

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
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BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS  
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# Strikes and Lockouts in 1944



*Bulletin No. 833*

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## Letter of Transmittal

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,  
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS,  
Washington, D. C., May 18, 1945.

### The SECRETARY OF LABOR:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a report on strikes and lockouts occurring in the United States in 1944. In addition to a general statistical analysis, the report contains a brief statement on strikes under the War Labor Disputes Act which was passed by Congress June 25, 1943, and a short section on strikes and lockouts in which the National War Labor Board was concerned.

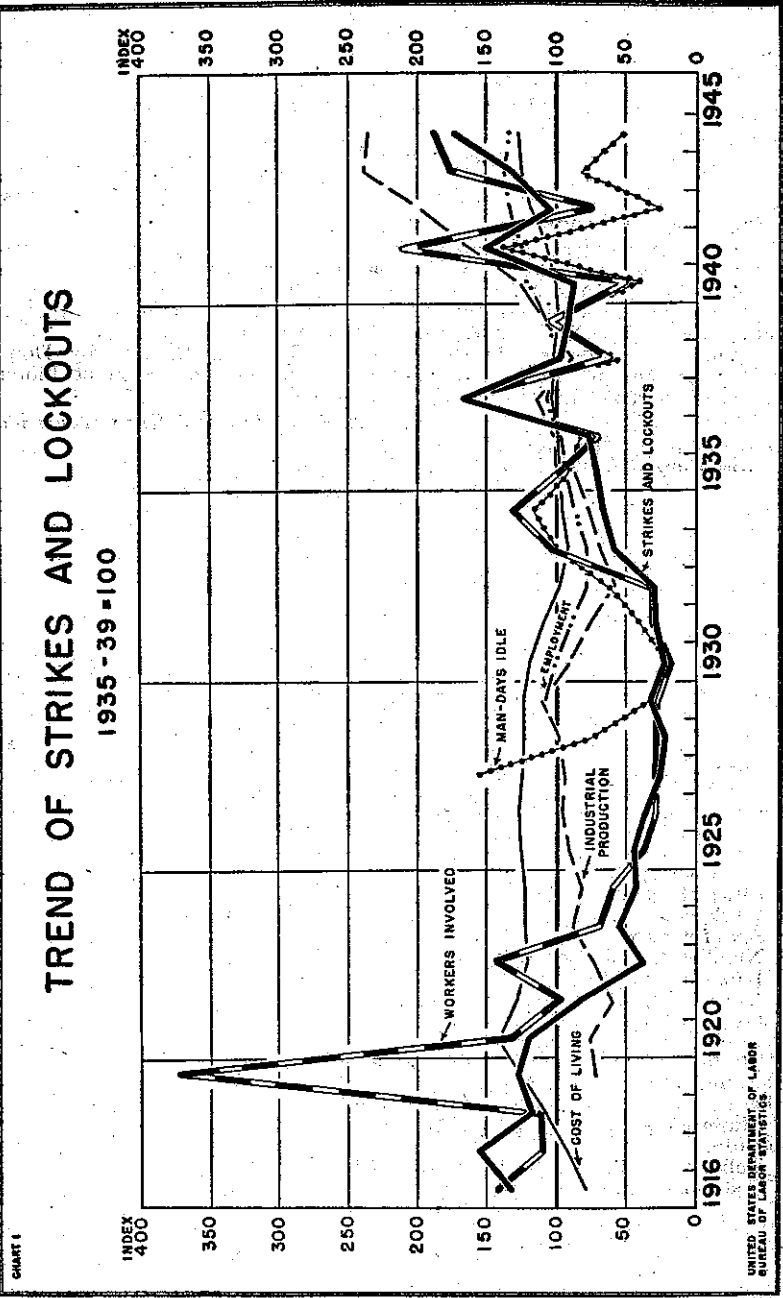
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A. F. HINRICHS, *Acting Commissioner.*

HON. FRANCES PERKINS,  
*Secretary of Labor.*

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## Strikes and Lockouts in 1944

### *Summary*

DURING 1944 there were numerous work stoppages, but most of them involved comparatively few workers and were of short duration. Although there were frequent disagreements which caused temporary interruptions of work, union and company officials, assisted by government agencies, were able promptly to arrange settlements or persuade the parties to resume work, while the issues were negotiated further or submitted to Government agencies or to arbitration for settlement.

There were 4,956 strikes and lockouts during the year 1944, involving approximately 2,116,000 workers. Idleness during these stoppages amounted to about 8,721,000 man-days, which was equivalent to less than one-tenth of 1 percent (0.09 percent) of the available working time. (See table 1.) The number of strikes and lockouts exceeded that recorded for any previous year, but the time lost per worker involved was less than in any year for which information is available. About 70 wage earners of each 1,000 employed were involved in a work stoppage at some time during the year and were idle an average of 4.1 working days. The idleness during all stoppages in 1944 was equivalent in amount to the time that would be lost if all industry shut down for about 2¼ hours or one-fourth of a working day.

Although the proportion of strikes and lockouts over wage issues was somewhat smaller than in 1943, wage disputes accounted for about a half of all work stoppages in 1944. Disputes over intraplant working conditions and policies increased considerably. Recognition and bargaining rights were issues in a substantial number of disputes, some of them involving large groups of foremen and supervisory workers.

Sixty-nine strikes (slightly more than 1 percent of the total) followed strike votes conducted by the National Labor Relations Board under the War Labor Disputes Act. Workers involved in these disputes constituted less than 5 percent of the total workers involved.

The National War Labor Board was directly concerned with 1,629 strikes and lockouts in 1944—840 of them occurring before the cases went to the Board, 353 while cases were pending before the Board, and 436 after Board decisions were reached, registering dissatisfaction of one party or the other with the decisions.

TABLE 1.—*Strikes and Lockouts in the United States, 1916 to 1944*

Year	Strikes and lockouts		Workers involved		Man-days idle			Indexes (1935-39=100)		
	Number	Average duration (calendar days)	Number <sup>1</sup>	Percent of total employed <sup>2</sup>	Number	Percent of available working time <sup>3</sup>	Per worker involved	Strikes and lockouts	Workers involved	Man-days idle
1916 <sup>1</sup> .....	3,789	( <sup>4</sup> )	1,599,917	8.4	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	132	142	( <sup>4</sup> )
1917.....	4,450	( <sup>4</sup> )	1,227,254	6.3	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	155	109	( <sup>4</sup> )
1918.....	3,353	( <sup>4</sup> )	1,239,989	6.2	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	117	110	( <sup>4</sup> )
1919.....	3,630	( <sup>4</sup> )	4,160,348	20.8	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	127	370	( <sup>4</sup> )
1920.....	3,411	( <sup>4</sup> )	1,463,054	7.2	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	119	130	( <sup>4</sup> )
1921.....	2,385	( <sup>4</sup> )	1,099,247	6.4	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	83	98	( <sup>4</sup> )
1922.....	1,112	( <sup>4</sup> )	1,612,562	8.7	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	39	143	( <sup>4</sup> )
1923.....	1,553	( <sup>4</sup> )	756,584	3.5	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	54	67	( <sup>4</sup> )
1924.....	1,249	( <sup>4</sup> )	654,641	3.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	44	58	( <sup>4</sup> )
1925.....	1,301	( <sup>4</sup> )	428,416	2.0	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	45	38	( <sup>4</sup> )
1926.....	1,035	( <sup>4</sup> )	329,592	1.5	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	36	29	( <sup>4</sup> )
1927.....	707	26.5	329,939	1.4	26,218,628	0.37	79.5	25	29	155
1928.....	604	27.6	314,210	1.3	12,631,863	.17	40.2	21	28	75
1929.....	921	22.6	288,572	1.2	6,351,540	.07	18.5	32	26	32
1930.....	637	22.3	182,975	.8	3,316,808	.05	18.1	22	16	20
1931.....	810	18.8	841,817	1.6	6,893,244	.11	20.2	28	30	41
1932.....	841	19.6	824,210	1.8	10,502,033	.23	32.4	29	29	62
1933.....	1,695	16.9	1,168,272	6.3	16,872,128	.36	14.4	59	104	100
1934.....	1,856	19.5	1,466,695	7.2	19,591,949	.38	13.4	65	130	116
1935.....	2,014	23.8	1,117,212	5.2	15,456,337	.29	13.8	70	99	91
1936.....	2,172	23.3	788,648	3.1	13,901,956	.21	17.6	76	70	82
1937.....	4,740	20.3	1,860,621	7.2	28,424,857	.43	15.3	166	165	168
1938.....	2,772	23.6	688,376	2.8	9,148,273	.15	13.3	97	61	54
1939.....	2,613	23.4	1,170,962	4.7	17,812,249	.28	16.2	91	104	105
1940.....	2,508	20.9	576,988	2.3	6,700,872	.10	11.6	88	61	40
1941.....	4,288	18.3	2,362,620	8.4	23,047,556	.32	9.8	150	210	136
1942.....	2,968	11.7	639,961	2.8	4,182,557	.05	6.0	104	75	25
1943.....	3,752	6.0	1,981,279	6.9	13,500,529	.15	6.8	131	176	80
1944.....	4,956	5.6	2,115,637	7.0	8,721,079	.09	4.1	173	188	51

<sup>1</sup> The number of workers involved in some strikes which occurred from 1916 to 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.

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

<sup>3</sup> Available working time was computed for purposes of this table by multiplying the average number of employed workers each year by the number of days worked by most employees during the year.

<sup>4</sup> Not available.

### Scope and Method

**Coverage.**—The Bureau's statistics include all known strikes and lockouts in the continental United States which involve as many as six workers and last as long as a full day or shift. They include all such stoppages of work resulting from labor disputes regardless of whether the workers or employers initiate them. Stoppages involving fewer than six workers and lasting less than a full workday or shift are excluded from the Bureau's statistics, principally because it is impossible to learn about all such minor stoppages. Furthermore, such disputes are usually 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.*—The Bureau 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. Upon receipt of the notices, detailed questionnaires are sent to the companies, unions, and impartial agencies involved in each stoppage to get first-hand and verified information concerning the number of workers involved, duration of the stoppage, major issues, methods of settlement, results, and other data.

*Quantitative measures.*—Strike and lockout activity is measured by the number of stoppages, the number of workers involved and the number of man-days idle. The figures for each stoppage include all workers in any plant who are made idle during a dispute in that plant, but do not include workers or idleness in other plants of the same or other companies which may be indirectly affected and required to curtail production through failure to get materials from the struck plant. For example, if maintenance workers in an automobile-engine plant strike and thereby cause the entire plant to close, all workers idle during the dispute are counted as involved in the strike. However, if an automobile-assembly plant closes or curtails production because it cannot obtain engines from a struck plant, idleness in the assembly plant is not counted. This is primarily because it is impossible to secure accurate information concerning the indirect and secondary effects of the stoppages. The present statistics are limited to basic information which can be obtained uniformly and accurately month after month so that information in different periods will be comparable and will accurately reflect the trends.

*Analysis of 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 lockouts, 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 lockouts—definition, unit of measurement, magnitude, causes, and results. Furthermore, the facts with reference to strikes and lockouts 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 and lockouts 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.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 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.

## Statistical Analysis of Strikes and Lockouts in 1944

### MONTHLY TREND

The number of strikes and lockouts in 1944 followed the general monthly trend evident in recent years. The number increased from 330 in January to a peak of 589 in May, then continued at a relatively high level of between 400 and 500 per month through October, after which they declined to 345 in November and an all-year low of 264 in December (table 2). The greatest number of workers involved and the largest amount of idleness during work stoppages were in May,

TABLE 2.—*Strikes and Lockouts in 1943 and 1944, by Months*

Month	Number of strikes and lockouts—		Workers involved in strikes and lockouts—			Man-days idle during month	
	Begin-ning in month	In progress during month	Begin-ning in month	In progress during month		Number	Percent of available working time <sup>1</sup>
				Number	Percent of total employed <sup>2</sup>		
<i>1943</i>							
January.....	192	207	91,214	95,129	0.33	452,192	0.06
February.....	200	226	38,841	43,540	.15	117,279	.02
March.....	248	272	73,943	76,805	.27	179,093	.02
April.....	384	416	219,186	228,209	.79	661,733	.09
May.....	412	458	557,558	661,617	2.30	1,467,728	.20
June.....	433	475	186,677	584,615	2.02	4,698,796	.62
July.....	369	408	121,298	201,451	.70	695,458	.09
August.....	310	347	105,601	138,415	.41	356,510	.05
September.....	237	267	66,664	72,049	.25	209,514	.03
October.....	287	320	121,253	264,453	.92	1,012,534	.14
November.....	325	348	135,804	537,421	1.86	2,862,607	.38
December.....	355	395	263,240	274,532	.95	787,080	.11
<i>1944</i>							
January.....	330	363	113,512	133,555	.44	710,002	.09
February.....	340	378	146,438	163,231	.54	458,604	.06
March.....	386	429	134,696	147,845	.49	440,667	.05
April.....	453	516	165,498	181,218	.60	614,480	.08
May.....	589	666	319,040	343,281	1.15	1,442,671	.18
June.....	441	519	144,566	220,503	.73	726,531	.09
July.....	469	538	171,529	208,110	.69	652,382	.08
August.....	501	587	197,930	238,861	.78	953,624	.12
September.....	408	480	207,407	234,755	.78	785,763	.10
October.....	430	493	221,939	233,096	.80	765,641	.10
November.....	345	426	201,396	223,264	.77	789,658	.11
December.....	264	318	91,686	116,628	.39	386,306	.05

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 2 to table 1.

<sup>2</sup> See footnote 3 to table 1.

when strikes and lockouts were most numerous and when the largest strike of the year occurred—the foremen's strike in the Detroit area. December had fewer workers involved in stoppages, and less idleness, than any other month. Over 1 percent of the total employed wage earners were involved in stoppages in May as compared with only 0.39 percent in December. Idleness during strikes and lockouts was 0.18 percent of the available working time in May but only 0.05 percent in March and December.

### INDUSTRIES AFFECTED

About two-thirds of the strikes and lockouts during the year were in manufacturing industries in which 11.3 percent of the workers employed were involved, and resulting idleness was equivalent to 0.14 percent of the available working time. Stoppages in nonmanufactur-

ing industries involved less than 3 percent of the employed workers, and idleness was 0.05 percent of the available working time.

The automobile industry, now largely converted to production of aircraft and other war products, was affected by stoppages to a greater extent than any other industry, more than 50 percent of its workers being involved, with resulting idleness equivalent to 0.58 percent of the available working time (table 3). However, there were more stoppages in iron and steel than in any other industry group. These involved 20 percent of the workers in these industries and caused idleness amounting to 0.22 percent of the available working time. More than 10 percent of the workers in plants manufacturing rubber products, stone, clay and glass products, nonferrous metals, machinery (except electrical), and transportation equipment (except automobiles) also were involved in stoppages during the year.

TABLE 3.—*Strikes and Lockouts Beginning in 1944, by Industry Group\**

Industry group *	Workers involved			Man-days idle during 1944	
	Number of strikes and lockouts beginning in 1944	Number	Percent of total employed <sup>1</sup>	Number	Percent of available working time <sup>2</sup>
All industries.....	4,956	2,115,637	7.0	8,721,079	0.09
Manufacturing.....	3,257	1,681,973	11.3	6,148,117	.14
Food and kindred products.....	160	36,024	3.1	177,769	.05
Tobacco manufactures.....	19	7,054	7.8	59,548	.21
Textile-mill products.....	184	55,264	4.6	471,287	.13
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	100	14,506	1.5	70,478	.02
Lumber and timber basic products.....	81	43,488	8.4	299,439	.19
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	86	16,909	4.5	81,818	.07
Paper and allied products.....	49	16,439	4.8	122,907	.12
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	23	2,399	.7	9,806	.01
Chemicals and allied products.....	116	26,128	3.9	116,334	.06
Products of petroleum and coal.....	42	9,340	6.6	26,102	.06
Rubber products.....	77	39,496	18.5	113,906	.18
Leather and leather products.....	95	24,009	7.1	116,038	.11
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	122	37,874	10.4	204,451	.18
Iron and steel and their products.....	998	369,190	20.3	1,225,660	.22
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	148	49,544	10.8	142,851	.10
Machinery (except electrical).....	311	141,078	10.8	507,917	.13
Electrical machinery.....	50	35,278	4.4	111,944	.05
Transportation equipment (except automobiles).....	321	369,169	14.4	897,345	.12
Automobiles and automobile equipment.....	228	388,763	50.5	1,361,053	.58
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	39	6,025	1.4	32,981	.02
Nonmanufacturing.....	1,700	433,664	2.8	2,572,962	.05
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing.....	18	9,851	( <sup>3</sup> )	274,474	( <sup>4</sup> )
Mining.....	893	278,051	34.3	1,412,634	.56
Construction.....	168	22,485	3.5	119,893	.06
Trade.....	139	31,450	.5	270,401	.01
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	15	954	( <sup>3</sup> )	10,953	( <sup>4</sup> )
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	335	73,390	2.0	344,366	.03
Services—personal, business, and other.....	96	11,750	( <sup>3</sup> )	73,979	( <sup>4</sup> )
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	36	5,733	( <sup>3</sup> )	65,672	( <sup>4</sup> )

\* See footnotes 3 to table 1.

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 2 to table 1.  
<sup>2</sup> This figure is less than the sum of the figures below. This is because one or more strikes, each affecting more than 1 industry, have been counted as separate strikes in each industry affected, with the proper allocation of workers and man-days idle to each industry.

<sup>3</sup> Not available.  
<sup>4</sup> Strikes and lockouts are classified by industry on the basis of the normal or prewar products or services of the firms involved. Many of the firms were manufacturing other products and doing other types of work during 1944 because of war needs.

In nonmanufacturing industries the greatest number of disputes resulting in stoppages was in mining, with more than 34 percent of the workers involved, and idleness equivalent to 0.56 percent of the avail-



able working time. Although there were no very large strikes in the coal-mining industry comparable with the general coal strikes in 1943, a large proportion of the idleness in mining resulted from the numerous small stoppages. In no other nonmanufacturing industry were as many as 10 percent of the workers involved in strikes.

Less than 1 percent of the employees in trade and in the printing and publishing industries were involved in work stoppages during 1944 and the resulting idleness was only 0.01 percent of the available working time.

In tables 3 and 4 the strikes and lockouts are classified by industry on the basis of the normal or prewar products or services of the firms involved. Many of the firms were manufacturing other products and doing other types of work during 1944 because of war needs.

TABLE 4.—*Strikes and Lockouts in 1944, by Industry*

Industry	Number of strikes and lockouts beginning in 1944	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during 1944
All industries.....	14,956	2,115,637	8,721,079
<i>Manufacturing</i>			
Food and kindred products.....	160	36,024	177,769
Meat products.....	35	6,454	15,165
Dairy products.....	8	122	189
Canning and preserving fruits, vegetables, and sea foods.....	4	170	5,293
Grain-mill products.....	16	2,868	14,166
Bakery products.....	48	10,041	42,474
Sugar.....	1	303	362
Confectionery and related products.....	9	2,928	14,350
Beverage industries.....	27	9,753	73,219
Miscellaneous food preparations and kindred products.....	17	3,390	12,541
Tobacco manufactures.....	19	7,054	69,546
Cigarettes.....	1	2,447	38,838
Cigars.....	14	2,337	11,029
Tobacco (chewing and smoking) and snuff.....	4	2,270	9,679
Textile-mill products.....	184	55,284	471,287
Cotton textile mills.....	63	24,189	333,259
Rayon and silk textile mills.....	21	6,833	46,015
Woolen and worsted textile mills.....	51	14,174	53,168
Knitting mills (except hosiery).....	8	402	2,487
Dyeing and finishing textiles (except woolen and worsted).....	10	4,110	10,329
Carpets, rugs, and other floor coverings.....	3	873	4,297
Hats (except cloth and millinery).....	3	139	2,342
Hosiery mills.....	8	1,375	5,169
Miscellaneous textile goods.....	12	3,409	14,226
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	100	14,506	70,476
Men's and boys' suits, coats, and overcoats.....	14	1,620	5,467
Men's and boys' shirts, work clothing and allied garments.....	31	5,259	28,349
Women's and misses' outerwear.....	28	2,454	11,840
Women's undergarments and accessories.....	1	480	900
Children's and infants' outerwear.....	6	533	6,135
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories.....	7	2,787	8,452
Miscellaneous fabricated textile products.....	13	1,373	9,303
Lumber and timber basic products.....	81	43,488	299,439
Sawmills and logging camps.....	62	26,112	246,896
Planing and plywood mills.....	19	7,376	52,543
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	86	16,909	81,316
Furniture (household, office, etc.).....	34	10,499	40,743
Office and store fixtures.....	6	834	3,878
Wooden containers.....	27	3,827	20,139
Window and door screens and shades.....	3	410	860
Morticians' goods.....	1	159	1,590
Miscellaneous wood products.....	15	1,120	5,558
Paper and allied products.....	49	16,439	122,807
Pulp, paper, and paperboard.....	28	8,998	57,999
Containers—paper and paperboard.....	17	3,804	13,567
Miscellaneous paper and allied products.....	4	3,637	51,341
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	23	2,369	9,898
Newspapers and periodicals.....	13	1,371	4,158
Books.....	1	17	17
Miscellaneous printing and publishing.....	9	1,011	5,633

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 4.—*Strikes and Lockouts in 1944, by Industry—Continued*

Industry	Number of strikes and lockouts beginning in 1944	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during 1944
<i>Manufacturing—Continued</i>			
Chemicals and allied products.....	116	26,128	116,534
Paints, varnishes and colors.....	10	916	2,434
Vegetable and animal oils.....	6	792	2,263
Drugs, toilet preparations, and insecticides.....	13	4,758	41,958
Rayon and other synthetic textile fibers.....	4	5,088	12,372
Wood distillation and naval stores.....	2	339	439
Fertilizers.....	10	1,179	4,013
Industrial chemicals.....	63	12,540	50,896
Miscellaneous chemical products.....	8	516	1,960
Products of petroleum and coal.....	42	9,340	25,102
Petroleum refining.....	15	3,669	6,043
Coke and byproducts.....	14	3,880	7,937
Paving and roofing materials.....	8	1,727	10,560
Miscellaneous products of petroleum and coal.....	2	64	562
Rubber products.....	77	39,496	113,905
Tires and inner tubes.....	42	21,056	43,879
Rubber footwear, heels, soles, and related products.....	10	3,403	22,476
Industrial rubber goods.....	14	7,841	25,452
Rubberized fabrics and vulcanized rubber clothing.....	3	5,790	17,955
Rubber sundries and sponge rubber.....	4	1,089	3,377
Miscellaneous rubber industries.....	4	317	766
Leather and leather products.....	95	24,009	116,038
Leather—tanned, curried, and finished.....	24	5,278	28,986
Industrial leather belting and packing.....	3	1,389	4,118
Footwear (except rubber), including cut stock and findings.....	59	16,079	74,942
Leather gloves and mittens.....	1	169	898
Luggage.....	2	625	4,725
Handbags and small leather goods.....	1	217	434
Miscellaneous leather goods.....	5	252	1,935
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	122	37,874	204,451
Glass and glass products.....	38	23,392	136,372
Cement.....	5	622	3,500
Structural clay products.....	32	5,079	28,242
Pottery and related products.....	12	1,456	6,127
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....	13	1,345	6,581
Cut-stone and stone products.....	4	230	631
Abrasive asbestos and miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products.....	18	5,750	22,998
Iron and steel and their products.....	998	369,196	1,225,660
Ordinance and accessories.....	37	30,454	83,779
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	345	135,124	403,739
Iron and steel foundry products.....	248	86,301	310,509
Tin cans and other tinware.....	4	5,275	11,861
Wire products.....	35	9,277	38,799
Hand tools, cutlery, and general hardware.....	25	5,590	18,434
Heating apparatus, enameled-iron sanitary ware, and boiler-shop products.....	111	34,308	154,979
Metal stamping and coating.....	45	12,827	43,283
Fabricated structural metal products.....	51	17,213	51,459
Miscellaneous iron and steel products.....	97	32,327	103,818
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	149	49,544	142,851
Smelting, refining, and alloying of nonferrous metals.....	45	20,244	68,192
Aluminum and magnesium products.....	54	17,394	49,241
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	1	22	63
Watches and clocks.....	2	1,567	2,160
Engraving, plating, and polishing.....	4	231	497
Lighting fixtures.....	3	1,129	4,693
Miscellaneous nonferrous-metal products.....	39	8,457	27,005
Machinery (except electrical).....	311	141,078	507,917
Engines and turbines.....	14	6,373	8,637
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	31	23,499	102,698
Construction and mining machinery.....	42	14,303	55,571
Metalworking machinery.....	66	29,696	95,052
Special industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	22	4,828	15,391
General industry machinery.....	114	52,373	203,287
Office and store machines and devices.....	5	1,183	3,341
Household and service-industry machines.....	17	3,818	23,890
Electrical machinery.....	80	35,278	111,944
Electrical equipment for industrial use.....	31	14,341	30,636
Electrical appliances.....	12	2,421	7,080
Insulated wire and cable.....	6	2,310	9,255
Automotive electrical equipment.....	15	13,283	57,080
Electric lamps.....	2	360	2,160
Communication equipment and related products.....	9	1,776	3,681
Miscellaneous electrical products.....	5	787	2,052

TABLE 4.—*Strikes and Lockouts in 1944, by Industry—Continued*

Industry	Number of strikes and lockouts beginning in 1944	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during 1944
<i>Manufacturing—Continued</i>			
Transportation equipment (except automobiles).....	321	363,159	897,345
Railroad equipment.....	60	46,353	143,055
Aircraft and parts.....	103	189,801	388,371
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	156	124,543	363,376
Motoreycles, bicycles, and parts.....	2	2,462	4,043
Automobiles and automobile equipment.....	223	388,763	1,361,053
Motor vehicles and motor-vehicle bodies.....	111	290,733	972,508
Motor-vehicle parts and accessories.....	114	97,341	385,081
Automobile trailers.....	3	689	3,494
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	39	6,025	32,981
Professional and scientific instruments, photographic apparatus, and optical goods.....	10	2,548	17,733
Brooms and brushes.....	2	644	1,288
Toys and sporting and athletic goods.....	3	860	2,289
Pens, pencils, and other office and artists' materials.....	1	11	33
Buttons.....	3	675	6,975
Costume jewelry and miscellaneous novelties.....	2	69	627
Fabricated plastic products.....	8	701	2,670
Miscellaneous industries.....	10	517	1,366
<i>Nonmanufacturing</i>			
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing.....	18	9,851	274,474
Agriculture.....	6	778	4,115
Fishing.....	12	9,073	270,359
Mining.....	893	278,061	1,412,634
Metal mining.....	13	4,154	8,912
Coal mining, anthracite.....	61	46,624	326,922
Coal mining, bituminous.....	792	229,907	1,056,341
Crude petroleum and natural gas production.....	2	102	673
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	25	3,264	19,786
Construction.....	168	22,485	119,893
Building construction.....	151	20,662	99,561
Highways, streets, bridges, docks, etc.....	16	1,777	20,236
Miscellaneous.....	1	46	46
Trade.....	139	31,450	270,401
Wholesale.....	60	6,608	111,123
Retail.....	79	24,842	159,278
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	15	954	10,953
Insurance.....	2	232	8,792
Real estate.....	13	702	2,161
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	335	73,390	344,956
Railroads.....	12	3,244	25,608
Streetcar and local bus transportation.....	34	16,145	55,022
Intercity motorbus transportation.....	28	4,034	14,060
Motortruck transportation.....	148	26,884	154,569
Taxicabs.....	42	4,982	21,082
Water transportation.....	16	2,383	6,935
Communication.....	8	6,613	23,848
Heat, light, and power.....	17	5,352	31,286
Miscellaneous.....	30	3,773	12,546
Services—personal, business, and other.....	96	11,750	73,979
Hotels.....	14	1,617	14,244
Laundries.....	29	2,311	18,216
Cleaning, dyeing, and pressing.....	7	774	5,728
Barber and beauty shops.....	3	287	9,433
Business services.....	3	41	296
Automobile repair services and garages.....	7	313	988
Amusement and recreation.....	11	1,132	4,438
Medical and other health services.....	1	13	130
Educational services.....	16	5,171	19,631
Miscellaneous.....	5	91	876
Government—administration, protection, and sanitation.....	36	5,733	65,672

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

## STATES AFFECTED

Disputes in four States—Pennsylvania (821), Michigan (562), Ohio (549) and Illinois (492)—accounted for almost half of the strikes and lockouts during 1944, about 60 percent of the workers involved, and over half of the idleness. More than one-fourth of the workers involved in labor stoppages were in Michigan; 7 of 16 stoppages involving 10,000 or more workers each were wholly within this State, and another, the strike in February of members of the Mechanics Educational Society of America, involved workers in both Michigan and Ohio. Pennsylvania and Michigan each had considerably more than 1 million man-days of idleness during labor disputes in 1944.

TABLE 5.—Strikes and Lockouts in 1944, by States

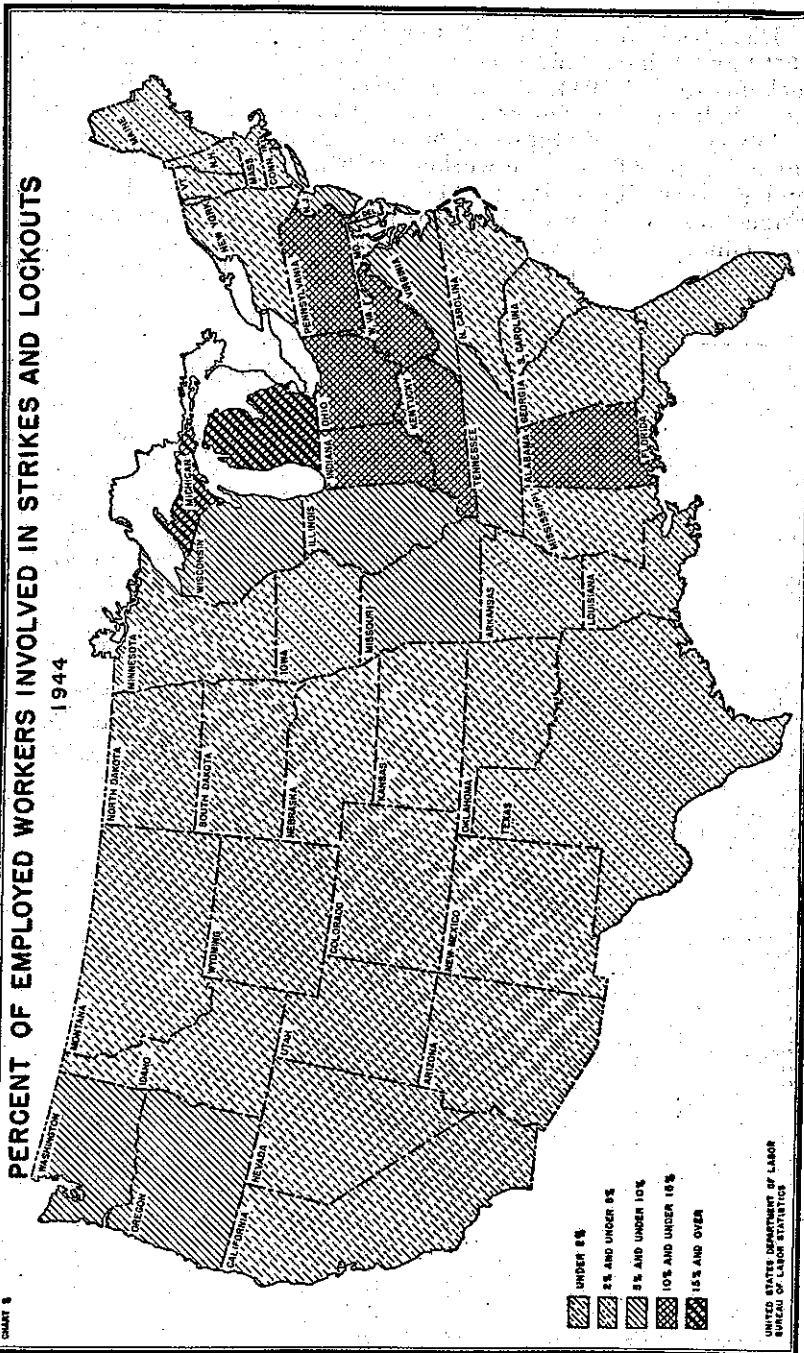
State	Number of strikes and lockouts beginning in 1944	Workers involved		Man-days idle during 1944	
		Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
All States	14,956	2,115,637	100.0	8,721,079	100.0
Alabama	209	59,941	2.7	179,722	2.1
Arizona	5	313	( <sup>1</sup> )	1,460	( <sup>1</sup> )
Arkansas	33	4,304	.2	18,526	.2
California	103	28,599	1.3	126,856	1.5
Colorado	21	2,290	.1	13,408	.2
Connecticut	44	24,665	1.2	76,458	.9
Delaware	14	8,460	.4	12,047	.1
District of Columbia	9	1,926	.1	7,092	.1
Florida	39	10,334	.5	176,159	2.0
Georgia	33	6,705	.3	33,935	.4
Idaho	7	1,132	.1	6,885	.1
Illinois	492	162,015	7.2	745,319	8.5
Indiana	195	93,518	4.4	354,468	4.1
Iowa	34	9,360	.4	53,692	.6
Kansas	15	4,515	.2	7,532	.1
Kentucky	147	34,227	1.6	142,640	1.6
Louisiana	29	10,321	.5	60,377	.7
Maine	13	8,830	.4	13,609	.2
Maryland	48	8,844	.4	24,003	.3
Massachusetts	196	48,440	2.3	406,034	4.7
Michigan	562	568,738	27.1	1,838,903	20.9
Minnesota	19	6,768	.3	42,709	.5
Mississippi	14	3,296	.2	58,677	.7
Missouri	167	70,115	3.3	240,184	2.8
Montana	7	684	( <sup>1</sup> )	3,745	( <sup>1</sup> )
Nebraska	11	1,149	.1	6,425	.1
Nevada	3	112	( <sup>1</sup> )	25,280	( <sup>1</sup> )
New Hampshire	21	4,611	.2	25,193	.3
New Jersey	202	93,298	4.4	332,714	3.8
New Mexico	6	656	( <sup>1</sup> )	3,646	( <sup>1</sup> )
New York	265	60,999	2.4	218,609	2.5
North Carolina	45	11,056	.6	68,057	.8
North Dakota	1	200	( <sup>1</sup> )	1,800	( <sup>1</sup> )
Ohio	549	216,360	10.2	705,065	8.1
Oklahoma	24	2,846	.1	16,033	.2
Oregon	49	20,081	0.9	124,544	1.4
Pennsylvania	821	328,220	15.5	1,379,781	15.8
Rhode Island	43	23,533	1.1	109,612	1.3
South Carolina	10	1,945	.1	28,150	.3
South Dakota	2	144	( <sup>1</sup> )	1,183	( <sup>1</sup> )
Tennessee	127	35,223	1.7	200,018	2.3
Texas	65	24,226	1.1	81,044	.9
Utah	10	2,067	.1	7,862	.1
Vermont	5	798	( <sup>1</sup> )	1,926	( <sup>1</sup> )
Virginia	99	24,346	1.2	77,648	.9
Washington	46	32,429	1.5	284,978	3.3
West Virginia	121	41,791	2.0	260,139	3.0
Wisconsin	88	36,167	1.7	143,743	1.6
Wyoming	2	42	( <sup>1</sup> )	210	( <sup>1</sup> )

<sup>1</sup> The sum of this column is more than 4,956. This is because 56 strikes which extended across State lines have been counted in this table as separate strikes in each State affected, with the proper allocation of workers involved and man-days idle.

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

PERCENT OF EMPLOYED WORKERS INVOLVED IN STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

1944



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

In each of 10 other States the total number of stoppages was over 100, and in three of these (Alabama, New Jersey, and New York) there were more than 200 strikes and lockouts.

Twenty-two States had less than 2 percent of their employed workers involved in strikes and lockouts during 1944, 8 of these having less than 1 percent; 17 States had 2 but less than 10 percent and 9 had over 10 percent of their employed workers involved. There is some duplication in counting, however, since the same worker was counted twice if he was involved in two strikes during the year. In Michigan, the workers involved in strikes and lockouts were equivalent to about 39 percent of the employed wage earners in the State. No other State had nearly as large a proportion of its workers involved in stoppages. Pennsylvania and Alabama had about 13 percent, West Virginia about 12 percent, and Ohio 11½ percent.

Figures for each State are shown in table 5. In table A (p. 29), figures are given for each State having 25 or more strikes and lockouts during 1944, with classifications of the stoppages by industry groups.

#### CITIES AFFECTED

There were 79 cities which had 10 or more strikes and lockouts in 1944 as shown in table 6. Detroit, with 264 strikes and lockouts, 360,000 workers involved and 1,200,000 man-days of idleness, had the greatest strike activity in 1944. Chicago followed with 157 stoppages, about 50,000 workers involved and 222,000 man-days idle. There were 140 stoppages in New York City, but no other city had as many as 100 strikes in 1944.

Twenty-two other cities had stoppages involving 10,000 or more workers. Other cities having substantial amounts of idleness were Fall River (Mass.) with 199,000 man-days idle, Toledo (184,000), Philadelphia (146,000), Cleveland (126,000), St. Louis (125,000) and Seattle (110,000).

TABLE 6—*Strikes and Lockouts in 1944 in Cities Which had 10 or More Such Stoppages During the Year*<sup>1</sup>

City	Number of strikes and lockouts beginning in 1944	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during 1944	City	Number of strikes and lockouts beginning in 1944	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during 1944
Akron, Ohio.....	36	15,648	22,944	Flint, Mich.....	16	4,877	18,883
Atlanta, Ga.....	13	751	3,227	Gary, Ind.....	20	9,524	20,370
Baltimore, Md.....	17	2,046	6,968	Grand Rapids, Mich.....	21	4,524	15,534
Bethlehem, Pa.....	25	2,522	4,932	Granite City, Ill.....	11	11,885	69,891
Birmingham, Ala.....	28	6,193	21,641	Hamtramck, Mich.....	15	9,346	31,723
Boston, Mass.....	33	8,107	45,266	Hannibal, Mo.....	11	5,116	15,539
Buffalo, N. Y.....	23	13,045	37,568	Highland Park, Mich.....	15	23,834	62,979
Canton, Ohio.....	18	12,789	51,334	High Point, N. C.....	10	1,294	5,515
Chicago, Ill.....	157	49,514	221,661	Houston, Tex.....	14	15,057	38,563
Cicero, Ill.....	11	3,301	21,480	Huntington, W. Va.....	11	4,135	26,120
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	36	6,846	22,468	Indianapolis, Ind.....	12	4,456	21,141
Cleveland, Ohio.....	98	40,816	126,270	Jackson, Mich.....	20	6,567	20,451
Columbus, Ohio.....	14	3,421	26,321	Jersey City, N. J.....	15	2,177	10,105
Dayton, Ohio.....	10	3,168	7,803	Johnstown, Pa.....	12	5,425	19,295
Dearborn, Mich.....	19	34,694	91,533	Joliet, Ill.....	11	2,487	18,963
Detroit, Mich.....	264	360,320	1,277,717	Kalamazoo, Mich.....	14	2,927	8,081
East Chicago, Ind.....	30	6,444	18,548	Kansas City, Mo.....	26	25,169	52,784
East St. Louis, Ill.....	33	8,999	44,988	Lansing, Mich.....	18	10,378	33,931
Fall River, Mass.....	14	1,603	199,238	Lawrence, Mass.....	12	5,548	15,152

<sup>1</sup> There were a few other small cities—largely one-company towns—which had 10 or more strikes and lockouts during 1944 but figures for them are not shown as they would reveal data for individual companies.

TABLE 6.—*Strikes and Lockouts in 1944 in Cities Which had 10 or More Such Stoppages During the Year.—Continued*

City	Number of strikes and lockouts beginning in 1944	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during 1944	City	Number of strikes and lockouts beginning in 1944	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during 1944
Los Angeles, Calif.	34	9,634	41,316	Portland, Oreg.	11	11,292	66,934
Lowell, Mass.	14	2,964	13,549	Providence, R. I.	23	17,066	59,485
McKeesport, Pa.	10	3,003	7,115	Quincy, Ill.	11	2,938	29,063
McKees Rocks, Pa.	13	3,949	15,080	Racine, Wis.	11	11,594	56,723
Memphis, Tenn.	16	5,025	16,531	Reading, Pa.	12	2,103	9,841
Miami, Fla.	11	1,182	16,630	Richmond, Va.	11	1,640	4,475
Milwaukee, Wis.	37	11,017	23,605	Rochester, N. Y.	12	1,420	9,447
Muncie, Ind.	15	17,048	80,808	St. Louis, Mo.	85	31,065	125,566
Muskegon, Mich.	15	8,379	47,284	St. Paul, Minn.	10	2,837	22,394
Nashville, Tenn.	14	3,686	10,790	San Francisco, Calif.	15	1,695	11,628
Newark, N. J.	31	11,312	44,831	Seattle, Wash.	12	8,303	110,152
New Bedford, Mass.	10	2,155	19,430	South Bend, Ind.	10	5,618	10,263
New Castle, Pa.	10	1,263	3,583	Tampa, Fla.	17	3,168	30,725
New Orleans, La.	20	6,712	43,908	Toledo, Ohio	84	46,482	184,212
New York City	140	18,370	96,955	Trenton, N. J.	18	7,574	36,211
Passaic, N. J.	13	2,465	11,065	Wilkes Barre, Pa.	13	2,252	12,759
Paterson, N. J.	23	15,555	40,273	Worcester, Mass.	27	9,451	45,037
Peabody, Mass.	11	1,882	11,667	Wyandotte, Mich.	12	1,265	3,050
Philadelphia, Pa.	51	30,503	145,661	York, Pa.	10	3,919	31,220
Pittsburgh, Pa.	76	15,669	65,065	Youngstown, Ohio	29	7,634	18,830
Port Huron, Mich.	19	6,107	20,576				

#### WORKERS INVOLVED

The average number of workers involved in the 4,956 strikes and lockouts occurring in 1944 was 427. Half of the stoppages involved less than 126 workers each. About 43 percent involved fewer than 100 workers, 49 percent involved from 100 to 1,000, and 8 percent involved over 1,000 each (table 7). There were 82 stoppages involving 1,000 or more workers each in the iron and steel industries, 76 in plants manufacturing transportation equipment (except automobiles) and 68 in the automobile industry. There were 16 strikes, each involving 10,000 or more workers as compared with 10 such strikes in 1943. These strikes were as follows:

	Month stoppage began	Approximate number of workers involved
Cramp Shipbuilding Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	January	13,800
Briggs Manufacturing Co., Detroit, Mich.	February	11,400
M. E. S. A. strike, 55 plants, Detroit (Mich.) area, Toledo and Cleveland, Ohio	February	18,800
Foremen's strike, Detroit, Mich.	May	54,800
Chrysler Corporation, Detroit (Mich.) area	May	11,000
Northwest Lumber Workers, Tacoma, and Seattle, Wash., Portland (Oreg.) area, and Missoula, Mont.	May	30,000
Ford Motor Co., Ypsilanti, Mich.	July	25,200
Wright Aeronautical Corporation, Fairlawn, Paterson and East Paterson, N. J.	August	10,400
Electric Boat Co., Groton, Conn.	August	10,000
Bituminous coal mines, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, and West Virginia	August	30,300
Ford Motor Co., Ypsilanti, Mich.	September	19,300
Todd-Houston Shipbuilding Corp., Houston, Tex.	September	10,600
Maintenance workers, Detroit (Mich.) area	October	49,500
Pratt & Whitney Corp. of Missouri, Kansas City, Mo.	October	13,000
Packard Motor Car Co., Detroit, Mich.	November	27,600
Wright Aeronautical Corporation, Paterson, Woodridge, Fairlawn, and East Paterson, N. J.	November	23,000

TABLE 7.—*Strikes and Lockouts Beginning in 1944, Classified by Number of Workers Involved and Industry Group*

Industry group	Number of strikes and lockouts	Median number of workers involved	Number of strikes and lockouts 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	4,956	126	574	1,570	1,194	761	459	347	35	16	
Percent	100.0		11.6	31.6	24.1	15.4	9.3	7.0	0.7	0.3	
<i>Manufacturing</i>											
Food and kindred products	160	80	24	60	40	18	11	7			
Tobacco manufactures	19	97	1	9	4	2	1	2			
Textile-mill products	184	143	27	48	44	25	18	12			
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	100	80	19	33	35	9	3	1			
Lumber and timber basic products	81	65	14	36	17	10	2	1		1	
Furniture and finished lumber products	86	75	13	36	20	11	3	3			
Paper and allied products	49	126	4	15	13	7	6	4			
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	23	50	8	8	3	4					
Chemicals and allied products	115	100	18	39	33	11	8	6			
Products of petroleum and coal	42	80	6	19	9	3	3	2			
Rubber products	77	290	6	16	18	12	8	1			
Leather and leather products	95	80	20	30	13	16	12	4			
Stone, clay, and glass products	122	108	7	49	28	19	8	11			
Iron and steel and their products	692	149	60	294	250	159	117	79	3		
Nonferrous metals and their products	147	113	17	51	35	19	13	12			
Machinery (except electrical)	302	170	25	88	73	62	31	32	1		
Electrical machinery	78	164	8	23	17	17	8	3	2		
Transportation equipment (except automobiles)	318	276	8	76	67	55	36	59	9	8	
Automobiles, and automobile equipment	224	399	13	30	40	43	30	63	10	5	
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	70	6	17	10	8	3				
<i>Nonmanufacturing</i>											
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	18	116	2	7	4	1	2	1	1		
Mining	893	170	33	241	200	196	94	25	3	1	
Construction	168	44	47	80	21	8	7	5			
Trade	139	45	40	57	21	10	6	3	2		
Finance, insurance, and real estate	15	27	6	6	2	1					
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	334	60	73	142	62	28	19	7	3		
Services—personal, business, and other	26	42	28	46	11	3	5	3			
Other nonmanufacturing industries	36	40	11	14	6	3	1	1			
Interindustry	4	4,621						3		1	

## SEX OF WORKERS

Almost 60 percent of the stoppages involved male workers only, while approximately 39 percent involved both men and women. Less than 2 percent involved only women. Of the total number of workers involved in strikes and lockouts, 81 percent were men and 19 percent were women, as compared with 87 and 13 percent in 1943.

## NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS INVOLVED

Approximately 86 percent of the work stoppages in 1944, including about two-thirds of the workers involved and one-half of the idleness for the year, were stoppages occurring in single establishments only, for example, one factory or one mine. About 10 percent of the strikes



were confined to from 2 to 5 establishments, nearly 2 percent involved 6 to 10 establishments, and slightly more than 2 percent extended into 11 or more establishments.

TABLE 8.—*Strikes and Lockouts Ending in 1944, by Number of Establishments Involved*

Number of establishments involved	Strikes and lockouts		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
Total.....	4,958	100.0	2,127,352	100.0	8,880,078	100.0
1 establishment.....	4,247	85.7	1,450,494	68.2	4,721,057	53.1
2 to 5 establishments.....	513	10.3	332,424	15.6	1,794,636	20.2
6 to 10 establishments.....	82	1.7	59,285	2.8	601,476	6.8
11 establishments and over.....	116	2.3	285,149	13.4	1,762,909	19.9

#### LABOR ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED

Labor unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor were involved in 34 percent of the strikes and lockouts, including 22 percent of the total workers and 28 percent of the idleness. Those affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations were involved in 39 percent of the stoppages, involving 52 percent of the workers and 39 percent of the idleness (table 9). Unaffiliated unions (other than the independent railroad brotherhoods) were involved in 20 percent of the total, as compared with 15 percent in 1943; however, the number of workers involved was 19 percent in 1944 as compared with 33 percent in 1943 when there were industry-wide coal strikes, and the idleness was 23 percent compared with 71 percent in 1943.

While members of the United Mine Workers of America were involved in 898 stoppages in 1944, there were no industry-wide strikes in the mining industry and consequently idleness for this group was much less than in 1943. Other unaffiliated unions involved in 5 or more stoppages in 1944 were the Mechanics Educational Society of America, the Foremen's Association of America, the Brewery, Flour and Soft Drink Workers of America, the International Die Sinkers Conference, the United Brotherhood of Weldors, Cutters and Helpers of America, and the International Typographical Union in the period before it formally reaffiliated with the A. F. of L. in August 1944.

Stoppages involving two rival unions constituted only 1 percent of all strikes and lockouts. Most of these involved unions affiliated with both the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O.

In about 200 disputes no unions were involved. Although less than 1 percent of the total strikes and lockouts involved company unions (organizations composed of employees of a single plant or company), the proportion of total workers involved was almost 2½ percent. The higher proportion of workers was due largely to the strike instigated by the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Employees Union in protest against upgrading of Negro workers to operating positions, and two strikes for recognition of the Wright Aircraft Supervisory Association at plants of the Wright Aeronautical Corporation in New Jersey.

The classification of strikes and lockouts according to the union involved indicates only the affiliations of the unions to which the

striking workers belonged; it does not mean that these unions authorized or sanctioned the stoppages. A great majority of the stoppages were unauthorized, union officials disclaiming any responsibility for them and exerting their efforts toward quick terminations of the stoppages.

TABLE 9.—*Strikes and Lockouts Ending in 1944, by Affiliations of Labor Organizations Involved*

Labor organizations involved	Strikes and lockouts		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Per cent of total	Number	Per cent of total	Number	Per cent of total
Total.....	4,958	100.0	2,127,352	100.0	8,880,078	100.0
American Federation of Labor.....	1,696	34.2	456,877	21.5	2,453,521	27.6
Congress of Industrial Organizations.....	1,946	39.2	1,112,795	52.2	3,410,597	38.5
Unaffiliated railroad brotherhoods.....	5	.1	6,880	.3	30,770	.3
Unaffiliated unions (other).....	995	20.1	407,504	19.2	2,021,673	22.8
Rival unions.....	60	1.2	67,839	3.2	701,640	7.9
Company unions.....	47	.9	50,714	2.4	196,116	2.2
No organization.....	206	4.2	24,599	1.2	65,480	.7
Not reported.....	3	.1	144	(1)	381	(1)

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

#### DURATION OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

The duration of strikes and lockouts and average man-days of idleness per worker has decreased materially during the war years. Stoppages in 1944 lasted on the average 5.6 days as compared with 5 in 1943, 12 in 1942, 18 in 1941, 21 in 1940, and 23 in 1939. The workers involved in stoppages in 1944 averaged 4.1 days of idleness as compared with 6.8 in 1943, 5 in 1942, 9.8 in 1941, 11.6 in 1940, and 15.2 in 1939.

More than 75 percent of all strikes and lockouts in 1944 lasted less than 1 week and these included more than 70 percent of the workers involved in stoppages during the year. About 20 percent lasted from 1 week to 1 month, and accounted for slightly less than half of the idleness for the year. About 2 percent of the 1944 strikes lasted more than 1 month, accounting for 14 percent of the year's idleness as compared with a little over 2 percent in 1943.

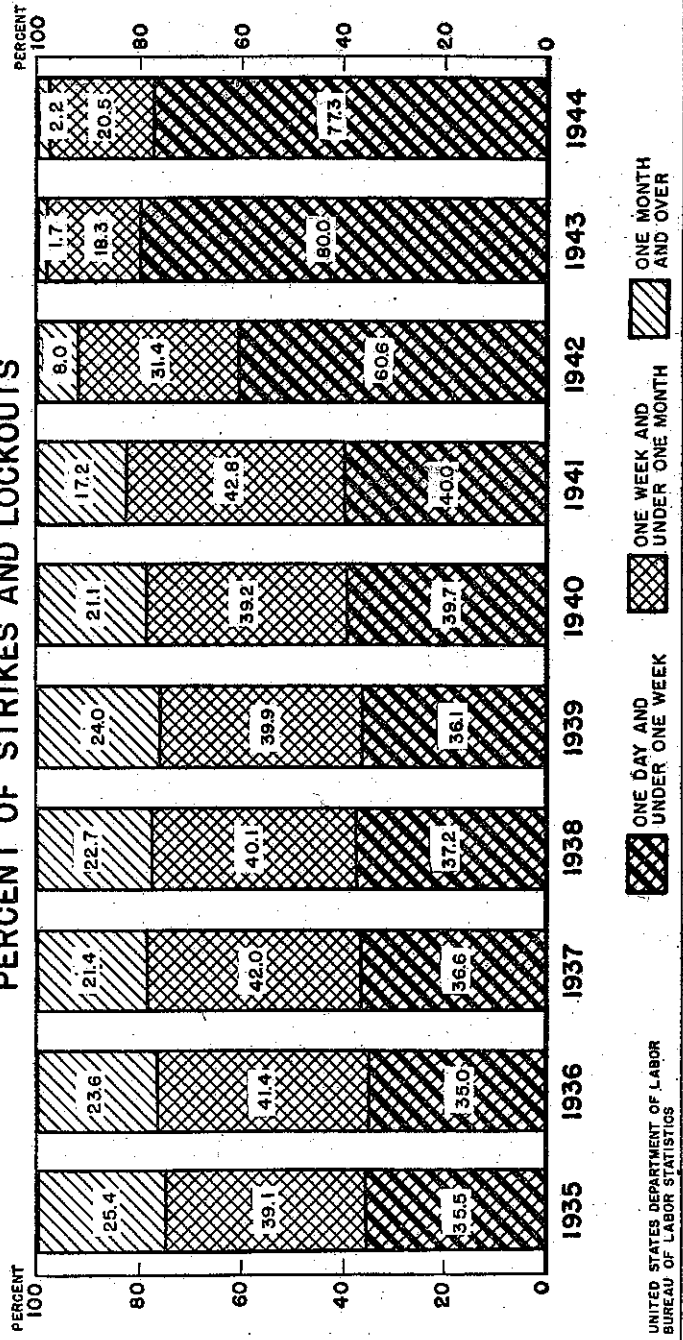
TABLE 10.—*Duration of Strikes and Lockouts Ending in 1944*

Duration	Strikes and lockouts		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Per cent of total	Number	Per cent of total	Number	Per cent of total
Total.....	4,958	100.0	2,127,352	100.0	8,880,078	100.0
1 day.....	1,066	21.5	235,170	11.1	235,170	2.6
2 to 3 days.....	1,714	34.6	767,479	36.1	1,464,597	16.5
4 days and less than 1 week.....	1,051	21.2	504,686	23.7	1,630,282	18.4
1 week and less than one-half month.....	759	15.3	398,522	18.7	2,493,977	28.1
½ and less than 1 month.....	260	5.2	188,145	8.8	1,786,059	20.1
1 and less than 2 months.....	85	1.7	18,781	.9	662,371	7.5
2 and less than 3 months.....	23	.5	14,669	.7	607,622	6.8

# DURATION OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

1935 - 1944

## PERCENT OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

CHART 3

## CAUSES OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

Wages—demands for increases and disputes over the application or operation of incentive systems, overtime rates, etc.—were important issues in nearly half of the strikes and lockouts in 1944. Over two-fifths of the total workers and total idleness involved during the year were connected with disputes over wage questions. Workers generally were concerned with the pinch when the cost of living had increased during the war period to a greater extent than wages had been permitted to advance under the wage-stabilization program. Some strikes occurred to force wages up to the limit permitted under the "Little Steel" formula;<sup>2</sup> others were attempts to gain increases beyond the limits of the formula and had to be denied under the national stabilization policy. The proportion of stoppages in which wages were important issues was a little lower than in 1943.

Second only to wages were disputes over intraplant working conditions and policies, including such matters as supervision, discipline, job security, work load, physical and safety conditions, work schedules, shift arrangements, etc. Disputes over such matters accounted for about 36 percent of the strikes and lockouts during the year, including 38 percent of the total workers involved and accounting for 29 percent of the total idleness (table 11). Questions of job security for individuals or comparatively small groups were important here.

Work stoppages over questions of union recognition and bargaining rights increased in 1944 both numerically and proportionately. This was due in part to strikes over bargaining rights for foremen and supervisory workers. There were at least 30 such strikes in 1944, involving about 130,000 workers (6 percent of the total) and over 650,000 man-days of idleness (7 percent of the total). Three groups were involved in the largest of these strikes: The Foremen's Association of America in the Detroit area strike in May; the United Clerical, Technical and Supervisory Employees, a division of District 50, United Mine Workers of America, at bituminous-coal mines in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Kentucky in August and September; and the Wright Aircraft Supervisory Association at New Jersey plants of the Wright Aeronautical Company in September and November.

Interunion and intraunion matters—union rivalry, jurisdiction, etc.—were major issues in about 4 percent of the work stoppages in 1944. This was about the same proportion as in 1943, although in 1944 a greater proportion of workers involved and man-days of idleness were connected with such disputes.

Cut-backs on war production were factors in about 35 stoppages during the year, the workers being concerned with effects on wages, hours worked, and on security of employment. A few strikes involved disputes over the reinstatement of veterans. There were 57 stoppages in which racial issues were contributing factors.

<sup>2</sup>That is 15 percent above rates existing on January 1, 1941.

TABLE 11.—Major Issues Involved in Strikes and Lockouts Ending in 1944

Major issue	Strikes and lockouts		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
<b>All issues</b> .....	<b>4,958</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,127,352</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8,880,078</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Wages and hours</b> .....	<b>2,146</b>	<b>43.3</b>	<b>809,572</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>3,276,500</b>	<b>38.0</b>
Wage increase.....	1,046	21.1	352,752	16.6	1,698,363	19.1
Wage decrease.....	66	1.3	30,933	1.5	206,895	2.3
Wage increase, hour decrease.....	10	.2	1,093	.1	4,675	.1
Hour decrease.....	9	.2	2,684	.1	9,471	.1
Hour increase.....	10	.2	4,204	.2	6,622	.1
Other <sup>1</sup> .....	1,005	20.3	417,840	19.6	1,450,474	16.3
<b>Union organization, wages and hours</b> .....	<b>247</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>66,136</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>496,233</b>	<b>5.6</b>
Recognition, wages, and/or hours.....	187	3.7	43,439	2.0	335,577	3.8
Strengthening bargaining position, wages and/or hours.....	26	.5	12,589	.6	78,692	.9
Closed or union shop, wages, and/or hours.....	23	.5	4,200	.2	34,336	.4
Discrimination, wages, and/or hours.....	8	.2	5,638	.3	45,238	.5
Other.....	3	.1	270	( <sup>2</sup> )	2,340	( <sup>2</sup> )
<b>Union organization</b> .....	<b>561</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>329,374</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>1,536,472</b>	<b>17.3</b>
Recognition.....	202	4.1	169,958	8.1	853,118	9.6
Strengthening bargaining position.....	56	1.1	22,064	1.0	92,787	1.0
Closed or union shop.....	131	2.6	32,395	1.5	133,599	1.5
Discrimination.....	128	2.6	76,758	3.6	279,774	3.2
Other.....	44	.9	28,209	1.3	117,194	1.3
<b>Other working conditions</b> .....	<b>1,800</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>807,231</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>2,584,520</b>	<b>29.1</b>
Job security.....	792	16.0	412,862	19.3	1,212,709	13.7
Shop conditions and policies.....	801	16.1	311,746	14.7	1,036,228	11.7
Work load.....	168	3.4	72,508	3.4	305,226	3.4
Other.....	39	.8	10,115	.5	30,357	.3
<b>Interunion or intraunion matters</b> .....	<b>204</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>115,039</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>886,353</b>	<b>10.0</b>
Sympathy.....	27	.5	13,828	.7	54,759	.6
Union rivalry or factionalism.....	89	1.9	78,338	3.7	759,189	8.6
Jurisdiction.....	70	1.4	17,551	.8	56,656	.6
Union regulations.....	17	.3	4,785	.2	16,212	.2
Other.....	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	537	( <sup>2</sup> )	537	( <sup>2</sup> )

<sup>1</sup> Includes stoppages involving adjustments of piece rates, incentive rates, wage classifications for new and changed operations, retroactive pay, holiday and vacation pay, payment for travel time, and so forth.

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

In table 12 the strikes and lockouts, workers involved, and man-days of idleness in each industry group are classified according to major issues involved. The data are based on stoppages beginning during the year instead of, as in table 11, on stoppages ending in 1944.

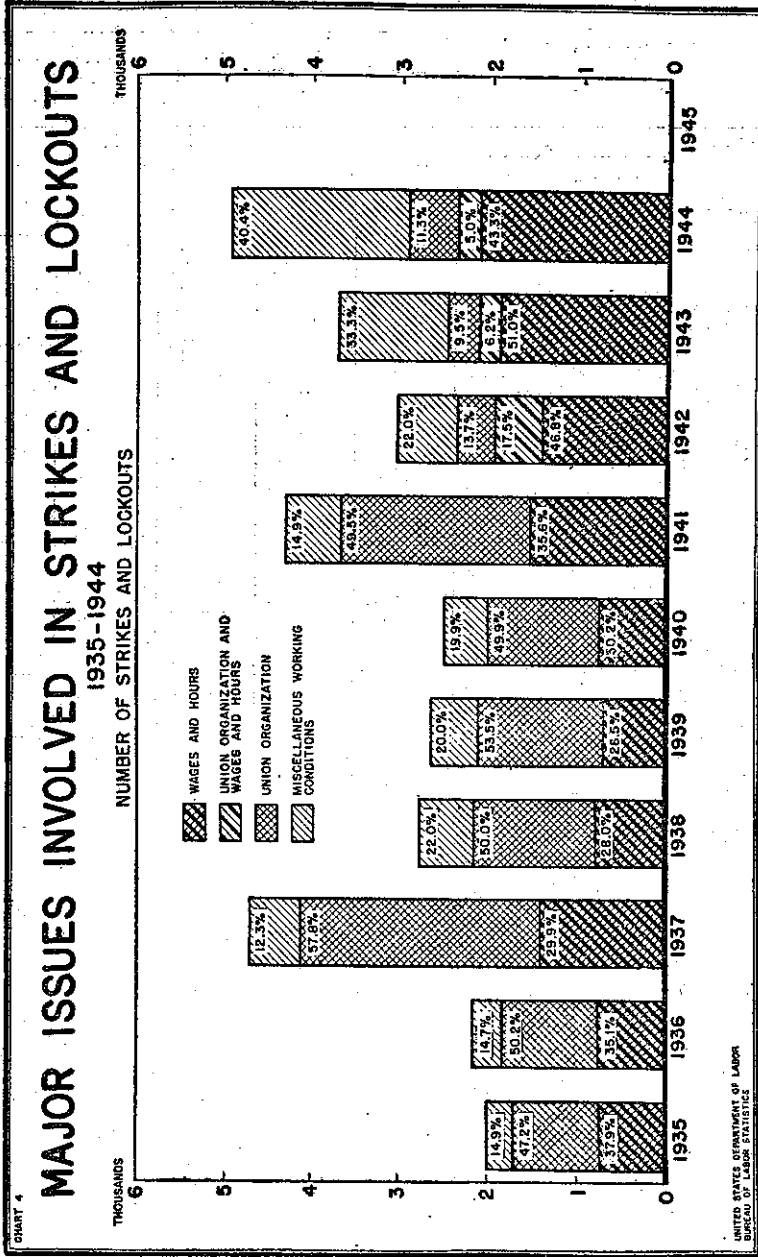


TABLE 12.—*Strikes and Lockouts in 1944, by Industry Group and Major Issues Involved*

Industry group	Number of strikes and lockouts beginning in 1944 in which the major issues were—				
	Wages and hours	Union organization, wages, and hours	Union organization	Other working conditions	Inter- or intra-union matters
All industries.....	2,141	250	563	1,796	1,206
<i>Manufacturing</i>					
Food and kindred products.....	69	16	26	42	7
Tobacco manufactures.....	15	1	2	1	
Textile-mill products.....	88	10	18	66	2
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	66	8	7	16	3
Lumber and timber basic products.....	37	5	10	25	4
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	42	11	14	16	3
Paper and allied products.....	23	6	8	10	2
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	10	7	5	1	
Chemicals and allied products.....	37	16	25	32	6
Products of petroleum and coal.....	13	1	6	19	3
Rubber products.....	50		3	23	1
Leather and leather products.....	60	1	9	24	1
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	63	3	13	37	6
Iron and steel and their products.....	495	30	93	357	23
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	61	4	18	63	2
Machinery (except electrical).....	128	19	58	89	17
Electrical machinery.....	40	4	11	20	5
Transportation equipment (except automobiles).....	127	7	36	126	25
Automobiles and automobile equipment.....	83	6	29	103	7
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	19	2	8	9	1
<i>Nonmanufacturing</i>					
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing.....	11	1		5	1
Mining.....	240	13	45	568	18
Construction.....	61	7	28	20	52
Trade.....	57	21	28	19	14
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	7	2	2	4	
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	157	25	43	90	20
Services—personal, business, and other.....	48	18	17	8	5
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	25	6	1	4	

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

TABLE 12.—*Strikes and Lockouts in 1944, by Industry Group and Major Issues Involved—Continued*

Industry group	Number of workers involved in strikes and lockouts in which the major issues were—				
	Wages and hours	Union organization, wages, and hours	Union organization	Other working conditions	Inter- or intra-union matters
All industries.....	803, 222	66, 611	329, 617	807, 516	108, 671
<i>Manufacturing</i>					
Food and kindred products.....	14, 251	1, 691	5, 098	13, 416	1, 568
Tobacco manufactures.....	4, 086	456	2, 544	48	429
Textile-mill products.....	26, 982	3, 429	3, 294	21, 104	395
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	10, 955	623	378	2, 392	258
Lumber and timber basic products.....	36, 508	129	1, 146	5, 276	429
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	4, 626	2, 021	3, 905	4, 742	1, 615
Paper and allied products.....	4, 614	5, 197	891	5, 304	433
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	1, 046	741	690	12	239
Chemicals and allied products.....	6, 571	2, 863	4, 330	12, 075	656
Products of petroleum and coal.....	5, 274	149	991	2, 270	629
Rubber products.....	25, 421	—	2, 059	11, 387	449
Leather and leather products.....	15, 874	19	2, 985	4, 702	5, 161
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	19, 567	289	4, 090	9, 787	4, 660
Iron and steel and their products.....	171, 003	8, 049	30, 371	155, 113	1, 303
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	18, 032	1, 159	5, 160	23, 890	15, 988
Machinery (except electrical).....	40, 770	5, 353	40, 050	38, 917	10, 124
Electrical machinery.....	8, 742	1, 627	3, 958	10, 827	20, 013
Transportation equipment (except automobiles).....	120, 446	6, 999	59, 010	156, 691	21, 745
Automobiles and automobile equipment.....	127, 440	3, 898	86, 358	148, 322	60
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	2, 106	822	626	2, 511	—
<i>Nonmanufacturing</i>					
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing.....	2, 861	5, 000	—	1, 976	14
Mining.....	68, 886	1, 617	52, 426	145, 313	6, 809
Construction.....	5, 702	306	3, 034	7, 350	6, 093
Trade.....	9, 319	9, 883	8, 471	2, 003	1, 774
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	587	52	71	244	—
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	40, 543	2, 149	6, 406	17, 068	7, 224
Services—personal, business, and other.....	7, 060	1, 814	1, 342	552	982
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	5, 130	376	43	184	—



TABLE 12.—*Strikes and Lockouts in 1944, by Industry Group and Major Issues Involved—Continued*

Industry group	Man-days idle during 1944 in strikes and lockouts in which the major issues were—				
	Wages and hours	Union organization, wages, and hours	Union organization	Other working conditions	Inter- or intra-union matters
All industries.....	3,289,058	516,891	1,545,331	2,582,375	787,424
<i>Manufacturing</i>					
Food and kindred products.....	61,041	10,319	21,704	68,820	14,976
Tobacco manufactures.....	16,324	4,239	38,935	48	—
Textile-mill products.....	113,888	15,683	16,343	102,640	223,733
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	46,268	10,233	5,692	7,843	445
Lumber and timber basic products.....	275,652	237	4,595	17,440	1,515
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	20,182	21,260	23,143	14,946	1,835
Paper and allied products.....	23,122	49,635	5,709	15,848	29,593
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	4,308	2,922	2,564	12	—
Chemicals and allied products.....	16,849	31,423	15,111	52,083	868
Products of petroleum and coal.....	14,373	894	2,893	5,412	1,530
Rubber products.....	71,338	—	19,557	22,245	765
Leather and leather products.....	64,456	57	30,130	20,946	449
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	90,300	4,838	16,797	30,439	62,077
Iron and steel and their products.....	610,275	36,159	116,414	439,584	23,228
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	44,695	1,200	22,948	70,957	3,051
Machinery (except electrical).....	121,942	40,641	165,417	139,545	40,372
Electrical machinery.....	25,920	4,479	11,686	15,804	54,055
Transportation equipment (except automobiles).....	331,830	19,917	150,610	308,618	86,370
Automobiles and automobile equipment.....	326,143	15,150	443,380	469,535	106,845
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	13,769	1,819	6,482	10,811	100
<i>Nonmanufacturing</i>					
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing.....	116,412	149,000	—	8,978	84
Mining.....	436,712	12,241	302,832	639,534	22,315
Construction.....	58,329	1,401	14,534	19,105	26,524
Trade.....	81,474	58,159	73,732	12,043	44,993
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	1,642	—	—	8,773	—
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	197,354	8,925	26,074	74,819	37,784
Services—personal, business, and other.....	43,629	15,418	8,237	2,777	3,918
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	60,991	1,422	494	2,765	—

## RESULTS OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

Of the stoppages ended in 1944 the issues in dispute were definitely settled, or the causes were abandoned or lost by workers, in 52 percent of the cases, while in 48 percent the issues were to be negotiated or processed further according to plans agreed upon.

The disputes in which the issues were settled at the termination of the stoppages brought substantial gains to workers involved in 21 percent of all strikes and lockouts during 1944, compromise settlements in another 10 percent of the cases, and little or no gains in 18 percent. (See table 13.) Of the nearly 2,400 cases in which issues were to be processed further after resumption of work, the parties agreed to negotiate directly on about one-third, often in accordance with established grievance procedures contained in their contracts. In a little less than two-thirds of the cases they agreed to submit the issues to Government agencies, and in a few cases (3 percent of all stoppages in 1944) the issues were to be submitted to private arbitrators.

About 37 percent of the total workers involved and the same proportion of the total idleness were connected with the disputes which were settled or determined when the stoppages ended and 63 percent were connected with those in which work was resumed while the issues

were to be processed further. About 38 percent of the total workers involved were included in the disputes in which work was resumed and the issues submitted to Government agencies for settlement. Many of these cases were wage disputes which were submitted to the National War Labor Board, others were representation cases which went to the National Labor Relations Board, and some were submitted to State mediation and arbitration agencies.

TABLE 13.—Results of Strikes and Lockouts Ending in 1944

Result	Strikes and lockouts		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
Total	4,958	100.0	2,127,352	100.0	8,830,078	100.0
Issues settled at strike termination	2,585	52.1	793,469	37.3	3,298,504	37.1
Substantial gains to workers	1,030	20.7	236,074	11.1	707,146	8.0
Partial gains or compromises	487	9.8	144,127	6.8	556,731	6.3
Little or no gains	905	18.3	356,313	16.7	1,568,784	17.5
Indeterminate	163	3.3	56,955	2.7	466,843	5.3
Issues to be negotiated	2,373	47.9	1,333,883	62.7	5,531,574	62.9
By parties concerned	822	16.6	427,147	20.1	1,434,422	16.2
By Government agencies	1,404	28.3	816,444	38.3	3,868,770	43.6
By private arbitrators	147	3.0	91,292	4.3	278,382	3.1

TABLE 14.—Results of Strikes and Lockouts in 1944 in Relation to Major Issues Involved

Major issues	Total		Issues settled at termination of stoppage				Issues to be negotiated or settled by or with help of—		
	Number	Percent	Substantial gains to workers	Partial gains or compromises	Little or no gains	Indeterminate <sup>1</sup>	Parties concerned	Government agencies	Private arbitrators
	Strikes and lockouts		Percent of strikes and lockouts						
All issues	4,958	100.0	20.7	9.8	18.3	3.3	16.6	28.3	3.0
Wages and hours <sup>2</sup>	2,146	100.0	20.2	7.0	13.7	.7	16.2	40.5	1.7
Union organization, wages, and hours	247	100.0	23.5	12.6	9.7	.4	9.3	44.5	3.7
Union organization	581	100.0	25.8	9.3	15.5	1.4	13.4	30.9	3.7
Other working conditions	1,800	100.0	21.8	13.9	27.2	1.8	18.3	12.2	4.8
Inter- or intra-union matters	204	100.0	1.0	1.5	4.9	52.4	23.0	15.2	2.0
	Workers involved		Percent of workers involved						
All issues	2,127,352	100.0	11.1	6.8	16.7	2.7	20.1	38.3	4.3
Wages and hours <sup>2</sup>	809,572	100.0	10.0	3.9	8.6	1.3	18.3	55.8	2.1
Union organization, wages, and hours	66,136	100.0	6.1	10.4	5.3	.1	12.0	66.1	1.8
Union organization	329,374	100.0	9.4	4.9	32.7	1.1	13.3	36.8	1.8
Other working conditions	807,231	100.0	14.8	11.0	21.4	.8	25.5	19.0	7.5
Inter- or intra-union matters	116,039	100.0	.1	.4	1.9	31.6	18.8	40.1	7.1

<sup>1</sup> Includes a few stoppages for which adequate information was not available; also those involving rival union or jurisdictional disputes, the results of which cannot be evaluated in terms of their effect on the welfare of all workers concerned.

<sup>2</sup> Hours of work were major issues in only a very small number of disputes.

As shown in table 13 the issues in 52.1 percent of the strikes and lockouts were settled or determined when the stoppages were terminated, while in 47.9 percent the issues were to be negotiated and settled after work was resumed—in some cases by the parties concerned and, in many others, with the help of Government agencies or arbitrators. A large proportion of the cases not settled when work was resumed were referred to Government agencies, ranging from 12 percent of all disputes over miscellaneous local working conditions to over 40 percent of the cases involving wages. Only 19 percent of the workers involved in stoppages over miscellaneous working conditions had their disputes referred to Government agencies for settlement as compared with nearly 60 percent of the workers involved in wage disputes. Results of the strikes and lockouts ending in 1944 are shown in table 14 in relation to the major issues involved.

In general it was the smaller strikes and lockouts, from the standpoint of the number of workers involved, in which the issues were settled or determined at the termination of the stoppages, whereas in the larger disputes, work was more frequently resumed upon agreement to negotiate further or refer the disputes to Government agencies or private arbitrators for decision or assistance in arriving at settlements.

TABLE 15.—Results of Strikes and Lockouts Ending in 1944 in Relation to Number of Workers Involved

Number of workers involved	Totals	Issues settled at strike termination				Issues to be negotiated by—		
		Substantial gains to workers	Partial gains or compromises	Little or no gains to workers	Indeterminate <sup>1</sup>	Parties concerned	Government agencies	Private arbitrators
Number of strikes and lockouts								
All workers involved.....	4,958	1,030	437	905	163	822	1,404	147
6 and under 20.....	574	163	52	124	26	80	123	6
20 and under 100.....	1,567	372	167	280	55	234	417	42
100 and under 250.....	1,197	245	134	234	36	169	326	33
250 and under 500.....	760	137	68	148	18	139	220	30
500 and under 1,000.....	460	68	44	72	15	89	151	21
1,000 and under 5,000.....	348	43	20	38	12	80	144	11
5,000 and under 10,000.....	36	1	1	7	1	8	15	3
10,000 and over.....	16	1	1	2		3	8	1
Percent of strikes and lockouts								
All workers involved.....	100.0	20.8	9.8	18.3	3.3	16.6	28.2	3.0
6 and under 20.....	100.0	28.5	9.1	21.6	4.5	13.9	21.4	1.0
20 and under 100.....	100.0	23.7	10.7	17.9	3.5	14.9	26.6	2.7
100 and under 250.....	100.0	20.5	11.2	19.5	3.0	15.8	27.2	2.8
250 and under 500.....	100.0	18.0	8.9	19.5	2.4	18.3	29.0	3.9
500 and under 1,000.....	100.0	14.8	9.6	15.7	3.3	19.3	32.7	4.6
1,000 and under 5,000.....	100.0	12.4	5.7	10.9	3.4	23.0	41.4	3.2
5,000 and under 10,000.....	100.0	2.8	2.8	19.4	2.8	22.2	41.7	8.3
10,000 and over.....	100.0	6.3	6.3	12.5		18.8	49.8	6.3

<sup>1</sup> Includes a few stoppages for which adequate information was not available; also those involving rival union or jurisdictional disputes, the results of which cannot be evaluated in terms of their effect on the welfare of all workers concerned.

## METHODS OF TERMINATING STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

There are two problems involved in settling any strike or lockout: (1) The problem of terminating the stoppage by an agreement under which the employees will go back to work, and (2) working out a satisfactory settlement of the issues in dispute. During the war period, when immediate and continued production has been of paramount importance, the first has necessarily taken precedence and the efforts of local and international union officials and of Government agencies have been expended in obtaining a resumption of work.

In 1944 more than a third of the strikes and lockouts were terminated by agreements worked out by the parties directly concerned. In some of these the disputed issues were settled immediately, and in others there was agreement only on the procedure to be followed in settling the issues while work continued. Government agencies assisted in getting work resumed in 59 percent of the stoppages which included nearly three-fourths of the total workers and idleness involved (table 16). Here again the agreements reached settled the issues in some cases and in others simply provided for further processing of the disputes while work continued.

About 7 percent of the stoppages were terminated when the workers returned without any formal settlement. Most of these were short protest strikes, the workers involved having no intention of staying out until their demands were granted.

TABLE 16.—Methods of Terminating Strikes and Lockouts Ending in 1944

Method	Strikes and lockouts		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
Total	4,958	100.0	2,127,362	100.0	8,880,078	100.0
Agreement of parties arrived at—						
Directly	1,653	33.3	488,827	23.0	1,796,596	20.2
With assistance of Government agencies	2,942	59.4	1,558,224	73.3	6,646,590	74.9
Terminated without formal settlement	347	7.0	78,748	3.7	424,496	4.8
Employers discontinued business	10	.2	874	(1)	10,532	.1
Not reported	6	.1	679	(1)	1,864	(1)

(1) Less than a tenth of 1 percent.

There were 17 work stoppages that were followed by Government seizure of the plants or facilities during 1944 to avoid further interruption of war production. Two of the stoppages actually began in 1943, but the Government did not take over the plants until early in 1944. In some of these cases the Government's action was to enforce compliance by companies or unions with National War Labor Board orders, and in others because of a refusal to resume production while the disputed issues were being resolved. In these cases the workers returned to work soon after the Government took over operation of the plants or facilities.

*Strikes Under War Labor Disputes Act*

During 1944 the National Labor Relations Board conducted 317 strike ballots under the War Labor Disputes Act.<sup>3</sup> In 271 of these a

<sup>3</sup> 67 Stat. 163 (1943).

majority of the employees voting cast their ballots in favor of, and in 46 cases a majority voted against, striking. Of the total votes cast, 72 percent were in favor of striking.

There were 69 work stoppages<sup>4</sup> in 1944 which followed strike votes. These comprised slightly more than 1 percent of the total strikes and lockouts occurring during the year and the number of workers involved (98,394) in such stoppages was less than 5 percent of the workers involved in all stoppages. Idleness in these 69 stoppages was slightly over 6 percent of the total idleness during the year.

The average number of workers involved in the 69 strikes was 1,426, as compared with an average of 711 for similar stoppages during the last 6 months of 1943, and with an average of 427 workers for all strikes and lockouts in 1944. The average duration was 12 days, as compared with 5.6 days for all 1944 strikes and lockouts. Strikes ranged in duration from 1 to 69 days. On the average, 11 days elapsed between the time the votes were taken and the strikes occurred.

Wages were the issue in over half of these strikes, although strikes for union recognition involved almost two-thirds of the workers and accounted for over two-thirds of the idleness in these strikes.

#### *Strikes and Lockouts of Concern to National War Labor Board<sup>5</sup>*

The National War Labor Board was directly concerned with 1,629 strikes and lockouts, 33 percent of the total in 1944, including 961,000 or 45 percent of the total workers involved, and 4,867,000 or 56 percent of the total man-days of idleness (table 17). This was an increase of 200 strikes over 1943, but the proportions of stoppages, workers involved, and man-days idle were less than in 1943, when the Board was directly concerned with 39 percent of the total strikes and lockouts, including 65 percent of the total workers and 84 percent of the man-days idle.

TABLE 17.—*Strikes and Lockouts of NWLB Concern Compared With all Stoppages in the United States, 1944<sup>1</sup>*

Month	Strikes and lockouts		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent of all strikes and lockouts <sup>1</sup>	Number	Percent of all strikes and lockouts <sup>1</sup>	Number	Percent of all strikes and lockouts <sup>1</sup>
All months.....	1,629	32.9	961,263	45.4	4,867,004	55.8
January.....	107	32.4	54,233	47.8	476,523	67.1
February.....	107	31.5	56,198	38.4	232,414	50.7
March.....	120	31.1	46,364	34.4	213,457	48.4
April.....	161	35.5	62,170	37.6	285,264	46.4
May.....	216	36.7	188,264	59.0	970,690	67.3
June.....	144	32.7	63,192	43.7	399,960	55.1
July.....	165	35.2	97,337	58.7	347,399	53.2
August.....	160	31.9	87,237	44.1	534,043	55.7
September.....	119	29.2	68,322	32.9	404,759	51.5
October.....	143	33.3	132,393	59.7	466,005	61.7
November.....	105	30.4	66,052	32.8	347,473	44.0
December.....	82	31.1	39,501	43.1	188,512	48.7

<sup>1</sup> See table 2 (p. 4) for monthly totals on all strikes and lockouts.

<sup>4</sup> Includes the large strike for recognition of supervisory workers in the coal-mining industry which followed separate strike votes in about 65 individual mines. In a few of these cases a majority voted against striking, but strikes occurred nevertheless.

<sup>5</sup> These were cases which (1) went to the Board for settlement of the issues, (2) occurred while cases were pending before the Board, and (3) took place after Board decisions, indicating dissatisfaction of one of the parties with decisions rendered.

Each month of 1944 the Board was concerned with more than a fourth of all strikes and lockouts occurring. May and October were the months of greatest activity, when stoppages involving over 50 percent of all workers and over 60 percent of all idleness were or had been referred to the Board. Stoppages with which the Board was concerned were large (it handled 9 of the 16 involving 10,000 or more workers) and of long duration. Of all strikes and lockouts lasting less than 1 week, the Board was concerned with about 30 percent, including 38 percent of the workers and 41 percent of the idleness. Of the stoppages lasting longer than 1 week the Board was concerned with over 40 percent, including over 60 percent of the workers and idleness.

Of the 1,629 strikes and lockouts of Board concern, 78 percent, including 86 percent of the workers involved and 79 percent of the idleness, were in manufacturing industries; 22 percent of the stoppages were in nonmanufacturing. More than 20 percent of the stoppages (337) were in the iron and steel industries, 149 in machinery manufacturing (except electrical), and 158 in transportation, communication, and other public utilities. More than 20 percent of the workers involved in stoppages which were of Board concern were in the automobile and automobile-equipment industry, over 15 percent were in industries manufacturing transportation equipment (except automobiles), and 15 percent were in iron and steel plants. Also of Board concern were the strikes and lockouts including over 80 percent of the workers involved in all stoppages occurring in tobacco manufactures and lumber and timber products industries.

Because of the Board's responsibility for settling all labor disputes which might interrupt war production, the disputes may reach it at various stages of development. In more than half of the cases it handled in 1944 the stoppages occurred before the cases reached the Board. In some cases the issues still in dispute were referred to the Board for settlement; in others, particularly wage cases, the parties often agreed upon settlement terms and submitted them to the Board for approval under the Wage Stabilization Act.

In about 22 percent of the Board cases stoppages took place while cases were pending before the Board, and in more than three-fourths of these, delay in rendering decisions was given as a cause of the strike. This was in contrast to 1943, when almost 40 percent of the WLB strikes occurred while cases were pending, although in about half of these, Board delay was stated to be a contributing factor.

The number and proportion of stoppages occurring after Board decisions more than doubled in 1944, as did the proportion of workers involved in such disputes. In part of these, the workers were protesting decisions of the War Labor Board; in others, they were attempting to force company compliance with Board decisions.

Fifteen disputes involving work stoppages were followed by Government seizure of plants or operations in 1944 after the NWLB referred them to the President upon refusal of one party or the other to comply with Board orders.

TABLE 18.—*Strikes and Lockouts of NWLB Concern, Classified According to Major Issues Involved and Time Stoppages Occurred, 1944*

Major issues involved and time strikes and lockouts occurred	Strikes and lockouts		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Per-cent of total	Number	Per-cent of total	Number	Per-cent of total
Total.....	1,629	100.0	861,263	100.0	4,867,004	100.0
Wages.....	1,275	78.3	546,354	56.9	2,712,688	55.7
All other.....	354	21.7	414,909	43.1	2,154,316	44.3
Strikes before cases went to the Board.....	340	51.5	461,723	48.0	2,487,581	51.1
Wages.....	559	34.3	167,968	17.5	907,437	18.6
All other.....	281	17.2	293,755	30.5	1,580,144	32.5
Strikes while cases were pending.....	353	21.7	297,568	31.0	1,275,779	26.2
Wages.....	311	19.1	198,535	20.7	859,844	17.7
All other.....	42	2.6	99,033	10.3	415,935	8.5
Strikes after Board decisions.....	436	26.8	201,972	21.0	1,103,644	22.7
Wages.....	405	24.9	179,851	18.7	945,407	19.4
All other.....	31	1.9	22,121	2.3	158,237	3.3

MAJOR ISSUES INVOLVED IN NWLB CASES

Wages, either alone or in connection with other demands, were issues in more than three-fourths of the strikes and lockouts of National War Labor Board concern, involving more than half the workers and man-days of idleness. In half of these the wage issue came to the Board after the strike occurred. Wage issues were involved in most of the stoppages taking place while the cases were pending before the Board as well as in those which were protests against Board decisions. More than 50 percent of all stoppages over wage issues alone, involving 60 percent of the workers and 70 percent of the idleness, were of direct concern to the Board.

The Board was concerned with some of the larger strikes over questions of union organization, particularly the strikes in which the major issue was union recognition for foremen and supervisory workers, because these stoppages interfered drastically with war production. The Board in some cases assumed jurisdiction over all issues in dispute, with the exception of union recognition and discriminatory discharges which were matters to be handled by the National Labor Relations Board.

## Appendix

**TABLE A.—Strikes and Lockouts in 1944 in States Which Had 25 or More Stoppages During the Year, by Industry Group**

State and industry group	Number of strikes and lockouts	Workers involved	Man-days idle
<b>Alabama</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>58,941</b>	<b>179,732</b>
Food and kindred products	6	618	5,678
Textile-mill products	5	3,103	4,909
Chemicals and allied products	2	81	252
Products of petroleum and coal	3	98	494
Stone, clay, and glass products	1	70	420
Iron and steel and their products	39	16,222	46,587
Nonferrous metals and their products	1	8	64
Machinery (except electrical)	1	120	240
Transportation equipment (except automobiles)	8	3,048	10,328
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1	170	340
Mining	128	32,295	106,510
Construction	5	217	1,552
Trade	1	85	510
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	6	785	1,776
Services—personal, business, and other	1	13	58
Other nonmanufacturing industries	1	8	14
<b>Arkansas</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>4,304</b>	<b>18,526</b>
Food and kindred products	1	58	174
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	1	12	24
Lumber and timber basic products	1	80	80
Furniture and finished lumber products	2	775	4,147
Chemicals and allied products	2	133	616
Stone, clay, and glass products	2	718	2,425
Nonferrous metals and their products	2	1,184	3,320
Mining	13	929	6,262
Construction	1	50	200
Trade	1	30	600
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	6	295	558
Other nonmanufacturing industries	1	40	120
<b>California</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>26,599</b>	<b>126,856</b>
Food and kindred products	5	438	1,622
Textile-mill products	1	7	7
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	2	64	122
Lumber and timber basic products	6	535	1,140
Furniture and finished lumber products	4	736	3,199
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1	350	550
Chemicals and allied products	1	87	399
Rubber products	1	311	622
Leather and leather products	3	143	664
Stone, clay, and glass products	3	914	5,566
Iron and steel and their products	13	5,612	18,640
Nonferrous metals and their products	1	60	540
Machinery (except electrical)	6	405	3,109
Electrical machinery	1	119	238
Transportation equipment (except automobiles)	11	5,981	35,473
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	3	940	7,719
Mining	3	908	1,804
Construction	10	2,225	15,159
Trade	7	949	2,193
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3	171	171
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	9	3,100	14,357
Services—personal, business, and other	8	1,652	13,538
Other nonmanufacturing industries	1	12	24
<b>Connecticut</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>24,665</b>	<b>76,468</b>
Textile-mill products	8	1,786	6,006
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	3	91	438
Furniture and finished lumber products	1	74	690
Paper and allied products	1	13	195
Rubber products	2	725	1,875
Leather and leather products	1	53	106
Iron and steel and their products	5	4,338	21,733
Nonferrous metals and their products	8	4,667	7,436
Machinery (except electrical)	4	1,681	5,112
Electrical machinery	1	120	240
Transportation equipment (except automobiles)	2	10,076	27,445
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2	55	235
Trade	2	122	122
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	4	884	4,825



TABLE A.—*Strikes and Lockouts in 1944 in States Which Had 25 or More Stoppages During the Year, by Industry Group—Continued*

State and industry group	Number of strikes and lockouts	Workers involved	Man-days idle
<b>Florida</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>10,834</b>	<b>176,169</b>
Tobacco manufactures	6	1,366	5,342
Furniture and finished lumber products	2	627	9,311
Chemicals and allied products	2	263	282
Iron and steel and their products	1	57	106
Transportation equipment (except automobiles)	8	1,070	2,097
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	3	5,347	151,658
Mining	1	120	3,628
Construction	3	122	550
Trade	2	122	742
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	8	554	1,374
Services—personal, business, and other	3	223	1,069
<b>Georgia</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>6,705</b>	<b>33,935</b>
Food and kindred products	2	323	1,482
Textile-mill products	3	1,492	6,917
Furniture and finished lumber products	1	60	120
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1	175	350
Chemicals and allied products	2	89	164
Products of petroleum and coal	1	7	14
Iron and steel and their products	4	340	2,019
Machinery (except electrical)	2	40	212
Transportation equipment (except automobiles)	7	3,732	20,888
Construction	3	54	212
Trade	1	52	662
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	6	341	895
<b>Illinois</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>152,015</b>	<b>745,319</b>
Food and kindred products	26	4,220	11,970
Textile-mill products	2	841	3,291
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	5	197	529
Lumber and timber basic products	7	429	6,522
Furniture and finished lumber products	11	647	2,548
Paper and allied products	3	1,877	27,264
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1	13	39
Chemicals and allied products	18	3,915	13,163
Products of petroleum and coal	11	3,236	12,489
Rubber products	1	234	459
Leather and leather products	14	5,201	30,561
Stone, clay, and glass products	12	4,876	19,799
Iron and steel and their products	126	50,220	217,569
Nonferrous metals and their products	17	9,213	44,368
Machinery (except electrical)	46	18,677	73,836
Electrical machinery	3	109	397
Transportation equipment (except automobiles)	26	9,260	29,837
Automobiles and automobile equipment	7	1,825	3,475
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	5	333	2,493
Mining	77	18,398	128,623
Construction	13	1,177	6,908
Trade	12	10,900	66,615
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1	75	75
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	35	5,601	32,797
Services—personal, business, and other	6	289	1,567
Other nonmanufacturing industries	2	352	8,156
<b>Indiana</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>93,518</b>	<b>354,488</b>
Food and kindred products	5	2,319	12,269
Textile-mill products	1	367	2,840
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	1	50	110
Furniture and finished lumber products	4	3,838	13,563
Paper and allied products	2	151	739
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1	36	108
Products of petroleum and coal	1	13	13
Rubber products	3	7,904	32,619
Stone, clay, and glass products	6	5,909	44,683
Iron and steel and their products	54	15,169	34,534
Nonferrous metals and their products	2	1,160	3,428
Machinery (except electrical)	20	8,442	22,739
Electrical machinery	4	2,554	7,719
Transportation equipment (except automobiles)	15	14,591	37,216
Automobiles and automobile equipment	21	18,407	75,210
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1	189	1,373
Mining	32	9,578	44,785
Construction	4	522	3,631
Trade	4	1,506	12,078
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	8	486	4,795
Services—personal, business, and other	5	175	1,717
Other nonmanufacturing industries	1	100	300

TABLE A.—*Strikes and Lockouts in 1944 in States Which Had 25 or More Stoppages During the Year, by Industry Group—Continued*

State and industry group	Number of strikes and lockouts	Workers involved	Man-days idle
<b>Iowa</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>9,369</b>	<b>53,692</b>
Food and kindred products	4	183	320
Lumber and timber basic products	1	1,756	19,250
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1	10	40
Rubber products	1	329	329
Iron and steel and their products	7	4,288	11,989
Machinery (except electrical)	5	862	2,702
Mining	6	576	7,937
Construction	3	163	1,283
Trade	4	133	489
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	1	1,041	8,028
Services—personal, business, and other	1	25	425
<b>Kentucky</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>34,227</b>	<b>142,640</b>
Textile-mill products	2	531	2,409
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	2	122	145
Lumber and timber basic products	2	245	1,210
Furniture and finished lumber products	2	199	1,610
Paper and allied products	1	114	912
Products of petroleum and coal	1	225	450
Stone, clay, and glass products	4	837	4,798
Iron and steel and their products	7	5,839	12,260
Nonferrous metals and their products	1	104	104
Mining	116	24,955	115,094
Construction	4	263	848
Trade	1	19	133
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	3	764	2,437
Services—personal, business, and other	1	10	230
<b>Louisiana</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>10,321</b>	<b>60,377</b>
Textile-mill products	1	1,210	9,680
Lumber and timber basic products	1	300	1,575
Paper and allied products	1	1,649	3,926
Chemicals and allied products	3	595	1,691
Stone, clay, and glass products	1	641	8,333
Iron and steel and their products	1	226	678
Transportation equipment (except automobiles)	10	4,904	31,498
Mining	1	78	156
Construction	3	72	456
Trade	1	98	1,274
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	6	548	1,110
<b>Maryland</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>8,844</b>	<b>24,003</b>
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	1	45	270
Lumber and timber basic products	1	6	66
Chemicals and allied products	4	1,913	3,135
Rubber products	3	475	862
Iron and steel and their products	14	3,295	8,660
Nonferrous metals and their products	1	177	177
Transportation equipment (except automobiles)	5	1,219	2,439
Mining	2	269	845
Construction	3	128	1,308
Trade	2	585	685
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2	98	2,478
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	8	613	3,031
Services—personal, business, and other	1	21	147
<b>Massachusetts</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>48,440</b>	<b>408,034</b>
Food and kindred products	9	1,079	3,077
Tobacco manufactures	1	9	36
Textile-mill products	40	12,612	236,903
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	12	768	2,123
Furniture and finished lumber products	2	151	199
Paper and allied products	3	329	2,305
Chemicals and allied products	1	450	630
Rubber products	4	1,323	2,566
Leather and leather products	31	5,532	24,361
Stone, clay, and glass products	4	137	896
Iron and steel and their products	31	8,284	35,702
Nonferrous metals and their products	1	180	180
Machinery (except electrical)	9	4,476	17,431
Electrical machinery	3	570	626
Transportation equipment (except automobiles)	3	5,952	21,404
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	6	876	25,151
Construction	6	454	1,739
Trade	5	161	1,235
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	23	5,013	27,849
Services—personal, business, and other	1	50	100
Other nonmanufacturing industries	1	34	1,021

TABLE A.—*Strikes and Lockouts in 1944 in States Which Had 25 or More Stoppages During the Year, by Industry Group—Continued*

State and industry group	Number of strikes and lockouts	Workers involved	Man-days idle
<b>Michigan</b>	1 562	568, 738	1, 836, 903
Food and kindred products	11	3, 480	23, 807
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	4	785	3, 273
Lumber and timber basic products	1	8	8
Furniture and finished lumber products	6	649	2, 884
Paper and allied products	10	2, 888	13, 224
Chemicals and allied products	11	4, 258	30, 705
Products of petroleum and coal	5	270	914
Rubber products	11	2, 731	4, 930
Leather and leather products	6	901	2, 394
Stone, clay, and glass products	1	414	489
Iron and steel and their products	119	57, 107	157, 576
Nonferrous metals and their products	23	8, 833	14, 559
Machinery (except electrical)	67	31, 794	82, 962
Electrical machinery	10	3, 556	9, 091
Transportation equipment (except automobiles)	45	99, 321	172, 116
Automobiles and automobile equipment	159	331, 327	1, 164, 075
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	3	193	453
Mining	4	2, 519	4, 327
Construction	11	1, 558	26, 981
Trade	22	8, 065	87, 693
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1	19	228
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	21	3, 888	11, 242
Services—personal, business, and other	15	4, 069	22, 122
Other nonmanufacturing industries	4	134	450
<b>Missouri</b>	157	70, 115	240, 184
Food and kindred products	14	3, 957	18, 861
Tobacco manufactures	2	1, 826	7, 907
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	2	864	7, 689
Furniture and finished lumber products	3	693	3, 063
Paper and allied products	5	499	4, 182
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	5	242	820
Chemicals and allied products	1	161	483
Products of petroleum and coal	2	78	156
Rubber products	1	820	1, 640
Leather and leather products	15	8, 094	40, 352
Stone, clay, and glass products	4	1, 930	6, 917
Iron and steel and their products	16	4, 504	7, 662
Nonferrous metals and their products	1	65	65
Machinery (except electrical)	9	3, 500	35, 637
Electrical machinery	1	5, 453	6, 150
Transportation equipment (except automobiles)	14	19, 611	38, 411
Automobiles and automobile equipment	3	2, 867	4, 760
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1	38	38
Mining	7	461	4, 594
Construction	4	128	2, 892
Trade	7	3, 979	13, 641
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	32	9, 796	29, 980
Services—personal, business, and other	6	406	2, 425
Other nonmanufacturing industries	2	143	1, 859
<b>New Jersey</b>	202	93, 288	332, 714
Food and kindred products	8	4, 375	33, 533
Tobacco manufactures	4	432	1, 570
Textile-mill products	22	3, 679	16, 825
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	12	831	10, 017
Furniture and finished lumber products	3	46	215
Paper and allied products	3	156	780
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	2	361	711
Chemicals and allied products	14	935	10, 215
Products of petroleum and coal	3	188	323
Rubber products	6	1, 047	12, 812
Leather and leather products	1	217	434
Stone, clay, and glass products	6	2, 439	15, 360
Iron and steel and their products	14	11, 874	52, 108
Nonferrous metals and their products	4	250	280
Machinery (except electrical)	12	5, 290	12, 375
Electrical machinery	12	1, 422	4, 228
Transportation equipment (except automobiles)	32	50, 947	126, 798
Automobiles and automobile equipment	3	4, 522	13, 218
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	4	1, 059	2, 120
Construction	4	85	1, 254
Trade	8	621	3, 927
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1	17	51
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	18	2, 268	12, 950
Services—personal, business, and other	4	217	506
Other nonmanufacturing industries	2	20	104

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE A.—Strikes and Lockouts in 1944 in States Which Had 25 or More Stoppages During the Year, by Industry Group—Continued

State and industry group	Number of strikes and lockouts	Workers involved	Man-days idle
<b>New York</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>50,999</b>	<b>218,809</b>
Food and kindred products	12	2,281	6,417
Tobacco manufactures	1	293	3,644
Textile-mill products	13	1,449	8,650
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	17	4,565	15,013
Lumber and timber basic products	1	6	6
Furniture and finished lumber products	12	698	4,790
Paper and allied products	4	1,365	11,381
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	6	698	4,897
Chemicals and allied products	12	1,816	13,221
Products of petroleum and coal	1	140	350
Rubber products	2	60	180
Leather and leather products	9	949	2,030
Stone, clay, and glass products	5	1,115	1,749
Iron and steel and their products	51	11,064	42,307
Nonferrous metals and their products	5	750	1,528
Machinery (except electrical)	5	2,449	12,172
Electrical machinery	7	1,694	4,915
Transportation equipment (except automobiles)	18	4,736	10,366
Automobiles and automobile equipment	5	5,156	28,778
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	9	2,175	14,518
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	1	301	5,703
Mining	10	9	27
Construction	18	629	3,060
Trade	1	1,171	6,245
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1	6	6
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	21	3,918	10,815
Services—personal, business, and other	16	1,132	7,134
Other nonmanufacturing industries	2	374	697
<b>North Carolina</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>11,058</b>	<b>69,057</b>
Tobacco manufactures	3	2,891	40,610
Textile-mill products	25	6,937	23,173
Furniture and finished lumber products	2	267	747
Leather and leather products	1	8	8
Stone, clay, and glass products	2	31	106
Iron and steel and their products	2	59	626
Machinery (except electrical)	2	143	985
Transportation equipment (except automobiles)	1	72	72
Automobiles and automobile equipment	1	225	225
Trade	2	61	167
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	3	247	459
Other nonmanufacturing industries	1	110	879
<b>Ohio</b>	<b>1549</b>	<b>216,360</b>	<b>705,065</b>
Food and kindred products	15	3,395	16,305
Tobacco manufactures	2	177	257
Textile-mill products	4	1,151	3,877
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	5	1,242	8,591
Furniture and finished lumber products	8	2,893	13,549
Paper and allied products	11	2,410	7,804
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1	12	144
Chemicals and allied products	8	2,220	5,324
Products of petroleum and coal	3	470	1,278
Rubber products	24	17,655	27,794
Leather and leather products	1	22	44
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	9,761	33,712
Iron and steel and their products	154	46,397	152,106
Nonferrous metals and their products	31	9,734	23,181
Machinery (except electrical)	46	32,685	114,961
Electrical machinery	24	14,860	63,216
Transportation equipment (except automobiles)	22	28,946	85,209
Automobiles and automobile equipment	22	18,715	55,049
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	6	1,455	8,268
Mining	66	12,375	43,888
Construction	7	289	1,168
Trade	12	569	2,770
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1	42	210
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	35	7,998	33,968
Services—personal, business, and other	5	259	1,106
Other nonmanufacturing industries	3	638	1,350
<b>Oregon</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>20,081</b>	<b>124,544</b>
Food and kindred products	1	47	141
Lumber and timber basic products	30	15,710	105,574
Furniture and finished lumber products	3	70	161
Paper and allied products	2	173	354
Iron and steel and their products	1	2,049	9,221

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE A.—*Strikes and Lockouts in 1944 in States Which Had 25 or More Stoppages During the Year, by Industry Group—Continued*

State and industry group	Number of strikes and lockouts	Workers involved	Man-days idle
<b>Oregon—Continued.</b>			
Transportation equipment (except automobiles)	1	1,101	1,101
Automobiles and automobile equipment	1	14	42
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	1	100	3,000
Construction	1	64	270
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	7	737	3,572
Services—personal, business, and other	1	26	208
<b>Pennsylvania.</b>			
Food and kindred products	831	328,220	1,378,781
Tobacco manufactures	13	2,357	20,739
Textile-mill products	1	60	180
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	16	6,173	47,060
Lumber and timber basic products	22	4,005	20,056
Furniture and finished lumber products	1	7	21
Paper and allied products	5	835	5,159
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	2	660	9,120
Chemicals and allied products	1	99	990
Products of petroleum and coal	7	996	7,148
Rubber products	9	4,101	8,081
Leather and leather products	2	698	721
Stone, clay, and glass products	1	575	4,600
Iron and steel and their products	20	4,483	23,675
Nonferrous metals and their products	266	96,955	284,708
Machinery (except electrical)	28	5,907	13,973
Electrical machinery	31	7,533	20,783
Transportation equipment (except automobiles)	10	2,000	12,235
Automobiles and automobile equipment	49	50,238	150,642
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	3	4,625	17,752
Mining	6	310	859
Construction	252	119,764	658,530
Trade	16	1,029	7,685
Finance, insurance, and real estate	10	463	3,950
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	4	345	1,363
Services—personal, business, and other	33	9,532	53,743
Other nonmanufacturing industries	7	1,359	2,029
	6	3,061	47,996
<b>Rhode Island.</b>			
Food and kindred products	43	23,533	109,612
Textile-mill products	1	105	288
Rubber products	15	4,517	43,799
Stone, clay, and glass products	3	2,106	5,788
Iron and steel and their products	1	158	576
Machinery (except electrical)	5	1,154	2,531
Electrical machinery	5	6,176	27,596
Transportation equipment (except automobiles)	1	6	24
Construction	5	7,548	21,331
Trade	1	1,269	3,122
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	1	140	1,120
	5	354	3,437
<b>Tennessee.</b>			
Food and kindred products	127	35,223	200,016
Textile-mill products	3	187	1,151
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	3	751	1,475
Lumber and timber basic products	3	63	106
Furniture and finished lumber products	1	29	116
Paper and allied products	2	353	5,790
Chemicals and allied products	1	1,522	3,044
Rubber products	14	4,535	19,461
Leather and leather products	2	2,334	3,826
Iron and steel and their products	1	77	730
Nonferrous metals and their products	12	5,893	60,923
Mining	8	927	1,674
Construction	48	10,444	63,860
Trade	8	5,054	10,188
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4	270	10,320
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	1	25	1,025
Services—personal, business, and other	14	2,267	6,909
	2	492	9,418
<b>Texas.</b>			
Food and kindred products	65	24,228	81,044
Textile-mill products	2	46	273
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	1	97	379
Lumber and timber basic products	3	308	874
Furniture and finished lumber products	2	85	203
Paper and allied products	4	447	1,613
Chemicals and allied products	3	439	445
Products of petroleum and coal	3	423	1,056
Stone, clay, and glass products	7	2,358	12,979
Iron and steel and their products	2	60	914
Nonferrous metals and their products	2	60	914

TABLE A.—*Strikes and Lockouts in 1944 in States Which Had 25 or More Stoppages During the Year, by Industry Group—Continued*

State and industry group	Number of strikes and lockouts	Workers involved	Man-days idle
<b>Texas—Continued.</b>			
Machinery (except electrical).....	3	1,784	8,613
Transportation equipment (except automobiles).....	10	16,649	89,339
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing.....	1	160	8,250
Mining.....	2	102	673
Construction.....	9	645	1,695
Trade.....	1	24	72
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	10	537	2,778
Services—personal, business, and other.....	1	30	30
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	1	162	608
<b>Virginia</b>			
Food and kindred products.....	99	24,348	77,648
Textile-mill products.....	3	75	175
Lumber and timber basic products.....	6	4,178	16,447
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	1	69	345
Paper and allied products.....	1	60	120
Chemicals and allied products.....	1	499	2,331
Leather and leather products.....	4	986	3,071
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	2	627	1,763
Iron and steel and their products.....	3	225	680
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	6	646	2,355
Machinery (except electrical).....	1	9	9
Mining.....	1	360	2,160
Construction.....	49	12,294	28,359
Trade.....	5	2,590	11,933
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	1	9	27
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	1	87	3,667
Services—personal, business, and other.....	13	1,625	4,282
.....	1	8	24
<b>Washington</b>			
Lumber and timber basic products.....	46	32,429	284,878
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	16	20,345	139,031
Paper and allied products.....	6	743	2,963
Iron and steel and their products.....	3	6,354	24,189
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	1	23	35,014
Transportation equipment (except automobiles).....	1	23	44
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing.....	8	1,363	2,349
Construction.....	1	1,806	70,200
Trade.....	6	643	3,300
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	1	200	800
Services—personal, business, and other.....	2	940	1,740
.....	2	18	5,348
<b>West Virginia</b>			
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	121	41,791	260,139
Lumber and timber basic products.....	3	344	419
Chemicals and allied products.....	2	190	434
Products of petroleum and coal.....	5	2,240	4,498
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	1	75	125
Iron and steel and their products.....	7	1,085	26,655
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	10	2,384	7,746
Machinery (except electrical).....	2	2,755	18,585
Transportation equipment (except automobiles).....	1	12	24
Mining.....	2	429	3,819
Construction.....	69	29,313	180,875
Trade.....	6	671	4,655
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	2	73	976
Services—personal, business, and other.....	10	1,341	10,933
.....	1	79	395
<b>Wisconsin</b>			
Food and kindred products.....	98	38,187	143,743
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	5	2,094	2,612
Lumber and timber basic products.....	2	127	654
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	5	2,685	20,654
Paper and allied products.....	3	2,035	4,434
Rubber products.....	3	609	3,287
Leather and leather products.....	1	734	16,882
Iron and steel and their products.....	1	210	420
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	17	3,301	11,170
Machinery (except electrical).....	3	2,236	6,611
Electrical machinery.....	25	13,617	60,954
Transportation equipment (except automobiles).....	4	2,815	2,865
Automobiles and automobile equipment.....	2	3,258	5,131
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	2	1,055	2,419
Trade.....	1	48	2,394
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	5	829	1,675
Services—personal, business, and other.....	4	225	911
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	4	339	720
.....	1	40	40

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