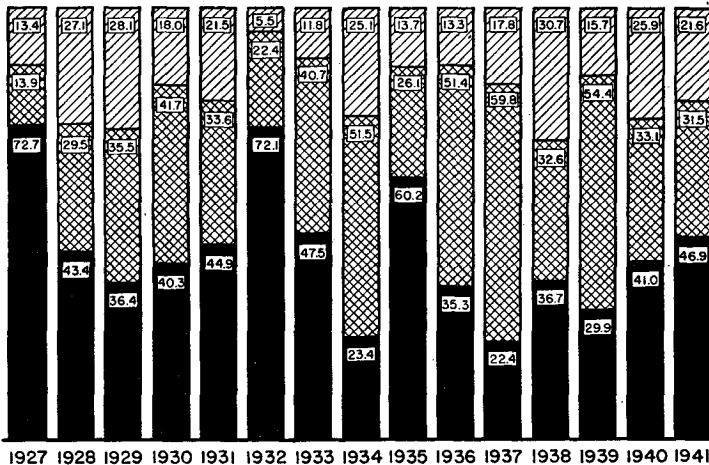
CHART 6

MAJOR ISSUES INVOLVED IN STRIKES 1927 - 1941




PERCENT OF STRIKES



PERCENT OF WORKERS INVOLVED IN STRIKES



MAJOR ISSUES:

-  MISCELLANEOUS
-  UNION ORGANIZATION
-  WAGES AND HOURS

their duration, except that the highest percentages of lost strikes occurred in the 1-day disputes and in the extremely long disputes which lasted for 3 months or more.

TABLE 13.—Results of Strikes Ending in 1941, in Relation to Major Issues Involved

Major issue	Total		Strikes resulting in—					
	Number	Per cent	Substantial gains to workers	Partial gains or compromises	Little or no gains to workers	Jurisdiction, rival union, or faction settlements	Indeterminate	Not reported
	Strikes		Percent of strikes					
All issues.....	4,314	100.0	41.9	35.8	14.5	6.3	1.3	0.2
Wages and hours.....	1,535	100.0	44.6	44.7	10.4		.3	
Wage increase.....	1,335	100.0	43.7	46.1	9.9		.3	
Wage decrease.....	70	100.0	52.9	28.6	17.1		1.4	
Wage increase, hour decrease.....	117	100.0	48.7	41.9	9.4			
Wage decrease, hour increase.....	3	100.0	66.7	33.3				
Hour increase.....	4	100.0	50.0		50.0			
Hour decrease.....	6	100.0	50.0	16.7	33.3			
Union organization.....	2,138	100.0	47.3	33.7	17.9		1.1	(1)
Recognition.....	406	100.0	40.5	27.3	31.5		.5	.2
Recognition and wages.....	805	100.0	58.4	30.3	11.2		.1	
Recognition and hours.....	2	100.0	100.0					
Recognition, wages, and hours.....	253	100.0	55.7	26.1	17.4		.8	
Discrimination.....	183	100.0	35.0	40.5	24.0		.5	
Strengthening bargaining position.....	85	100.0	32.9	37.7	12.9		16.5	
Closed or union shop.....	358	100.0	34.4	49.4	15.6		.6	
Other.....	46	100.0	41.3	34.8	21.7		2.2	
Miscellaneous.....	641	100.0	17.2	21.5	13.3	42.4	4.4	1.2
Sympathy.....	44	100.0	29.5	18.2	11.4		40.9	
Rival unions or factions.....	179	100.0				100.0		
Jurisdiction.....	93	100.0				100.0		
Other.....	311	100.0	30.9	41.8	24.1		3.2	
Not reported.....	14	100.0	7.1		35.7			57.2
	Workers		Percent of workers involved					
All issues.....	2,364,297	100.0	43.8	40.6	6.1	6.6	2.9	(1)
Wages and hours.....	1,108,378	100.0	45.7	48.2	6.0		.1	
Wage increase.....	1,032,886	100.0	47.3	48.9	3.7		.1	
Wage decrease.....	41,310	100.0	16.4	16.7	66.4		.5	
Wage increase, hour decrease.....	33,719	100.0	32.9	64.3	2.8			
Wage decrease, hour increase.....	125	100.0	20.0	80.0				
Hour increase.....	113	100.0	55.8		44.2			
Hour decrease.....	225	100.0	72.4	2.7	24.9			
Union organization.....	744,054	100.0	46.0	43.7	6.4		3.9	(1)
Recognition.....	196,756	100.0	62.5	31.3	4.2		2.0	(1)
Recognition and wages.....	215,518	100.0	41.2	51.1	7.5		.2	
Recognition and hours.....	46	100.0	100.0					
Recognition, wages, and hours.....	32,231	100.0	45.1	28.0	9.8		17.1	
Discrimination.....	49,077	100.0	31.2	59.6	9.1		.1	
Strengthening bargaining position.....	84,397	100.0	19.3	57.6	6.9		16.2	
Closed or union shop.....	144,499	100.0	51.3	39.9	5.4		3.4	
Other.....	21,530	100.0	48.7	39.9	9.4		2.0	
Miscellaneous.....	511,865	100.0	36.6	19.5	6.0	30.3	7.5	0.1
Sympathy.....	143,488	100.0	93.5	.6	.3		5.6	
Rival unions or factions.....	117,912	100.0				100.0		
Jurisdiction.....	37,410	100.0				100.0		
Other.....	212,270	100.0	24.8	46.6	14.2		14.4	
Not reported.....	785	100.0	5.4		14.8			79.8

¹ Less than a tenth of 1 percent.

TABLE 14.—Results of Strikes Ending in 1941 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	4,314	1,805	1,545	627	337	100.0	41.9	35.8	14.5	7.8
1 day	403	172	111	79	41	100.0	42.7	27.5	19.6	10.2
2-3 days	691	293	233	100	65	100.0	42.4	33.7	14.5	9.4
4 days and less than 1 week	634	311	214	72	37	100.0	49.0	33.8	11.4	5.8
1 week and less than ½ month	1,069	463	384	148	74	100.0	43.4	35.9	13.8	6.9
½ and less than 1 month	775	324	296	91	64	100.0	41.8	38.2	11.7	8.3
1 and less than 2 months	496	181	201	81	33	100.0	36.5	40.5	16.3	6.7
2 and less than 3 months	122	29	61	21	11	100.0	23.8	50.0	17.2	9.0
3 months or more	124	32	45	35	12	100.0	25.8	36.3	28.2	9.7

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

In table 15 the strikes involving up to 5,000 workers were sufficiently large in number to permit some conclusions as to the relation between results and number of workers involved. The small strikes tended to be quite definitely either won or lost with a relatively small proportion being compromised. The proportion of successful strikes was large among those involving fewer than 100 workers but was smaller in the strikes involving larger numbers of workers. There were fewer compromise settlements among the small strikes than among the strikes involving greater numbers of workers. The proportion of lost strikes was greater among those of the smallest size than among those of medium size.

The number of strikes in the last two classifications of the table—strikes involving 5,000 or more workers—is too small to indicate any particular pattern. A substantial proportion (16 percent) of the strikes involving from 5,000 to 10,000 workers were lost, whereas only 3 percent of those involving 10,000 and over were lost. The majority of the extremely large strikes were settled on a compromise basis.

TABLE 15.—Results of Strikes Ending in 1941 in Relation to Number of Workers Involved

Number of workers involved	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	4,314	1,805	1,545	627	337	100.0	41.9	35.8	14.5	7.8
6 and under 20	721	317	166	189	49	100.0	44.0	23.0	26.2	6.8
20 and under 100	1,570	732	472	252	114	100.0	46.5	30.1	16.1	7.3
100 and under 250	872	360	356	89	67	100.0	41.3	40.8	10.2	7.7
250 and under 500	492	192	216	44	40	100.0	39.0	44.0	8.9	8.1
500 and under 1,000	335	116	161	27	31	100.0	34.6	48.0	8.1	9.3
1,000 and under 5,000	270	74	149	21	26	100.0	27.4	55.2	7.8	9.6
5,000 and under 10,000	25	5	10	4	6	100.0	20.0	40.0	16.0	24.0
10,000 and over	29	9	15	1	4	100.0	31.0	51.8	3.4	13.8

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

Slightly more than half of the strikes ending in 1941 were settled with the assistance of Government officials or boards. Nearly three-fourths of the total workers involved were included in these strikes, and they accounted for approximately 85 percent of the total idleness during all strikes. About one-third of the strikes were settled directly between employers and union officials without the assistance of third parties. These were smaller strikes on the average, including about one-fourth of the total workers and only 11 percent of the total idleness involved.

Of the 2,279 strikes terminated with the assistance of Government agencies, 2,183 were settled by conciliation or mediation methods. All or some of the disputed issues went to arbitration in 93 cases. In 3 cases—North American Aviation, Inc., at Inglewood, Calif., Federal Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co., at Kearny, N. J., and Air Associates, Inc., at Bendix, N. J.—the plants were taken over and operated temporarily by the Federal Government.

As indicated in table 16, there were a few strikes settled directly between employers and workers without the aid of union officials, and a few settled with the assistance of private conciliators or arbitrators—conciliation methods in 7 and arbitration in 28. A total of 121 strikes were settled by arbitration, either by a private or a public agency.

Nearly 11 percent of the strikes were terminated without formal settlements, but these included only 3 percent of the total workers involved, and accounted for only 4 percent of the total idleness. In most of these cases, the strikers lost their jobs when employers hired new workers to take their places or else closed down operations permanently. In a few cases, however, the strikes were simply called off without settlements and the workers returned on terms offered by their respective employers.

TABLE 16.—Methods of Negotiating Settlements of Strikes Ending in 1941

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.....	4, 314	100. 0	2, 364, 297	100. 0	23, 009, 296	100. 0
Employers and workers directly.....	89	2. 1	16, 352	. 7	62, 134	. 3
Employers and representatives of organized workers directly.....	1, 451	33. 6	563, 599	23. 8	2, 479, 329	10. 8
Government officials or boards.....	2, 279	52. 8	1, 704, 229	72. 1	19, 534, 034	84. 8
Private conciliators or arbitrators.....	35	. 8	5, 080	. 2	89, 908	. 4
Terminated without formal settlement.....	460	10. 7	75, 037	3. 2	843, 891	3. 7

Major Strikes in 1941

Allis-Chalmers strike.—A particularly bitter dispute and one which affected defense production was the strike at the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co. which began January 22 and continued until April 7. About 7,500 workers were involved. The union (United Automobile Workers of America, C. I. O.) had previously had an agreement with the company, which expired in the spring of 1940. During the ensuing months, while a new contract was under con-

sideration, the union charged the company with showing favoritism toward nonunion and A. F. of L. men. To forestall a weakening in its position, the union demanded some kind of security clause in the new contract but the company refused to accept any terms which would require employees to become or remain members of the C. I. O. union.

Numerous conferences by the company and union representatives and Government conciliators failed to bring about a settlement. Finally, the Secretary of Labor certified the case to the National Defense Mediation Board, which succeeded in having the strike called off. Within a short time, terms of settlement were reached which provided that all employees on the company pay roll when the strike began were to be restored to their jobs without discrimination, and that there should be no strikes or lock-outs during the life of the 1-year agreement. An impartial referee was established to arbitrate all disputes arising under the contract, including charges of discrimination or favoritism, which might affect union security.

International Harvester Co. strike.—A strike called by the Farm Equipment Organizing Committee (C. I. O.) on January 17, 1941, in plants of the International Harvester Co. in Illinois and Indiana, involved more than 15,000 workers at its peak. The principal demand was for union recognition, although wage adjustments and the abolishment of the company's piece-work system were also in dispute. For many years the company had been dealing with local plant organizations, and on February 8 the National Labor Relations Board ordered the company to disestablish what they found to be company-dominated organizations.

These disputes were certified to the National Defense Mediation Board on March 27 and work was resumed a few days later, with the understanding that the National Labor Relations Board would conduct elections without delay and that the wage questions would be given consideration by the Mediation Board.

Bituminous coal-mine stoppage.—With the expiration of the 2-year agreement in the Appalachian area, a stoppage involving about 318,000 workers took place in the bituminous coal-mining industry April 1, 1941. The stoppage affected some districts outside the Appalachian area, while others continued operating under extension agreements providing that any changes agreed upon subsequently should be retroactive to April 1. The principal demands of the union (United Mine Workers of America) were for a wage increase of \$1 a day and elimination of the 40-cent wage differential between northern and southern fields.

After a few days the northern operators agreed to an increase of \$1 a day, but work was not resumed because southern operators would not agree to an increase of \$1.40 per day which was necessary to equal the northern rates. When the deadlock continued, the entire dispute was certified to the National Defense Mediation Board on April 24. A tentative settlement was reached on April 30 and the mines were immediately opened with the understanding that any final wage settlement for the southern fields would be retroactive to the date work was resumed. Southern operators increased wages \$1 a day but the union insisted on the additional 40 cents to eliminate the north-south differential. The N. D. M. B. recommended arbitration of the issue. Operators agreed, but the union refused and threatened another stoppage in the entire industry. The Board, failing to obtain

an agreement directly, made public recommendations to the effect that the differential be eliminated after a study which revealed that only 3½ cents per ton in labor costs would be added to southern operations which would not constitute an "unendurable competitive burden." The Board's recommendations were finally accepted by both parties and a 2-year contract for the entire southern Appalachian area was signed July 6, 1941.

Captive coal-mine strike.—Prior to the strike in "captive mines" (whose output is used almost exclusively by the steel companies which own them), wages and working conditions were substantially the same as provided for in the agreements between the United Mine Workers of America and operators of commercial mines (see above), except that most of the captive mines were not bound by the union-shop clause, which was a part of practically all agreements with commercial operators. The captive-mine strike was principally an attempt to establish union-shop conditions in these mines. Approximately 53,000 workers in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky, and Alabama were involved in the strike, which began September 15, 1941, and most of them were idle at 3 different times before the dispute was settled.

Immediately after the strike started the National Defense Mediation Board requested a return to work while the settlement was being negotiated. This was agreed to after 5 days of idleness, the union accepting a 30-day truce. When no settlement could be reached during the truce period, the Board recommended arbitration of the dispute but the union refused and called the men out again on October 27. Three days later the union agreed to reopen the mines until November 15 with the understanding that the N. D. M. B. would proceed in full session to consider the merits of the dispute and make its final recommendations although neither party was committed to acceptance in advance. Within 10 days the Board, with C. I. O. members dissenting, recommended the adoption of the standard Appalachian agreement without the union-shop clause. Upon refusal of the union to accept this recommendation, the workers were called out a third time on November 17 and were idle for a week, during which time, amid considerable violence, sympathy walkouts at commercial mines developed until more than 100,000 workers, in addition to those at the captive mines, were idle in 8 states.

On November 22 the union's policy committee accepted a Presidential proposal to return to work and submit the dispute to a special arbitration board whose decision would be final. The arbitration board was composed of John L. Lewis, president of the union; Benjamin Fairless, president of the U. S. Steel Corporation; and John R. Steelman, director of the United States Conciliation Service. This board, with the employer member dissenting, on December 7 awarded the mine workers the union shop, thereby establishing union-shop conditions almost universally throughout the coal-mining industry.

Ford Motor Co. strike.—Although intensive organizing activities had been carried on among Ford employees for several years, they had met with strong opposition from the company. Several strikes in the company's plants had taken place and the National Labor Relations Board had issued orders requiring the company, in effect, to cease interfering with organizing rights of employees. Following the discharge of several union men, a strike was called at the River Rouge plant early in April. When the National Labor Relations Board

ordered an election to be held within 45 days, the union terminated the strike. The election held on May 21 gave the United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.) an overwhelming majority. Following this election the company revised its former antiunion policy and signed an agreement with the union which exceeded by far the original union demands. The agreement provides for union shop, check-off of union dues, wage rates at least equal to the highest rates in the industry, and a shop steward system for handling grievances, with an appeals board made up of company and union representatives.

North American Aviation, Inc., strike.—The United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.) had been negotiating with North American Aviation, Inc., for several weeks for a general wage increase. When a strike threatened during the latter part of May, the Secretary of Labor certified the dispute to the National Defense Mediation Board. While hearings before the Board were in progress a strike was called June 5 by the local union officials without authorization from the international union. After all efforts to get the men back to work failed, on June 9 President Roosevelt issued an order for the Secretary of War to take over the plant. Troops moved in immediately and by the end of the next day the strike was called off. In the meantime, the Mediation Board carried on negotiations and by July 1 a settlement acceptable to both parties was reached. In addition to wage increases, the contract contained a maintenance-of-membership clause.

New York electricians and building-trades strike.—This strike was an outgrowth of a dispute between the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local No. 3 (A. F. of L.), and the Consolidated Edison Co. of New York over the question of using Local No. 3 men on the company's construction work. Back in April 1940 the Brotherhood of Consolidated Edison Employees had won a National Labor Relations Board election and was, subsequently, certified as exclusive bargaining agent for the company's employees. The company promptly signed an agreement with this organization and gave to it all construction work, some of which had previously been done by men belonging to Local No. 3.

Since Local No. 3 members were not employed by the company, the union could take no direct action, but A. F. of L. building tradesmen called strikes against subcontractors working on Consolidated construction jobs, attempting to force the company to give the disputed work to the electrical workers' union. The dispute culminated in a general strike of 8,000 New York electricians on July 29. Other building-trades workers stopped work also, either in sympathy with the electricians or because of work stoppages made necessary by the absence of electricians, until a total of 28,000 were idle.

On August 7 the dispute was certified to the National Defense Mediation Board, and 2 days later it was called off by the union pending a decision. Early in September the Board, supporting the findings of its special investigator, concluded that Local No. 3 claims to the jobs on Consolidated construction work were not justified.

Federal Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co. strike, Kearny, N. J.—Shortly before the expiration of an agreement between the company and the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America (C. I. O.) May 31, 1941, the union proposed a new contract asking

primarily for a closed shop and, secondarily, for certain job reclassifications. During the negotiations the dispute was certified to the National Defense Mediation Board, which succeeded in settling all issues except that of union status. The Board recommended an agreement which would settle this issue by including a maintenance-of-membership clause which would require all workers who were members of the union or who joined the union later to remain members in good standing during the life of the contract.

The union agreed to this compromise but when the company refused, a strike was called August 6, and more than 15,000 shipyard workers stopped work. When no agreement was reached in the next 2 weeks, the President issued an Executive order on August 23 requiring that the plant be taken over and operated by the Navy Department. Work was resumed the next day and the plant continued operating under the direction of the Navy Department until January 7, 1942, when it was returned to company officials. No final settlement of the issue was reached, however, until 4 months later. On April 25 the War Labor Board, which had jurisdiction over the case, issued a directive order that the maintenance-of-membership clause be inserted in an agreement between the company and union. The company announced on May 8, 1942, that it would comply with the Board's order.

West coast welders' strike.—Approximately 12,500 workers were made idle by the strike of welders, employed principally in shipyards and some metal-working shops in the Puget Sound area of Washington, which began on October 22, 1941, and spread a few days later to the Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., harbor area. The strike was called because of the failure of the 1941 convention of the A. F. of L. to take action on a request for the chartering of a separate welders' union. Welders contended that it was necessary for them to belong to as many as four or more different A. F. of L. international unions in order to perform all aspects of their work, and for that reason they should be given autonomy. As early as 1916 the American Federation of Labor had refused to recognize welding as a trade, and ruled that "acetylene welding" is a process and that "acetylene welder" is a tool. This position received governmental approval in the so-called "Wilson Award" of July 1918 when an arbitration board appointed by Secretary of Labor Wilson ruled that "the exclusive use of a tool or process cannot be conceded to a single craft or any group of workmen."

In response to a plea by the Office of Production Management the welders voted November 5 to terminate the strike pending a conference under O. P. M. direction of representatives of affected unions. A conference on November 22 resulted in a pledge by the officials of nine A. F. of L. unions that there should be no excessive fees nor should it be necessary for a workman performing welding to carry more than one union card. Subsequently, however, the welders contended that the various local unions continued to demand membership cards. Early in December the welders scheduled another strike for December 9. With the declaration of war the threatened strike was canceled. Except for a minor stoppage of a few hundred workers late in December, and a similar incident a month later, the welders have continued to work, although the issue has not been settled to their satisfaction.

STRIKES AFFECTING DEFENSE PRODUCTION

June 1940 to December 7, 1941

During the defense period (June 1940 to December 7, 1941), there were 352 strikes, involving about 650,000 workers, which interfered to some degree with defense production. The 6,850,000 man-days of idleness during these strikes amounted to slightly more than seven-tenths of 1 percent of the total time worked on defense production.

Throughout this period, which began with the first congressional emergency appropriations for defense and ended with the entrance of the United States into war, American labor and industry faced many special problems which at times caused conflicts leading to strikes. Production and employment increased steadily, particularly in those industries directly concerned with the output of defense materials. As a consequence, there was a great influx of new and often non-union workers into organized plants and industries, raising very sharply the question of union security. Emphasis on "around-the-clock" production brought the problems of shift work and overtime rates into new prominence. A major source of disquietude was the steadily rising cost of living. While earnings of workers increased generally, through negotiated rate increases and longer hours of work, in many instances the cost of living rose more rapidly than wages.

An analysis of the strikes which directly affected defense production indicates that they were not substantially different from other strikes. A greater proportion were disputes over wage increases and more of them were settled on a compromise basis with the help of government agencies.

Definition of "Defense Strikes"

The strikes here referred to as "defense strikes" are those which the Labor Division of the Office of Production Management found after investigation to have interfered with or delayed defense production. However, the number of workers and the man-days of idleness in each case are the number involved for the entire strike even though only a portion of the workers who stopped work may have been engaged on defense production.

The question as to whether and how much a particular strike affected defense production is not easily determined, especially in the early days of the defense program when government contracts for defense needs made up only a portion of a plant's output. A strike may have occurred in a plant having a defense order but, if it did not last too long and upon the return of men to work the defense order was pushed ahead of other regular work, there may have been no net delay in the completion of the defense contract. Even a strike in a plant entirely engaged on defense work may not have actually caused a delay in the final completion of a needed product. For example, a strike in a plant manufacturing radios for aircraft would not delay their final assembly if there already were shortages of other necessary parts.

Only in plants which were solely engaged in defense production, and such were not numerous before the actual outbreak of war, could all the workers and man-days of idleness involved in a strike be chargeable to defense. In the general strike of electricians in New York City in July 1941 (see p. 25), only about 400 workers were idle on defense construction jobs, while 28,000 were idle in the strike as a whole. Admittedly, it may be a more accurate measure of defense-strike activity to count this as a strike of 400 men, provided that all strikes affecting defense work could be handled in a similar way. Practically, such treatment is impossible, since in the majority of cases it is impossible to segregate and determine the number of workers engaged directly in defense work. Consequently, the figures used here for the electrical workers' strike include the idleness due to a stoppage of 28,000 men. It is obvious, therefore, that the figures on strike activity shown below are a somewhat exaggerated indication of the extent of delay in defense work due to strikes. They are indicative of the intensity and nature of those individual strikes which, in part or as a whole, affected defense production.

It must also be remembered that the idleness figures do not represent production of any one specific defense material—it cannot be said that “because of these stoppages so many airplanes have not been produced.” Equal amounts of idleness in different plants or industries do not necessarily represent equivalent amounts of production skill. Work of unskilled construction workers or of maintenance men in a steel mill cannot be substituted for the work of skilled machinists in the production of aircraft.

More important defense strikes.—Defense strikes, as recorded by the Office of Production Management, were segregated into two groups, i. e., those of primary defense importance, and those which were of lesser importance, either because alternative sources of supply or sufficient inventories were readily available or because no delay developed in the final delivery date of the needed material.

Of the total 352 defense strikes, 159 were classified as of primary defense importance. They constituted less than half of all strikes which interfered with defense during the period, and amounted to less than 3 percent of all strikes which occurred throughout industry in the same period. These 159 strikes involved 343,260 workers (12.5 percent of the workers involved in all strikes), and approximately 3½ million man-days of idleness (12.7 percent of the total man-days of idleness for all strikes during this period).

Less important defense strikes.—According to the Office of Production Management, there were 193 strikes which affected defense plants but did not significantly interfere with the progress of the defense program. These strikes (3.3 percent of all strikes in the period) involved 304,420 workers (11.1 percent of all workers involved in strikes), and about 3,420,000 man-days of idleness (12.6 percent of all idleness due to strikes).

Trend of Defense Strikes

Beginning with 2 defense disputes in June 1940, the number of defense strikes increased fairly steadily until a peak was reached in October 1941. In general, the trend was quite similar to that of all strikes occurring in the period. The great number of man-days of

idleness in March 1941 was in large part due to the strike at the International Harvester Co. in Illinois and Indiana, which continued into that month. In April the relatively large number of workers involved and man-days of idleness was primarily due to the strike of 85,000 workers at the Ford Motor Co. The continued high level of defense-strike activity for May was due largely to the stoppages of 12,000 lumber workers in western Washington, over 9,000 machinists in San Francisco and East Bay shipyards, and a sympathy strike of several thousand building-trades workers in Detroit. The rise of idleness in August is largely a consequence of the strike of about 15,000 shipyard workers at the Federal Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co. at Kearny, N. J. The final peak of defense-strike activity in October was due to numerous smaller stoppages, and to the welders' strike involving over 12,000 workers in west-coast shipyards.

TABLE 17.—*Defense Strikes, June 1940 to December 7, 1941*¹

Year and month	Number beginning in month	Workers involved	Man-days of idleness during month	Man-days of idleness in defense plants in relation to total working time on defense production
Total	352	647, 679	6, 854, 263	Percent by quarter ² 0.71
<i>1940</i>				
June	2	1, 669	11, 352	} .35
July	2	899	48, 405	
August	1	860	72, 457	
September	4	8, 724	62, 059	
October	8	13, 003	184, 087	} .54
November	7	17, 873	215, 061	
December	5	14, 568	122, 550	
<i>1941</i>				
January	15	36, 377	189, 674	} .89
February	15	21, 824	445, 441	
March	27	44, 974	748, 697	
April	15	104, 072	1, 031, 853	} 1.14
May	24	79, 194	679, 261	
June	15	34, 986	442, 541	
July	29	55, 902	357, 464	} .65
August	38	58, 040	867, 103	
September	46	32, 200	370, 853	
October	69	96, 472	650, 863	} .40
November	23	23, 087	312, 979	
December (to December 7)	7	2, 955	41, 563	

¹ The strikes included in this tabulation were limited, as indicated above, to those stoppages which either directly interfered with the production of war materials or had a significant and obvious indirect effect. After the entry of this country into the war, it was considered necessary to obtain a more inclusive picture of strike activity in relation to the war program. Accordingly, an interdepartmental committee, representing the Federal agencies directly concerned, developed a new and broader definition of war strikes and the National War Labor Board assumed the function of releasing official data on "all strikes appearing to affect the war effort." The official releases on this subject since Jan. 1, 1942, have been based on the classification made by the interdepartmental committee.

To permit a more exact comparison of war strike trends immediately before and after the attack on Pearl Harbor, the committee has reclassified the strikes occurring during the last 3 months of 1941, using the broad definition. On this basis, strikes affecting defense production resulted in idleness totaling 1,068,878 man-days in October, 726,049 man-days in November, and 159,448 man-days in December.

² These percentages overstate the proportion of idle time on defense work during strikes because, as explained previously, the idleness recorded for the 352 defense strikes is the total idleness of all workers involved in them. Only part of the workers in many of these strikes were actually engaged on defense work.

Industries Affected by Defense Strikes

Defense strikes occurred in almost all industries, indicating the far-reaching demands of the defense effort on the American economy. However, they were naturally concentrated in those industries which were largely engaged in defense production. The 12 specific industries listed in table 18 accounted for 62 percent of all defense strikes, over 78 percent of the workers involved, and 66 percent of idleness due to defense strikes. Some of these strikes were small stoppages which affected defense production very little. However, most of the larger strikes were of primary importance to the defense program, and constituted the bulk of strike activity. In none of these industries did the idleness due to defense strikes amount to as much as 1 percent of the total time worked on defense production.

In aluminum manufactures about 62 percent of the workers employed were involved in defense strikes at some time during the 18-month period. On the average, each lost 4 days on defense work. This high number of workers is primarily due to several large but brief strikes at various plants of the Aluminum Co. of America. In the shipbuilding industry over 40 percent of the workers on defense production were idle, on the average, about 10 days. About 18 percent of the aircraft workers were idle due to defense strikes, losing an average of nearly 4½ days. In blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills about 17½ percent of the workers were idle during defense strikes, each losing an average of 3½ days during the period of June 1940 to December 7, 1941.

TABLE 18.—*Extent of Defense-Strike Activity in Selected Industries, June 1940 to December 7, 1941*

Industry	Number of strikes	Workers involved	Man-days of idleness
Aircraft	18	29,081	125,539
Aluminum manufactures	9	21,065	84,027
Automobiles, bodies, and parts	23	117,420	941,961
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	35	96,055	328,248
Brass, bronze, and copper products	9	6,278	129,411
Building and construction	28	75,745	403,076
Cars, electric- and steam-railroad	13	14,766	152,743
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	13	8,914	355,747
Foundry and machine-shop products	33	31,617	663,026
Machine tools	9	7,076	76,682
Sawmills and logging camps	7	31,013	587,482
Shipbuilding	21	67,593	688,352

Duration of Defense Strikes

Defense strikes lasted a little over 21 days, on the average, as compared with about 18 days for all strikes. While 40 percent of all strikes lasted less than 1 week, only 27 percent of those classified as defense strikes were settled within a week. More than 22 percent of the defense strikes lasted a month or longer in contrast to 18 percent of all strikes as indicated below. The apparent longer duration of defense strikes may be due entirely to the factor of identification, that is, some brief stoppages may not have been classified as defense strikes solely because they did not last long enough to affect vital production.

On the other hand, the relatively longer duration, on the average, may indicate that the controversies which occasioned workers on defense production to take the extreme measure of striking must have been unusually acute and difficult to settle.

Duration of strikes	Defense strikes	All strikes
	Percent	Percent
Less than 1 week.....	26.7	40.3
1 week and less than ½ month.....	29.5	24.1
½ and less than 1 month.....	21.3	17.6
1 and less than 2 months.....	15.1	11.9
2 and less than 3 months.....	4.8	3.1
3 months or more.....	2.6	3.0

Major Issues Involved in Defense Strikes

The causes or major issues involved in defense strikes were not unlike those in all other strikes occurring during the same period, although a greater proportion of the workers were involved in disputes over union recognition matters. In about 30 percent of the defense strikes, questions of union recognition and union status were the major or sole issues; but they involved over 40 percent of all the workers in strikes affecting defense plants.

Defense strikes over wages were smaller, on the average, than union organization strikes. Demands for wage increases were the major causes of a third of the defense strikes and these included about 30 percent of all workers. Both union recognition and wages were issues in about 19 percent of the defense strikes, these including less than 8 percent of the total involved in all defense strikes. Interunion and intraunion disputes accounted for 12 percent of the defense strikes, and specific grievances of various kinds for the remainder.

TABLE 19.—Major Issues Involved in Defense Strikes, June 1940 to December 7, 1941, With Comparisons for All Strikes

Major issues	All defense strikes				All strikes	
	Strikes		Workers involved		Strikes	Workers involved
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Total.....	352	100.0	647,679	100.0	Percent 100.0	Percent 100.0
Wages and hours.....	117	33.3	193,351	29.9	34.1	45.6
Wage increases.....	109	31.0	187,967	29.1	28.7	41.0
Other changes in wages and hours.....	8	2.3	5,384	.8	5.4	4.6
Union recognition and wages.....	66	18.7	49,087	7.6	23.6	10.0
Union organization.....	103	29.3	263,629	40.6	26.2	21.8
Recognition.....	28	8.0	147,191	22.7	9.6	7.4
Strengthening bargaining position.....	16	4.5	55,022	8.5	2.0	3.8
Closed or union shop.....	33	9.4	37,871	5.8	9.1	7.2
Discrimination and other.....	26	7.4	23,545	3.6	5.5	3.4
Rival unions or factions.....	31	8.8	52,267	8.1	3.9	4.7
Jurisdiction.....	11	3.1	26,235	4.1	2.4	1.6
Sympathy.....	2	.6	15,129	2.3	1.1	5.6
Other issues.....	22	6.2	47,981	7.4	7.8	10.5
Not reported.....					.9	.2

¹ The relatively high proportion of workers who were involved in wage disputes during the 18-month period is due in some part to the general wage strike in coal mines in April 1941, which alone involved about 318,000 workers.

Although the majority of the wage strikes were related to the general situation of business prosperity and a rapidly rising cost of living, some of the wage disputes arose from the existence of geographic and plant differences in wage rates for similar work. An example is the aircraft industry on the west coast, where wage rates were considerably below those for similar work in the automobile industry. Two of the most bitter labor disputes occurring in the defense period were those of the United Automobile, Aircraft, and Agricultural Implement Workers (C. I. O.) at Vultee Aircraft, Inc., in November 1940, and at North American Aviation, Inc., in June 1941 (see p. 25). In both cases the minimum wage rate had been 50 cents per hour, and the union asked for a 75-cent minimum to correspond to that in the automobile industry. Relative wage scales as between various plants in the region were also at issue in these disputes.

The problem of overtime rates also came to the foreground as many defense industries began working a 48- or 54-hour week. The most important example of strikes resulting from disputes concerning overtime rates was the stoppage of over 9,000 machinists in San Francisco shipyards in May 1941. The San Francisco local of the A. F. of L. International Association of Machinists refused to permit the reduction of their double rate for overtime to time and one-half as provided for in the Pacific coast master shipbuilding agreement, which was signed by most of the major shipyards and by the international officers of the I. A. M. The dissident local members eventually returned to work as ordered by their international officers at the reduced overtime rate.

There were also several large stoppages of A. F. of L. building tradesmen protesting the agreement made between the Office of Production Management and the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. to reduce overtime rates from double time to time and one-half.

Other types of wage disputes occurred as a result of problems peculiar to war conditions. For example, there were several strikes of seamen for increased war bonuses to compensate for the increased risks of shipping.

Many of the organizational strikes were struggles of long standing to gain union recognition. Some were attempts to extend the scope of the bargaining unit, or to establish greater union security by obtaining a closed or union shop. Some were disputes between an affiliated union and a plant organization of workers. In many of these cases, National Labor Relations Board rulings or elections became important factors in their settlement. An example of the latter was the strike called by the Farm Equipment Workers Organizing Committee (C. I. O.) at five Illinois and Indiana plants of the International Harvester Co. in January 1941 (see p. 23), in which more than 15,000 workers were involved. A large number of defense strikes were not responses to a new situation, but were a continuation of a process of organization begun earlier. A strike in April 1941 at the Ford Motor Co. (see p. 24), for example, was the culmination of several years' efforts of the C. I. O. to gain union recognition.

A number of the strikes involving union status were attempts by the unions involved to maintain their position in the face of an influx of new workers who might not be union men. An example is the strike called by the International Union of Marine and Shipbuilding

Workers of America (C. I. O.) at the Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co., Kearny, N. J., in August 1941 (see p. 25).

Defense strikes while agreements were in effect.—Some of the defense strikes occurred while union agreements were in effect. The causes for these differed somewhat from the larger number which took place while no agreement was in effect, and many of them were unauthorized by the national leadership of the union involved. While about one-fourth of the stoppages while agreements were in effect were concerned with union organization matters they were not, of course, over formal union recognition but were concerned with questions of alleged anti-union discrimination and union security issues. Almost 13 percent of the defense strikes occurring while an agreement was in effect were due to rival union, factional or jurisdictional disputes, the most important of which was the strike of the Pacific Coast welders in October 1941. (See page 26.) Seventeen percent pertained to such grievances as piece-work procedures, company failure to handle grievances quickly, etc.

The high percentage of wage strikes (over 45 percent of the total) among those which occurred during the life of an agreement, indicates the difficulties which arose when a sharp rise in the cost of living took place after the agreement was signed. An example of this was the 2-day stoppage of 4,100 United Automobile Workers' (C. I. O.) members at six plants of the Bohn Aluminum & Brass Corporation at Detroit and Hamtramck, Mich., in June 1941. The union agreement in effect had been signed December 11, 1940, before any material change in living costs had occurred. When the union asked for a wage increase to meet the rising cost of living, the company refused on the basis that the wage rates were frozen for the duration of the existing agreement. This stoppage was eventually settled by the National Defense Mediation Board with a wage increase of 8 cents per hour. An increasing number of agreements negotiated after the cost of living began to rise included automatic reopening provisions to permit interim wage adjustments.

Several other stoppages during agreements also revolved around the rigidity of a written contract signed before the defense emergency brought rapid economic changes and readjustments in production methods. For example, the Aluminum Co. of America and the Aluminum Workers of America (C. I. O.) signed an agreement in November 1939 covering the plant at Edgewater, N. J. In March 1941, when the plant began operating 24 hours a day and 7 days a week on defense production, an 11-day strike occurred due to a dispute over the interpretation of the agreement concerning the newly emerged problem of Sunday overtime pay.

Discharge cases precipitated a number of defense strikes during the life of an agreement. At the plants of the Chevrolet Motor Co. and the Fisher Body Corporation at Oakland, Calif., in March 1941, for example, when 1 welder was laid off for alleged inefficiency 25 other men stopped work, charging the company with attempting a "speedup." The company discharged them for participating in a stoppage in violation of the existing agreement. The United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.) demanded the reinstatement of the men, claiming that the company had failed to abide by the agreement by discharging the men without representation. A 17-day strike of nearly 2,300 workers resulted, and was ended with the reinstatement of 24 men and arbitration of the cases of the remaining 2.

Other specific grievances or alleged agreement violations which caused strikes were the result of faulty grievance or arbitration machinery. A 24-day stoppage involving 530 workers occurred at the American Engineering Co., Philadelphia, Pa., in September 1941, in which the company and the Industrial Union of Marine & Shipbuilding Workers (C. I. O.) accused each other of violating a contract signed in January 1941. The union charged that the company was hiring men at rates below the minimum specified in the agreement, and claimed that the company would not meet with the grievance committee or arbitrate the dispute as provided for in the agreement. The company maintained that the issue was not a proper grievance under the terms of the agreement. Production was resumed only after conferences with the National Defense Mediation Board.

Results of Defense Strikes

A considerably larger proportion of defense strikes than of all strikes occurring during the same period resulted in compromise settlements, and smaller proportions were lost or won. (See table 20.) This was largely due to two factors: First, workers in defense plants were generally conscious of the seriousness of prolonged interruption to production and were probably more willing to accept compromises than were other strikers; second, a very high proportion of defense-strike settlements were effected with the assistance of Government agencies which, under the pressure of public opinion, influenced defense strikers to return on the basis of compromise settlements rather than to hold out in an attempt to obtain all of their demands.

In relation to cause, strikes for wage increases resulted in a somewhat greater number of compromise settlements than stoppages over union organization problems. Of the wage strikes, about 30 percent resulted in substantial gains to the workers and only 3½ percent were lost, while nearly 65 percent ended in compromises. Correspondingly, in nearly 33 percent of disputes over union organization the workers substantially won their demands, in nearly 8 percent little or no gains resulted, while a little over 58 percent of the strikes resulted in partial gains or compromises.

TABLE 20.—Results of Defense Strikes Compared With All Strikes, June 1940 to December 7, 1941

Results	All defense strikes				All strikes	
	Strikes		Workers involved		Strikes	Workers involved
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Total	352	100.0	647,679	100.0	Percent 100.0	Percent 100.0
Substantial gains to workers	96	27.3	196,925	30.4	42.6	41.6
Partial gains or compromises	187	53.2	331,376	51.2	34.0	42.8
Little or no gains to workers	22	6.2	25,990	4.0	15.1	6.4
Jurisdiction, rival union, or faction settlements	42	11.9	78,502	12.1	6.3	6.2
Indeterminate	5	1.4	14,886	2.3	1.2	2.9
Not reported8	.1

Methods of Negotiating Settlements

In the overwhelming majority of defense strikes, the return of the men to work came partially, at least, as a result of the efforts of some Government agency. Only 14 out of the 352 defense strikes were settled without the intervention of a Government agency and in 11 other cases the workers returned without any kind of settlement. Many of the stoppages affecting defense production were terminated when the workers were assured that their grievances would be given consideration by a Government agency or that their dispute would be submitted to impartial arbitration. A return to work at the instigation of a Government agency did not necessarily mean that the issues had been finally settled or that the grievances had been adjusted.

A considerable variety of agencies participated in settling disputes, either alone or in various combinations. The Conciliation Service of the United States Department of Labor rendered assistance in an estimated 85 percent of the cases. Settlements were aided by State mediation or conciliation officials in about 30 percent of the defense strikes, sometimes in conjunction with Federal agencies. The Office of Production Management, and its predecessor the National Defense Advisory Commission, participated in ending about 42 percent of the stoppages, independently or with another Government agency. The War Department, Navy Department, and United States Maritime Commission assisted in settling a number of cases in which they had particular interest.

TABLE 21.—*Methods of Negotiating Settlements of Defense Strikes and of All Strikes, June 1940 to December 7, 1941*

Settlement negotiations carried on by	All defense strikes				All strikes	
	Number	Percent	Workers involved		Total strikes	Total workers involved
			Number	Percent		
Total.....	352	100.0	647,679	100.0	Percent 100.0	Percent 100.0
Employers and employees directly.....					1.7	.5
Employers and representatives of organized workers directly.....	14	4.0	26,424	4.1	36.2	25.0
Government officials or boards.....	327	92.9	598,965	92.5	49.7	70.7
Private conciliators or arbitrators.....					.9	.3
Terminated without formal settlement.....	11	3.1	22,290	3.4	11.5	3.5

A special agency to settle defense strikes, the National Defense Mediation Board, established on March 19, 1941, participated in the settlement of 85 strikes during its 9 months' existence. Of these, 61 were already in progress when certified to the Board and 24 developed after the dispute was referred to the Board. Not all of these cases are included in these defense-strike figures since some disputes were certified to the Board before they actually interfered with the production of vital materials, but which threatened to cause interruption if not settled promptly.

APPENDIX

Methods Used in Collecting and Analyzing Strike Statistics

The Bureau's strike statistics include all known strikes in the continental United States which involve as many as six workers and last as long as a full day or shift. The term "strike" is used in the broad sense to include all stoppages of work due to labor disputes regardless of whether the workers or employers initiate them. Although they technically come within the above definitions, the Bureau arbitrarily excludes from its statistics stoppages involving fewer than six workers and those lasting less than a full working day or shift, principally because it would be impossible to find out about all of such minor stoppages and get a complete coverage. Also such disputes are of little importance, arising many times from misunderstandings which are cleared up within a few minutes or a few hours with no significant interruption in production.

Collection of data.—Most notices or "leads" concerning strikes originally come to the Bureau's attention through the daily press and labor and trade papers. The Bureau now has access to notices on labor disputes from about 400 daily newspapers scattered throughout the country and more than 250 labor and industry papers and journals. It also obtains reports directly from Federal and State agencies which deal with employer-employee disputes. With these sources it is believed that few, if any, strikes escape attention. Upon receipt of the notices, detailed questionnaires are sent to the companies, unions, and impartial agencies involved in each strike to get first-hand and verified information concerning the number of workers involved, duration of the strike, major issue, methods of settlement, results, and other data.

Analysis of strike data.—In all the realm of industrial statistics, employer-employee disputes present some of the most baffling problems to be dealt with. In addition to the factor of judgment which enters into all statistical procedure, strikes and lock-outs, by their very nature, lead to differences of viewpoint and approach in their measurement and classification. Since they are controversies in which the interests of employer, workers, and the public are at stake, each group naturally interprets and evaluates the situation in the way the dispute affects it. This divergency of viewpoint persists throughout every phase of the statistical treatment of strikes and lock-outs—definition, unit of measurement, magnitude, causes, and results. Furthermore, the facts with reference to strikes and lock-outs very often are too complex or indeterminate to permit accurate and simple classification from whatever approach they are viewed. Causes leading up to any one dispute may be many and varied and the basic causes may never be actually voiced by either party. So also with the results, especially when the dispute ends with no written contract.

In view of these divergencies of approach as well as of the difficulty in always getting sufficiently detailed information, a portion of the statistics on strikes is necessarily based on estimates and judgment. Nevertheless, through the use of specific definitions and the adoption of broad general policies, the Bureau tries to obtain the highest possible degree of comparability and uniformity of treatment.³

³ See Bureau of Labor Statistics Bull. No. 651, pp. 163-169, for information on factors taken into account and general principles used in analyzing each item included in the statistical reports.

TABLE 22.—*Strikes in 1941, by Industry and Major Issues Involved* ¹

Industry	Number of strikes beginning in 1941			Number of workers involved			Man-days idle during 1941		
	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 4, 288	1, 539	2, 110	2, 362, 620	1, 108, 071	741, 458	23, 047, 556	10, 422, 578	10, 094, 047
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery	2 332	128	170	243, 749	85, 313	121, 638	1, 442, 253	512, 256	778, 209
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	104	44	45	158, 496	49, 066	79, 465	475, 648	196, 491	214, 689
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets.....	1	1	8	4, 101	102	2, 737	26, 531	816	18, 949
Cast-iron pipe and fittings.....	4		4	1, 535		1, 535	48, 198		48, 198
Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery), and edge tools.....	4	1	3	665	136	529	15, 452	2, 448	13, 004
Forgings, iron and steel.....	14	6	6	4, 621	2, 949	1, 345	35, 713	8, 165	21, 996
Hardware.....	9	2	6	1, 310	49	1, 238	16, 174	555	15, 412
Plumbers' supplies and fixtures.....	25	13	12	7, 446	5, 209	2, 237	88, 628	46, 775	41, 853
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings.....	28	11	15	12, 032	3, 494	8, 316	84, 780	23, 056	61, 072
Stoves.....	20	10	5	5, 764	2, 745	1, 460	97, 585	30, 990	35, 715
Structural and ornamental metal work.....	24	6	16	5, 590	1, 160	3, 957	35, 192	14, 243	17, 543
Tin cans and other tinware.....	13	2	10	5, 755	2, 646	3, 027	160, 066	103, 906	55, 673
Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws).....	5	2	2	680	119	545	11, 774	931	10, 776
Wire and wire products.....	33	14	19	17, 210	7, 304	9, 906	197, 945	52, 788	145, 157
Other.....	40	14	19	18, 544	10, 334	5, 341	148, 567	31, 092	78, 172
Machinery, not including transportation equipment	2 286	111	142	128, 407	51, 940	64, 447	2, 213, 911	524, 354	1, 587, 155
Agricultural implements.....	14	5	8	19, 792	1, 640	18, 104	490, 819	15, 452	474, 508
Cash registers, adding machines, and typewriters.....	3	2	1	4, 297	3, 164	1, 133	88, 691	62, 810	25, 881
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	64	23	32	19, 954	10, 011	5, 861	475, 060	118, 928	279, 556
Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels.....	10	3	3	3, 577	1, 875	842	26, 957	10, 586	11, 219
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	117	42	60	47, 666	14, 018	28, 195	778, 888	104, 793	658, 901
Machine tools (power driven).....	14	4	6	7, 427	4, 626	2, 133	76, 682	46, 532	28, 522
Radios and phonographs.....	23	12	10	6, 903	4, 732	1, 951	56, 763	34, 941	20, 722
Textile machinery and parts.....	2		2	1, 102		1, 102	4, 206		4, 206
Other.....	42	20	20	17, 689	11, 874	5, 126	215, 845	130, 312	83, 645
Transportation equipment	185	59	72	394, 056	136, 668	149, 964	2, 294, 136	627, 828	1, 264, 575
Aircraft.....	29	10	12	28, 422	16, 920	4, 455	112, 549	69, 950	22, 208
Automobiles, bodies, and parts.....	77	20	31	250, 592	85, 267	100, 815	1, 234, 242	218, 436	805, 259
Cars, electric- and steam-railroad.....	29	16	6	24, 594	11, 739	8, 271	232, 298	68, 795	117, 225
Locomotives.....	2	1	1	565	365	200	2, 235	1, 095	1, 140
Shipbuilding.....	45	10	21	88, 039	20, 537	36, 217	705, 902	262, 706	318, 677
Other.....	3	2	1	1, 844	1, 838	6	6, 910	6, 844	66

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 22.—*Strikes in 1941, by Industry and Major Issues Involved—Continued*

Industry	Number of strikes beginning in 1941			Number of workers involved			Man-days idle during 1941		
	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	129	35	77	43,740	19,876	19,051	413,301	155,726	226,828
Aluminum manufactures.....	20	5	9	19,980	13,843	4,563	73,405	52,529	16,583
Brass, bronze, and copper products.....	22	4	15	9,869	1,418	8,102	140,792	65,846	74,227
Clocks, watches, and time-recording devices.....	4		3	1,585		1,568	33,922		33,820
Jewelry.....	5	2	3	385	119	266	7,852	471	7,381
Lighting equipment.....	14	4	8	2,429	392	1,449	51,198	5,065	41,873
Silverware and plated ware.....	7	1	5	468	29	398	14,535	116	14,296
Smelting and refining—copper, lead, and zinc.....	5	3	2	1,276	1,242	34	3,210	2,554	656
Stamped and enameled ware.....	17	4	10	4,346	1,574	813	47,788	14,820	13,343
Other.....	36	12	22	3,382	1,259	1,858	40,599	14,325	24,649
Lumber and allied products	286	96	155	67,740	21,236	39,364	1,323,550	323,937	949,527
Furniture.....	105	36	61	17,583	5,521	10,853	315,420	77,562	229,303
Millwork and planing.....	54	16	30	10,736	2,698	5,657	162,481	27,068	122,279
Sawmills and logging camps.....	55	16	27	29,391	9,516	18,065	641,709	172,905	445,895
Other.....	72	28	37	10,030	3,593	4,789	203,940	46,402	152,140
Stone, clay, and glass products	136	56	69	39,694	16,011	19,137	655,646	178,304	435,997
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	40	22	17	10,030	7,261	2,709	170,353	92,616	77,317
Cement.....	4		3	354		285	7,155		5,913
Glass.....	20	9	9	12,454	4,115	4,706	139,382	34,694	80,277
Marble, granite, slate, and other products.....	3	2	1	68	32	36	434	362	72
Pottery.....	22	6	13	6,167	1,281	4,300	131,265	13,035	106,793
Other.....	47	17	26	10,621	3,322	7,101	207,057	37,597	165,625
Textiles and their products	507	159	284	144,789	58,497	59,300	1,683,568	401,737	1,052,090
Fabrics.....	198	76	92	81,995	40,208	22,958	873,920	280,263	455,095
Carpets and rugs.....	7	4	3	1,071	975	96	8,013	6,073	1,940
Cotton goods.....	49	24	12	36,779	19,305	8,137	338,255	146,531	134,107
Cotton smallwares.....	3	1	2	129	52	77	1,175	156	1,019
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	15	4	11	4,629	1,686	2,943	52,275	14,591	37,684
Silk and rayon goods.....	19	10	9	7,609	4,471	3,138	64,777	31,753	33,024
Woolen and worsted goods.....	43	20	16	25,178	12,743	4,065	224,065	65,885	92,295
Other.....	62	13	39	6,600	976	4,502	185,360	15,274	155,026

Wearing apparel.....	309	83	192	62,774	18,289	36,342	809,648	121,534	596,995
Clothing, men's.....	17	7	8	3,592	573	800	29,929	3,651	24,002
Clothing, women's.....	163	36	113	12,226	4,938	6,310	155,164	30,495	113,989
Corsets and allied garments.....	4	1	2	2,863	510	798	60,615	4,590	17,708
Men's furnishings.....	12	3	6	3,197	660	1,945	51,402	4,080	34,995
Hats, caps, and millinery.....	13	3	8	1,788	1,235	476	19,607	3,294	15,428
Shirts and collars.....	19	7	10	8,156	2,500	5,037	57,900	22,185	30,971
Hosiery.....	24	14	8	10,992	6,153	4,559	106,493	41,351	64,141
Knit goods.....	43	8	29	15,585	1,184	13,273	283,915	9,875	254,784
Other.....	14	4	8	4,375	536	3,149	44,625	2,073	40,982
Leather and its manufactures.....	92	29	52	27,883	13,540	11,183	219,876	82,965	109,482
Boots and shoes.....	22	20	22	18,489	11,573	4,515	111,551	59,117	35,099
Leather.....	13	5	7	4,373	1,542	2,664	47,650	14,573	28,902
Other leather goods.....	30	4	23	5,021	425	4,004	60,675	9,275	44,481
Food and kindred products.....	261	98	130	69,782	38,189	26,360	988,457	552,548	384,521
Baking.....	64	29	29	15,378	11,434	2,849	242,458	177,153	39,283
Beverages.....	26	10	11	6,273	2,427	3,189	36,573	13,089	16,124
Butter.....	2	2		192	192		1,416	1,416	
Canning and preserving.....	34	13	17	15,196	11,606	3,043	136,332	111,335	24,091
Confectionery.....	17	3	14	2,617	718	1,899	67,391	6,939	60,452
Flour and grain mills.....	11	3	7	2,831	2,036	748	44,539	19,402	24,855
Ice cream.....	4		3	456		380	901		745
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	48	14	27	12,026	2,176	9,292	212,727	24,753	183,029
Sugar refining, cane.....	6	3	1	5,568	4,590	10	167,479	163,631	30
Other.....	49	21	21	9,245	3,010	4,950	78,641	34,830	35,927
Tobacco manufactures.....	10	1	9	8,517	148	8,369	106,246	148	106,098
Cigars.....	8		8	8,048		8,048	102,912		102,912
Cigarettes.....	1		1	321		321	3,186		3,186
Other.....	1	1		148	148		148	148	
Paper and printing.....	137	34	2	19,494	4,554	13,336	324,667	74,650	233,794
Boxes, paper.....	32	3	24	5,096	405	3,923	37,103	3,232	21,819
Paper and pulp.....	18	6	11	3,353	806	2,016	48,259	6,040	41,430
Printing and publishing:									
Book and job.....	19	2	17	2,645	219	2,426	57,779	5,503	52,276
Newspapers and periodicals.....	26	8	17	3,291	740	2,530	75,010	2,791	71,778
Other.....	42	15	23	5,109	2,384	2,441	106,416	57,064	46,491
Chemicals and allied products.....	88	27	53	21,411	8,461	12,032	315,581	104,510	307,769
Chemicals.....	19	3	13	12,253	4,955	6,722	169,782	70,192	98,143
Cottonseed—oil, cake, and meal.....	6	2	4	432	121	311	4,365	358	4,027
Druggists' preparations.....	8	5	3	607	540	67	5,659	4,980	679
Explosives.....	3	1	2	306	86	220	6,071	86	5,985
Fertilizers.....	2	1		274	225		1,566	1,125	
Paints and varnishes.....	13	2	10	2,289	172	2,092	37,951	4,596	33,066
Petroleum refining.....	5	3	1	1,534	1,036	375	7,885	5,121	2,406
Soap.....	3		3	184		184	1,441		1,441
Other.....	29	10	17	3,532	1,326	2,061	80,861	18,072	62,022

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 22.—*Strikes in 1941, by Industry and Major Issues Involved—Continued*

Industry	Number of strikes beginning in 1941			Number of workers involved			Man-days idle during 1941		
	Total	Major issues		Total	Major issues		Total	Major issues	
		Wages and hours	Union organization		Wages and hours	Union organization		Wages and hours	Union organization
Rubber products	42	11	24	39,237	5,273	10,353	155,099	58,550	60,756
Rubber boots and shoes.....	9	2	5	9,862	2,778	5,655	22,326	4,534	13,863
Rubber tires and inner tubes.....	5	1	2	22,591	517	662	58,084	20,613	10,459
Other rubber goods.....	28	8	17	6,784	1,978	4,036	74,189	33,403	36,434
Miscellaneous manufacturing	161	62	85	24,344	9,654	13,009	328,874	100,083	196,015
Electric light, power, and manufactured gas.....	12	3	7	1,092	53	980	7,735	508	6,882
Broom and brush.....	7	5	2	308	273	35	6,538	3,252	3,286
Furriers and fur factories.....	8	3	4	603	444	150	8,248	5,862	2,079
Other.....	134	51	72	22,341	8,884	11,844	306,353	90,461	183,768
Extraction of minerals	143	41	31	737,302	478,387	68,081	7,226,061	5,707,519	733,702
Coal mining, anthracite.....	27	5	1	136,888	92,557	1,552	423,299	97,023	6,208
Coal mining, bituminous.....	75	19	13	593,352	383,829	63,180	6,747,986	5,589,678	710,220
Metalliferous mining.....	17	8	6	5,364	1,296	2,498	35,520	12,322	8,050
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining.....	13	5	6	782	348	343	14,039	6,844	5,809
Crude-petroleum production.....	3		3	471		471	3,224		3,224
Other.....	8	4	2	445	357	37	1,993	1,652	191
Transportation and communication	268	138	77	50,406	29,886	6,165	425,099	266,902	75,114
Water transportation.....	67	29	18	9,270	5,007	1,437	44,597	25,451	7,579
Motortruck transportation.....	120	69	37	19,775	15,431	2,736	218,343	162,032	49,545
Motorbus transportation.....	38	18	13	10,138	7,140	1,225	83,491	63,300	6,530
Taxicabs and miscellaneous.....	23	12	6	2,985	1,201	540	22,679	10,700	9,797
Electric railroad.....	3	1		6,107	243		29,387	1,215	
Steam railroad.....	5	2	1	1,163	172	158	22,219	756	1,090
Telephone and telegraph.....	5	4	1	627	564	63	2,331	1,764	567
Radio broadcasting and transmitting.....	5	2	1	194	26	6	285	52	6
Other.....	2	1		147	102		1,767	1,632	
Trade	421	129	263	50,778	23,900	23,060	1,034,312	256,662	753,492
Wholesale.....	138	41	82	13,588	4,643	8,512	237,869	29,107	203,172
Retail.....	283	88	181	37,191	19,257	14,548	796,443	227,555	550,320
Domestic and personal service	227	86	125	29,022	20,072	7,946	303,790	128,895	168,901
Hotels, restaurants, and boarding houses.....	113	37	65	9,781	4,796	4,237	173,220	47,492	119,122
Personal service, barbers, beauty parlors.....	16	15	1	8,057	8,015	42	51,651	50,635	1,016
Laundries.....	53	16	32	7,247	4,874	2,117	50,948	21,573	24,987
Dyeing, cleaning, and pressing.....	22	8	14	2,425	1,951	474	9,393	5,955	3,438
Elevator and maintenance workers (when not attached to specific industry).....	23	10	13	1,512	436	1,076	18,578	3,240	15,338

Professional service	29	13	14	2,128	703	1,319	47,632	2,014	43,682
Recreation and amusement.....	17	10	5	1,259	556	597	20,705	1,835	16,934
Professional.....	6	1	5	329	123	206	1,298	123	1,175
Semiprofessional, attendants, and helpers.....	6	2	4	540	24	516	25,629	56	25,573
Building and construction	395	149	124	186,473	67,966	54,897	923,216	262,532	231,275
Buildings, exclusive of P. W. A.....	324	129	93	179,035	65,494	51,422	880,768	252,324	212,315
All other construction (bridges, docks, etc., and P. W. A. buildings).....	71	20	31	7,438	2,472	3,275	42,448	10,208	18,960
Agriculture and fishing	32	22	8	14,406	7,270	6,094	494,037	41,979	447,016
Agriculture.....	26	16	8	12,134	4,998	6,094	471,121	19,063	447,016
Fishing.....	6	6		2,272	2,272		22,916	22,916	
W. P. A. and relief projects	5		3	188		154	3,859		3,787
Other nonmanufacturing industries	124	57	51	19,093	10,527	6,399	124,485	58,441	50,262

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

² This figure is less than the exact sum of the figures below. This is due to

the fact that the general strike of machinists in the St. Louis area, November 24-26, has been counted as a separate strike in each industry affected, with the proper allocation of number of workers involved and man-days idle.

TABLE 23.—*Strikes in 1941, 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	80	112,486	861,891
Iron, steel, and their products, excluding machinery	11	24,182	54,652
Machinery, excluding transportation equipment	2	222	1,346
Transportation equipment	4	5,930	33,822
Lumber and allied products	7	528	12,165
Stone, clay, and glass products	6	540	9,184
Textiles and their products	7	4,053	43,271
Food and kindred products	3	254	3,385
Paper and printing	1	185	16,280
Miscellaneous manufacturing	2	371	2,439
Extraction of minerals	7	72,857	662,639
Transportation and communication	6	309	3,610
Trade	5	246	2,422
Domestic and personal service	7	577	6,318
Building and construction	10	2,192	8,970
Other nonmanufacturing industries	2	40	1,388
Arkansas	30	7,083	64,272
Nonferrous metals and their products			1,377
Lumber and allied products	12	4,044	44,645
Stone, clay, and glass products	2	518	5,441
Food and kindred products	1	48	1,728
Paper and printing	1	15	681
Extraction of minerals	3	186	2,789
Transportation and communication	7	227	2,314
Building and construction	3	1,825	6,097
Agriculture and fishing	1	200	200
California	384	114,134	1,793,907
Iron, steel, and their products, excluding machinery	22	6,424	35,381
Machinery, excluding transportation equipment	19	7,011	83,988
Transportation equipment	18	32,487	324,702
Nonferrous metals and their products	9	339	4,456
Lumber and allied products	25	4,267	73,166
Stone, clay, and glass products	10	1,816	24,358
Textiles and their products	21	3,979	37,362
Leather and its manufactures	5	112	2,782
Food and kindred products	28	13,037	122,805
Paper and printing	5	164	1,505
Chemicals and allied products	5	1,117	88,194
Rubber products	4	541	15,909
Miscellaneous manufacturing	10	857	6,050
Extraction of minerals	12	1,540	18,970
Transportation and communication	24	2,224	17,501
Trade	54	6,020	295,591
Domestic and personal service	24	4,422	76,818
Professional service	7	704	16,622
Building and construction	50	10,686	52,047
Agriculture and fishing	19	11,569	471,572
W. P. A. and relief projects			1,595
Other nonmanufacturing industries	13	4,818	23,533
Connecticut	84	33,616	272,903
Iron, steel, and their products, excluding machinery	7	7,840	25,920
Machinery, excluding transportation equipment	10	8,503	103,293
Transportation equipment	2	220	2,818
Nonferrous metals and their products	3	2,152	39,273
Lumber and allied products	1	93	930
Stone, clay, and glass products	4	273	5,660
Textiles and their products	18	4,244	52,248
Food and kindred products	4	149	1,477
Paper and printing	2	122	300
Rubber products	6	6,907	29,386
Miscellaneous manufacturing	2	196	544
Transportation and communication	5	874	3,364
Trade	8	447	2,613
Domestic and personal service	1	335	335
Building and construction	10	1,230	4,587
Other nonmanufacturing industries	1	31	155
Florida	33	7,354	43,014
Iron, steel, and their products, excluding machinery	1	13	26
Machinery, excluding transportation equipment	1	57	969
Transportation equipment	1	232	928
Lumber and allied products	1	679	11,543
Food and kindred products	3	1,317	1,457
Paper and printing	2	360	2,000
Chemicals and allied products	2	274	1,566

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 23.—Strikes in 1941, 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
Florida—Continued.			
Transportation and communication.....	5	769	4,509
Trade.....	5	137	1,395
Building and construction.....	11	3,495	18,390
Agriculture and fishing.....	1	21	231
Georgia.			
Iron, steel, and their products, excluding machinery.....	32	6,977	98,520
Machinery, excluding transportation equipment.....	2	1,163	22,266
Lumber and allied products.....	2	107	489
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	2	133	8,484
Textiles and their products.....	1	32	640
Leather and its manufactures.....	5	1,956	40,381
Food and kindred products.....	1	1,460	8,760
Paper and printing.....	1	23	64
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	2	68	180
Transportation and communication.....	2	303	889
Trade.....	6	326	3,439
Domestic and personal service.....	2	663	10,721
Building and construction.....	2	465	780
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	3	85	440
	1	203	987
Illinois.			
Iron, steel, and their products, excluding machinery.....	226	110,946	1,590,783
Machinery, excluding transportation equipment.....	15	7,291	163,740
Transportation equipment.....	26	25,091	507,826
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	8	5,051	41,317
Lumber and allied products.....	5	1,052	14,812
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	17	2,492	48,048
Textiles and their products.....	7	1,134	30,551
Leather and its manufactures.....	12	2,528	41,332
Food and kindred products.....	4	1,925	28,090
Paper and printing.....	14	6,353	77,793
Chemicals and allied products.....	8	2,787	40,408
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	7	1,637	36,750
Extraction of minerals.....	15	1,673	18,977
Transportation and communication.....	14	42,912	456,283
Trade.....	18	2,862	8,069
Domestic and personal service.....	25	2,176	41,883
Building and construction.....	5	279	3,142
Agriculture and fishing.....	17	1,867	22,385
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	3	121	737
Interindustry.....	5	215	4,640
	1	1,500	4,000
Indiana.			
Iron, steel, and their products, excluding machinery.....	161	80,311	657,154
Machinery, excluding transportation equipment.....	23	33,955	60,929
Transportation equipment.....	18	7,214	92,991
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	7	9,036	123,211
Lumber and allied products.....	8	1,518	27,844
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	7	1,214	19,316
Textiles and their products.....	9	2,309	47,988
Leather and its manufactures.....	5	2,839	51,067
Food and kindred products.....	1	220	4,400
Paper and printing.....	10	3,645	37,839
Chemicals and allied products.....	8	1,381	10,881
Rubber products.....	3	1,135	13,654
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	6	1,769	9,372
Extraction of minerals.....	8	473	20,721
Transportation and communication.....	7	8,594	96,604
Trade.....	15	1,399	8,061
Domestic and personal service.....	11	820	13,715
Building and construction.....	4	138	1,176
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	9	2,509	16,642
	2	143	743
Iowa.			
Machinery, excluding transportation equipment.....	49	10,225	220,047
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	4	379	6,494
Lumber and allied products.....	1	24	24
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	4	656	45,390
Textiles and their products.....	1	246	12,423
Food and kindred products.....	1	79	1,027
Paper and printing.....	9	2,431	35,542
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	1	51	1,275
Extraction of minerals.....	2	197	7,995
Transportation and communication.....	2	5,227	101,030
Trade.....	4	114	558
Domestic and personal service.....	11	525	4,203
Building and construction.....	5	183	3,478
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	2	58	474
	2	55	134

TABLE 23.—*Strikes in 1941, 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
Kentucky	53	72, 486	773, 287
Iron, steel, and their products, excluding machinery	3	726	6, 175
Machinery, excluding transportation equipment	1	900	16, 200
Nonferrous metals and their products	2	32	120
Lumber and allied products	8	1, 875	18, 508
Stone, clay, and glass products	1	351	9, 126
Textiles and their products	2	507	2, 013
Leather and its manufactures	1	554	6, 154
Food and kindred products	4	203	1, 615
Paper and printing	2	265	5, 493
Chemicals and allied products	1	60	220
Miscellaneous manufacturing	1	118	118
Extraction of minerals	12	65, 578	700, 134
Transportation and communication	3	844	4, 476
Trade	4	99	428
Domestic and personal service	2	42	525
Professional service			1 630
Building and construction	3	260	960
Agriculture and fishing	1	50	300
Other nonmanufacturing industries	2	22	92
Louisiana	47	6, 962	55, 610
Transportation equipment	1	1, 400	5, 600
Nonferrous metals and their products	1	120	5, 160
Lumber and allied products	3	489	4, 588
Stone, clay, and glass products	1	344	4, 472
Textiles and their products	2	550	8, 816
Food and kindred products	4	541	8, 115
Paper and printing	2	40	120
Chemicals and allied products	3	418	1, 405
Miscellaneous manufacturing	3	344	4, 368
Extraction of minerals	1	13	377
Transportation and communication	9	404	4, 042
Trade	5	112	523
Domestic and personal service	3	409	1, 960
Building and construction	6	1, 700	5, 732
Other nonmanufacturing industries	3	78	332
Maryland	66	37, 188	207, 151
Iron, steel, and their products, excluding machinery	6	5, 465	11, 785
Transportation equipment	4	11, 027	12, 548
Lumber and allied products	3	1, 126	14, 521
Stone, clay, and glass products	1	420	420
Textiles and their products	6	1, 480	21, 307
Leather and its manufactures	1	514	2, 570
Food and kindred products	4	1, 580	38, 741
Paper and printing	2	168	370
Chemicals and allied products	2	49	307
Miscellaneous manufacturing	1	539	4, 312
Extraction of minerals	2	4, 800	46, 600
Transportation and communication	10	2, 028	8, 506
Trade	8	1, 104	17, 546
Domestic and personal service	3	75	268
Professional service	1	16	16
Building and construction	7	3, 012	9, 356
Other nonmanufacturing industries	5	3, 783	17, 978
Massachusetts	175	57, 415	529, 830
Iron, steel, and their products, excluding machinery	10	3, 163	15, 572
Machinery, excluding transportation equipment	10	3, 259	42, 902
Transportation equipment	2	723	5, 812
Nonferrous metals and their products	3	391	2, 773
Lumber and allied products	6	450	5, 818
Stone, clay, and glass products	3	218	8, 007
Textiles and their products	52	30, 272	211, 225
Leather and its manufactures	16	3, 916	36, 482
Food and kindred products	16	6, 494	121, 471
Paper and printing	4	1, 158	30, 331
Rubber products	5	2, 783	17, 496
Miscellaneous manufacturing	9	1, 285	11, 687
Transportation and communication	11	961	6, 799
Trade	6	103	2, 097
Domestic and personal service	5	487	3, 236
Professional service	3	207	1, 076
Building and construction	10	1, 254	4, 327
Other nonmanufacturing industries	4	291	2, 719

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 23.—*Strikes in 1941, 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
Michigan	252	333, 571	1, 897, 649
Iron, steel, and their products, excluding machinery	22	27, 770	134, 483
Machinery, excluding transportation equipment	31	17, 712	208, 911
Transportation equipment	46	224, 533	1, 013, 138
Nonferrous metals and their products	9	6, 578	78, 052
Lumber and allied products	15	2, 072	51, 271
Stone, clay, and glass products	7	2, 115	44, 582
Textiles and their products	6	1, 161	13, 842
Leather and its manufactures	2	705	9, 075
Food and kindred products	12	3, 484	49, 011
Tobacco manufactures	2	592	6, 772
Paper and printing	6	728	4, 457
Chemicals and allied products	2	3, 500	22, 100
Rubber products	1	5, 200	10, 800
Miscellaneous manufacturing	6	514	2, 133
Extraction of minerals	6	1, 712	7, 213
Transportation and communication	16	8, 740	54, 429
Trade	26	6, 252	70, 862
Domestic and personal service	10	632	5, 006
Professional service	2	151	453
Building and construction	17	18, 846	106, 989
Other nonmanufacturing industries	8	574	4, 070
Minnesota	47	7, 459	96, 880
Iron, steel, and their products, excluding machinery	1	2, 067	3, 267
Machinery, excluding transportation equipment	3	492	15, 695
Nonferrous metals and their products	3	182	1, 717
Lumber and allied products	2	80	409
Food and kindred products	5	436	3, 173
Chemicals and allied products	1	31	930
Miscellaneous manufacturing	2	45	390
Transportation and communication	4	262	1, 257
Trade	12	2, 344	30, 017
Domestic and personal service	4	118	6, 101
Building and construction	7	1, 121	27, 174
Agriculture and fishing	1	106	8, 014
Other nonmanufacturing industries	2	175	736
Missouri	119	51, 420	314, 232
Iron, steel, and their products, excluding machinery	7	1, 793	29, 773
Machinery, excluding transportation equipment	10	1, 421	25, 969
Transportation equipment	2	1, 707	6, 936
Nonferrous metals and their products	2	732	5, 756
Lumber and allied products	5	605	24, 299
Stone, clay, and glass products	4	2, 395	21, 588
Textiles and their products	9	1, 546	21, 747
Leather and its manufactures	12	3, 306	31, 855
Food and kindred products	13	1, 032	14, 802
Paper and printing	2	30	874
Chemicals and allied products	2	924	13, 055
Miscellaneous manufacturing	5	635	6, 145
Extraction of minerals	1	74	814
Transportation and communication	8	866	6, 535
Trade	12	811	8, 574
Domestic and personal service	4	491	1, 913
Professional service	1	5	1, 526
Building and construction	12	25, 189	65, 358
Agriculture and fishing	1	95	855
Other nonmanufacturing industries	6	263	4, 858
Interindustry	1	7, 500	21, 000
New Jersey	264	91, 292	1, 058, 308
Iron, steel, and their products, excluding machinery	22	13, 824	139, 473
Machinery, excluding transportation equipment	16	7, 932	129, 564
Transportation equipment	14	26, 863	291, 488
Nonferrous metals and their products	9	7, 819	63, 505
Lumber and allied products	10	1, 048	20, 003
Stone, clay, and glass products	5	2, 140	40, 371
Textiles and their products	52	8, 429	115, 533
Leather and its manufactures	6	919	5, 258
Food and kindred products	10	1, 309	26, 006
Tobacco manufactures	2	2, 135	37, 944
Paper and printing	13	2, 155	48, 656
Chemicals and allied products	12	5, 291	53, 572
Rubber products	7	1, 596	15, 395
Miscellaneous manufacturing	12	2, 040	23, 594
Extraction of minerals	1	400	600
Transportation and communication	10	692	5, 943
Trade	22	886	9, 221

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 23.—*Strikes in 1941, 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
New Jersey—Continued.			
Domestic and personal service	17	3,790	19,744
Professional service	3	121	2,103
Building and construction	12	1,432	6,380
Other nonmanufacturing industries	6	471	3,955
New York			
	763	204,284	2,171,937
Iron, steel, and their products, excluding machinery	42	22,720	172,172
Machinery, excluding transportation equipment	38	5,503	252,913
Transportation equipment	20	21,233	70,989
Nonferrous metals and their products	24	1,504	26,647
Lumber and allied products	23	2,147	40,837
Stone, clay, and glass products	16	3,810	45,253
Textiles and their products	183	18,916	333,068
Leather and its manufactures	16	6,565	19,187
Food and kindred products	31	10,584	182,671
Tobacco manufactures	1	150	1,050
Paper and printing	48	5,119	107,371
Chemicals and allied products	17	2,011	29,042
Rubber products	4	446	6,529
Miscellaneous manufacturing	52	6,487	120,079
Extraction of minerals	2	40	229
Transportation and communication	46	10,295	81,416
Trade	90	13,050	193,339
Domestic and personal service	58	7,185	88,109
Professional service	4	86	258
Building and construction	30	63,454	375,105
Other nonmanufacturing industries	18	2,889	25,673
North Carolina			
	34	18,731	105,085
Lumber and allied products	3	650	8,231
Stone, clay, and glass products	1	64	448
Textiles and their products	15	12,970	78,242
Food and kindred products	1	56	748
Tobacco manufactures	1	148	148
Chemicals and allied products	1	48	192
Miscellaneous manufacturing	1	29	1,102
Transportation and communication	3	101	5,678
Trade	2	35	335
Domestic and personal service	1	12	12
Building and construction	4	4,611	9,914
Other nonmanufacturing industries	1	7	35
Ohio			
	341	164,294	1,312,970
Iron, steel, and their products, excluding machinery	43	21,106	204,047
Machinery, excluding transportation equipment	45	18,258	182,519
Transportation equipment	25	16,344	115,235
Nonferrous metals and their products	24	14,589	52,433
Lumber and allied products	14	3,472	44,367
Stone, clay, and glass products	22	9,881	186,989
Textiles and their products	7	3,562	35,292
Leather and its manufactures	3	1,098	4,781
Food and kindred products	13	2,240	37,889
Tobacco manufactures	2	3,667	44,587
Paper and printing	7	1,494	19,658
Chemicals and allied products	8	2,492	8,410
Rubber products	5	16,896	19,504
Miscellaneous manufacturing	6	592	7,392
Extraction of minerals	11	18,697	235,174
Transportation and communication	26	2,913	20,725
Trade	22	2,206	11,529
Domestic and personal service	12	724	3,790
Professional service	1	110	550
Building and construction	37	23,678	76,239
Other nonmanufacturing industries	8	280	1,860
Oregon			
	51	6,990	201,002
Lumber and allied products	30	4,911	57,727
Textiles and their products	1	38	3,154
Leather and its manufactures	1	55	550
Food and kindred products	2	775	8,981
Miscellaneous manufacturing	1	31	310
Transportation and communication	2	16	145
Trade	6	737	126,539
Building and construction	5	366	2,715
Agriculture and fishing	1	20	120
W. P. A. and relief projects	1	19	57
Other nonmanufacturing industries	1	22	704

TABLE 23.—*Strikes in 1941, 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
Pennsylvania	545	468,498	4,136,738
Iron, steel, and their products, excluding machinery	77	57,500	288,373
Machinery, excluding transportation equipment	15	9,732	45,313
Transportation equipment	18	15,737	114,791
Nonferrous metals and their products	18	5,742	83,525
Lumber and allied products	23	4,586	114,630
Stone, clay, and glass products	24	4,951	99,433
Textiles and their products	62	19,238	235,494
Leather and its products	11	2,716	22,012
Food and kindred products	28	6,224	140,551
Tobacco manufactures	3	1,504	12,559
Paper and printing	13	1,900	23,364
Chemicals and allied products	13	1,079	32,896
Rubber products	1	778	23,505
Miscellaneous manufacturing	14	5,582	56,116
Extraction of minerals	59	326,108	2,591,178
Transportation and communication	37	7,085	105,248
Trade	35	4,856	37,752
Domestic and personal service	27	5,938	39,503
Professional service	3	564	23,691
Building and construction	31	3,111	24,010
Agriculture and fishing	1	60	960
Other nonmanufacturing industries	23	3,507	21,834
Rhode Island	39	8,888	87,854
Iron, steel, and their products, excluding machinery	2	312	1,726
Machinery, excluding transportation equipment	2	223	1,095
Nonferrous metals and their products	1	64	1,408
Textiles and their products	17	5,859	65,990
Food and kindred products	1	60	720
Miscellaneous manufacturing	1	63	630
Transportation and communication	1	31	62
Trade	4	187	639
Domestic and personal service	2	42	646
Building and construction	5	1,665	11,904
W. P. A. and relief projects	1	104	1,040
Other nonmanufacturing industries	2	278	1,994
Tennessee	85	34,661	564,871
Iron, steel, and their products, excluding machinery	8	1,860	43,469
Machinery, excluding transportation equipment	5	1,011	8,740
Nonferrous metals and their products	10	2,967	1,320
Lumber and allied products	2	334	35,893
Stone, clay, and glass products	2	334	7,760
Textiles and their products	13	12,104	219,959
Food and kindred products	6	776	11,432
Chemicals and allied products	3	271	3,707
Miscellaneous manufacturing	2	40	378
Extraction of minerals	5	12,650	197,873
Transportation and communication	9	934	22,820
Trade	5	206	1,420
Domestic and personal service	4	284	7,800
Professional service	1	35	35
Building and construction	12	1,189	3,265
Texas	55	11,840	129,366
Iron, steel, and their products, excluding machinery	1	265	1,325
Machinery, excluding transportation equipment	4	438	6,403
Transportation equipment	3	4,220	46,629
Lumber and allied products	4	85	6,894
Textiles and their products	2	816	1,734
Food and kindred products	8	1,336	15,794
Paper and printing	1	21	63
Miscellaneous manufacturing	1	275	4,125
Transportation and communication	13	708	10,821
Trade	1	138	12,716
Domestic and personal service	1	15	322
Building and construction	16	3,523	22,539
Virginia	39	17,151	223,201
Lumber and allied products	3	332	2,848
Stone, clay, and glass products	1	230	920
Textiles and their products	2	313	2,620
Food and kindred products	3	340	5,745
Tobacco manufactures	1	321	3,186
Extraction of minerals	4	13,215	192,725
Transportation and communication	6	817	5,020
Trade	3	88	280
Domestic and personal service	2	101	518
Building and construction	13	1,222	8,155
Other nonmanufacturing industries	1	172	1,184

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 23.—*Strikes in 1941, 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
Washington	60	35,694	708,877
Iron, steel, and their products, excluding machinery	1	82	490
Transportation equipment	2	7,237	47,553
Nonferrous metals and their products	1	14	42
Lumber and allied products	26	21,903	508,449
Stone, clay, and glass products	1	323	5,317
Food and kindred products	5	1,191	15,788
Paper and printing	1	53	636
Miscellaneous manufacturing	1	60	1,560
Extraction of minerals	1	165	2,800
Transportation and communication	4	256	2,500
Trade	4	2,940	109,724
Domestic and personal service	7	1,069	9,504
Building and construction	4	194	2,016
Other nonmanufacturing industries	2	207	498
West Virginia	57	182,957	1,944,419
Iron, steel, and their products, excluding machinery	2	1,580	3,160
Machinery, excluding transportation equipment	1	210	840
Transportation equipment	2	769	7,266
Nonferrous metals and their products	1	191	955
Lumber and allied products	7	1,836	66,554
Stone, clay, and glass products	9	2,835	18,582
Paper and printing	2	354	5,462
Chemicals and allied products	5	951	9,223
Miscellaneous manufacturing	1	700	23,100
Extraction of minerals	7	151,929	1,799,227
Transportation and communication	3	204	1,445
Trade	4	77	860
Domestic and personal service	1	57	2,508
Building and construction	11	1,247	5,101
Other nonmanufacturing industries	1	17	136
Wisconsin	65	17,450	521,315
Iron, steel, and their products, excluding machinery	3	123	4,955
Machinery, excluding transportation equipment	5	9,142	443,349
Transportation equipment	3	684	7,030
Nonferrous metals and their products	1	146	1,244
Lumber and allied products	1	200	7,148
Stone, clay, and glass products	1	9	369
Textiles and their products	2	427	2,067
Leather and its manufactures	4	804	16,723
Food and kindred products	8	502	2,520
Paper and printing	1	170	3,230
Rubber products	4	2,321	7,203
Miscellaneous manufacturing	1	226	1,130
Transportation and communication	6	863	3,255
Trade	9	507	9,841
Domestic and personal service	2	107	604
Professional service	1	8	40
Building and construction	6	713	5,059
Agriculture and fishing	1	66	132
W. P. A. and relief projects	2	50	2,152
Other nonmanufacturing industries	4	382	3,264

¹ Man-days idle resulting from a strike which continued into 1941 from the preceding year.