

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

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# Strikes in 1943

Prepared in the  
INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS DIVISION

Florence Peterson, *Chief*



*Bulletin No. 782*

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## Letter of Transmittal

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,  
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS,  
Washington, D. C., May 13, 1944.

### The SECRETARY OF LABOR:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a report on strikes occurring in the United States in 1943. In addition to a general statistical analysis of strikes, the report contains a brief statement on strikes under the War Labor Disputes Act which was passed by Congress June 25, 1943; a short section is devoted to strikes of direct concern to the National War Labor Board from its establishment in January 1942 to the end of 1943; and, since such a large part of the Nation's strike activity in 1943 was centered in the coal-mining industry, a section on the coal-mining disputes is included also.

The report was prepared in the Industrial Relations Division under the general supervision of Don Q. Crowther. Ruth S. Cole prepared the section on strikes of direct concern to the National War Labor Board and was in immediate charge of compiling statistics for the entire report.

A. F. HINRICH, *Acting Commissioner.*

HON. FRANCES PERKINS,  
*Secretary of Labor.*

(II)

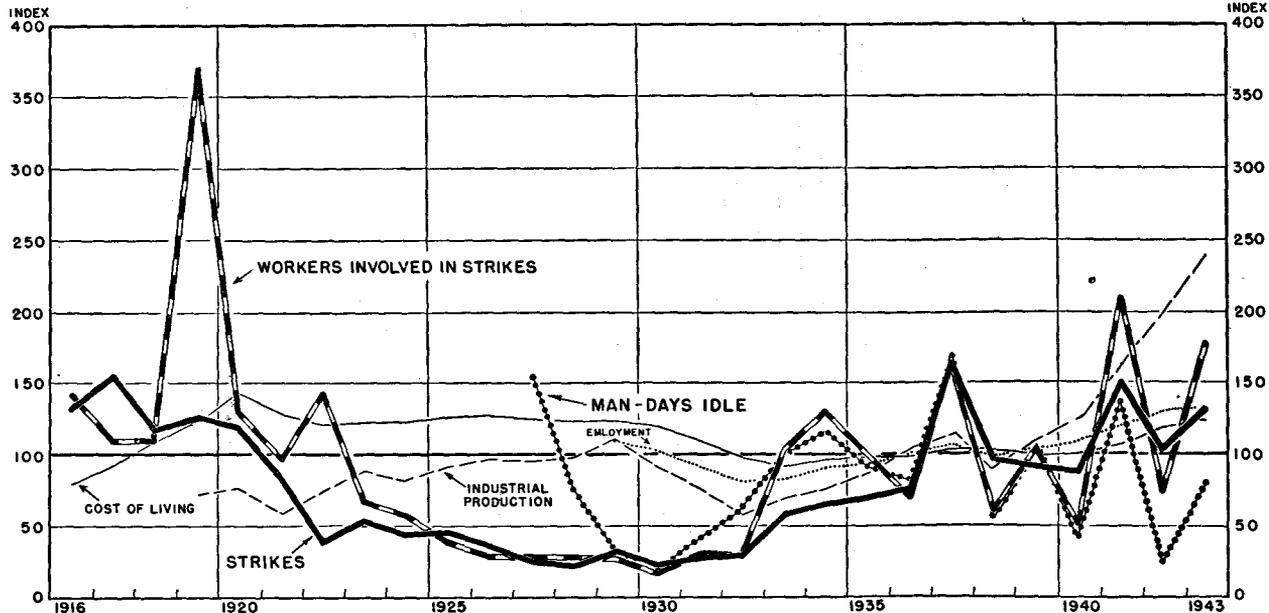
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CHART I

# TREND OF STRIKES, 1916-1943

1935 - 39 = 100



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## Strikes in 1943

### *Summary*

There were 3,752 strikes during the year 1943, in which 1,981,279 workers were involved. Idleness during these strikes amounted to 13,500,529 man-days, which was equivalent to fifteen one-hundredths of 1 percent of the available working time. About 69 workers in each 1,000 employed wage earners were involved in strikes during the year.

A large share of the 1943 strike activity occurred in the coal-mining industry, over 69 percent of the total strike idleness resulting from coal-mining stoppages. Excluding all coal strikes, there were 3,322 strikes in other industries, involving 1,376,182 workers and 4,153,646 man-days of idleness.

Most of the strikes in 1943 were of short duration, and a large majority were spontaneous stoppages of employees that were unauthorized by unions. Considerably more than half of the strikes were over wage issues and registered the dissatisfaction of the workers with the wartime wage-stabilization policy.

In June 1943 when the large coal strikes seriously threatened to interfere with production of war materials, Congress passed the War Labor Disputes Act (over the President's veto) making illegal any strikes that would interfere with war work, until 30 days after a notice had been filed and a formal strike vote had been taken under Government supervision. This law was in effect during the last 6 months of the year, but only 34 of the 1,919 strikes occurring during this period took place after strike votes were taken under its provisions.

The National War Labor Board was concerned with approximately 39 percent of the total strikes during 1943. In 674 cases the strikes took place before the issues were submitted to the Board; 565 strikes occurred while the disputes were under Board consideration; and 200 took place after the Board rendered its decisions. Some of the last group represented workers' protests against Board awards, while others were called to obtain compliance by employers. In at least 300 of the strikes that took place while the issues were pending before the Board, delay in Board decisions was cited as a major factor in causing the stoppage.

TABLE 1.—*Strikes in the United States, 1916 to 1943*

Year	Number of strikes	Workers involved in strikes		Man-days idle		Index of (1935-39=100)—		
		Number <sup>1</sup>	Percent of total employed <sup>2</sup>	Number	Percent of available working time <sup>3</sup>	Strikes	Workers involved	Man-days idle
1916 <sup>1</sup>	3,789	1,599,917	8.4	( )	( )	132	142	( )
1917	4,450	1,227,254	6.3	( )	( )	155	109	( )
1918	3,353	1,239,989	6.2	( )	( )	117	110	( )
1919	3,630	4,160,348	20.8	( )	( )	127	370	( )
1920	3,411	1,463,054	7.2	( )	( )	119	130	( )
1921	2,385	1,099,247	6.4	( )	( )	83	98	( )
1922	1,112	1,612,562	8.7	( )	( )	39	143	( )
1923	1,553	756,684	3.5	( )	( )	54	67	( )
1924	1,249	654,641	3.1	( )	( )	44	88	( )
1925	1,301	428,416	2.0	( )	( )	45	38	( )
1926	1,035	329,592	1.5	( )	( )	36	29	( )
1927	707	329,939	1.4	26,215,628	0.37	25	29	155
1928	604	814,210	1.3	12,631,863	.17	21	28	75
1929	821	288,572	1.2	5,351,540	.07	32	26	32
1930	637	182,975	.8	3,316,308	.05	22	16	20
1931	810	341,817	1.6	6,893,244	.11	28	30	41
1932	841	324,210	1.8	10,502,033	.23	29	29	62
1933	1,695	1,168,272	6.3	16,872,128	.36	59	104	100
1934	1,856	1,466,695	7.2	19,591,949	.38	65	130	116
1935	2,014	1,117,213	5.2	15,456,337	.29	70	99	91
1936	2,172	788,648	3.1	13,901,966	.21	76	70	82
1937	4,740	1,860,621	7.2	28,424,857	.43	166	165	168
1938	2,772	688,376	2.8	9,148,273	.15	97	61	54
1939	2,613	1,170,962	4.7	17,812,219	.28	91	104	105
1940	2,508	876,988	2.3	6,700,872	.10	88	51	40
1941	4,288	2,362,620	8.4	23,047,556	.32	150	210	136
1942	2,968	839,961	2.8	4,182,557	.05	104	75	25
1943	3,752	1,981,279	6.9	13,500,629	.15	131	176	80

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> "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.

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

<sup>4</sup> Not available.

## Statistical Analysis of Strikes in 1943

### STRIKES, BY MONTHS

The number of strikes in 1943 ranged from 192 in January to 433 in June, and the number of workers involved in new strikes ranged from 38,841 in February to 557,558 in May. In addition to more than 400 local strikes over a variety of issues, there were 4 general stoppages in the coal-mining industry—1 in May, 2 in June, and 1 in November. These stoppages were, in effect, resumptions of the same dispute and the workers involved are included only once under the column (table 2) headed "Workers involved in strikes beginning in month," although they, of course, are included for each of the months under the column headed "Workers involved in strikes in progress during month."<sup>1</sup>

The proportion of total employed workers involved in strikes ranged from 0.15 percent in February to 2.3 percent in May. The greatest amount of idleness during strikes was in the month of June, when the

<sup>1</sup> See p. 29 for account of the coal stoppages.

coal miners stopped work two different times. Idleness during all strikes ranged from 0.2 percent of the available working time in February and March to 0.62 percent in June.

TABLE 2.—*Strikes in 1942 and 1943, 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 avail-able working time <sup>1</sup>
				Number	Percent of total em-ployed <sup>1</sup>		
<i>1942</i>							
January.....	156	239	26,929	43,223	0.15	330,567	0.05
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	66,038	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
<i>1943</i>							
January.....	192	207	91,214	95,129	.33	452,192	.06
February.....	200	226	38,841	43,540	.15	117,279	.02
March.....	248	272	73,943	76,805	.27	179,093	.02
April.....	384	416	219,186	228,209	.79	661,738	.09
May.....	412	468	557,558	661,617	2.30	1,467,728	.20
June.....	433	475	186,677	584,615	2.02	4,698,796	.62
July.....	369	408	121,298	201,451	.70	695,458	.09
August.....	310	347	105,601	118,416	.41	356,510	.05
September.....	237	267	66,664	72,049	.25	209,514	.03
October.....	287	320	121,253	204,453	.92	1,012,534	.14
November.....	325	348	135,804	537,421	1.86	2,862,607	.38
December.....	355	395	263,240	274,532	.95	787,080	.11

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

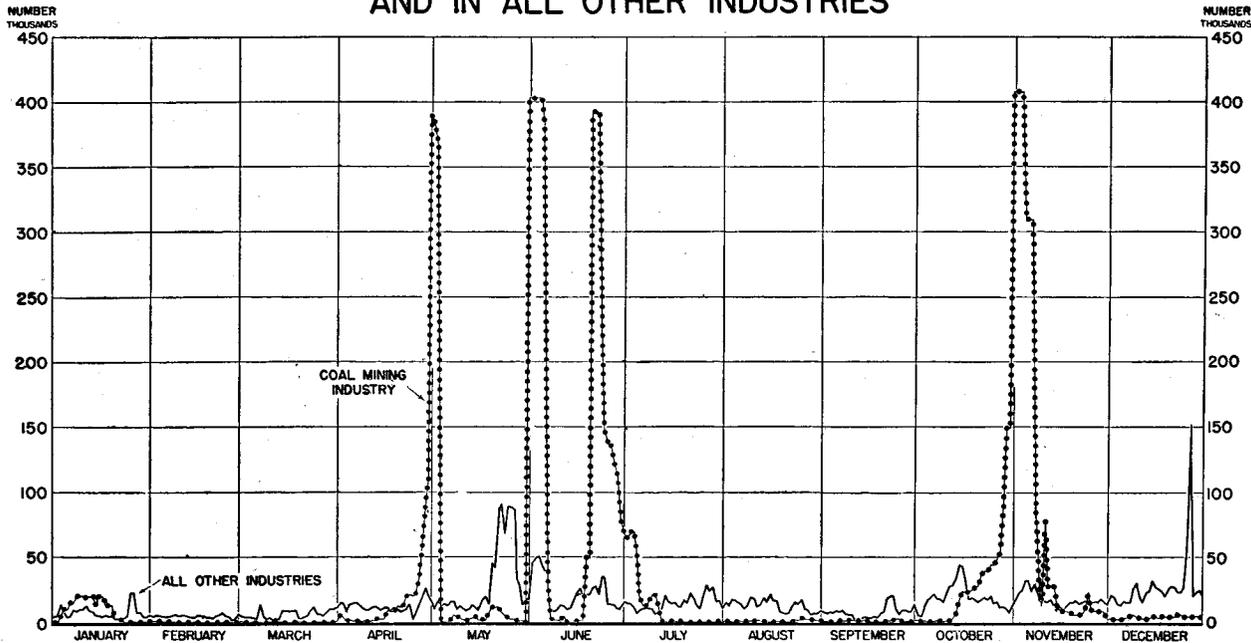
<sup>2</sup> See footnote 3 to table 1.

#### INDUSTRIES AFFECTED

The mining industries, with 9,370,000 man-days idle, were affected to a far greater extent by strikes than any other industry group in 1943. Nearly all of this idleness was in bituminous-coal and anthracite mining. The iron and steel industry, with 726,000 man-days, ranked second in amount of strike idleness during the year and was followed by the automobile industry with 441,000, transportation-equipment manufacturing (except automobile) with 382,000, and the textile-mill products industry with 306,000 man-days idle. In terms of severity, measured by the ratio of strike idleness to available working time, the rubber and tobacco industries came next to mining. Idleness in the mining industries amounted to 4.25 percent of the available working time; in the rubber industries it amounted to 0.44 percent; in the tobacco industry it was 0.38 percent; in the automobile industry, 0.20 percent; in the leather industries, 0.17 percent; and in iron and steel industries, 0.14 percent.

CHART 2

# NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED IN STRIKES IN THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY AND IN ALL OTHER INDUSTRIES



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

1943

The iron and steel industries experienced 650 strikes during the year, the greatest number for any industry group. There were 463 in mining industries (all except 33 of these were in coal mining); 284 in transportation, communication, and other public utilities; 210 in the machinery-manufacturing industries; and 192 in transportation-equipment manufacturing (except automobile).

TABLE 3.—*Strikes in 1943, by Industry Groups*

Industry group	Number of strikes beginning in 1943	Workers involved		Man-days idle during 1943	
		Number	Percent of total employed workers <sup>1</sup>	Number	Percent of available working time <sup>2</sup>
All industries.....	3,752	1,981,279	6.9	13,500,529	0.15
<i>Manufacturing</i>					
Food and kindred products.....	135	26,567	2.7	98,645	.03
Tobacco manufactures.....	16	24,865	27.3	91,161	.38
Textile-mill products.....	177	54,361	4.4	306,170	.10
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	142	54,485	6.4	175,149	.08
Lumber and timber basic products.....	72	11,367	2.4	55,675	.04
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	66	11,055	3.1	46,226	.04
Paper and allied products.....	38	21,304	6.8	95,540	.10
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	23	1,981	.6	7,946	.01
Chemicals and allied products.....	76	21,267	2.9	68,395	.03
Products of petroleum and coal.....	29	4,017	3.2	14,801	.04
Rubber products.....	73	89,303	46.8	260,308	.44
Leather and leather products.....	93	27,491	8.2	147,901	.17
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	109	26,952	7.6	144,728	.13
Iron and steel and their products.....	650	351,238	20.4	726,129	.14
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	133	46,619	11.2	89,617	.07
Machinery (except electrical).....	210	62,125	5.0	138,544	.04
Electrical machinery.....	61	33,235	4.7	95,008	.04
Transportation equipment (except automobiles).....	192	154,753	6.9	382,077	.05
Automobiles and automobile equipment.....	153	186,293	26.8	441,123	.20
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	43	9,451	2.4	48,313	.04
<i>Nonmanufacturing</i>					
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing.....	16	8,667	(3)	96,386	(3)
Mining.....	463	609,678	86.2	9,370,218	4.25
Construction.....	188	35,659	3.4	140,827	.04
Trade.....	119	25,482	(3)	90,711	(3)
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	26	3,099	(2)	15,106	(3)
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	284	55,588	(3)	183,298	(3)
Services—personal, business, and other.....	114	14,142	(3)	122,069	(3)
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	51	10,235	(3)	48,458	(3)

<sup>1</sup> "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, managerial and supervisory employees, and certain groups which because of the nature of their work cannot or do not strike, such as college professors, commercial travelers, clergymen, and domestic servants. Self-employed and unemployed persons are, of course, excluded.

<sup>2</sup> "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.

<sup>3</sup> Data not available.

In the mining industries 86.2 percent of the employed workers were involved in strikes during the year. This figure is somewhat inflated because of the double counting of workers in the coal-mining strikes. Approximately 150,000 workers who were involved in the general coal-mining stoppages were also involved in other local strikes during the year. Eliminating this duplication, the percentage would be 65.0. In the rubber industries 46.8 percent of the employed workers were involved in strikes, in tobacco manufacturing 27.3 percent, in auto-

mobiles and automobile equipment 26.8 percent, and in iron and steel 20.4 percent. The figures for the tobacco industry are affected also by some repeated counting of workers involved, owing to the fact that about 5,000 workers in Tampa, Fla., were involved in 3 different strikes during the year.

A few industries were relatively free from strikes during the year, notably the printing and publishing industries with only 0.6 percent of the employed workers involved in strikes. Idleness during strikes was only 0.03 percent of the available working time in the food and chemical industries and only 0.04 percent in the construction, lumber, furniture, petroleum and coal products, machinery, and electrical-machinery industries.

The 1943 strikes are classified in tables 3 and 4 on the basis of the normal or pre-war products and services of the firms involved, rather than on the basis of war products to which they have temporarily converted.

TABLE 4.—*Strikes in 1943, by Industry*

Industry	Number of strikes beginning in 1943	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during 1943
All industries.....	3, 752	1, 981, 279	13, 500, 529
<i>Manufacturing</i>			
Food and kindred products.....	135	26, 567	98, 645
Meat products.....	32	5, 310	15, 029
Dairy products.....	9	724	1, 613
Canning and preserving fruits, vegetables, and sea foods.....	12	6, 034	9, 133
Grain-mill products.....	17	1, 341	3, 274
Bakery products.....	24	2, 118	12, 399
Sugar.....	4	717	2, 436
Confectionery and related products.....	6	2, 903	23, 353
Beverage industries.....	13	3, 927	21, 539
Miscellaneous food preparations and kindred products.....	18	3, 493	9, 869
Tobacco manufactures.....	16	24, 865	91, 161
Cigarettes.....	2	2, 210	9, 651
Cigars.....	9	16, 682	63, 351
Tobacco (chewing and smoking) and snuff.....	2	1, 527	4, 939
Tobacco stemming.....	3	4, 446	13, 220
Textile-mill products.....	177	54, 361	306, 170
Cotton-textile mills.....	59	28, 199	218, 880
Rayon and silk textile mills.....	12	6, 392	25, 572
Woolen and worsted textile mills.....	48	10, 295	26, 482
Knitting mills (except hosiery).....	12	1, 532	8, 280
Dyeing and finishing textiles (except woolen and worsted).....	15	4, 092	10, 461
Carpets, rugs, and other floor coverings.....	4	196	400
Hosiery mills.....	17	1, 932	7, 667
Miscellaneous textile goods.....	10	1, 723	8, 428
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	142	54, 485	175, 149
Men's and boys' suits, coats, and overcoats.....	11	1, 242	6, 689
Men's and boys' shirts, work clothing, and allied garments.....	48	12, 145	58, 658
Women's and misses' outerwear.....	43	34, 791	77, 650
Women's under garments and accessories.....	4	853	5, 311
Children's and infants' outerwear.....	4	356	1, 487
Fur goods.....	1	132	792
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories.....	19	3, 324	22, 655
Miscellaneous fabricated textile products.....	12	1, 642	6, 907
Lumber and timber basic products.....	72	11, 367	55, 675
Sawmills and logging camps.....	47	6, 304	29, 950
Planing and plywood mills.....	25	5, 063	25, 725
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	66	11, 055	46, 226
Furniture (household, office, etc.).....	23	4, 566	15, 229
Office and store fixtures.....	4	312	808
Wooden containers.....	22	2, 194	18, 210
Window and door screens and shades.....	1	300	300
Morticians' goods.....	4	923	4, 423
Miscellaneous wood products.....	12	2, 760	7, 256

TABLE 4.—*Strikes in 1943, by Industry—Continued*

Industry	Number of strikes beginning in 1943	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during 1943
<b>Paper and allied products</b> .....	38	21,304	95,540
Pulp, paper, and paperboard.....	23	18,072	77,057
Containers—paper and paperboard.....	12	2,081	10,387
Miscellaneous paper and allied products.....	3	1,151	8,096
<b>Printing, publishing, and allied industries</b> .....	23	1,981	7,946
Newspapers and periodicals.....	15	1,311	5,257
Miscellaneous printing and publishing.....	8	670	2,689
<b>Chemicals and allied products</b> .....	76	21,267	68,395
Paints, varnishes, and colors.....	6	898	1,958
Vegetable and animal oils.....	4	546	1,706
Drugs, toilet preparations, and insecticides.....	13	2,166	10,117
Rayon and other synthetic textile fibers.....	1	579	1,180
Wood distillation and naval stores.....	2	206	430
Fertilizers.....	8	747	1,587
Industrial chemicals.....	28	7,944	38,061
Miscellaneous chemical products.....	14	8,181	13,356
<b>Products of petroleum and coal</b> .....	29	4,017	14,801
Petroleum refining.....	9	1,854	3,355
Coke and byproducts.....	10	904	1,455
Paving and roofing materials.....	10	1,259	9,991
<b>Rubber products</b> .....	73	89,303	260,308
Tires and inner tubes.....	45	70,124	223,696
Rubber footwear, heels, soles, and related products.....	5	10,180	15,808
Industrial rubber goods.....	15	6,436	16,437
Rubberized fabrics and vulcanized rubber clothing.....	3	1,050	1,180
Rubber sundries and sponge rubber.....	3	675	1,531
Miscellaneous rubber industries.....	2	838	1,656
<b>Leather and leather products</b> .....	93	27,491	147,901
Leather—tanned, curried, and finished.....	26	5,733	41,172
Industrial leather belting and packing.....	1	18	18
Footwear (except rubber), including cut stock and findings.....	55	20,212	86,919
Leather gloves and mittens.....	1	11	33
Luggage.....	5	1,303	19,014
Handbags and small leather goods.....	2	133	352
Miscellaneous leather goods.....	3	81	393
<b>Stone, clay, and glass products</b> .....	109	26,952	144,728
Glass and glass products.....	21	8,481	44,777
Cement.....	8	964	6,173
Structural clay products.....	42	11,958	72,067
Pottery and related products.....	8	2,121	7,709
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....	8	420	2,321
Cut-stone and stone products.....	2	18	56
Abrasive asbestos and miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products.....	20	2,990	11,625
<b>Iron and steel and their products</b> .....	650	351,238	726,129
Ordnance and accessories.....	20	7,858	19,771
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	207	204,214	369,414
Iron and steel foundry products.....	156	61,998	158,648
Tin cans and other tinware.....	3	2,510	3,653
Wire products.....	20	9,778	17,108
Hand tools, cutlery, and general hardware.....	36	4,966	12,991
Heating apparatus, enameled-iron sanitary ware, and boiler-shop products.....	85	23,148	59,525
Metal stamping and coating.....	35	11,013	30,951
Fabricated structural metal products.....	20	4,726	8,897
Miscellaneous iron and steel products.....	68	21,027	45,171
<b>Nonferrous metals and their products</b> .....	133	46,619	89,617
Smelting, refining, and alloying of nonferrous metals.....	31	8,117	14,059
Aluminum and magnesium products.....	55	24,011	50,865
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	4	750	2,494
Watches and clocks.....	2	426	2,188
Engraving, plating, and polishing.....	2	592	2,008
Lighting fixtures.....	6	6,018	7,927
Miscellaneous nonferrous-metal products.....	33	6,105	10,076
<b>Machinery (except electrical)</b> .....	210	62,125	138,544
Engines and turbines.....	11	2,221	5,279
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	20	4,698	9,414
Construction and mining machinery.....	28	7,786	14,153
Metalworking machinery.....	50	14,239	32,890
Special industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	18	3,102	6,700
General industrial machinery.....	73	27,529	62,173
Office and store machines and devices.....	2	32	338
Household and service-industry machines.....	10	2,518	7,597

TABLE 4.—*Strikes in 1943, by Industry—Continued*

Industry	Number of strikes beginning in 1943	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during 1943
Electrical machinery.....	61	33,235	95,008
Electrical equipment for industrial use.....	26	14,597	22,802
Electrical appliances.....	3	613	994
Insulated wire and cable.....	11	5,587	14,513
Automotive electrical equipment.....	10	7,043	11,762
Communication equipment and related products.....	5	3,482	39,761
Miscellaneous electrical products.....	6	1,913	5,176
Transportation equipment (except automobiles).....	192	154,753	382,077
Railroad equipment.....	46	15,656	46,104
Aircraft and parts <sup>1</sup> .....	60	52,481	130,112
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	86	86,616	205,861
Automobiles and automobile equipment.....	153	186,293	441,123
Motor vehicles and motor-vehicle bodies.....	94	141,436	315,772
Motor-vehicle parts and accessories.....	59	44,857	125,351
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	43	9,451	48,313
Professional and scientific instruments, photographic apparatus, and optical goods.....	9	3,559	6,246
Brooms and brushes.....	5	567	2,846
Toys and sporting and athletic goods.....	4	806	1,718
Pens, pencils, and other office and artists' materials.....	2	50	617
Buttons.....	1	510	1,530
Costume jewelry and miscellaneous novelties.....	3	605	2,486
Fabricated plastic products.....	8	1,243	1,803
Miscellaneous industries.....	11	2,108	31,067
<i>Nonmanufacturing</i>			
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing.....	16	8,667	96,386
Agriculture.....	9	4,160	6,086
Fishing.....	7	4,507	90,300
Mining.....	463	608,678	9,370,218
Metal mining.....	11	2,421	9,817
Coal mining, anthracite.....	30	117,623	1,836,486
Coal mining, bituminous.....	400	487,474	7,510,397
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	22	2,160	13,518
Construction.....	188	35,659	140,827
Building construction.....	167	34,150	131,797
Highways, streets, bridges, docks, etc.....	20	1,500	9,003
Miscellaneous.....	1	9	27
Trade.....	119	25,482	90,711
Wholesale.....	57	17,176	53,876
Retail.....	62	8,306	36,835
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	26	3,099	15,106
Finance—banks, credit agencies, investment trusts, etc.....	1	8	24
Real estate.....	25	3,091	15,082
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	284	55,588	183,298
Railroads.....	8	3,269	9,229
Streetcar and local bus transportation.....	49	16,215	30,974
Intercity motorbus transportation.....	14	2,180	7,257
Motortruck transportation.....	115	23,407	100,812
Taxicabs.....	28	2,275	12,198
Water transportation.....	29	3,422	9,992
Air transportation.....	1	35	35
Communication.....	9	346	872
Heat, light, and power.....	15	3,136	7,631
Miscellaneous.....	16	1,303	4,298
Services—personal, business, and other.....	114	14,142	122,069
Hotels and other lodging places.....	16	998	5,874
Laundries.....	32	6,133	74,267
Cleaning, dyeing, and pressing.....	7	651	3,974
Barber and beauty shops.....	6	654	5,976
Business services.....	7	554	1,374
Automobile repair services and garages.....	8	155	347
Amusement and recreation.....	10	504	2,343
Medical and other health services.....	7	793	3,269
Educational services.....	14	3,249	13,098
Miscellaneous.....	7	451	11,547
Government—administration, protection, and sanitation.....	51	10,235	48,458

<sup>1</sup> In addition to the figures shown for this industry there were at least 54 strikes, involving 106,933 workers and causing 242,478 man-days of idleness, in plants manufacturing aircraft and aircraft parts but classified, according to their pre-war products, in other industries. Most of these were in plants which normally manufacture automobiles and automobile equipment.

STATES AFFECTED<sup>2</sup>

There were more than 100 strikes in each of 13 States during 1943. About 56 percent of the workers involved in all strikes were in four States—Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, and Illinois. In Pennsylvania there were more strikes, more workers involved, and more idleness than in any other State; about 21 percent of the total workers involved in strikes and 32 percent of the total idleness were in Pennsylvania. Ohio had 15 percent of the total workers involved, Michigan 14 percent, and Illinois about 7 percent.

Nearly 60 percent of the total man-days of idleness was concentrated in four States—Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky, and Ohio. In the first three States this idleness was accounted for principally by coal-mine strikes, and in Ohio by strikes in the rubber industry and iron and steel industries as well as in coal mining.

TABLE 5.—*Strikes in 1943, by States*

State	Number of strikes beginning in 1943	Workers involved		Man-days idle during 1943	
		Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
All States.....	13,752	1,981,279	100.0	13,500,529	100.0
Alabama.....	72	53,802	2.7	825,885	6.1
Arizona.....	13	2,923	.1	6,927	.1
Arkansas.....	15	4,822	.2	77,935	.6
California.....	109	29,602	1.5	83,479	.6
Colorado.....	9	7,356	.4	99,153	.7
Connecticut.....	36	9,099	.5	23,194	.2
Delaware.....	14	1,568	.1	5,213	( <sup>2</sup> )
District of Columbia.....	9	1,203	.1	2,789	( <sup>2</sup> )
Florida.....	38	29,446	1.5	99,294	.7
Georgia.....	35	5,689	.3	80,564	.6
Idaho.....	5	1,527	.1	6,875	.1
Illinois.....	343	132,059	6.7	772,229	5.7
Indiana.....	130	80,058	4.0	433,780	3.2
Iowa.....	26	9,213	.5	57,635	.4
Kansas.....	12	1,902	.1	17,061	.1
Kentucky.....	133	78,076	3.9	1,086,823	8.1
Louisiana.....	20	11,761	.6	51,211	.4
Maine.....	12	8,803	.4	19,331	.1
Maryland.....	36	18,471	.9	114,328	.8
Massachusetts.....	127	37,269	1.9	254,005	1.9
Michigan.....	413	274,531	13.9	592,270	4.4
Minnesota.....	13	666	( <sup>2</sup> )	5,056	( <sup>2</sup> )
Mississippi.....	18	8,300	0.4	36,371	0.3
Missouri.....	106	32,257	1.6	144,610	1.1
Montana.....	5	1,526	.1	15,241	.1
Nebraska.....	6	475	( <sup>2</sup> )	2,813	( <sup>2</sup> )
Nevada.....	2	207	( <sup>2</sup> )	207	( <sup>2</sup> )
New Hampshire.....	20	7,705	.4	15,686	.1
New Jersey.....	177	57,283	2.9	169,490	1.3
New Mexico.....	6	2,870	.1	37,467	.3
New York.....	296	91,272	4.6	307,323	2.3
North Carolina.....	57	18,511	.9	103,368	.8
North Dakota.....	4	114	( <sup>2</sup> )	322	( <sup>2</sup> )
Ohio.....	467	297,145	15.0	1,019,039	7.5
Oklahoma.....	25	6,003	.3	41,937	.3

See footnotes at end of table.

<sup>2</sup> See table A, p. 34 for strikes in specified States, classified by industry group.

TABLE 5.—*Strikes in 1943, by States—Continued*

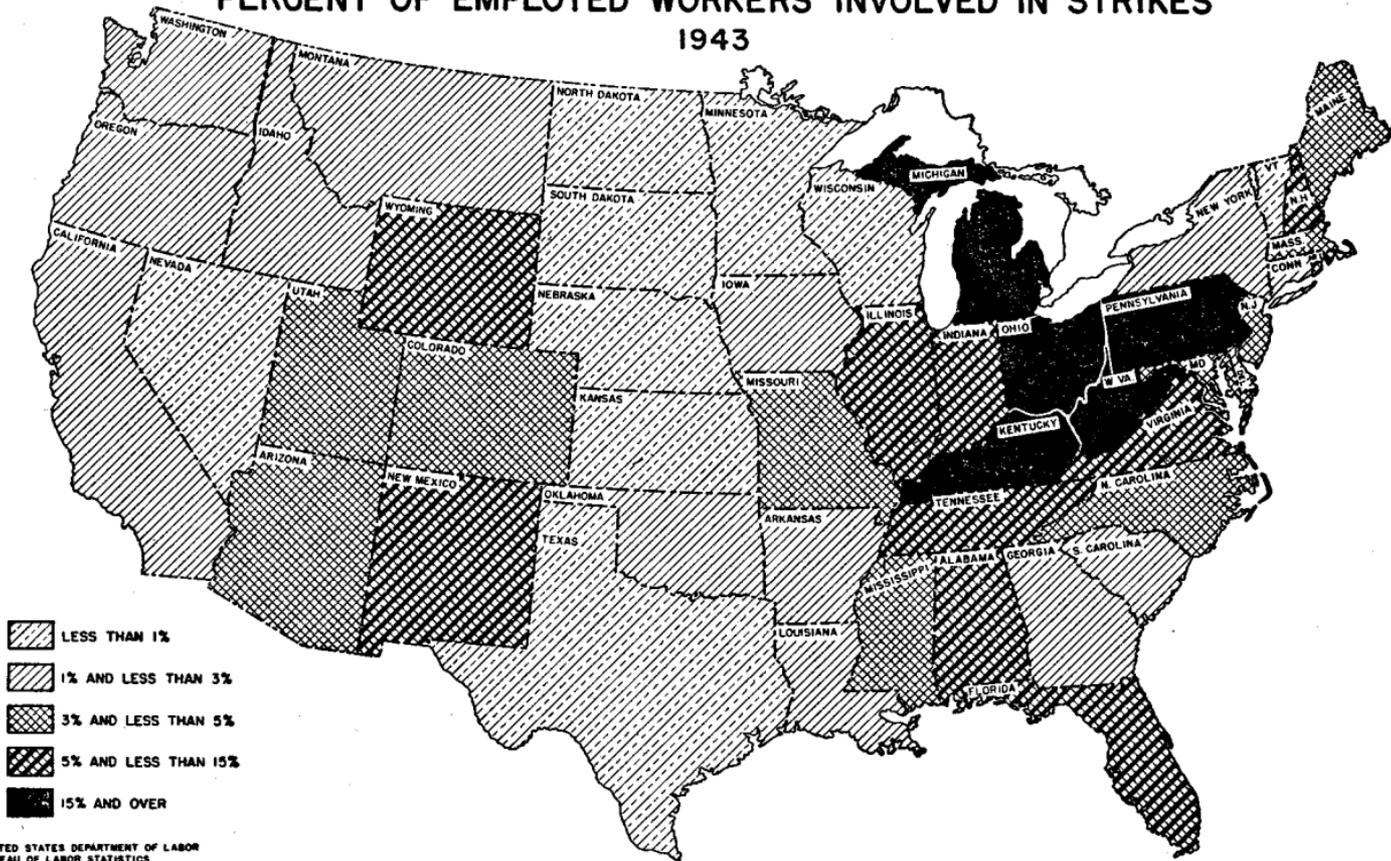
State	Number of strikes beginning in 1943	Workers involved		Man-days idle during 1943	
		Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
Oregon.....	31	4,720	0.2	13,924	0.1
Pennsylvania.....	571	414,012	21.2	4,265,225	31.7
Rhode Island.....	45	18,565	.9	64,516	.5
South Carolina.....	16	5,804	.3	37,915	.3
South Dakota.....	1	31	( <sup>2</sup> )	438	( <sup>2</sup> )
Tennessee.....	105	32,168	1.6	227,566	1.7
Texas.....	34	4,999	.3	29,679	.2
Utah.....	6	4,897	.2	43,537	.3
Vermont.....	4	465	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,730	( <sup>2</sup> )
Virginia.....	54	29,982	1.5	365,306	2.7
Washington.....	27	10,279	.5	64,436	.5
West Virginia.....	110	123,176	6.2	1,700,429	12.6
Wisconsin.....	29	4,792	.2	33,082	.2
Wyoming.....	3	3,885	.2	43,835	.3

<sup>1</sup> The sum of this column is more than 3,752. This is because 41 strikes which extended across State lines have been counted in this table as separate strikes in each State affected, with the proper allocation of workers involved and man-days idle.

<sup>2</sup> See table A, p. 34 for strikes in specified States, classified by industrial groups.

<sup>3</sup> Less than a tenth of 1 percent.

# PERCENT OF EMPLOYED WORKERS INVOLVED IN STRIKES 1943



## CITIES AFFECTED

Fifty-five cities had 10 or more strikes in 1943. Figures for these cities, together with 52 others which had 10 or more strikes in some year from 1927 to 1943, are shown in table 6.

Detroit, with 193 strikes, had more strike activity during 1943 than any other city. New York with 151 strikes was next in order of number of strikes, followed by Cleveland (119), Chicago (89), and Philadelphia (67). Akron with 62,686 workers involved in strikes came next to Detroit although the number was less than half of those reported for Detroit (132,755). Next to Akron came New York (49,652), Cleveland (44,364), and Dearborn (40,975). Cities having the greatest amount of idleness during strikes were Detroit (with 282,235 man-days), Akron (208,010), New York (198,460), Cleveland (87,586), and Fall River (84,814).

TABLE 6.—*Strikes in 1943 in Cities Which Had 10 or More Strikes in Any Year From 1927 to 1943*

City	Number of strikes beginning in 1943	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during 1943	City	Number of strikes beginning in 1943	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during 1943
Akron, Ohio.....	40	62,686	208,010	Kansas City, Mo.....	8	513	1,242
Allentown, Pa.....	10	2,446	5,854	Knoxville, Tenn.....	6	1,067	5,064
Atlanta, Ga.....	18	4,566	71,727	Lancaster, Pa.....	1	65	130
Baltimore, Md.....	18	8,490	62,083	Lawrence, Mass.....	5	965	1,831
Bay City, Mich.....	11	2,742	8,363	Long Beach, Calif.....	1	263	789
Bethlehem, Pa.....	12	1,289	5,247	Los Angeles, Calif.....	18	8,481	19,103
Birmingham, Ala.....	24	9,696	34,600	Louisville, Ky.....	11	2,449	5,352
Boston, Mass.....	27	6,573	56,171	Lowell, Mass.....	8	866	2,678
Bridgeport, Conn.....	7	697	5,537	Lynn, Mass.....	8	521	1,453
Buffalo, N. Y.....	25	11,468	27,688	McKees Rocks, Pa.....	12	2,169	3,798
Camden, N. J.....	8	1,024	4,380	Memphis, Tenn.....	23	9,907	33,612
Canton, Ohio.....	17	21,791	36,813	Milwaukee, Wis.....	6	1,548	23,747
Charleston, W. Va.....	10	1,113	3,439	Minneapolis, Minn.....	4	1,153	697
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	12	2,432	6,579	Mobile, Ala.....	8	6,540	29,164
Chicago, Ill.....	89	19,710	49,713	Muncie, Ind.....	11	5,929	31,761
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	26	8,753	41,920	Muskegon, Mich.....	26	10,424	39,399
Cleveland, Ohio.....	119	44,364	87,586	Nashville, Tenn.....	14	2,157	11,250
Columbus, Ohio.....	15	8,969	17,852	Newark, N. J.....	30	6,904	28,334
Cuyahoga Heights, Ohio.....	11	5,880	11,630	New Bedford, Mass.....	10	3,774	34,970
Dallas, Tex.....	5	154	880	New Haven, Conn.....	9	2,914	6,187
Dayton, Ohio.....	8	2,788	13,051	New Orleans, La.....	10	8,366	25,534
Dearborn, Mich.....	29	40,975	62,565	New York (Greater).....	151	49,652	198,460
Denver, Colo.....	4	373	1,766	Norfolk, Va.....	3	137	405
Des Moines, Iowa.....	3	219	517	Oakland, Calif. (East Bay area).....	13	1,504	3,970
Detroit, Mich.....	193	132,755	282,235	Paducah, Ky.....	4	1,848	10,681
Duluth, Minn.....	1	110	220	Passaic, N. J.....	6	957	4,359
Easton, Pa.....	4	457	964	Paterson, N. J.....	14	4,319	11,060
East St. Louis, Ill.....	19	8,788	28,070	Pawtucket, R. I.....	3	125	625
Elizabeth, N. J.....	5	1,656	2,973	Peoria, Ill.....	6	1,327	13,105
Erie, Pa.....	4	866	1,569	Philadelphia, Pa.....	67	32,454	62,351
Evansville, Ind.....	11	5,930	10,772	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	54	26,101	50,198
Fall River, Mass.....	7	6,409	84,814	Portland, Ore.....	1	1,800	1,800
Flint, Mich.....	4	3,698	11,042	Providence, R. I.....	20	7,587	21,907
Fort Smith, Ark.....	4	298	613	Reading, Pa.....	3	385	5,100
Fort Wayne, Ind.....	2	365	1,220	Richmond, Va.....	7	198	984
Gary, Ind.....	14	3,934	8,941	Rochester, N. Y.....	11	3,089	5,705
Granite City, Ill.....	14	10,869	30,533	Rockford, Ill.....	9	1,926	10,007
Hartford, Conn.....	4	243	638	Saginaw, Mich.....	5	4,099	10,090
Haverhill, Mass.....	6	233	2,368	St. Louis, Mo.....	58	16,324	61,015
Houston, Tex.....	9	3,445	22,907	St. Paul, Minn.....	5	289	716
Huntington, W. Va.....	13	2,343	5,206	San Diego, Calif.....	3	853	2,132
Indianapolis, Ind.....	13	4,019	10,119	San Francisco, Calif.....	14	4,146	18,456
Jackson, Mich.....	15	3,591	12,210	Scranton, Pa.....	8	661	1,983
Jersey City, N. J.....	12	5,547	18,217	Seattle, Wash.....	8	2,440	6,579
Johnstown, Pa.....	15	5,033	8,381				

TABLE 6.—*Strikes in 1943 in Cities Which Had 10 or More Strikes in Any Year From 1927 to 1943—Continued*

City	Number of strikes beginning in 1943	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during 1943	City	Number of strikes beginning in 1943	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during 1943
Shamokin, Pa. ....	1	178	456	Washington, D. C. ....	8	970	2,556
South Bend, Ind. ....	4	5,684	20,998	Waterbury, Conn. ....	4	261	642
Springfield, Ill. ....	5	3,882	12,015	Wilkes-Barre, Pa. ....	14	8,478	52,409
Springfield, Mass. ....	2	16	16	Wilmington, Del. ....	10	1,222	3,892
Tacoma, Wash. ....	6	1,834	7,943	Winston-Salem, N. C. ....	10	6,258	19,125
Tampa, Fla. ....	14	18,054	67,475	Woonsocket, R. I. ....	6	5,206	47,732
Terre Haute, Ind. ....	7	1,224	6,762	Worcester, Mass. ....	7	5,372	12,394
Toledo, Ohio ....	39	17,618	44,883	York, Pa. ....	11	5,193	9,139
Trenton, N. J. ....	17	4,741	14,735	Youngstown, Ohio. ....	12	21,223	47,737

## WORKERS INVOLVED

About 46 percent of the strikes involved fewer than 100 workers each, and about an equal percent involved from 100 up to 1,000, while about 7 percent involved 1,000 or more workers each. Each of 10 strikes during the year involved more than 10,000 workers. These strikes were as follows:

	Month strike began	Approximate number of workers involved
Dress-manufacturing industry, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania.	January---	16,000
Anthracite miners, eastern Pennsylvania.....	January---	20,000
Bituminous-coal miners, industry-wide.....	April <sup>1</sup> ----	<sup>1</sup> 360,000
Anthracite miners, Eastern Pennsylvania.....	May <sup>1</sup> ----	<sup>1</sup> 73,500
Chrysler Corporation, Detroit and Hamtramck, Mich.	May-----	27,100
Firestone, General, Goodrich, and Goodyear rubber companies, Akron, Ohio.	May-----	49,300
Packard Motor Car Co., Detroit, Mich.....	May-----	24,300
Ladies' cloak and suit industry, New York City.....	June-----	15,000
Cramp Shipbuilding Co., Philadelphia, Pa.....	October---	17,000
Steelworkers, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia.	December..	134,400

<sup>1</sup> About 90,000 bituminous-coal miners were out in April. The industry-wide stoppages began May 1. Most of the same workers were out also in general stoppages over the same dispute which began June 1, June 21, and November 1.

TABLE 7.—*Strikes Beginning in 1943, 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.....	3,752	117	464	1,252	870	521	359	252	24	10	
Percent.....	100.0		12.4	33.3	23.2	13.9	9.6	6.7	0.6	0.3	
<i>Manufacturing</i>											
Food and kindred products.....	135	66	19	61	29	10	12	4			
Tobacco manufactures.....	16	673		4	2		5	3	2		
Textile-mill products.....	177	130	22	52	51	23	17	11	1		
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	142	82	17	60	32	21	9	1		2	
Lumber and timber basic products. Furniture and finished lumber products.....	72	80	11	29	22	5	3	2			
Paper and allied products.....	66	76	5	34	13	9	4	1			
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	38	288	6	2	7	9	7	6			
Chemicals and allied products.....	23	48	6	11	4	2					
Products of petroleum and coal.....	76	101	10	28	19	7	6	6			
Rubber products.....	29	81	4	11	11	2		1			
Leather and leather products.....	73	272		15	20	14	13	9	1	1	
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	93	90	15	35	13	11	11	8			
Iron and steel and their products.....	109	128	15	33	30	21	5	5			
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	650	165	57	173	160	136	74	49		1	
Machinery (except electrical).....	133	165	10	46	29	22	16	9	1		
Electrical machinery.....	210	149	28	62	49	32	26	13			
Transportation equipment (except automobiles).....	61	243	4	18	9	10	11	9			
Automobiles and automobile equipment.....	192	162	15	54	48	21	22	21	10	1	
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	153	340	9	31	26	20	24	37	4	2	
<i>Nonmanufacturing</i>											
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing.....	43	93	6	16	11	5	2	3			
Mining.....	16	107	3	4	3	2		4			
Construction.....	463	179	23	131	140	79	65	19	3	3	
Trade.....	188	59	34	85	41	10	9	8	1		
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	119	40	36	44	19	9	4	7			
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	26	42	10	10	4		2				
Services—personal, business, and other.....	284	60	61	125	50	27	9	11	1		
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	114	45	31	48	22	9	1	3			
	51	62	7	29	6	5	2	2			

## SEX OF WORKERS

Male workers exclusively were concerned in almost 61½ percent of the total strikes in 1943, while women were the only workers concerned in 2½ percent; in 36 percent both men and women were involved. Of the total number of workers involved in strikes during the year, approximately 87 percent were men and 13 percent were women.

## NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS INVOLVED

About 88 percent of the strikes in 1943, including approximately half of the total workers involved and accounting for slightly more than one-fifth of the total strike idleness, were stoppages confined to single plants or establishments. About 10 percent of the strikes involved from 2 to 10 establishments each. Some of these involved

different employers; others, several plants of the same company. Slightly more than 2 percent of the strikes were widespread in character, involving 11 or more establishments. The strikes in the latter group included 36 percent of the total workers involved and accounted for 71 percent of all strike idleness during the year. The widespread coal-mining stoppages were the largest in this group.

TABLE 8.—*Strikes Ending in 1943, by Number of Establishments*

Number of establishments involved	Strikes		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
Total.....	3,734	100.0	1,965,151	100.0	13,298,654	100.0
1 establishment.....	3,277	87.8	972,497	49.5	2,799,777	21.1
2 to 5 establishments.....	311	8.3	204,657	10.4	692,948	5.2
6 to 10 establishments.....	61	1.6	76,190	3.9	326,495	2.5
11 establishments and over.....	85	2.3	711,807	36.2	9,479,434	71.2

#### LABOR ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED

Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations were involved in approximately the same proportion of strikes (37 percent), although the A. F. of L. strikes included about 20 percent of the total workers and 11 percent of the total idleness, while the C. I. O. strikes included 44 percent of the total workers and 16 percent of the total idleness involved in all strikes. Unions affiliated with neither of the major labor organizations were involved in 586 strikes, or 16 percent of the total; these strikes included nearly one-third of the total workers involved and accounted for 71 percent of the total strike idleness during the year. In most of these strikes (466 out of 586) members of the United Mine Workers of America were involved. Other unaffiliated unions having strikes were the International Association of Machinists (during the period that this union was not affiliated with the A. F. of L.), the Mechanics Educational Society of America, and the International Typographical Union. No other unaffiliated union had more than 5 strikes during the year.

The classification of strikes according to affiliation of the unions involved does not mean that these organizations sanctioned or authorized the strikes but indicates merely the affiliations of the unions to which the striking workers belonged. Usually the strikes were unauthorized and the union officials disclaimed responsibility for them.

Most of the strikes involving two rival unions were strikes in which both A. F. of L. and C. I. O. unions were involved. "Company unions"<sup>3</sup> were involved in slightly over 1 percent of the strikes. In 7 percent of the strikes—mostly small disputes scattered throughout the various industries—no unions were involved.

<sup>3</sup> Company unions are organizations whose membership is confined to the employees of a single plant or company.

TABLE 9.—*Strikes Ending in 1943, 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.....	3,734	100.0	1,965,151	100.0	13,298,654	100.0
American Federation of Labor.....	1,395	37.3	384,924	19.6	1,427,055	10.7
Congress of Industrial Organizations.....	1,368	36.6	870,949	44.3	2,127,048	16.0
Unaffiliated unions.....	586	15.7	638,330	32.5	9,436,743	71.1
Railroad brotherhoods.....	7	.2	2,655	.1	6,532	( <sup>1</sup> )
Rival unions.....	67	1.8	26,600	1.4	150,679	1.1
Company unions.....	43	1.2	10,506	.5	58,941	.4
No organization.....	268	7.2	31,187	1.6	91,656	.7

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

## DURATION OF STRIKES

Strikes in 1943 lasted on the average 5 calendar days as compared with 12 in 1942, 18 in 1941, 21 in 1940, and 23 in 1939. The workers involved in 1943 strikes were idle 6.8 working days on the average as compared with 5 days in 1942, 9.8 in 1941, 11.6 in 1940, and 15.2 in 1939.

About 80 percent of all strikes in 1943 lasted less than a week—most of them only 1 to 3 days. Nearly two-thirds of the total workers involved were in these brief stoppages. About 18 percent of the strikes lasted from 1 week to 1 month and, although these strikes included only one-third of the total workers involved, they accounted for 77 percent of the total man-days of idleness. The coal miners involved in the four general stoppages were idle about 19¼ working days on the average. Less than 2 percent of the strikes lasted a month or more and these strikes accounted for slightly more than 2 percent of all strike idleness.

TABLE 10.—*Duration of Strikes Ending in 1943*

Duration of strikes	Strikes		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
Total.....	3,734	100.0	1,965,151	100.0	13,298,654	100.0
1 day.....	943	25.3	296,236	15.1	296,236	2.2
2 to 3 days.....	1,325	35.5	644,599	32.8	1,222,843	9.2
4 days and less than 1 week.....	716	19.2	372,692	19.0	1,248,210	9.4
1 week and less than ½ month.....	506	13.6	151,034	7.7	932,988	7.0
½ and less than 1 month.....	177	4.7	491,638	25.0	9,300,368	69.9
1 and less than 2 months.....	60	1.6	8,493	.4	267,816	2.0
2 and less than 3 months.....	5	.1	402	( <sup>1</sup> )	22,665	.2
3 months or more.....	2	( <sup>1</sup> )	57	( <sup>1</sup> )	7,528	.1

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

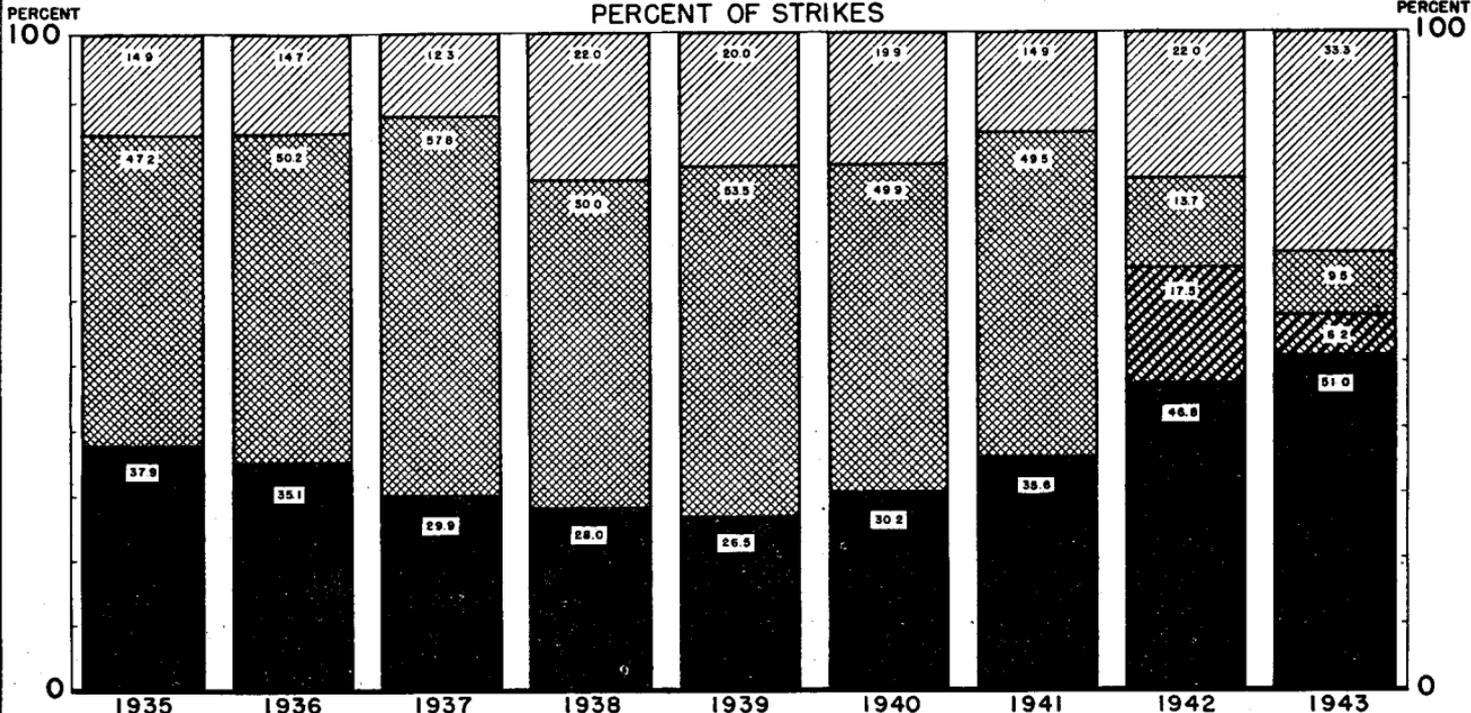
## CAUSES OF STRIKES

Most strikes are caused by a complex set of factors, some human and some economic. Although it is impossible for the Bureau to obtain the background of each dispute and to weigh the numerous elements that influence a decision to strike, in most cases the major economic issues involved can be determined. Such issues form the basis of the classification of strikes in table 11.

# MAJOR ISSUES INVOLVED IN STRIKES

1935-1943

PERCENT OF STRIKES



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

 UNION ORGANIZATION (NOT SEPARATED PREVIOUS TO 1942)
  MISCELLANEOUS
  WAGES & HOURS
  UNION ORGANIZATION (NOT SEPARATED PREVIOUS TO 1942)

During the past 2 years decreasing proportions of strikes have been concerned with questions of union recognition, discrimination, etc. From 1935 through 1941, half or more of the total strikes were due chiefly to disputes over union-organization matters. Such matters were of major importance in less than one-third of the 1942 strikes and in less than 16 percent in 1943. In many of these, the question of wages was of secondary, if not primary, importance.

TABLE 11.—Major Issues Involved in Strikes Ending in 1943

Major issue	Strikes		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
All issues.....	3, 734	100. 0	1, 965, 151	100. 0	13, 298, 654	100. 0
Wages and hours.....	1, 906	51. 0	1, 216, 360	61. 9	10, 687, 799	80. 4
Wage increase.....	1, 280	34. 2	872, 747	44. 4	9, 932, 592	74. 7
Wage decrease.....	85	2. 3	21, 116	1. 1	57, 390	. 4
Wage increase, hour decrease.....	18	. 5	2, 311	. 1	8, 209	. 1
Hour increase.....	10	. 3	3, 967	. 2	6, 861	. 1
Other.....	513	13. 7	316, 219	16. 1	682, 747	5. 1
Union organization, wages and hours.....	232	6. 2	57, 324	2. 9	272, 349	2. 0
Recognition, wages, and/or hours.....	152	4. 0	30, 541	1. 5	126, 460	. 9
Strengthening bargaining position, wages, and/or hours.....	15	. 4	5, 164	. 3	77, 214	. 6
Closed or union shop, wages, and/or hours.....	47	1. 3	12, 066	. 6	42, 899	. 3
Discrimination, wages, and/or hours.....	15	. 4	8, 179	. 4	23, 603	. 2
Other.....	3	. 1	1, 374	. 1	2, 173	( <sup>1</sup> )
Union organization.....	353	9. 5	168, 567	8. 6	470, 844	3. 5
Recognition.....	92	2. 5	14, 440	. 7	71, 168	. 5
Strengthening bargaining position.....	37	1. 0	18, 696	1. 0	44, 893	. 3
Closed or union shop.....	99	2. 6	29, 672	1. 5	118, 039	. 9
Discrimination.....	96	2. 6	52, 559	2. 7	118, 524	. 9
Other.....	29	. 8	53, 200	2. 7	118, 220	. 9
Other working conditions.....	1, 094	29. 3	461, 808	23. 5	1, 404, 634	10. 6
Job security.....	461	12. 3	173, 233	8. 8	508, 432	3. 8
Shop conditions and policies.....	506	13. 6	242, 426	12. 4	718, 690	5. 5
Work load.....	91	2. 4	34, 317	1. 7	150, 000	1. 1
Other.....	36	1. 0	11, 832	. 6	27, 512	. 2
Interunion or intraunion matters.....	149	4. 0	61, 092	3. 1	463, 028	3. 5
Sympathy.....	5	. 1	510	( <sup>1</sup> )	952	( <sup>1</sup> )
Union rivalry or factionalism.....	77	2. 2	27, 916	1. 4	159, 059	1. 2
Jurisdiction.....	53	1. 4	9, 362	. 5	40, 544	. 3
Union regulations.....	13	. 3	23, 135	1. 2	262, 304	2. 0
Other.....	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	169	( <sup>1</sup> )	169	( <sup>1</sup> )

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

In considerably more than half of the strikes ending in 1943 the most important issue was that of wages. These strikes included nearly two-thirds of the total workers involved and more than four-fifths of the total idleness during all strikes. During the last half of the year, especially, strikes registered the growing pressure of labor to obtain wage increases commensurate with increased living costs. Most of the wage strikes were demands for increased rates. Although there were few, if any, general reductions in wage levels as such, many strikes occurred in protest against adjustments of time or piece rates, which the workers felt would result in lower earnings. There were also many strikes over the application of overtime rates, incentive systems, etc.

More than one-fourth of the total strikes resulted from disputes over local working conditions and company policies with respect to seniority, disciplinary methods, racial questions, supervision, work loads and numerous other questions which arise in the process of hiring and training new workers, filling vacancies by promotions, adopting new

procedures, and converting to new products. Racial questions caused 50 strikes during the year. In some of these there were objections to hiring Negroes to work in the same departments with white workers or promoting them to skilled occupations; others were in protest against racial discrimination. Four percent of the strikes were due to interunion or intraunion matters, most of them involving questions of union rivalry and jurisdiction.

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 1943.

TABLE 12.—*Strikes in 1943, by Industry Group and Major Issues Involved*

Industry group	Number of strikes beginning in 1943 in which the major issues were—				
	Wages and hours	Union organization, wages, and hours	Union organization	Other working conditions	Inter- or intra-union matters
All industries.....	1, 916	230	353	1, 103	150
<i>Manufacturing</i>					
Food and kindred products.....	67	12	21	28	7
Tobacco manufactures.....	8	1	1	6	—
Textile-mill products.....	98	13	13	49	4
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	80	17	13	30	2
Lumber and timber basic products.....	35	6	7	19	5
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	39	10	5	11	1
Paper and allied products.....	17	5	5	7	4
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	11	7	2	3	—
Chemicals and allied products.....	33	5	10	24	4
Products of petroleum and coal.....	•17	1	2	9	—
Rubber products.....	44	2	1	26	—
Leather and leather products.....	67	3	6	15	2
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	62	8	9	27	3
Iron and steel and their products.....	374	25	58	180	13
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	73	6	6	48	—
Machinery (except electrical).....	98	10	28	71	3
Electrical machinery.....	38	2	3	14	4
Transportation equipment (except automobiles).....	81	8	14	77	12
Automobiles and automobile equipment.....	61	3	11	75	3
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	25	2	6	9	1
<i>Nonmanufacturing</i>					
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing.....	11	3	1	1	—
Mining.....	204	10	14	226	9
Construction.....	68	7	34	36	43
Trade.....	62	14	20	16	7
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	12	8	2	1	3
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	143	17	36	74	14
Services—personal, business, and other.....	59	19	18	13	5
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	29	6	7	8	1

TABLE 12.—*Strikes in 1943, by Industry Group and Major Issues Involved—Continued*

Industry group	Number of workers involved in strikes in which the major issues were—				
	Wages and hours	Union or organization, wages, and hours	Union organization	Other working conditions	Inter- or intra-union matters
All industries.....	1, 223, 730	56, 869	168, 663	463, 327	68, 690
<i>Manufacturing</i>					
Food and kindred products.....	13, 220	1, 159	3, 318	5, 676	3, 194
Tobacco manufactures.....	3, 276	137	731	20, 721	-----
Textile-mill products.....	21, 563	2, 236	3, 363	18, 244	8, 955
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	31, 110	3, 126	16, 810	3, 065	374
Lumber and timber basic products.....	5, 497	597	1, 804	2, 909	560
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	6, 487	2, 244	190	2, 056	78
Paper and allied products.....	6, 418	3, 776	3, 743	4, 971	2, 396
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	1, 035	691	129	126	-----
Chemicals and allied products.....	7, 797	1, 300	2, 177	8, 435	1, 558
Products of petroleum and coal.....	1, 446	29	1, 422	1, 120	-----
Rubber products.....	76, 811	1, 016	181	11, 295	-----
Leather and leather products.....	19, 228	355	1, 702	3, 556	2, 650
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	16, 585	691	1, 967	7, 139	570
Iron and steel and their products.....	252, 609	11, 020	24, 726	58, 311	4, 672
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	21, 879	1, 061	7, 076	16, 603	-----
Machinery (except electrical).....	25, 408	6, 616	7, 319	21, 807	975
Electrical machinery.....	16, 369	2, 700	591	9, 289	4, 286
Transportation equipment (except automobiles).....	53, 254	3, 968	29, 581	62, 689	5, 261
Automobiles and automobile equipment.....	40, 293	1, 235	37, 550	106, 045	1, 170
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	5, 451	305	1, 493	2, 101	101
<i>Nonmanufacturing</i>					
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing.....	7, 384	1, 175	92	16	-----
Mining.....	514, 036	1, 244	3, 419	68, 844	22, 135
Construction.....	17, 188	517	7, 069	5, 582	5, 303
Trade.....	8, 225	965	4, 728	10, 809	755
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	1, 484	301	136	50	1, 128
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	39, 218	1, 949	4, 190	8, 124	2, 107
Services—personal, business, and other.....	7, 212	3, 419	1, 726	1, 239	546
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	3, 247	3, 037	1, 430	2, 505	16

TABLE 12.—*Strikes in 1943, by Industry Group and Major Issues Involved—Continued*

Industry group	Man-days idle during 1943 in strikes in which the major issues were—				
	Wages and hours	Union organization, wages, and hours	Union organization	Other working conditions	Inter- or intra-union matters
All industries.....	10,781,367	266,707	467,774	1,409,353	575,328
<i>Manufacturing</i>					
Food and kindred products.....	39,257	2,688	9,212	24,672	22,816
Tobacco manufactures.....	13,510	959	1,462	75,230	2,859
Textile-mill products.....	69,424	10,389	11,679	110,066	104,612
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	99,738	23,426	39,766	10,507	1,712
Lumber and timber basic products.....	20,747	8,841	10,925	12,303	2,859
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	23,407	6,023	761	15,411	624
Paper and allied products.....	24,701	12,257	12,751	19,952	25,879
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	2,513	2,682	2,193	558	-----
Chemicals and allied products.....	20,319	11,642	6,313	17,446	12,675
Products of petroleum and coal.....	8,638	116	2,844	3,203	-----
Rubber products.....	232,470	3,132	543	24,163	-----
Leather and leather products.....	85,592	2,397	11,056	17,706	31,150
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	79,113	5,278	7,258	51,649	1,430
Iron and steel and their products.....	408,178	29,879	70,397	139,521	18,154
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	47,074	2,752	9,317	30,474	-----
Machinery (except electrical).....	55,949	11,696	19,867	49,479	1,553
Electrical machinery.....	32,154	5,400	1,107	47,570	8,777
Transportation equipment (except automobiles).....	148,395	6,863	47,815	163,967	15,037
Automobiles and automobile equipment.....	105,379	2,256	87,340	233,396	12,752
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	38,772	465	4,529	4,244	303
<i>Nonmanufacturing</i>					
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing.....	84,818	10,840	184	544	-----
Mining.....	8,811,749	8,999	22,706	267,440	259,324
Construction.....	51,767	3,623	38,052	17,159	30,226
Trade.....	29,732	5,594	17,432	35,017	2,936
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	7,279	2,992	485	100	4,250
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	123,436	3,759	13,750	29,330	13,023
Services—personal, business, and other.....	28,054	68,324	15,578	4,957	5,156
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	29,202	13,435	2,452	3,289	80

## RESULTS OF STRIKES

In 1943 the results of strikes depended more than ever before on decisions of Federal Government agencies. In normal times, when strikes are allowed to take their course with little or no Government intervention, they are won, lost, or compromised according to the bargaining strength of the parties involved. Since the beginning of the war, however, the tendency has been for union and Government representatives to persuade the strikers (who in most cases have struck spontaneously and without union authorization) to return to work without delay, leaving the issues in dispute to be decided by Government agencies. As the National War Labor Board has been empowered to make final determination of disputes that threaten to interfere with the war effort, and has been charged with the responsibility of stabilizing wages, a large majority of wage strikes go to the Board.

The processing of the thousands of cases before the Board requires time, and many strikes have occurred in protest against delay in obtaining decisions. At the time this report was prepared, the results of more than one-tenth of the 1943 strikes were still unknown; the majority of these cases were still pending before the War Labor Board.

When decisions by Government agencies are rendered or when strikes are otherwise settled, the Bureau of Labor Statistics attempts to evaluate the results of individual strikes by comparing what the workers obtained with what they demanded. The strikes are then classified into three principal categories to indicate whether the workers obtained substantially all they demanded, whether they compromised the issues and obtained only part of their original demands, or whether they gained little or nothing.

TABLE 13.—*Results of Strikes Ending in 1943*

Result	Strikes		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
Total.....	3, 734	100. 0	1, 965, 151	100. 0	13, 298, 654	100. 0
Substantial gains to workers.....	1, 145	30. 7	355, 476	18. 1	994, 708	7. 5
Partial gains or compromises <sup>1</sup> .....	957	25. 6	862, 253	43. 8	9, 807, 944	73. 8
Little or no gains to workers.....	959	25. 7	314, 154	16. 0	962, 388	7. 2
Interunion or intraunion settlements.....	139	3. 7	59, 009	3. 0	459, 431	3. 5
Indeterminate.....	104	2. 8	215, 976	11. 0	457, 416	3. 4
Not reported <sup>2</sup> .....	430	11. 5	158, 283	8. 1	616, 767	4. 6

<sup>1</sup> The major coal stoppages accounted for 22 percent of the workers involved and 64.5 percent of the man-days idle.

<sup>2</sup> A majority of the strikes in this group were awaiting decisions of the National War Labor Board or other agencies to which they were submitted for settlement.

Of all strikes ending in 1943, about 31 percent were substantially successful from the workers' point of view, 26 percent were compromised or brought partial gains to the workers, and 26 percent resulted in little or no gains. About 18 percent of the total workers involved obtained substantially all they demanded, 44 percent obtained part of their demands, and 16 percent gained little or nothing. About 7½ percent of the strike idleness resulted from the successful strikes; 74 percent, largely because of the general coal-mining stoppages, resulted from the strikes which were followed by partial gains; and 7 percent of the idleness resulted from strikes which brought the workers little or no gains.

Nearly 4 percent of the strikes were interunion or intraunion disputes in which settlements resulted in one group or union winning at the expense of another. The results of another 3 percent of the strikes were indeterminate, that is, the results could not be evaluated in terms of their effect on the welfare of the workers concerned. Many of these were short protest strikes in which the workers had no intention of remaining out until any specific demands were granted, and they returned to work without either gaining or losing.

Workers won most of their demands in a large proportion of the strikes in which union-organization issues were the most important, but a small proportion where wage-and-hour issues were involved. About 55 percent of the workers involved in wage-and-hour strikes (including the large coal disputes) obtained only part of what was demanded, 10 percent won their demands, and 10 percent gained little or nothing. About 56 percent of the workers involved in strikes principally over union-organization issues substantially won their demands. (See table 14.)

TABLE 14.—Results of Strikes Ending in 1943, 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 <sup>1</sup>
	Strikes		Percent of strikes			
All issues.....	3,734	100.0	30.7	25.6	25.7	18.0
Wages and hours.....	1,906	100.0	28.6	27.1	24.3	20.0
Union organization, wages, and hours.....	232	100.0	31.0	35.4	15.5	18.1
Union organization.....	353	100.0	44.8	19.2	24.1	11.9
Other working conditions.....	1,094	100.0	33.7	26.4	34.0	5.9
Interunion or intraunion matters.....	149	100.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	96.1
Workers		Percent of workers involved				
All issues.....	1,965,151	100.0	18.1	43.9	16.0	22.0
Wages and hours.....	1,216,360	100.0	10.3	55.4	10.3	24.0
Union organization, wages, and hours.....	57,324	100.0	23.8	38.1	17.4	20.7
Union organization.....	168,567	100.0	55.9	18.7	16.4	9.0
Other working conditions.....	461,808	100.0	26.5	29.0	32.7	11.8
Interunion or intraunion matters.....	61,092	100.0	.8	.4	.3	98.5

<sup>1</sup> Includes strikes awaiting decisions of the National War Labor Board and other agencies; a few for which sufficient information was not available; and 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.

<sup>2</sup> Excluding the general coal stoppages, this figure would be about 31 percent.

The number of workers involved had no marked relation to whether the issues were won, lost, or compromised, as shown in table 15; although there was some tendency toward either definite victory or complete loss among the smaller disputes and a greater proportion of compromise settlements among the strikes involving large numbers of workers.

Table 15.—Results of Strikes Ending in 1943 in Relation to Number of Workers Involved

Number of workers involved	Total strikes	Number of strikes resulting in—				Total strikes	Percent of strikes resulting in—			
		Substantial gains to workers	Partial gains or compromises	Little or no gains to workers	Other		Substantial gains to workers	Partial gains or compromises	Little or no gains to workers	Other
All workers involved.....	3,734	1,145	957	959	1,673	100.0	30.7	25.6	25.7	18.0
6 and under 20.....	465	152	98	157	58	100.0	32.7	21.1	33.7	12.5
20 and under 100.....	1,247	425	296	314	212	100.0	34.1	23.7	25.2	17.0
100 and under 250.....	865	251	226	219	169	100.0	29.1	26.1	25.3	19.5
250 and under 500.....	517	141	155	120	101	100.0	27.3	30.0	23.2	19.5
500 and under 1,000.....	357	113	86	91	67	100.0	31.6	24.1	25.5	18.8
1,000 and under 5,000.....	250	59	83	48	60	100.0	23.6	33.2	19.2	24.0
5,000 and under 10,000.....	23	1	9	10	3	100.0	4.3	39.1	43.6	13.0
10,000 and over.....	10	3	4	-----	3	100.0	30.0	40.0	-----	30.0

<sup>1</sup> Aside from 139 interunion or intraunion strikes (jurisdictional and union rivalry disputes principally) and 104 the results of which were indeterminate (see p. 22), most of these cases were still before the National War Labor Board at the end of the year for settlement of the issues.

## METHODS OF NEGOTIATING SETTLEMENTS

The large majority (nearly 70 percent) of the strikes ending in 1943 were settled with the assistance of Government officials or boards. These strikes included 82 percent of all workers involved and accounted for 93 percent of the strike idleness during the year.

The proportion of strikes settled with the assistance of Government agencies has increased during recent years. In 1935 and 1936 less than a third of the strikes were adjusted through Government intervention. The proportion increased to 43 percent in 1940, 53 percent in 1941, 62 percent in 1942, and 70 percent in 1943. The proportion of total workers involved and of man-days idle included in these strikes has usually been high, because Government conciliators and other agencies have intervened in the larger and more serious strikes. Previous to 1941 the intervening Government agencies were the U. S. Department of Labor Conciliation Service, the National Labor Relations Board, and, for railroad disputes, the National Mediation Board. The National Defense Mediation Board was active in 1941 and its successor, the National War Labor Board, during the past 2 years. Since two or more of these agencies may cooperate in settling a dispute, it is not possible to classify the strike by the particular Government agency that was responsible for its settlement.

About 22 percent of the strikes in 1943 were settled directly between employers and union officials, while over 5 percent were terminated without formal settlements. Many of the latter were short protest strikes in which the workers had no intention of remaining out until specific demands were granted. Others were strikes which were abandoned by the workers involved when they returned to work on the employers' terms. In still other cases the striking workers obtained jobs elsewhere and new workers were hired to fill their places.

TABLE 16.—*Methods of Negotiating Settlements of Strikes Ending in 1943*

Agency carrying on negotiations toward settlements	Strikes		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Per- cent of total	Number	Per- cent of total	Number	Per- cent of total
All agencies.....	3,734	100.0	1,965,151	100.0	13,298,654	100.0
Employers and workers directly.....	72	1.9	6,125	.3	26,504	.2
Employers and representatives of organized workers directly.....	827	22.1	266,060	13.5	645,035	4.9
Government officials or boards.....	2,602	69.7	1,613,261	82.1	12,344,430	92.9
Private conciliators or arbitrators.....	17	.5	5,265	.3	19,003	.1
Terminated without formal settlement.....	210	5.6	73,424	3.7	259,116	1.9
Not reported.....	6	.2	1,016	.1	4,566	( <sup>1</sup> )

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

### *Strikes Under War Labor Disputes Act*

The War Labor Disputes Act <sup>4</sup> became effective on June 25, 1943. It gave the President power to take immediate possession of any plant in which a labor dispute threatened seriously to interrupt war production and made it unlawful for workers to strike in any plant thus possessed. It provided that, before strikes should take place on any work connected with the war effort, the following procedure should be followed:

<sup>4</sup> 57 Stat. 163 (1943).

(1) Representatives of employees should file a notice of the dispute with the Secretary of Labor, the National War Labor Board, and the National Labor Relations Board, giving a statement of the issues involved.

(2) Work should then continue for 30 days under the same conditions prevailing when the dispute arose unless modified by mutual agreement or decision of the National War Labor Board.

(3) On the thirtieth day after filing of notice the National Labor Relations Board should conduct a secret ballot among the employees concerned, to determine whether they wished to permit an interruption of war production. The ballots should include a concise statement of the major issues involved and the facilities being utilized for settlement of the dispute. Results of the ballots were to be certified promptly and made public.

A fine of not to exceed \$5,000 or imprisonment for not more than 1 year, or both, constituted the penalty specified for any person willfully instigating or encouraging a strike in a plant or facility possessed by the United States. Any person striking in a war plant not so possessed was made liable for resulting damages to anyone injured thereby.

Between June 25 and the end of the year there were 1,919 strikes in which 825,758 workers were involved. During this period the National Labor Relations Board conducted 117 strike ballots. In 102 cases the workers voted in favor of striking and in 15 cases, voted against. Of the total votes cast, 68 percent were in favor of striking.

The 102 cases where workers approved strike action did not all develop into strikes, however. Only 34 strikes occurred following strike ballots conducted by the National Labor Relations Board. These constituted less than 2 percent of all strikes during the period, and the number of workers involved (24,171) was less than 3 percent of the total workers involved in all strikes during the period.

The average number of workers involved in the 34 strikes was 711, and the average duration was about 11 days, as compared with 5 days for all strikes during the year 1943. The strikes ranged in duration from 1 to 66 days. Some of them occurred on the same day the strike ballot was taken, while in other cases the workers waited several weeks before striking. On the average, 18½ days elapsed between the ballot and the strike.

Most of these strikes were over wage questions, and all except 1 case went to the National War Labor Board at some stage of the dispute. In 12 cases the disputes went to the War Labor Board after the strikes began; in 10 cases the disputes were pending before the Board when the strikes occurred; and 10 strikes were in protest against decisions of the War Labor Board.

### *Strikes of Direct Concern to National War Labor Board*

The National War Labor Board was established in January 1942<sup>5</sup> for the purpose of settling those disputes which could not be adjusted through mediation of the U. S. Conciliation Service. In October 1942 the Board's authority was expanded under the Anti-Inflation Act,<sup>6</sup> so that no adjustments in wage rates, or, with certain exceptions, in salary rates under \$5,000 per year, could be made without the Board's approval. The Board's added responsibilities connected with wage

<sup>5</sup> Executive Order No. 9017, issued January 12, 1942.

<sup>6</sup> Executive Order No. 9250, issued October 3, 1943.

stabilization naturally resulted in a great increase in the number of disputes referred to the Board; also, its efforts to stabilize wages caused a relative increase in wage disputes compared to disputes for other causes. This is revealed in the following analysis of the strikes occurring in 1942 and 1943 in which the Board was directly concerned.

In 1943 there were 1,439 strikes that were of direct concern to the National War Labor Board. These involved 1,288,359 workers and caused 11,302,181 man-days of idleness. Less than one-third of that number—420 strikes, involving 238,485 workers and causing 818,244 man-days of idleness—concerned the Board in 1942.

The 1,439 strikes in 1943 represented almost 40 percent of all strikes; they included 65 percent of the total workers involved in strikes and accounted for almost 85 percent of the man-days of idleness. Excluding the general coal stoppages in April, May, June, October, and November, 55 percent of the total workers and about the same percentage of the total man-days of idleness were included in strikes of Board concern. In 1942 about 14 percent of the strikes, 28 percent of the workers involved, and about 20 percent of the man-days of idleness were connected with strikes in which the Board intervened.

Most of the strikes with which the National War Labor Board was concerned were referred to the Board as "dispute" cases, the employers and unions not having reached an agreement before the cases went to the Board. In some of the strikes on wage issues, the employers and unions had agreed upon terms for settlement and these were submitted as "voluntary" cases to the Board for final approval under the stabilization program.

The strikes of direct concern to the War Labor Board fall into three principal categories so far as time of occurrence is concerned: (1) Strikes occurring before the issues went to the Board for settlement. Some of these were certified to the Board while the stoppages were in progress, while in others work was resumed with the understanding that the issues would be submitted to the Board for decision or approval of terms agreed upon. (2) Strikes occurring in establishments which had cases pending before the Board. In a few instances the issues involved in these strikes were only indirectly related to the fact that cases were pending before the Board, but in most instances the issues were the same and the object was to hasten Board decisions. (3) Strikes following WLB decisions in which the workers objected to their terms or struck to force reluctant employers to accept terms of the decisions.

#### TREND OF STRIKES

The period from January 1942 through December 1943 covers the first 2 years of the Board's existence, as well as a period of expanding Board responsibility.

In the first 5 months of 1942 only 4 percent of the total strikes, including 14 percent of the total workers involved, and accounting for 10 percent of the total man-days idle, were of concern to the Board. Following the President's message to Congress in April, outlining a 7-point anti-inflation program dealing in part with wage-stabilization policy, and following the Board's decision in the "Little Steel" cases in July, there was a substantial increase in the proportion of strikes connected with Board action. The increase was accelerated after the issuance of Executive Order No. 9250 in October, giving the Board

responsibility for the control of all wage changes. During the last 7 months of 1942, about 20 percent of all strikes, including 36 percent of all workers involved and 27 percent of the total idleness, were of direct concern to the Board.

Although there was no such steady upward trend during 1943, it is significant that in every month of the year no less than one-fourth of all disputes involved the WLB, the proportion being more than one-half in May. Comparing the workers involved and the resulting man-days of idleness, the proportions were even greater; 88 percent of the workers involved in May strikes and more than 90 percent of the idleness in May and November were in strikes of Board concern.

TABLE 17.—*Strikes of Board Concern Compared with All Strikes in the United States,<sup>1</sup> January 1942 through December 1943*

Year and month	Strikes		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent of all strikes <sup>1</sup>	Number	Percent of all strikes <sup>1</sup>	Number	Percent of all strikes <sup>1</sup>
All months..... 1942	420	14.2	238,485	28.3	818,244	19.5
January.....	5	3.2	3,527	13.1	33,645	10.2
February.....	9	4.9	4,199	7.2	32,926	9.2
March.....	6	2.6	4,903	7.3	38,886	9.7
April.....	10	3.6	6,702	10.2	23,601	6.4
May.....	15	5.3	18,496	26.9	46,240	14.4
June.....	40	11.3	18,714	17.1	83,769	14.3
July.....	51	13.1	27,462	27.6	76,393	15.3
August.....	56	16.9	35,479	38.5	111,077	24.8
September.....	64	22.9	35,751	40.7	150,235	35.8
October.....	57	27.0	21,058	34.2	72,273	29.6
November.....	59	40.9	34,596	65.9	71,594	55.9
December.....	48	32.6	27,598	46.6	77,605	40.3
All months..... 1943	1,439	38.9	1,288,359	*65.0	11,302,181	*83.7
January.....	63	32.1	54,129	59.3	343,185	75.9
February.....	78	39.0	18,293	47.1	50,771	43.3
March.....	90	36.3	35,530	47.9	77,490	43.2
April.....	158	41.1	147,615	67.3	465,605	70.4
May.....	226	54.9	493,039	88.4	1,291,400	82.5
June.....	195	45.0	83,883	44.8	4,399,137	92.8
July.....	137	37.1	87,814	72.4	488,416	70.2
August.....	101	32.5	37,756	35.7	107,012	30.0
September.....	78	28.7	23,726	35.6	65,105	31.1
October.....	113	39.3	53,095	43.8	831,500	82.1
November.....	106	32.6	65,427	48.2	2,660,580	92.9
December.....	94	26.5	188,052	71.1	521,980	66.4

<sup>1</sup> See table 2, p. 3, for monthly totals on all strikes.

<sup>2</sup> Excluding coal stoppages, this figure would be 55 percent.

There were but two strikes of Board concern, which involved as many as 10,000 workers in 1942. Aside from the general coal strikes, only 5 such strikes in 1943 involved 10,000 or more workers. There were also 11 strikes in 1942 and 26 in 1943 that caused more than 10,000 man-days of idleness but involved fewer than 10,000 workers.

#### STATUS OF DISPUTES WHEN REFERRED TO BOARD

In 1942 about 83 percent of all strikes in which the Board was concerned, involving 75 percent of the workers and 84 percent of the man-days of idleness, occurred before the issues were referred to the Board, while 14 percent occurred while the issues were pending before the Board, and less than 4 percent after Board decisions.

In 1943, the proportion of strikes that occurred before the issues were referred to the Board dropped to about 47 percent, workers involved to 25 percent, and man-days of idleness to less than 12 percent. In contrast, about 40 percent of the strikes, involving 65 percent of the workers and 85 percent of the man-days lost, took place after the issues in dispute were referred to the Board but before the Board had rendered decisions. The coal stoppages, which took place while the miners' request for a wage increase was under consideration by the Board, account for a large proportion of these workers and man-days of idleness. However, even after eliminating the major coal strikes from the calculation, at least 49 percent of the workers involved in strikes connected with the Board and 37 percent of the man-days of idleness were due to strikes which took place while the issues were under Board consideration.

In approximately 300 out of the 565 strikes in 1943 that occurred while the cases were pending before the Board, delay in decisions was specifically stated to be one factor in causing the stoppages. This was not an important consideration in 1942, although it was indicated in 23 strikes, or about 6 percent of the total strikes of concern to the Board during that year. The major issue in all of these 1942 cases was wages.

As the backlog of pending cases increased in the early months of 1943, owing to the Board's expanding responsibilities incident to the stabilization program, delay became of increasing importance. In many cases, the workers struck for higher wages. Through efforts of the Conciliation Service or a representative of the War Labor Board they were induced to go back to work on the understanding that an increase, in many cases a specific amount agreed upon by the employer and union, would be submitted to the Board for approval. If the Board acted on the request promptly, usually there were no further strikes; if not, the workers sometimes struck again, stating that their object was to hasten Board action. In a considerable number of cases two or three such strikes occurred before the Board's award was received.

The number of strikes occurring after Board decisions were rendered increased from 14 in 1942 to 200 in 1943, with a resultant increase in workers involved and in man-days of idleness. These may be considered protest strikes, in which one party or the other demonstrated its reluctance to comply with a Board decision. They include strikes in which the workers were dissatisfied with Board decisions, as well as those called to force noncomplying employers to put into effect decisions which the workers were willing to accept.

#### MAJOR ISSUES INVOLVED

In both 1942 and 1943 more than three-fourths (76 percent in 1942 and 80 percent in 1943) of the strikes of Board concern were over wages alone or in connection with other issues. These included strikes principally over general wage increases, overtime pay (including interpretation of Executive Order No. 9240), changes in hours worked resulting in greater or less take-home pay, equal pay for equal work, a few protests against reductions in wage rates, and other questions concerning wages. In many of these strikes other issues were important also, including requests for the union shop, maintenance of membership, and other efforts to strengthen union organization.

In 1942 wage issues accounted for more than 65 percent of all workers and 70 percent of the idleness involved in the strikes connected with Board action; in 1943, for 83 percent of the workers involved and 90 percent of the idleness. Even after eliminating the coal strikes, wage cases involved 74 percent of the workers and 60 percent of the idleness in such strikes in 1943. The largest number of strikes in which Board delay was given as one factor involved wage issues, the workers becoming impatient when wage requests were not granted and striking one, two, or even three times to expedite Board action.

Although there was a considerable increase in the number of strikes of concern to the Board which involved other than wage issues, the proportions of strikes, workers involved, and man-days of idleness involved in such strikes decreased in 1943. Disputes over matters other than wages accounted for about 20 percent of the strikes of Board concern during 1943. In many of these the union shop or maintenance of membership was the major issue. Others involved discharges, physical and administrative shop conditions, and inter-union or intraunion matters.

TABLE 18.—*Strikes of Board Concern Classified According to Major Issues Involved and Time Strikes Occurred*

Major issues <sup>1</sup> involved and time strikes occurred	1942			1943		
	Strikes	Workers involved	Man-days idle	Strikes	Workers involved	Man-days idle
	Number					
Total.....	420	238,485	818,244	1,439	1,288,359	11,302,181
Wages.....	319	156,900	580,269	1,157	1,072,813	10,256,816
All others.....	101	81,585	237,975	282	215,546	1,045,365
Strikes before cases went to Board.....	349	179,872	687,195	674	815,290	1,273,893
Wages.....	266	119,154	490,944	515	208,294	646,492
All others.....	83	60,718	196,251	159	106,996	627,401
Strikes while cases were pending.....	57	47,788	103,139	565	853,434	9,595,829
Wages.....	41	27,265	62,827	459	756,515	9,255,789
All others.....	16	20,523	40,312	106	96,919	342,040
Strikes after Board decisions.....	14	10,825	27,910	200	119,635	432,459
Wages.....	12	10,481	26,498	183	108,004	356,535
All others.....	2	344	1,412	17	11,631	75,924
	Percentage distribution					
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wages.....	76.0	65.8	70.9	80.5	83.3	90.7
All others.....	24.0	34.2	29.1	19.5	16.7	9.3
Strikes before cases went to Board.....	83.1	75.4	84.0	46.8	24.5	11.3
Wages.....	63.3	49.9	60.0	35.8	16.2	5.7
All others.....	19.8	25.5	24.0	11.0	8.3	5.6
Strikes while cases were pending.....	13.6	20.1	12.6	39.3	66.2	84.9
Wages.....	9.8	11.4	7.7	31.9	58.7	61.9
All others.....	3.8	8.7	4.9	7.4	7.5	3.0
Strikes after Board decisions.....	3.3	4.5	3.4	13.9	9.3	3.8
Wages.....	2.9	4.3	3.2	12.7	8.4	3.2
All others.....	.4	.2	.2	1.2	.9	.6

<sup>1</sup> In many of the wage strikes there were other important issues also.

### *Strikes in Coal Mining*

There were 430 strikes in 1943 in the coal-mining industry—400 strikes involving 487,474 workers and causing 7,510,397 man-days of idleness in bituminous-coal mines, and 30 strikes involving 117,623

workers and causing 1,836,486 man-days of idleness in anthracite mines. The majority of these strikes were small local disputes at individual mines. The prolonged industry-wide disputes between mine operators and the United Mine Workers of America have been counted as two strikes, one in bituminous-coal and one in anthracite mines. These two disputes, however, resulted in four industry-wide stoppages. Since practically all of the coal miners were idle during the general stoppages, and many of them were counted a second or third time when they were involved in local strikes, the above figures show the number of workers involved to be greater than the number employed in coal mines.

The general stoppages occurred in both the anthracite and bituminous-coal mines on May 1, June 1, June 21, and November 1. The May and November shut-downs were preceded by scattered stoppages of several thousand miners in late April and October.

The 2-year employer-union contracts covering bituminous-coal mines expired March 31, 1943, and those covering anthracite mines expired April 30, 1943. Bituminous-coal mines were operated after March 31 and anthracite mines after April 30, with the understanding that any adjustments in wages and other matters in dispute, would be retroactive to April 1 and May 1, respectively. Negotiations during March and April failed to bring about any settlement of the union's demands for a basic wage increase of \$2 per day for day men, with comparable increases for tonnage men, portal-to-portal or travel-time pay in the mines, an annual 6-day workweek guaranty, contract coverage for foremen, double time for Sunday work, an increase in vacation payment, and the transfer of the cost of equipment and tools to the employer. Consequently, both the anthracite and bituminous-coal cases were certified to the National War Labor Board during April. Union representatives refused to appear before a tripartite panel created to hear the bituminous-coal case and failed to terminate widespread stoppages late in April as requested by the President.

Coal mining, except in the Western States, came to a virtual halt May 1, whereupon the mines, by Presidential order, were taken over and operated by the Secretary of the Interior, who was also Solid Fuels Administrator for War. The mine managers were appointed operating managers for the Government, and the United States flag was raised at each mine.

Work was resumed May 4 under a 15-day "truce" which was later extended through May 31. On May 25 the War Labor Board issued an order providing for an increase in vacation pay from \$20 to \$50 and shifting the cost of safety equipment and tools to the employers. It denied the wage increase and the work guaranty, and asked the union and employers to attempt a direct settlement of the portal-to-portal issue. This order was unacceptable to the miners, and work stopped again June 1 but was resumed June 7 to continue under union authorization until June 20.

No progress was made in settling the portal-to-portal issue, and the union consistently refused to attend hearings of the War Labor Board. Work stopped again June 21 after the Board reaffirmed its earlier order and declined to order portal-to-portal pay. Two days later the union issued a back-to-work order, effective until October 31, provided that mines continued to be operated by the United States

Government. Many workers did not return immediately and a few thousand remained out until well into July.

From about August 20 until the middle of October the Government gradually turned the mines back to private operation. In the meantime, the union and the Illinois Coal Operators Association submitted two successive contracts to the War Labor Board for approval, the union expecting that the terms of these agreements, if approved by the Board, could later be incorporated in contracts for other areas. These proposed agreements were disapproved, however, because they called for increased wages beyond what the Board felt could be allowed under the wage-stabilization policy.

Widespread stoppages developed during the latter part of October after the mines had been turned back to private operation and after the Board had refused to approve the proposed Illinois agreement. November 1 brought another industry-wide stoppage, and the next day the President ordered the mines seized again by the Secretary of the Interior. On November 3 the Secretary signed an agreement with the union to govern working conditions in both bituminous-coal and anthracite mines during Government operation of the mines.

This agreement provided, for the bituminous-coal mines, a basic 8¾-hour working day with a 15-minute lunch period, making an over-all 9-hour day underground. The 15-minute lunch period was not to be paid for. Eight productive hours were to be paid for at the basic rate of \$1 per hour, and an assumed 45 minutes of travel time each day was to be paid for at two-thirds the regular rate, or 66⅔ cents per hour. These rates were to apply until 40 hours were worked in any week, after which the assumed 45 minutes of travel time each day was to be paid for at the rate of \$1 per hour and production time at \$1.50 per hour. At these rates, which applied to day men receiving the basic straight-time dollar-an-hour rate, the weekly earnings amounted to \$57.06 for a full 6-day week of 52½ hours in the mine.

The proposed total wage was approved by the National War Labor Board on the ground that the total compensation for the first 40 hours, including travel time, did not exceed the compensation for the first 40 hours of work under the prior contract. The Board observed that "the extra pay was for extra work at the old rate or for overtime pay required by the Fair Labor Standards Act."

Just prior to the November stoppage (on October 28) the War Labor Board had issued an order in the anthracite case granting the miners a wage increase of 32.2 cents per day and, as in the bituminous-coal case, increasing the amount of the vacation pay from \$20 to \$50 and shifting the cost of blacksmithing, safety equipment, and tools to the operators. In addition, the November 3 agreement provided that the customary 30-minute lunch period should be cut to 15 minutes, thus providing a further increase in pay of 37.8 cents per day for the extra 15 minutes of work. The aggregate increase in earnings per day was thus 70 cents.

Both the bituminous-coal and anthracite mines were still under Government operation at the end of the year, and the agreement of November 3 still governed.

The agreements were subject to further interpretation, particularly as regards application of the overtime provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act to the peculiar problems of travel time in the mines

as compensable overtime. The President, late in 1943, appointed a committee to obtain further information relating to travel time. Another unsettled issue was the union's demand for retroactive wage payments. The Attorney General's ruling on January 14, 1944, stated that the continuance of Government operation of the mines was permissible under the War Labor Disputes Act because restoration of the mines to the owners when contract negotiations were not completed might lead to further interference with productive efficiency.

In December 1943 the union and operators producing more than 70 percent of the Nation's bituminous coal entered into a supplemental wage agreement, to remain in effect until April 1, 1945, and submitted it to the War Labor Board for approval. Operators belonging to the Southern Coal Producers' Association were not parties to this agreement, the terms of which provided for substantially the same working conditions as those prevailing under Government operation of the mines.<sup>7</sup>

This agreement was approved by the War Labor Board on May 19, 1944. The committee appointed to obtain further data on travel time had reported that the average travel time of the miners was approximately 12 minutes greater per day than the 45 minute assumed in the supplemental wage agreement. The Board approved the agreement, nevertheless, as reasonably within the principle of its former decisions, and stated a conviction that "travel time can and will be reduced in the bituminous-coal mines, to the mutual benefit of the operators and the mine workers and to the eventual benefit of coal consumers." With respect to retroactive pay for portal-to-portal travel time since April 1, 1943, the agreement provided for the payment of \$40 to each employee on the pay roll from April 1 to June 20, 1943, which, with the basic travel-time pay provided for, constituted a full settlement of all claims relative to portal-to-portal compensation accruing prior to April 1, 1945.

On May 31, 1944, and during early June practically all bituminous-coal mines in the North and West were returned to private operation. On June 16, the Southern Coal Producers' Association, excepting the Jewell Ridge Coal Corporation of Virginia, signed a contract with the union embodying the same provisions in effect for northern and western mines. The Jewel Ridge Coal Corporation was involved in a suit to determine by court decision whether travel time in bituminous-coal mines is compensable working time.

On June 21, 1944, all remaining bituminous-coal operations, except those of the Jewell Ridge Coal Corporation, and all anthracite mines were returned to private operation. Anthracite operators had signed an agreement with the union March 8, which was approved by the NWLB April 7, continuing the wage rates in effect under Government operation until April 30, 1945.

<sup>7</sup> The agreement provided that general wage rates could be changed by mutual accord and appropriate Government approval at any time during its existence, and gave either party the right to request negotiations on general wage rates if a significant change occurred in the Government wage policy.

## APPENDIX

### *Methods Used in Collecting and Analyzing Strike Statistics*

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

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

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

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

<sup>1</sup> See Bureau of Labor Statistics Bull. No. 651, pp. 163-169, for information on factors taken into account and general principles used in analyzing each item included in the statistical reports.

TABLE A.—*Strikes in 1943 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
<b>Alabama</b> .....	<b>72</b>	<b>53,802</b>	<b>825,685</b>
Textile-mill products.....	3	682	8,520
Lumber and timber basic products.....	4	185	521
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	1	113	216
Chemicals and allied products.....	1	34	68
Products of petroleum and coal.....	3	338	366
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	1	43	43
Iron and steel and their products.....	12	2,874	10,352
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	1	25	25
Transportation equipment (except automobiles).....	4	6,971	29,113
Mining.....	31	39,120	759,232
Construction.....	3	102	381
Trade.....	2	129	550
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	5	3,129	16,213
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	1	57	285
<b>California</b> .....	<b>109</b>	<b>29,603</b>	<b>83,479</b>
Food and kindred products.....	14	3,860	14,212
Tobacco manufactures.....	1	137	959
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	1	450	1,800
Lumber and timber basic products.....	3	481	787
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	3	106	346
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	1	75	225
Chemicals and allied products.....	1	70	630
Leather and leather products.....	1	30	120
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	2	87	335
Iron and steel and their products.....	9	2,119	5,273
Machinery (except electrical).....	2	177	1,440
Transportation equipment (except automobiles).....	12	4,668	10,551
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	1	93	1,351
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing.....	7	3,510	4,386
Mining.....	1	41	369
Construction.....	13	588	3,687
Trade.....	9	4,050	16,105
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	1	897	2,691
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	11	7,002	11,145
Services—personal, business, and other.....	13	1,103	6,930
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	3	58	137
<b>Connecticut</b> .....	<b>36</b>	<b>9,099</b>	<b>23,194</b>
Textile-mill products.....	2	977	4,004
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	3	1,080	6,060
Rubber products.....	3	378	606
Iron and steel and their products.....	8	3,254	5,856
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	10	2,346	3,313
Machinery (except electrical).....	3	178	448
Transportation equipment (except automobiles).....	1	20	20
Automobiles and automobile equipment.....	1	119	238
Trade.....	1	18	54
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	4	729	2,595
<b>Florida</b> .....	<b>38</b>	<b>29,446</b>	<b>99,294</b>
Food and kindred products.....	3	356	1,683
Tobacco manufactures.....	3	15,500	59,500
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	1	128	378
Chemicals and allied products.....	1	105	315
Transportation equipment (except automobiles).....	7	10,397	21,011
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing.....	3	1,515	11,980
Mining.....	1	12	24
Construction.....	5	290	799
Trade.....	1	30	60
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	11	1,024	3,429
Services—personal, business, and other.....	1	12	36
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	1	79	79
<b>Georgia</b> .....	<b>35</b>	<b>5,689</b>	<b>80,564</b>
Food and kindred products.....	2	55	475
Textile-mill products.....	1	10	10
Lumber and timber basic products.....	2	32	44
Chemicals and allied products.....	3	131	380
Iron and steel and their products.....	5	275	1,515
Machinery (except electrical).....	1	26	180
Transportation equipment (except automobiles).....	1	115	230
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	1	101	303
Construction.....	2	77	113
Trade.....	1	42	168
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	11	2,637	19,336
Services—personal, business, and other.....	4	2,088	67,430
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	1	100	430

TABLE A.—*Strikes in 1943 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
<b>Illinois</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>132,059</b>	<b>772,229</b>
Food and kindred products	18	5,047	17,971
Textile-mill products	1	8	32
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	18	2,047	9,022
Lumber and timber basic products	3	146	166
Furniture and finished lumber products	7	721	2,121
Paper and allied products	1	716	5,183
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	4	594	2,673
Chemicals and allied products	11	6,283	22,537
Products of petroleum and coal	7	1,241	8,934
Leather and leather products	12	4,715	22,612
Stone, clay, and glass products	5	1,044	5,717
Iron and steel and their products	74	38,401	111,643
Nonferrous metals and their products	9	1,530	2,344
Machinery (except electrical)	25	4,743	10,620
Electrical machinery	4	1,937	4,670
Transportation equipment (except automobiles)	17	3,884	10,727
Automobiles and automobile equipment	5	2,547	4,697
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	3	33	293
Mining	48	46,280	495,613
Construction	25	4,320	17,669
Trade	5	596	1,403
Finance, insurance, and real estate	5	567	3,797
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	22	1,714	6,490
Services—personal, business, and other	12	1,047	3,383
Other nonmanufacturing industries	2	1,898	1,912
<b>Indiana</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>80,058</b>	<b>433,730</b>
Food and kindred products	3	1,049	1,655
Textile-mill products	2	714	1,761
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	5	2,125	4,360
Lumber and timber basic products	2	292	2,186
Furniture and finished lumber products	3	1,919	4,587
Paper and allied products	1	9	9
Rubber products	3	9,956	14,644
Stone, clay, and glass products	4	832	8,271
Iron and steel and their products	29	18,007	38,003
Nonferrous metals and their products	3	387	2,554
Machinery (except electrical)	8	2,432	8,637
Electrical machinery	1	326	1,304
Transportation equipment (except automobiles)	7	8,047	26,391
Automobiles and automobile equipment	23	17,311	55,331
Mining	20	15,714	260,241
Construction	4	286	1,542
Trade	3	78	494
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	5	344	971
Services—personal, business, and other	3	209	818
Other nonmanufacturing industries	1	21	21
<b>Iowa</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>9,213</b>	<b>57,635</b>
Food and kindred products	9	2,759	7,668
Lumber and timber basic products	2	1,499	5,535
Iron and steel and their products	1	66	96
Machinery (except electrical)	5	1,547	3,404
Transportation equipment (except automobiles)	2	173	321
Mining	3	2,999	39,694
Trade	1	77	539
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	1	11	132
Services—personal, business, and other	1	22	66
Other nonmanufacturing industries	1	60	180
<b>Kentucky</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>78,078</b>	<b>1,086,823</b>
Food and kindred products	3	118	219
Textile-mill products	2	269	631
Lumber and timber basic products	2	411	5,160
Chemicals and allied products	1	41	123
Leather and leather products	3	1,977	10,766
Stone, clay, and glass products	12	2,728	17,928
Iron and steel and their products	4	4,846	14,884
Nonferrous metals and their products	1	60	60
Machinery (except electrical)	1	1,900	3,800
Electrical machinery	1	106	212
Mining	83	64,879	1,027,510
Construction	4	185	560
Trade	1	20	80
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1	8	24
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	11	444	2,100
Services—personal, business, and other	2	54	2,646
Other nonmanufacturing industries	1	30	120

TABLE A.—Strikes in 1943 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
<b>Maryland</b> .....	<b>36</b>	<b>18,471</b>	<b>114,328</b>
Textile-mill products.....	3	549	2,903
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	1	54	864
Chemicals and allied products.....	2	715	1,452
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	1	362	1,116
Iron and steel and their products.....	4	644	2,761
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	1	160	732
Electrical machinery.....	2	3,111	38,934
Transportation equipment (except automobiles).....	9	8,944	25,322
Mining.....	1	1,900	29,000
Construction.....	4	195	1,269
Trade.....	2	168	484
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	1	819	8,241
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	5	850	1,250
<b>Massachusetts</b> .....	<b>127</b>	<b>37,269</b>	<b>254,005</b>
Food and kindred products.....	2	40	140
Textile-mill products.....	21	12,402	93,902
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	8	1,150	4,689
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	1	116	116
Paper and allied products.....	1	635	1,905
Chemicals and allied products.....	1	40	120
Rubber products.....	6	1,047	3,124
Leather and leather products.....	19	3,616	36,027
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	3	153	295
Iron and steel and their products.....	12	6,384	15,652
Machinery (except electrical).....	1	250	250
Electrical machinery.....	2	127	635
Transportation equipment (except automobiles).....	1	344	638
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing.....	4	3,032	67,240
Construction.....	5	541	817
Trade.....	11	3,618	17,232
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	27	3,743	11,657
Services—personal, business, and other.....	2	31	116
<b>Michigan</b> .....	<b>413</b>	<b>274,531</b>	<b>592,270</b>
Food and kindred products.....	9	2,543	6,156
Tobacco manufactures.....	1	50	400
Textile-mill products.....	1	222	2,220
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	2	188	188
Lumber and timber basic products.....	2	330	2,520
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	8	488	1,991
Paper and allied products.....	5	1,803	7,657
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	1	50	50
Chemicals and allied products.....	7	2,323	6,611
Products of petroleum and coal.....	2	171	318
Rubber products.....	8	3,336	6,365
Leather and leather products.....	4	98	322
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	2	40	112
Iron and steel and their products.....	94	39,079	75,018
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	27	13,242	25,353
Machinery (except electrical).....	54	13,635	25,696
Electrical machinery.....	7	5,016	8,422
Transportation equipment (except automobiles).....	22	27,394	53,673
Automobiles and automobile equipment.....	96	154,696	336,297
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	2	533	1,008
Mining.....	3	471	4,770
Construction.....	9	1,384	5,381
Trade.....	7	968	2,421
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	4	157	596
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	18	2,961	6,393
Services—personal, business, and other.....	11	458	1,289
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	7	2,895	11,043
<b>Missouri</b> .....	<b>106</b>	<b>32,337</b>	<b>144,610</b>
Food and kindred products.....	10	754	1,001
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	12	3,539	14,214
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	6	394	1,199
Paper and allied products.....	1	368	1,790
Chemicals and allied products.....	6	3,577	4,032
Products of petroleum and coal.....	1	10	10
Rubber products.....	1	747	2,988
Leather and leather products.....	13	8,806	43,645
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	2	2,035	4,740
Iron and steel and their products.....	6	2,055	4,751
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	2	131	231
Machinery (except electrical).....	5	2,080	4,525

TABLE A.—*Strikes in 1943 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
<b>Missouri—Continued.</b>			
Transportation equipment (except automobiles).....	6	1,492	5,020
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	3	99	374
Mining.....	6	3,240	36,337
Construction.....	5	653	12,375
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	2	64	581
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	14	1,674	4,955
Services—personal, business, and other.....	4	434	1,647
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	1	65	195
<b>New Jersey.....</b>			
Food and kindred products.....	177	57,283	169,490
Tobacco manufactures.....	6	588	3,504
Textile-mill products.....	3	1,676	8,312
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	14	1,622	8,511
Lumber and timber basic products.....	13	2,154	8,381
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	1	13	22
Paper and allied products.....	3	75	388
Chemicals and allied products.....	5	1,278	8,184
Products of petroleum and coal.....	8	2,412	15,784
Rubber products.....	1	100	400
Leather and leather products.....	2	122	294
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	2	47	316
Iron and steel and their products.....	6	581	2,561
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	27	8,304	20,600
Machinery (except electrical).....	9	7,485	10,869
Electrical machinery.....	8	1,127	2,370
Transportation equipment (except automobiles).....	12	4,287	10,407
Automobiles and automobile equipment.....	14	17,408	38,811
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	1	18	52
Construction.....	3	2,803	12,957
Trade.....	8	696	3,486
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	8	1,798	7,623
Services—personal, business, and other.....	14	2,242	3,983
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	4	255	871
	5	192	804
<b>New York.....</b>			
Food and kindred products.....	296	81,973	307,323
Textile-mill products.....	13	1,697	20,258
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	22	3,944	14,094
Lumber and timber basic products.....	25	30,463	74,377
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	1	7	21
Paper and allied products.....	7	1,305	7,050
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	8	628	7,134
Chemicals and allied products.....	5	170	1,138
Products of petroleum and coal.....	7	343	2,620
Rubber products.....	2	92	184
Leather and leather products.....	3	948	1,876
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	16	5,392	25,748
Iron and steel and their products.....	6	769	3,841
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	6	17,527	43,733
Machinery (except electrical).....	9	2,068	5,547
Electrical machinery.....	14	7,110	14,866
Transportation equipment (except automobiles).....	4	261	480
Automobiles and automobile equipment.....	13	1,672	5,650
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	4	145	196
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing.....	9	3,262	23,722
Mining.....	1	300	11,800
Construction.....	1	352	1,352
Trade.....	12	1,771	6,509
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	14	7,099	21,305
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	5	998	3,986
Services—personal, business, and other.....	24	1,748	4,698
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	19	1,497	5,802
	1	56	336
<b>North Carolina.....</b>			
Tobacco manufactures.....	57	18,511	103,388
Textile-mill products.....	5	6,554	19,860
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	30	10,022	77,342
Chemicals and allied products.....	4	674	3,499
Products of petroleum and coal.....	1	42	63
Leather and leather products.....	1	12	36
Machinery (except electrical).....	2	317	537
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	1	120	480
Construction.....	1	12	48
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	1	35	55
Services—personal, business, and other.....	7	461	774
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	3	156	360
	1	106	334

<sup>1</sup>Man-days idle resulting from a strike which continued into 1943 from the preceding year.

TABLE A.—*Strikes in 1943 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
<b>Ohio</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>297,145</b>	<b>1,019,089</b>
Food and kindred products	10	620	1,275
Tobacco manufactures	1	183	300
Textile-mill products	4	991	2,812
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	5	314	2,463
Furniture and finished lumber products	6	985	2,013
Paper and allied products	2	1,132	3,384
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	2	59	365
Chemicals and allied products	9	2,466	6,301
Products of petroleum and coal	1	10	10
Rubber products	38	63,214	205,024
Leather and leather products	1	30	30
Stone, clay, and glass products	17	7,190	40,759
Iron and steel and their products	122	106,935	183,456
Nonferrous metals and their products	43	14,962	26,510
Machinery (except electrical)	43	18,478	46,440
Electrical machinery	17	13,828	21,155
Transportation equipment (except automobiles)	15	8,767	26,589
Automobiles and automobile equipment	16	10,021	41,337
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	6	934	2,294
Mining	50	33,406	372,540
Construction	9	947	3,559
Trade	12	1,340	3,476
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	24	6,843	12,578
Services—personal, business, and other	7	2,567	11,357
Other nonmanufacturing industries	7	923	3,012
<b>Oklahoma</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>6,003</b>	<b>41,937</b>
Food and kindred products	2	60	107
Products of petroleum and coal	2	93	204
Stone, clay, and glass products	1	228	1,140
Iron and steel and their products	1	17	85
Mining	6	1,772	28,716
Construction	9	3,653	11,186
Trade	1	99	198
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1	10	20
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	2	71	281
<b>Oregon</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>4,720</b>	<b>13,924</b>
Lumber and timber basic products	24	2,402	10,997
Furniture and finished lumber products	1	85	85
Iron and steel and their products	1	1,800	1,800
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	1	250	500
Construction	1	24	192
Trade	1	49	196
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	1	66	66
Services—personal, business, and other	1	44	88
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>414,012</b>	<b>4,965,225</b>
Food and kindred products	11	4,333	16,696
Tobacco manufactures	2	765	1,830
Textile-mill products	22	7,051	25,130
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	24	7,663	26,077
Lumber and timber basic products	2	255	3,540
Furniture and finished lumber products	6	2,216	2,487
Paper and allied products	8	2,988	8,935
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1	120	120
Chemicals and allied products	7	1,780	5,727
Products of petroleum and coal	4	339	630
Rubber products	2	723	753
Leather and leather products	9	923	2,177
Stone, clay, and glass products	29	6,377	19,139
Iron and steel and their products	165	87,203	168,280
Nonferrous metals and their products	12	3,503	8,062
Machinery (except electrical)	18	4,946	7,838
Electrical machinery	9	3,986	7,867
Transportation equipment (except automobiles)	35	35,030	81,495
Automobiles and automobile equipment	5	1,346	2,816
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	9	1,142	4,596
Mining	109	228,862	3,833,493
Construction	17	5,019	12,361
Trade	12	1,131	5,000
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6	382	3,315
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	23	2,516	5,688
Services—personal, business, and other	9	2,830	9,874
Other nonmanufacturing industries	5	583	1,389

TABLE A.—*Strikes in 1943 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
<b>Rhode Island</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>18,585</b>	<b>64,516</b>
Textile-mill products	15	5,396	24,183
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	1	188	564
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1	135	135
Rubber products	3	2,433	6,229
Iron and steel and their products	2	363	1,267
Machinery (except electrical)	8	1,297	2,477
Electrical machinery	2	198	870
Transportation equipment (except automobiles)	2	170	540
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	1	60	450
Construction	3	4,905	5,061
Trade	1	20	40
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	5	3,265	13,355
Services—personal, business, and other	1	135	9,315
<b>Tennessee</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>32,168</b>	<b>227,566</b>
Food and kindred products	2	174	442
Textile-mill products	8	1,039	4,029
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	6	1,157	7,780
Lumber and timber basic products	4	307	1,367
Furniture and finished lumber products	2	663	1,989
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1	15	15
Chemicals and allied products	5	489	489
Products of petroleum and coal	1	101	808
Rubber products	2	5,600	15,707
Stone, clay, and glass products	3	513	4,319
Iron and steel and their products	8	945	2,784
Machinery (except electrical)	3	964	1,988
Transportation equipment (except automobiles)	2	210	290
Mining	31	12,849	155,378
Trade	4	143	1,143
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	20	6,693	26,552
Services—personal, business, and other	2	300	2,480
Other nonmanufacturing industries	1	6	6
<b>Texas</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>4,999</b>	<b>29,679</b>
Food and kindred products	1	298	880
Textile-mill products	1	67	268
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	1	12	12
Lumber and timber basic products	1	133	798
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1	48	144
Chemicals and allied products	1	8	40
Products of petroleum and coal	1	1,275	2,550
Electrical machinery	1	52	52
Transportation equipment (except automobiles)	1	123	615
Construction	15	2,419	21,822
Trade	1	11	11
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1	16	96
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	4	298	1,333
Services—personal, business, and other	1	20	20
Other nonmanufacturing industries	3	219	1,038
<b>Virginia</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>29,982</b>	<b>965,506</b>
Food and kindred products	1	170	170
Textile-mill products	5	3,006	8,505
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	1	10	30
Lumber and timber basic products	1	103	206
Chemicals and allied products	3	260	955
Leather and leather products	2	442	2,660
Stone, clay, and glass products	2	157	342
Iron and steel and their products	3	191	1,829
Nonferrous metals and their products	2	64	100
Mining	22	23,909	347,175
Construction	4	964	1,422
Trade	2	111	372
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	5	584	1,529
Services—personal, business, and other	1	11	11
<b>Washington</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>10,279</b>	<b>64,436</b>
Food and kindred products	2	950	1,650
Lumber and timber basic products	9	2,935	11,451
Paper and allied products	2	1,271	21,034
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1	74	444
Iron and steel and their products	2	2,606	2,606
Mining	1	1,500	22,000
Construction	3	324	938
Trade	2	16	26
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	2	161	665
Services—personal, business, and other	3	442	3,592

TABLE A.—*Strikes in 1943 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
<b>West Virginia</b> .....	<b>110</b>	<b>123, 176</b>	<b>1, 700, 439</b>
Food and kindred products.....	1	103	412
Textile-mill products.....	1	389	389
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	2	271	938
Lumber and timber basic products.....	4	410	3, 580
Products of petroleum and coal.....	3	235	351
Leather and leather products.....	1	406	546
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	9	3, 056	32, 051
Iron and steel and their products.....	9	6, 157	12, 263
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	3	490	3, 751
Machinery (except electrical).....	2	63	261
Transportation equipment (except automobiles).....	4	1, 383	1, 509
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	2	439	1, 457
Mining.....	61	108, 677	1, 637, 967
Construction.....	4	355	1, 503
Trade.....	3	166	462
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	9	532	2, 687
Services—personal, business, and other.....	1	26	104
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	1	18	198
<b>Wisconsin</b> .....	<b>99</b>	<b>4, 792</b>	<b>33, 082</b>
Food and kindred products.....	2	28	52
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	2	427	1, 107
Lumber and timber basic products.....	1	146	876
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	1	156	780
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	1	13	52
Chemicals and allied products.....	1	148	148
Rubber products.....	1	550	2, 200
Leather and leather products.....	1	13	26
Iron and steel and their products.....	6	776	996
Machinery (except electrical).....	4	902	2, 630
Trade.....	1	84	168
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	4	344	1, 155
Services—personal, business, and other.....	1	6	12
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	3	1, 199	22, 880