

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Frances Perkins, Secretary

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Isador Lubin, Commissioner (on leave)

A. F. Hinrichs, Acting Commissioner

Strikes in 1942



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS,
Washington, D. C., May 15, 1943.

The SECRETARY OF LABOR:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a statistical report on strikes in the United States in 1942. This report is similar in content to the annual reports on strikes issued during recent years. The Bureau of Labor Statistics has collected and published statistics on strikes since 1914. No Federal agency obtained information on strikes during the 8 years between 1906 and 1913. Previously, from 1881 to 1905, the Commissioner of Labor collected strike data. In the Bureau's Bulletin No. 651—Strikes in the United States, 1880—1936, are included all the strike data available for these years. Since 1936, annual reports of strikes have appeared in each May issue of the Monthly Labor Review and are available, upon request, in pamphlet form.

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

The report was prepared under the immediate supervision of Don Q. Crowther of the Industrial Relations Division, under the direction of Florence Peterson, Chief.

A. F. HINRICHS, *Acting Commissioner.*

HON. FRANCES PERKINS,
Secretary of Labor.

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STRIKES IN 1942

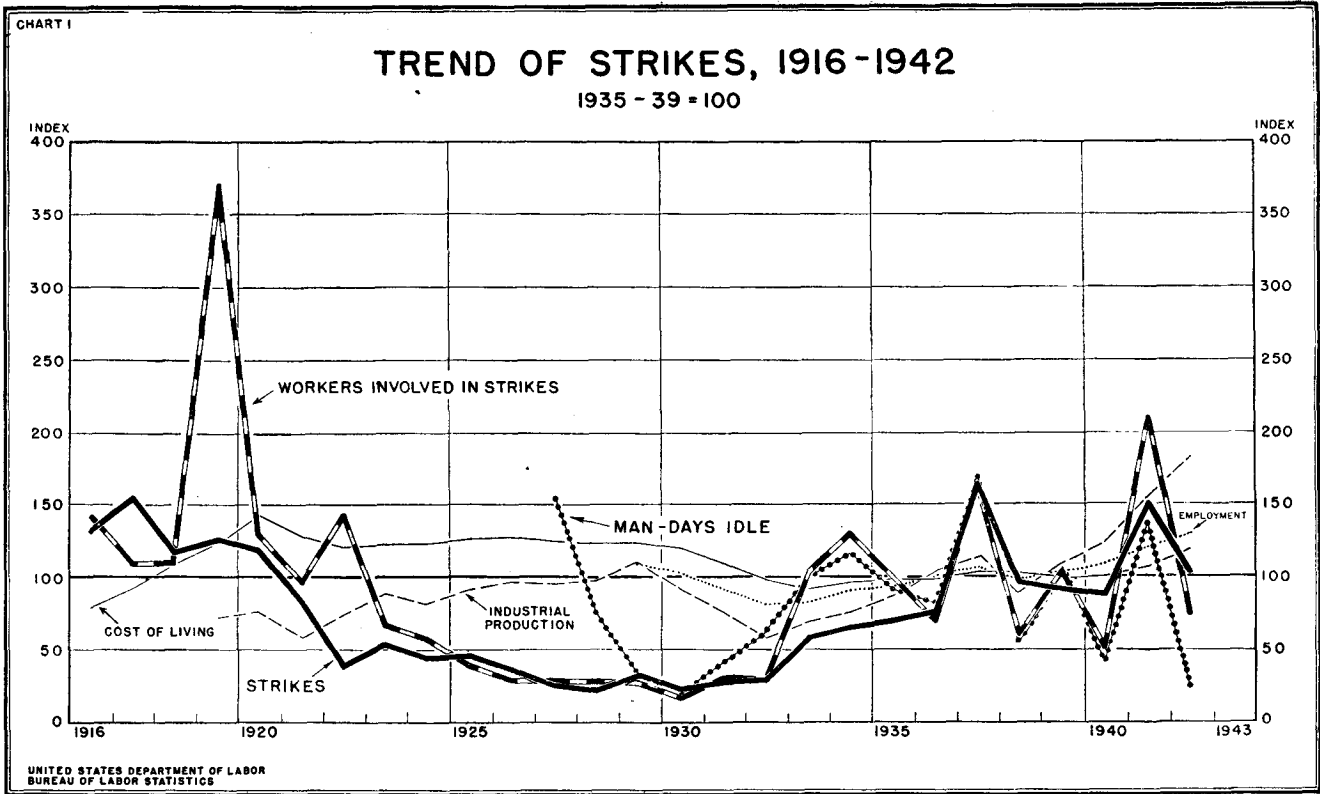
Summary

THERE was a substantial decline in strike activity in 1942, the first full year of the country's participation in World War II. During the year there were 2,968 strikes, involving approximately 840,000 workers and 4,183,000 man-days of idleness. About 28 workers out of 1,000 employed were involved in a strike at some time during the year; idleness during strikes is estimated to be a twentieth of 1 percent of the time worked.

As compared with 1941, a year of comparatively high strike activity, there was a decline of 31 percent in number of strikes, 64 percent in number of workers involved, and 82 percent in strike idleness. Usually, in times of rapidly increasing employment, industrial activity, and rising living costs, strikes become more numerous; this was not the case, however, in 1942. (See chart 1.) The decline in strike activity took place in spite of the fact that industrial production was 16 percent higher and the average number of employed workers was 7 percent greater than in 1941, while the average cost of living rose about 10 percent. The fact that the decline in the number of workers involved was more pronounced than the decrease in number of stoppages, and the decrease in idleness still more pronounced than either, indicates that the strikes which took place were smaller and of shorter duration, on the average, than those in 1941.

Viewed against the strike record of the last decade, 1942 stands as a year of slightly more than the average number of strikes, but less than the average number of workers involved, and substantially less idleness than in any other year. Except for 1930, there was less strike idleness in 1942 than any year for which information is available.

The general characteristics of strikes in 1942 can be briefly summarized as follows: (1) Although there were at least a few strikes in all the various industries, they were to a great extent concentrated geographically in the highly industrial States; (2) they were small on the average, involving comparatively few workers; (3) most of the strikes were of extremely short duration; (4) a large proportion of them represented spontaneous action on the part of rank and file employees and were not formally authorized by the unions involved; (5) nearly half of the strikes affected war work; (6) wage increases were the most common issues; (7) settlements tended toward compromises, with slightly smaller proportions definitely won or lost than has generally been the case in recent years; (8) many strikes were terminated when the issues were submitted to the National War Labor Board; and (9) Government agencies assisted in settling a much larger proportion of the strikes than in previous years.



It is significant that idleness during strikes was less than one-fifth as great as in 1941. This resulted from several factors, the most important of which was the increased effectiveness of the National War Labor Board and other Government agencies in handling disputes, and the efforts of union officials in getting workers back on the job quickly because of the recognized importance of carrying on work in wartime without interruption.

It is believed that the present report includes substantially all the strikes in the United States in 1942 which lasted as long as 1 working day or shift and involved 6 or more workers, although it is possible that a few minor disputes did not come to the Bureau's attention. In common with past practice, the strikes lasting less than 1 day or involving fewer than 6 workers are not included.

TABLE 1.—*Strikes in the United States, 1916 to 1942*

Year	Number of strikes	Workers involved in strikes		Number of man-days idle	Index (1935-1939=100)		
		Number ¹	Percent of total employed ²		Strikes	Workers involved	Man-days idle
1916 ¹	3,789	1,599,917	8.4	(³)	132	142	(³)
1917	4,450	1,227,254	6.3	(³)	155	109	(³)
1918	3,353	1,239,989	6.2	(³)	117	110	(³)
1919	3,630	4,160,348	20.8	(³)	127	370	(³)
1920	3,411	1,463,054	7.2	(³)	119	130	(³)
1921	2,385	1,099,247	6.4	(³)	83	98	(³)
1922	1,112	1,612,562	8.7	(³)	39	143	(³)
1923	1,553	756,584	3.5	(³)	54	67	(³)
1924	1,249	654,641	3.1	(³)	44	58	(³)
1925	1,301	428,416	2.0	(³)	45	38	(³)
1926	1,035	329,592	1.5	(³)	36	29	(³)
1927	707	329,939	1.4	26,218,628	25	29	155
1928	604	314,210	1.3	12,631,863	21	28	75
1929	921	288,572	1.2	5,351,540	32	26	32
1930	637	182,975	.8	3,316,808	22	16	20
1931	810	341,817	1.6	6,893,244	28	30	41
1932	841	324,210	1.8	10,502,033	29	29	62
1933	1,695	1,168,272	6.3	16,872,128	59	104	100
1934	1,856	1,466,695	7.2	19,591,949	65	130	116
1935	2,014	1,117,213	5.2	15,456,337	70	99	91
1936	2,172	788,648	3.1	13,901,956	76	70	82
1937	4,740	1,860,621	7.2	28,424,857	166	165	168
1938	2,772	688,376	2.8	9,148,273	97	61	54
1939	2,613	1,170,962	4.7	17,812,219	91	104	105
1940	2,508	576,988	2.3	6,700,872	88	51	40
1941	4,288	2,362,620	8.4	23,047,556	150	210	136
1942	2,968	839,961	2.8	4,182,557	104	75	25

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

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

³ No information available.

Strikes, by Months

Although there is no definite seasonal pattern in strike activity, most commonly, strikes are lowest during the winter months, increase during the spring to a peak (usually in April or May), decline moderately during the summer months, and rise to another high point in the fall before tapering off to a yearly low point in December. Strikes in

1942 departed somewhat from this trend. The number of new strikes increased each month from 156 in January to an all-year high of 388 in July, then decreased each month to the lowest point of the year—144—in November; there were 147 strikes in December. In January there were fewer workers involved in strikes than in any other month of the year, but November had the least idleness. The percent of total employed workers involved in strikes ranged from 0.15 in January to 0.42 in June. The ratio of strike idleness to available working time was lowest (0.02 percent) in November and highest (0.09 percent) in June.

TABLE 2.—*Strikes in 1941 and 1942, by Months*

Month	Number of strikes		Workers involved in strikes			Man-days idle during month	
	Begin-ning in month	In pro-gress during month	Begin-ning in month	In progress during month		Number	Percent of available working time ²
				Number	Percent of total em-ployed ¹		
<i>1941</i>							
January.....	240	349	91,897	109,868	0.40	663,185	0.11
February.....	257	388	71,875	127,932	.46	1,134,531	.20
March.....	348	499	118,271	179,118	.63	1,558,457	.26
April.....	403	592	511,570	567,477	1.99	7,112,742	1.13
May.....	463	669	321,485	419,829	1.44	2,172,303	.36
June.....	357	571	142,689	227,145	.77	1,504,056	.24
July.....	439	635	142,969	226,455	.76	1,325,758	.20
August.....	465	698	211,515	304,526	1.01	1,825,488	.29
September.....	470	687	295,270	358,399	1.17	1,952,652	.30
October.....	432	664	197,803	348,109	1.14	1,925,328	.27
November.....	271	464	227,721	339,479	1.12	1,396,585	.24
December.....	143	287	29,555	59,022	.19	476,471	.07
<i>1942</i>							
January.....	156	239	26,929	43,223	.15	330,567	.05
February.....	181	255	58,122	75,961	.26	357,333	.06
March.....	234	297	67,292	79,691	.27	401,739	.06
April.....	277	357	56,038	85,701	.29	367,400	.06
May.....	285	373	68,820	79,170	.26	322,085	.05
June.....	345	421	109,611	126,160	.42	586,408	.09
July.....	388	471	99,676	113,697	.37	416,741	.06
August.....	330	430	92,226	107,915	.35	448,712	.07
September.....	274	349	87,904	100,515	.32	387,150	.06
October.....	207	269	61,593	67,183	.22	243,756	.04
November.....	144	172	52,481	55,361	.18	128,164	.02
December.....	147	169	59,269	61,735	.20	192,502	.03

¹ See footnote 2 to table 1.

² "Available working time" was estimated for purposes of this table by multiplying the total employed workers each month by the number of days worked by most employees during the month.

Strikes Affecting War Work

Early in 1942 an interdepartmental committee, with representatives from various Federal agencies (namely, the War, Navy, and Labor Departments, the Maritime Commission, War Labor Board, and War Production Board), was appointed to determine which strikes directly affected war work. Table 3, which shows the extent of strikes determined by this committee to have affected war work, indicates that about 46 percent of all strikes, 68 percent of the workers involved in all strikes, and 50 percent of all the strike idleness were connected with plants, projects, or services directly related to the war effort.

At the end of 1942 the series of war-strike figures was discontinued upon the recommendation of the committee, principally because the

war effort by that time had extended practically to every industry in the Nation, and the line of distinction between strikes affecting war work and those not affecting it tended to disappear.

TABLE 3.—*Strikes Affecting War Work in 1942, by Months*

Month	Number of strikes beginning in month	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during month	
			Number	Percent of available working time
1942: Total for year	1,359	568,312	2,095,294	0.06
January.....	27	11,605	46,197	.03
February.....	50	24,587	118,700	.07
March.....	66	34,957	166,680	.08
April.....	91	26,255	173,513	.07
May.....	125	44,891	137,330	.06
June.....	171	78,627	254,653	.09
July.....	198	74,812	233,614	.08
August.....	195	70,352	266,353	.09
September.....	156	71,912	318,892	.10
October.....	93	38,321	167,865	.05
November.....	91	43,422	91,925	.03
December.....	96	48,571	119,572	.03

Industries Affected

The mining industries, with 515,600 man-days, had more idleness during strikes than any other industry group. The major part of this idleness was in coal mining. The textile-mill-products industries came next with 463,700 man-days of idleness, followed by wholesale and retail trade with 304,000, the iron and steel industries with 270,000, and leather and leather products industries with 241,100. (See table 4.)

The iron and steel industries had more workers (95,930) involved in strikes during the year than any other group and were followed in order by textiles (93,460), mining (83,312), transportation-equipment manufacturing (54,644), and machinery manufacturing (46,811). The largest number of strikes (330) was in the iron and steel industries also. There were 260 in trade, 239 in construction, 221 in transportation, communication, and other public utilities, and 198 in textiles.

The mining industries had the highest percentage (10.5) of employed workers involved in strikes and also the highest ratio (0.31 percent) of idleness to available working time. In the proportion of employed workers involved in strikes, the rubber industries came next to mining (10.1 percent), followed by stone, clay, and glass products industries (9.0), automobiles (8.4), and nonferrous metals and their products (7.6). In the proportion of working time lost, the leather industries came next to mining with 0.25 percent and were followed by stone, clay, and glass products with 0.24, furniture and finished lumber products with 0.15, and textiles with 0.14.

Establishments involved in strikes are classified in table 4 according to their normal activities and products. For instance, plants normally a part of the automobile industry are so classified although many of them are producing a variety of other war products.

TABLE 4.—*Strikes in 1942, by Industry Groups*

Industry group	Number of strikes beginning in 1942	Workers involved		Man-days idle during 1942	
		Number	Percent of total employed workers ¹	Number	Percent of available working time ²
All industries.....	2,968	839,961	2.8	4,182,557	0.05
<i>Manufacturing</i>					
Food and kindred products.....	178	29,602	3.0	210,423	.08
Tobacco manufactures.....	9	3,635	3.8	25,074	.10
Textile-mill products.....	198	93,460	7.2	463,702	.14
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	175	25,710	2.8	192,647	.08
Lumber and timber basic products.....	88	17,639	3.2	114,875	.08
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	92	15,976	4.2	145,049	.15
Paper and allied products.....	44	14,091	4.5	78,762	.10
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	34	7,981	2.4	61,225	.07
Chemicals and allied products.....	67	31,198	5.1	103,394	.07
Products of petroleum and coal.....	8	3,660	2.9	11,051	.03
Rubber products.....	28	15,639	10.1	33,322	.08
Leather and leather products.....	87	27,835	7.5	241,136	.25
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	116	33,443	9.0	227,156	.24
Iron and steel and their products.....	330	95,930	6.0	269,991	.07
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	71	29,139	7.6	69,748	.07
Machinery (except electrical).....	130	46,811	4.3	103,878	.03
Electrical machinery.....	46	20,202	3.6	53,041	.03
Transportation equipment (except automobiles).....	65	54,644	3.7	146,266	.03
Automobiles and automobile equipment.....	50	42,494	8.4	64,401	.04
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	63	6,934	1.9	68,589	.07
<i>Nonmanufacturing</i>					
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing.....	21	4,731	(3)	110,138	(3)
Mining.....	156	83,312	10.5	515,602	.31
Construction.....	239	30,993	1.9	164,156	.04
Trade.....	260	30,267	(3)	304,019	(3)
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	23	5,884	(3)	20,763	(3)
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	221	42,341	(3)	170,647	(3)
Services—personal, business, and other.....	130	20,389	(3)	189,787	(3)
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	39	6,021	(3)	23,715	(3)

¹ "Total employed workers" as used here includes all workers except those in occupations and professions where strikes rarely, if ever, occur. In general, the term includes all employees except the following groups: Government workers, agricultural wage earners on farms employing less than 6 workers, managerial and supervisory employees, and certain groups which because of the nature of their work cannot or do not strike (such as college professors, clergymen, and domestic servants). Self-employed and unemployed persons are, of course, excluded.

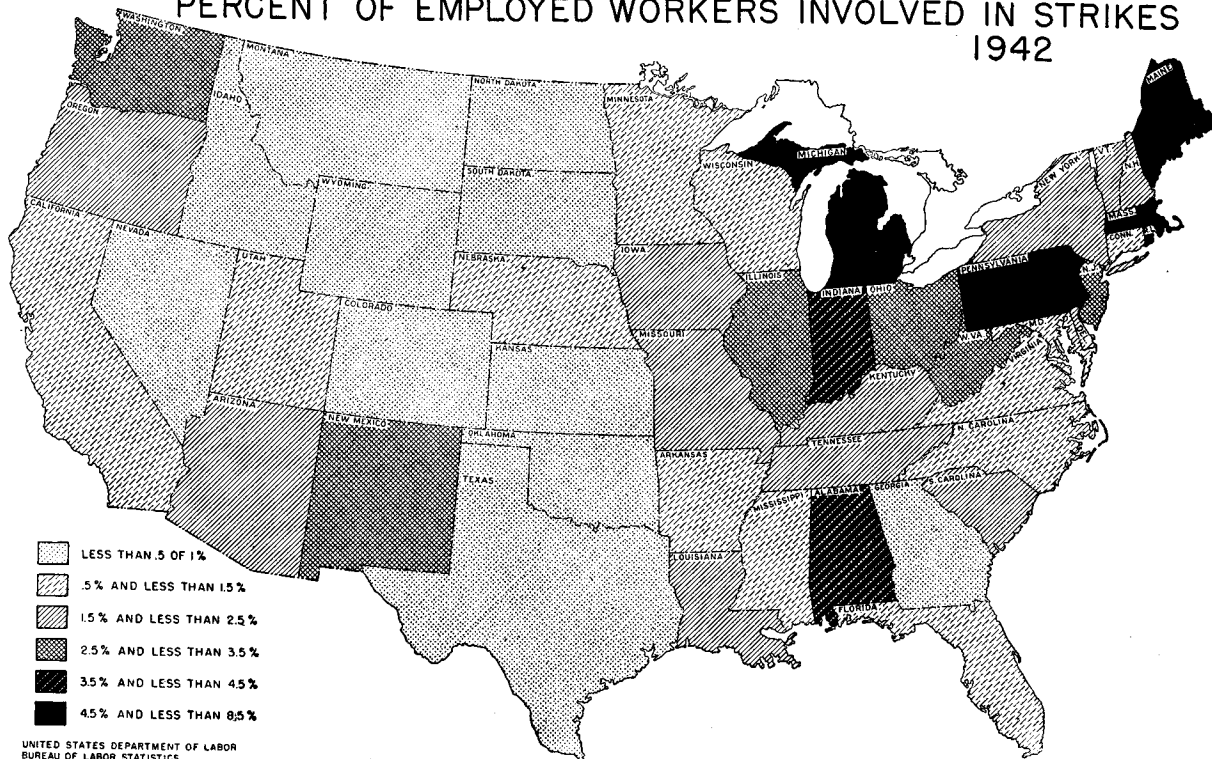
² "Available working time" was estimated for purposes of this table by multiplying the total employed workers in each industry or group by the number of days worked by most employees in the respective industry or group.

³ Not available.

States Affected

About 72 percent of the total strikes, 76 percent of all workers involved, and 73 percent of the idleness during strikes were concentrated in nine States. These States, with the number of strikes in each, as shown in table 5, were Pennsylvania (410), New York (372), Illinois (279), Michigan (261), Ohio (238), New Jersey (174), Massachusetts (151), California (147), and Indiana (93). Pennsylvania also had the greatest number of workers involved (162,803) and the most idleness (763,567 man-days) of all the States. In number of workers involved, Michigan with 114,723 was next to Pennsylvania and was followed by Massachusetts (74,580), Illinois (66,772), and Ohio (64,031). Massachusetts was second in man-days of idleness with 407,809, and was followed by New York (376,451), Ohio (317,085), and Illinois (291,346).

PERCENT OF EMPLOYED WORKERS INVOLVED IN STRIKES 1942



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

In the proportion of employed workers in each State who were involved in strikes during 1942, the range was from a tenth of 1 percent in Nevada to 8.4 percent in Michigan. In 11 States, less than a half of 1 percent of the employed workers were involved in strikes during the year; in 12 States the proportion ranged from a half to 1½ percent; in 12 States the proportion was from 1½ to 2½ percent; in 6 States and the District of Columbia the proportion was from 2½ to 3½ percent; in 2 States (Indiana and Alabama) it was between 3½ and 4½ percent; and in 5 States (Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maine, and Michigan) more than 4½ percent of the employed workers were involved in strikes. In these computations Government workers, domestic servants and certain other groups in which strikes rarely, if ever, occur were excluded from the totals of employed workers. (See map, p. 7.)

TABLE 5.—*Strikes in 1942, by States*

State	Number of strikes beginning in 1942	Workers involved		Man-days idle during 1942	
		Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
All States.....	1 2, 968	839, 961	100.0	4, 182, 557	100.0
Alabama.....	39	23, 379	2.8	79, 138	1.9
Arizona.....	11	1, 505	.2	5, 215	.1
Arkansas.....	26	2, 107	.3	20, 561	.5
California.....	147	26, 309	3.1	224, 131	5.4
Colorado.....	10	760	.1	2, 177	.1
Connecticut.....	33	7, 881	.9	22, 984	.5
Delaware.....	10	1, 712	.2	2, 585	.1.
District of Columbia.....	12	5, 093	.6	12, 788	.3
Florida.....	16	3, 326	.4	14, 766	.4
Georgia.....	12	1, 609	.2	25, 077	.6
Idaho.....	3	253	(²)	1, 585	(²)
Illinois.....	279	66, 772	7.9	291, 346	7.0
Indiana.....	93	32, 164	3.8	221, 067	5.3
Iowa.....	38	5, 677	.7	28, 511	.7
Kansas.....	12	1, 035	.1	4, 321	.1
Kentucky.....	48	7, 337	.9	65, 651	1.6
Louisiana.....	23	6, 889	.8	53, 494	1.3
Maine.....	13	13, 110	1.6	34, 608	.8
Maryland.....	34	6, 356	.8	28, 510	.7
Massachusetts.....	151	74, 580	8.9	407, 809	9.7
Michigan.....	261	114, 723	13.7	258, 623	6.2
Minnesota.....	26	5, 879	.7	65, 257	1.6
Mississippi.....	8	3, 210	.4	13, 373	.3
Missouri.....	90	15, 388	1.8	65, 586	1.6
Montana.....	7	204	(²)	2, 952	.1
Nebraska.....	8	1, 938	.2	6, 352	.2
Nevada.....	1	18	(²)	72	(²)
New Hampshire.....	14	2, 033	.2	8, 818	.2
New Jersey.....	174	39, 286	4.7	197, 550	4.7
New Mexico.....	12	1, 961	.2	15, 788	.4
New York.....	372	57, 824	6.9	376, 451	9.0
North Carolina.....	26	4, 828	.6	24, 254	.6
North Dakota.....	2	112	(²)	323	(²)
Ohio.....	238	64, 031	7.6	317, 085	7.6
Oklahoma.....	15	1, 242	.1	6, 085	.1
Oregon.....	44	6, 770	.8	75, 791	1.8
Pennsylvania.....	410	162, 803	19.4	763, 567	18.0
Rhode Island.....	32	10, 373	1.2	28, 142	.7
South Carolina.....	23	7, 178	.9	47, 204	1.1
South Dakota.....	4	146	(²)	524	(²)
Tennessee.....	53	8, 868	1.1	62, 153	1.5
Texas.....	28	3, 065	.4	17, 924	.4

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 5.—*Strikes in 1942, by States—Continued*

State	Number of strikes beginning in 1942	Workers involved		Man-days idle during 1942	
		Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
Utah.....	9	1,137	0.1	4,923	0.1
Vermont.....	3	1,285	.2	31,619	.8
Virginia.....	28	5,911	.7	40,184	1.0
Washington.....	47	12,311	1.5	103,270	2.5
West Virginia.....	47	12,325	1.5	63,131	1.5
Wisconsin.....	45	7,087	.8	37,492	.9
Wyoming.....	3	171	(¹)	1,740	(²)

¹ The sum of this column is more than 2,968. This is because 48 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.

² Less than a tenth of 1 percent.

Cities Affected

New York City had more strikes and more idleness during strikes than any other city, although Detroit had the greatest number of workers involved. Next to New York, which had 263 strikes, was Detroit with 113, followed by Chicago (99), Pittsburgh (64), Philadelphia (62), and Cleveland (60). Cities having the largest number of workers involved in strikes were Detroit (48,247), New York (31,696), Philadelphia (26,539), Fall River, Mass. (21,467), New Bedford, Mass. (20,113), and Pittsburgh (14,322). Cities with the greatest amount of idleness during strikes were, in order, New York (247,598 man-days), Fall River (163,837), Detroit (131,279), Philadelphia (128,053), Pittsburgh (99,054), and Boston (69,790).

Table 6 shows information for 100 cities which have had 10 or more strikes in 1 or more years since 1927. In 1942, 53 of these cities had fewer than 10 strikes, 26 had 10 to 14 strikes, 11 had 15 to 25, and 10 had more than 25 strikes.

TABLE 6.—*Strikes in 1942 in Cities Which Had 10 or More Strikes in Any Year From 1927 to 1942*

City	Number of strikes beginning in 1942	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during 1942	City	Number of strikes beginning in 1942	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during 1942
Akron, Ohio.....	13	4,977	18,281	Detroit, Mich.....	113	48,247	131,279
Allentown, Pa.....	6	1,117	5,065	Duluth, Minn.....	6	325	1,183
Atlanta, Ga.....	8	831	4,363	Easton, Pa.....	2	126	178
Baltimore, Md.....	20	4,133	16,347	East St. Louis, Ill.....	14	1,668	9,916
Baton Rouge, La.....	1	65	325	Elizabeth, N. J.....	4	821	6,113
Bethlehem, Pa.....	6	414	963	Erie, Pa.....	3	224	1,030
Birmingham, Ala.....	9	1,646	4,677	Evansville, Ind.....	4	1,114	1,346
Boston, Mass.....	29	7,402	69,790	Fall River, Mass.....	21	21,467	163,837
Bridgeport, Conn.....	2	30	58	Flint, Mich.....	13	1,571	5,370
Buffalo, N. Y.....	18	4,455	18,494	Fort Smith, Ark.....	4	283	1,259
Camden, N. J.....	7	1,708	11,541	Fort Wayne, Ind.....	1	4	8
Canton, Ohio.....	7	535	1,403	Gary, Ind.....	5	3,298	9,490
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	9	2,124	5,955	Hartford, Conn.....	1	1,120	2,342
Chicago, Ill.....	99	12,645	59,975	Haverhill, Mass.....	8	5,511	36,359
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	20	4,038	16,485	Houston, Tex.....	6	332	1,091
Cleveland, Ohio.....	60	13,877	31,012	Huntington, W. Va.....	10	987	15,071
Columbus, Ohio.....	12	1,833	10,540	Indianapolis, Ind.....	10	491	2,354
Dallas, Tex.....	3	1,104	6,114	Jackson, Mich.....	13	5,044	13,256
Dayton, Ohio.....	5	647	2,279	Jersey City, N. J.....	17	1,356	8,332
Dearborn, Mich.....	5	7,652	8,876	Johnstown, Pa.....	14	6,128	12,889
Denver, Colo.....	8	593	2,003	Kansas City, Mo.....	22	3,707	13,664
Des Moines, Iowa.....	10	1,043	9,592	Knoxville, Tenn.....	9	1,407	15,222

TABLE 6.—*Strikes in 1942 in Cities Which Had 10 or More Strikes in Any Year From 1927 to 1942—Continued*

City	Number of strikes beginning in 1942	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during 1942	City	Number of strikes beginning in 1942	Number of workers involved	Man-days idleduring 1942
Lancaster, Pa.	2	336	424	Providence, R. I.	15	4,799	11,687
Lawrence, Mass.	11	4,679	22,559	Reading, Pa.	7	424	3,926
Long Beach, Calif.	3	225	985	Richmond, Va.	5	496	1,390
Los Angeles, Calif.	46	5,856	52,060	Rochester, N. Y.	8	1,269	7,051
Louisville, Ky.	15	1,371	7,048	Rockford, Ill.	6	568	2,351
Lowell, Mass.	4	664	2,363	St. Louis, Mo.	39	8,967	38,107
Lynn, Mass.	4	1,623	10,618	St. Paul, Minn.	6	575	3,003
Memphis, Tenn.	8	1,188	2,450	San Diego, Calif.	4	249	15,802
Milwaukee, Wis.	8	887	2,854	San Francisco, Calif.	13	1,853	59,153
Minneapolis, Minn.	14	2,936	19,613	Scranton, Pa.	11	1,867	14,401
Mobile, Ala.	6	12,258	38,163	Seattle, Wash.	12	3,005	12,670
Muskegon, Mich.	13	6,693	8,362	Shamokin, Pa.	7	998	1,991
Nashville, Tenn.	5	264	3,848	South Bend, Ind.	13	2,093	14,184
Newark, N. J.	29	3,497	22,776	Springfield, Ill.	3	411	1,103
New Bedford, Mass.	13	20,113	38,673	Springfield, Mass.	4	50	981
New Haven, Conn.	4	313	1,363	Tacoma, Wash.	10	6,988	35,497
New Orleans, La.	12	3,898	42,417	Terre Haute, Ind.	6	1,306	3,471
New York (Greater)	263	31,696	247,598	Toledo, Ohio.	20	4,929	32,705
Norfolk, Va.	5	272	1,834	Trenton, N. J.	11	2,311	20,263
Oakland, Calif. (East Bay area)	10	3,670	35,313	Washington, D. C.	13	5,167	13,898
Paducah, Ky.	2	379	1,071	Waterbury, Conn.	1	27	135
Passaic, N. J.	15	2,315	7,791	Wausau, Wis.	2	426	508
Patterson, N. J.	21	7,900	21,257	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	12	6,484	22,701
Pawtucket, R. I.	7	615	3,656	Wilmington, Del.	9	1,662	2,535
Peoria, Ill.	11	1,901	10,224	Woonsocket, R. I.	4	787	3,535
Philadelphia, Pa.	62	26,539	128,053	Worcester, Mass.	5	721	2,735
Pittsburgh, Pa.	64	14,322	99,054	York, Pa.	3	497	1,529
Portland, Oreg.	14	3,008	45,190	Youngstown, Ohio.	11	865	5,736

Workers Involved

The average number of workers involved in the 2,968 strikes beginning in 1942 was 283. In 1941 the average was 551. Half of the 1942 strikes involved fewer than 80 workers each. One strike in 16, however, involved 1,000 or more workers. The sizes of the strikes in each industry group are indicated in table 7. The six strikes in which more than 10,000 workers were involved are as follows:

	Month strike began	Approximate number of workers involved
Textile mills, New Bedford, Mass.	February	12,700
Textile mills, Fall River, Mass.	March	16,000
Yellow Truck & Coach Manufacturing Co., Pontiac, Mich.	June	12,400
Alabama Dry Dock & Shipbuilding Co., Mobile, Ala.	September	11,800
Western Cartridge Co. and East Alton Manufacturing Co., East Alton, Ill.	September	10,500
Do.	October	10,800

TABLE 7.—*Strikes Beginning in 1942, Classified by Number of Workers Involved and Industry Group*

Industry group	Number of strikes	Median number of workers involved	Number of strikes in which the number of workers involved was—								
			6 and under 20	20 and under 100	100 and under 250	250 and under 500	500 and under 1,000	1,000 and under 5,000	5,000 and under 10,000	10,000 and over	
All industries:											
Number.....	2,968	80	473	1,131	619	345	224	161	9	6	
Percent.....	100.0		15.9	38.2	20.9	11.6	7.5	5.4	0.3	0.2	
<i>Manufacturing</i>											
Food and kindred products.....	178	69	31	76	39	16	11	5			
Tobacco manufactures.....	9	244		2	3	1	2	1			
Textile-mill products.....	198	154	15	65	41	39	23	12	1	2	
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	175	62	33	72	43	16	7	4			
Lumber and timber basic products.....	88	85	7	40	22	12	4	3			
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	92	72	16	37	27	4	6	2			
Paper and allied products.....	44	132	2	18	12	4	5	3			
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	34	28	13	11	2	3	2	3			
Chemicals and allied products.....	67	84	6	34	13	8	4			2	
Products of petroleum and coal.....	8	168		2	3	2		1			
Rubber products.....	28	416		5	6	4	7	6			
Leather and leather products.....	87	140	8	26	20	14	15	4			
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	116	104	9	44	27	21	6	9			
Iron and steel and their products.....	330	150	24	110	85	58	30	23			
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	71	120	10	21	18	6	8	8			
Machinery (except electrical).....	130	150	9	39	38	26	10	7	1		
Electrical machinery.....	46	108	5	16	4	9	6	6			
Transportation equipment (except automobiles).....	65	158	7	18	12	4	12	9	2	1	
Automobiles and automobile equipment.....	50	200	3	15	10	7	7	6	1	1	
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	63	53	14	29	12	7	1				
<i>Nonmanufacturing</i>											
Agriculture, forestry and fishing.....	21	100	1	8	7	1	3	1			
Mining.....	156	204	12	31	43	26	20	21	3		
Construction.....	239	55	52	114	41	16	10	6			
Trade.....	260	35	86	116	30	11	9	8			
Finance, insurance and real estate.....	23	25	8	8	5	1		1			
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	221	51	57	92	32	19	14	7			
Services—personal, business and other.....	130	40	37	65	16	6	1	4	1		
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	39	64	8	17	8	4	1	1			

Sex of Workers

Approximately 83 percent of the workers involved in strikes during 1942 were men and 17 percent were women. About 64 percent of the strikes were confined to men, in 2 percent of the strikes only women were involved, and in 34 percent both men and women were involved.

Number of Establishments Involved

A little more than three-fourths of the strikes in 1942, including 59 percent of the total workers involved, were confined to single establishments—that is, one factory, one mine, one shipping dock, one construction project, etc. About 16 percent of the strikes, including approximately one-fourth of the total workers involved, were spread among from 2 to 10 establishments; and 6 percent of the strikes, including 16 percent of the workers involved, extended to more than 10

establishments. About 54 percent of the total idleness during strikes resulted from the single-establishment strikes, 23 percent resulted from the strikes involving from 2 to 10 establishments, and the same proportion of idleness resulted from the strikes extending to more than 10 establishments.

TABLE 8.—*Strikes Ending in 1942, by Number of Establishments*

Number of establishments involved	Strikes		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Per cent of total	Number	Per cent of total	Number	Per cent of total
Total.....	3,036	100.0	852,340	100.0	4,739,378	100.0
1 establishment.....	2,382	78.5	503,380	59.1	2,554,553	53.9
2 to 5 establishments.....	387	12.7	170,763	20.0	969,466	20.5
6 to 10 establishments.....	91	3.0	39,940	4.7	104,807	2.2
11 establishments and over.....	176	5.8	138,257	16.2	1,110,552	23.4

Duration of Strikes

There were 3,036 strikes which ended in 1942. The average strike lasted 12 calendar days. About 15 percent of the strikes lasted only 1 day; 85 percent lasted 2 days or more, 58 percent lasted 4 days or more, 39 percent continued for a week or more, 8 percent continued for a month or more, and 3 percent lasted 2 months or longer. About 19 percent of the total workers involved were idle only 1 day; 81 percent were involved in strikes which lasted 2 days or more; 49 percent were in strikes of 4 days or more; 31 percent were out for a week or more; 4 percent were out for a month or more; and 1½ percent were idle 2 months or longer.

TABLE 9.—*Duration of Strikes Ending in 1942*

Duration of strikes	Strikes		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Per cent of total	Number	Per cent of total	Number	Per cent of total
Total.....	3,036	100.0	852,340	100.0	4,739,378	100.0
1 day.....	463	15.3	158,896	18.6	158,896	3.4
2-3 days.....	808	26.5	273,457	32.2	557,240	11.8
4 days and less than 1 week.....	570	18.8	154,224	18.1	508,765	10.7
1 week and less than 1 month.....	615	20.3	169,808	19.9	1,117,930	23.5
½ and less than 1 month.....	336	11.1	59,777	7.0	836,513	17.7
1 and less than 2 months.....	155	5.1	22,984	2.7	667,827	14.1
2 and less than 3 months.....	33	1.1	2,071	.2	107,879	2.3
3 months or more.....	56	1.8	11,123	1.3	784,328	16.5

The 1942 strikes were shorter, on the average, than in any recent year. Compared with the average duration of 12 calendar days in 1942, the average duration was 18 days in 1941, 21 days in 1940, and 23 days in 1939. Workers involved in strikes during 1942 were idle 5 working days on the average. In 1941 the average was 9.8, in 1940 it was 11.6, and in 1939 the average was 15.2 working days. The comparatively short duration of 1942 strikes was largely the result of the effectiveness of Government agencies and union officials in getting the workers back on the job, leaving the disputed issues to be

settled through negotiations, arbitration, or by decision of the War Labor Board.

Labor Organizations Involved

In table 10 the strikes ending in 1942 are classified according to the affiliation of the labor organizations involved. Ordinarily the "labor organization involved" is a local union which calls the strike and provides leadership throughout the dispute in conducting settlement negotiations and all activities connected with the strike. In some cases, however, unorganized workers strike and in the course of the dispute organizers or officials of a local union provide leadership and assistance in settling the dispute, in which case such a union is regarded as "involved" in the strike.

With the outbreak of war in December 1941, organized labor, represented by leaders of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, pledged a policy of no strikes for the duration of the war. The major labor organizations have kept this pledge in that they have not sanctioned or approved strike action by their affiliated organizations. However, they were not always able to control the actions of their members and local unions. Many of the 1942 strikes were unauthorized, being spontaneous stoppages originating among the rank and file of the workers. Others were called by the local union officials without the approval of their national organizations and, in fact, some were called against the advice and counsel of the national organizations.

Since so many strikes were unauthorized in 1942, and unions to which the workers belonged disclaimed any responsibility for them, the propriety of regarding those unions as involved may well be questioned. Moreover, in most cases of spontaneous and unauthorized strikes, officials of unions whose members were on strike, quickly stepped in to arrange settlements and get their members back to work with the least possible interruption to production. However, there is some justification for regarding a union as involved in a strike even where the local membership strikes without authorization, and the strikes are so classified in table 10.

Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor were involved in slightly more than half (53 percent) of all strikes ending in 1942. These strikes included 40 percent of the total workers involved and accounted for 46 percent of the total idleness during 1942 strikes. Unions affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations were involved in 34 percent of the strikes, but these included 45 percent of the total workers involved, although they accounted for a smaller proportion (39 percent) of the total idleness. Two rival unions, mostly A. F. of L. and C. I. O., were involved in nearly 3 percent of the strikes which included about 6 percent of the total workers involved and accounted for 7 percent of the idleness. Unions affiliated with neither of the two major labor organizations were involved in nearly 4 percent of the strikes. In several of these strikes the United Mine Workers of America were involved after their withdrawal from the C. I. O. in October 1942; in some the Mechanics Educational Society of America and the Brotherhood of Shoe and Allied Craftsmen were involved. No other unaffiliated unions were involved in as many as 5 strikes during 1942.

TABLE 10.—*Strikes Ending in 1942, by Affiliations of Labor Organizations Involved*

Labor organizations involved	Strikes		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
Total.....	3, 036	100. 0	852, 340	100. 0	4, 739, 378	100. 0
American Federation of Labor.....	1, 620	53. 3	340, 263	39. 9	2, 205, 446	46. 5
Congress of Industrial Organizations.....	1, 034	34. 1	383, 757	45. 1	1, 843, 063	38. 9
Unaffiliated unions.....	112	3. 7	53, 443	6. 3	227, 983	4. 8
Railroad brotherhoods.....	4	. 1	247	(1)	9, 335	. 2
2 rival unions.....	89	2. 9	48, 046	5. 6	326, 924	6. 9
Company unions.....	33	1. 1	10, 300	1. 2	55, 358	1. 2
No organization.....	142	4. 7	16, 129	1. 9	67, 814	1. 4
Not reported.....	2	. 1	155	(1)	3, 455	. 1

¹ Less than a tenth of 1 percent.

Causes of Strikes

The causes of strikes are many and varied and the issues in any one dispute may be numerous and complex. While such factors as wages, hours, collective-bargaining relations, etc., are the underlying issues, many strikes occur because of the human element and the lack of skill or good faith in conducting negotiations. In our vast industrial system, hundreds of agreements on disputed issues are reached daily without resort to force or coercion. For every dispute which develops into a strike, there are hundreds which are settled without strike action.

Obviously it is impossible to evaluate the human elements entering into strike causes, and it is realized that a classification of the major economic factors over which individual strikes occur gives only a partial indication of their true causes. Nevertheless, a classification of such issues furnishes the best possible, if not the only, available approach to the problem of industrial disputes. The Bureau attempts to examine and evaluate the issues involved in each strike and classifies the disputes according to what appear to be the major issues. The results of such classification of 1942 strikes appear in table 11.

Wage increases were the outstanding demands in 1942 strikes, more than 40 percent of all strikes centering in such issues. Many of the wage strikes went to the National War Labor Board for decision. Wage and hour questions were the primary issues in 47 percent of the strikes and important issues in an additional 17½ percent. More than 60 percent of the total workers involved, and approximately 70 percent of the idleness resulting from strikes, in 1942, were connected with the strikes in which wage and hour questions were important issues. A substantial number of strikes, classified in table 11 as "other" under the major heading of wages and hours, were disputes relative to overtime pay, as, for example, the application of overtime rates for Saturday and Sunday work.

Union recognition, closed or union shop, discrimination, and other union-organization questions were the major issues in 14 percent of the strikes and were important issues, along with wage and hour questions, in the additional 17½ percent. Union rivalry and jurisdictional disputes constituted about 5 percent of the total strikes, including 8 percent of the total workers involved, and accounted for about 9 percent of the total idleness.

TABLE 11.—Major Issues Involved in Strikes Ending in 1942

Major issue	Strikes		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
All issues.....	3,036	100.0	852,340	100.0	4,739,378	100.0
Wages and hours.....	1,423	46.8	428,991	50.4	2,068,760	43.5
Wage increase.....	1,191	39.2	310,963	36.5	1,664,462	35.0
Wage decrease.....	46	1.5	13,328	1.6	73,937	1.6
Wage increase, hour decrease.....	40	1.3	7,522	.9	34,981	.7
Hour increase.....	8	.3	3,220	.4	9,652	.2
Other.....	138	4.5	93,958	11.0	285,728	6.0
Union organization, wages and hours.....	531	17.5	103,945	12.2	1,240,478	26.1
Recognition, wages, and/or hours.....	272	9.0	32,197	3.8	521,628	11.0
Strengthening bargaining position, wages, and/or hours.....	16	.5	7,776	.9	25,810	.5
Closed or union shop, wages, and/or hours.....	216	7.1	49,280	5.8	625,592	13.2
Discrimination, wages, and/or hours.....	22	.7	13,837	1.6	65,869	1.4
Other.....	5	.2	855	.1	1,579	(¹)
Union organization.....	412	13.7	86,988	10.2	406,928	8.6
Recognition.....	169	5.6	27,679	3.2	148,498	3.1
Strengthening bargaining position.....	26	.9	7,443	.9	21,621	.5
Closed or union shop.....	114	3.8	16,700	2.0	108,930	2.3
Discrimination.....	79	2.6	31,075	3.6	104,601	2.2
Other.....	24	.8	4,091	.5	23,278	.5
Other working conditions.....	497	16.4	158,097	18.5	589,550	12.6
Job security.....	219	7.2	63,112	7.4	244,550	5.2
Shop conditions and policies.....	199	6.6	75,400	8.8	230,803	4.9
Work load.....	49	1.6	13,487	1.6	78,543	1.7
Other.....	30	1.0	6,098	.7	35,654	.8
Sympathy, rivalry, and jurisdiction.....	173	5.6	74,319	8.7	433,662	9.2
Sympathy.....	14	.4	7,047	.8	17,867	.4
Union rivalry or factionalism.....	109	3.6	58,316	6.8	374,196	7.9
Jurisdiction.....	50	1.6	8,956	1.1	41,599	.9

¹ Less than a tenth of 1 percent.

In table 12 the strikes, workers involved, and man-days of idleness in each industry group are classified according to major issues involved. The data are based on strikes beginning during the year instead of, as in table 11, on strikes ending in 1942.

TABLE 12.—*Strikes in 1942, by Industry and Major Issues Involved*

Industry group	Number of strikes beginning in 1942 in which the major issues were—					Number of workers involved					Man-days idle during 1942				
	Wages and hours	Union organization, wages, and hours	Union organization	Other working conditions	Sympathy, rivalry, and jurisdiction	Wages and hours	Union organization, wages, and hours	Union organization	Other working conditions	Sympathy, rivalry, and jurisdiction	Wages and hours	Union organization, wages, and hours	Union organization	Other working conditions	Sympathy, rivalry, and jurisdiction
All industries	1,409	502	398	495	164	428,029	94,749	85,767	158,201	73,215	2,027,240	843,877	349,991	575,083	386,366
<i>Manufacturing</i>															
Food and kindred products	84	51	19	16	8	15,193	8,897	3,118	1,341	1,053	98,379	69,264	12,410	5,780	24,590
Tobacco manufactures	6	1	1	1	1	2,792	227	41	575	17,570	2,863	41	4,600	163,272	
Textile-mill products	97	23	25	44	9	46,058	3,998	7,977	13,601	21,826	144,961	33,369	51,321	70,779	
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	82	28	40	24	1	14,241	3,339	2,688	5,307	135	83,968	53,928	36,209	16,457	2,085
Lumber and timber basic products	44	10	11	20	3	10,416	1,882	585	3,803	953	58,764	11,614	8,275	26,065	10,157
Furniture and finished lumber products	45	23	11	13	1	7,598	5,542	1,144	1,692	79,777	51,584	9,017	4,671	528	
Paper and allied products	15	10	7	11	1	7,020	1,134	1,073	4,732	132	32,858	21,764	3,927	19,685	528
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	14	8	6	4	2	4,182	1,295	1,451	1,014	39	15,929	33,216	6,858	5,105	117
Chemicals and allied products	29	15	15	6	2	3,398	1,618	23,655	2,157	370	12,574	10,143	62,718	16,709	1,250
Products of petroleum and coal	4	1	1	2	1	2,865	317	168	310	6,229	3,770	672	380	1,296	
Rubber products	15	3	1	3	3	10,855	974	68	3,058	684	24,124	1,376	272	6,254	1,296
Leather and leather products	51	18	7	10	1	16,624	6,200	2,126	2,862	23	97,935	118,292	6,714	18,126	69
Stone, clay, and glass products	58	25	12	16	5	21,019	3,660	2,128	4,694	1,942	126,950	60,570	10,617	23,620	5,399
Iron and steel and their products	157	46	48	61	18	47,742	15,134	13,399	13,307	6,348	135,036	49,656	28,329	32,658	24,312
Nonferrous metals and their products	27	13	13	17	1	17,039	1,519	1,435	8,981	165	39,409	9,608	4,886	15,185	660
Machinery (except electrical)	57	22	20	24	7	16,404	3,897	4,620	11,744	10,146	36,511	16,185	8,865	27,943	14,374
Electrical machinery	26	5	5	8	2	13,278	521	1,383	4,520	500	32,298	3,989	1,818	10,399	4,537
Transportation equipment (except automobiles)	31	3	6	18	7	18,584	9,219	5,232	16,922	4,687	44,442	17,171	11,982	49,689	22,982
Automobiles and automobile equipment	18	8	6	16	2	20,817	1,234	1,214	13,554	5,675	27,036	5,960	19,928	6,720	
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	24	21	13	3	2	2,729	1,656	1,603	462	484	14,612	18,222	16,628	927	18,200
<i>Nonmanufacturing</i>															
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	16	3	1	1	1	4,285	148	248	100	106,141	2,278	744	975	22,113	
Mining	46	11	10	80	9	35,376	2,289	2,750	35,720	7,177	292,166	21,843	7,308	172,172	22,113
Construction	108	9	40	29	53	19,208	1,105	2,259	1,797	6,624	94,773	10,339	14,711	4,098	40,235
Trade	138	60	33	12	17	19,002	5,661	1,748	810	3,046	150,051	110,247	23,752	1,963	18,006
Finance, insurance, and real estate	9	11	3	3	1	836	5,010	38	38	7,375	12,237	1,151	1,151	1,963	
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	119	32	22	41	7	29,930	4,627	2,328	4,621	835	100,937	43,081	6,046	18,052	2,531
Services—personal, business, and other	66	34	20	7	3	16,518	2,390	1,155	255	71	134,043	43,981	6,675	2,455	2,633
Other nonmanufacturing industries	23	8	2	5	1	4,070	1,256	133	262	300	12,392	8,520	2,065	408	300

Results of Strikes

On the basis of detailed reports obtained from the companies and unions involved, and neutral third parties in many cases, the Bureau attempts to evaluate the results of each strike, classifying it as substantially won, compromised, or bringing little or no gains to the workers, depending on the degree of success achieved by the workers in obtaining what was demanded. Such a classification is, of necessity, based on the immediate and apparent results at the end of the strike in most cases, although where strikes are submitted to arbitration or to a Government agency for decision, the Bureau attempts to follow the cases until the final decisions are rendered.

Table 13 indicates that slightly more than a third of the strikes ending in 1942 resulted in substantial gains to the workers. Settlement on a compromise basis accounted for a similar proportion, and about 17 percent resulted in little or no gains for the workers. The results of the remaining strikes were indeterminate or were not reported when the records for the year were closed. Many of the latter were awaiting War Labor Board decisions. About 31 percent of the total workers involved gained substantially what was demanded, 41 percent shared in the compromise settlements, and 9 percent gained little or nothing. The successful strikes accounted for 24 percent of the total idleness, strikes settled on a compromise basis accounted for half of the idleness, and 11 percent of the idleness resulted from strikes in which the workers were unsuccessful.

TABLE 13.—Results of Strikes Ending in 1942

Result	Strikes		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
Total.....	3,036	100.0	852,340	100.0	4,739,378	100.0
Substantial gains to workers.....	1,051	34.6	261,253	30.7	1,125,602	23.7
Partial gains or compromises.....	1,058	34.8	352,364	41.3	2,365,410	49.9
Little or no gains to workers.....	515	17.0	76,000	8.9	519,280	11.0
Jurisdiction, rival union, or faction settlements.....	159	5.2	67,272	7.9	415,795	8.8
Indeterminate.....	33	1.1	19,727	2.3	41,224	.9
Not reported ¹	220	7.3	75,724	8.9	272,067	5.7

¹ Most strikes in this group are awaiting decisions of the National War Labor Board or other agencies to which they were submitted for settlement.

There was a tendency toward compromise of wage-and-hour issues, whereas union-organization issues were to a larger extent definitely either won or lost. Of the strikes in which wages and hours were important issues, about 36 percent were won, slightly more than 40 percent were settled on a compromise basis, and 14 percent were lost. About 40 percent of the strikes primarily over union-organization matters were substantially won, 24 percent were compromised, and 27 percent lost. (See table 14.) The same general pattern can be observed in the proportions of total workers involved in strikes over these issues, although the percentages varied somewhat.

TABLE 14.—Results of Strikes Ending in 1942, in Relation to Major Issues Involved

Major issue	Total		Strikes resulting in—			
	Number	Percent	Substantial gains to workers	Partial gains or compromises	Little or no gains to workers	Other ¹
	Strikes		Percent of strikes			
All issues.....	3,036	100.0	34.6	34.8	17.0	13.6
Wages and hours.....	1,423	100.0	36.1	40.0	13.6	10.3
Union organization, wages, and hours.....	531	100.0	36.5	43.0	14.9	5.6
Union organization.....	412	100.0	40.0	24.0	27.2	8.8
Other working conditions.....	497	100.0	35.0	32.6	25.6	6.8
Sympathy, rivalry, and jurisdiction.....	173	100.0	2.9		1.7	95.4
	Workers		Percent of workers involved			
All issues.....	852,340	100.0	30.7	41.3	8.9	19.1
Wages and hours.....	428,991	100.0	30.3	48.7	7.4	13.6
Union organization, wages, and hours.....	103,945	100.0	31.8	53.8	6.1	8.3
Union organization.....	86,988	100.0	47.7	29.6	11.1	11.6
Other working conditions.....	158,097	100.0	35.4	38.9	17.8	7.9
Sympathy, rivalry, and jurisdiction.....	74,319	100.0	1.1		.5	98.4

¹ Includes strikes awaiting decisions of the National War Labor Board and other agencies, as well as those involving rival unions and questions of jurisdiction, the results of which cannot be evaluated in terms of their effect on the welfare of all workers concerned.

In table 15 the 1942 strikes are classified according to their results and duration. Generally speaking, the proportion of successful strikes from the workers' viewpoint was greatest, and the proportion of unsuccessful strikes was least, among strikes which lasted less than one-half month. While only 17 percent of all strikes were unsuccessful, over 30 percent of those lasting 2 months or longer resulted in little or no gains to the workers involved. Although over a third of all strikes were substantially won, less than 18 percent of those lasting over 3 months resulted in substantial gains.

TABLE 15.—Results of Strikes Ending in 1942 in Relation to Their Duration

Duration of strikes	Total	Number of strikes resulting in—				Total	Percent of strikes resulting in—			
		Substantial gains to workers	Partial gains or compromises	Little or no gains to workers	Other ¹		Substantial gains to workers	Partial gains or compromises	Little or no gains to workers	Other ¹
Total.....	3,036	1,051	1,058	515	412	100.0	34.6	34.8	17.0	13.6
1 day.....	463	176	140	74	73	100.0	38.0	30.2	16.0	15.8
2 and under 3 days.....	808	298	290	118	102	100.0	36.9	35.9	14.6	12.6
4 days and less than 1 week.....	570	201	206	80	83	100.0	35.3	36.1	14.0	14.6
1 week and less than ½ month.....	615	210	217	104	84	100.0	34.1	35.3	16.9	13.7
½ and less than 1 month.....	336	101	125	71	39	100.0	30.1	37.2	21.1	11.6
1 and less than 2 months.....	155	47	48	41	19	100.0	30.3	30.9	26.5	12.3
2 and less than 3 months.....	33	8	12	10	3	100.0	24.2	36.4	30.3	9.1
3 months or more.....	56	10	20	17	9	100.0	17.9	35.6	30.4	16.1

¹ Includes strikes awaiting decisions of the National War Labor Board and other agencies, as well as those involving rival unions, jurisdiction, and other questions, the results of which cannot be evaluated in terms of their effect on the welfare of all workers concerned.

As in duration, so in number of workers involved, the proportion of successful strikes tended to be greatest among the smaller disputes; that is, those involving fewer than 250 workers. However, over 28 percent of the smallest strikes—those involving fewer than 20 workers—were lost, as compared with 17 percent of all strikes. The proportion of compromise settlements was greatest among the larger strikes. In fact, the general tendency was for the small strikes to be quite definitely either won or lost, whereas more of the larger strikes were settled on a compromise basis. Strikes involving more than 5,000 workers were too small in number to indicate any definite pattern.

TABLE 16.—Results of Strikes Ending in 1942 in Relation to Number of Workers Involved

Number of workers involved	Number of strikes resulting in—					Percent of strikes resulting in—				
	Total	Substantial gains to workers	Partial gains or compromises	Little or no gains to workers	Other ¹	Total	Substantial gains to workers	Partial gains or compromises	Little or no gains to workers	Other ¹
Total.....	3,036	1,051	1,058	515	412	100.0	34.6	34.8	17.0	13.6
6 and under 20.....	489	177	119	138	55	100.0	36.3	24.3	28.2	11.2
20 and under 100.....	1,163	420	396	211	136	100.0	36.2	34.0	18.1	11.7
100 and under 250.....	630	242	224	86	78	100.0	38.3	35.6	13.7	12.4
250 and under 500.....	348	107	141	34	66	100.0	30.7	40.5	9.8	19.0
500 and under 1,000.....	228	58	90	36	44	100.0	25.4	39.5	15.8	19.3
1,000 and under 5,000.....	163	42	82	10	29	100.0	25.8	50.3	6.1	17.8
5,000 and under 10,000.....	9	2	4	-----	3	100.0	22.2	44.5	-----	33.3
10,000 and over.....	6	3	2	-----	1	100.0	50.0	33.3	-----	16.7

¹ Includes strikes awaiting decisions of the National War Labor Board and other agencies, as well as those involving rival unions, jurisdiction, and other questions, the results of which cannot be evaluated in terms of their effect on the welfare of all workers concerned.

Table 17 indicates the ways in which strikes ending in 1942 were settled. By far the largest proportion (62 percent) of the strikes were settled with the assistance of Government officials or boards—a larger proportion than in previous years. These strikes included 71 percent of the total workers involved, and accounted for three-fourths of the total strike idleness. Company and union representatives negotiating directly settled one-fourth of the strikes, including 22 percent of the workers involved and accounting for 16 percent of the total idleness. Nearly 1 strike in 10 was terminated without any formal settlement, in which cases the strikers returned to work on the employers' terms, the business was discontinued, or the strikers were replaced with new workers.

Of the 1,880 strikes terminated with the assistance or action of Government agencies, 1,408 were settled through conciliation methods and 121 were settled by arbitration through agencies other than the National War Labor Board; 349 went to the War Labor Board for settlement. In two cases the strikes terminated when operations were taken over by the Federal Government. These cases involved the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad in Illinois, and the General Cable Corporation at Bayonne, N. J.

The railroad strike began December 28, 1941, when the company refused arbitration in a dispute with the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers over pay rates and seniority rules. About 100 workers were involved. The dispute was submitted to the National War Labor Board in February 1942 and the Board ordered the parties to settle it by arbitration. The unions agreed, but the company refused, and on March 21 the Director of Defense Transportation, under an Executive order from President Roosevelt, took over the operation of the railroad.

TABLE 17.—*Methods of Negotiating Settlements of Strikes Ending in 1942*

Agency by which negotiations toward settlements were carried on	Strikes		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
All agencies.....	3,036	100.0	852,340	100.0	4,739,378	100.0
Employers and workers directly.....	72	2.4	5,911	.7	21,969	.5
Employers and representatives of organized workers directly.....	757	24.9	187,791	22.0	746,466	15.8
Government officials or boards.....	1,880	62.0	603,979	70.8	3,551,117	74.8
Private conciliators or arbitrators.....	44	1.4	8,311	1.0	71,184	1.5
Terminated without formal settlement.....	279	9.2	45,878	5.4	344,864	7.3
Not reported.....	4	.1	478	.1	3,778	.1

In the General Cable case, about 750 workers, many of whom were members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, conducted a 3-day unauthorized strike in August in protest against a War Labor Board decision refusing to grant a 10-percent increase in wages. The Secretary of the Navy was ordered to seize the plant under terms of an Executive order. This was done, and a representative of the Navy Department was appointed as local manager. The strikers returned to work immediately, production was resumed, and in about 5 days the plant was returned to company management.

TABLE 18.—*Strikes in 1942, by Industry*

Industry	Number of strikes beginning in 1942	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during 1942
All industries	2, 968	839, 961	4, 182, 557
<i>Manufacturing</i>			
Food and kindred products	178	29, 602	210, 423
Meat products.....	42	6, 409	54, 932
Dairy products.....	8	844	4, 965
Canning and preserving fruits, vegetables, and sea foods.....	20	3, 252	28, 771
Grain-mill products.....	14	3, 495	14, 732
Bakery products.....	41	6, 510	46, 284
Sugar.....	2	373	1, 884
Confectionery and related products.....	14	4, 904	33, 961
Beverage industries.....	29	3, 206	19, 263
Miscellaneous food preparations and kindred products.....	8	609	5, 571
Tobacco manufactures	9	3, 635	25, 074
Cigars.....	7	3, 206	23, 011
Tobacco (chewing and smoking) and snuff.....	2	429	2, 063
Textile-mill products	198	93, 480	463, 702
Cotton textile mills.....	70	53, 698	260, 860
Rayon and silk textile mills.....	17	4, 210	24, 043
Woolen and worsted textile mills.....	51	16, 187	61, 820
Knitting mills (except hosiery).....	9	1, 307	24, 425
Dyeing and finishing textiles (except woolen and worsted).....	15	9, 968	23, 534
Carpets, rugs, and other floor coverings.....	6	2, 852	8, 763
Hats (except cloth and millinery).....	4	136	2, 060
Hosiery mills.....	11	3, 499	37, 876
Miscellaneous textile goods.....	15	1, 603	20, 321
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	175	25, 710	192, 647
Men's and boys' suits, coats, and overcoats.....	14	4, 772	16, 450
Men's and boys' shirts, work clothing, and allied garments.....	44	9, 095	92, 810
Women's and misses' outerwear.....	59	5, 328	27, 654
Women's undergarments and accessories.....	10	1, 680	18, 843
Millinery.....	1	8	4, 368
Children's and infants' outerwear.....	10	1, 098	7, 643
Fur goods.....	2	213	556
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories.....	12	1, 339	9, 903
Miscellaneous fabricated textile products.....	23	2, 177	14, 420
Lumber and timber basic products	88	17, 639	114, 875
Sawmills and logging camps.....	61	9, 640	79, 403
Planing and plywood mills.....	27	7, 999	35, 472
Furniture and finished lumber products	92	15, 976	145, 049
Furniture (household, office, etc.).....	40	6, 877	78, 614
Office and store fixtures.....	5	991	1, 510
Wooden containers.....	14	2, 278	21, 350
Window and door screens and shades.....	4	958	7, 504
Morticians' goods.....	6	450	6, 747
Miscellaneous wood products.....	23	4, 422	29, 324
Paper and allied products	44	14, 091	78, 782
Pulp, paper, and paperboard.....	13	9, 811	40, 670
Containers, paper and paperboard.....	20	1, 967	24, 112
Miscellaneous paper and allied products.....	11	2, 313	13, 980
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	34	7, 981	61, 225
Newspapers and periodicals.....	14	4, 168	41, 459
Books.....	1	47	141
Miscellaneous printing and publishing.....	19	3, 766	19, 625
Chemicals and allied products	67	31, 198	103, 394
Paints, varnishes, and colors.....	9	1, 425	14, 379
Vegetable and animal oils.....	6	372	1, 683
Drugs, toilet preparations, and insecticides.....	13	2, 255	14, 835
Soap and glycerin.....	1	48	672
Wood distillation and naval stores.....	3	238	1, 692
Fertilizers.....	2	121	968
Industrial chemicals.....	21	4, 137	13, 011
Miscellaneous chemical products.....	12	22, 602	56, 154
Products of petroleum and coal	8	3, 660	11, 051
Petroleum refining.....	3	2, 894	6, 684
Coke and byproducts.....	2	340	340
Paving and roofing materials.....	3	426	4, 027

TABLE 18.—*Strikes in 1942, by Industry—Continued*

Industry	Number of strikes beginning in 1942	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during 1942
<i>Manufacturing—Continued</i>			
Rubber products	28	15, 839	33, 322
Tires and inner tubes.....	14	8, 040	14, 985
Rubber footwear, heels, soles, and related products.....	4	2, 461	5, 788
Industrial rubber goods.....	5	3, 405	7, 689
Rubber sundries and sponge rubber.....	5	1, 733	4, 860
Leather and leather products	67	27, 835	241, 138
Leather tanned, curried, and finished.....	24	5, 214	51, 563
Footwear (except rubber)—, including cut stock and findings.....	56	22, 116	184, 360
Luggage.....	4	368	4, 807
Miscellaneous leather goods.....	3	137	406
Stone, clay, and glass products	118	33, 443	227, 158
Glass and glass products.....	24	15, 661	82, 548
Structural clay products.....	49	9, 986	45, 947
Pottery and related products.....	6	2, 009	25, 782
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....	17	1, 901	8, 792
Cut-stone and stone products.....	4	1, 668	54, 703
Abrasive, asbestos, and miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products.....	16	2, 218	8, 384
Iron and steel and their products	330	95, 930	269, 991
Ordinance and accessories.....	7	3, 392	9, 827
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	77	29, 432	59, 270
Iron and steel foundry products.....	65	25, 144	64, 093
Tin cans and other tinware.....	8	3, 183	80, 261
Wire products.....	13	1, 991	6, 577
Hand tools, cutlery, and general hardware.....	20	3, 143	12, 155
Heating apparatus, enameled-iron sanitary ware, and boiler-shop products.....	50	11, 198	38, 375
Metal stamping and coating.....	24	3, 281	12, 380
Fabricated structural metal products.....	19	4, 569	8, 179
Miscellaneous iron and steel products.....	47	10, 597	28, 874
Nonferrous metals and their products	71	29, 139	69, 748
Smelting, refining, and alloying of nonferrous metals.....	17	5, 901	10, 155
Aluminum and magnesium products.....	16	16, 768	30, 898
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	5	416	9, 763
Watches and clocks.....	2	873	2, 346
Engraving, plating, and polishing.....	4	75	981
Lighting fixtures.....	7	353	1, 211
Miscellaneous nonferrous-metal products.....	20	4, 753	14, 394
Machinery (except electrical)	130	46, 811	103, 878
Engines and turbines.....	5	940	2, 517
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	6	1, 316	9, 475
Construction and mining machinery.....	13	3, 696	8, 273
Metalworking machinery.....	32	17, 279	29, 642
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	12	2, 517	11, 019
General industrial machinery.....	52	14, 738	28, 897
Office and store machines and devices.....	2	172	344
Household and service-industry machines.....	8	6, 153	13, 711
Electrical machinery	48	20, 202	53, 041
Electrical equipment for industrial use.....	15	2, 071	7, 920
Electrical appliances.....	3	1, 411	1, 519
Insulated wire and cable.....	3	1, 130	4, 646
Automotive electrical equipment.....	6	1, 924	5, 112
Electric lamps.....	3	504	3, 991
Communication equipment and related products.....	8	4, 512	15, 199
Miscellaneous electrical products.....	8	8, 650	14, 654
Transportation equipment (except automobiles)	65	54, 644	146, 266
Railroad equipment.....	19	16, 064	41, 691
Aircraft and parts.....	15	6, 584	12, 416
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	29	31, 184	91, 183
Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts.....	2	812	976
Automobiles and automobile equipment	50	42, 494	64, 401
Motor vehicles and motor-vehicle bodies.....	17	31, 822	41, 715
Motor-vehicle parts and accessories.....	32	10, 657	21, 706
Automobile trailers.....	1	15	980

TABLE 18.—*Strikes in 1942, by Industry—Continued*

Industry	Number of strikes beginning in 1942	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during 1942
<i>Manufacturing—Continued</i>			
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	63	6,934	68,589
Professional and scientific instruments, photographic apparatus, and optical goods.....	18	1,631	8,130
Brooms and brushes.....	5	750	5,018
Musical instruments.....	2	262	7,511
Toys and sporting and athletic goods.....	2	348	8,731
Pens, pencils, and other office and artists' materials.....	2	73	634
Buttons.....	4	203	810
Costume jewelry and miscellaneous novelties.....	5	619	7,580
Fabricated plastic products.....	7	1,071	2,799
Other manufacturing industries.....	18	1,977	27,376
<i>Nonmanufacturing</i>			
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	21	4,731	110,138
Agriculture.....	16	2,136	14,108
Fishing.....	5	2,595	96,030
Mining	158	83,312	515,602
Metal mining.....	9	527	6,529
Coal mining, anthracite.....	31	36,153	225,921
Coal mining, bituminous.....	96	43,774	264,468
Crude petroleum and natural gas production.....	3	142	2,047
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	17	2,716	16,637
Construction	239	30,993	164,156
Building construction.....	212	28,966	147,422
Highways, streets, bridges, docks, etc.....	24	1,986	15,287
Miscellaneous.....	3	41	1,447
Trade	260	30,267	304,019
Wholesale.....	100	9,301	103,734
Retail.....	160	20,966	200,285
Finance, insurance, and real estate	23	5,884	20,763
Finance—banks, credit agencies, investment trusts, etc.....	1	150	2,400
Insurance.....	4	292	7,235
Real estate.....	18	5,442	11,128
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	221	42,341	170,647
Railroads.....	9	1,340	17,521
Streetcar and local bus transportation.....	22	3,580	5,600
Intercity motor bus transportation.....	15	1,267	5,901
Motortruck transportation.....	95	20,931	100,041
Taxicabs.....	17	5,332	11,953
Water transportation.....	15	3,149	10,640
Communication.....	14	3,305	7,195
Heat, light, and power.....	11	2,049	5,254
Miscellaneous.....	23	1,388	6,542
Services—personal, business, and other	130	20,389	189,787
Hotels and other lodging places.....	24	1,442	36,322
Laundries.....	30	10,926	109,275
Cleaning, dyeing, and pressing.....	8	3,666	12,855
Barber and beauty shops.....	9	331	2,124
Business services.....	13	925	4,490
Automobile repair services and garages.....	10	435	6,497
Amusement and recreation.....	16	1,437	8,970
Medical and other health services.....	4	100	382
Educational services.....	8	850	3,880
Miscellaneous.....	8	277	4,992
Government—administration, protection, and sanitation	39	6,021	23,715

TABLE 19.—*Strikes in 1942, in States Which Had 25 or More Strikes During the Year, by Industry Group*

State and industry group	Number of strikes	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during year
Alabama	39	23, 379	79, 138
Food and kindred products.....	4	260	1, 434
Textile-mill products.....	3	624	2, 526
Lumber and timber basic products.....	2	290	4, 475
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	1	12	108
Products of petroleum and coal.....	1	240	240
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	1	20	40
Iron and steel and their products.....	10	6, 893	22, 441
Machinery (except electrical).....	1	167	1, 091
Transportation equipment (except automobiles).....	2	12, 376	38, 856
Mining.....	2	1, 494	3, 314
Construction.....	5	313	1, 550
Trade.....	3	162	862
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	4	528	2, 201
Arkansas	26	2, 107	20, 561
Lumber and timber basic products.....	4	520	11, 685
Chemicals and allied products.....	3	175	879
Products of petroleum and coal.....	1	39	117
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	4	381	1, 937
Mining.....	6	751	4, 677
Construction.....	3	140	830
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	3	44	184
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	2	57	252
California	147	28, 309	224, 131
Food and kindred products.....	21	4, 404	21, 966
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	5	1, 110	3, 177
Lumber and timber basic products.....	6	1, 421	4, 674
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	7	1, 106	2, 011
Paper and allied products.....	1	10	710
Chemicals and allied products.....	1	97	582
Leather and leather products.....	3	161	1, 702
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	5	307	2, 774
Iron and steel and their products.....	11	1, 257	7, 172
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	4	3, 010	4, 358
Machinery (except electrical).....	1	201	402
Transportation equipment (except automobiles).....	3	2, 967	4, 293
Automobiles and automobile equipment.....			1 900
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	2	114	288
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing.....	13	2, 625	65, 626
Mining.....	1	21	336
Construction.....	10	2, 282	12, 863
Trade.....	26	2, 637	62, 884
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	1	266	266
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	16	1, 837	5, 114
Services—personal, business, and other.....	9	246	21, 123
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	1	130	910
Connecticut	33	7, 881	22, 984
Food and kindred products.....	1	45	585
Textile-mill products.....	7	2, 460	11, 397
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	1	12	12
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	1	44	224
Rubber products.....	2	2, 003	3, 956
Iron and steel and their products.....	5	1, 853	2, 197
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	1	27	135
Machinery (except electrical).....	2	406	406
Electrical machinery.....	1	360	1, 080
Transportation equipment (except automobiles).....	1	67	134
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing.....	1	15	60
Construction.....	2	162	744
Trade.....	3	134	856
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	4	255	943
Services—personal, business, and other.....	1	38	255
Illinois	279	66, 772	291, 346
Food and kindred products.....	19	2, 853	18, 029
Textile-mill products.....	3	243	1, 263
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	16	1, 248	24, 518
Lumber and timber basic products.....	2	45	375
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	12	1, 252	13, 260
Paper and allied products.....	5	913	2, 714
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	2	2, 047	5, 503
Chemicals and allied products.....	9	22, 678	58, 421

¹ Man-days idle resulting from a strike which continued into 1942 from the preceding year.

TABLE 19.—*Strikes in 1942, in States Which Had 25 or More Strikes During the Year, by Industry Group—Continued*

State, and industry group	Number of strikes	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during year
Illinois—Continued.			
Products of petroleum and coal	1	317	3, 770
Leather and leather products	16	4, 760	18, 948
Stone, clay, and glass products	6	1, 135	10, 077
Iron and steel and their products	38	10, 865	34, 950
Nonferrous metals and their products	10	2, 948	8, 103
Machinery (except electrical)	11	1, 158	5, 704
Electrical machinery	2	122	235
Transportation equipment (except automobiles)	5	3, 046	18, 406
Automobiles and automobile equipment	3	248	962
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	7	524	7, 814
Mining	35	5, 837	20, 189
Construction	21	970	8, 728
Trade	18	1, 092	7, 697
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1	70	70
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	20	1, 578	13, 431
Services—personal, business, and other	11	816	8, 165
Other nonmanufacturing industries	1	7	14
Indiana	93	32, 164	221, 087
Food and kindred products	8	1, 061	4, 517
Textile-mill products	1	436	436
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials			10, 506
Lumber and timber basic products	3	568	8, 612
Furniture and finished lumber products	3	1, 158	10, 611
Paper and allied products	2	112	2, 626
Chemicals and allied products	4	1, 290	3, 771
Products of petroleum and coal	2	2, 516	5, 032
Rubber products	2	2, 466	4, 316
Stone, clay, and glass products	6	1, 548	6, 873
Iron and steel and their products	16	6, 221	21, 061
Nonferrous metals and their products	2	202	202
Machinery (except electrical)	4	629	3, 741
Electrical machinery	2	1, 016	5, 468
Transportation equipment (except automobiles)	3	1, 311	4, 319
Automobiles and automobile equipment	2	1, 153	4, 658
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2	390	5, 583
Mining	3	7, 250	105, 250
Construction	8	1, 033	7, 845
Trade	5	1, 240	2, 896
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	10	319	1, 646
Services—personal, business, and other	5	245	1, 098
Iowa	38	5, 677	28, 511
Food and kindred products	7	966	6, 476
Printing, publishing, and allied industries			1, 663
Chemicals and allied products	2	30	594
Iron and steel and their products	5	337	1, 543
Machinery (except electrical)	4	961	1, 662
Electrical machinery	1	950	1, 857
Transportation equipment (except automobiles)	1	99	198
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	1	248	744
Construction	5	459	2, 584
Trade	5	398	7, 152
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	5	1, 067	3, 541
Services—personal, business, and other	1	51	1, 275
Other nonmanufacturing industries	1	111	222
Kentucky	48	7, 337	65, 851
Food and kindred products	4	421	2, 226
Lumber and timber basic products	2	251	1, 086
Furniture and finished lumber products	2	304	794
Paper and allied products	1	188	1, 692
Leather and leather products	1	267	20, 415
Stone, clay, and glass products	4	1, 714	6, 408
Nonferrous metals and their products	3	432	1, 527
Machinery (except electrical)	1	173	865
Mining	11	2, 357	18, 737
Construction	4	633	8, 005
Trade	4	169	2, 365
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	8	396	1, 397
Services—personal, business, and other	1	17	119
Other nonmanufacturing industries	2	15	15
Maryland	34	6, 356	28, 510
Food and kindred products	4	1, 065	7, 295
Lumber and timber basic products	1	500	3, 000
Furniture and finished lumber products	2	124	605

¹ Man-days idle resulting from a strike which continued into 1942 from the preceding year.

TABLE 19.—*Strikes in 1942, in States Which Had 25 or More Strikes During the Year, by Industry Group—Continued*

State, and industry group	Number of strikes	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during year
Maryland—Continued.			
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1	350	1,329
Chemicals and allied products	1	30	120
Stone, clay, and glass products	3	1,030	2,504
Iron and steel and their products	1	51	153
Transportation equipment (except automobiles)	1	23	23
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1	36	492
Construction	5	711	1,557
Trade	4	454	2,678
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1	22	462
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	6	1,156	6,687
Services—personal, business, and other	2	114	1,515
Other nonmanufacturing industries	1	90	90
Massachusetts	151	74,580	407,809
Food and kindred products	7	200	2,621
Tobacco manufactures	1	388	2,022
Textile-mill products	47	46,099	221,125
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	12	3,923	22,343
Furniture and finished lumber products	1	45	810
Paper and allied products	2	2,254	8,524
Chemicals and allied products	3	1,134	2,879
Rubber products	3	945	3,817
Leather and leather products	27	11,351	66,257
Stone, clay, and glass products	1	46	598
Iron and steel and their products	7	1,079	4,403
Nonferrous metals and their products	1	29	2,000
Machinery (except electrical)	1	29	1,247
Electrical machinery	2	1,842	6,410
Transportation equipment (except automobiles)	2	57	180
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2	441	5,172
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	2	1,100	35,515
Mining	1	51	765
Construction	3	289	4,717
Trade	10	2,087	10,862
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1	20	40
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	15	1,000	5,502
Michigan	261	114,793	258,623
Food and kindred products	10	3,480	11,792
Tobacco manufactures	1	244	6,344
Textile-mill products	3	237	3,486
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	5	602	1,247
Lumber and timber basic products	1	71	781
Furniture and finished lumber products	5	438	1,823
Paper and allied products	3	299	2,349
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1	11	44
Chemicals and allied products	9	1,806	5,036
Rubber products	9	4,075	6,551
Leather and leather products	2	505	599
Stone, clay, and glass products	2	159	318
Iron and steel and their products	37	12,562	24,432
Nonferrous metals and their products	11	9,012	17,805
Machinery (except electrical)	40	23,847	42,167
Electrical machinery	4	2,022	6,008
Transportation equipment (except automobiles)	2	133	272
Automobiles and automobile equipment	36	40,157	51,564
Construction	25	6,904	23,739
Trade	19	3,586	33,346
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1	133	532
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	18	3,391	12,265
Services—personal, business, and other	10	434	3,281
Other nonmanufacturing industries	7	615	2,842
Minnesota	26	5,879	65,257
Food and kindred products	6	503	12,906
Lumber and timber basic products	1	35	490
Furniture and finished lumber products	1	600	600
Paper and allied products	1	898	2,500
Stone, clay, and glass products	1	370	37,740
Automobiles and automobile equipment	1	43	43
Construction	2	120	580
Trade	7	1,312	5,771
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	4	1,587	3,816
Services—personal, business, and other	1	400	800
Other nonmanufacturing industries	1	11	11

TABLE 19.—*Strikes in 1942, in States Which Had 25 or More Strikes During the Year, by Industry Group—Continued*

State, and industry group	Number of strikes	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during year
Missouri	90	15,388	65,586
Food and kindred products	11	1,211	6,992
Tobacco manufactures	1	41	41
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	7	781	3,145
Furniture and finished lumber products	4	267	2,052
Paper and allied products	2	559	1,802
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	5	337	1,764
Chemicals and allied products	1	12	36
Leather and leather products	4	1,060	8,686
Stone, clay, and glass products	2	393	1,676
Iron and steel and their products	5	918	3,085
Nonferrous metals and their products	2	83	216
Machinery (except electrical)	2	415	1,353
Electrical machinery	1	540	1,320
Transportation equipment (except automobiles)	1	500	2,000
Automobiles and automobile equipment	2	60	360
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2	74	701
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	1	23	253
Construction	11	699	2,862
Trade	11	2,311	10,549
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1	62	992
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	9	4,879	12,048
Services—personal, business, and other	5	163	3,653
New Jersey	174	39,286	197,550
Food and kindred products	8	913	6,072
Tobacco manufactures	1	227	2,863
Textile-mill products	21	9,158	29,286
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	17	3,079	20,680
Furniture and finished lumber products	8	169	1,256
Paper and allied products	5	677	10,490
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	2	456	3,926
Chemicals and allied products	9	790	3,088
Rubber products	1	134	536
Leather and leather products	5	814	17,099
Stone, clay, and glass products	10	6,122	36,584
Iron and steel and their products	13	3,477	9,718
Nonferrous metals and their products	2	235	320
Machinery (except electrical)	6	916	2,242
Electrical machinery	4	2,660	6,669
Transportation equipment (except automobiles)	6	1,989	5,025
Automobiles and automobile equipment	1	216	216
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	6	1,146	2,154
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	1	650	7,150
Construction	9	761	2,804
Trade	8	390	3,967
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1	15	465
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	12	1,218	10,875
Services—personal, business, and other	13	2,284	9,241
Other nonmanufacturing industries	5	790	4,824
New York	372	57,824	376,451
Food and kindred products	14	4,254	34,656
Tobacco manufactures	1	88	176
Textile-mill products	25	5,025	29,486
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	75	7,263	50,985
Lumber and timber basic products	3	216	2,370
Furniture and finished lumber products	15	2,691	19,369
Paper and allied products	8	1,550	8,855
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	6	2,315	15,735
Chemicals and allied products	8	693	9,334
Rubber products	4	1,168	4,542
Leather and leather products	7	1,600	5,242
Stone, clay, and glass products	3	75	2,121
Iron and steel and their products	30	4,157	17,916
Nonferrous metals and their products	11	4,889	18,769
Machinery (except electrical)	7	840	4,229
Electrical machinery	11	1,419	6,465
Transportation equipment (except automobiles)	5	245	1,844
Automobiles and automobile equipment	2	125	495
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	25	1,792	38,976
Mining	1	44	5,148
Construction	20	1,470	10,406
Trade	35	1,909	15,352
Finance, insurance, and real estate	10	5,045	12,790
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	23	5,256	42,705
Services—personal, business, and other	22	3,645	18,276
Other nonmanufacturing industries	1	50	200

TABLE 19.—*Strikes in 1942, in States Which Had 25 or More Strikes During the Year, by Industry Group—Continued*

State, and industry group	Number of strikes	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during year
North Carolina	26	4,828	24,254
Textile-mill products.....	15	3,837	19,843
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	3	733	1,583
Automobiles and automobile equipment.....	1	42	126
Construction.....	2	82	202
Trade.....			1,360
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	1	40	1,960
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	3	88	162
Services—personal, business, and other.....	1	6	18
Ohio	238	64,031	317,085
Food and kindred products.....	9	485	9,794
Textile-mill products.....	3	513	4,770
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	2	590	12,620
Lumber and timber basic products.....	1	33	33
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	3	1,845	19,655
Paper and allied products.....	3	224	6,676
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	4	603	2,351
Chemicals and allied products.....	5	323	1,758
Rubber products.....	6	4,118	8,874
Leather and leather products.....	4	3,333	76,604
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	19	5,979	40,255
Iron and steel and their products.....	42	13,890	39,195
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	15	6,265	10,010
Machinery (except electrical).....	22	7,909	18,774
Electrical machinery.....	6	1,146	2,808
Transportation equipment (except automobiles).....	4	1,459	2,117
Automobiles and automobile equipment.....	1	250	2,500
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	9	1,267	4,974
Mining.....	7	3,609	13,435
Construction.....	16	1,211	7,276
Trade.....	13	396	2,860
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	1	15	285
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	30	6,371	15,176
Services—personal, business, and other.....	8	735	7,201
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	5	1,462	7,084
Oregon	44	6,770	75,791
Food and kindred products.....	2	330	1,614
Lumber and timber basic products.....	30	4,033	28,298
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	3	1,520	43,668
Machinery (except electrical).....	2	577	1,330
Construction.....	1	16	48
Trade.....	3	119	498
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	3	175	335
Pennsylvania	410	162,803	763,567
Food and kindred products.....	11	3,239	35,387
Textile-mill products.....	22	7,018	27,961
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	23	3,874	20,977
Lumber and timber basic products.....	1	700	4,200
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	6	1,556	7,325
Paper and allied products.....	6	1,313	11,834
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	3	1,420	28,560
Chemicals and allied products.....	5	578	2,136
Leather and leather products.....	8	1,788	14,759
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	32	7,261	33,610
Iron and steel and their products.....	87	25,921	71,021
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	9	1,836	6,303
Machinery (except electrical).....	14	3,960	8,203
Electrical machinery.....	10	7,780	12,941
Transportation equipment (except automobiles).....	14	14,819	22,831
Automobiles and automobile equipment.....	1	200	2,577
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	6	1,086	2,263
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing.....	2	70	790
Mining.....	59	54,405	291,462
Construction.....	17	4,316	18,954
Trade.....	30	5,924	47,765
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	2	125	2,391
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	21	3,951	17,206
Services—personal, business, and other.....	17	7,653	68,431
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	4	2,010	3,680

¹ Man-days idle resulting from a strike which continued into 1942 from the preceding year.

TABLE 19.—*Strikes in 1942, in States Which Had 25 or More Strikes During the Year, by Industry Group—Continued*

State, and industry group	Number of strikes	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during year
Rhode Island	32	10,373	28,142
Textile-mill products.....	13	6,158	16,986
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	1	200	200
Machinery (except electrical).....	3	2,146	3,746
Electrical machinery.....	1	290	1,450
Transportation equipment (except automobiles).....	1	679	679
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	1	23	49
Construction.....	3	442	2,923
Trade.....	6	211	1,412
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	3	224	697
Tennessee	53	8,868	62,153
Food and kindred products.....	6	796	14,037
Textile-mill products.....	1	90	4,120
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	4	917	15,028
Lumber and timber basic products.....	2	78	576
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	3	308	1,128
Chemicals and allied products.....	1	32	512
Products of petroleum and coal.....	1	100	100
Rubber products.....	1	730	730
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	2	135	480
Iron and steel and their products.....	7	2,186	3,358
Machinery (except electrical).....	2	391	2,781
Mining.....	7	1,630	14,203
Construction.....	3	451	1,656
Trade.....	3	124	687
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	7	698	1,864
Services—personal, business, and other.....	3	202	893
Texas	28	3,065	17,924
Food and kindred products.....	2	95	968
Textile-mill products.....	1	51	102
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	1	250	798
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	1	169	3,042
Transportation equipment (except automobiles).....	2	390	670
Mining.....	1	30	300
Construction.....	17	1,821	9,787
Trade.....	1	13	13
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	2	246	2,244
Virginia	28	5,911	40,184
Food and kindred products.....	3	81	2,316
Tobacco manufactures.....	1	206	1,030
Textile-mill products.....	1	154	280
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	2	608	2,464
Lumber and timber basic products.....	1	106	424
Paper and allied products.....	1	600	1,800
Chemicals and allied products.....	1	68	204
Leather and leather products.....	1	23	69
Iron and steel and their products.....	1	32	160
Mining.....	3	2,526	20,952
Construction.....	8	919	9,003
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	2	518	668
Services—personal, business, and other.....	3	70	814
Washington	47	12,311	103,270
Food and kindred products.....	1	200	800
Lumber and timber basic products.....	15	5,977	23,947
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	3	65	641
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	2	53	103
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	2	32	198
Iron and steel and their products.....	1	1,400	1,400
Transportation equipment (except automobiles).....	2	1,615	9,180
Construction.....	1	20	40
Trade.....	15	2,734	65,288
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	1	23	23
Services—personal, business, and other.....	4	192	1,650
West Virginia	47	12,325	63,131
Food and kindred products.....	4	292	1,140
Lumber and timber basic products.....	2	445	2,380
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	1	200	2,677
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	1	23	46
Chemicals and allied products.....	2	1,330	13,568
Products of petroleum and coal.....	1	168	672

TABLE 19.—*Strikes in 1942, in States Which Had 25 or More Strikes During the Year, by Industry Group—Continued*

State, and industry group	Number of strikes	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during year
West Virginia—Continued.			
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	8	4, 792	22, 299
Iron and steel and their products.....	7	1, 945	3, 587
Transportation equipment (except automobiles).....	1	1, 030	6, 018
Mining.....	3	676	6, 068
Construction.....	7	871	2, 644
Trade.....	3	170	680
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	6	350	1, 253
Services—personal, business, and other.....	1	33	99
Wisconsin.....	45	7, 087	37, 492
Food and kindred products.....	2	197	1, 583
Textile-mill products.....	1	300	1, 566
Lumber and timber basic products.....	7	1, 430	7, 755
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	6	848	9, 179
Leather and leather products.....	2	707	3, 605
Iron and steel and their products.....	2	397	527
Machinery (except electrical).....	6	2, 063	3, 866
Transportation equipment (except automobiles).....	1	59	590
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	1	41	123
Construction.....	6	634	6, 679
Trade.....	5	141	1, 152
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	4	148	653
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	2	122	214

APPENDIX

Methods Used in Collecting and Analyzing Strike Statistics

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

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

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

In view of these divergencies of approach as well as of the difficulty in always getting sufficiently detailed information, a portion of the statistics on strikes is necessarily based on estimates and judgment. Nevertheless, through the use of specific definitions and the adoption of broad general policies, the Bureau tries to obtain the highest possible degree of comparability and uniformity of treatment.¹

¹ 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.