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ANALYSIS OF STRIKES IN 1938

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ANALYSIS OF STRIKES IN 1938¹

STRIKE activity in the United States during the year 1938 was substantially lower than in 1937. Fewer workers were involved in strikes than in any year since 1932 and there were fewer man-days of idleness because of strikes than in any year since 1931. The number of strikes in 1938, however, was greater, except for 1937, than in any year since 1920. These facts tend to show 1938 as a year of comparatively numerous small strikes of short duration.

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A total of 2,772 strikes began during 1938. More than 688,000 workers were involved in these strikes and there were more than 9,000,000 man-days of idleness because of strikes during the year. The number of strikes was only 58.5 percent, the number of workers 37 percent, and man-days of idleness 32.2 percent as great as in 1937.

Each of the strikes recorded in the Bureau's statistics involves at least six workers who stopped work for 1 or more days. Disputes which involve a stoppage of work by fewer than six workers or which lasted less than 1 working day or shift are not counted.

The Bureau learns of strikes principally through the public press, union publications, and trade journals. Reports are received also from the various Government labor boards and conciliation services. For the first time the Bureau has also obtained information from one of the clothing unions, which began in 1938 to keep a complete record of all strikes conducted by the union. This has greatly improved the coverage of strikes in the women's clothing industry and has made it possible to include figures for many disputes in small clothing shops which would otherwise have escaped notice. When notice of a strike is obtained, blank report forms are sent to representatives of the employers and unions involved in order to obtain first-hand and detailed information.

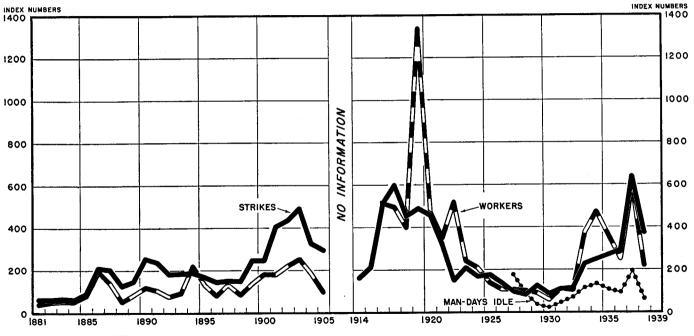
Notices were obtained concerning 17 strikes in 1938 on which detailed reports could not be obtained. With the exception of these strikes and the minor disputes referred to above, it is believed that the 2,772 strikes recorded for the year include practically all strikes that occurred, although it is possible that a few scattered cases escaped attention.

¹ Prepared by Don Q. Crowther of the Bureau's Industrial Relations Division.

CHART I.

TREND OF STRIKES, 1881-1938

1927-29=100



U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

	Num	ber of—		dex 29=100)			Number	of— Index (1927-29			=100)
Year	Strikes	Work- ers in- volved	Strikes	Work- ers in- volved	Year	Strikes	Workers involved ¹	Man-days idle	Strikes	Work- ers in- volved	Man- days idle
1881 1882 1883 1884 1885	477 476 506 485 695	130, 176 158, 802 170, 275 165, 175 258, 129	64 64 68 65 93	42 51 55 53 83	1914 1915 1916 1917 1918	1, 204 1, 593 3, 789 4, 450 3, 353	(*) (*) 1, 599, 917 1, 227, 254 1, 239, 989	(2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2)	162 214 509 598 451	(2) (2) 514 495 399	(2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (3)
1886 1887 1888 1889 1890	1, 572 1, 503 946 1, 111 1, 897	610, 024 439, 306 162, 880 260, 290 373, 499	211 202 127 149 255	196 141 52 84 120	1919 1920 1921 1922 1923	3, 630 3, 411 2, 385 1, 112 1, 553	4, 160, 348 1, 463, 054 1, 099, 247 1, 612, 562 756, 584	(*) (*) (*) (*) (*) (*)	488 458 321 149 209	1, 337 470 353 517 243	(2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2)
1891 1892 1893 1894 1895	1, 786 1, 359 1, 375 1, 404 1, 255	329, 953 238, 685 287, 756 690, 044 407, 188	240 183 185 189 169	106 77 93 222 131	1924 1925 1926 1927 1927 1928	1, 249 1, 301 1, 035 707 604	654, 641 428, 416 329, 592 329, 939 314, 210	(*) (*) 26, 218, 628 12, 631, 863	168 175 139 95 81	210 138 106 106 101	(1) (2) (2) 178 86
1896 1897 1898 1899 1900	1,066 1,110 1,098 1,838 1,839	248, 838 416, 154 263, 219 431, 889 567, 719	143 149 148 247 247	80 134 85 139 182	1929 1930 1931 1932 1933	921 637 810 841 1, 695	288, 572 182, 975 341, 817 324, 210 1, 168, 272	5, 351, 540 3, 316, 808 6, 893, 244 10, 502, 033 16, 872, 128	124 86 109 113 228	93 59 110 104 376	36 23 47 71 115
1901 1902 1903 1904 1905	3, 012 3, 240 3, 648 2, 419 2, 186	563, 843 691, 507 787, 834 573, 815 302, 434	405 435 490 325 294	181 222 253 184 97	1934 1935 1936 1937 1938	1, 856 2, 014 2, 172 4, 740 2, 772	1, 466, 695 1, 117, 213 788, 648 1, 860, 621 688, 376	19, 591, 949 15, 456, 337 13, 901, 956 28, 424, 857 9, 148, 273	250 271 292 637 373	472 359 254 598 221	133 105 94 193 62

TABLE 1.-Strikes in the United States, 1881 to 1905 and 1914 to 1938

¹ The number of workers involved in strikes between 1916 and 1926 is known for only a portion of the total. However, the missing information is for the smaller disputes and it is believed that the total here given is fairly accurate.

⁴ No information available.

Monthly Trend

In 1938, as in 1937, the usual seasonal trend of strikes was noticeable, with an increase in number during the early months to a peak in the spring or early summer, a fairly high level until autumn, and then a decline during the late months.

The smallest number (168) of strikes beginning in any month was in January, strikes then becoming more numerous until May when there were 300. The greatest number of workers involved in strikes, however, was in September, when one of the largest strikes of the year began in the motor-trucking industry in New York City and New Jersey. In 1937 more workers were involved in May, when the strike against "little steel" began, than in any other month. The largest number of man-days of idleness because of strikes in any month in 1938 was 1,174,000 in May. In 1937 the highest number was nearly 5,000,000 in June, due chiefly to the continuation of the steel strike. Comparative monthly figures for the 2 years are given in table 2.

3

	Nu	mber o	f strike	e s —	Numb		kers invol 188—	ved in				
Month		nning onth	dur	ogress ing nth	Beginn mon			ess dur- 10nth	Man-days ing m	s idle dur- nonth		
	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938		
Year February A pril March June June July September October November	171 211 614 535 604 610	2, 772 168 198 274 281 300 219 208 262 222 256 207	271 350 760 785 877 940 830 746 656 583 467	288 327 421 456 495 424 387 434 384 384 384 372	1, 860, 621 108, 621 99, 335 290, 324 221, 572 325, 499 281, 478 143, 678 143, 033 88, 967 67, 242 68, 929	688, 376 35, 329 53, 175 56, 759 78, 666 83, 029 52, 801 50, 193 48, 378 96, 399 52, 703 43, 128	214, 268 226, 320 358, 155 394, 178 445, 170 474, 954 353, 682 238, 828 160, 241 127, 109 118, 632	55, 850 77, 486 105, 962 110, 950 124, 682 95, 854 85, 672 81, 052 133, 357 113, 074 113, 074	28, 424, 857 2, 720, 281 1, 491, 268 3, 288, 979 3, 377, 223 2, 982, 735 4, 998, 408 3, 007, 819 2, 270, 380 1, 449, 948 1, 181, 914 981, 697	9, 148, 273 473, 289 514, 111 767, 856 838, 158 1, 174, 052 871, 002 776, 237 830, 987 989, 916 842, 202 557, 903		

TABLE 2.—Strikes in 1937 and 1938, by Months

Industries Affected

Half of the Nation's strikes in 1938 were in four industry groups. The largest number was 536 (19 percent of the total) in the textilefabric and clothing industries. Only 108 of these were in the fabric manufacturing industries, while 428 were in clothing factories. The majority of the latter were short stoppages of work in small clothing shops in New York. (See footnote to table 3.) The next highest number was 339 strikes (12 percent) in trade—92 in wholesale and 247 in retail establishments. There were 315 strikes (11 percent) on building and construction projects and 211 (8 percent) in the transportation and communication industries.

Industry groups with the largest numbers of workers involved in strikes during the year were textiles (109,000); transportation equipment—principally automobile plants—(83,000); transportation and communication—principally motor trucking—(76,000); the food industries (56,000); and building and construction (44,000).

The greatest number of man-days of idleness because of strikes during the year was in textiles (1,425,000), trade (826,000), lumber and allied products (783,000), transportation and communication (720,000), and the food industries (670,000). In textiles there were no particularly large strikes during the year, but the numerous small and medium-sized strikes resulted in a considerable amount of idleness in the aggregate. In trade the outstanding strike was that of San Francisco department-store workers from September 7 to November 1. In the lumber industry the dispute which caused the greatest amount of idleness was at the plants of the Bloedel-Donovan Lumber Mills at Bellingham, Wash. This dispute began in July and was still in progress at the end of the year. In transportation and communication the largest strike was in the trucking industry in New York City and New Jersey, from September 15 to October 3. In the food industries the large amount of idleness was fairly well scattered among canning and preserving, baking, sugar refining, and slaughtering and meat packing. A large strike of pecan shellers early in the year in San Antonio, Tex., also accounted for a substantial amount of idleness in the food industries.

	Number	Namber	Man-days
	of strikes	of	idle
Industry	beginning	workers	during
	in 1938	involved	1938
······································	III 1930		1800
All industries	2, 772	688, 376	9, 148, 273
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery	85	29, 378	897, 022
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	8	8,083	105, 605
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets	5	514	6,106
Cast-iron pipe and fittings Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools	2	1, 365	8,010
Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools.	4	1,146	20, 676
Forgings, iron and steel	1	26	130
Hardware	3	490	7,448
Plumbers' supplies and fixtures Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings	62	1, 446	23, 509
Steam and not-water nearing apparatus and steam netings		2, 220	47.514
Structural and ornamental metalwork	12	1, 883	26, 682
Tin cons and other tinware	9	2,676	48 529
Tin cans and other tinware	l i	89	1,780
Wire and wire products	10	4, 353	59,910
Other	ii ii	3,150	18, 424
			100 001
Machinery, not including transportation equipment	85	\$1,158	580, 285
Agricultural implements	6 25	3,008 4,352	47, 812 45, 691
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies Foundry and machine-shop products	20	4, 352 5, 146	141,505
Machine tools (power driven)	1 1	252	4,536
Radios and phonographs	5	2,857	201,541
Other	19	5, 543	139,200
man and the second s			
Transportation equipment	49	82,738	318, 449
Automobiles, bodies and parts Cars, electric- and steam-railroad	39	79,710	288,029
Shipbuilding	26	243 2,116	552 20,010
Other	2	669	9,858
Nonferrous metals and their products	38	7,708	149, 745
Aluminum manufactures.		149	1,333
Brass, bronze, and copper products	5	1.371	16,660
Jewelry	. 2	1,285	10,647
Tinhting conjerced	1 A	1,670	41,803
Silverware and plated ware	. 5	314	13,632
Smelting and refining-copper, lead, and zinc	3	520	26, 450 29, 734
Stamped and enameled ware	6	1,159	29, 734
Silverware and plated ware. Smelting and refining—copper, lead, and sinc	9	1,240	9, 486
Lumber and allied products	142	22, 126	782, 707
Furniture	67	7,017	184,992
Millwork and planing. Sawmills and logging camps	15	4,312	87,674
Sawmills and logging camps	28	6,302	400, 260
Other	32	4, 495	109, 781
Stone, clay, and glass products	42	7,954	250, 224
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	15	2,147	93, 607
Cement	4	174	17,787
Glass.		754	9,830
Marble, granite, slate, and other products	8	3,833	74.227
Other	11	1,046	74, 227 54, 773
Textiles and their products	536	109, 357	1, 424, 937
Carpets and rugs	8	6,895	95, 956
Cotton goods.		11,772	366, 319
Cotton small wares	. 6	429	5, 516
			24,100
Dyeing and finishing textiles	. 8	1,153	
Dyeing and finishing textiles Silk and rayon goods	. 18	13,842	83, 478
Dyeing and finishing textiles	18 14		83, 478 50, 934

TABLE 3.—Strikes in 1938, by Industry

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	· · · · · ·		······
	Number	Number	Man-days
• • •	of strikes	of	idle
Industry	beginning	workers	during
	in 1938	involved	1938
Textiles and their products-Continued.			
Wearing apparel:			
Clothing, men's. Clothing, women's 1	21	3, 956	24,057 241,899
Clothing, women's 1	314	25,019	241,899
Corsets and allied garments	2 1	180 40	1, 530 1, 340 45, 682
Men's furnishings	15	3,680	45 692
Hats, caps, and millinery. Shirts and collars. Hostery Knitgoods.	12	2,651	84, 960
Hosiery	13	2,651 27,888	165,822
Knitgoods	46	4, 565	44, 775
Other	4	366	154, 035
Leather and its manufactures	59	14, 330	159, 462
Boots and shoes	36	11, 448	99, 634
Leather	7	1,530	48, 532
Other leather goods	16	1,352	11, 296
Food and kindred products	168	55, 520	669, 765
Baking	51	12,779	99,992
Beverages	10	2, 850 191	16,582
Butter Canning and preserving	24	14,040	2,831 177,938
Confectionery	15	2,322	32, 692
Confectionery Flour and grain mills	5	272	10, 163
Ice cream	2	142	692
Slaughtering and meat packing	30	10,074	66, 523 81, 250
Sugar refining, cane	7	6, 549	81,250
Other	21	6, 301	181, 102
Tobacco manufactures Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	9	2, 579	147, 255 23, 805
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	1 1	1,035	23,805
Cigars Other	53	846 698	115,446 8,004
Paper and printing	73	13, 764	241, 052
Boxes, paper	18	1, 565	83, 103
Papar and millin	6	1,118	16, 444
Printing and publishing:			
Printing and publishing: Book and job. Newspapers and periodicals	9	429	4,461
Newspapers and periodicals	21	8,940	92,799
Other	19	1,712	44, 245
Chemicals and allied products	38	4,040	78, 101
Chemicals	2	152	796
Chemicals Cottonseed—oil, cake, and meal	1		616
Druggists' preparations Fertilizers	43	203	3, 599 2, 845
Paints and varnishes	8	204	14, 423
Petroleum refining	j š	1, 101	25, 939
Other	17	2, 086	29, 883
Rubber products	29	25, 612	165, 507
Rubber products Rubber tires and inner tubes	. 5	19,095	65, 652
Other rubber goods	24	6, 517	•99, 855
Miscellaneous manufacturing	83	13,992	450, 838
Miscellaneous manufacturing Electric light, power, and manufactured gas	. 5	391	10, 383
Broom and brush	. 0	888	26, 535
Furriers and fur factories		5,866 6,847	323, 410 90, 510
	·	1	
Extraction of minerals		37, 515	529, 222 357, 854
Coal mining, anthracite		26, 416 9, 505	132, 855
Metalliferous mining	6	772	7,172
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining.	. 6	365	9,676
Crude petroleum producing	. 1	8	932
Other	. 6	449	20, 733

TABLE 3.—Strikes in 1938, by Industry—Continued

¹ The large number of strikes recorded for this industry is due in part to a better collection of strike data. Previous to 1938 the Bureau was unable to learn of many of the small strikes in the numerous clothing shops, particularly those in New York City. The number of strikes in the women's clothing industry here reported exceeds by about 200 the number which would have been reported if there had been no change in the method of collecting strike data. This should be noted when comparing figures for this industry with those reported in previous years.

Industry	Number of strikes beginning in 1938	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during 1938
Transportation and communication	211	76, 355	719,951
Water transportation	65	18, 227	125.784
Motortruck transportation	88	41,408	389, 653
Motorbus transportation	9	630	4.769
Taxicabs and miscellaneous	37	9,869	139, 661
Electric railroad	6	5, 716	58, 973
Steam railroad	1	25	125
Telephone and telegraph Radio broadcasting and transmitting	3	455	666
Radio broadcasting and transmitting	2	25	320
Trade	839	89, 626	826, 023
Wholesale	92	12, 345	193,606
Retail	247	27, 281	632, 417
Domestic and personal service	178	14, 187	169, 634
Hotels, restaurants, and boarding houses	94	4, 436	72, 826
Personal service, barbers, beauty parlors	3	1, 240	15, 480
Laundries Dyeing, cleaning, and pressing	49	7, 236	62, 935
Dyeing, cleaning, and pressing	20	605	9, 624
Elevator and maintenance workers (when not attached to speci-			• • • •
fic industry) Other	11 1	540 130	3, 559
	1	150	5, 210
Professional service	47	4, 037	\$0,009
Recreation and amusement	40	3,652	26,082
Professional	1	100	_ 200
Semiprofessional, attendants, and helpers	6	285	3, 727
Building and construction	315	44, 389	405, 482
Buildings exclusive of P. W. A	191	31, 752	268, 284
All other construction (bridges, docks, etc., and P. W. A. build-			
ings)	124	12, 637	137, 198
Agriculture and fishing	48	24, 313	409, 951
Agriculture	34	11,023	94.040
Fishing	13	13, 240	813, 961
Other	1	50	1, 950
W. P. A., relief, and resettlement projects	87	\$1, 031	136, 056
Other nonmanufacturing industries	48	6, 673	106, 596

TABLE 3.—Strikes in 1938, by Industry—Continued

States Affected

More than one-fourth (764) of the strikes in the United States in 1938 were in New York State. There were 352 in Pennsylvania, 198 in New Jersey, 168 in California, 138 in Illinois, 123 in Massachusetts, 116 in Ohio, and less than 100 in each of the other States. Wyoming is the only State for which no strikes were recorded in 1938.

States with the largest numbers of workers involved in strikes during the year were New York (122,000), Pennsylvania (115,000), and Michigan (77,000). The highest numbers of man-days of idleness were in New York (1,789,000), Pennsylvania (1,411,000), and California (967,000).

† 226575 O-40-2

	Number of strikes	Wor	kers involv	7ed	Man-da during	
State	begin- ning in 1938	Number	Percent of total	Average per strike	Number	Percent of total
All States	1 2, 772	688, 376	100.0	248	9, 148, 273	100.0
Alabama Arizona Arkansas Oalifornia Colorado Connecticut.	41 8 7 168 11 45	6, 627 815 2, 076 45, 791 1, 922 7, 765	1.0 .1 .3 6.7 .3 1.1	162 102 297 273 175 173	366, 794 8 191 10, 489 966, 712 15, 070 94, 902	4.0 .1 .1 10.6 .2 1.0
Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Idaho. Illinois	4 26 11 16 4 138	274 1, 545 2, 033 1, 909 357 27, 394	(³) .2 .3 .3 .1 4.0	69 59 185 119 89 199	3, 690 20, 556 15, 245 17, 635 5, 343 399, 630	(7) .2 .2 .1 4.4
Indiana Iowa Kanasa Kentucky. Louisiana Maine	67 36 10 18 27 8	14, 518 4, 779 2, 073 2, 942 15, 407 944	2.1 .7 .3 .4 2.2 .1	217 133 207 163 571 118	239, 783 123, 043 17, 454 48, 430 160, 655 24, 842	2.6 1.3 .2 .5 1.3 .8
Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi. Missourl	25 123 95 57 2 68	9, 467 14, 941 76, 968 8, 651 195 8, 903	1.4 2.2 11.2 1.3 (³) 1.8	379 121 810 152 98 131	64, 658 184, 914 349, 553 141, 774 1, 110 193, 625	.7 2.0 3.8 1.5 (⁷) 2.1
Montana. Nebraska. Nevada. New Hampshire. New Jersey. New Merico.	7 15 1 6 198 6	744 2, 209 38 1, 331 49, 289 1, 099	(1) (1) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2)	106 147 38 222 249 183	30, 851 106, 918 646 11, 177 384, 506 9, 406	(3) (3) (4) (4) (3) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4
New York 3 North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon	764 18 5 116 13 19	122, 032 6, 999 75 46, 846 1, 700 9, 273	17.7 1.0 (1) 6.8 .2 1.3	160 389 15 404 131 488	1. 789, 181 56, 875 780 322, 222 20, 870 228, 610	19.8 (⁷) 3.5 2 2.5
Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Téxas	352 22 9 2 28 50	114, 568 3, 148 8, 114 62 3, 544 9, 185	16.6 .5 .5 (?) 1.3	325 143 346 31 127 184	1, 410, 615 48, 978 55, 160 506 82, 216 197, 452	15.4 .5 .6 (?) .9 2.2
Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Interstate	8 23 51 13 88 15	532 2, 659 2, 412 18, 840 4, 099 21, 559 4, 723	.1 .4 .4 2.7 .6 3.1 .7	67 1, 330 105 369 315 245 945	2, 808 39, 931 27, 462 444, 879 55, 752 802, 867 44, 507	(²) .4 .3 4.9 .6 3.3 .5

TABLE 4.—Strikes in 1938, by States

¹ The sum of this column is more than 2.772. This is due to the fact that 41 strikes which extended across State lines have been counted, in this table, as separate strikes in each State affected, with the proper alloca-tion of number of workers involved and man-days idle. In 5 additional strikes it was impossible to allocate accurately the workers and man-days to the various States into which the strikes extended. ² Less than 1/10 of 1 percent. ³ The large number of strikes reported for New York is due in part to a better collection of data on small strikes in clothing shops of a type which the Bureau had been unable to learn about in previous years.

Cities Affected

There were 35 cities in the United States which had 10 or more strikes in 1938. Figures are shown in table 5 for these cities and 38 other cities which have been included in reports for previous years.

There were more strikes (639) in New York City in 1938 than in all the other large cities together. The number of workers involved and man-days idle in New York exceeded, by far, the corresponding figures for any other city. Philadelphia had the next highest number of strikes (122) and was also second to New York in man-days of idleness, although Detroit had twice as many workers involved as Philadelphia. The Detroit strikes were of short duration on the average, and did not cause as much idleness proportionately as the strikes in many of the other cities.

A number of strikes during the year were intercity in character, that is, they affected workers in two or more cities. For the purposes of table 5, such strikes have been counted as separate strikes in each city affected, insofar as the available information permitted, with the proper allocation of workers and man-days idle to the respective cities. By this method, the data for each individual city are more nearly complete, although some of the strikes recorded for certain cities were only fractional parts of large strikes. Eighty-two strikes affecting cities listed in table 5 were prorated in this way.

There were seven strikes affecting these cities, however, on which sufficient information could not be obtained to allocate properly the workers and man-days. The cities affected by these strikes were:

- Jersey City, Newark, Paterson, and Passaic, N. J., by a strike against a chain grocery-store firm operating in northern New Jersey.
- Kansas City and St. Louis, Mo., by a strike against motor freight companies with terminals in Missouri, Oklahoma, Illinois, and Kansas.
- Newark, N. J., by a strike against moving and storage companies in Essex County.
- New Orleans, La., by a strike against the Federal Barge Lines, operating between various cities along the Mississippi River.
- New York, N. Y., by a strike in wineries throughout the city and nearby areas.
- Philadelphia and Reading, by a hosiery workers' strike which affected plants in several Pennsylvania and New Jersey centers.

Chicago, Ill., by a strike of construction workers on several paving jobs in Cook County.

Num- ber of strikes begin- ning in 1938	Num- ber of work- ers in- volved	Man- days idle during 1938	City .	Num- ber of strikes begin- ning in 1938	Num- ber of work- ers in- volved	Man- days idle during 1938
5 8 15 34	21, 658 773 2, 455 1, 486 3, 872 3, 363	68, 145 6, 882 14, 465 26, 304 32, 316 17, 059	New Bedford, Mass New Haven, Conn New Orleans, La New York (Greater) ¹ Norfolk, Va Paducah, Ky	639 5		18, 716 3, 069 71, 058 1,575,330 2, 229 3 120
47 16 22 9	1, 795 7, 771 1, 899 4, 895 1, 467 594	18, 050 95, 412 29, 888 55, 049 9, 129 9, 508	Passaic, N. J Paterson, N. J Pawtucket, R. I. Peoria, II. Philadelphia, Pa Pittsburgh, Pa	15 26 1 4 122 44	1,5695,59146311927,90513,527	6, 672 31, 033 3, 241 1, 201 488, 843 124, 477
47 4 3 14	1, 191 55, 651 589 100 1, 240 787	11, 682 168, 857 22, 779 2, 592 12, 411 4, 542	Portland, Oreg Providence, R. I Reading, Pa Richmond, Va Rochester, N. Y Rockford, Ill.	8 10 6 13 3	8, 622 406 1, 529 641 2, 913 2, 217	196, 492 2, 199 26, 775 6, 670 21, 734 48, 013
9 6 2	$1,230 \\ 2,234 \\ 1,075 \\ 10,425 \\ 212 \\ 1,223$	3, 620 4, 116 7, 292 31, 599 1, 028 12, 834	Saginaw, Mich St. Louis, Mo St. Paul, Minn San Francisco (bay area)_ Scranton, Pa Seattle, Wash	4 33 12 55 11 17	1, 618 4, 950 715 17, 877 2, 661 9, 148	8, 603 97, 833 15, 770 462, 770 9, 734 85, 576
22 21 3	1,8943,5301,4622628,627133	19, 309 35, 127 30, 769 2, 614 170, 656 1, 524	South Bend, Ind Springfield, Ill Springfield, Mass Terre Haute, Ind Toledo. Ohio Trenton, N. J	7 8 11 3 13 15	479 687 595 224 1, 836 3, 032	4, 301 76, 354 4, 299 4, 068 36, 851 29, 336
7 7 40	808 1, 641 377 10, 053 4, 741 8, 395	3, 124 10, 350 2, 962 215, 607 76, 403 58, 917	Wilkes-Barre, Pa Woonsocket, R. I	8 2	1, 545 767 383 1, 158 1, 070 255 46	20, 556 3, 676 2, 943 54, 196 17, 380 1, 955 489
	ber of strikes begin- ning in 1938 12 5 8 134 14 9 9 4 16 22 9 4 10 47 4 3 14 14 10 22 21 10 10 22 21 10 10 22 21 10 3 40 22 22 21 10 3 3 40 22 22 21 22 21 22 21 22 21 22 21 22 22	ber of strikes begin- ning in 1938 12 12 12 12 15 15 14 3, 363 9 1, 486 34 3, 872 14 3, 363 9 1, 486 34 3, 872 14 3, 363 9 1, 7, 771 16 1, 899 22 4, 895 3 100 14 5, 651 4 5, 541 1, 191 4 5, 651 3 100 14 22 4, 895 3 100 14 5, 594 100 1, 191 4 7, 787 6 1, 230 4 2, 23 5 6 10, 237 6 1, 230 14 3, 872 2 4, 895 3 100 14 5, 899 2 2 4, 895 3 100 14 5, 899 1, 467 5, 651 4 5, 245 5 6 10, 1, 191 4 7, 787 6 1, 230 14 2, 23 50 6 10, 223 10 1, 462 2 2 16 1, 223 16 1, 230 4 2, 23 50 6 10, 225 11 40 2, 23 50 21 1, 462 2, 21 6 1, 230 4 2, 23 50 21 1, 462 3 133 6 808 7 1, 641 7 1, 641 7 1, 894 2, 245 10, 100 1, 233 100 14 1, 240 1, 191 1, 240 2, 2, 3 100 21 1, 462 2, 2, 458 10, 275 6 10, 225 212 215 16 1, 223 16 1, 223 16 1, 223 16 1, 223 16 1, 262 3 133 6 808 7 1, 641 7 1, 641 7 1, 642 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	ber of strikes Num- ber of ber of strikes Num- ber of work- idle City begin- ings during during 1938 City 12 21,658 68,145 New Haven, Conn New Haven, Conn 5 773 6,882 New Haven, Conn 12 21,658 68,145 New Haven, Conn 8 2,455 14,465 New Orieans, La 14 3,633 17,059 Paducah, Ky 9 1,795 18,050 Passaic, N. J 9 1,795 18,050 Passaic, N. J 9 1,467 9,129 Paterson, N. J 16 1,899 29,888 Pawtucket, R. I. 22 4,995 55,049 Peoria, III. 9 1,467 9,129 Philadelphia, Pa 10 1,191 11,682 Portland, Oreg 4 55,651 168,857 Providence, R. I 4 524 770 Reading, Pa 4 100 2,592 </td <td>ber of strikes Num- ber of work- light ing in ing ing</td> <td>ber of strikes begin- ing in 1938 Num- during 1938 Jan- during 1938 Der of days idle Strikes begin- ming in 1938 ber of strikes begin- ning in 1938 ber of ber of strikes begin- ning in 1938 12 21, 658 68, 145 New Hedford, Mass</td>	ber of strikes Num- ber of work- light ing in ing ing	ber of strikes begin- ing in 1938 Num- during 1938 Jan- during 1938 Der of days idle Strikes begin- ming in 1938 ber of strikes begin- ning in 1938 ber of ber of strikes begin- ning in 1938 12 21, 658 68, 145 New Hedford, Mass

TABLE 5.—Strikes in 1938 in Cities Which Had 10 or More Strikes in Any Year From 1927 to 1938

¹ The large number of strikes reported for New York City is due in part to a better collection of data on strikes in small clothing shops of a type which the Bureau had been unable to learn about in previous years.
³ Man-days idle as result of a strike which began in 1937 and continued into 1938.

Number of Workers Involved

There was an average of 248 workers involved in the 2,772 strikes beginning in 1938. About one-fourth of the strikes involved fewer than 20 workers each and half of them involved fewer than 48 workers each. As shown in table 6, about two-thirds of the strikes involved fewer than 100 workers each, 24 percent involved from 100 to 500 workers each, and 10 percent involved 500 or more workers each. Only two strikes in 1938 involved as many as 10,000 workers. These were the short strikes of approximately 21,000 hosiery workers in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York in February and early March, and the strike of about 18,000 workers in the motor-trucking industry of New York City and New Jersey in September. The largest strikes, on the average, were in the transportationequipment manufacturing industries (mostly automobile strikes), where the average number of workers involved was 1,689. The domestic and personal-service industries had the smallest average (80 workers) per strike.

TABLE 6.—Strikes	Beginning in 1938, by	Number of Workers	Involved and In	dustry Group
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		Aver- age num-	Num	ber of :	strikes i	in whi nvolve	ch the d was-	numbe	er of we	orkers
Industry group	Total	honof	6 and under 20	20 and under 100	100 and under 250	250 and under 500	500 and under 1,000		5,000 and under 10,000	10, 000 and over
All industries: Number Percent Manufacturing	2,772	248	704 25. 4	1, 130 40. 8	437 15.8	236 8. 5	117 4.2	134 4.8	12 0.4	0.1
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery	142 42 536 59 168 9 73 38 29	346 249 203 156 189 204 243 330 287 189 106 883 883 883	8 13 5 24 6 132 8 36 1 30 10 28	31 29 5 13 57 200 260 21 61 31 21 19 7 32	17 18 4 11 37 8 75 16 35 11 5 11 14	8 12 9 6 17 57 37 9 10 4 6 2 6 4	11 8 2 4 2 8 2 7 7 3 2 2 3	10 5 14 1 3 13 3 18 1 2 	 6 1 2 1	i
Extraction of minerals Transportation and communication Trade Domestic and personal service Professional service Building and construction Agriculture and fishing Works Progress Administration, relief and resultiement projects Other nonmanufacturing industries	339 178 47 315 48 87	595 362 117 80 86 141 507 357 139	7 45 129 85 16 96 3 8 11	16 95 138 68 20 144 16 31 23	12 30 34 14 42 10 17 8	10 14 21 4 2 21 9 15 5	11 5 9 5 3 7	6 21 8 2 1 6 7 9 1	1 1 	1

Number of Establishments Involved

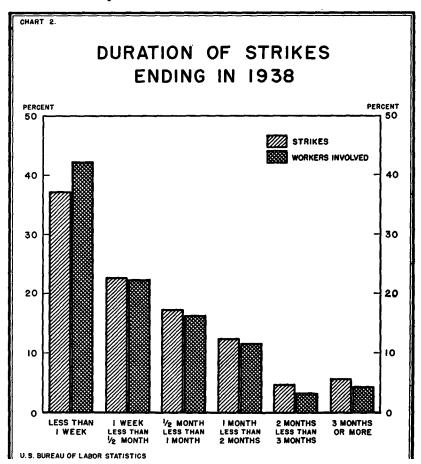
Nearly three-fourths of the strikes ending in 1938 were confined to single establishments. These strikes included only 43 percent of the total workers involved, however, and accounted for a similar proportion of the man-days idle. Twenty percent of the strikes involved 2 to 10 establishments, and 9 percent extended to 11 or more establishments of the same or different companies. This latter group included about one-third of the total workers involved, and accounted for 29 percent of the total man-days of idleness.

	Str	ikes	Workers in	volved	Man-days idle		
Number of establishments involved	Num- ber	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	
Total	2, 772	100. 0	687, 629	100. 0	8, 926, 099	100.0	
1	1, 967 437 117 236 15	71.0 15.8 4.2 8.5 .5	293, 688 115, 165 39, 153 227, 470 12, 153	42.7 16.7 5.7 33.1 1.8	3, 728, 170 1, 958, 865 560, 611 2, 609, 454 68, 999	41. 8 21. 9 6. 3 29. 2 . 8	

TABLE 7.-Strikes Ending in 1938, by Number of Establishments Involved

Duration of Strikes

The average duration of the 2,772 strikes ending in 1938 was 23½ calendar days. About 37 percent of the strikes lasted less than a week, 40 percent lasted from a week to a month, 17 percent from 1 to 3 months, and nearly 6 percent had been in progress for 3 months or more when they were terminated.



The 37 percent of the strikes which lasted less than a week included 42 percent of the total workers involved but accounted for only 8 percent of the total man-days idle. On the other hand, the 6 percent of the strikes which lasted 3 months or more included only 4.4 percent of the total workers but accounted for 31 percent of the man-days idle.

	Str	Strikes Work		volved	Man-days idle	
Duration of strikes	Num- ber	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
Total	2, 772	100. 0	687, 629	100. 0	8, 926, 099	100.0
Less than 1 week 1 week and less than 1/2 month 1/3 and less than 1 month 2 and less than 2 months 2 and less than 3 months 3 months or more	1,031 630 483 344 130 154	37. 2 22. 7 17. 4 12. 4 4. 7 5. 6	289, 689 153, 677 111, 951 79, 683 22, 325 30, 304	42.2 22.3 16.3 11.6 3.2 4.4	715, 036 992, 830 1, 345, 761 2, 020, 783 1, 081, 891 2, 769, 798	8.0 11.1 15.1 22.6 12.1 31.1

TABLE 8.—Duration of Strikes Ending in 1938

Sex of Workers

Only men were involved in 57 percent of the strikes ending in 1938. Women only were involved in 3 percent, and in 39 percent of the 1938 strikes both men and women were involved.

Of the 687,629 workers involved in the strikes ending in the year, 553,765 (81 percent) were men and 124,138 (18 percent) were women. The much greater proportion of men is largely accounted for in the comparatively large number of strikes in the automobile, motortruck and construction industries, where few women are employed.

Labor Organizations Involved

Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor were involved in 50 percent of the strikes ending in 1938. These strikes included 35 percent of the total workers involved in all strikes and accounted for 36 percent of the man-days of idleness. Affiliates of the Congress of Industrial Organizations were involved in 40 percent of the strikes, which included 55 percent of the workers and accounted for 52 percent of the total man-days idle. The relatively larger proportion of workers and man-days idle involved in the C. I. O. strikes is due to the fact that more of these strikes occurred in large plants in the mass-production industries. In addition to the above figures for A. F. of L. and C. I. O. unions, affiliates of both of these organizations were involved in most of the 92 strikes in which "two rival unions" were involved. These 92 strikes do not include jurisdictional disputes or strikes between factions within a union. Such strikes are included in table 9 under the appropriate A. F. of L., C. I. O., or unaffiliated classification.

The labor organizations indicated in table 9 did not in all cases officially call the strikes. Some were started without the formality of a union vote or sanction of a proper union official. However. most of the workers responsible for the strikes were union members, and after the workers were out the unions assisted in negotiating In a few cases unorganized workers struck, and some settlements. union later stepped in and offered leadership and assistance in carrying on the strike and in effecting a settlement.

	Stri	Kes	Workers in	volved	Man-days idle		
Labor organization involved	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number.	Percent of total	
Total	2, 772	100.0	687, 629	100.0	8, 926, 099	100. 0	
American Federation of Labor Congress of Industrial Organizations Railroad brotherhoods Unaffliated *	1, 385 1, 121 1 85	50. 1 40. 4 (¹) 3. 1	242, 975 376, 770 25 26, 943	35. 3 54. 9 (1) 3. 9	3, 209, 914 4, 637, 685 125 242, 849	36.0 52.0 (¹) 2.7	
2 rival unions. Company unions ³ . Organization involved but type not reported. No organization.	92 4 6 74	3.3 .1 .2 2.7	29, 108 395 264 10, 851	4.2 .1 (¹) 1.6	784, 734 1, 292 1, 829 46, 818	(1) (1) (1) (1)	
Not reported as to whether or not any or- ganization was involved	4	.1	298	(1)	853	(1)	

TABLE 9.—Strikes Ending in 1938, by Types of Labor Organizations Involved

¹Less than ½ of 1 percent. ³ Not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations, or the railroad brotherhoods. Of the 85 strikes in this group, the Workers' Alliance was involved in 33 (W. P. A. strikes) and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union was involved in 31 which took place after November 1 when the union withdrew from the C. I. O. The unions involved in the remaining strikes were local organizations covering workers of more than 1 employer but belonging to no federation which was national in scope.

Organizations confined to 1 company.

Causes of Strikes

In half of the strikes ending in 1938 the major issues were recognition, closed shop, discrimination, or other union-organization These strikes included nearly one-third of the workers inmatters. volved, and caused about 44 percent of the total man-days idle resulting from all strikes ending in the year.

Wage increases, coupled with demands for decreased hours in some cases, were the principal issues in about 17 percent of the strikes, while about 10 percent were protests against wage decreases and Altogether about 28 percent of the strikes were over hour increases. wage-and-hour issues. Nearly 37 percent of the workers involved were concerned with these strikes, which accounted for about 35 percent of the total idleness.

In 22 percent of the strikes, which included 31 percent of the workers and caused 21 percent of the total man-days of idleness, the major issues were rivalry between unions or factions, jurisdictional questions, and miscellaneous grievances over working conditions and rulesdisputes over such matters as delayed pay, disciplinary methods.

CHART 3.

MAJOR ISSUES INVOLVED IN STRIKES 1927-1938

PERCENT OF STRIKES



vacations, changes in work methods and methods of wage payment, and increased work loads or "speed-up," etc. Less than 1 percent of the total were sympathetic strikes.

	Str	ikes	Workers in	volved	Man-days idle		
Major issue	Num- ber	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	
All issues	2, 772	100. 0	687, 629	100.0	8, 926, 099	100.0	
Wages and hours	383 260 98 13 5	28.0 13.8 9.4 3.5 .5 .2 .6	252, 166 85, 981 101, 872 46, 875 4, 188 9, 199 4, 051	36.7 12.5 14.9 6.8 .6 1.3 .6	3, 108, 445 914, 867 1, 326, 050 643, 173 174, 391 18, 911 31, 053	10. 2 14. 9 7. 2 2. 0	
Union organization Recognition and wages Recognition and bours Recognition and hours Closed shop Discrimination Other	277 248 334 318	50.0 10.0 8.9 .3 12.1 11.5 3.8 3.4	224, 491 24, 860 40, 556 642 44, 340 58, 223 12, 971 42, 899	32 6 3.6 5.9 .1 6.4 8.5 1.9 6.2	3, 961, 769 703, 237 758, 691 5, 991 727, 291 884, 330 187, 080 695, 149	7.9 8.5	
Miscellaneous Sympathy Rival unions or factions Jurisdiction Other Not reported ¹	25 96 54 347	22.0 .9 3.5 1.9 12.5 3.2	210, 972 8, 622 30, 018 4, 495 164, 706 3, 131	30.7 1.3 4.4 .7 23.8 .5	1, 855, 885 50, 270 789, 429 62, 162 914, 532 39, 492	20.8 .6 8.8 .7 10.3 .4	

TABLE 10.—Major Issues Involved in Strikes Ending in 1938

¹ Most of the strikes in this group were against women's clothing manufacturers—many of them in New York City. The union involved regarded them as strikes for the enforcement of the union agreements, but the specific issue involved in each case was not reported.

Results

In any statistical analysis made soon after the strikes occur, the results must necessarily be evaluated in terms of the demands made or issues involved when the strikes were called. In other words, the basis for judging the outcome of a strike is necessarily the apparent gain or loss to the workers at the close of the strike, since it is impossible to keep in touch with each situation to determine what bearing the strike has on later developments.

Such interpretation may be misleading in the light of later developments. For example, a strike may come to a close with the workers obtaining none of the things demanded. Yet the experience of the strike may influence the employer to effect certain improvements in order to avoid another strike. On the other hand, an apparently successful strike may be the cause in later months of an employer's decision to close his place of business or move to another locality. A decision made or action taken by the National Labor Relations Board several months after a strike is closed may change the influence or effect of the strike.

Table 11 indicates that in 40 percent of the strikes which ended in 1938 the immediate results were substantial gains to the workers, 30 percent resulted in partial gains or compromises, and 21 percent brought little or no gains to the workers. Of the nearly 688,000 workers involved, 30 percent obtained substantially all that they demanded, 48 percent obtained compromise settlements, and 15 percent gained little or nothing.

About 27 percent of the total man-days idle resulted from the 40 percent of strikes which were successful from the workers' point of view; 44 percent of the idleness was in connection with the strikes which were compromised; and 19 percent was due to the strikes which brought little or no gains to the workers. Nearly 10 percent of the idleness was due to jurisdictional, rival union, or factional disputes, which cannot be measured in terms of results to all the workers.

	Str	ikes	Workers in	volved	Man-days idle		
Result	Num- ber	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	
Total	2, 772	100.0	687, 629	100.0	8, 926, 099	100.0	
Substantial gains to workers Partial gains or compromises Little or no gains to workers Jurisdiction, rival unions, or factions Indeterminate Not reported 1	1, 110 829 578 150 25 80	40. 0 29. 9 20. 9 5. 4 9 2. 9	203, 201 333, 207 100, 156 34, 513 13, 339 3, 213	29.6 48.4 14.6 5.0 1.9 .5	2, 379, 845 3, 956, 864 1, 673, 684 851, 591 28, 286 35, 829	26.7 44.3 18.8 9.5 .3 .4	

TABLE 11.—Results of Strikes Ending in 1938

¹ Most of the strikes in this group were against small shops in the women's clothing industry. The union involved regarded many of them as being satisfactorily settled, yet the exact terms of settlement were not reported.

Table 12 indicates that a larger proportion (46.4 percent) of the strikes over union organization matters were successful from the workers' point of view than those over questions of wages and hours (40.2 percent). However, almost one-fourth of the union-organization strikes were unsuccessful while only one-fifth of the strikes over wages and hours were lost. Of the wages-and-hours strikes, 36 percent were defensive, that is, in protest against a wage decrease or lengthening of hours. Practically the same proportion of the strikes called to gain better conditions (that is, wage increases and hour decreases) were successful as of the defensive strikes.

So far as workers involved were concerned, the greatest proportion were in strikes which resulted in compromise settlements. One-half (55.0 percent) of the workers who struck over wages and hours got compromise settlements, while slightly less than half (47.4 percent) of those involved in union-organization strikes were partially unsuccessful. On the other hand, almost twice as large a proportion of the workers (40.4 percent) in the union-organization strikes obtained substantially all they sought as those (22.4 percent) in the wages-andhours strikes.

- 1	0
_1	.0

TABLE 12.—Results of Strikes Ending in 1938 in Relation to Major Issues Involved

	Tot	al	Strikes resulting in-						
Major issue	Number	Per- cent	Sub- stan- tial gains to workers		Little or no gains to workers		Inde- termi- nate	Not re- ported	
	Stri	kes		<u></u>	Percent	of strikes	, ,	<u> </u>	
All issues	2, 772	100.0	40.0	29.9	20.9	5.4	0.9	2.9	
Wages and hours Wage increase Wage decrease Wage decrease, hour decrease Hour increase Hour decrease Hour decrease Recognition and wages Recognition and wages Recognition and hours Recognition and hours Recognition wages and hours Discrimination Other Miscellaneous Sympathy Rival unions or factions Jurisdiction Other Not reported	260 98 13 5 17 1, 385 277 248 8 334 318 106 94 611	100. 0 100. 0	40. 2 35. 5 40. 8 55. 1 38. 5 20. 0 58. 9 46. 4 53. 7 46. 4 87. 5 48. 5 39. 7 42. 5 41. 4 25. 4 44. 0	40. 1 44. 4 37. 7 33. 7 23. 0 60. 0 23. 5 28. 8 13. 7 35. 9 12. 5 30. 2 35. 2 35. 2 35. 2 28. 3 29. 8 19. 5 4. 0	19.3 19.8 21.5 9.2 38.5 20.0 17.6 24.4 31.8 17.3 24.4 31.8 21.3 24.4 32.4 29.2 27.7 14.7 4.0 21.9 14.6		.1 .3 		
	Worl	kers	Percent of workers involved						
All issues	687, 629	100. 0	29.6	48.4	14.6	5.0	1.9	0.5	
Wages and hours	252, 166 85, 981 101, 872 46, 875 4, 188 9, 199 4, 051 224, 491 24, 880 40, 556 642 434	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	22. 4 24. 6 19. 2 28. 0 36. 6 . 2 47. 7 40. 4 42. 6 40. 5 74. 3 57 2	55. 0 53. 1 46. 8 72. 5 7. 4 99. 7 47. 6 47. 4 31. 9 48. 4 25. 7 32. 9	22.5 22.2 34.0 .8 56.0 .1 4.7 11.6 24.9 8.5			(1) (1)	
Recognition, wages and hours. Closed shop. Discrimination. Other Miscellaneous. Sympathy Rival unions or factions Jurisdiction. Other Not reported.	44, 340 58, 223 12, 971 42, 899 210, 972 8, 622 30, 018 4, 495 164, 706 3, 131	100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0	57. 2 34. 3 48. 3 26. 8 26. 6 31. 6 	32.9 53.4 28.0 68.5 41.7 8.1 	9.9 12.2 23.7 4.6 8.2 .3 10.3 8.6	16. 4 100. 0 100. 0	.1	1.4 	

1 Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

The data in table 13 indicate that as a general rule the successful strikes from the workers' viewpoint were of comparatively short duration and that the strikes which lasted for more than 2 or 3 weeks were less likely to succeed. About 45 percent of the strikes lasting less than 2 weeks were successful, but the proportion of successful $\mathbf{\nabla}$

strikes decreased with the longer disputes to only 23 percent of the strikes which lasted 3 months or more. Only 18 percent of the strikes lasting less than 2 weeks were lost, as compared with 40 percent of those lasting 3 months or more.

		Number of strikes resulting in—					Percent of strikes resulting in			
Duration of strikes	Total	Sub- stantial gains to workers	Partial gains or com- pro- mises	Little or no gains to workers	Other ¹	Total	Sub- stantial gains to workers	Dro-	Little or no gains to workers	
Total	2, 772	1, 110	829	578	255	100. 0	40. 0	29.9	20. 9	9.2
Less than 1 week	1,031	465	259	195	112	100.0	45.1	25. 1	18.9	10.9
month	630 483	275 184	192 170	110 99		100.0 100.0	43.6 38.1	30. 5 35. 2	17.5 20.5	8.4 6.2
1 and less than 2 months 2 and less than 3 months	344 130	116 34	122 42	75 38	31	100. 0 100. 0	33.7 26.2	35. 5 32. 3	21.8 29.2	9. 0 12. 3
3 months or more	154	36	44	61		100. 0	23.4	28.6	39.6	8.4

TABLE 13.—Results of Strikes Ending in 1938 in Relation to Their Duration

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.

Table 14 indicates that the 1938 strikes involving fewer than 20 workers had a definite tendency to result in either substantial gains or losses, less than 20 percent of them being compromised. The proportion of compromise settlements became greater with the increase in size of the strikes, over half of those involving more than 1,000 workers resulting in compromises. On the other hand, except for the two strikes involving over 10,000 workers, the proportion of strikes which were lost became less as the size of the strikes increased. Over 30 percent of the smallest strikes resulted in little or no gains, while only about 12 percent of those involving over 1,000 workers were lost. Of the two largest strikes one was compromised and one was lost.

		Number of strikes resulting					Fercent of strikes resulting in-			
Number of workers in- volved	Total	Sub- stantial gains to workers	Partial gains or com- pro- mises	Little or no gains to workers	Other 1	Total	Sub- stantial gains to workers			
Total	2, 772	1, 110	829	578	255	100. 0	40.0	29. 9	20. 9	9.2
6 and under 20 20 and under 100 100 and under 250 500 and under 500 500 and under 1.000 5.000 and under 10.000 10,000 workers and over	692 1, 117 458 244 116 131 12 2	301 473 171 83 44 35 3	$ 132 \\ 299 \\ 174 \\ 103 \\ 44 \\ 68 \\ 8 \\ 1 $	210 222 71 37 19 17 1 1	123 42 21 9	100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0	43. 5 42. 3 37. 3 34. 0 37. 9 26. 7 25. 0	19. 1 26. 8 38. 0 42. 2 37. 9 51. 9 66. 7 50. 0	30. 3 19. 9 15. 5 15. 2 16. 4 13. 0 8. 3 50. 0	7.1 11.0 9.2 8.6 7.8 8.4

TABLE 14.—Results of Strikes Ending in 1938 in Relation to Number of Workers Involved

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.

Methods of Negotiating Settlements

In 44 percent of the strikes ending in 1938, settlements were worked out between employers and representatives of organized workers directly. These strikes, generally speaking, were smaller than the average—they included 34 percent of all workers involved in strikes during the year and accounted for only 25 percent of the man-days idle resulting from all strikes. In 37 percent of the strikes, which included 52 percent of the workers involved and accounted for 55½ percent of the idleness, settlements were negotiated with the assistance of Government officials or boards—either Federal, State or local. Private conciliators or arbitrators assisted in settling 1 percent of the strikes. When third parties assisted, the workers were usually represented by union officials.

Of the 1,025 strikes which Government officials or boards assisted in settling, 989 were terminated by conciliation methods and 36 were arbitrated. Of the 28 cases in which settlements were negotiated with the assistance of private conciliators or arbitrators, 11 were settled by conciliation methods and 17 by arbitration.

About 16 percent of the strikes ending in 1938 were terminated without formal settlements. Some of these strikes ended by the workers simply returning to work on the same conditions as when they left, and some were terminated through removal or permanent closing of the employers' business.

Negotiations toward settlements carried on		ikes	Workers in	volved	Man-days idle		
by-	Num- ber	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	
Total	2, 772	100. 0	687, 629	100. 0	8, 926, 099	100.0	
Employers and workers directly Employers and representatives of organized	40	1.4	6, 349	. 9	17, 562	.2	
workers directly. Government officials or boards. Private concellators or arbitrators. Terminated without formal settlement	1, 225 1, 025 28 454	44. 2 37. 0 1. 0 16. 4	233, 234 359, 154 19, 464 69, 428	33. 9 52. 3 2. 8 10. 1	2, 236, 747 4, 962, 736 534, 130 1, 174, 924	25. 1 55. 5 6. 0 13. 2	
	1			1			

TABLE 15.—Methods of Negotiating Settlements of Strikes Ending in 1938

Sit-Down Strikes

There were only 52 sit-down strikes in 1938, as compared with 477 in 1937.² In 1936,² the first year in which there was a significant number, there were 48 sit-down strikes. These figures exclude sitdown strikes of only a few hours and include only those in which all or part of the workers involved remained at their machines or other places of work for a full day or shift after stopping work. The number of sit-down strikes in 1936, 1937, and 1938 by months, with the number of workers involved, is given in table 16. H

¹ For information on 1937 sit-down strikes see Monthly Labor Review, August 1938, and for data on 1936 sit-downs see Monthly Labor Review, May 1937.

		1936		1937	1938		
Month	Strikes	Workers involved ¹	Strikes	Workers involved 1	Strikes	Workers involved ¹	
Total	48	87, 817	477	398, 117	52	28, 749	
January February	1 2	500 2,250	25 47	74,479		6, 367	
A pril	1	266	170 52	167, 210 33, 339	777	803 2, 464	
May June		7,000 12,146	72 29	25, 250 18, 804	4	2, 936 27	
July. August	1 4 *	1, 238 1, 416 11, 522	20 23 13	4, 721 6, 020 3, 163	63	2, 540 332	
September October November	4	4,050	10 12	8, 747 24, 791	4 4 2	2, 096 2, 958 6, 892	
December	18	39, 441	4	357	- Å	1, 334	

TABLE 16.—Sit-Down Strikes, 1936 to 1938, by Months

¹ These figures include the total number of workers involved in the strikes. Only a portion of them actually participated in the sit-down.

Industries affected.—The 52 sit-down strikes in 1938 were distributed in the following industry groups: Iron and steel 5; machinery manufacturing 5; transportation equipment 5; nonferrous metals and their products 3; lumber and allied products 2; textiles 5; food and kindred products 6; paper and printing 1; rubber 1; other manufacturing 2; transportation and communication 5; domestic and personal service 2; building and construction 2; W. P. A. projects 4; and other nonmanufacturing industries 4.

Causes and results.—A greater proportion (36 percent) of the sitdown strikes were due to specific grievances, such as work load, lay-off or rehiring policies, methods of wage payment, etc., than of the strikes in general, where only 22 percent were due to such reasons. On the other hand, only 35 percent of the sit-down strikes taking place in 1938 were due to union-organization questions, while 50 percent of all strikes were over union-organization matters. The proportion of 1938 sit-down strikes due to union organization was also considerably less than in 1937, when almost 54 percent of the sit-down strikes were over questions of union organization. About the same proportion (29 percent) of the 1938 sit-down strikes were due to wage-and-hour issues as were all strikes (28 percent) ending in 1938.

There was practically no difference in the results of the sit-down strikes from other strikes. As a result of about 44 percent of the sit-downs, as compared with 40 percent of all strikes, the workers obtained substantially all that was demanded; 29 percent, as compared with 30 percent of all strikes, were terminated with compromise settlements; and 23 percent, as compared with 21 percent of all strikes, brought the workers little or no gains.

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