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Frances Perkins, Secretary
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Isador Lubin, Commissioner

Strikes in the United States

1880-1936

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By
FLORENCE PETERSON
of the
Bureau of Labor Statistics



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PREFACE

A strike or lock-out is an evidence of discontent and an expression of protest. While some strikes arise over minor internal shop matters, most of them have broader application and are directed toward a change in basic working conditions or employer-employee relationship. The number of strikes and their magnitude is, therefore, one indication of the degree of industrial unrest existing at any particular time or in any particular situation.

Although an important indicator, strike statistics can never exactly measure industrial unrest. Discontent may be greatest precisely when and because workers exist so precariously that they have no hope of bettering their immediate position through the use of economic weapons. Other political and social statistics must be used to measure the extent of unrest when it is coupled with despair.

In general, strike statistics measure such unrest as prevails under circumstances that lead workers to hope that they may better their conditions or mitigate a worsening of conditions through strike action. For example, they tend to be used more sparingly when large numbers of unemployed stand in the streets as competitors for existing jobs. A public opinion or government hostile or indifferent to the claims of labor may decrease the number of strikes while actually increasing the basic unrest.

The strike is a cultural development, a conventionalized expression of discontent. It involves mass action and presupposes a belief in the efficacy of mass action. It aims at a temporary and complete interruption of the process of production, with the expectation that work will be resumed when a settlement is effected. In this respect it differs sharply from the anarchic and continuous expression of discontent that manifests itself in sabotage.

The strike is also a more or less definite overt act, growing out of discontent but not measuring with any precision the intensity of that discontent. Statistics of the number of strikes or of their magnitude cannot reflect the obviously differing degrees of discontent felt by the workers in sweated plants, driven almost to the stage of revolt, and by a group of relatively well-paid craftsmen who seize a strategic opportunity to drive a better bargain with an employer.

Finally, the frequency and duration of strikes reflect the temper of employers as well as of workers, the extent to which they are unwilling to recognize the union as the representative of the employees, and the extent to which they feel they must resist or are able to resist the demands of a union which they have recognized. Employer resistance, like workers' overt expressions of protest, varies with the conditions prevailing at the time. The condition of the industry and labor market, the attitude of the public and government, the strength of the union, all influence the employer's willingness to allow unrest to reach the state of strike action.

In view of the factors mentioned above, it is evident that any series of strike statistics extending over a period of years and into a variety of circumstances is not a complete measurement of the extent of industrial unrest. Strike statistics are of interest chiefly as showing the changing frequency with which recourse is had to one method of settling problems that arise in the employer-employee relationship.

The interest, in other words, is largely confined to the strike per se. But such an interest cannot be satisfied merely by knowing how many strikes have occurred or how many workers have been involved. It becomes necessary to set such facts in their social, economic, and political background to arrive at significant interpretations. Why do strikes occur at one time rather than another? Under what conditions are strikes most likely to succeed? As an aid to the study of such questions strike statistics should record and classify not only the gross number of strikes, but also their causes and results, the characteristics of the parties involved in their beginning and settlement, and any other information which contributes toward a better understanding of the group interests involved and the methods used to advance these interests.

ISADOR LUBIN,
Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

AUGUST 1, 1937.

Strikes in the United States, 1880-1936

Introduction

In all the realm of industrial statistics, employer-employee disputes present some of the most baffling problems. In addition to the factor of judgment which enters into all statistical procedure, strikes and lock-outs, by their very nature, lead to differences of viewpoint and approach in their measurement and classification. Since they are controversies in which the interests of employer, workers, and the public are at stake, each group naturally interprets and evaluates the situation in the way the dispute affects it. This divergency of viewpoint persists throughout every phase of the statistical treatment of strikes and lock-outs—definition, unit of measurement, magnitude, causes, and results. Furthermore, the facts with reference to strikes and lock-outs very often are too involved or indeterminate to be accurately and simply classified 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 or definite oral agreement. Even the date of the ending is not always clear-cut; some strikes begun years ago have never been officially called off by their initiators, despite the fact that the employer concerned is carrying on his business in a normal manner.

In view of these divergencies of approach as well as of the impossibility of always getting sufficiently detailed information, a portion of the statistics on strikes is necessarily based on arbitrary estimates and rule-of-thumb procedure. Nevertheless, through the use of specific definitions and the adoption of some broad general policies, a certain degree of comparability and uniformity of treatment can be obtained.¹

¹ See appendixes II and III for methods used in analyzing and collecting strike data.

The history of statistics on strikes and lock-outs in the United States can be divided into six periods: (1) the years previous to 1880, for which no statistics are available, but for which some summarized accounts of individual strikes have been compiled; (2) the year 1880, when data on strikes and lock-outs were gathered at the time the Tenth Census was taken; (3) 1881-1905, during which time four periodic surveys providing a continuous count of the strikes and lock-outs were made by the Commissioner of Labor; (4) 1906-13, when no studies were made and for which no information is available; (5) 1914-26, when the Bureau of Labor Statistics maintained a fairly adequate reporting service on the number of strikes; in only a limited number of cases, however, were data obtained on number of persons involved, man-days idle, and other items; (6) 1927 to the present, during which time the Bureau of Labor Statistics has collected and published monthly data on the number of strikes, workers involved, man-days idle, and other pertinent information.

This bulletin contains the major statistical data that are available on strikes and lock-outs from the earliest recorded date through the year 1936. Since original schedules and other source material have been destroyed, dependence has necessarily been placed upon previously published material for early periods. Some readjustments and combinations have been made in previously published tables in order to make them readily comparable with data for later periods. For example, strikes and lock-outs were treated separately in earlier reports. These are combined in this bulletin since no such separation was made in later years.

The major portion of this bulletin deals with strikes and lock-outs since 1927. During this period changes of a more or less important nature were made in methods of collecting and interpreting the source material. In 1934 the statistical work was reorganized. The number of possible sources or "leads" was materially increased, the industry classification was revised, and other classifications were added. Some changes were made in the definitions and inclusiveness of terms used. In order to provide continuous series in as many classifications as possible, all available data on strikes occurring since 1927 were reviewed and necessary revision made so that figures for this period might be comparable. Appendixes II and III contain an explanation of the methods used in obtaining and analyzing data on strikes, and some of the difficulties and anomalies existing in strike statistics.

Definition of Strike and Lock-out

A strike is a temporary stoppage of work by a group of employees in order to express a grievance or to enforce a demand; a lock-out is a temporary withholding of work from a group of employees by an employer (or a group of employers) in order to coerce them into accepting the employer's terms.

Previous to 1922, the Bureau presented separate tables for strikes and for lock-outs. Because of the inherent confusion existing in any industrial dispute, the difficulty of separating a strike situation from a lock-out was early recognized.² In later years no effort was made to distinguish the two, and all labor disputes involving stoppages of work were grouped together as "strikes and lock-outs."³ This phrase was abandoned in 1935, the term "strike" being used in the generic sense to include all stoppages of work due to labor disputes, whether initiated by employer (lock-out) or by the workers.

Technically, the distinction between a strike and a lock-out turns on the party which actually initiates the stoppage. Even though it were possible to make a literal interpretation, the notion of responsibility or moral obligation would be implied—concepts which are impossible to define for statistical purposes. Furthermore, a strike might develop into a lock-out or vice versa, as is indicated by the following illustrations:

An employer says he cannot operate a plant unless wages are reduced. The workers refuse to accept the reduction. The plant shuts down and reopens a month later at the old wage. Here the employer sought to enforce terms upon the workers who refused to accept them. While the workers would call this a lock-out, the employer would be likely to call it a strike because his employees refused to work at the wages which he considered reasonable.

A group of workers go out on strike for a wage increase. After a few weeks they express a willingness to return to work without the increase. In the meantime, general business conditions or the employer's strategic position have so altered that the employer refuses to take them back unless they accept a wage reduction. The strike thereupon becomes a lock-out.

Sometimes one party anticipates the action of the other. Employees are dissatisfied and strike talk is prevalent, although no date is set. The employer decides to act first and closes the plant or lays off the dissatisfied group for a specific time "to teach them a lesson." If there had been no lock-out, there would have been a strike.

² See p. 29.

³ It is an interesting fact that in its first reports Great Britain also distinguished between strikes and lock-outs but abandoned the attempt in 1893. Most foreign statistics on industrial disputes are grouped together as "strikes and lock-outs." (Methods of Compiling Statistics of Industrial Disputes, International Labour Office, Geneva, 1926.)

Were strikes and lock-outs of approximately like frequency, the theoretical distinction between them might necessitate an attempt to distinguish them in tabulation despite all the difficulties involved. But because of the relatively strong position which the employer usually has in the bargaining relationship, he very seldom needs to resort to a lock-out. Probably not more than 1 or 2 percent of the total disputes at the present time can be called lock-outs. In earlier years the proportion was slightly greater (see p. 29). Since their industrial causes and effects are practically the same, and because of the relative insignificance in the number of lock-outs, it seems reasonable to use the term "strike" to cover all industrial disputes involving stoppages of work.

Though the distinction between a strike and a lock-out need not be maintained, the precise phrasing of the definition adopted for either will affect the resulting statistical series. It is therefore necessary to analyze carefully the exact interpretation of each of the phrases in the definitions given.

A strike is a *temporary* stoppage. So far as the intention and attitude of the strikers is concerned, they look upon themselves as continuing to retain the status of employees of the company against which they are striking, with vested interests in their individual jobs. If the dispute develops into a permanent severance of relations between the employer and this group of workers, the situation ceases to be a strike.

A *stoppage* of work is effected either by walking out, not reporting for work at the usual or expected time, or reporting for duty but refusing to perform any work ("sit-down"). A walk-out is a fairly clear-cut situation, but the other two forms of stoppage are sometimes difficult to interpret. For instance, workers in seasonal or intermittent trades—fruit pickers, seamen or longshoremen, building workers, etc.—may refuse to go to work on terms offered by an employer. There is no actual walk-out, since work has never started on the season's fruit picking, loading or unloading the boat, or constructing the building. To the employer who needs to have the work done, refusal to work means a serious stoppage. Such situations are considered to be strikes, since the Bureau interprets a strike to exist when an employer offers jobs to a specific group of workers who refuse to accept until certain terms or conditions are adjusted. Restriction of output or sabotage sometimes approximates a "sit-down" strike. The Bureau interprets the situation as a strike only when the participants publicly state the fact of a stoppage for certain specific causes. It is the practice with some unions to call a stoppage while new agreements or wage rates are being negotiated. Although the union distinguishes such a stoppage from a strike, the Bureau classifies it as a strike if

the situation has the characteristics included in the above-mentioned definition.

A strike or lock-out implies stoppage of work by a *group*. An individual stoppage is a "quit" or "lay-off." For purposes of convenience, the Bureau includes in its statistical analysis only those disputes which involve six or more persons and last 1 day or longer. This arbitrary limitation presents some anomalies. For example, a strike of 5 bakers in a small bakery shop may represent the entire working force and mean a closing of the shop, while a strike of 500 employees in a large plant may not tie up the plant's operations. Nevertheless, because of the difficulty of securing reports on small disputes and the necessity for adopting some limitation, the Bureau excludes all disputes involving fewer than six persons and lasting less than 1 day.

The strike must involve a group of *employees*; that is, there must be a recognized employer-employee relationship between the parties involved in the dispute. Statistics on labor disputes, therefore, exclude so-called buyers' strikes, farmers' strikes—except in the case of farm labor—student strikes, etc. There are certain border-line situations in which it is difficult to determine whether the strikers have the status of employee or entrepreneur, as, for example, the small dealer who is producing or distributing goods or services for another person or company. The Bureau considers an employer-employee relationship to exist when one of the parties maintains direction and control over the work of the other; that is, the right to approve or disapprove employment, and control over working conditions. Thus the term "employee" covers gasoline-station attendants, even though on a lease and contract sales arrangement, fishermen who must sell their catch to one certain wholesaler who determines the price, and persons who work at home at piece rates for a manufacturer or wholesaler.

The purpose of a strike or lock-out is to *express a grievance* or to *enforce a demand*. It is a fairly simple matter to interpret a stoppage of work as a strike or lock-out when either the worker group or the employer makes definite demands upon the other. Some situations, however, are not so easy to define, such as jurisdictional disputes, quarrels between rival unions, sympathetic protests, organization drives by outside unions where employees within the plant seemingly take no active part. In the usual jurisdictional dispute it would appear that the employer is passive—that it is a quarrel solely between worker groups who have no grievance against their employer. In some cases the employer very obviously has an interest as to which union does a particular piece of work, because of differences in wage rates. In all cases, each group is demanding from the employer that it get the assignment for certain work, and thus jurisdictional disputes can justifiably be called strikes.

Disputes between rival unions present a somewhat different picture. In these cases a second group with similar trade jurisdiction seeks to displace a union which has already been recognized by the employer. (Since the American Federation of Labor does not permit dual unionism within its ranks, at least one of the two groups fighting for control is a union not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Sometimes neither organization is affiliated.) While the immediate issue causing the stoppage of work appears to be the rivalry of two factions of workers, the employer is, nevertheless, an integral factor in the situation. The very fact that there are two rival unions fighting for control generally signifies discontent by one group of workers with the terms which the other union has obtained from the employer and the hope that the second union can obtain better terms.

The employer-employee relationship need not necessarily be direct and proximate to permit a strike situation. In a so-called sympathetic strike, an individual employer may not be responsible for any of the dissatisfactions which bring about the strike. These are strikes, nevertheless, since they are called for the purpose of demonstrating the solidarity of workers and broadening the group pressure upon the employer against whom there is a strike for specific cause.⁴ Similarly, a local union in an organization drive may picket a plant where none of the employees belong to the union, nor apparently have expressed a desire to join. The picketing leads to the closing of the plant. Although his employees have made no demands upon this particular employer, such a situation is interpreted to be a strike, since it is a means by which organized labor seeks to increase its area of control and set up an effective instrument through which these employees can, in the future, make demands upon the employer.

General strikes.—The term “general strike” is used by the Bureau to refer to stoppages of work by all or a large majority of workers in different industries and crafts within a certain community. Such strikes are usually called in sympathy for a particular group of strikers or in protest against some action taken by public authorities during a strike of a particular group.

The term “general strike” is differentiated from “general industry” strike. The latter refers to a widespread strike in a particular in-

⁴ U. S. C., Title 29, section 13 (e) (Norris-LaGuardia Anti-injunction Act) defines a labor dispute to include “Any controversy concerning terms or conditions of employment, or concerning the association or representation of persons in negotiating, fixing, maintaining, changing, or seeking to arrange terms or conditions of employment, regardless of whether or not the disputants stand in the proximate relation of employer and employee.” Thus, if a dispute arises between members of a union and an employer, other workers in the same trade or industry elsewhere in the country may not be enjoined from acting against their own employer to further the cause of those members who are directly engaged in the labor dispute.

dustry. When called by the office of an international union for the entire industry, the strike becomes interstate. On the other hand, all the locals of a union in a particular city may unite in calling a strike; for instance, a strike against all the barber shops, laundries, or cleaning and dyeing establishments within a city. Both of these situations are termed "general industry" strikes.

Measurement of Strikes

The three basic measures now used by the Bureau in strike statistics are the number of strikes, the number of workers involved, and the man-days idle. For a particular purpose one of these measures may be more useful than the others. The number of strikes, for instance, is an approximation of the number of times group action has been taken on the calling of strikes. The number of workers involved is useful in terms of the incidence of strikes on the working population.⁵ The total number of man-days idle gives a rough estimate of the amount of time lost by persons while involved in strikes.⁶

As the following paragraphs indicate, each of these units of measurement has many variable characteristics and the unit is more or less arbitrarily determined in many instances. For that reason, as well as the fact that the size of the strike must necessarily be given consideration, no one unit of measurement should be used as the sole indicator of the severity or extent of strikes—the number of strikes, the workers involved, and the man-days idle during strikes must all be taken into account.

In a large number of cases there is a question as to what should be counted as one strike. For instance, shall a general strike called by an international union, extending into several States and hundreds of establishments, be called one strike or as many as there are employers, States, or cities affected? Shall strikes in several branches of one corporation, located thousands of miles apart, be considered one strike or as many as the number of communities affected or the number of local unions which agreed to the stoppage?

The *initiating force* or *cause* of the strike is the chief determining factor now used by the Bureau in deciding what shall be the unit of measurement. In other words, the number of different organizations

⁵ It must be noted that this figure cannot be used to obtain the proportion of all workers who have been involved in strikes during any year, since some of the same persons may have been involved in more than one strike.

⁶ Such an estimate is likely to be misleading, however. See discussion on cost of strikes, p. 10.

initiating the strike and the reason for calling the strike take precedence over the number of establishments or localities affected.⁷

An industrial dispute is an expression of conflicting wills or interests of employers and employees, and is brought about by a determination of one group to force the other to correct certain grievances. The will of the workers may be expressed through the executive office of their international union which calls a general strike throughout the entire industry; or workers in various trades in a city may express their will through the city trades assembly, which calls a city-wide strike of all trades. Such instances are considered as single strikes since the workers are operating through a common agency. If, however, several local unions in the same city or different cities call strikes, even though for a common cause, these are counted separately. The unit of measurement, however, cannot always be determined by the scope of jurisdiction of the union or unions, since some strikes are not officially authorized by the union. In such cases, the unit of measurement is based upon evidence of a common cause and the area of concerted action.

In addition to the more or less arbitrary unit of measurement which is used in counting the number of strikes is the obvious fact that a strike of 10 workers is counted equally with a strike of half a million workers. These inherent variable characteristics in the unit used in counting industrial disputes make it evident that the number of strikes should not be used as the sole indicator. The number of workers involved and man-days idle are of at least equal value in measuring the importance and extent of industrial disputes.

There is a difference of opinion among those concerned with strike statistics as to how inclusive the term "number of workers involved" should be. Sometimes two classifications are made, viz, "directly" and "indirectly" involved. Those "directly involved" are generally defined to include those employees who initiated or voted the strike,

⁷ This does not mean that there would not be a good deal of value in knowing the total number of establishments involved in strikes—another matter from counting strikes on the basis of establishments affected. Unfortunately, it is not always possible to obtain the number of establishments involved in large general strikes, so that this fourth means of measuring the extent of strikes is impossible (see appendix II, p. 164).

It may be noted that during the period 1881-86 the business establishment was the unit used. This was later changed, although the establishment was retained as the unit for measuring the results of strikes until 1905. The Third Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor, 1887 (pp. 11-12) has this statement:

"It has been found absolutely necessary to make the establishment the unit in the tabular presentation, and not the strike. * * * With the isolated strikes occurring in single establishments there is no difficulty; oftentimes with general strikes where many establishments are involved there is none; but there are other cases where it may be called 1 strike or 10 or 50, by different individuals. Disagreement may arise in a certain industry in a certain city and a strike in 10 establishments be precipitated. Here a single cause is at work within a limited area, and it may be designated as 1 strike; but this is a simple general strike. In the case of one that is complex many localities may be involved, though not all, necessarily, for the same period of time; one general cause may have its influence, but special ones will have more here and there; beginning with those of a certain trade it may extend to cognate industries; and lastly, its area does not take account of political divisions, so that when it is determined how it shall be counted in the industrial section at one end of a State, and whether it should be again counted in a similarly affected section at the other end, there still remains the point to be decided whether it shall be counted again in adjoining or maybe quite distant States."

or those covered by the terms of settlement; those "indirectly involved" are defined as the remaining employees who were forced to stop work when the shop closed because of the strike. By others the term "indirectly involved" is used to include persons not employed in the establishment where the strike took place but who, nevertheless, were affected by the strike; for example, an automobile assembly plant closed down because the transmission plant was on strike. Under these various concepts, the number involved could vary greatly.

For reasons of practicability, the Bureau arbitrarily confines the number involved to include only employees in the plant or establishment where the strike takes place. No attempt is made to separate within the establishment those directly and those indirectly involved in starting the strike or in the terms of settlement. In some cases such a distinction can be made comparatively easily. For instance, the exact number initiating, and the number indirectly affected, can be determined in cases where a craft union, such as machinists or shoe cutters, calls a strike which necessitates the closing of the entire plant. In the majority of cases, however, the dissatisfaction which gives rise to the strike is not confined to a particular department or occupation. A greater or lesser number of employees throughout the plant decide to strike; some others are more or less secretly favorable to the strike but would not have initiated it themselves; some employees are secretly or openly opposed to the strike. In other words, certain employees initiate a strike and the others are willingly or unwillingly drawn into it. It would be necessary for a psychologist to have a personal interview with each employee in such situations in order to determine the number who were responsible for or who actually favored the strike. Also, as attitudes change as the strike progresses, this number would vary from day to day.

The same kind of intangible factors enter into any attempt to include in the number involved only those affected by the terms of settlement, or those belonging to the labor organization which called the strike. Many strikes terminate with no formal settlement. In others, resulting in compromise settlements, certain individuals or groups may gain some or all their demands while the remainder return to work with no change in their status. It is equally difficult to decide in each case what is the constituency of the union calling the strike. Some strikes are called in order to demonstrate dramatically the strength of, or arouse interest in, a newly organized union. Not even the union's officers know the exact number who are sympathetic with the organization. As the strike progresses, interest and membership in the union may wane or increase.

For statistical purposes, the only practical procedure seems to be to include in the number involved all employees within the establishment who stop work or are thrown out of work because of an indus-

trial dispute. Even this figure can be only an estimate in some instances. The reports obtained are frequently biased, the employer having a tendency to minimize and the union to magnify the number. In large general industry strikes involving many companies and many communities, nobody knows the exact number. Furthermore, the number may change from day to day as the strike grows in size or gradually wanes. In such cases, the Bureau makes as accurate an estimate as is possible from the data obtainable.⁸

The number of man-days idle affords one of the best criteria of the magnitude of a strike, since it incorporates the two elements of number of workers involved and the number of work days these persons lost during the strike.

The man-days idle during a strike are determined by figuring the calendar days idle minus holidays and any other days these employees would not have worked had there been no strike. For instance, if the plant had been operating on a 3- or 4-day week, the number of man-days idle is based on a 3- or 4-day week. If the plant was operating on more than one shift per day, the man-days idle figure includes the number of workers engaged in each shift. Proper allowance is made in cases where the number engaged in the strike fluctuates as the strike progresses.

Cost of Strikes

In former years, the figure now classified under "man-days idle" appeared under the heading "man-days lost." This term has been discarded because its connotation may be inaccurate. While certain workers are idle during a strike, it does not necessarily follow that the days' work or wages have been lost. Anticipating a strike, there may have been overtime and building up for stock before the strike began. There may be overtime after the strike closes to fill delayed orders, or there may exist such a chronic oversupply that a prolonged strike does not materially affect the year's output. In other words, at times neither the employer nor workers suffer any net annual loss due to cessation of work during the strike. Furthermore, a prolonged strike in one area may mean a shift in production to another area

⁸ It should be noted that the number of workers given in the tables is the maximum or total involved in the strike throughout its progress, since it is impracticable to show the different number of workers participating at different times. This leads to certain unavoidable anomalies in the statistical presentation, especially in the monthly tables. For instance, a strike which involved a certain number of persons is listed as beginning in a certain month; the actual number of persons engaged in that strike that particular month may be much less than the total given, since the strike did not attain its maximum or total strength until the following month.

with no lessening of the total national output.⁹ Even though certain employers and groups of workers suffer disastrous loss, other employers and workers may gain. Such gains of others attributable to the strike cannot be measured as a rule, but from a national point of view this must be taken into account.

If it is impossible to estimate accurately the total man-days' work lost or wages lost due to strikes, any figure on the total cost of strikes would be even more fictitious. This vague concept, "cost of strikes", necessarily includes theoretical estimates of cost to employers, workers, and the public. Practically, these three elements cannot be grouped together. The employer might consider a wage increase gained through a strike as a loss to him; the workers obviously consider it a gain which, in time, will more than offset the lack of pay envelopes during the strike. Similarly, local merchants may profit through the increased wages although their business suffered during the strike. Because of these conflicting factors, an estimate of the cost of individual strikes or the cost of all strikes in a given period is misleading as well as inaccurate.

The cost of such matters as extra policing, property damage, etc., which accompany some strikes could be fairly accurately determined. The Bureau, however, has never had the resources which would be necessary to get data of this kind. There is available, therefore, no information as to the cost of policing, loss through property and personal damage, etc., occasioned by strikes.

⁹ Example: In spite of extended strikes in the coal industry during 1927-29, there was no great change in the annual tonnage produced. There were, however, shifts in production from strike areas to mines where there were few or no strikes. There was a drastic decrease in production in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, but Kentucky, West Virginia, and Alabama produced more coal than they ever had up to that time.

Chapter I

Early History of Strikes

Industrial disputes in the United States coincide with the beginning of our national history. In 1776, while New York City was occupied by British troops, the printers demanded a wage increase from their employers and were refused. They thereupon ordered a "turn-out" and forced their employers to grant the increased wage.¹

The second authenticated strike was a successful "turn-out" of 26 Philadelphia printers in 1786, in protest against a reduction of wages to \$5.83½ a week. The strike call indicates that benefits were paid to strikers. "We will support such of our brethren as shall be thrown out of employment on account of their refusing to work for less than \$6 per week."²

The first recorded strike for a 10-hour day was called by some carpenters in Philadelphia in 1791. The carpenters lost the strike and in retaliation organized a cooperative and contracted for jobs "25 percent below the current rate established by master carpenters."³

In March 1800 occurred the sailors' strike in New York which for many years was thought to be the first strike in the United States.⁴ A number of sailors, demanding an increase from \$10 to \$14 a month, marched around the city compelling other seamen to join the strike until their leader was arrested and lodged in jail, when the strike unsuccessfully terminated.

¹ The Third Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor, 1887, gives a summary, in chronological order, of all the strikes and lock-outs recorded up to that time. Most of his information was obtained from published reports of various State bureaus of labor statistics, particularly Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, and later Ohio. This listing of early strikes and lock-outs is far from complete. In 1908-10, Dr. John R. Commons and associates, under the auspices of the American Bureau of Industrial Research, carried on an exhaustive search of all early newspapers, legal documents, and court records for source material having a bearing on American industrial society. This material was published in 10 volumes under the title "A Documentary History of American Industrial Society." References and interpretations of this source material were later made by Dr. Commons and associates in the History of Labour in the United States, published in 1918. These publications provide valuable material on early disputes.

Little is known about strikes in colonial times. The Third Annual Report (p. 1030) cites the strike of journeymen bakers in 1741, who refused "to bake bread but on certain terms." This action was not a strike of wage earners against employers. The price of bread was regulated by public authorities and these bakers, since they sold their own goods directly to the consumer, were acting more in the capacity of merchants protesting against imposed prices.

² U. S. Department of Commerce and Labor. Bureau of Labor. Bull. No. 61, pp. 861-863, A Documentary History of the Early Organizations of Printers, by Ethelbert Stewart. Washington, 1905.

³ Commons, John R., and associates: History of Labour in the United States. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1918, vol. I, p. 110.

⁴ History of the People of the United States, McMaster. Appleton & Co., New York, 1885, vol. II, p. 618, gives the date of this strike as October 1802. The Third Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor (p. 1031), taken from the report of the Bureau of Statistics of New Jersey, 1885, p. 272, gives the date as November 1803. Mention, however, was made of this strike in the Federal Gazette, Apr. 11, 1800, which gives the date as Mar. 26, 1800.

The most notable strikes of this period were those conducted by journeyman shoemakers of New York and Philadelphia, which resulted in several criminal conspiracy cases. The court records of these cases give a colorful picture of the causes and conduct of the strikes and reveal surprising similarities to strike situations today.⁵

The Federal Society of Journeymen Cordwainers, which had been organized in Philadelphia in 1794, called a strike in 1796 and again in 1798. Both resulted in wage increases. A strike in 1799, called by this same society of over 100 shoemakers, introduced the paid walking delegate. Previously an unpaid "tramping committee" visited various places to detect and deal with "scabs." Strikers took turns in serving on this committee. Since such frequent changes in personnel proved to be inefficient, the cordwainers chose one of the committee and paid him to do the visiting.⁶ In order to completely tie up the employers, the society insisted that those who worked on custom-made shoes go on strike with the bootmakers, although the strike demand was for an increase in wages on boots only. This strike, which lasted about 10 weeks and which was not without violence, was only partially successful.

A strike called in 1805 by the Philadelphia Society of Cordwainers resulted in the first attempt by employers of this country to invoke the aid of the courts and law to prohibit strikes and organization of workers. Leaders of the strike were prosecuted, under the English common-law doctrine, for criminal conspiracy. In spite of vigorous defense and appeal to public opinion,⁷ the jury found them "guilty of a combination to raise their wages."

The Journeymen Cordwainers' Society of Baltimore ordered a general industry strike in January 1809. The county court indicted 39 members, charging them with compelling an employer to discharge certain employees and preventing them from obtaining employment elsewhere. This indictment indicates that the Baltimore shoe workers were seeking closed-shop conditions during the strike. The records do not indicate that the judge ever imposed a sentence on the defendants in this trial.⁸

In November 1809, about 200 journeyman cordwainers of New York City engaged in a "general turn-out." The strike was originally called by the cordwainers' association against one company. Suspecting that this company was secretly getting work done at other shops, a general strike was called. The leaders of this strike were

⁵ Reports of these trials are printed verbatim in *A Documentary History of American Industrial Society*, by Commons and Gilmore. The Arthur H. Clark Co., Cleveland, 1910, vols. III and IV.

⁶ The testimony at the trial (*A Documentary History of American Industrial Society*, vol. III, p. 74) reveals a member of such committee "scabbing" on days he did not serve on the committee. This is the first strike in which we have record of the term "scab."

⁷ Commons, John R., and Gilmore, Eugene A.: *A Documentary History of American Industrial Society*. The Arthur H. Clark Co., Cleveland, 1910, vol. III, p. 236.

⁸ *Idem*, p. 249.

immediately indicted for employing unlawful means to gain increased wages. Although the defendants were convicted for conspiracy, they were fined only \$1 each and costs.⁹

The first known strike in which women participated was among contract workers in Pawtucket, R. I., in 1824, when "female weavers" struck with the men in an attempt to resist a reduction in wages and increase in hours. In 1825 a strike of women alone occurred for higher wages—the tailoresses of New York.

During these years of the twenties many strikes occurred, most of them for higher wages but some for the 10-hour day. The first great strike for the 10-hour day was called by 600 carpenters in Boston in 1825. Newspapers of the time indicate that tailors, carpenters, house painters, stonecutters, riggers, stevedores, common laborers, hand-loom weavers, and cabinetmakers in Buffalo, Philadelphia, New York, and Baltimore went out on frequent strikes.¹⁰

The first recorded strike of factory operatives was called by textile workers in Paterson, N. J., in 1828. This was also the first known instance of the calling out of militia to quell a labor disturbance. The strikers demanded a 10-hour day but went back to work without gaining their demand. Later, during the same year, strikes were called in cotton mills in Philadelphia and Baltimore.¹¹

The period from 1776 to 1830 not only witnessed a considerable number of industrial disputes in comparison with the relatively few persons working for wages at that time, but the causes of these strikes and the tactics pursued by the strikers and the employers bear close similarity to those existing today. These years saw the introduction by the workers of the walking delegate, strike benefits, the use of the general strike when an individual strike proved ineffective, picketing, social ostracism and sometimes physical violence toward "scabs", and the use of militia and the courts by the employers and public authorities.

In general, there were at least two differences between the strikes in this early period and those of later date. First, practically all the early strikes occurred among hand craftsmen. This, of course,

⁹ These conspiracy cases, in addition to setting legal precedent for organizations of workers and their ability to strike, were a test between the Jeffersonian Democrats and the Federalists over the introduction of English common law in this country. One of the leading Jeffersonian newspapers, the Philadelphia *Aurora*, attacked the court and the law under which these convictions were made. In its Nov. 28, 1805, issue appeared this editorial: "Hitherto the people had travelled the level road to equal justice * * *. Of all the barbarous principles of feudalism entailed on us by England, none was left but slavery, and even this would be generally restricted in 1808. Yet, would it be believed, at the very time when the state of the Negro was about to be improved attempts were being made to reduce the whites to slavery. Was there anything in the Constitution of the United States or in the Constitution of Pennsylvania which gave one man a right to say to another what should be the price of labor? There was not. It was by the English common law that such things became possible." (Commons, John R., and associates: *History of Labour in the United States*, vol. I, p. 142.)

¹⁰ Commons, John R., and associates: *History of Labour in the United States*. New York, 1918, vol. I, pp. 156-159.

¹¹ *Idem*, pp. 418-419.

merely reflected the nature of industrial processes at that time, since factory production, even in textiles, was just getting a foothold. Second, with the exception of the shoe workers and printers, the strikes were spasmodic walk-outs of unorganized workers, or workers who organized expressly for the strike, the organization disbanding after the strike. Permanent, stable labor organizations existed only among the printers and shoe workers in the larger cities.

Strikes in the 1830's.—There were a few isolated strikes during the first years of the thirties. Due to the depression of 1837, the number decreased toward the end of the decade. But during the 3 years from 1834 to 1836, there were 152 strikes mentioned in the Philadelphia newspapers and trade papers of the time, an unprecedented number which caused no little alarm among the employers and the public. "The times," said the *Philadelphia Gazette* of June 8, 1835,¹² "are completely out of joint * * *. Our streets and squares are crowded with an idle population. Some manifestations of violence have already taken place; * * *. Our buildings are at a stand, and business generally is considerably impeded." The *New York Daily Advertiser*, issue of June 6, 1835,¹³ observed that "strikes are all the fashion" and that "it is an excellent time for the journeymen to come from the country to the city."

Two chief causes of the strikes of this period were the growing insistence on the part of the workers for the 10-hour day, and the rise in cost of living due to the inflation and speculation which took place in 1835-36. Among the notable strikes of this period were:¹⁴

The first strike in Lowell, Mass., occurred in February 1834, in protest against a 15-percent reduction in wages. Some 800 to 2,000 went on strike but in a few days all except the ringleaders returned to work at the reduced rates.¹⁵

In March 1834 the Schuylkill Factory Co. at Manayunk, Pa., announced they would continue operation only on condition their employees would accept a 25-percent reduction. All the employees immediately quit work and organized a picket force. The company then offered a 15-percent reduction, which was rejected. Thereupon the company brought in families from outside, gave them police protection, and broke the strike.¹⁶

In April 1835 the carpenters, masons, and stonecutters of Boston joined in a strike for a 10-hour day. This strike won sympathy among workers throughout the country. Trade-unions from various cities sent them money and passed resolutions to stand by the "Boston House Wrights who, in imitation of the noble and decided stand taken

¹² Quoted in *History of Labour in the United States*, vol. I, p. 390.

¹³ Quoted in the *Third Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor*, Washington, 1888, p. 1029.

¹⁴ These cases are described in *History of Labour in the United States*, vol. I, pt. 3, ch. 3 and appendix 2.

¹⁵ *Idem*, p. 425.

¹⁶ *Idem*, p. 420.

by their Revolutionary Fathers, have determined to throw off the shackles of more mercenary tyrants than theirs." ¹⁷ In spite of the wide support given this strike, it was finally lost.

During the same summer the building-trades mechanics and factory operators in Philadelphia joined in the mass movement for the 10-hour day. Groups of different crafts quit work, organized processions, and marched through the streets with fife and drum and flags. These demonstrations definitely turned the tide in favor of shorter hours. Several cities established the 10-hour day for public servants, from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m., with 1 hour for breakfast and 1 hour for dinner. A number of private employers in Philadelphia were forced to follow.

In July 1835 the textile workers in Paterson, N. J., demanded that their hours be reduced from 13½ to 10 hours a day. Upon the refusal of the employers to grant a hearing to their committee, a strike was called which involved 20 mills and 2,000 persons. Financial aid was extended the strikers by workingmen in Newark and New York City. After 2 months the employers conceded a reduction of 1½ hours per day and the strike ended.

Due to the rapid rise in the cost of living in 1836, the Philadelphia cordwainers asked for wage increases. Upon refusal they went on a strike which lasted 3 months. The employers won this strike by combining with shoe merchants and leather dealers in an agreement not to deal with any employer who paid the wages the workingmen asked.

In February 1836 the bookbinders in Philadelphia went out on strike in protest against a wage reduction. The employers issued a list of the strikers for publication throughout the country, advertised for bookbinders in other cities, and agreed with booksellers that they should give no work to any master binder who employed members of trade-unions. With the help of financial contributions from unions in New York, Washington, Albany, Newark, and Boston, the strikers were enabled to hold out for 3 months, when they obtained a satisfactory settlement.

Strikes during the 1840's.—The prolonged depression lasting from 1837 until the gold discoveries of 1849 practically destroyed aggressive trade-unionism and discouraged the calling of strikes. State labor bureaus reported a few strikes, some of them attended with a good deal of violence.¹⁸ Most of the strikes, whether for the 10-hour day or in protest against wage reduction, proved to be unsuccessful. Boilers in Pittsburgh rolling mills were unsuccessful in their strike of 1842, called in protest against a wage reduction. Three years later a successful strike brought them a wage increase. Twelve hundred journey-

¹⁷ Quoted in *History of Labour in the United States*, vol. I, p. 389, from *Pennsylvanian*, Philadelphia, July 31, 1835.

¹⁸ *Third Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor*. Washington, 1888, pp. 1037-1040.

man tailors of Pennsylvania won advances in prices in 1847, after a 4-months' strike. In 1848 Pennsylvania passed a 10-hour law for textile and paper mills and bagging factories. Numerous strikes seemed necessary to put this law in operation—in some cases with accompanying reduction of wages.

Strikes during the 1850's.—Numerous strikes occurred between 1850 and 1852 among building workers, shoemakers, and printers in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston. Many of these strikes were unsuccessful. In the absence of trade agreements with fixed wages, workers frequently struck in the spring for higher wages and again in the fall to prevent the lowering of wages.¹⁹

During the 2 years 1853 and 1854, there was a great increase in the number of strikes. It is estimated that this number totaled 400. Strikes were called for wage increases, closed shop, shorter hours, abolition of night work, greater frequency and regularity of wage payment, substitution of cash pay for store scrip, and restriction of apprentices. Because labor was organized somewhat better, and also due to the prevailing prosperity, more of these strikes were successful than during the previous 2 years.²⁰

There were relatively few strikes during the last half of the decade, due to two depression periods—the one in 1854–55 and the more serious one of 1857. During the preceding prosperous years, unions had neglected to build up strike funds and were, therefore, unable to conduct strikes against the wage decreases which accompanied the depression. Indeed, unemployment became so severe that the unions practically disappeared.

There were a few strikes in Massachusetts textile mills but most of them failed. In 1858 the shoe workers' union at Randolph, Mass., made an unsuccessful attempt to regain predepression wages. A strike in the same trade at Natick, Mass., in 1859 gained a slight wage advance. The same year, 1,700 shoe workers in Philadelphia went on strike for uniform rates in all shops. About 1,000 obtained work at the prices asked and many who failed to obtain work moved West.

Coal miners in Monongahela Valley in Pennsylvania struck against the irregular sizes of cars and for scales at each pit for weighing each miner's coal. The strike lasted from July to November with women participating in the picketing. The strike not only failed but 27 men and women were convicted of riotous conduct. Glass blowers at Millville, Pa., and Glassboro, N. J., struck against the employment of an excessive number of apprentices. The manufacturers united, imported nonunion men from Pittsburgh, and had 14 strikers arrested for conspiracy. The strike failed and the union collapsed.²¹

¹⁹ Commons, John R., and associates: *History of Labour in the United States*, vol. I, p. 576.

²⁰ *Idem*, pp. 607–614.

²¹ *Third Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor*. Washington, 1888. pp. 1044–1046.

Strikes during the 1860's.—Two significant strikes took place in 1860. The Lynn shoe workers called a strike for increased wages, which spread throughout the shoe area of Massachusetts, and brought about the largest labor demonstrations which Massachusetts had experienced up to that time. The strike failed in a few weeks and employers filled the strikers' places with workmen from Maine and New Hampshire. In the same year the machinists and blacksmiths' union called a strike in the Baldwin Locomotive Works in Philadelphia against a proposed reduction in wages. The strike ended in defeat within 4 months.²²

In spite of rapidly rising prices, there were comparatively few strikes during the Civil War years. Leading papers mentioned 38 in 1863, 108 the next year, and 85 in 1865.²³ Coal miners engaged in a number of strikes, most of which were successful because of the rise in prices of coal. The majority of strikes in other industries were not successful in bringing about increased wages or shorter hours.

The Iron Moulders' International, the strongest labor organization of that time, called a strike in Cincinnati in 1867, against a 60-percent wage reduction announced by the National Stove Manufacturers' and Iron Founders' Association, the first national employers' association in this country. The strike lasted 9 months and strike benefits almost broke the union's treasury. The failure of this strike, and a strike in Pittsburgh a few months later, led the union to discourage strikes and turn its attention to cooperatives.²⁴

In 1865 the iron manufacturers of Pittsburgh locked out the puddlers when they demanded a wage increase. This dispute was settled by arbitration, the earliest recorded wage arbitration case in the United States.²⁵

The recently organized Order of St. Crispin (shoe workers) called a number of strikes during the latter part of the sixties and the early years of the seventies. Many of these were successful. During one of these strikes, New England shoe workers received their first threat of competition with low-wage orientals when Chinese coolies from California were imported into Massachusetts as strikebreakers.²²

A strike of miners in 1868, demanding enforcement of the 8-hour law which the Pennsylvania State Legislature had passed that year, caused almost general suspension of work throughout the anthracite fields. Strikes among cigar makers in New York City and Cincinnati in 1869 resulted in employers introducing the mold machine, thereby displacing skilled hand workers.²²

²² Third Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor. Washington, 1888, p. 1046 ff.

²³ Commons, John R., and associates: *History of Labour in the United States*, vol. II, p. 23.

²⁴ *Idem*, pp. 48-53; and Third Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor. Washington, 1888, p. 1051.

²⁵ Monthly Labor Review, November 1929, p. 16.

Strikes during the 1870's.—This decade witnessed a strong revival of national trade-unions. During the first 2 years these unions demanded, and frequently obtained, increased wages and reductions in hours. The latter part of the decade was characterized by defensive strikes—a desperate effort to stave off wage reductions which followed in the wake of the business depressions of 1873 and 1877.

A strike of 100,000 workers in New York City in 1872, the largest labor dispute up to that time, resulted in the 8-hour day for practically all the building trades as well as for a few other trades. Strikes against the numerous wage reductions which were introduced in 1873 were particularly prevalent among shoe workers, cigar makers, and textile and iron workers. The numerous strikes of textile workers in Fall River against periodic wage cuts were uniformly unsuccessful. Employers filled vacancies with French-Canadian immigrants and strikers were forced to sign agreements to join no labor organization as the price of reemployment.²⁶

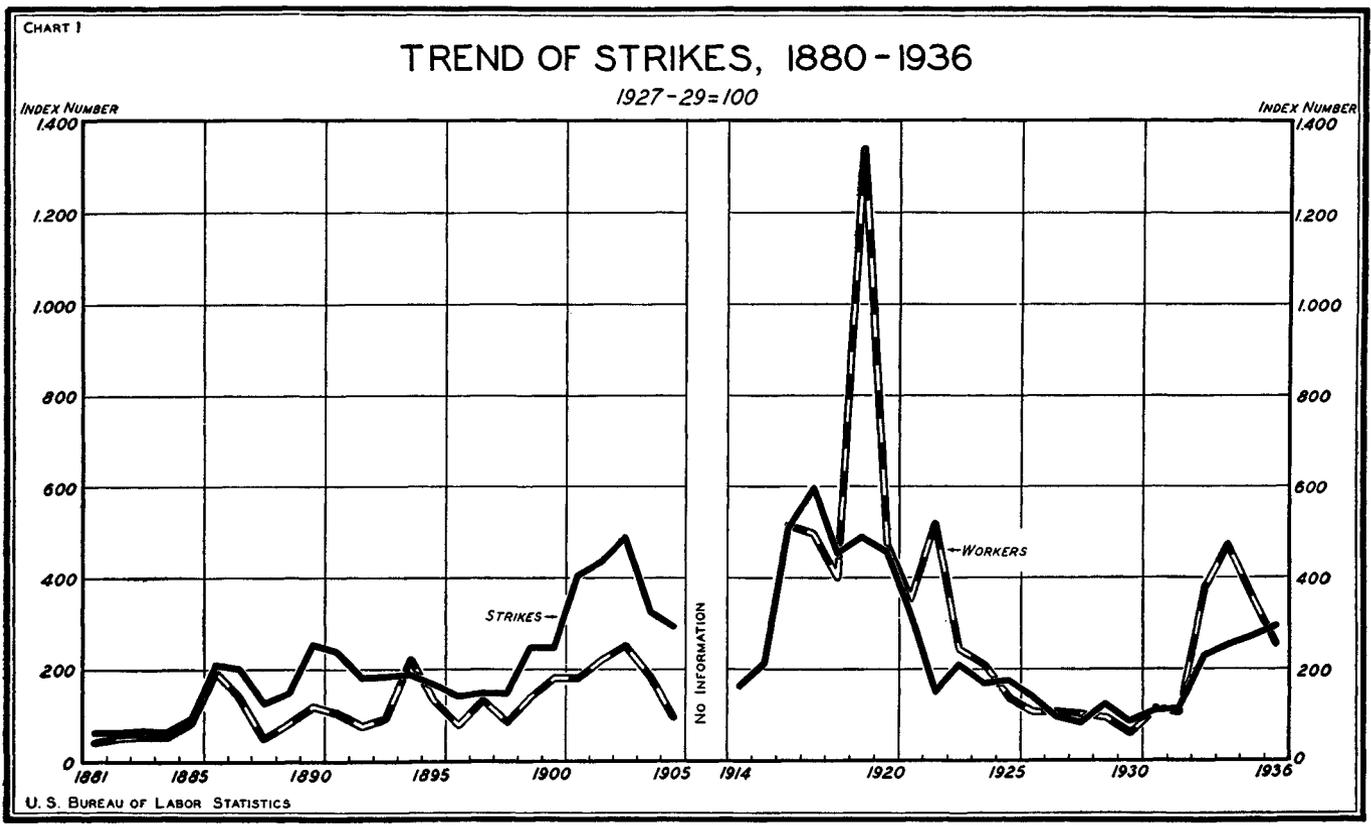
A strike of New York cigar makers in 1873, against a large concern, stimulated employers throughout the city to scatter their work among small tenement-house shops. Four years later the cigar workers' union called a strike against this system. Although it attracted wide public attention to the evils of the sweat-house system, the strike was lost. There were many bitter strikes in the bituminous-coal mines, particularly in Ohio. Very few met with any degree of success. A 7-months' strike of anthracite miners against wage reductions in 1874 resulted in the breaking up of the trade-agreement system which had existed since 1869, the dissolution of the once powerful Workingmen's Benevolent Association, and the revival of the "Molly Maguires." The latter were finally crushed in 1876.²⁷

The year 1877 is generally referred to as the year of "the great railroad strikes." Starting on the Baltimore & Ohio at Martinsburg, W. Va., they quickly spread to most of the lines operating from St. Louis to the Atlantic Seaboard, confined largely to freight trains. While the basic general cause was the successive reductions in wages which had been made during preceding years, other reasons for discontent were the irregularity of employment, delay in payment of wages, and introduction of the double-header freight trains of 34 cars instead of the customary 17 and its displacement of engineers. These railroad strikes were marked by much violence and property damage. For the first time in this country Federal troops were called out in time of peace to quell strikes. All of these railroad strikes failed in bringing any immediate gains to the workers.²⁸

²⁶ Third Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor. Washington, 1888, p. 1058 ff.

²⁷ Commons, John R., and associates: *History of Labour in the United States*, 1918, vol. II, pp. 178-191.

²⁸ Third Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor. Washington, 1888, pp. 1071-1079. Also, Dacus, J. A.: *Annals of the Great Strikes*. L. T. Palmer & Co., Chicago, 1877.



Chapter II

General Trend of Strikes from 1881 to 1936

The trend of strikes since 1881 indicates a general tendency to follow the business cycle. In the main, strikes tend to diminish when business activity declines and job opportunities disappear. Business recovery is generally accompanied by revival of trade-union activity and industrial disputes. However, this relationship does not occur with year-to-year regularity. There has been less strike activity in some years of business prosperity than in depression years. For instance, in 1894 there were more persons involved in strikes than in the relatively prosperous years preceding the depression of the 1890's. During the 1927-29 period there were fewer strikes than during the depression of 1920-21, or even the prolonged depression of 1893-98. It would appear that other conditions such as the political situation, the state of mind of the workers, and the type of labor leadership have as much to do with the amount of strike activity as the purely economic factors of prices and business conditions. (See chart 1.)

TABLE 1.—*Number of strikes and workers involved, 1881-1936*
[1906-13 omitted]¹

Year	Number of—		Index (1927-29=100)		Year	Number of—		Index (1927-29=100)	
	Strikes	Workers involved	Strikes	Workers		Strikes	Workers involved	Strikes	Workers
1881.....	477	130,176	64	42	1914.....	1,204	(¹)	162	(¹)
1882.....	476	158,802	64	51	1915.....	1,593	(¹)	214	(¹)
1883.....	506	170,275	68	55	1916 ²	3,789	1,699,917	509	514
1884.....	485	165,175	65	53	1917.....	4,450	1,227,254	598	495
1885.....	695	258,129	93	88	1918.....	3,353	1,239,989	451	399
1886.....	1,572	610,024	211	196	1919.....	3,630	4,160,348	488	1,337
1887.....	1,503	439,306	202	141	1920.....	3,411	1,463,054	458	470
1888.....	946	162,880	127	52	1921.....	2,385	1,099,247	321	353
1889.....	1,111	260,290	149	84	1922.....	1,112	1,612,562	149	517
1890.....	1,897	373,499	255	120	1923.....	1,553	756,584	209	243
1891.....	1,786	329,953	240	106	1924.....	1,249	654,641	168	210
1892.....	1,359	238,685	183	77	1925.....	1,301	428,416	175	138
1893.....	1,375	287,756	185	93	1926.....	1,035	329,592	139	106
1894.....	1,404	690,044	189	222	1927.....	707	329,939	95	106
1895.....	1,255	407,188	169	131	1928.....	604	314,210	81	101
1896.....	1,066	248,838	143	80	1929.....	921	288,572	124	93
1897.....	1,110	416,154	149	134	1930.....	637	182,975	86	59
1898.....	1,098	263,219	148	85	1931.....	810	341,817	109	110
1899.....	1,838	431,889	247	139	1932.....	841	324,210	113	104
1900.....	1,839	567,719	247	182	1933.....	1,695	1,168,272	228	376
1901.....	3,012	563,843	405	181	1934.....	1,856	1,466,695	250	472
1902.....	3,240	691,507	435	222	1935.....	2,014	1,117,213	271	359
1903.....	3,648	787,834	490	253	1936.....	2,172	788,648	292	254
1904.....	2,419	573,815	325	184					
1905.....	2,186	302,434	294	97					

¹ No information available. See p. 2.

² The number of workers involved in strikes between 1916-26 is known for only a portion of the total. However, the missing information is for the smaller disputes and it is believed that the total here given is fairly accurate. See p. 36 and table 16, p. 39.

During the first 5 years for which strike statistics are available, 1881-85, strikes were comparatively infrequent in the United States. At this time the Knights of Labor¹ were competing with rapidly growing trade-unions composed mostly of skilled workers. Both groups engaged in some strikes, the Knights of Labor being particularly active in the railroad² and telegraph³ industries. The depression of 1884-85 is reflected in the relatively large proportion of strikes in protest against wage decreases and hour increases. (See table 8, p. 33.)

Following the depression of 1884-85, there was a Nation-wide wave of strikes. Many of these were sympathetic strikes, the Knights of Labor at that time being prone to call out workers in various trades to aid strikers in other plants. A number were the result of the great mass movement for the 8-hour day, which was inaugurated by the trade-unions in 1886. That year is remembered for the Haymarket riot;⁴ the railroad strikes,² which were serious enough to bring about a congressional investigation; and the strikes and lock-outs in the packing industry in Chicago, which were chiefly over the issue of the 8-hour day.

The number of strikes declined in 1888-89. Many of those which took place were of a defensive character. Trades which had been successful in their strikes for the 8-hour day were now forced to strike against a return of the longer day. There were almost as many strikes against hour increases and wage decreases as there were for a reduction in hours and increases in wages. (See tables 8 and 9, pp. 33-34.)

The 8-hour-day campaign was renewed in 1890-91, especially in the building trades, and strikes multiplied. There were a number of strikes in the steel industry in 1892, including the well-known Homestead strike.⁵ Most of these were lost and were followed by a gradual elimination of the union in practically all the large steel concerns in the country.

On the whole, there was a decrease in strike activity during the depression of 1893-98. However, there were more persons involved in strikes in 1894 than there had been in any previous year. A large portion of these were in coal mining and in shops of the Pullman

¹ The Noble Order of the Knights of Labor, which was founded in 1869, first became important in the labor movement after 1878, when it abolished secrecy and adopted a program calling for the organization of all toilers "to check the power of wealth."

² The 1885 and 1886 railroad strikes were confined very largely to the shopmen of railroads in the Southwest, the Missouri Pacific (Gould) system.

³ The telegraphers' strike of 1883 involved the majority of the commercial telegraphers of the country.

⁴ At a mass meeting of strikers in Haymarket Square, an unknown person threw a bomb, killing and wounding a number of policemen. Eight labor leaders were convicted on the charge of being accessories before the fact. Four were hanged, one committed suicide while in jail, and three received prison sentences. The latter were pardoned by Governor Altgeld in 1893.

⁵ A pitched battle at Homestead, Pa., between strikers and Pinkerton detectives hired by the Carnegie Steel Co. resulted in a number of deaths and serious injuries.

Palace Car Co.⁶ in protest against wage reductions. In 1897 the United Mine Workers won a general bituminous-coal strike which brought wage increases and an 8-hour day in most of the central competitive fields.

Strikes increased with the return of industrial prosperity and the expansion of labor organizations in 1899 and the first years of the twentieth century. Many of these, as was to be expected after a long period of wage reductions, were for wage increases, although union recognition became an increasingly important issue. About as many workers were involved in union-recognition strikes between 1901 and 1905 as were involved in wage disputes. (See table 8, p. 33.) One of the major issues in the anthracite strike in 1900 was the recognition of the union. Although wage increases and other concessions were granted, formal recognition was not given to the United Mine Workers of America and this, together with demands for a wage increase and hour decrease, brought on the anthracite strike of 1902.⁷ An important strike in 1903-4 was that called by the Western Federation of Miners⁸ in the Colorado Cripple Creek region for the 8-hour day.

Since there are no strike statistics for the period 1905-14, it is not known how many strikes took place. The depression of 1907-8 no doubt discouraged strike activity during those years. Following this depression there were a great many industrial disputes in the textile, iron, and mining industries. In 1910 the clothing workers of Chicago engaged in a city-wide strike. The invasion by the I. W. W. into the eastern textile and clothing centers led to numerous strikes, the most important being those in wool textiles at Lawrence, Mass., in 1912, and in the silk mills in Paterson, N. J., in 1912-13. Wage increases were won at Lawrence but the Paterson strike for the most part brought no gains to the workers. At about the same time the New York and Philadelphia clothing workers struck for an 8-hour day and union recognition. A majority of the shops signed union agreements.

⁶The Pullman strike was called by the American Railway Union, an industrial union, organized by Eugene Debs. Many railroad workers went on strike in sympathy with the Pullman employees, although the railroad brotherhoods were opposed to the strike. The strike is significant in labor history because of the numerous injunctions issued by the Federal courts upon the initiative of the Department of Justice and because President Cleveland sent United States troops to Chicago in spite of the protest of the Governor of the State.

⁷This 5-months' strike was terminated when the operators agreed to arbitration by the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission, appointed by President Theodore Roosevelt. This strike "was doubtless the most important single event in the history of American trade unionism until that time * * * for the first time a labor organization tied up for months a strategic industry and caused wide suffering and discomfort to the public without being condemned as a revolutionary menace to the existing social order calling for suppression by the Government; it was, on the contrary, adjudged a force within the preserves of orderly society and entitled to public sympathy." Perlman, Selig: *History of Trade Unionism in the United States*. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1923, p. 177.

⁸The Western Federation of Miners, headed by William D. Haywood, was then a part of the Industrial Workers of the World. There had been a bitter strike in this same area for an 8-hour day in 1893.

In 1911 there were numerous strikes among railroad shopmen in Chicago and on roads west and south of Illinois. The Structural Iron Workers, in their efforts to get recognition, engaged in numerous strikes. During one of these the Los Angeles Times Building was dynamited.⁹ In 1912-13 there were continuous strikes in the West Virginia coal fields for union recognition and the same working conditions as the United Mine Workers had obtained in the central competitive field. The depression of 1914 discouraged much strike activity, although one of the widely known strikes occurred that year, the strike of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.¹⁰

It was not until late in 1915 that American business generally began to feel the effects of the war in Europe. With the rising prices and the increasing need for labor, industrial disputes more than doubled in 1916 and reached their all-time high of 4,450 in 1917. A large proportion of the wartime strikes occurred in the building and metal trades, in the shipyards, and in the lumber, coal, copper, and transportation industries. Textile and clothing strikes also were more numerous than usual. (See table 15, p. 38.)

The most serious strikes, so far as the conduct of the war was concerned, were those which took place at Bridgeport, Conn., and in the Northwest lumber industry. The latter, which tied up the entire Northwest lumber industry during the greater part of 1917, were primarily for the 8-hour day, although wages and working conditions were important factors.¹¹ The machinists' strikes in the munition factories at Bridgeport were for wage increases and against union discrimination.¹²

As numerous as the wartime strikes were, they were of comparatively short duration and did not involve, on the average, a large number of workers.¹³ The largest number of persons, over 4 million, were involved in the strikes of 1919. The chief causes of these widespread disputes were the ever rising cost of living¹⁴ and the determination

⁹The dynamiting of the Times Building was the climax of numerous disturbances in this area in which that paper had vigorously taken sides with the employers. The MacNamara brothers, officers of the Structural Iron Workers' Union, were indicted and confessed to this dynamiting when brought to trial.

¹⁰This strike was called by the local union of the United Mine Workers for union recognition, wage increases, and changes in working and living conditions. The strikers, ejected from company houses, settled in tent colonies on adjacent land. On Apr. 20, 1914, militia set fire to one of these colonies, the Ludlow Camp. This became known as the "Ludlow massacre."

¹¹In spite of appeals from the Secretary of War and the President's Mediation Commission, the Lumbermen's Protective Association refused the hour reduction, even going so far as to pledge themselves to discriminate against any member who would grant the 8-hour day. Finally, in the spring of 1918, the basic 8-hour day was granted. It was at this time that the Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen was organized.

¹²A number of Government agencies intervened to settle these strikes but dissatisfaction continued throughout the war, although some wage increases were granted. In lieu of trade-union recognition, an elaborate employee-representation plan was established by the War Labor Board.

¹³This, no doubt, was due to the numerous Government labor boards which were established to maintain industrial peace for the duration of the war.

¹⁴Cost of living rose steadily until, in 1920, it was twice as high as in 1914. See *Monthly Labor Review*, September 1935, p. 632.

of trade-unions to extend further the influence of union organization in areas in which they had obtained a foothold during the war.

Some of the outstanding strikes which took place during 1919 were the general strike in Seattle,¹⁵ the strike of Boston policemen,¹⁶ and the New England telephone strike.¹⁷ The largest strikes were in steel and bituminous-coal mining. The steel strike, in which 367,000 workers were involved, was primarily over the question of union recognition.¹⁸ While this controversy was still in progress, a strike was called in the bituminous-coal industry. Approximately 425,000 miners were involved, tying up 75 percent of the industry. The chief cause of this strike was a failure to get a new agreement with wage advances in line with the increased cost of living.¹⁹

Although there were no such large disputes in 1920 as there had been during the preceding year, the total number of strikes remained at a high level. A large proportion were for wage increases. The wage issue was sharply reversed in 1921²⁰ when there were almost 1,000 strikes in protest against wage decreases. (See table 18, p. 39.) The largest strike during this year was that of 140,000 marine workers in all the principal ports. The printing unions engaged in an unprecedented number of strikes in their drive for a 44-hour week.²¹

There were less than half as many strikes in 1922 as in 1921, although the number of workers involved in strikes was 50 percent greater. The latter was largely due to the strike of 400,000 railroad-shop craftsmen against wage reductions ordered by the Railroad Labor Board,²² and strikes in anthracite and bituminous coal which involved

¹⁵ This was probably the first general or city-wide strike of any size which had ever occurred in the United States. It was estimated that 60,000 workers engaged in this strike (Feb. 6-11), which was called in sympathy with the metal-trades workers in the local shipyards.

¹⁶ The policemen of Boston, dissatisfied over wages and working conditions, formed a policemen's union and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. When a number of them were discharged for joining the union, the entire police force went on strike.

¹⁷ The New England telephone strike for wage increases practically cut off all telephone communication throughout New England for 6 days. The wage increases were granted. There were a number of telephone strikes during the summer of 1919, most of which resulted in wage increases.

¹⁸ This strike was lost, the men gradually returning to work within a few months. See *Monthly Labor Review*, December 1919, pp. 79-94. Also see *Monthly Labor Review*, May 1937, p. 1237, for a later account of collective bargaining in the steel industry.

¹⁹ This strike lasted from October to December 1919. The men returned to work after accepting the compromise proposal offered by President Wilson. See *Monthly Labor Review*, December 1919, pp. 61-78, for account of this strike.

²⁰ Cost of living dropped about 17 percent from its high point in 1920. See *Monthly Labor Review*, September 1935, p. 832.

²¹ Accounts of some of these strikes are given in the *Monthly Labor Review*, May 1922, p. 183. An evidence that many of these strikes were successful is the fact that the index of union hours in book and job printing dropped 8 percent in 1921. See U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Bull. No. 631: Union Scales of Wages and Hours in the Printing Trades*, May 15, 1936, Washington, 1937.

²² See *Monthly Labor Review*, December 1922, pp. 1-21. During the progress of this strike, other matters than the wage question assumed importance. A sweeping injunction was issued which practically forbade every traditional strike activity carried on by unions. The loss of prestige which the Railroad Labor Board suffered during this strike contributed to its abandonment soon afterward. Many company unions were established in the railroad shops during the course of this dispute.

a total of about 600,000 miners,²³ and a New England textile strike involving over 60,000 workers.²⁴ The decrease in strikes was most marked in the building trades, where they dropped from 583 to 113.²⁵

Although the number of strikes increased in 1923, there were less than half as many workers involved as in 1922. Most of this increase was due to strikes for higher wages, indicating an effort to regain some of the wage losses of the 1921-22 depression. Beginning in 1924 there was an almost steady decline in the number of strikes each year until, in 1928, there were fewer strikes than there had been in any year since 1884.²⁶ The total number of workers involved in strikes during these years was also small in spite of the fact that there were several large strikes. The largest was the 1927 strike of 165,000 bituminous-coal miners.²⁷ During 1929, a peak year in business activity, there was some increase in the number of strikes but they were all small disputes, the total number of workers involved being less than in preceding years.

Beginning with the depression in 1930, the number of strikes declined and remained low during the following 3 years. Practically half of the strikes in 1931 and 1932 were in protest against wage reductions. (See table 28, p. 61.)

With the passage of the National Industrial Recovery Act and the beginning of business recovery, industrial disputes became more numerous. In spite of the steady increase in number each year from 1933 to 1936, these strikes did not equal those of the war and post-war period.

²³ See *Monthly Labor Review*, November 1922, pp. 1-22. The question of the continuation of the existing collective-bargaining machinery was a vital issue in these strikes.

²⁴ *Monthly Labor Review*, May 1923, pp. 13-36.

²⁵ The depression did not affect wages in the building trades until agreements were being negotiated in the spring of 1922. Average wage rates then dropped about 6 percent but were largely restored in 1923. See U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Bull. No. 626: Union Scales of Wages and Hours in the Building Trades*, May 15, 1936, Washington, 1937, p. 5.

²⁶ This, of course, ignores the period 1906-13 for which no figures are available.

²⁷ A list of all strikes from 1927-36 involving 10,000 or more workers is given in appendix I, p. 161.

Chapter III

Strike Statistics, 1880 to 1905

Strikes During 1880

The first attempt by any Federal agency to procure statistics on strikes and lock-outs was that made by the Bureau of the Census in 1880.¹ Schedules were sent to employers and workers involved in all disputes occurring during 1880 of which notice appeared in the press. No doubt a number of disputes, especially such small local strikes as occur in the building trades, were never mentioned in the public press and, therefore, were not included in this report.

The total number of establishments involved in strikes and lock-outs, concerning which some information was received, amounted to 762. States in which 10 or more disputes occurred are shown below.

	Number of strikes		Number of strikes
Pennsylvania.....	304	Massachusetts.....	25
New York.....	104	West Virginia.....	22
Ohio.....	93	Maryland.....	18
Illinois.....	35	Indiana.....	15
New Jersey.....	32	Iowa.....	14
Missouri.....	30	Kentucky.....	11

The distribution of the strikes reported for 1880, by causes and results, is shown in tables 2 and 3.

TABLE 2.—*Causes of strikes in 1880*¹

Industry	Total ²	Wage increase	Wage decrease	Reduction of hours	Unionism	Miscellane- ous and unknown
Total.....	813	503	79	7	22	202
Agriculture.....	1	1				
Construction.....	41	29	1			11
Mining.....	187	104	34		1	45
Professional and personal.....	5	4				1
Trade and transportation.....	53	40		2		9
Manufacturing.....	526	325	44	5	19	133
Iron and steel.....	259	163	24	1	5	66
Boot and shoe.....	13	3			1	8
Cigar.....	42	18	1			12
Glass.....	31	19	4			11
Printing.....	38	22	1		1	15
Textiles.....	50	32	6	1	1	10
Other.....	93	68	8	3	3	11

¹ Adapted from table II, pp. 18-21, Tenth Census, vol. XX.

² Greater number of causes than of strikes is due to the fact that some involve more than 1 cause. This table is a distribution of causes rather than of strikes by major causes as is shown in later tables.

³ Tenth Census, vol. XX, pt. 4. This census count was made by establishments or plants affected by strikes. These figures cannot, therefore, be compared with those given for later years where one strike might include a number of plants.

TABLE 3.—*Results of strikes in 1880*¹

Causes	Total causes ¹	Successful	Compromise	Unsuccessful	Unknown
Total.....	813	169	85	227	332
Wage increase.....	503	127	62	118	196
Against wage decrease.....	79	3	8	34	34
Hour reduction.....	7	—	—	5	2
Unionism.....	22	7	—	7	8
Miscellaneous and unknown.....	202	32	15	63	92

¹ Adapted from table IV, p. 25, Tenth Census, vol. XX.

² See footnote 2, table 2.

Strikes From 1881 to 1905

In 1887 the Bureau of Labor (then in the Department of Interior) examined the files of the leading daily papers, trade magazines, and commercial periodicals in the United States for all years from 1881 through 1886. Members of the staff then visited the areas in which strikes had occurred and obtained detailed information from everybody who might have some knowledge of the strike or lock-out. It was believed that in this way the Bureau "secured information relating to nearly every strike, if not every strike, which occurred in the United States during the period covered."²

A similar study was made in 1894, which included the years 1887 to July 1894.³ Another study was made in 1901, which included the last 6 months of 1894 and through the year 1900.⁴ In 1906 the Bureau of Labor continued the study, using the same procedure for the next 5 years. In the report on these strikes and lock-outs was included a summary covering the entire 25-year period from 1881 to 1905.⁵ Tables 4 to 10, covering the period 1881 to 1905, are based on data published in this last-mentioned report of the Commissioner of Labor dealing with strikes and lock-outs.

The definitions used in this early period were very similar to those used today, thereby permitting comparisons with recent reports. A strike was "a concerted withdrawal from work by a part or all of the employees of an establishment, or several establishments, to enforce a demand."⁶ Disputes lasting less than 1 day were omitted and duration was measured in calendar days, including holidays and Sundays, similar to the current procedure. Only continental United States was covered. A strike or lock-out was considered ended when employees went back to work or "when a sufficient number of new employees had been taken on to put the establishment in practically good running order."⁷ This is the same measure as is used at the

¹ Third Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor. Washington, 1888, p. 10.

² Tenth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor. Washington, 1896, vol. 1.

³ Sixteenth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor. Washington, 1901.

⁴ Twenty-first Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor. Washington, 1907.

⁵ *Idem*, p. 11.

⁷ *Idem*, p. 109.

present time in dealing with strikes of long duration which have no definite time of settlement.

An effort was made, not without difficulty,⁸ to distinguish strikes from lock-outs and separate tables were compiled for each. During the 25-year period there were 4.2 lock-outs for each 100 strikes. As small as this number is, the proportion is higher than in later years, for, as nearly as it can be determined, lock-outs amount to less than 1 percent of the labor disturbances at the present time. In order to make the earlier data comparable with current reports, strikes and lock-outs have been combined in the following tables.⁹

TABLE 4.—Number of strikes, workers, and establishments involved, 1881–1905¹

Year	Number of—			Average per strike or lock-out	
	Strikes and lock-outs	Workers involved	Establishments involved	Workers	Establishments
1881.....	477	130, 176	2, 937	273	6
1882.....	476	158, 302	2, 147	334	5
1883.....	506	170, 275	2, 876	336	6
1884.....	485	165, 175	2, 721	341	6
1885.....	695	258, 129	2, 467	371	4
1886.....	1, 572	610, 024	11, 562	388	7
1887.....	1, 503	439, 306	7, 870	292	5
1888.....	946	162, 880	3, 686	172	4
1889.....	1, 111	260, 290	3, 918	234	4
1890.....	1, 397	373, 499	9, 748	197	5
1891.....	1, 786	329, 953	8, 662	185	5
1892.....	1, 359	238, 685	6, 256	176	5
1893.....	1, 375	287, 756	4, 860	209	4
1894.....	1, 404	690, 044	9, 071	492	7
1895.....	1, 255	407, 188	7, 343	325	6
1896.....	1, 066	248, 838	5, 513	233	5
1897.....	1, 110	416, 154	8, 663	375	8
1898.....	1, 098	263, 219	3, 973	340	4
1899.....	1, 838	431, 889	11, 640	235	6
1900.....	1, 839	567, 719	11, 529	309	6
1901.....	3, 012	563, 843	11, 359	187	4
1902.....	3, 240	691, 507	15, 552	213	5
1903.....	3, 648	787, 834	23, 536	216	7
1904.....	2, 419	573, 815	12, 518	237	5
1905.....	2, 186	302, 434	9, 547	138	4
Total and average.....	38, 303	9, 529, 434	199, 954	249	5

¹ Adapted from tables in the Twenty-first Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor. Washington, 1907, pp. 15, 20, 487, and 736.

During the 25-year period, about 10 million workers were involved in 38,303 strikes. During the first half of the 1880's the number was small. From 1886 to 1900 the average number each year almost

⁸ "It was sometimes hard to determine whether a difficulty was a strike or a lock-out. Such a case occur when the employes have determined to order a strike and have so ordered it, but not actively entered upon it, and prior to the date on which the strike was to be carried out the management ordered a lock-out. As a rule, however, popular opinion as to whether the difficulty was a strike or a lock-out was observed, and the Bureau has, therefore, made a positive classification of strikes and lock-outs, leaving no difficulties to be classed as mixed strikes and lock-outs." Third Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor. Washington, 1888, pp. 10-11.

⁹ See Introduction, p. 3, for discussion of strikes vs. lock-outs.

tripled, and from 1901 to 1905 the average number each year was twice that of the preceding 15 years. The peak year during the entire period was in 1903, when the 3,648 strikes which occurred involved almost 788,000 workers in 23,536 establishments. For a more detailed year-to-year account of these strikes, see chapter II.

The industry classifications used in the early strike statistics do not follow those used currently. Except in a few industries, therefore, the data are not comparable with the later statistics.

TABLE 5.—*Strikes for 25-year period 1881-1905, by industry*¹

Industry	Number of strikes and lock-outs	Number of workers involved	Industry	Number of strikes and lock-outs	Number of workers involved
Agricultural implements.....	96	24, 181	Jewelry and silverware.....	82	10, 257
Agriculture.....	35	13, 227	Laundry work.....	74	12, 820
Automobiles and bicycles.....	83	9, 225	Leather.....	222	37, 255
Awnings, tents, and sails.....	10	374	Leather goods.....	21	1, 334
Bakery.....	450	35, 265	Lime and cement.....	50	9, 248
Blacksmithing and horseshoeing.....	94	8, 717	Lithographing.....	68	12, 100
Boots and shoes.....	1, 168	201, 707	Lumber and timber products.....	275	73, 626
Brass and brass goods.....	123	13, 975	Metallie goods.....	215	17, 054
Brewing.....	185	25, 740	Millinery goods.....	16	3, 190
Brick and tile.....	339	92, 801	Mining, ore.....	233	97, 918
Brooms and brushes.....	43	2, 140	Musical instruments.....	133	23, 082
Building trades.....	9, 819	1, 329, 461	Paper.....	92	21, 112
Canning and preserving.....	48	9, 164	Paper goods.....	64	5, 996
Car building.....	452	92, 729	Planing mill products.....	403	68, 303
Carpets.....	179	69, 826	Pottery.....	90	28, 523
Carriages and wagons.....	132	26, 897	Printing and publishing.....	1, 116	63, 675
Clothing, men's.....	1, 222	510, 165	Public works.....	147	23, 194
Clothing, women's.....	664	239, 986	Railroad and road building.....	378	91, 004
Coal and coke.....	3, 403	2, 531, 192	Railroad transportation.....	509	218, 393
Coffins and undertakers' goods.....	17	936	Rope, twine, and bagging.....	49	10, 516
Confectionery.....	17	2, 820	Rubber goods.....	81	19, 480
Cooperage.....	338	28, 677	Shipbuilding.....	277	66, 331
Cotton and woolen goods.....	112	65, 031	Silk goods.....	407	101, 997
Cotton goods.....	691	297, 480	Slaughtering and meat packing.....	166	152, 544
Cutlery and edge tools.....	102	11, 324	Smelting and refining.....	75	29, 977
Domestic service.....	349	33, 278	Stone quarrying and cutting.....	1, 111	166, 969
Electric and gas apparatus and supplies.....	72	9, 468	Stoves and furnaces.....	368	47, 117
Electric light and power.....	85	4, 421	Street railway transportation.....	306	125, 253
Flour mill products.....	44	4, 805	Streets and sewers.....	447	70, 742
Foundry and machine shop.....	1, 751	299, 363	Telegraph and telephone.....	330	22, 697
Freight handling and teaming.....	941	291, 260	Tin and sheet metal goods.....	252	28, 672
Furnishing goods, men's.....	213	45, 244	Tobacco: Chewing and smoking.....	31	17, 383
Furniture and upholstering.....	577	73, 282	Tobacco: Cigars and cigarettes.....	1, 931	329, 506
Gas.....	48	5, 618	Trunks and valises.....	53	4, 589
Glass.....	595	162, 937	Typewriters, cash registers, and sewing machines.....	41	10, 725
Gloves and mittens.....	53	34, 921	Watches and clocks.....	40	4, 765
Hardware.....	297	40, 963	Water transportation.....	133	51, 997
Harness and saddlery.....	157	8, 903	Wooden goods.....	83	14, 271
Hats and caps.....	398	62, 849	Woolen goods.....	410	92, 403
Hosiery and knit goods.....	216	42, 954	Miscellaneous.....	991	129, 255
Iron and steel.....	880	454, 652	Total.....	38, 303	9, 529, 434
Ironwork, ornamental.....	35	4, 603			

¹ Adapted from tables in the Twenty-first Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor. Washington, 1907, pp. 16 and 20.

There seemed to be a tendency to break down a strike or lock-out which spread across State lines into as many strikes or lock-outs as

there were States involved. No strikes or lock-outs were classified as interstate. Because of this, the number of strikes and lock-outs given for this period would tend to be slightly exaggerated in comparison with recent figures. Strikes and lock-outs involving two or more States where "it was impossible to make such division of the facts as would allow of their tabulation in proper proportion under each of the States involved", were tabulated under the State most affected.¹⁰ This tended to concentrate the full force of the strike or lock-out in one State, although only a majority of the entire number of workers involved might have worked in that State. This situation, however, probably did not occur very frequently.

TABLE 6.—*Strikes for 25-year period, 1881-1905, by States* ¹

State	Number of strikes and lock-outs	Number of workers involved	State	Number of strikes and lock-outs	Number of workers involved
Alabama.....	303	81, 038	Nebraska.....	116	31, 854
Arizona.....	16	4, 339	Nevada.....	4	242
Arkansas.....	74	11, 425	New Hampshire.....	195	33, 455
California.....	679	110, 919	New Jersey.....	1, 562	279, 581
Colorado.....	401	97, 499	New Mexico.....	30	4, 964
Connecticut.....	998	122, 466	New York.....	10, 525	1, 943, 705
Delaware.....	78	10, 020	North Carolina.....	31	6, 679
District of Columbia.....	124	11, 819	North Dakota.....	29	2, 099
Florida.....	431	110, 533	Ohio.....	2, 680	609, 853
Georgia.....	277	47, 039	Oklahoma.....	29	9, 590
Idaho.....	22	7, 085	Oregon.....	81	20, 045
Illinois.....	3, 765	1, 425, 285	Pennsylvania.....	4, 323	2, 327, 308
Indiana.....	1, 179	227, 126	Rhode Island.....	377	78, 563
Iowa.....	469	82, 843	South Carolina.....	41	5, 010
Kansas.....	180	42, 094	South Dakota.....	24	1, 502
Kentucky.....	425	71, 980	Tennessee.....	477	74, 541
Louisiana.....	214	89, 497	Texas.....	341	36, 993
Maine.....	249	49, 375	Utah.....	66	6, 975
Maryland.....	401	78, 568	Vermont.....	73	20, 129
Massachusetts.....	2, 902	563, 125	Virginia.....	237	50, 306
Michigan.....	681	144, 327	Washington.....	230	26, 593
Minnesota.....	568	92, 787	West Virginia.....	304	131, 367
Mississippi.....	32	2, 984	Wisconsin.....	834	132, 214
Missouri.....	1, 044	182, 606	Wyoming.....	43	8, 229
Montana.....	139	20, 853			
			United States.....	38, 303	9, 529, 434

¹ Adapted from tables in the Twenty-first Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor. Washington, 1907, pp. 18 and 23.

The data having to do with relation of labor organizations to strikes and lock-outs are not strictly comparable to similar data for recent years. In the earlier period the distinction was made between strikes ordered by labor organizations and those not so ordered. This excluded so-called "illegal" strikes, or those not authorized by the central office of the union or business agent acting under power conferred by the central office. At the present time no such distinction is attempted.¹¹ Strikes and lock-outs are classified according to whether

¹⁰ Twenty-first Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor. Washington, 1907, p. 109.

¹¹ See appendix II, p. 166.

or not most of the strikers belong to a union and act as an organized group when the strike is declared and settled. Just how much this difference in method of classification affects the comparability of the figures for the two periods it is difficult to determine. In recent years there has been a tendency on the part of the national or central office of the union to make a strike "official" after it actually takes place, even though the proper sanction was not given or even asked for when the strike was first called. It is not clear whether this policy was adhered to by the officers of the unions during this earlier period.

TABLE 7.—*Strikes ordered by labor organizations, 1881-1905*¹

Year	Percentage ordered by labor organizations		Percentage not ordered by labor organizations		Year	Percentage ordered by labor organizations		Percentage not ordered by labor organizations	
	Strikes	Workers involved	Strikes	Workers involved		Strikes	Workers involved	Strikes	Workers involved
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>		<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
1881.....	47.3	56.2	52.7	43.8	1895.....	54.2	69.2	45.8	30.8
1882.....	48.5	65.0	51.5	35.0	1896.....	64.6	72.3	35.4	27.7
1883.....	56.7	66.5	43.3	33.5	1897.....	55.3	73.9	44.7	26.1
1884.....	54.2	60.5	45.8	39.5	1898.....	60.4	69.1	39.6	30.9
1885.....	55.3	67.1	44.7	33.9	1899.....	62.0	71.1	37.9	28.9
1886.....	53.3	75.0	46.7	25.0	1900.....	65.4	80.4	34.6	19.6
1887.....	66.3	73.7	33.7	26.3	1901.....	75.9	82.9	24.1	17.1
1888.....	68.1	73.3	31.9	26.7	1902.....	78.2	88.0	21.8	12.0
1889.....	67.3	77.2	32.7	22.8	1903.....	78.8	83.7	21.2	16.3
1890.....	71.3	75.1	28.7	24.9	1904.....	82.1	90.6	17.9	9.4
1891.....	74.8	77.6	25.2	22.4	1905.....	74.7	73.4	25.3	26.6
1892.....	70.7	77.1	29.3	22.9	Total.....	69.0	77.5	31.0	22.5
1893.....	69.4	75.5	30.6	24.5					
1894.....	62.8	85.4	37.2	14.6					

¹ Adapted from tables in the Twenty-first Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor. Washington, 1907, pp. 32 and 42.

In the original tables as many as 60 to 65 different causes or groups of causes were listed. These have been combined in tables 8 and 9 and all strikes are classified under 9 major causes or groups of causes.

TABLE 8.—Major causes of strikes, 1881-1905 ¹

Year	Wage increase	Wage increase and hour decrease	Hour decrease	Wage decrease and hour increase	Recognition, wages, hours	Recognition, union rules, and other	Sympathy	Miscellaneous ²	Total
1881.....	302	9	17	54	4	28	2	61	477
1882.....	258	4	15	76	4	34	3	82	476
1883.....	226	3	5	138	10	45	2	77	506
1884.....	138	5	7	191	13	37	6	88	485
1885.....	275	6	15	190	5	62	20	122	695
1886.....	667	80	163	163	32	178	37	262	1,572
1887.....	502	37	113	184	35	264	71	297	1,503
1888.....	254	18	52	216	19	144	34	209	946
1889.....	342	13	54	253	23	150	67	209	1,111
1890.....	607	51	173	208	49	269	188	352	1,897
1891.....	489	62	93	223	49	285	204	381	1,786
1892.....	398	27	79	189	37	224	117	288	1,359
1893.....	337	16	58	372	36	221	62	273	1,375
1894.....	432	19	24	390	23	183	120	213	1,404
1895.....	533	25	15	237	41	176	7	221	1,255
1896.....	294	27	14	212	49	248	7	215	1,066
1897.....	411	24	21	224	33	160	9	228	1,110
1898.....	404	35	29	177	46	190	9	208	1,098
1899.....	743	92	61	118	85	386	29	324	1,838
1900.....	633	144	96	118	91	323	29	465	1,839
1901.....	912	123	231	147	139	877	71	512	3,012
1902.....	1,118	158	189	139	200	851	87	498	3,240
1903.....	1,198	184	248	148	284	916	88	582	3,648
1904.....	576	68	89	211	130	834	93	418	2,419
1905.....	642	56	118	126	90	710	61	383	2,186
Total.....	12,691	1,286	1,979	4,704	1,527	7,795	1,423	6,898	38,303
Percent of total.	33.1	3.4	5.2	12.3	4.0	20.3	3.7	18.0	100.0

¹ Adapted from tables X and XIX in the Twenty-first Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor. Washington, 1907, pp. 580 and 763.

² Many of these strikes were listed in the original tables as "Concerning the employment of certain persons." The explanation given for this term is "demands for or against discharge of certain employees or foremen, objections against working with Negroes and foreigners, etc., in which disputes the question of union rules is not involved" (Twenty-first Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor, p. 113). A considerable number of these miscellaneous strikes were originally classified under "Saturday part holiday" and "method and time of payment." The latter probably referred not so much to piece and bonus systems as to payment in scrip or kind. Also, the absence of State laws and union agreements requiring wages to be paid at specified dates, e. g., weekly, semimonthly, created situations where workers went on strike for more frequent or convenient pay days. Other causes included in this miscellaneous group are back wages due, overtime work and pay, docks and fines, and general working conditions.

About the same criteria as those now employed were used to measure the results of strikes and lock-outs: "A strike was reported as successful when the employees succeeded in enforcing full compliance with all of their demands; partly successful, when they succeeded in enforcing compliance with a part of their demands, or partial compliance with some or all of their demands; and failed, when they did not succeed in enforcing even partial compliance with any of their demands."¹²

It should be noted that in table 10 the results are in terms of establishments affected by strikes. In later tables the results are given in terms of number of strikes and workers involved in strikes.

¹² Twenty-first Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor. Washington, 1907, p. 79.

TABLE 9.—Workers involved in strikes due to various causes, 1881-1905¹

Year	Wage increase	Wage increase and hour decrease	Hour decrease	Wage decrease and hour increase	Recognition, wages, hours	Recognition, union rules, and other	Sympathy	Miscellaneous ²	Total
1881.....	86, 678	4, 138	8, 658	18, 868	1, 296	3, 377	532	6, 629	130, 176
1882.....	94, 981	228	4, 060	33, 364	73	12, 203	154	13, 739	158, 802
1883.....	66, 891	14, 866	263	49, 086	3, 877	23, 789	250	11, 253	170, 275
1884.....	52, 557	8, 866	8, 640	75, 332	1, 983	1, 553	510	15, 794	165, 175
1885.....	113, 638	12, 476	11, 904	76, 250	5, 227	8, 419	6, 519	23, 696	258, 129
1886.....	186, 073	83, 745	100, 506	74, 386	21, 188	57, 394	35, 161	51, 571	610, 024
1887.....	120, 706	20, 295	20, 256	87, 625	7, 278	84, 150	25, 483	73, 513	439, 306
1888.....	61, 189	2, 008	6, 110	30, 212	5, 145	17, 306	12, 466	28, 444	162, 880
1889.....	105, 032	988	5, 699	95, 760	10, 770	17, 838	3, 569	20, 634	260, 290
1890.....	171, 898	24, 734	44, 450	34, 507	9, 286	22, 304	15, 665	50, 658	373, 499
1891.....	142, 220	21, 374	27, 812	29, 789	16, 820	38, 053	10, 604	43, 281	329, 953
1892.....	50, 364	6, 131	29, 535	36, 096	6, 989	52, 279	14, 159	43, 132	238, 685
1893.....	74, 418	6, 080	9, 666	72, 149	18, 529	40, 750	3, 172	55, 990	287, 756
1894.....	272, 541	11, 008	16, 761	168, 769	5, 893	19, 494	154, 256	41, 622	690, 044
1895.....	191, 879	27, 314	7, 785	78, 438	32, 037	18, 751	1, 228	49, 756	407, 188
1896.....	69, 867	12, 158	4, 255	73, 834	22, 790	29, 965	761	35, 208	248, 838
1897.....	226, 403	36, 033	2, 826	69, 702	18, 746	17, 680	2, 468	42, 286	416, 154
1898.....	98, 626	22, 221	5, 049	58, 336	8, 795	20, 768	3, 172	46, 252	263, 219
1899.....	199, 104	50, 147	19, 898	18, 584	30, 416	35, 109	14, 678	63, 953	431, 889
1900.....	125, 893	43, 403	15, 988	24, 360	190, 675	91, 237	13, 035	63, 128	567, 719
1901.....	136, 215	26, 727	106, 134	18, 457	37, 768	123, 489	28, 214	86, 839	563, 843
1902.....	169, 575	56, 065	32, 660	20, 953	206, 451	72, 203	28, 313	105, 287	691, 507
1903.....	228, 020	61, 222	63, 332	43, 594	103, 923	131, 356	30, 867	125, 520	787, 834
1904.....	143, 530	9, 033	9, 005	110, 763	77, 050	132, 547	23, 934	67, 953	573, 815
1905.....	88, 436	19, 318	16, 204	67, 417	11, 839	45, 161	1, 228	49, 674	302, 434
Total.....	3, 276, 734	580, 578	577, 456	1, 466, 631	854, 544	1, 117, 175	449, 554	1, 206, 762	9, 529, 434
Percent of total.....	34. 4	6. 1	6. 1	15. 4	9. 0	11. 7	4. 7	12. 7	100. 0

¹ Adapted from tables X and XIX in the Twenty-first Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor. Washington, 1907, pp. 580 and 763.

² See footnote 2, table 8.

TABLE 10.—Results of strikes, 1881-1905¹

Year	Percent of establishments in which strike or lock-out was—			Year	Percent of establishments in which strike or lock-out was—		
	Favorable to workers	Unfavorable to workers	Compromise		Favorable to workers	Unfavorable to workers	Compromise
1881.....	61. 2	31. 8	7. 0	1894.....	42. 8	44. 8	12. 4
1882.....	53. 2	38. 8	8. 0	1895.....	56. 8	33. 7	9. 5
1883.....	57. 6	27. 0	15. 4	1896.....	58. 8	33. 8	7. 4
1884.....	54. 1	42. 5	3. 4	1897.....	56. 9	15. 5	27. 6
1885.....	53. 2	37. 7	9. 1	1898.....	63. 0	30. 8	6. 2
1886.....	38. 3	43. 5	18. 2	1899.....	73. 5	12. 6	13. 9
1887.....	48. 7	45. 1	6. 2	1900.....	38. 3	45. 1	16. 0
1888.....	50. 7	43. 9	5. 4	1901.....	47. 7	34. 2	18. 1
1889.....	46. 1	34. 8	19. 1	1902.....	44. 8	33. 9	21. 3
1890.....	51. 8	38. 3	9. 9	1903.....	37. 0	42. 1	20. 9
1891.....	36. 8	54. 5	8. 7	1904.....	32. 7	50. 6	16. 7
1892.....	35. 5	53. 9	10. 6	1905.....	39. 5	46. 1	14. 4
1893.....	50. 2	39. 0	10. 8	All.....	46. 5	38. 7	14. 8

¹ Adapted from tables IV and XVI in the Twenty-first Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor. Washington, 1907, pp. 479 and 737.

Chapter IV

Strikes From 1914 to 1926

In 1914, for the first time since 1905, the Bureau of Labor Statistics made an attempt to get a record of all the strikes and lock-outs throughout the United States. The compilation was made from material gathered from printed sources only—newspapers, labor journals, trade journals, etc. In appraising its work for this year the Bureau stated: "It would be manifestly incorrect to compare the incomplete data collected in this manner with the more comprehensive reports secured by the investigations of trained field agents. In spite of the incompleteness of the data for 1914, however, the figures give considerable information of value in regard to the labor disturbances which occurred in that year."¹

TABLE 11.—*Strikes, by months, 1914-26*¹

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Month not stated	Total
1914 ²														1,204
1915 ³	73	60	97	112	140	72	126	172	189	114	123	84	231	1,593
1916 ⁴	188	206	294	434	617	354	313	376	252	261	197	149	198	3,789
1917	288	211	318	445	463	323	448	360	349	322	257	197	469	4,450
1918	191	223	312	321	392	296	288	278	212	145	208	250	237	3,353
1919	199	198	192	270	431	322	381	417	425	334	165	140	156	3,630
1920	280	214	288	427	422	317	298	264	231	192	106	108	264	3,411
1921	238	172	194	292	575	152	167	143	124	90	92	76	70	2,385
1922	131	96	75	109	104	64	101	95	85	64	64	43	81	1,112
1923	69	72	123	212	246	133	146	106	93	117	66	59	111	1,553
1924	102	70	118	144	155	98	89	81	71	74	61	40	146	1,249
1925	94	89	83	161	161	108	103	123	104	77	63	45	90	1,301
1926	62	74	84	127	141	73	84	98	85	60	48	33	66	1,035

¹ This and subsequent tables include a few strikes and lock-outs involving fewer than 6 persons and lasting less than 1 day; also some occurring outside continental United States (see table 12).

² Adapted from Monthly Review, July 1915 and April 1916. Monthly data not available.

³ Idem, April 1917.

⁴ Idem, July 1929.

In 1915 the Bureau inaugurated a method for the collection of strike and lock-out material which has been followed, in general, since that time. Leads or announcements of strikes and lock-outs were obtained through clipping services, newspapers, and labor and trade journals. Schedules were then mailed to the interested parties, asking

¹ Monthly Review, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, July 1915, p. 20.

for verification and additional details.² Since that time, however, there have been changes in the number of papers read, the type of questions asked on the schedules, and the amount of persistence used in getting replies. All these factors necessarily affect the exhaustiveness with which knowledge of disputes becomes known, as well as the accuracy of details concerning the disputes.

In two specific respects the statistical data shown for the period 1914-26 are not comparable with the statistics for earlier or later periods. First, they include strikes and lock-outs involving fewer than six persons and lasting less than 1 day as contrasted with the earlier and later data which exclude these classifications and, second, they include strikes and lock-outs in Alaska, and American territory outside continental United States (Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Canal Zone, and Virgin Islands). It is not known how many of the small disputes are included in the tables for this period, although the number is probably not large due to the inherent difficulty in learning about small, brief disputes in such a large country as the United States. The number of disputes recorded for Alaska and the insular areas is shown in table 12. The year in which most of them occurred (1920) they amounted to 3½ percent of the total for that year.

The industries in which the strikes and lock-outs took place are not known in a large number of cases. Of the total number of disputes recorded for the period, only 72 percent can be assigned to specific industries (see table 15). Labor-union affiliation is not known for a large portion of these disputes, especially during the war and post-war period (see table 17). Data on causes and results are somewhat more complete (see tables 18 and 19).

The most serious discrepancy in the statistics for these years is the lack of complete coverage on the number of workers involved in the disputes and the number of man-days idle. Because of the various interpretations which can be applied to the counting of strikes, the number of workers involved and man-days idle afford a more accurate index of labor disturbances than the number of strikes and lock-outs. Unfortunately, there is no available information regarding the number of man-days' work lost by employees involved in the strikes and lock-outs from 1914 through 1926, and the number of workers involved is recorded for only about two-thirds of the disputes (see table 16).

² "During these 5 years this information has been obtained from agents of the Bureau in the field, reports of Commissioners of Conciliation of the Department of Labor, and other similar boards, reports of the various State labor boards, lists of strikes issued by labor, trade, and other organizations, and from clipping bureaus, supplemented by an examination of 25 daily papers printed in the more important industrial cities of the country, 100 labor papers, as many trade-union periodicals, and 20 leading trade papers. During the year 1918, 3,997 circulars of inquiry asking information in regard to about 3,500 reputed strikes and lock-outs were sent to employers reported to have had strikes in their establishments and to officials of unions whose members had been concerned in or were believed to have knowledge of labor troubles. Of this number, 1,392 were returned answered in whole or in part, 420 were returned undelivered for various reasons, and the remainder were unanswered." *Monthly Labor Review*, June 1919, p. 307.

The following tables include all the statistical data which are available for the strikes which took place between 1914 and 1926.

TABLE 12.—*Strikes, by States, 1914-26*¹

State	1914 ²	1915 ²	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Total.....	1,204	1,593	3,789	4,450	3,353	3,630	3,411	2,385	1,112	1,553	1,249	1,301	1,035
Alabama.....	7	4	15	20	13	18	25	15	4	6		3	5
Arizona.....	3	5	7	20	4	7	9	4	1	1			1
Arkansas.....	8	3	20	36	11	7	15	7	2	2	3	4	
California.....	53	27	55	112	94	102	120	99	37	47	29	40	34
Colorado.....	10	6	17	48	32	31	22	27	7	3	5	10	5
Connecticut.....	21	153	326	178	92	135	128	61	30	52	26	46	29
Delaware.....	4	14	12	17	14	11	10	4	1	1		4	8
District of Colum- bia.....	2	1	8	14	13	10	14	5	4	6	5	11	6
Florida.....	3		9	16	20	30	9	19	5	4	2	10	16
Georgia.....	13	11	8	28	40	39	29	21	3	4	4	5	9
Idaho.....	1		5	32	10	10	5	3		1			
Illinois.....	95	74	159	282	248	267	254	164	63	72	80	84	72
Indiana.....	45	30	75	73	76	106	99	61	15	35	28	45	32
Iowa.....	16	13	26	65	41	57	47	42	15	14	15	12	14
Kansas.....	5	7	15	53	41	45	14	21	4	5	6	12	2
Kentucky.....	16	15	13	38	19	26	22	17	10	11	12	2	12
Louisiana.....	10	4	8	39	23	51	37	29	8	16	7	3	5
Maine.....	11	6	30	40	36	40	22	24	11	7	6	10	1
Maryland.....	19	13	48	59	72	41	57	27	12	19	25	17	7
Massachusetts.....	99	160	383	353	347	396	377	201	139	217	97	162	113
Michigan.....	36	33	71	64	60	84	63	71	18	19	10	14	12
Minnesota.....	24	15	30	53	40	49	50	45	9	14	4	5	9
Mississippi.....	1	1	4	13	5	2	4	9		2			
Missouri.....	33	43	97	122	105	69	63	54	26	27	35	11	9
Montana.....	10	3	15	77	33	23	16	21	2	7	1	1	4
Nebraska.....	3	4	21	28	11	17	12	11	3	1	2	2	1
Nevada.....	2			2	7	5	4	1	3	1	1		
New Hampshire.....	7	5	20	20	17	34	32	6	30	6	8	5	8
New Jersey.....	74	200	417	227	138	183	145	125	71	78	92	92	84
New Mexico.....				4	2	4	1	2					
New York.....	156	222	592	711	689	536	600	384	202	403	281	301	216
North Carolina.....	3		8	7	14	22	21	26	6	6	4	7	2
North Dakota.....	1			2	3		4	8	2	1	1		
Ohio.....	91	137	290	279	197	237	206	167	73	65	68	73	68
Oklahoma.....	6	6	24	35	19	32	24	29	9	2	6	10	2
Oregon.....	8	7	23	58	18	38	22	23	8	15	13	5	8
Pennsylvania.....	107	164	574	494	311	280	250	222	101	234	261	184	162
Rhode Island.....	14	40	77	105	53	78	89	42	37	25	5	25	28
South Carolina.....	3	4	5	7	3	11	5	12	2	1	1		1
South Dakota.....	1			3	3	3	5	3			1		
Tennessee.....	15	7	26	42	26	40	27	28	8	7	10	3	7
Texas.....	35	39	28	56	41	50	73	64	10	15	16	11	4
Utah.....	9	9	3	21	14	22	14	5	1	1	2	2	
Vermont.....	2	2	10	8	9	13	12	2	13	2		4	1
Virginia.....	5	6	16	35	37	28	31	14	5	3	4	1	3
Washington.....	53	37	58	294	130	113	69	63	22	36	15	15	5
West Virginia.....	14	27	40	64	50	63	49	28	8	28	23	20	11
Wisconsin.....	43	20	63	57	54	77	68	41	21	10	15	14	8
Wyoming.....		1		2	5	4	6	4		1	1	1	
Interstate.....	4	1	4	25	4	21	10	19	27	23	10	12	8
Alaska and islands.....	3	14	34	12	9	63	121	5	24		9	3	3

¹ Monthly Labor Review, July 1929, table 3, p. 134.² Idem, April 1916, p. 19.³ Idem, April 1917, p. 603.

TABLE 13.—Sex of workers involved in strikes, 1916-26 ¹

Sex of persons involved	Number of strikes beginning in—										
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Males only	3, 121	3, 611	2, 467	2, 818	2, 347	1, 750	676	983	877	891	831
Females only	122	158	90	88	78	30	22	31	23	31	33
Both sexes	269	190	278	521	343	558	357	445	280	338	150
Not reported	277	491	518	203	643	47	57	94	69	41	21
Total	3, 789	4, 450	3, 353	3, 630	3, 411	2, 385	1, 112	1, 553	1, 249	1, 301	1, 035

¹ Monthly Labor Review, July 1929, p. 135. No information available for 1914-15.

TABLE 14.—Number of establishments involved in strikes, 1917-26 ¹

Establishments involved	Number of strikes beginning in—									
	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
1.....	3, 078	2, 541	2, 136	1, 989	1, 071	745	1, 133	820	898	649
2.....	143	70	142	86	113	28	56	34	60	26
3.....	73	42	99	59	94	17	35	23	25	23
4.....	41	23	59	40	62	17	15	16	24	10
5.....	18	90	52	35	43	9	10	17	12	14
Over 5.....	403	327	910	426	584	104	103	84	98	94
Not reported	694	260	232	776	418	192	201	255	184	219
Total	4, 450	3, 353	3, 630	3, 411	2, 385	1, 112	1, 553	1, 249	1, 301	1, 035

¹ Monthly Labor Review, July 1929, p. 133. No information available for 1914-16.

TABLE 15.—Number of strikes in specified industries, 1914-26 ¹

Industry	1914 ²	1915 ³	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Total strikes and lock-outs	1, 204	1, 593	3, 789	4, 450	3, 353	3, 630	3, 411	2, 385	1, 112	1, 553	1, 249	1, 301	1, 035
Total for industries listed	731	983	2, 579	3, 233	2, 476	2, 572	2, 341	2, 007	860	1, 181	955	998	828
Building trades	275	259	394	468	434	473	521	583	113	208	270	349	272
Clothing	78	131	227	495	436	322	336	240	240	395	238	231	194
Furniture	18	16	50	43	26	35	26	17	4	12	35	56	46
Iron and steel	14	33	72	56	74	76	25	25	10	10	7	7	2
Leather	—	5	34	19	16	27	32	26	17	17	5	5	11
Lumber	40	13	44	299	76	46	38	25	10	19	6	9	3
Metal trades	129	289	547	515	441	581	452	194	83	113	58	48	75
Mining, coal	51	69	373	355	162	148	161	87	44	158	177	100	78
Mining, other	—	—	43	94	46	28	22	8	5	1	1	4	—
Paper manufacturing	—	14	54	41	40	47	39	42	12	16	6	6	10
Printing and publishing	20	5	27	41	40	71	83	506	56	19	12	14	9
Shipbuilding	—	—	31	106	140	109	45	20	4	6	1	—	—
Slaughtering, meat cutting, and packing	—	7	70	38	42	74	42	30	6	11	14	2	5
Stone	—	21	61	26	14	13	29	34	61	15	15	17	11
Textiles	54	93	261	247	212	273	211	114	115	134	80	139	90
Tobacco	—	8	63	47	50	58	38	19	13	16	12	4	14
Transportation, steam and electric	52	20	228	343	227	191	241	37	67	31	18	7	8

¹ Monthly Labor Review, July 1929, p. 139.

² *Idem*, April 1916, p. 18.

³ *Idem*, April 1917, p. 604.

TABLE 16.—Number of workers involved in strikes, 1916-26 ¹

Year	Total number of strikes beginning each year	Number of strikes in which number of workers is reported		Year	Total number of strikes beginning each year	Number of strikes in which number of workers is reported	
		Strikes	Workers involved			Strikes	Workers involved
1916.....	3,789	2,667	1,599,917	1922.....	1,112	899	1,612,562
1917.....	4,450	2,325	1,227,254	1923.....	1,553	1,199	756,584
1918.....	3,353	2,151	1,239,989	1924.....	1,249	898	654,641
1919.....	3,630	2,665	4,160,348	1925.....	1,301	1,012	428,416
1920.....	3,411	2,226	1,463,054	1926.....	1,035	783	329,592
1921.....	2,385	1,785	1,099,247				

¹ Adapted from Monthly Labor Review, July 1929, table 9, p. 138. Although the number of workers involved was obtained on only about 2/3 of the total number of strikes, the missing information is for the smaller disputes. The unknown number for the smaller strikes is probably offset by the "generous" figure used in large strikes. Information on the latter was usually taken from newspaper reports, which are likely to give slightly exaggerated figures.

TABLE 17.—Relation of workers to labor unions ¹

Relation of workers to union	Number of strikes											
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	
Connected with unions.....	2,458	2,392	1,903	2,033	2,506	2,038	844	1,265	1,063	1,018	823	
Not connected with unions.....	446	209	362	143	137	62	37	77	69	142	93	
Organized after strike began.....	71	55	26	30	8	5	5	18	14	16	19	
Union and nonunion workers.....							12	29	31	38	15	
Not reported.....	814	1,794	1,062	1,424	760	280	214	164	72	87	85	
Total.....	3,789	4,450	3,353	3,630	3,411	2,385	1,112	1,553	1,249	1,301	1,035	

¹ Adapted from Monthly Labor Review, July 1929, p. 136. No information available for 1914 and 1915.

TABLE 18.—Major causes of strikes, 1914-26 ¹

Cause of strikes	1914 ²	1915 ³	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Total strikes.....	1,204	1,593	3,789	4,450	3,353	3,630	3,411	2,385	1,112	1,553	1,249	1,301	1,035
Wages and hours.....	403	770	2,036	2,268	1,869	2,036	2,038	1,501	583	721	537	537	478
Wage increase.....	192	367	1,301	1,571	1,397	1,115	1,429	120	156	445	255	277	260
Wage decrease.....	92	107	35	36	36	86	147	973	301	49	132	121	53
Wage increase—hour decrease.....	36	159	481	378	256	578	269	34	16	58	30	29	39
Hour decrease.....	48	80	113	132	79	117	62	294	22	16	18	7	19
Hour increase.....		8	7	18	6	25	8	18	12	5	5	6	4
Wages, hours, and other.....	35	49	99	133	95	115	123	62	76	148	97	97	103
Organization.....	253	312	721	799	584	869	622	373	208	308	244	219	206
Recognition.....	94	95	408	346	248	536	314	197	143	161	161	110	121
Recognition, wages, and hours.....	67	57	169	207	144	170	138	131	21	68	29	35	24
Discrimination in employment and discharge.....	92	160	144	246	192	163	170	45	44	79	54	74	61
Miscellaneous.....	152	234	401	591	439	475	446	348	258	441	360	445	303
General conditions.....	72	41	68	116	93	123	116	83	72	80	79	89	66
Jurisdiction.....	16	28	19	21	16	16	20	10	10	13	23	59	17
Sympathy.....	25	17	33	71	35	108	67	36	33	81	22	39	29
Other.....	39	148	281	383	295	228	243	219	143	317	236	258	191
Unknown.....	396	277	631	792	461	250	305	163	63	83	108	100	48

¹ Adapted from Monthly Labor Review, July 1929, table 7, p. 136.

² Adapted from table in Monthly Review, July 1915, p. 21.

³ Idem, April 1917, p. 605.

TABLE 19.—Results of strikes, 1916-26 ¹

Result	Number of strikes ending in—										
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
In favor of employers.....	748	395	465	687	677	701	248	368	283	253	226
In favor of employees.....	749	631	627	627	472	256	259	403	354	349	288
Compromise.....	777	720	691	797	448	291	105	168	138	138	147
Employees returned pending arbitration.....	73	137	204	50	61	80	16	46	45	51	36
Not reported.....	101	191	211	59	214	198	113	160	139	198	83
Total ²	2,448	2,074	2,198	2,220	1,872	1,526	741	1,145	959	989	780

¹ Adapted from Monthly Labor Review, July 1929, p. 140. No information available for 1914 and 1915.

² It should be noted that there is considerable difference between the number of strikes ending each year, in the above table, and the number of strikes beginning each year, in previous tables. This is probably due to the fact that no information was obtained on a large number of disputes as to ending date and results. The above table should, therefore, be considered as incomplete.

Chapter V

Analysis of Strikes, 1927-36¹

Strikes by Years

There were fewer strikes during each of the years 1927 to 1932 than there were in any year since 1885.² These 6 years included 1 year of business recession, 2 years of prosperity, and 3 years of extreme business depression. During 1927, however, there were more man-days of idleness because of strikes than for any of the succeeding 9 years. (See chart 2.)³ This was due to the general coal strike which started in April and continued through the rest of the year. In 1928 there was another protracted strike in the bituminous-coal industry although this did not involve as many workers as the 1927 strike.

TABLE 20.—*Strikes from 1927 to 1936, by years*

Year	Number of strikes			Number of workers involved in strikes			Man-days idle during year
	Begin-ning in year	In pro-gress dur-ing year	Ending in year	Beginning in year	In progress during year	Ending in year	
1927.....	707	(1)	666	329, 939	(1)	319, 442	26, 218, 628
1928.....	604	645	620	314, 210	324, 707	322, 866	12, 631, 863
1929.....	921	946	924	288, 572	290, 413	286, 163	5, 351, 540
1930.....	637	659	651	182, 975	187, 225	181, 901	3, 316, 808
1931.....	810	818	796	341, 817	347, 141	345, 669	6, 893, 244
1932.....	841	863	852	324, 210	325, 682	324, 960	10, 502, 033
1933.....	1, 695	1, 706	1, 672	1, 168, 272	1, 168, 994	1, 143, 910	16, 872, 128
1934.....	1, 856	1, 890	1, 817	1, 466, 695	1, 491, 779	1, 480, 343	19, 591, 949
1935.....	2, 014	2, 087	2, 003	1, 117, 213	1, 128, 646	1, 101, 902	15, 456, 337
1936.....	2, 172	2, 256	2, 156	788, 648	815, 395	709, 748	13, 901, 956

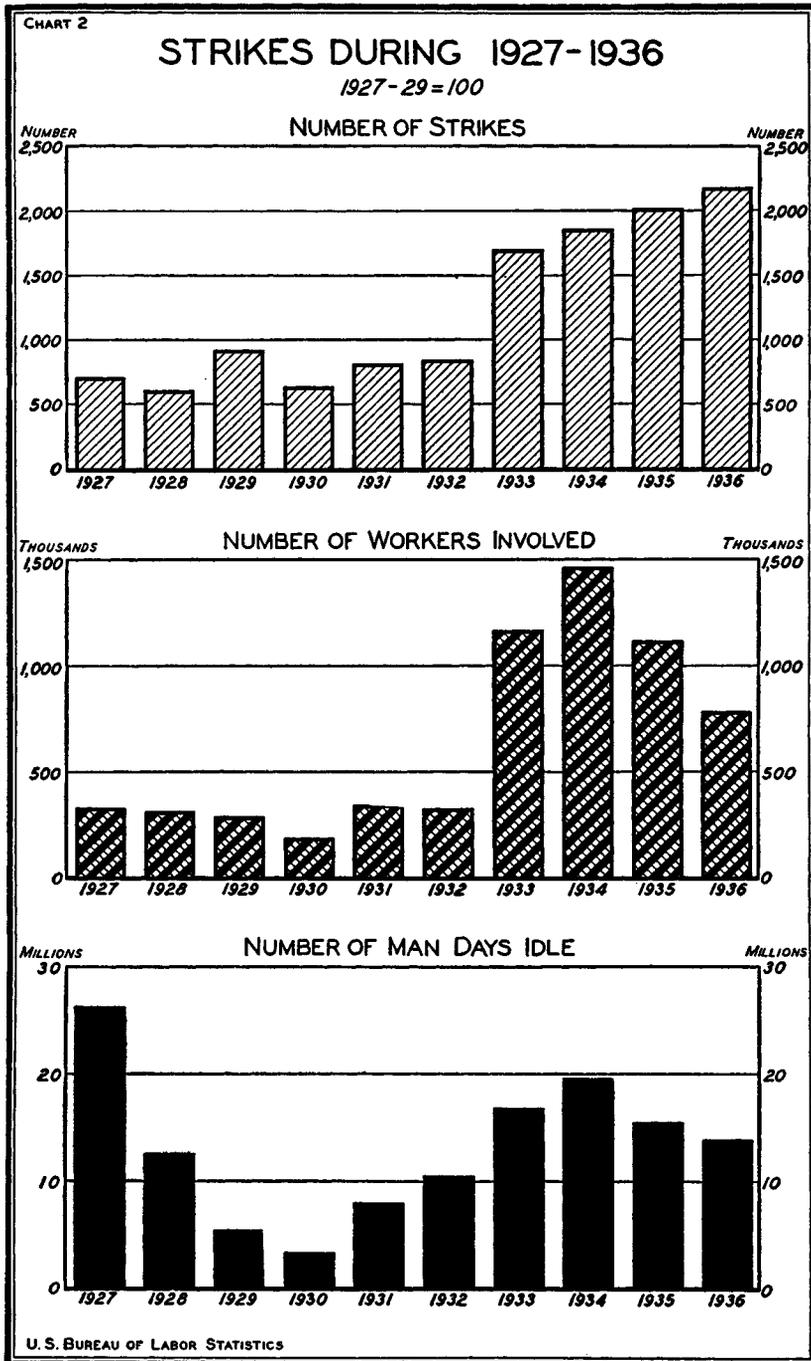
¹ Information not available.

Strike activity was at its minimum in 1930, the first year of the depression. The rapid recession of business activity discouraged strikes for wage increases. At the same time comparatively few wage cuts were put into effect that year. By 1931 and 1932 wage reductions became general and protest strikes became more numerous. The relatively large number of man-days lost because of strikes in 1932 is largely due to the prolonged strikes in the southern Illinois coal fields.

¹ Tables prepared by Don Q. Crowther, of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

² The years 1906-13 are ignored in this analysis, since no strike data are available for that period.

³ No figures for man-days idle are available previous to 1927.



The first year of recovery and the impetus for increased labor activity ensuing from the National Industrial Recovery Act doubled the number of strikes in 1933. Rising prices and union-organization drives brought on a slightly increased number of strikes from that time through 1936. While there were more strikes in 1936 than in the preceding years, there were not as many workers involved nor man-days lost. There were no extremely large strikes in 1936, such as the textile strike in 1934 and the bituminous-coal strike in 1935, nor as many fairly large strikes of prolonged duration as there were in 1933. (See appendix I.)

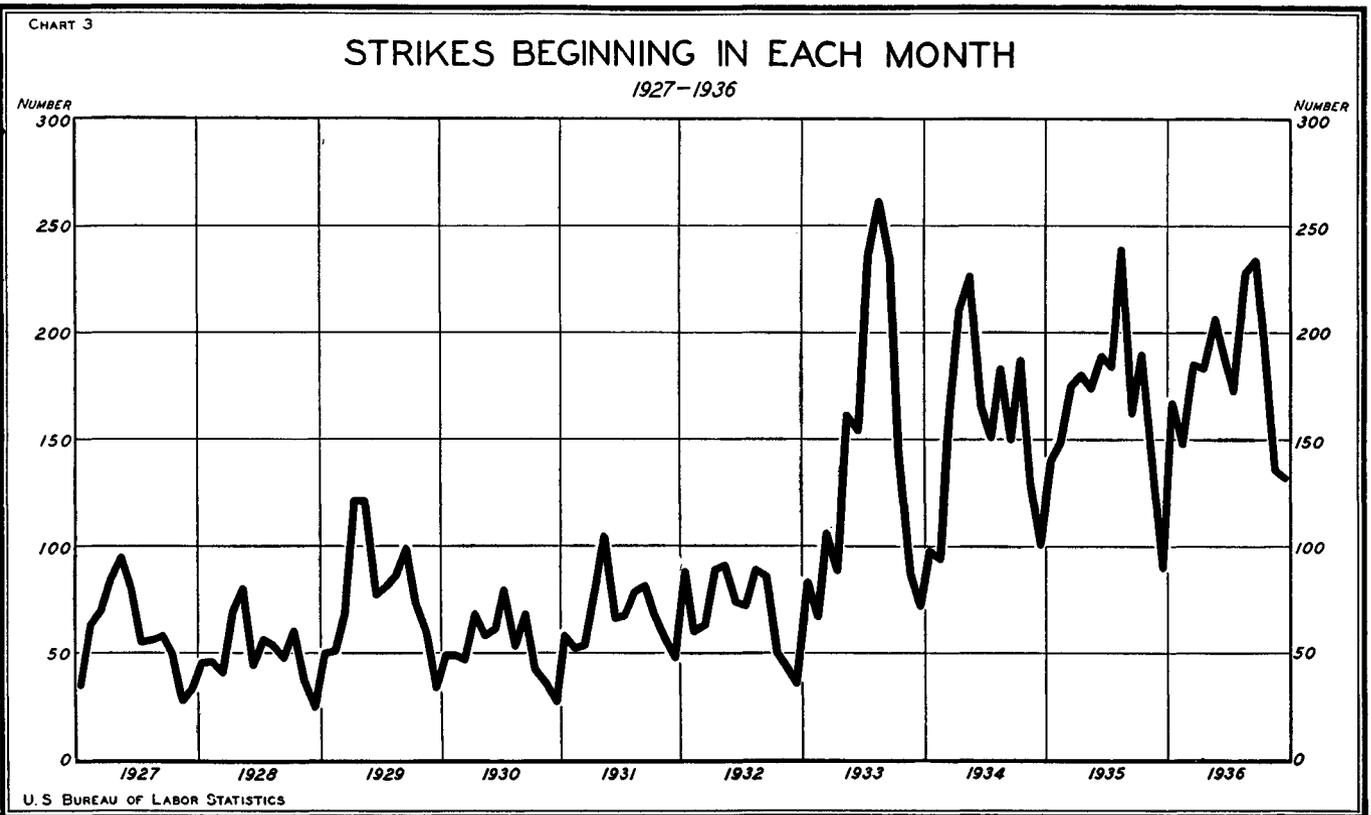
Seasonal Trend

In general, the smallest number of strikes occur during the winter months from November through February. In each of the 10 years fewer strikes occurred in December than in either of the next 2 months. In all but one of the years there were fewer strikes in November than in the succeeding January, but only in 1927 were there fewer than in December. (See chart 3.)

Strikes begin to increase in the spring, especially in May, and remain at a relatively high level all summer. In 5 of the 10 years the largest number of strikes took place in May, and in a sixth year the highest number was shared between April and May. In 1930 there were more strikes in July than in any other month of that year. In 1933 and 1935 the greatest number occurred during August. There was a seasonal increase in strikes during May 1936, but the maximum for the year did not occur until September.

About the same seasonal characteristics pertain to the number of workers involved in strikes. In 6 years out of the 10, December witnessed the smallest number of workers involved in strikes begun that month. November, January, and February had the smallest number in the other 4 years. The peak month for number of workers idle because of strikes begun during the month was not as consistent as that for number of strikes, due to the influence of one or two large strikes on the total number of workers. Thus, in 1 year (1930) the largest number of workers involved in strikes was in February; in 4 years April had the greatest number; July had the greatest number in 1931; September in 3 years (1933, 1934, and 1935); and October in 1936.

The number of workers involved in strikes in progress during any month indicates the full impact of strikes which began in preceding months and remained unsettled, as well as those involved in strikes beginning in the month. Due to this cumulative effect, there may be a large number of workers involved in strikes in progress during a certain month even though the number involved in new strikes is on



the decline. For instance, because of the prolonged bituminous-coal strike in 1927, the number of workers involved in strikes in progress during May and the succeeding months was very high although the number of workers in strikes beginning in those months was unusually small. Another prolonged general coal strike and clothing and textile strikes in Massachusetts and New York City caused the largest number of workers to be out in June 1928. A large strike in the New York clothing industry occurred in July 1929. The large number of workers in February 1930 was primarily due to a dressmakers' strike in New York City. During August 1931, a coal strike in Pennsylvania and a strike in the men's clothing industry of New York contributed substantially to the total number of workers involved in strikes. Large strikes in progress in the construction industry in New York City, and in the bituminous-coal regions of Illinois, accounted for the large number of workers in May 1932. In September 1933 strikes in anthracite and bituminous coal, as well as several strikes in New York clothing plants, caused a large number of persons to be out. A general textile strike took place in September 1934, and a general bituminous-coal strike in September 1935. Maritime strikes on all three coasts and strikes in the glass and automobile industries contributed toward the large number involved in strikes in December 1936.

In general, the number of man-days idle because of strikes increases each spring and summer and is lowest during December and January. During 2 years in the 10-year period the number of man-days remained relatively high in December. In 1927 this was due to the coal strike; in 1936, to the maritime strikes and strikes in the glass and automobile industries.

TABLE 21.—*Strikes from 1927 to 1936, by months*

Month	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
	Number of strikes beginning in month									
January.....	35	45	50	49	58	88	83	98	140	167
February.....	63	46	51	49	52	60	67	94	149	148
March.....	70	41	68	47	53	63	106	161	175	185
April.....	84	69	121	68	78	89	89	210	180	183
May.....	95	80	121	58	104	91	161	226	174	206
June.....	80	44	77	61	66	74	154	165	189	188
July.....	55	56	81	79	67	72	237	151	184	173
August.....	56	53	86	53	78	89	261	183	239	228
September.....	58	48	99	68	81	86	233	150	162	234
October.....	50	60	73	42	68	50	145	187	190	192
November.....	28	37	60	36	57	43	87	130	142	136
December.....	33	25	34	27	48	36	72	101	90	132

TABLE 21.—*Strikes from 1927 to 1936, by months—Continued*

Month	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Number of strikes in progress during month										
January.....		86	75	71	66	110	94	132	213	251
February.....	79	96	84	74	73	97	101	143	232	250
March.....	108	88	103	88	87	103	141	222	277	304
April.....	138	104	158	103	106	117	133	283	294	313
May.....	163	120	179	97	146	137	217	329	307	340
June.....	164	92	156	91	113	125	219	276	319	309
July.....	134	96	143	113	105	119	297	277	317	324
August.....	111	89	144	86	125	134	348	297	377	355
September.....	102	85	146	104	118	131	347	259	311	379
October.....	94	94	124	81	112	85	297	297	332	335
November.....	80	75	93	64	98	66	178	229	274	252
December.....	72	59	67	48	86	58	136	201	210	258
Number of workers involved in the strikes beginning in month										
January.....	5, 140	17, 081	15, 045	11, 180	11, 159	13, 417	23, 676	81, 650	81, 194	32, 406
February.....	9, 725	35, 995	27, 254	38, 266	31, 488	44, 621	13, 626	89, 562	64, 238	63, 056
March.....	16, 280	8, 414	18, 747	17, 639	32, 214	36, 025	45, 183	91, 559	53, 089	75, 191
April.....	189, 943	89, 347	41, 277	11, 918	39, 034	52, 998	37, 807	185, 282	67, 857	65, 379
May.....	21, 031	17, 078	37, 359	11, 213	36, 758	49, 971	68, 310	145, 830	102, 491	72, 824
June.....	19, 602	33, 225	24, 986	18, 566	31, 968	18, 520	96, 187	56, 244	48, 917	63, 429
July.....	19, 416	18, 318	37, 148	18, 716	50, 105	30, 095	175, 177	180, 268	70, 046	38, 017
August.....	8, 419	11, 366	28, 741	20, 487	13, 849	38, 916	224, 696	80, 071	74, 313	68, 752
September.....	13, 731	9, 110	22, 356	14, 840	39, 273	19, 615	290, 408	423, 915	453, 290	65, 994
October.....	14, 140	28, 301	19, 389	10, 175	35, 388	11, 251	81, 447	69, 441	48, 223	100, 845
November.....	7, 187	40, 459	12, 715	4, 660	16, 036	4, 898	74, 231	37, 869	38, 279	70, 116
December.....	5, 325	5, 516	3, 525	5, 315	4, 545	3, 883	37, 524	25, 004	14, 746	72, 639
Number of workers involved in the strikes in progress during month										
January.....		27, 578	16, 886	15, 430	16, 483	14, 889	24, 398	106, 734	92, 630	59, 153
February.....	11, 932	48, 153	32, 707	45, 582	34, 585	49, 902	23, 738	160, 713	96, 533	89, 735
March.....	21, 749	41, 865	29, 126	26, 672	47, 572	79, 229	54, 193	128, 886	98, 457	122, 162
April.....	198, 306	95, 047	49, 005	19, 019	70, 493	65, 747	53, 061	229, 552	124, 174	95, 526
May.....	206, 070	91, 741	60, 303	18, 893	70, 105	103, 641	101, 295	234, 364	151, 163	123, 030
June.....	202, 561	113, 189	60, 762	25, 327	58, 061	103, 108	128, 207	119, 509	129, 784	133, 531
July.....	202, 541	106, 196	65, 244	30, 748	91, 194	88, 972	251, 723	250, 328	141, 829	125, 281
August.....	180, 553	89, 138	45, 418	28, 928	94, 273	102, 977	312, 539	162, 980	150, 835	118, 268
September.....	184, 981	83, 183	30, 366	28, 109	62, 909	63, 441	382, 213	480, 318	514, 427	130, 875
October.....	184, 136	103, 758	28, 026	25, 979	76, 746	21, 713	296, 110	104, 207	133, 742	148, 570
November.....	181, 890	92, 728	19, 548	22, 422	48, 968	10, 551	241, 316	94, 494	100, 732	157, 007
December.....	182, 293	55, 103	12, 103	15, 396	19, 246	6, 232	69, 397	73, 279	61, 782	184, 859
Number of man-days idle during month										
January.....	54, 209	315, 293	66, 658	236, 927	181, 466	131, 895	278, 257	822, 400	720, 778	635, 519
February.....	118, 346	445, 273	156, 047	503, 189	320, 736	467, 159	136, 862	867, 912	836, 498	748, 491
March.....	249, 905	400, 707	300, 387	342, 187	317, 185	544, 687	521, 289	1, 237, 055	966, 980	1, 331, 162
April.....	3, 570, 181	1, 447, 876	653, 585	425, 908	935, 418	1, 390, 337	730, 320	2, 333, 230	1, 178, 851	699, 900
May.....	3, 712, 396	1, 704, 445	950, 097	225, 925	569, 806	2, 078, 812	1, 066, 664	1, 956, 868	1, 697, 848	1, 019, 171
June.....	3, 615, 099	1, 905, 190	931, 488	189, 823	807, 554	1, 822, 979	1, 083, 537	1, 565, 601	1, 311, 278	1, 327, 678
July.....	3, 618, 813	1, 694, 794	900, 680	203, 733	700, 501	1, 618, 441	1, 775, 301	2, 221, 663	1, 297, 730	1, 105, 480
August.....	3, 330, 092	1, 730, 937	395, 219	165, 405	883, 605	1, 416, 504	2, 060, 855	2, 188, 239	1, 191, 663	911, 216
September.....	3, 294, 922	1, 115, 323	273, 891	206, 141	548, 952	630, 449	3, 594, 401	4, 136, 108	3, 027, 040	1, 063, 100
October.....	1, 522, 635	726, 118	307, 312	345, 701	1, 044, 383	238, 292	3, 508, 918	909, 459	1, 562, 908	1, 053, 878
November.....	1, 544, 661	717, 280	260, 169	269, 389	420, 299	114, 782	1, 620, 415	969, 061	1, 003, 852	1, 940, 628
December.....	1, 567, 369	429, 027	156, 007	202, 480	163, 339	47, 696	495, 309	384, 353	660, 911	2, 065, 733

Number of Workers⁴

The number of workers involved in a strike includes those workers within the plant or establishment who stop work or are thrown out of work because of the strike. Thus the number shown in the tables is not limited to the employees of the plant who actually took part in the strike. On the other hand, it does not include workers in other plants who may have been affected by the strike.⁵

More than half of the strikes (54 percent) involved fewer than 100 workers each. About 30 percent involved between 100 and 500 workers. During the 10 years, strikes involving 500 and more workers comprised only 16 percent of the total. In 1933 as many as 22 percent and in 1934 as many as 19 percent involved 500 and more workers. These years also had the greatest proportion of very large strikes—2½ percent of the total in each year involving 5,000 and more workers.

During the 10-year period 1927-36, there was an average of about 515 workers involved in each strike. The average number of workers per strike each year is a measure of the relative severity of all the strikes which occur during the year. Since the average, however, is materially affected by a few extremely large strikes, the median figure gives a more accurate picture of the sizes of strikes each year. Since 1933 a larger proportion of the strikes included more workers than in the preceding years. Thus about half of the strikes each year from 1927 to 1932 involved fewer than 56 workers, with the exception of 1929 when the median was 70. More large strikes in 1933 and 1934 increased the median number of workers to 150 and 114, respectively. There was practically no difference in the characteristic sizes of strikes in 1935 and 1936, half of them in each year involving fewer than 74 or 75 workers.

⁴ For information on results of strikes in relation to number of workers involved, see table 32. A list of strikes which involved 10,000 workers or over is given in appendix I.

⁵ It should be noted that strikes involving fewer than 6 workers are omitted from all these statistical analyses. See pp. 5 and 9.

TABLE 22.—*Strikes by number of workers involved*

Year	Totals	Strikes in which the number of workers involved was—								Average number of workers per strike	Median workers involved in strikes
		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		
1927.....	707	157	291	104	67	48	36	3	1	467	50
1928.....	604	117	256	85	55	41	41	4	5	520	52
1929.....	921	167	354	176	90	63	63	7	1	313	70
1930.....	637	125	264	118	64	32	31	2	1	287	53
1931.....	810	177	322	155	59	39	45	7	6	422	56
1932.....	841	201	334	144	79	34	38	4	7	386	53
1933.....	1,695	178	524	367	253	172	158	26	17	689	150
1934.....	1,856	259	590	386	262	178	135	28	18	790	114
1935.....	2,014	340	755	420	219	143	113	15	9	555	75
1936.....	2,172	392	840	414	238	158	102	20	8	363	74

Number of strikes

1927.....	707	157	291	104	67	48	36	3	1	467	50
1928.....	604	117	256	85	55	41	41	4	5	520	52
1929.....	921	167	354	176	90	63	63	7	1	313	70
1930.....	637	125	264	118	64	32	31	2	1	287	53
1931.....	810	177	322	155	59	39	45	7	6	422	56
1932.....	841	201	334	144	79	34	38	4	7	386	53
1933.....	1,695	178	524	367	253	172	158	26	17	689	150
1934.....	1,856	259	590	386	262	178	135	28	18	790	114
1935.....	2,014	340	755	420	219	143	113	15	9	555	75
1936.....	2,172	392	840	414	238	158	102	20	8	363	74

Percent of strikes

1927.....	100.0	22.2	41.2	14.7	9.5	6.8	5.1	0.4	0.1	-----	-----
1928.....	100.0	19.4	42.3	14.1	9.1	6.8	6.8	.7	.8	-----	-----
1929.....	100.0	18.1	38.5	19.1	9.8	6.8	6.8	.8	.1	-----	-----
1930.....	100.0	19.6	41.5	18.5	10.0	5.0	4.9	.3	.2	-----	-----
1931.....	100.0	21.9	39.7	19.1	7.3	4.8	5.6	.9	.7	-----	-----
1932.....	100.0	23.9	39.8	17.1	9.4	4.0	4.5	.5	.8	-----	-----
1933.....	100.0	10.5	31.0	21.7	14.9	10.1	9.3	1.5	1.0	-----	-----
1934.....	100.0	14.0	31.7	20.8	14.1	9.6	7.3	1.5	1.0	-----	-----
1935.....	100.0	16.9	37.5	20.9	10.9	7.1	5.6	.7	.4	-----	-----
1936.....	100.0	18.0	38.6	19.1	11.0	7.3	4.7	.9	.4	-----	-----

Establishments Involved

It is impossible to obtain data on the number of establishments involved in many of the large strikes, especially when these strikes extend into numerous cities and States. For that reason there are no separate classifications of strikes which extend into more than 10 establishments.⁶ The establishments involved in a strike may be different plants of the same company or plants of several companies either in the same city or scattered over a more extensive area.

During the 10-year period 1927-36, almost 70 percent of the strikes were confined to single establishments. This percentage was fairly uniform for all years except in 1927 when 61 percent⁷ and in 1928 when 65 percent of the strikes were confined to single establishments. In only 1 year, 1929, were there more workers involved in strikes confined to single establishments than in strikes of a more general character. During this year there was only 1 large strike, that of 15,000 cloak and suit workers in New York City.

Less than 12 percent of the strikes during the 10 years extended into more than 10 establishments. While 59 percent of the total

⁶ See appendix II, p. 164.

⁷ If information on the 90 "not reported" were known, this proportion might be larger.

TABLE 23.—*Strikes by number of establishments involved, 1927-36*

Number of establishments involved	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Number of strikes ending in year										
Total.....	666	620	924	651	796	852	1,672	1,817	2,003	2,156
1.....	405	405	636	454	560	603	1,168	1,262	1,418	1,561
2 to 5.....	74	93	118	88	117	105	217	245	296	287
6 to 10.....	18	32	53	25	16	32	65	72	57	85
11 and over.....	79	90	117	84	93	96	201	225	217	203
Not reported.....	90				10	16	21	13	15	20
Number of workers involved in strikes ending in year										
Total.....	319,442	322,866	286,163	181,901	345,669	324,960	1,143,910	1,480,343	1,101,902	709,748
1.....	48,203	83,372	112,369	56,367	70,247	68,121	241,736	302,043	235,644	328,511
2 to 5.....	15,715	22,474	36,440	31,769	63,534	25,221	115,756	152,344	108,588	98,730
6 to 10.....	4,207	38,110	38,928	2,470	15,480	13,236	41,353	54,331	28,394	42,232
11 and over.....	230,510	178,910	98,426	91,295	189,078	212,779	735,260	969,530	725,314	234,157
Not reported.....	20,807				7,330	5,603	9,805	2,095	3,962	6,118
Number of man-days idle as a result of the strikes ending in year										
Total.....	25,689,915	13,065,634	5,304,638	3,107,948	7,212,127	10,521,437	16,563,940	19,491,844	14,918,234	11,432,536
1.....	718,590	1,091,104	1,956,824	952,181	1,023,806	1,238,755	2,571,290	4,562,370	3,926,509	5,046,924
2 to 5.....	155,402	330,409	578,692	792,353	1,396,993	420,105	1,827,057	2,591,841	2,278,791	1,713,470
6 to 10.....	75,474	326,197	313,685	64,593	263,010	213,204	730,050	911,916	596,706	1,117,364
11 and over.....	24,298,278	11,317,924	2,455,437	1,298,821	4,462,308	8,570,566	11,143,384	11,401,568	8,079,506	3,444,678
Not reported.....	442,171				66,010	78,807	292,159	24,149	36,722	110,100

workers were involved in these strikes, they caused 68 percent of the total man-days idle. This would indicate that the extensive strikes on the average were more prolonged than those involving only a few establishments. There was a good deal of variation from year to year in the proportion of total workers and man-days idle in strikes confined to one or many establishments. In 1927 and 1928, largely due to the coal strikes mentioned previously, 95 and 87 percent of the total man-days of idleness were in strikes occurring in more than 10 establishments. In 1932 a few large strikes in textiles, clothing, mining, and several building trades in New York City accounted largely for the fact that 65 percent of the total workers and 81 percent of the man-days idle during that year were in connection with strikes involving more than 10 establishments. On the other hand, in 1936 only 33 percent of the total workers and 30 percent of the man-days idle were in connection with strikes extending into more than 10 establishments.

Sex of Workers

In 60 percent of the strikes occurring during 1927-36, men alone were involved. In 36 percent of the strikes both men and women were involved. (See table 24.) About 73 percent of the total number of persons involved in strikes during this period were men and 17 percent were women. For 10 percent of the workers the sex was not reported. (See table 25.)

TABLE 24.—Number of strikes ending 1927-36, by sex of workers involved

Year	Total	Number of strikes involving—			
		Males only	Females only	Males and females	Sex not reported
1927.....	666	525	11	130	.....
1928.....	620	435	11	174	.....
1929.....	924	604	23	297	.....
1930.....	651	473	14	164	.....
1931.....	796	542	12	237	5
1932.....	852	575	12	259	6
1933.....	1,672	775	35	811	51
1934.....	1,817	1,041	33	689	54
1935.....	2,003	1,126	55	801	21
1936.....	2,156	1,254	82	799	21
Total for 10-year period.....	12,157	7,350	288	4,361	158
Percentage for 10-year period.....	100.0	60.4	2.4	35.9	1.3

According to the 1930 census, 22 percent of those gainfully employed were women. The lesser proportion of women involved in strikes is probably due to the nature of the occupations in which large numbers of them are engaged. Thus, women predominate in domestic service and public-school teaching. Strikes are rare in these occupa-

tions, not necessarily because the employees are women, but because of the nature of the occupation. On the other hand, building construction, coal mining, steel, logging, and water, steam, and motor transportation are essentially male occupations and the type of work in which strikes are likely to occur.

TABLE 25.—Number of persons involved in strikes ending in 1927-36, by sex

Year	Total	Males	Females	Sex not reported
1927.....	319,442	310,460	8,982	.....
1928.....	322,866	255,289	21,420	46,157
1929.....	286,163	216,240	30,671	39,252
1930.....	181,901	138,493	36,058	7,350
1931.....	345,669	268,635	58,846	18,188
1932.....	324,960	243,759	45,322	35,879
1933.....	1,143,910	748,620	284,553	110,737
1934.....	1,480,343	920,200	327,884	232,259
1935.....	1,101,902	903,814	129,912	68,176
1936.....	709,748	538,736	105,101	65,911
Total for 10-year period.....	6,216,904	4,544,246	1,048,749	623,909
Percentage for 10-year period.....	100.0	73.1	16.9	10.0

Duration of Strikes ⁸

On the average, the 12,157 strikes occurring from 1927 to 1936 lasted 22 days. Chiefly due to the prolonged strikes in the bituminous-coal industry, the average duration in 1927 and 1928 was unusually large. In 1931 and 1933 the greater proportions of strikes lasting less than 1 week and fewer number lasting longer than 3 months caused the average duration of all strikes for these years to be less than the 10-year average. The average duration of strikes in each of the 10 years, in terms of calendar days, was as follows:

Year	Average duration	Year	Average duration
1927.....	26.5	1932.....	19.6
1928.....	27.6	1933.....	16.9
1929.....	22.6	1934.....	19.5
1930.....	22.3	1935.....	23.8
1931.....	18.8	1936.....	23.3

Aside from the year 1927 when only 27 percent of the strikes were terminated within a week, and the years 1931 and 1933 referred to above, the proportion of short (less than 1 week) strikes did not greatly vary throughout the period. The low proportion of short strikes in 1927 was offset by a greater than usual number of strikes lasting one-half month to 3 months—45.5 percent of the total. The largest proportion of prolonged strikes was in 1928, when over 8 percent continued for 3 months or more. As mentioned above, the lowest proportion of prolonged strikes occurred in 1931 (2.1 percent) and 1933 (1.4 percent).

⁸ For information on duration of strikes in relation to results, see table 31.

TABLE 26.—Duration of strikes ending 1927-36

Year	Total	Strikes with duration of—						Total	Strikes with duration of—					
		Less than 1 week	1 week and less than ½ month	½ month and less than 1 month	1 and less than 2 months	2 and less than 3 months	3 months or over		Less than 1 week	1 week and less than ½ month	½ month and less than 1 month	1 and less than 2 months	2 and less than 3 months	3 months or over
		Number of strikes							Percentage of strikes					
1927	666	181	152	138	118	47	30	100.0	27.2	22.8	20.7	17.7	7.1	4.5
1928	620	235	131	98	75	30	51	100.0	38.0	21.1	15.8	12.1	4.8	8.2
1929	924	360	218	143	127	33	43	100.0	38.9	23.6	15.5	13.7	3.6	4.7
1930	651	238	157	111	80	41	24	100.0	36.5	24.1	17.1	12.3	6.3	3.7
1931	796	319	169	136	116	39	17	100.0	40.1	21.2	17.1	14.6	4.9	2.1
1932	852	334	165	149	146	35	23	100.0	39.2	19.4	17.5	17.1	4.1	2.7
1933	1,672	700	362	307	222	57	24	100.0	41.8	21.7	18.4	13.3	3.4	1.4
1934	1,817	703	360	337	288	88	41	100.0	38.7	19.8	18.5	15.9	4.8	2.3
1935	2,003	709	437	347	284	127	99	100.0	35.5	21.8	17.3	14.2	6.3	4.9
1936	2,156	753	512	382	291	106	112	100.0	35.0	23.7	17.7	13.5	4.9	5.2
		Number of workers involved							Percentage of workers involved					
1927	319,442	47,504	31,891	29,872	34,007	8,497	167,671	100.0	14.9	10.0	9.4	10.6	2.7	52.4
1928	322,866	84,243	46,570	89,797	13,421	6,976	81,859	100.0	26.1	14.4	27.7	4.2	2.2	25.4
1929	286,163	113,845	50,047	48,069	37,027	19,948	11,227	100.0	39.8	19.6	10.8	12.9	7.0	3.9
1930	181,901	43,778	75,717	30,320	15,819	6,279	9,988	100.0	24.1	41.5	16.7	8.7	3.5	5.5
1931	345,669	51,873	77,905	94,710	61,189	38,640	21,352	100.0	15.0	22.5	27.4	17.7	11.2	6.2
1932	324,960	55,166	67,894	75,963	64,656	6,816	54,465	100.0	17.0	20.9	23.3	19.9	2.1	16.8
1933	1,143,910	326,756	241,502	265,792	227,063	64,369	18,428	100.0	28.7	21.1	23.2	19.8	5.6	1.6
1934	1,480,343	414,406	227,957	565,863	208,891	45,642	17,584	100.0	28.0	15.4	38.2	14.1	3.1	1.2
1935	1,101,902	568,581	190,312	103,232	111,913	44,213	83,651	100.0	51.5	17.3	9.4	10.2	4.0	7.6
1936	709,748	224,601	142,788	157,068	86,252	60,173	38,866	100.0	31.6	20.1	22.1	12.2	8.5	5.5

	Number of man-days idle						Percentage of man-days idle							
1927.....	25,689,915	142,911	260,759	514,110	1,182,838	550,096	23,039,201	100.0	.6	1.0	2.0	4.6	2.1	89.7
1928.....	13,065,634	246,203	365,247	1,126,223	365,148	427,978	10,534,835	100.0	1.9	2.8	8.6	2.8	3.3	80.6
1929.....	5,304,638	297,279	509,254	808,858	1,253,350	1,226,268	1,209,629	100.0	5.6	9.6	15.2	23.7	23.1	22.8
1930.....	3,107,948	146,331	826,062	441,148	542,487	369,938	781,982	100.0	4.7	26.5	14.2	17.5	11.9	25.2
1931.....	7,212,127	140,648	649,118	1,317,612	1,651,861	1,768,744	1,684,144	100.0	2.0	9.0	18.3	22.9	24.4	23.4
1932.....	10,521,437	140,879	674,556	1,051,992	2,123,744	358,019	6,172,247	100.0	1.3	6.4	10.0	20.3	3.4	58.6
1933.....	16,563,940	1,071,264	1,844,786	3,531,278	5,709,938	2,964,047	1,442,627	100.0	6.5	11.1	21.3	34.5	17.9	8.7
1934.....	19,491,844	1,151,515	1,610,768	6,916,711	6,060,913	2,236,851	1,515,086	100.0	5.9	8.3	35.4	31.1	11.5	7.8
1935.....	14,918,234	2,320,904	1,303,773	1,471,969	3,499,122	1,986,375	4,336,091	100.0	15.6	8.7	9.9	23.5	13.3	29.0
1936.....	11,432,536	545,159	928,299	2,161,736	2,598,424	1,917,471	3,281,447	100.0	4.8	8.1	18.9	22.7	16.8	28.7

Over 31 percent of the workers involved in all strikes during the 10-year period were in strikes lasting less than 1 week. Over 8 percent of the workers were involved in the 4 percent of the strikes lasting 3 months or longer. The larger proportion of workers was principally due to prolonged coal strikes in 1927, 1928, and 1932. In 4 of the 10 years the greatest percentage of workers were involved in strikes lasting less than 1 week. The extensive but short-lived coal strike in 1935 brought the proportion of workers involved in strikes of less than 1 week to as high as 51.5 percent, and the proportion of man-days idle to 15.6 percent.

Throughout the period less than 5 percent of the total man-days idle were during strikes lasting less than 1 week while 42 percent were during the strikes which lasted 3 months or longer. Again, the widespread and prolonged coal strikes were the major influences in causing the percentages of man-days idle in strikes of 3 months or longer duration to be as high as they were in 1927, 1928, and 1932. Although the number of large strikes in 1933 and 1934 was comparatively great (see table 22), most of them were brief. This accounts for the small percentage of man-days idle in strikes lasting 3 months or longer during these years.

Labor Organizations

The largest proportion of strikes taking place from 1927 to 1936 were under the auspices of unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.⁹ These strikes included about three-fourths of the total number of workers involved in strikes. Only five strikes, involving 1,458 workers, were called by railroad brotherhoods during the entire 10 years.

A relatively large number of strikes were called by independent unions during the years 1929-33.¹⁰ Some of these independent unions later affiliated with the A. F. of L. as, for example, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, which so affiliated during the latter part of 1933. Others like the National Textile Workers, the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, and the National Miners Union dissolved as separate organizations and merged with A. F. of L. affiliates.

Independent unions were connected with a smaller proportion of the total strikes during 1934-36. About 15 percent of the total number of strikes involving independent unions during these 3 years occurred on work-relief and W. P. A. projects.

The comparatively large number of strikes during 1929-33 in which no union was involved¹⁰ is partially accounted for by the fact that many of these workers had once belonged to trade-unions but the locals had disintegrated during the depression. The workers, however, were

⁹ See appendix II for methods used in classifying strikes by labor organizations involved.

¹⁰ There may have been independent unions connected with some of those classified under "no organization." It is difficult to learn all the particulars about such strikes.

accustomed to collective action and the strike weapon. An evidence of this is that a large number of these strikes occurred in the industries and areas which at a previous time had been unionized, e. g., coal mines and shoe factories. Nearly one-fourth of the "no organization" strikes during the years 1934-36 were on work-relief and W. P. A. projects.

In September 1936 the executive council of the American Federation of Labor suspended 10 of its international unions which were associated with the Committee for Industrial Organization. These, together with independent unions which were never affiliated with the A. F. of L. before they joined the C. I. O., participated in 133 strikes involving 105,814 workers during the months from September through December 1936.

TABLE 27.—Labor organizations involved in strikes ending 1927-36

Types of labor organization involved	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Number of strikes ending in year										
Total.....	666	620	924	651	796	852	1,672	1,817	2,003	2,156
American Federation of Labor.....	474	424	574	432	473	486	806	1,379	1,551	¹ 1,780
Railroad brotherhoods.....		1						1	1	2
Nonaffiliated unions.....	56	57	163	61	102	136	343	231	258	161
Two rival unions.....	2	3	5	1	6	6	14	14	11	2
Company unions.....					1		4	9	15	10
Organization involved but type not reported.....	38	52	37	59	61	24	31	31	2	7
No organization.....	61	61	145	92	136	118	317	116	160	183
Not reported as to whether or not any organization was involved.....	35	22		6	17	82	157	36	5	11
Percentage of total strikes ending in year										
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
American Federation of Labor.....	71.1	68.4	62.2	66.3	59.4	57.0	48.2	75.9	77.5	² 82.5
Railroad brotherhoods.....		.2						(¹)	(¹)	.1
Nonaffiliated unions.....	8.4	9.2	17.6	9.4	12.8	16.0	20.5	12.7	13.0	7.5
Two rival unions.....	.3	.5	.5	.2	.8	.7	.8	.8	.5	.1
Company unions.....					.1		.2	.5	.7	.5
Organization involved but type not reported.....	5.7	8.4	4.0	9.1	7.7	2.8	1.9	1.7	.1	.3
No organization.....	9.2	9.8	15.7	14.1	17.1	13.9	19.0	6.4	8.0	8.5
Not reported as to whether or not any organization was involved.....	5.3	3.5		.9	2.1	9.6	9.4	2.0	.2	.5
Number of workers involved in strikes ending in year										
Total.....	319,442	322,866	286,163	181,901	345,669	324,960	1,143,910	1,480,343	1,101,902	709,748
American Federation of Labor.....	280,628	197,563	191,409	138,241	212,375	238,038	684,247	1,220,894	972,171	² 590,419
Railroad brotherhoods.....		400						470	28	560
Nonaffiliated unions.....	16,405	41,375	48,369	18,126	101,301	42,499	314,246	152,264	86,271	79,221
Two rival unions.....		32,345	280	250	264	383	25,222	67,463	8,026	4,040
Company unions.....					229		1,751	2,905	2,440	1,743
Organization involved but type not reported.....	6,659	37,595	8,651	9,698	6,267	4,860	5,252	4,969	64	360
No organization.....	9,152	9,237	37,484	15,403	23,436	26,377	78,857	26,762	32,369	32,941
Not reported as to whether or not any organization was involved.....	6,553	4,351		183	1,797	12,803	34,335	4,616	533	464

Percentage of total workers involved in strikes ending in year										
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
American Federation of Labor.....	87.8	61.3	66.9	76.0	61.4	73.3	59.7	82.5	88.3	² 83.1
Railroad brotherhoods.....		.1						(¹)	(¹)	.1
Nonaffiliated unions.....	5.1	12.8	16.9	10.0	29.3	13.1	27.5	10.3	7.9	11.2
Two rival unions.....	(¹)	10.0	.1	.1	.1	.1	2.2	4.6	.7	.6
Company unions.....					.1		.2	.2	.2	.2
Organization involved but type not reported.....	2.1	11.6	3.0	5.3	1.8	1.5	.5	.3	(¹)	.1
No organization.....	2.9	2.9	13.1	8.5	6.8	8.1	6.9	1.8	2.9	4.6
Not reported as to whether or not any organization was involved.....	2.1	1.3		.1	.5	3.9	3.0	.3	(¹)	.1

Number of man-days idle as a result of strikes ending in year										
Total.....	25,689,915	13,065,634	5,304,638	3,107,948	7,212,127	10,521,437	16,563,940	19,491,844	14,918,234	11,432,536
American Federation of Labor.....	25,137,490	7,888,325	3,195,808	2,496,391	4,967,181	9,469,034	10,580,767	16,635,880	12,765,908	² 10,059,390
Railroad brotherhoods.....		400						1,880	56	22,180
Nonaffiliated unions.....	198,143	880,621	1,432,343	281,883	1,893,170	554,561	4,470,333	1,868,279	1,658,942	1,113,054
Two rival unions.....	360	245,472	4,865	1,500	3,065	2,653	702,121	678,064	202,260	13,480
Company unions.....					687		25,891	13,135	18,403	17,873
Organization involved but type not reported.....	140,530	3,850,031	196,084	166,776	69,725	161,491	28,295	91,952	695	3,141
No organization.....	112,787	159,259	475,538	156,365	256,155	199,332	497,656	131,500	269,610	194,819
Not reported as to whether or not any organization was involved.....	100,605	41,526		5,033	22,144	134,366	258,877	71,154	2,360	8,599

Percentage of total man-days idle as a result of strikes ending in year										
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
American Federation of Labor.....	97.9	60.4	60.2	80.3	68.9	90.0	63.8	85.2	85.6	² 88.0
Railroad brotherhoods.....		(¹)						(¹)	(¹)	.2
Nonaffiliated unions.....	.8	6.7	27.0	9.1	26.2	5.3	27.0	9.6	11.1	9.7
Two rival unions.....	(¹)	1.9	.1	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	4.2	3.5	1.4	.1
Company unions.....					(¹)		.2	.1	.1	.2
Organization involved but type not reported.....	.5	29.5	3.7	5.4	1.0	1.5	.2	.5	(¹)	(¹)
No organization.....	.4	1.2	9.0	5.0	3.6	1.9	3.0	.7	1.8	1.7
Not reported as to whether or not any organization was involved.....	.4	.3		.2	.3	1.3	1.6	.4	(¹)	.1

¹ Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.² Includes strikes in which were involved the 10 international unions suspended by the A. F. of L. in September 1936. See text above.

Major Issues

In table 28 strikes are assigned to 18 classifications according to their major issues or causes. These classifications are divided into three groups: (1) Wages and hours, (2) union organization, (3) miscellaneous. In actual strike situations the major issues are varied and complex, with overlapping between these groups. Thus, in many strikes where the question of union recognition seems to be the major issue, questions of wages and hours are also important. Wages and hours demands are frequently accompanied by questions of seniority, working rules, and other working conditions.¹¹

In the 10-year period 1927-36, 44 percent of the strikes were concerned chiefly with questions of wages and hours, 40 percent with union-organization matters, and 16 percent with other issues, such as jurisdiction, work surroundings, objection to certain foremen or working rules, etc. Hours, as a single issue, was the major cause of comparatively few strikes throughout the period although hours combined with wages were factors in a number of the disputes.

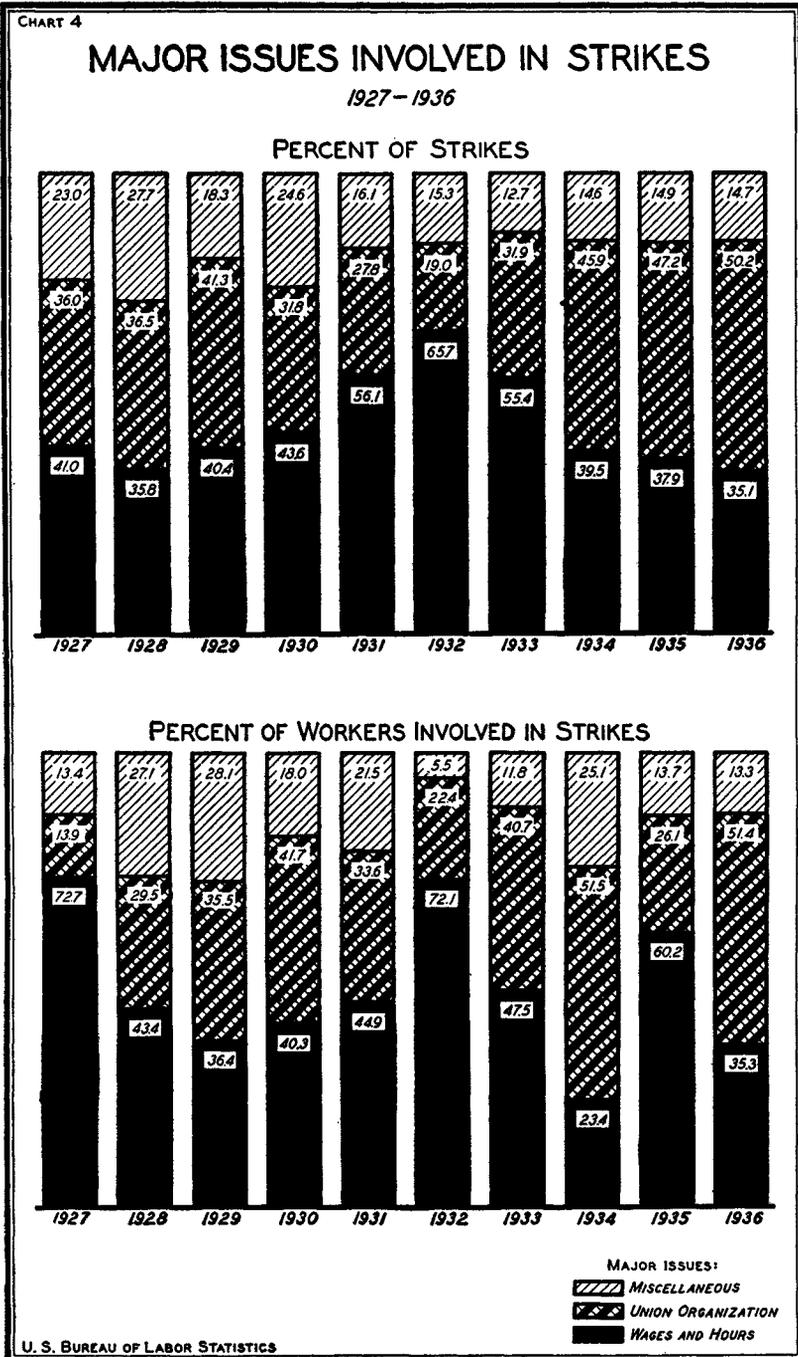
About these same proportions pertain to the total number of workers involved in strikes: 44 percent were connected with strikes caused chiefly over questions of wages and hours, 38 percent over union-organization matters, and 18 percent over other questions. About 56 percent of the man-days idle because of strikes between 1927 and 1936 were due chiefly to wages and hours demands, 36 percent to questions of union organization, and 8 percent to other causes.

There was considerable variation from year to year in the proportion of strikes due to various causes. Demands for wage increases was the greatest single cause of strikes in 1927, this being the major issue in 22 percent of the strikes. In that year strikes in protest against wage decreases involved 54 percent of all the workers involved in strikes. Most of these workers were in the bituminous-coal strike. During the next year 18 percent of the strikes were for wage increases, while 12 percent were called in protest against wage decreases. Wage reductions brought on an increasingly larger proportion of strikes, until in 1932 half of all the strikes were due to this reason.

In 1933, with the beginning of business recovery, a reverse trend set in, about 42 percent of the strikes being for wage increases and hour decreases, with about 13 percent against wage decreases. During the next year, 32 percent of the strikes were for wage increases and hour decreases and only 6 percent were in protest against wage decreases. About this same proportion continued until the first month after the invalidation of the National Industrial Recovery Act¹² when, for the first time since 1932, there were almost twice as

¹¹ See appendix II, p. 166, for discussion of problems pertaining to classification of strikes by major issues involved.

¹² *Schechter v. United States*, 295 U. S. 495, May 27, 1935.



many strikes in protest against wage decreases as for wage increases. While such protest strikes slightly declined during succeeding months, the proportion for the year (1935) was comparatively high—about 60 percent as many as for wage increases and hour decreases. In 1936 about 9 percent of the strikes were in protest against wage decreases and hour increases and 26 percent for wage increases and hour decreases.¹³

During 1927 and 1928 about one-third of the total number of strikes were due to demands for union recognition, closed shop, and protest against union discrimination and violation of union agreements. In 1929 over 40 percent were chiefly over these issues. The proportion declined during the next 3 years. In 1932 less than one-fifth of all the strikes were due to union-organization matters. Even in the midst of the depression, however, union-organization activity was not entirely absent. In 1930, for instance, almost 42 percent of the workers involved in strikes were in strikes in which union organization matters were the dominant issues. A large proportion of these were in the textile industry.

After the beginning of recovery, the proportion of strikes over union-organization questions increased. In 1935 almost half of the strikes were due to union-organization matters. The comparatively small proportion of workers (26 percent) involved in these strikes is due to the influence of the general bituminous-coal strike for a wage increase. Excluding this mining strike, more workers in 1935 were involved in strikes due to union-organization questions than to wages and hours. In 1936 over half of the total strikes were due to questions of union organization. These strikes involved over half of the workers engaged in industrial disputes during that year.

During the 10-year period less than 3 percent of the strikes, including about an equal proportion of all workers involved in strikes, were due to internal disputes among unions—that is, over matters of jurisdiction or quarrels between rival unions or factions. About 1½ percent of all strikes, including about 5 percent of all workers involved, were sympathetic strikes.

¹³ During the latter part of 1935 and in 1936 when strikes in protest against wage decreases and hour increases were declining, strikes for union organization were increasing (see following paragraphs). Any causal relationship between the two is difficult to trace clearly. When wages and hours were secondary factors in organization strikes, many were for wage increases and hour decreases. Since any wage and hour changes which took place between the termination of N. R. A. and the time of the strike are not known, it is impossible to determine whether these strikes were for restoration of wage and hour scales in force during the N. R. A. or for improvements over N. R. A. conditions.

TABLE 28.—Major issues involved in strikes ending 1927-36

Major issues	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
	Number of strikes ending in year									
All issues	666	620	924	651	796	852	1,672	1,817	2,003	2,156
Wages and hours	273	222	373	284	447	560	926	717	780	756
Wage increase.....	147	113	130	70	90	100	543	487	368	413
Wage decrease.....	61	75	129	165	329	421	220	112	178	151
Wage increase, hour decrease.....	47	22	93	39	10	24	152	100	96	146
Wage decrease, hour increase.....	1	2	-----	3	9	10	1	6	73	19
Hour increase.....	1	3	4	1	4	-----	1	2	33	15
Hour decrease.....	16	7	17	6	5	5	9	10	12	12
Union organization	240	226	382	207	221	162	533	835	945	1,083
Recognition.....	74	86	102	48	66	34	163	226	179	173
Recognition and wages.....	23	28	62	21	35	29	145	224	194	272
Recognition and hours.....	5	1	1	3	3	-----	1	1	7	7
Recognition, wages, and hours.....	10	19	32	12	15	21	81	101	168	357
Closed shop.....	43	63	91	59	52	45	41	109	151	130
Discrimination.....	45	20	66	44	38	28	95	154	232	120
Other.....	40	9	28	20	12	5	7	20	14	24
Miscellaneous	153	172	169	160	128	130	213	265	298	317
Sympathy.....	18	7	16	14	6	3	9	45	42	25
Rival unions or factions.....	2	3	5	1	7	6	15	15	12	2
Jurisdiction.....	16	21	22	29	22	16	16	22	25	37
Other.....	117	141	126	116	91	97	150	169	218	251
Not reported.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	8	23	14	1	2

TABLE 28.—Major issues involved in strikes ending 1927-36—Continued

Major issues	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
	Percentage of total strikes ending in year									
All issues	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wages and hours	41.0	35.8	40.4	43.6	56.1	65.7	55.4	39.5	37.9	35.1
Wage increase.....	22.0	18.3	14.1	10.8	11.3	11.7	32.4	26.8	18.4	19.1
Wage decrease.....	9.1	12.1	14.0	25.2	41.3	49.4	13.2	6.2	8.9	7.0
Wage increase, hour decrease.....	7.1	3.5	10.1	6.0	1.3	2.8	9.1	5.5	4.8	6.8
Wage decrease, hour increase.....	.2	.3	.....	.5	1.1	1.2	.1	.3	3.6	.9
Hour increase.....	.2	.5	.4	.2	.5	.....	.1	.1	1.6	.7
Hour decrease.....	2.4	1.1	1.8	.9	.6	.6	.5	6	.6	.6
Organization	36.0	36.5	41.3	31.8	27.8	19.0	31.9	45.9	47.2	50.2
Recognition.....	11.0	13.8	11.1	7.4	8.3	4.0	9.7	12.3	8.9	8.0
Recognition and wages.....	3.5	4.5	6.7	3.2	4.4	3.4	8.7	12.3	9.7	12.6
Recognition and hours.....	.8	.2	.1	.5	.4	.....	.1	.1	.3	.3
Recognition, wages, and hours.....	1.5	3.1	3.5	1.8	1.9	2.5	4.8	5.6	8.4	16.6
Closed shop.....	6.5	10.2	9.8	9.0	6.5	5.2	2.5	6.0	7.5	6.0
Discrimination.....	6.7	3.2	7.1	6.8	4.8	3.3	5.7	8.5	11.7	5.6
Other.....	6.0	1.5	3.0	3.1	1.5	.6	.4	1.1	.7	1.1
Miscellaneous	23.0	27.7	18.3	24.6	16.1	15.3	15.7	14.6	14.9	14.7
Sympathy.....	2.7	1.1	1.7	2.2	.8	.4	.5	2.5	2.1	1.2
Rival unions or factions.....	.3	.5	.5	.2	.9	.7	.9	.8	.6	.1
Jurisdiction.....	2.4	3.4	2.4	4.5	2.8	1.9	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.7
Other.....	17.6	22.7	13.7	17.7	11.3	11.4	8.9	9.3	11.0	11.6
Not reported.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.3	.9	1.4	.8	(1)	.1
	Number of workers involved in strikes ending in year									
All issues	319,442	322,866	286,163	181,901	345,669	324,960	1,143,910	1,450,343	1,101,902	709,748
Wages and hours	232,217	139,913	104,059	73,223	155,308	234,158	544,084	346,174	662,539	250,872
Wage increase.....	39,159	21,310	30,743	14,886	31,791	19,064	220,162	207,868	561,423	142,663
Wage decrease.....	172,442	111,619	26,160	38,091	110,141	189,272	61,961	46,529	46,585	45,031
Wage increase, hour decrease.....	17,878	4,993	35,163	17,091	8,237	23,116	259,144	79,796	31,303	37,178
Wage decrease, hour increase.....	26	445	.....	364	2,378	2,611	70	10,578	16,309	2,665
Hour increase.....	8	142	225	103	1,930	.....	24	760	6,068	17,676
Hour decrease.....	2,704	1,404	11,768	2,688	831	95	2,723	643	851	5,459

Organization	44,461	95,320	101,724	75,949	115,997	72,940	465,272	762,367	287,876	365,019
Recognition.....	6,785	51,836	19,901	10,133	40,554	2,820	168,784	111,446	34,271	47,347
Recognition and wages.....	6,827	14,149	16,549	4,575	47,022	32,137	162,717	458,329	68,736	103,521
Recognition and hours.....	975	250	36	2,642	742	-----	2,000	125	557	325
Recognition, wages, and hours.....	4,818	14,807	37,360	40,712	12,453	32,708	102,645	131,463	94,879	120,820
Closed shop.....	7,417	6,282	8,009	7,898	5,784	2,047	6,090	16,586	46,213	42,543
Discrimination.....	8,051	7,197	16,608	9,309	7,695	2,055	21,118	39,304	34,883	26,019
Other.....	9,578	799	3,261	680	1,747	1,173	1,918	5,114	8,337	24,444
Miscellaneous	42,774	87,633	80,380	32,729	74,364	17,862	134,554	371,802	151,487	94,057
Sympathy.....	12,634	255	14,268	1,521	1,474	366	1,892	207,897	61,066	4,976
Rival unions or factions.....	45	32,345	280	250	-----	383	65,222	67,665	8,105	4,040
Jurisdiction.....	7,350	1,645	2,431	1,927	1,689	1,122	1,808	1,935	3,535	4,236
Other.....	22,745	53,388	63,401	29,031	70,769	15,090	62,130	91,692	78,762	80,647
Not reported.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	135	901	3,502	2,613	19	158

Percentage of total workers involved in strikes ending in year

All issues.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wages and hours	72.7	43.4	38.4	40.3	44.9	72.1	47.5	23.4	60.2	35.3
Wage increase.....	12.3	6.7	10.7	8.2	9.2	5.9	19.2	14.1	51.0	20.1
Wage decrease.....	54.0	34.7	9.1	20.9	31.8	58.3	5.4	3.1	4.2	6.3
Wage increase, hour decrease.....	5.6	1.5	12.4	0.4	2.4	7.1	22.7	5.4	2.3	5.2
Wage decrease, hour increase.....	(¹)	.1	-----	.2	.7	.8	(¹)	.7	1.5	.4
Hour increase.....	(¹)	(¹)	.1	.1	.6	-----	(¹)	.1	.6	2.5
Hour decrease.....	.8	.4	4.1	1.5	.2	(¹)	.2	(¹)	.1	.8
Organization	13.9	29.5	35.5	41.7	33.6	22.4	40.7	51.5	26.1	51.4
Recognition.....	2.1	16.1	7.0	5.6	11.7	.9	14.8	7.5	3.1	6.7
Recognition and wages.....	2.1	4.4	5.8	2.5	13.7	9.9	14.2	31.0	6.2	14.6
Recognition and hours.....	.3	.1	(¹)	1.5	.2	-----	.2	(¹)	.1	(¹)
Recognition, wages, and hours.....	1.5	4.6	13.0	22.3	3.6	10.0	9.0	8.9	8.5	17.0
Closed shop.....	2.3	1.9	2.8	4.3	1.7	.6	.5	1.1	4.2	6.0
Discrimination.....	2.5	2.2	5.8	5.1	2.2	.6	1.8	2.7	3.2	3.7
Other.....	3.1	.2	1.1	.4	.5	.4	.2	.3	.8	3.4
Miscellaneous	13.4	27.1	28.1	18.0	21.5	5.5	11.8	25.1	13.7	13.3
Sympathy.....	4.0	.1	5.0	.8	.4	.1	.2	14.0	5.5	.7
Rival unions or factions.....	(¹)	10.0	.1	.1	.1	.1	5.7	4.6	.7	.6
Jurisdiction.....	2.3	.5	.8	1.1	.5	.3	.2	.1	.3	.6
Other.....	7.1	16.5	22.2	16.0	20.5	4.7	5.4	6.2	7.2	11.4
Not reported.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	(¹)	.3	.3	.2	(¹)	(¹)

¹ Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

TABLE 28.—Major issues involved in strikes ending 1927-36—Continued

Major issues	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
	Number of man-days idle as a result of strikes ending in year									
All issues	25, 689, 915	13, 065, 634	5, 304, 638	3, 107, 948	7, 212, 127	10, 521, 437	16, 563, 940	19, 491, 844	14, 918, 234	11, 432, 536
Wages and hours	24, 049, 822	10, 731, 568	2, 311, 270	1, 309, 636	3, 216, 684	8, 583, 088	6, 309, 415	4, 732, 677	6, 399, 526	3, 685, 852
Wage increase.....	836, 312	491, 937	478, 987	218, 527	428, 061	344, 633	2, 581, 064	2, 481, 486	4, 920, 316	1, 820, 000
Wage decrease.....	22, 883, 857	10, 100, 370	359, 887	835, 821	2, 302, 083	8, 073, 272	1, 156, 214	464, 964	954, 468	879, 170
Wage increase, hour decrease.....	293, 406	113, 485	1, 122, 055	205, 565	410, 970	108, 089	2, 556, 010	1, 560, 525	273, 308	468, 704
Wage decrease, hour increase.....	26	10, 410	---	34, 706	29, 484	54, 759	770	213, 672	106, 391	54, 366
Hour increase.....	104	5, 780	725	4, 223	16, 035	---	312	2, 020	48, 287	384, 328
Hour decrease.....	35, 915	9, 586	349, 616	10, 794	30, 031	2, 335	15, 025	10, 010	6, 746	79, 284
Organization	843, 535	1, 555, 899	1, 953, 952	1, 467, 225	3, 026, 865	1, 740, 190	8, 664, 221	12, 236, 690	7, 051, 122	6, 882, 037
Recognition.....	138, 004	691, 583	385, 161	379, 198	1, 415, 715	38, 357	2, 745, 567	2, 085, 822	746, 253	829, 047
Recognition and wages.....	195, 001	124, 013	402, 692	228, 926	1, 055, 471	1, 150, 173	2, 558, 618	5, 830, 737	2, 391, 813	2, 273, 459
Recognition and hours.....	10, 240	14, 250	755	60, 443	10, 070	---	4, 000	10, 750	4, 122	7, 382
Recognition, wages, and hours.....	159, 939	411, 540	679, 824	574, 911	365, 823	451, 976	3, 000, 544	3, 538, 547	2, 496, 513	2, 310, 771
Closed shop.....	104, 913	257, 389	245, 099	126, 951	106, 897	40, 068	69, 602	252, 488	704, 558	667, 933
Discrimination.....	64, 560	40, 771	199, 182	88, 073	52, 788	35, 378	264, 716	466, 742	623, 241	618, 526
Other.....	170, 878	16, 343	41, 238	8, 726	20, 101	24, 288	21, 174	51, 594	84, 622	174, 869
Miscellaneous	796, 758	778, 177	1, 039, 416	331, 086	968, 578	198, 159	1, 590, 304	2, 522, 437	1, 467, 586	864, 647
Sympathy.....	339, 716	2, 040	148, 706	11, 686	11, 314	1, 446	7, 994	1, 097, 825	280, 914	29, 599
Rival unions or factions.....	360	245, 472	4, 865	1, 500	4, 121	2, 653	942, 121	678, 872	203, 603	13, 480
Jurisdiction.....	103, 798	38, 366	93, 713	22, 957	28, 026	14, 250	40, 509	34, 176	63, 025	62, 236
Other.....	352, 884	492, 299	792, 132	294, 941	923, 332	171, 081	574, 915	685, 026	919, 626	757, 372
Not reported.....	---	---	---	---	1, 785	8, 729	24, 765	26, 588	418	1, 960

Percentage of total man-days idle as a result of strikes ending in year

	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
All issues										
Wages and hours	93.6	82.1	43.6	42.1	44.6	81.6	38.1	24.3	42.9	32.2
Wage increase.....	3.3	3.8	9.0	7.0	5.9	3.3	15.6	12.7	33.1	15.8
Wage decrease.....	89.1	77.2	6.8	27.0	32.0	76.8	7.0	2.4	6.4	7.7
Wage increase, hour decrease.....	1.1	.9	21.2	6.6	5.7	1.0	15.4	8.0	1.8	4.1
Wage decrease, hour increase.....	(1)	.1	-----	1.1	.4	-----	(1)	1.1	1.3	.5
Hour increase.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	.1	.2	-----	(1)	-----	.3	3.4
Hour decrease.....	.1	.1	6.6	.3	.4	(1)	.1	(1)	(1)	.7
Organization	3.3	11.9	36.8	47.2	42.0	16.5	52.3	62.8	47.3	60.2
Recognition.....	.5	5.4	7.3	12.2	19.7	.4	16.6	10.7	5.0	7.3
Recognition and wages.....	.8	.9	7.6	7.4	14.6	10.9	15.4	29.3	16.0	19.9
Recognition and hours.....	(1)	.1	(1)	1.9	.1	-----	(1)	.1	(1)	.1
Recognition, wages, and hours.....	.6	3.1	12.7	18.5	5.1	4.3	18.2	18.2	16.8	20.2
Closed shop.....	.4	2.0	4.6	4.1	1.5	.4	.4	1.3	4.7	5.8
Discrimination.....	.3	.3	3.8	2.8	.7	.3	1.6	2.4	4.2	5.4
Other.....	.7	.1	.8	.3	.3	.2	.1	.3	.6	1.5
Miscellaneous	3.1	6.0	19.6	10.7	13.4	1.9	9.6	12.9	9.8	7.6
Sympathy.....	1.3	(1)	2.8	.4	.2	(1)	(1)	5.6	1.9	.3
Rival unions or factions.....	(1)	1.9	.1	(1)	.1	(1)	5.8	3.5	1.4	.1
Jurisdiction.....	.4	.3	1.3	.7	.4	.1	.2	.2	.4	.5
Other.....	1.4	3.8	14.9	9.6	12.7	1.7	3.5	3.5	6.1	6.7
Not reported.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	(1)	.1	.1	.1	(1)	(1)

¹ Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

Results of Strikes to Workers

Any classification of the results of strikes is necessarily a matter of judgment and can be considered only proximate. For this reason, strikes are not categorically classified as successful or unsuccessful but are measured in such relative terms as substantial gains to workers, partial gains or compromises, and little or no gains to workers.¹⁴ Such terminology, however, is likely to be misleading in the case of defensive strikes, that is, strikes against wage decreases or hour increases. Even though such a strike is successful, it merely means a continuation of the status quo and not a betterment of employment conditions, as the term "substantial gains to workers" might imply. During some years, particularly in times of business depression, many of the strikes classified as resulting in substantial gains to workers were really only a successful staving off of less satisfactory conditions. This is revealed in table 30, where the results of strikes in protest against wage decreases and hour increases are shown.

Table 29 indicates the results of all strikes ending during the years 1927-36. During the 10-year period practically the same number of strikes resulted in substantial gains to workers as resulted in little or no gains. About 36 percent brought substantial gains to the workers, 24 percent were compromised, and 35 percent resulted in little or no gains. Results of a few were indeterminate or not reported. More workers were in successful strikes than in strikes bringing no gains. About 30 percent of the total number of workers involved won their strikes, 42 percent compromised, and 22 percent lost. By far the largest proportion of man-days of idleness was spent in strikes resulting in no gains to workers. Strikes which were won included 17 percent of the man-days idle during all strikes, strikes which were compromised included 36 percent of the man-days, and strikes which were lost included 43 percent.

The proportions of successful, compromised, and lost strikes differed from year to year. From 1927 through 1932 about one-fourth of the strikes were successful from the viewpoint of the workers. During 1933 and 1934 more than one-third and in 1935 and 1936 almost half of the strikes brought substantial gains to workers. During the years 1927 to 1932 from 40 to 52 percent of the strikes resulted in no gains to workers. This is in contrast to the next 4 years, when only 27 to 33 percent of the strikes resulted in no gains (see chart 5).

Because of the influence of the prolonged and large strikes¹⁵ the percentages of workers and man-days idle in the three categories varied from the number of strikes. Thus the loss of the general coal strike in 1927 caused 66 percent of the total workers involved and 92 percent of the total man-days idle during strikes of that year to be classified under

¹⁴ See Appendix II, p. 167, for explanation of interpretation of results of strikes.

¹⁵ See appendix I, p. 161.

"Little or no gains." The failure of another prolonged coal strike in 1928 caused the percentage of man-days idle in the lost-strikes category to be relatively high. A dispute between unions in the anthracite fields in the same year caused the highest percentage of workers in any year to be listed under the fourth category of "Jurisdiction or rival unions."

Short but extensive strikes among cloak and suit workers in New York in 1929 and among dressmakers in 1930 resulting in compromises, account partially for the large proportion of workers and man-days idle involved in compromised strikes in 1929 and 1930. During 1931 there were several large strikes in textiles, clothing, and coal which resulted in compromise settlements. A 4-months' strike in the Illinois coal fields in 1932 caused the proportion of man-days idle in the lost-strike category to be as high as it was. In 1933 most of the large strikes resulted in successful and compromise settlements and this accounts for the comparatively low percentages of workers and man-days idle in the "Little or no gains" classification.

The general textile strike enhanced the percentage of compromised strikes in 1934, so far as workers and man-days idle were concerned. The brief but extensive coal strike in 1935 materially helped to raise the proportion of workers in successful strikes to 54 percent.

Since most of the strikes in 1936 involving as many as 10,000 workers resulted in favorable settlements and none were lost, there was greater parity in proportions of number of strikes, workers, and man-days idle in each of the categories. A greater percentage of the larger and longer-than-average strikes, however, resulted in compromise settlements, as is indicated by the fact that, while 24 percent of all strikes were compromised, these involved 36 percent of the workers and 37 percent of the man-days idle.¹⁶

¹⁶ See table 31, p. 78, for an analysis of strikes in relation to their duration.

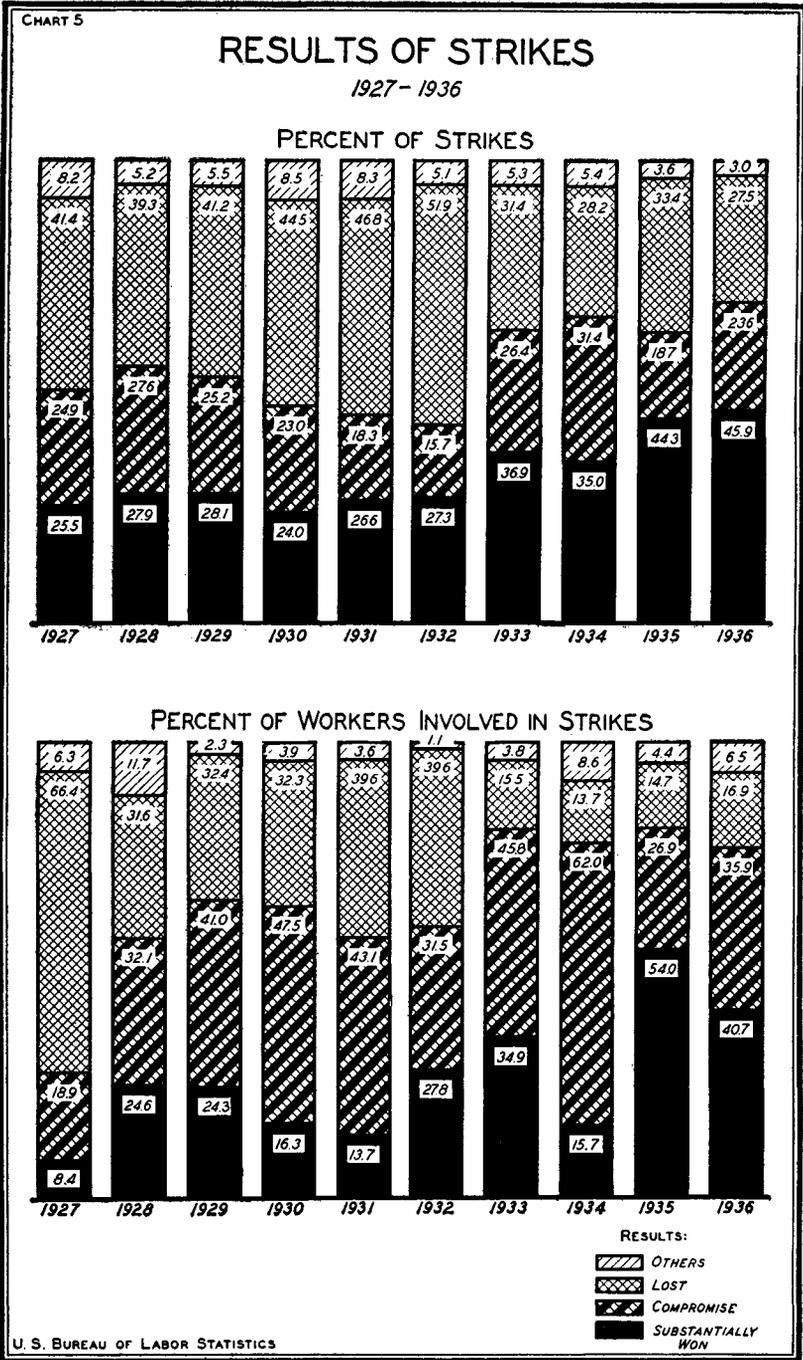


TABLE 29.—Results of strikes ending 1927-36

Results	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Number of strikes ending in year										
Total.....	666	620	924	651	796	852	1,672	1,817	2,003	2,156
Substantial gains to workers.....	170	173	260	156	212	233	617	634	886	991
Partial gains or compromises.....	166	171	233	150	146	134	442	571	374	508
Little or no gains.....	276	244	380	290	372	442	525	512	669	592
Jurisdiction or rival unions.....	18	24	27	30	29	22	30	37	37	39
Indeterminate.....	15	6	21	24	35	4	11	17	24	22
Not reported.....	21	2	3	1	2	17	47	46	13	4
Percentage of total strikes ending in year										
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Substantial gains to workers.....	25.5	27.9	28.1	24.0	26.6	27.3	36.9	35.0	44.3	45.9
Partial gains or compromises.....	24.9	27.6	25.2	23.0	18.3	15.7	26.4	31.4	18.7	23.6
Little or no gains.....	41.4	39.3	41.2	44.5	46.8	51.9	31.4	28.2	33.4	27.5
Jurisdiction or rival unions.....	2.7	3.9	2.9	4.6	3.6	2.6	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.8
Indeterminate.....	2.3	1.0	2.3	3.7	4.4	.5	.7	.9	1.2	1.0
Not reported.....	3.2	.3	.3	.2	.3	2.0	2.8	2.5	.6	.2
Number of workers involved in strikes ending in year										
Total.....	319,442	322,866	286,163	181,901	345,669	324,960	1,143,910	1,480,343	1,101,902	709,748
Substantial gains to workers.....	26,710	79,278	69,597	29,585	47,287	90,273	399,534	232,484	596,253	288,952
Partial gains or compromises.....	60,530	103,555	117,191	86,361	149,168	102,495	523,757	918,915	296,885	254,751
Little or no gains.....	212,063	102,122	92,746	58,792	136,980	128,711	177,192	202,143	161,598	120,288
Jurisdiction or rival unions.....	7,395	33,990	2,711	2,177	1,986	1,505	27,030	69,600	11,640	8,276
Indeterminate.....	4,786	3,305	3,742	4,973	10,068	279	3,246	50,237	34,755	36,879
Not reported.....	7,958	616	176	13	180	1,697	13,151	6,964	771	602

TABLE 29.—Results of strikes ending 1927-36—Continued

Results	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Percentage of total workers involved in strikes ending in year										
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Substantial gains to workers.....	8.4	24.6	24.3	16.3	13.7	27.8	34.9	15.7	54.0	40.7
Partial gains or compromises.....	18.9	32.1	41.0	47.5	43.1	31.5	45.8	62.0	26.9	35.9
Little or no gains.....	66.4	31.6	32.4	32.3	39.6	39.6	15.5	13.7	14.7	16.9
Jurisdiction or rival unions.....	2.3	10.5	.9	1.2	.6	.5	2.4	4.7	1.1	1.2
Indeterminate.....	1.5	1.0	1.3	2.7	2.9	.1	.3	3.4	3.2	5.2
Not reported.....	2.5	.2	.1	(¹)	.1	.5	1.1	.5	.1	.1
Number of man-days idle as a result of strikes ending in year										
Total.....	25,689,915	13,065,634	5,304,638	3,107,948	7,212,127	10,521,437	16,563,940	19,491,844	14,918,234	11,432,536
Substantial gains to workers.....	404,079	1,189,340	1,135,479	362,982	650,392	1,108,851	4,636,572	3,358,083	4,515,598	4,136,603
Partial gains or compromises.....	1,174,374	4,871,367	1,742,488	1,220,058	3,030,478	2,530,081	8,798,094	11,936,940	6,883,118	4,244,071
Little or no gains.....	23,640,923	6,689,039	2,279,884	1,238,038	3,387,325	6,841,306	2,240,939	2,401,281	3,155,827	2,836,771
Jurisdiction or rival unions.....	104,158	283,838	98,573	24,457	32,147	16,903	742,630	713,048	266,628	75,716
Indeterminate.....	131,670	25,306	45,456	262,062	107,705	1,189	82,252	944,420	84,349	137,059
Not reported.....	234,711	6,744	2,753	351	4,080	23,107	63,453	48,072	12,716	2,316
Percentage of total man-days idle as a result of strikes ending in year										
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Substantial gains to workers.....	1.6	9.1	21.4	11.7	9.0	10.5	28.0	17.2	30.3	36.2
Partial gains or compromises.....	4.6	37.3	32.8	39.3	42.0	24.0	53.1	61.3	46.0	37.1
Little or no gains.....	92.0	51.1	42.9	39.8	47.0	65.1	13.5	12.8	21.2	24.8
Jurisdiction or rival unions.....	.4	2.2	1.9	.8	.4	.2	4.5	3.7	1.8	.7
Indeterminate.....	.5	.2	.9	8.4	1.5	(¹)	.5	4.8	.6	1.2
Not reported.....	.9	.1	.1	(¹)	.1	.2	.4	.2	.1	(¹)

¹ Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

Results in Relation to Cause

In the 10-year period 1927-36, about 35 percent of the wage and hour strikes brought substantial gains to the workers, 28 percent resulted in compromises, and 36 percent brought little or no gains. In strikes in which the major issues were questions of union organization, 41 percent resulted in gains to workers, 21 percent were compromised, and 36 percent resulted in no gains (see table 30).

There was variation from year to year in the proportionate results of strikes for various causes. Each year from 1927 through 1930 a greater proportion of the union organization than the wage and hour strikes were won and lost and fewer were compromised. In 1931 and 1932 a greater proportion of the wage and hour than the union organization strikes resulted in no gains to workers. In the latter year a considerably greater proportion of the union organization strikes were won and a smaller proportion compromised than wage and hour strikes. From 1933 through 1936 the proportions of wage and hour strikes which resulted in substantial gains, compromises, and losses were approximately the same as those of strikes over union organization matters, there being no greater than a 6-percent difference in any year.

TABLE 30.—Results of strikes ending 1927-36, in relation to major issues involved

Major issues and years	Total strikes		Percentage of strikes resulting in—				
	Number	Percentage	Substantial gains to workers	Partial gains or compromises	Little or no gains to workers	Indeterminate	Not reported
ALL WAGES AND HOURS STRIKES							
1927.....	273	100.0	22.3	34.1	39.6	2.2	1.8
1928.....	222	100.0	26.6	40.5	32.4	5.1	.....
1929.....	373	100.0	21.7	37.0	39.9	1.1	.3
1930.....	284	100.0	21.8	28.2	48.2	1.8	.....
1931.....	447	100.0	26.8	17.0	52.6	3.4	.2
1932.....	560	100.0	24.3	18.0	56.6	.2	.9
1933.....	926	100.0	39.2	28.9	29.4	.3	2.2
1934.....	717	100.0	38.2	36.4	24.5	.1	.8
1935.....	760	100.0	45.7	19.7	33.8	.....	.8
1936.....	756	100.0	45.9	27.1	26.6	.4	.....
Wage increase:							
1927.....	147	100.0	22.4	36.1	35.4	3.4	2.7
1928.....	113	100.0	29.2	39.8	31.0	.....	.....
1929.....	130	100.0	18.5	41.5	39.2	.8	.....
1930.....	70	100.0	27.1	25.7	44.3	2.9	.....
1931.....	90	100.0	37.8	18.9	38.9	3.3	1.1
1932.....	100	100.0	52.0	12.0	35.0	.....	1.0
1933.....	543	100.0	39.8	28.2	28.7	.4	2.9
1934.....	487	100.0	35.3	38.4	25.5	.....	.8
1935.....	368	100.0	47.2	20.7	30.7	.....	1.4
1936.....	413	100.0	47.3	28.3	24.2	.2	.....
Wage decrease:							
1927.....	61	100.0	23.0	29.5	44.3	1.6	1.6
1928.....	75	100.0	22.7	42.6	34.7	.....	.....
1929.....	129	100.0	24.8	25.6	47.2	1.6	.8
1930.....	165	100.0	17.0	23.6	57.6	1.8	.....
1931.....	329	100.0	23.4	15.8	57.5	3.3	.....
1932.....	421	100.0	15.0	19.5	64.3	.2	1.0
1933.....	220	100.0	28.2	28.2	42.6	.5	.5
1934.....	112	100.0	40.2	26.8	31.2	.9	.9
1935.....	178	100.0	39.9	17.4	42.7	.....	.....
1936.....	151	100.0	32.5	25.2	41.6	.7	.....
Wage increase, hour decrease:							
1927.....	47	100.0	23.4	38.3	.....	.....	.....
1928.....	22	100.0	22.7	41.0	31.8	4.5	.....
1929.....	93	100.0	20.4	48.4	30.1	1.1	.....

TABLE 30.—Results of strikes ending 1927-36, in relation to major issues involved—Continued

Major issues and years	Total strikes		Percentage of strikes resulting in—				
	Number	Percentage	Substantial gains to workers	Partial gains or compromises	Little or no gains to workers	Indeterminate	Not reported
Wage increase, hour decrease—Con.							
1930.....	39	100.0	25.6	48.8	25.6		
1931.....	10	100.0	10.0	60.0	30.0		
1932.....	24	100.0	66.7	20.8	12.5		
1933.....	152	100.0	51.9	32.9	13.2		2.0
1934.....	100	100.0	45.0	40.0	15.0		
1935.....	96	100.0	46.9	24.0	28.1		1.0
1936.....	146	100.0	55.4	28.8	15.8		
Wage decrease, hour increase:							
1927.....	1	100.0			100.0		
1928.....	2	100.0	100.0				
1929.....							
1930.....	3	100.0	66.7		33.3		
1931.....	9	100.0	55.6	11.1	33.3		
1932.....	10	100.0	20.0	10.0	70.0		
1933.....	1	100.0	100.0				
1934.....	6	100.0	66.7	33.3			
1935.....	73	100.0	46.6	17.8	35.6		
1936.....	19	100.0	31.6	26.3	42.1		
Hour increase:							
1927.....	1	100.0			100.0		
1928.....	3	100.0		33.3	66.7		
1929.....	4	100.0		25.0	75.0		
1930.....	1	100.0		100.0			
1931.....	4	100.0			75.0	25.0	
1932.....							
1933.....	1	100.0			100.0		
1934.....	2	100.0	50.0		50.0		
1935.....	33	100.0	54.6	12.1	33.3		
1936.....	15	100.0	66.7	13.3	20.0		
Hour decrease:							
1927.....	16	100.0	18.8	25.0	56.2		
1928.....	7	100.0	28.6	42.8	28.6		
1929.....	17	100.0	35.3	29.4	35.3		
1930.....	6	100.0	50.0	50.0			
1931.....	5	100.0	60.0		40.0		
1932.....	5	100.0	60.0	20.0	20.0		
1933.....	9	100.0	55.6	33.3	11.1		
1934.....	10	100.0	60.0	20.0	10.0		10.0
1935.....	12	100.0	41.7	25.0	33.3		
1936.....	12	100.0	50.1	8.3	33.3	8.3	
ALL UNION ORGANIZATION STRIKES							
1927.....	240	100.0	32.1	17.1	45.8	.8	4.2
1928.....	226	100.0	37.6	15.9	44.3	1.8	.4
1929.....	382	100.0	39.0	13.4	45.2	2.1	.3
1930.....	207	100.0	27.1	17.4	49.7	5.8	
1931.....	221	100.0	32.1	20.8	41.2	5.4	.5
1932.....	162	100.0	41.4	8.0	47.5	.6	2.5
1933.....	533	100.0	37.7	25.9	34.3	.6	1.5
1934.....	835	100.0	35.9	30.1	30.7	1.0	2.3
1935.....	945	100.0	46.1	18.1	34.9	.5	.4
1936.....	1,083	100.0	49.9	21.9	27.3	.7	.2
Recognition:							
1927.....	74	100.0	33.8	8.1	58.1		
1928.....	86	100.0	44.2	7.0	45.3	2.3	1.2
1929.....	102	100.0	43.1	5.9	48.1	2.9	
1930.....	48	100.0	27.1	6.2	62.5	4.2	
1931.....	66	100.0	21.2	18.2	51.5	7.6	1.5
1932.....	34	100.0	29.4	8.8	61.8		
1933.....	163	100.0	31.9	19.0	46.7	1.8	.6
1934.....	226	100.0	41.5	19.9	34.1	1.8	2.7
1935.....	179	100.0	50.2	10.1	38.5	.6	.6
1936.....	173	100.0	41.6	9.8	46.9	1.7	
Recognition and wages:							
1927.....	23	100.0	21.7	43.6	30.4		4.3
1928.....	28	100.0	35.8	32.1	32.1		
1929.....	62	100.0	53.3	14.5	27.4	3.2	1.6
1930.....	21	100.0	23.8	19.0	47.7		
1931.....	35	100.0	20.0	37.1	34.3	8.6	
1932.....	29	100.0	34.5	6.9	55.2		3.4
1933.....	145	100.0	44.1	38.6	16.6		.7
1934.....	224	100.0	33.0	45.6	21.4		
1935.....	194	100.0	48.0	23.7	27.8		.5
1936.....	272	100.0	50.0	29.8	20.2		

TABLE 30.—Results of strikes ending 1927-36, in relation to major issues involved—Continued

Major issues and years	Total strikes		Percentage of strikes resulting in—				
	Number	Percentage	Substantial gains to workers	Partial gains or compromises	Little or no gains to workers	Indeterminate	Not reported
Recognition and hours:							
1927	5	100.0	-----	20.0	80.0	-----	-----
1928	1	100.0	-----	-----	100.0	-----	-----
1929	1	100.0	-----	-----	100.0	-----	-----
1930	3	100.0	-----	66.7	33.3	-----	-----
1931	3	100.0	66.7	33.3	-----	-----	-----
1932	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1933	1	100.0	100.0	-----	-----	-----	-----
1934	1	100.0	100.0	-----	-----	-----	-----
1935	7	100.0	42.9	42.9	14.2	-----	-----
1936	7	100.0	57.1	-----	42.9	-----	-----
Recognition, wages, and hours:							
1927	10	100.0	10.0	30.0	40.0	-----	20.0
1928	19	100.0	21.1	52.6	26.3	-----	-----
1929	32	100.0	15.6	37.5	43.8	3.1	-----
1930	12	100.0	33.3	41.7	25.0	-----	-----
1931	15	100.0	-----	53.3	46.7	-----	-----
1932	21	100.0	52.4	14.3	33.3	-----	-----
1933	81	100.0	43.3	37.0	16.0	-----	3.7
1934	101	100.0	30.7	49.5	18.8	1.0	-----
1935	168	100.0	49.4	24.4	25.6	-----	.6
1936	357	100.0	55.8	25.5	17.9	.8	-----
Closed shop:							
1927	43	100.0	34.9	7.0	44.2	2.3	11.6
1928	63	100.0	34.9	11.1	52.4	1.6	-----
1929	91	100.0	34.1	12.1	52.7	1.1	-----
1930	59	100.0	25.4	22.0	44.1	8.5	-----
1931	52	100.0	55.8	9.6	30.8	3.8	-----
1932	45	100.0	51.1	4.4	35.6	2.2	6.7
1933	41	100.0	24.4	9.8	65.8	-----	-----
1934	109	100.0	33.0	17.4	44.1	-----	5.5
1935	151	100.0	49.0	13.2	38.4	.7	.7
1936	130	100.0	52.2	18.5	28.5	-----	.8
Discrimination:							
1927	45	100.0	31.1	20.0	44.5	-----	4.4
1928	20	100.0	35.0	5.0	55.0	5.0	-----
1929	66	100.0	27.3	16.7	54.5	1.5	-----
1930	44	100.0	22.7	15.9	61.4	-----	-----
1931	38	100.0	34.2	13.2	50.0	2.6	-----
1932	28	100.0	35.7	10.7	53.6	-----	-----
1933	95	100.0	35.8	16.8	45.3	-----	2.1
1934	154	100.0	34.4	19.5	40.3	1.9	3.9
1935	232	100.0	35.3	17.2	46.2	1.3	-----
1936	120	100.0	37.5	15.8	44.2	1.7	.8
Other:							
1927	40	100.0	42.5	22.5	32.5	2.5	-----
1928	9	100.0	44.5	33.3	22.2	-----	-----
1929	28	100.0	64.3	7.1	28.6	-----	-----
1930	20	100.0	45.0	10.0	30.0	15.0	-----
1931	12	100.0	50.0	16.7	25.0	8.3	-----
1932	5	100.0	60.0	-----	40.0	-----	-----
1933	7	100.0	71.4	14.3	-----	-----	14.3
1934	20	100.0	60.0	25.0	10.0	7.1	5.0
1935	14	100.0	71.5	21.4	7.1	-----	-----
1936	24	100.0	66.7	20.8	12.5	-----	-----
MISCELLANEOUS ¹							
Sympathy:							
1927	18	100.0	16.7	27.8	49.9	-----	5.6
1928	7	100.0	28.6	-----	71.4	-----	-----
1929	16	100.0	6.3	31.3	62.4	-----	-----
1930	14	100.0	28.6	21.4	50.0	-----	-----
1931	6	100.0	-----	-----	66.7	33.3	-----
1932	3	100.0	33.3	-----	66.7	-----	-----
1933	9	100.0	-----	11.2	44.4	44.4	-----
1934	45	100.0	24.4	40.1	11.1	11.1	13.3
1935	42	100.0	33.3	26.2	23.8	16.7	-----
1936	25	100.0	36.0	20.0	20.0	24.0	-----

¹ Other miscellaneous strikes included in previous tables are not listed here. In addition to a few strikes for which no information as to major issues involved is available, these omissions include strikes due to rival unions competing for control, jurisdictional disputes, and other strikes over miscellaneous grievances.

TABLE 30.—Results of strikes ending 1927-36, in relation to major issues involved—Continued

Major issues and years	Total workers		Percentage of workers involved in the strikes resulting in—				
	Number	Per-centage	Substan- tial gains to work- ers	Partial gains or com- promises	Little or no gains to work- ers	Indeter- minate	Not re- ported
WORKERS INVOLVED							
ALL WAGES AND HOURS STRIKES							
1927	232,217	100.0	4.4	13.3	78.6	0.8	2.9
1928	139,913	100.0	13.0	46.3	40.7	(?)	
1929	104,059	100.0	26.4	37.8	35.7	.1	(?)
1930	73,238	100.0	20.4	40.9	38.5	.2	
1931	155,308	100.0	17.7	30.5	48.9	2.8	.1
1932	234,158	100.0	14.6	38.8	46.0	.1	.5
1933	544,084	100.0	46.0	38.5	14.0	.2	1.3
1934	346,174	100.0	25.4	53.4	21.1	(?)	.1
1935	662,539	100.0	73.0	17.0	9.9		.1
1936	250,672	100.0	37.8	44.0	17.5	.7	
Wage increase:							
1927	39,159	100.0	12.4	40.3	25.4	4.7	17.2
1928	21,310	100.0	27.9	51.6	20.5		
1929	30,743	100.0	15.9	66.9	17.1	.1	
1930	14,886	100.0	34.9	26.2	38.7	.2	
1931	31,791	100.0	13.6	65.7	20.0	.4	.3
1932	19,064	100.0	67.1	4.6	28.2		.1
1933	220,162	100.0	42.2	33.2	21.3	.5	2.8
1934	207,868	100.0	24.8	52.8	22.3		.1
1935	561,423	100.0	80.0	13.9	6.0		.1
1936	142,663	100.0	37.6	46.5	15.8	.1	
Wage decrease:							
1927	172,442	100.0	2.4	.9	96.7	(?)	(?)
1928	111,619	100.0	8.8	44.3	46.9		
1929	26,160	100.0	27.3	16.7	55.5	.3	.2
1930	38,091	100.0	16.0	28.4	55.2	.4	
1931	110,141	100.0	18.8	17.2	61.6	2.4	
1932	189,272	100.0	7.0	38.6	53.7	.1	.6
1933	61,961	100.0	32.9	41.5	24.8	.3	.5
1934	46,529	100.0	16.8	45.3	37.5	.1	.3
1935	46,585	100.0	21.3	37.7	41.0		
1936	45,031	100.0	34.2	31.4	34.1	.3	
Wage increase, hour decrease:							
1927	17,878	100.0	6.7	66.3	27.0		
1928	4,993	100.0	23.6	72.8	2.8	.8	
1929	35,163	100.0	17.1	36.8	46.0	.1	
1930	17,091	100.0	6.3	87.0	6.7		
1931	8,237	100.0	.5	87.5	12.0		
1932	23,116	100.0	34.6	64.9	.5		
1933	259,144	100.0	52.0	42.6	5.2		.2
1934	79,796	100.0	21.3	67.1	11.6		
1935	31,303	100.0	37.2	41.8	20.8		.2
1936	37,178	100.0	16.6	75.8	7.6		
Wage decrease, hour increase:							
1927	26	100.0			100.0		
1928	445	100.0	100.0				
1929							
1930	364	100.0	31.3		68.7		
1931	2,378	100.0	85.3	12.6	2.1		
1932	2,611	100.0	8.6	76.6	14.8		
1933	70	100.0	100.0				
1934	10,578	100.0	96.8	3.2			
1935	16,309	100.0	50.9	18.4	30.7		
1936	2,665	100.0	18.3	45.0	36.7		
Hour increase:							
1927	8	100.0			100.0		
1928	142	100.0		31.7	68.3		
1929	225	100.0		8.9	91.1		
1930	103	100.0		100.0			
1931	1,930	100.0			19.2	80.8	
1932							
1933	24	100.0			100.0		
1934	760	100.0	92.1		7.9		
1935	6,068	100.0	69.2	14.9	15.9		
1936	17,676	100.0	95.0	2.3	2.7		

¹ Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

TABLE 30.—Results of strikes ending 1927-36, in relation to major issues involved—Continued

Major issues and years	Total workers		Percentage of workers involved in the strikes resulting in—				
	Number	Percentage	Substantial gains to workers	Partial gains or compromises	Little or no gains to workers	Indeterminate	Not reported
Hour decrease:							
1927	2,704	100.0	6.5	62.8	30.7		
1928	1,404	100.0	53.2	42.7	4.1		
1929	11,768	100.0	79.8	12.1	8.1		
1930	2,688	100.0	91.1	8.9			
1931	831	100.0	38.5		61.5		
1932	95	100.0	68.4	15.8	15.8		
1933	2,723	100.0	89.2	9.7	1.1		
1934	643	100.0	79.6	17.6	1.2		1.6
1935	851	100.0	14.8	34.5	50.7		
1936	5,489	100.0	41.7	.4	30.4	27.5	
UNION ORGANIZATION STRIKES							
1927	44,451	100.0	28.5	37.1	31.6	.4	2.4
1928	95,320	100.0	61.6	19.9	15.3	2.6	.6
1929	101,724	100.0	35.0	36.2	28.0	.8	(²)
1930	75,949	100.0	11.7	63.4	20.9	4.0	
1931	115,997	100.0	14.8	57.4	25.4	2.3	.1
1932	72,940	100.0	74.3	4.8	20.8	(²)	.1
1933	465,272	100.0	28.5	56.7	14.1	.2	.5
1934	762,367	100.0	15.4	70.8	10.0	3.5	.3
1935	287,876	100.0	28.8	48.9	21.9	.4	(²)
1936	365,019	100.0	46.5	33.1	15.1	5.2	.1
Recognition:							
1927	6,785	100.0	60.2	5.6	34.2		
1928	51,836	100.0	77.3	8.1	10.0	3.4	1.2
1929	19,901	100.0	46.5	4.9	47.0	1.6	
1930	10,133	100.0	24.1	2.0	72.5	1.4	
1931	40,554	100.0	9.0	42.3	47.6	.9	.2
1932	2,820	100.0	26.2	5.0	68.8		
1933	168,784	100.0	11.2	65.9	22.3	.5	.1
1934	111,446	100.0	29.7	55.9	11.9	1.9	.6
1935	34,271	100.0	39.0	14.6	46.3	.1	(²)
1936	47,347	100.0	37.3	10.9	20.3	31.5	
Recognition and wages:							
1927	6,827	100.0	4.9	68.7	22.7		3.7
1928	14,149	100.0	15.4	66.4	18.2		
1929	16,549	100.0	70.3	10.5	18.4	.5	.3
1930	4,575	100.0	6.4	14.7	30.4	48.5	
1931	47,022	100.0	9.3	87.4	1.0	2.3	
1932	32,137	100.0	68.3	.3	31.4		(²)
1933	162,717	100.0	56.7	40.0	3.2		.1
1934	458,329	100.0	8.2	85.5	6.3		
1935	68,736	100.0	26.0	49.2	24.7		.1
1936	103,521	100.0	52.3	30.9	16.8		
Recognition and hours:							
1927	975	100.0		41.0	59.0		
1928	250	100.0			100.0		
1929	36	100.0			100.0		
1930	2,642	100.0		99.4	.6		
1931	742	100.0		59.6	40.4		
1932							
1933	2,000	100.0	100.0				
1934	125	100.0	100.0				
1935	557	100.0	43.8	40.0	16.2		
1936	325	100.0	69.5		30.5		
Recognition, wages, and hours:							
1927	4,818	100.0	41.5	45.0	11.0		2.5
1928	14,807	100.0	59.7	28.5	11.8		
1929	37,360	100.0	7.9	79.1	12.8	.2	
1930	40,712	100.0	4.3	94.8	.9		
1931	12,463	100.0		61.2	38.8		
1932	32,708	100.0	87.9	8.8	3.3		
1933	102,645	100.0	12.6	74.9	11.5		1.0
1934	131,463	100.0	16.5	55.9	10.9	16.7	
1935	94,879	100.0	20.2	64.1	6.7		(²)
1936	120,820	100.0	43.9	49.3	6.4	.4	

² Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

TABLE 30.—Results of strikes ending 1927-36, in relation to major issues involved—Continued

Major issues and years	Total workers		Percentage of workers involved in the strikes resulting in—				
	Number	Percentage	Substantial gains to workers	Partial gains or compromises	Little or no gains to workers	Indeterminate	Not reported
Closed shop:							
1927	7,417	100.0	20.1	45.1	27.0	0.2	7.6
1928	6,282	100.0	40.4	12.7	46.6	.3	—
1929	8,009	100.0	42.1	20.2	36.5	1.2	—
1930	7,898	100.0	31.5	27.7	32.8	8.0	—
1931	5,784	100.0	36.2	3.8	59.1	.9	—
1932	2,047	100.0	68.8	4.4	23.5	1.0	2.3
1933	6,090	100.0	8.1	8.5	83.4	—	—
1934	16,586	100.0	23.6	24.1	48.4	—	3.9
1935	46,213	100.0	17.3	66.5	16.2	.1	(?)
1936	42,543	100.0	30.8	32.5	35.8	—	.9
Discrimination:							
1927	8,051	100.0	11.8	20.6	66.1	—	1.5
1928	7,197	100.0	65.4	3.7	21.3	9.6	—
1929	16,608	100.0	37.2	16.7	44.6	1.5	—
1930	9,309	100.0	16.0	41.1	42.9	—	—
1931	7,695	100.0	67.7	1.4	16.5	14.4	—
1932	2,055	100.0	37.0	15.4	47.6	—	—
1933	21,118	100.0	23.9	44.2	28.1	—	3.8
1934	39,304	100.0	42.7	20.0	28.8	6.3	2.2
1935	34,883	100.0	28.4	21.9	46.3	3.4	—
1936	26,019	100.0	54.9	11.6	18.7	14.4	.4
Other:							
1927	9,578	100.0	39.8	40.1	18.2	1.9	—
1928	799	100.0	43.2	16.0	40.8	—	—
1929	3,261	100.0	68.4	2.3	29.3	—	—
1930	680	100.0	59.6	12.6	21.6	6.2	—
1931	1,747	100.0	81.6	3.4	11.6	3.4	—
1932	1,173	100.0	47.3	—	52.7	—	—
1933	1,918	100.0	41.3	52.2	—	—	6.5
1934	5,114	100.0	79.9	15.9	.8	—	3.4
1935	8,337	100.0	70.7	27.7	1.6	—	—
1936	24,444	100.0	69.5	30.0	.5	—	—
MISCELLANEOUS ¹							
Sympathy:							
1927	12,634	100.0	4.9	64.7	30.2	—	.2
1928	255	100.0	67.5	—	32.5	—	—
1929	14,268	100.0	3	6.8	92.9	—	—
1930	1,521	100.0	30.4	3.9	65.7	—	—
1931	1,474	100.0	—	—	15.2	84.8	—
1932	366	100.0	2.7	—	97.3	—	—
1933	1,892	100.0	—	26.3	9.9	63.8	—
1934	207,897	100.0	1.2	73.6	13.0	10.7	1.5
1935	61,066	100.0	8.9	41.7	1.4	48.0	—
1936	4,976	100.0	24.9	26.9	3.5	44.7	—

¹ See footnote p. 73.² Less than 1/2 of 1 percent.

Results in Relation to Duration

Strike experience during the 10 years 1927-36 indicates that a larger proportion of the short strikes are successful than of the long drawn-out disputes. Table 31 shows that the ratio of those lost to those which were successful reversed with strikes lasting 1 month or more. Out of every 100 strikes lasting less than 1 month 39 were won and 33 were lost, from the workers point of view. Of each 100 strikes which lasted a month or more, on the other hand, only 25 were won while 43 were lost. In the longest strikes, those lasting 3 months or longer, the proportion of failures was even greater. Almost

half of these strikes resulted in no gains, 26 percent were compromised, while 22 percent brought substantial gains to workers.

Very short strikes, those of less than a week's duration, had a greater tendency to result either in gains (39.7 percent) or losses (35.5 percent) than in compromises (19.3 percent). With this exception, the proportion of compromised strikes showed little fluctuation in relation to the duration of the strikes, varying from 24 to 30 percent throughout the period.

The proportion of short and long strikes to the total successful, compromise, and unsuccessful strikes each year was about the same as the average for the 10-year period.

TABLE 31.—Results of strikes ending 1927-36, in relation to their duration

Years and duration of strikes	Number of strikes resulting in—					Percentage of strikes resulting in—				
	Total	Substantial gains to workers	Partial gains or compromises	Little or no gains to workers	Other ¹	Total	Substantial gains to workers	Partial gains or compromises	Little or no gains to workers	Other ¹
10-year period—Total.....	12, 157	4, 332	2, 894	4, 302	629	100.0	35.6	23.8	35.4	5.2
Less than 1 week.....	4, 532	1, 797	876	1, 608	251	100.0	39.7	19.3	35.5	5.5
1 week and less than ½ month.....	2, 663	1, 045	704	795	119	100.0	39.2	26.4	29.9	4.5
½ and less than 1 month.....	2, 147	781	582	686	98	100.0	36.3	27.1	32.0	4.6
1 and less than 2 months.....	1, 748	458	431	753	106	100.0	26.2	24.7	43.0	6.1
2 and less than 3 months.....	602	149	181	236	36	100.0	24.8	30.1	39.1	6.0
3 months or over.....	465	102	120	224	19	100.0	21.9	25.8	48.2	4.1
1927—Total.....	666	170	166	276	54	100.0	25.5	24.9	41.5	8.1
Less than 1 week.....	181	50	45	73	13	100.0	27.6	24.9	40.3	7.2
1 week and less than ½ month.....	152	42	44	53	13	100.0	27.6	28.9	34.9	8.6
½ and less than 1 month.....	138	43	29	54	12	100.0	31.2	21.0	39.1	8.7
1 and less than 2 months.....	118	23	37	50	8	100.0	19.5	31.4	42.3	6.8
2 and less than 3 months.....	47	8	8	26	5	100.0	17.0	17.0	55.4	10.6
3 months or over.....	30	4	3	20	3	100.0	13.3	10.0	66.7	10.0
1928—Total.....	620	173	171	244	32	100.0	27.9	27.6	39.3	5.2
Less than 1 week.....	235	67	58	102	8	100.0	28.5	24.7	43.4	3.4
1 week and less than ½ month.....	131	43	43	39	6	100.0	32.8	32.8	29.8	4.6
½ and less than 1 month.....	98	29	28	36	5	100.0	29.6	28.6	36.7	5.1
1 and less than 2 months.....	75	18	24	25	8	100.0	24.0	32.0	33.3	10.7
2 and less than 3 months.....	30	5	8	12	5	100.0	16.7	26.7	39.9	16.7
3 months or over.....	51	11	10	30	-----	100.0	21.6	19.6	58.8	-----
1929—Total.....	924	260	233	380	51	100.0	28.1	25.2	41.2	5.5
Less than 1 week.....	360	116	82	149	13	100.0	32.2	22.8	41.4	3.6
1 week and less than ½ month.....	218	69	61	79	9	100.0	31.7	28.0	36.2	4.1
½ and less than 1 month.....	143	37	39	56	11	100.0	25.9	27.3	39.1	7.7
1 and less than 2 months.....	127	24	36	54	13	100.0	18.9	28.3	42.6	10.2
2 and less than 3 months.....	33	5	10	17	1	100.0	15.2	30.3	51.5	3.0
3 months or over.....	43	9	5	25	4	100.0	20.9	11.6	58.2	9.3
1930—Total.....	651	156	150	290	55	100.0	24.0	23.0	44.6	8.4
Less than 1 week.....	238	65	30	124	19	100.0	27.3	12.6	52.1	8.0
1 week and less than ½ month.....	157	44	52	49	12	100.0	28.0	33.2	31.2	7.6
½ and less than 1 month.....	111	26	34	45	6	100.0	23.4	30.6	40.6	5.4
1 and less than 2 months.....	80	13	18	39	10	100.0	16.3	22.5	48.7	12.5
2 and less than 3 months.....	41	7	11	19	4	100.0	17.1	26.8	46.3	9.8
3 months or over.....	24	1	5	14	4	100.0	4.2	20.8	58.3	16.7

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

TABLE 31.—Results of strikes ending 1927-36, in relation to their duration—Con.

Years and duration of strikes	Number of strikes resulting in—					Percentage of strikes resulting in—				
	Total	Substantial gains to workers	Partial gains or compromises	Little or no gains to workers	Other	Total	Substantial gains to workers	Partial gains or compromises	Little or no gains to workers	Other
1931—Total.....	796	212	146	372	66	100.0	26.6	18.3	46.8	8.3
Less than 1 week.....	319	90	49	158	22	100.0	28.2	15.4	49.5	6.9
1 week and less than ½ month.....	169	55	32	64	18	100.0	32.5	18.9	37.9	10.7
½ and less than 1 month.....	136	42	28	56	10	100.0	30.9	20.6	41.1	7.4
1 and less than 2 months.....	116	17	16	72	11	100.0	14.7	13.8	62.0	9.5
2 and less than 3 months.....	39	4	16	14	5	100.0	10.3	41.0	35.9	12.8
3 months or over.....	17	4	5	8	-----	100.0	23.5	29.4	47.1	-----
1932—Total.....	852	233	134	442	43	100.0	27.3	15.7	52.0	5.0
Less than 1 week.....	334	101	46	172	15	100.0	30.2	13.8	51.5	4.5
1 week and less than ½ month.....	165	51	31	67	16	100.0	30.9	18.8	40.6	9.7
½ and less than 1 month.....	149	44	23	75	7	100.0	29.5	15.4	50.4	4.7
1 and less than 2 months.....	146	23	19	100	4	100.0	15.8	13.0	68.5	2.7
2 and less than 3 months.....	35	11	7	16	1	100.0	31.4	20.0	45.7	2.9
3 months or over.....	23	3	8	12	-----	100.0	13.0	34.8	52.2	-----
1933—Total.....	1,672	617	441	525	89	100.0	36.9	26.4	31.4	5.3
Less than 1 week.....	700	255	145	242	58	100.0	36.4	20.7	34.6	8.3
1 week and less than ½ month.....	362	147	106	99	10	100.0	40.7	29.3	27.3	2.7
½ and less than 1 month.....	307	118	95	87	7	100.0	38.5	30.9	28.3	2.3
1 and less than 2 months.....	222	71	65	78	8	100.0	32.0	29.3	35.1	3.6
2 and less than 3 months.....	56	16	20	16	4	100.0	28.6	35.7	28.6	7.1
3 months or over.....	25	10	10	3	2	100.0	40.0	40.0	12.0	8.0
1934—Total.....	1,817	634	571	512	100	100.0	34.9	31.4	28.2	5.5
Less than 1 week.....	703	279	170	209	45	100.0	39.7	24.2	29.7	6.4
1 week and less than ½ month.....	360	140	117	91	12	100.0	38.9	32.5	25.3	3.3
½ and less than 1 month.....	337	103	133	85	16	100.0	30.6	39.5	25.2	4.7
1 and less than 2 months.....	288	77	96	96	19	100.0	26.7	33.3	33.4	6.6
2 and less than 3 months.....	88	23	36	25	4	100.0	26.1	41.0	28.4	4.5
3 months or over.....	41	12	19	6	4	100.0	29.3	46.3	14.6	9.8
1935—Total.....	2,003	886	374	669	74	100.0	44.2	18.7	33.4	3.7
Less than 1 week.....	709	376	106	198	29	100.0	53.0	15.0	27.9	4.1
1 week and less than ½ month.....	437	209	82	130	16	100.0	47.8	18.8	29.7	3.7
½ and less than 1 month.....	346	164	70	100	12	100.0	47.4	20.2	28.9	3.5
1 and less than 2 months.....	285	89	50	136	10	100.0	31.2	17.5	47.8	3.5
2 and less than 3 months.....	127	31	33	58	5	100.0	24.4	26.0	45.7	3.9
3 months or over.....	99	17	33	47	2	100.0	17.2	33.3	47.5	2.0
1936—Total.....	2,156	991	508	592	65	100.0	45.9	23.6	27.5	3.0
Less than 1 week.....	753	398	145	181	29	100.0	52.8	19.3	24.0	3.9
1 week and less than ½ month.....	512	245	136	124	7	100.0	47.8	26.6	24.2	1.4
½ and less than 1 month.....	382	175	103	92	12	100.0	45.9	26.9	24.1	3.1
1 and less than 2 months.....	291	103	70	103	15	100.0	35.3	24.1	35.4	5.2
2 and less than 3 months.....	106	39	32	33	2	100.0	36.7	30.2	31.2	1.9
3 months or over.....	112	31	22	59	-----	100.0	27.7	19.6	52.7	-----

Results in Relation to Size

The most significant fact revealed in table 32, "Results of strikes ending 1927-36 in relation to the number of workers involved," is that compromise settlements are more numerous in the larger strikes. During the 10-year period, only 13 percent of the strikes involving fewer than 20 workers resulted in compromises. This percentage consistently increased with the size of the strikes, approximately 50 percent of those involving 5,000 or more workers resulting in compromise settlements.

Conversely, the proportion of successful and unsuccessful strikes decreased as the size of the strike increased. The reduction, however, was more marked with the unsuccessful strikes, a greater proportion of the very small strikes and a lesser proportion of the largest strikes resulting in failures than in gains. Of the strikes involving 6 to 20 workers, 45 percent were lost. This proportion steadily declined with the increase in size, about 15 percent of those involving 10,000 or more workers resulting in failure. Approximately 35 to 36 percent of the strikes involving from 6 to 1,000 workers were won, about 30 percent of those involving from 1,000 to 5,000, and approximately 21 to 22 percent of the largest strikes resulted in substantial gains to workers.

There was no uniform difference in the proportion of successful and unsuccessful strikes of various sizes. A greater percentage of the strikes involving fewer than 100 workers were lost than won. In each of the classifications from 100 to 5,000 workers more of the strikes were won than lost. About the same proportion of the strikes involving from 5,000 to 10,000 workers were successful and unsuccessful, and 5 percent more of the largest strikes resulted in substantial gains than in little or no gains.

TABLE 32.—Results of strikes ending 1927-36, in relation to the number of workers involved

Years and number of workers involved	Number of strikes resulting in—					Percentage of strikes resulting in—				
	Total	Substantial gains to workers	Partial gains or compromises	Little or no gains to workers	Other ¹	Total	Substantial gains to workers	Partial gains or compromises	Little or no gains to workers	Other ¹
10-year period—Total.....	12,157	4,332	2,894	4,302	629	100.0	35.6	23.8	35.4	5.2
6 and under 20.....	2,106	764	277	950	115	100.0	36.3	13.2	45.0	5.5
20 and under 100.....	4,495	1,627	884	1,719	265	100.0	36.2	19.7	38.2	5.9
100 and under 250.....	2,343	860	601	767	115	100.0	36.7	25.7	32.7	4.9
250 and under 500.....	1,374	499	422	410	43	100.0	36.4	30.7	29.8	3.1
500 and under 1,000.....	900	317	310	233	40	100.0	35.3	34.4	25.9	4.4
1,000 and under 5,000.....	755	225	308	186	36	100.0	29.8	40.8	24.6	4.8
5,000 and under 10,000.....	113	25	56	26	6	100.0	22.1	49.6	23.0	5.3
10,000 workers and over.....	71	15	36	11	9	100.0	21.1	50.7	15.5	12.7
1927—Total.....	666	170	166	276	54	100.0	25.5	24.9	41.5	8.1
6 and under 20.....	149	46	21	67	15	100.0	30.9	14.1	44.9	10.1
20 and under 100.....	275	73	60	118	24	100.0	26.5	21.8	43.0	8.7
100 and under 250.....	96	16	29	46	5	100.0	16.7	30.2	47.9	5.2
250 and under 500.....	64	18	24	19	3	100.0	28.1	37.5	29.7	4.7
500 and under 1,000.....	44	13	16	12	3	100.0	29.5	36.4	27.3	6.8
1,000 and under 5,000.....	34	4	15	13	2	100.0	11.8	44.1	38.2	5.9
5,000 and under 10,000.....	3	—	1	—	2	(?)	—	—	—	—
10,000 workers and over.....	1	—	—	1	—	(?)	—	—	—	—
1928—Total.....	620	173	171	244	32	100.0	27.9	27.6	39.3	5.2
6 and under 20.....	119	45	13	56	5	100.0	37.8	10.9	47.1	4.2
20 and under 100.....	259	69	72	103	15	100.0	26.6	27.8	39.8	5.8
100 and under 250.....	89	25	22	35	7	100.0	28.1	24.7	39.3	7.9
250 and under 500.....	56	14	20	22	—	100.0	25.0	35.7	39.3	—
500 and under 1,000.....	45	8	21	13	3	100.0	17.8	46.6	28.9	6.7
1,000 and under 5,000.....	43	9	20	13	1	100.0	20.9	46.6	30.2	2.3
5,000 and under 10,000.....	4	2	1	1	—	(?)	—	—	—	—
10,000 workers and over.....	5	1	2	1	1	(?)	—	—	—	—

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

² Too few to give percentage.

TABLE 32.—Results of strikes ending 1927-36, in relation to the number of workers involved—Continued

Years and number of workers involved	Number of strikes resulting in—					Percentage of strikes resulting in—				
	Total	Substantial gains to workers	Partial gains or compromises	Little or no gains to workers	Other	Total	Substantial gains to workers	Partial gains or compromises	Little or no gains to workers	Other
1929—Total.....	924	260	233	380	51	100.0	28.1	25.2	41.2	5.5
6 and under 20.....	167	42	22	95	8	100.0	25.1	13.2	56.9	4.8
20 and under 100.....	361	96	84	154	27	100.0	26.6	23.3	42.6	7.5
100 and under 250.....	174	55	49	62	8	100.0	31.6	28.2	35.6	4.6
250 and under 500.....	90	23	29	33	5	100.0	25.6	32.2	36.6	5.6
500 and under 1,000.....	62	24	23	13	2	100.0	38.7	37.1	21.0	3.2
1,000 and under 5,000.....	62	20	22	19	1	100.0	32.3	35.5	30.6	1.6
5,000 and under 10,000.....	7	—	3	4	—	(?)	—	—	—	—
10,000 workers and over.....	1	—	1	—	—	(?)	—	—	—	—
1930—Total.....	651	156	150	290	55	100.0	24.0	23.0	44.6	8.4
6 and under 20.....	130	30	18	72	10	100.0	23.1	13.8	55.4	7.7
20 and under 100.....	268	64	55	122	27	100.0	23.9	20.5	45.5	10.1
100 and under 250.....	122	32	33	44	13	100.0	26.2	27.0	36.1	10.7
250 and under 500.....	65	16	21	25	3	100.0	24.6	32.3	38.5	4.6
500 and under 1,000.....	32	7	8	17	—	100.0	21.9	25.0	53.1	—
1,000 and under 5,000.....	31	7	12	10	2	100.0	22.6	38.6	32.3	6.5
5,000 and under 10,000.....	2	—	2	—	—	(?)	—	—	—	—
10,000 workers and over.....	1	—	1	—	—	(?)	—	—	—	—
1931—Total.....	796	212	146	372	66	100.0	26.6	18.3	46.8	8.3
6 and under 20.....	169	35	22	101	11	100.0	20.7	13.0	59.8	6.5
20 and under 100.....	317	94	65	127	31	100.0	29.7	20.5	40.0	9.8
100 and under 250.....	152	44	23	73	12	100.0	28.9	15.1	48.1	7.9
250 and under 500.....	59	17	13	25	4	100.0	28.8	22.0	42.4	6.8
500 and under 1,000.....	40	9	5	23	3	100.0	22.5	12.5	57.5	7.5
1,000 and under 5,000.....	46	13	11	17	5	100.0	28.3	23.9	36.9	10.9
5,000 and under 10,000.....	7	—	2	5	—	(?)	—	—	—	—
10,000 workers and over.....	6	—	5	1	—	(?)	—	—	—	—
1932—Total.....	852	233	134	442	43	100.0	27.3	15.7	52.0	5.0
6 and under 20.....	208	65	19	114	10	100.0	31.2	9.1	54.9	4.8
20 and under 100.....	334	93	51	170	20	100.0	27.8	15.3	50.9	6.0
100 and under 250.....	148	36	20	81	11	100.0	24.3	13.5	54.8	7.4
250 and under 500.....	79	17	19	42	1	100.0	21.5	24.1	53.1	1.3
500 and under 1,000.....	34	8	7	18	1	100.0	23.5	20.6	53.0	2.9
1,000 and under 5,000.....	38	11	14	13	—	100.0	28.9	36.9	34.2	—
5,000 and under 10,000.....	4	1	1	2	—	(?)	—	—	—	—
10,000 workers and over.....	7	2	3	2	—	(?)	—	—	—	—
1933—Total.....	1,672	617	441	525	89	100.0	36.9	26.4	31.4	5.3
6 and under 20.....	176	55	29	87	5	100.0	31.2	16.5	49.5	2.8
20 and under 100.....	523	188	100	202	33	100.0	35.9	19.1	38.7	6.3
100 and under 250.....	363	134	104	105	20	100.0	36.9	28.7	28.9	5.5
250 and under 500.....	251	107	74	61	9	100.0	42.6	29.5	24.3	3.6
500 and under 1,000.....	160	61	52	34	13	100.0	38.1	32.5	21.3	8.1
1,000 and under 5,000.....	157	61	60	30	6	100.0	38.9	38.2	19.1	3.8
5,000 and under 10,000.....	26	7	14	4	1	100.0	26.9	53.9	15.4	3.8
10,000 workers and over.....	16	4	8	2	2	100.0	25.0	50.0	12.5	12.5
1934—Total.....	1,817	634	571	512	100	100.0	34.9	31.4	28.2	5.5
6 and under 20.....	245	109	36	83	17	100.0	44.5	14.7	33.9	6.9
20 and under 100.....	575	225	120	195	35	100.0	39.1	20.9	33.9	6.1
100 and under 250.....	373	122	138	93	20	100.0	32.7	37.0	24.9	5.4
250 and under 500.....	255	75	98	72	10	100.0	29.4	38.5	28.2	3.9
500 and under 1,000.....	187	58	88	35	6	100.0	31.0	47.1	18.7	3.2
1,000 and under 5,000.....	135	37	63	27	8	100.0	27.4	46.7	20.0	5.9
5,000 and under 10,000.....	28	6	18	4	—	100.0	21.4	64.3	14.3	—
10,000 workers and over.....	19	2	10	3	4	100.0	10.5	52.6	15.8	21.1

² Too few to give percentage.

TABLE 32.—Results of strikes ending 1927-36, in relation to the number of workers involved—Continued

Years and number of workers involved	Total	Number of strikes resulting in—				Total	Percentage 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
1935—Total.....	2,003	886	374	669	74	100.0	44.2	18.7	33.4	3.7
6 and under 20.....	348	164	41	123	20	100.0	47.2	11.8	35.3	5.7
20 and under 100.....	749	330	106	283	30	100.0	44.0	14.2	37.8	4.0
100 and under 250.....	416	191	81	134	10	100.0	45.9	19.5	32.2	2.4
250 and under 500.....	219	105	42	69	3	100.0	47.9	19.2	31.5	1.4
500 and under 1,000.....	139	53	48	34	4	100.0	38.1	34.5	24.5	2.9
1,000 and under 5,000.....	109	38	45	21	5	100.0	34.9	41.2	19.3	4.6
5,000 and under 10,000.....	14	3	6	4	1	100.0	21.4	42.9	28.6	7.1
10,000 workers and over.....	9	2	5	1	1	(?)				
1936—Total.....	2,156	991	508	592	65	100.0	45.9	23.6	27.5	3.0
6 and under 20.....	395	173	56	152	14	100.0	43.8	14.2	38.5	3.5
20 and under 100.....	834	395	171	245	23	100.0	47.3	20.5	29.4	2.8
100 and under 250.....	410	205	102	94	9	100.0	50.0	24.9	22.9	2.2
250 and under 500.....	236	107	82	42	5	100.0	45.4	34.7	17.8	2.1
500 and under 1,000.....	157	76	42	34	5	100.0	48.3	26.8	21.7	3.2
1,000 and under 5,000.....	100	25	46	23	6	100.0	25.0	46.0	23.0	6.0
5,000 and under 10,000.....	18	6	8	2	2	100.0	33.3	44.5	11.1	11.1
10,000 workers and over.....	6	4	1		1	(?)				

¹ Too few to give percentage.

Strikes In Various Cities ¹⁷

Greater New York had nearly three times as many strikes (1,652) during the 10-year period 1927-36 as Philadelphia, which had the second highest number (568). Almost one million workers were involved in the strikes in New York City. This does not necessarily mean that a million different persons engaged in strikes, since some of these workers may have been involved in more than one strike. Chicago had the third highest number of strikes (330), the number of workers involved being almost two-thirds as great as the number involved in Philadelphia. Cleveland had 241 strikes during the 10-year period, and the San Francisco Bay area had 224. Other cities which had more than 100 strikes were Boston; Los Angeles; St. Louis; Detroit; Pittsburgh; Paterson and Newark, N. J.; Milwaukee; and Baltimore.

¹⁷ It should be noted that the data in table 33 pertain to local strikes only. In other words, the incidence of intercity strikes is not shown in this table. It was not possible accurately to determine how many workers in intercity strikes were employed in each of the cities affected, hence the figures in this table are exclusive of intercity strikes.

TABLE 33.—*Strikes beginning in 1927-36, in cities which had 10 or more local strikes in any year*

City and year	Number of strikes beginning in year	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during year	City and year	Number of strikes beginning in year	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during year
Akron:				Chicago:			
1927				1927	29	8,572	177,182
1928	1	150	600	1928	11	6,456	82,950
1929	1	20	80	1929	32	11,586	189,784
1930	1	72	2,160	1930	18	1,414	27,711
1931				1931	21	7,257	79,961
1932				1932	27	8,414	165,048
1933	5	536	5,780	1933	58	28,206	347,949
1934	13	4,310	94,683	1934	48	21,310	196,980
1935	3	352	20,574	1935	47	17,891	440,782
1936	43	70,797	488,346	1936	39	3,221	66,418
Allentown:				Cincinnati:			
1927	4	337	3,479	1927	1	127	11,303
1928	2	237	9,762	1928			
1929	10	471	5,365	1929	4	1,036	36,785
1930	1	35	70	1930	2	550	2,400
1931	3	3,137	257,939	1931	4	534	5,322
1932				1932	5	492	10,516
1933	8	994	9,557	1933	6	358	11,252
1934	8	963	27,950	1934	13	2,382	57,289
1935	9	1,172	24,135	1935	17	6,288	95,834
1936	5	811	11,114	1936	7	600	7,506
Baltimore:				Cleveland:			
1927	7	8,651	109,643	1927	5	817	15,172
1928	7	737	20,863	1928	9	711	36,796
1929	10	1,833	16,148	1929	11	1,518	43,194
1930	8	5,535	67,084	1930	12	3,866	72,991
1931	5	243	6,114	1931	3	330	3,280
1932	5	5,165	36,924	1932	3	163	4,113
1933	9	1,575	30,903	1933	26	5,550	67,503
1934	16	2,317	16,677	1934	67	30,727	428,956
1935	20	6,231	31,821	1935	66	28,490	538,022
1936	15	2,961	33,887	1936	39	13,918	124,926
Birmingham:				Columbus:			
1927				1927	4	72	3,604
1928				1928	2	43	283
1929				1929	3	156	356
1930	1	50	1,150	1930	1	250	1,250
1931	1	72	10,512	1931	2	108	888
1932	2	27	328	1932			
1933	1	62	1,028	1933	5	411	7,356
1934	14	8,999	227,759	1934	13	3,391	13,791
1935	8	1,401	33,668	1935	6	1,544	46,367
1936	3	1,455	5,005	1936	2	489	23,705
Boston:				Detroit:			
1927	21	4,185	48,326	1927	6	376	2,498
1928	25	4,764	118,476	1928	3	199	18,510
1929	20	5,517	328,105	1929	10	1,972	21,664
1930	8	2,797	32,162	1930	11	650	9,860
1931	15	6,776	240,977	1931	1	190	1,520
1932	14	3,446	55,897	1932	4	314	2,489
1933	22	11,317	118,113	1933	13	10,398	174,915
1934	16	4,200	58,611	1934	44	16,954	227,542
1935	16	3,694	29,127	1935	26	6,514	113,968
1936	17	7,226	63,504	1936	18	12,603	102,690
Buffalo:				Easton:			
1927	3	414	11,216	1927	4	506	18,586
1928	8	2,623	21,157	1928	1	90	90
1929	8	460	6,761	1929			
1930	2	97	1,354	1930	2	475	10,325
1931	3	262	2,124	1931	3	510	4,490
1932	2	156	156	1932	1	100	600
1933	21	8,833	45,865	1933	1	61	915
1934	12	4,366	147,808	1934			
1935	16	2,676	40,037	1935	3	176	1,158
1936	13	1,683	36,815	1936	14	1,586	144,254
Chatanooga:				Elizabeth:			
1927	2	1,115	37,865	1927	2	130	1,580
1928	1	6	12	1928	1	50	200
1929	1	15	285	1929			
1930	1	8	8	1930	2	45	285
1931	1	44	968	1931	5	81	530
1932	2	18	328	1932	1	16	908
1933	2	18	328	1933	5	2,896	53,725
1934	11	2,755	45,221	1934	2	132	1,543
1935	8	434	16,772	1935	10	1,748	12,344
1936	2	123	1,701	1936	8	2,200	24,739

TABLE 33.—Strikes beginning in 1927-36, in cities which had 10 or more local strikes in any year—Continued

City and year	Number of strikes beginning in year	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during year	City and year	Number of strikes beginning in year	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during year
Erie:				Lynn:			
1927	1	100	800	1927	2	35	520
1928				1928	9	4,070	35,812
1929				1929	8	6,484	80,956
1930	1	10	60	1930	3	143	1,933
1931	10	658	23,848	1931	3	170	822
1932	1	100	700	1932	6	984	9,749
1933	2	386	2,216	1933	7	8,175	47,606
1934				1934	3	3,353	34,668
1935	2	160	2,124	1935	7	1,881	22,735
1936	3	92	1,909	1936	11	3,638	25,464
Fall River:				Milwaukee:			
1927	8	718	7,502	1927			
1928	17	4,141	68,482	1928	2	365	4,525
1929	2	17	25	1929	1	100	4,400
1930	5	875	6,719	1930	4	182	2,650
1931	4	611	12,444	1931	6	1,973	44,027
1932	5	645	8,450	1932	1	100	600
1933	14	5,497	64,739	1933	6	482	8,489
1934	12	6,385	45,774	1934	42	13,980	307,002
1935	7	632	1,844	1935	21	3,952	69,587
1936	9	4,010	49,631	1936	24	4,512	60,360
Haverhill:				Minneapolis:			
1927	1	3,000	36,000	1927	7	568	28,420
1928	7	5,023	44,370	1928	1	120	4,380
1929	8	5,835	369,495	1929	8	387	6,200
1930	2	51	894	1930	3	80	3,318
1931	3	181	2,133	1931	3	241	5,503
1932	3	671	2,844	1932	2	525	5,845
1933	16	9,454	149,845	1933	4	628	28,985
1934	6	7,195	184,358	1934	12	19,127	258,404
1935	8	916	9,686	1935	16	2,706	131,320
1936				1936	30	5,230	194,642
Houston:¹				Newark:			
1927	2	25	290	1927	3	1,218	9,342
1929	2	180	720	1928	8	621	11,725
1931	1	150	2,250	1929	13	1,690	8,355
1932	1	60	180	1930	11	234	5,781
1934	4	565	12,388	1931	8	2,583	110,606
1935	2	68	68	1932	9	723	10,054
1936	11	1,056	14,467	1933	24	2,494	43,931
Jersey City:				1934	22	2,399	51,205
1927	3	791	11,307	1935	13	4,406	134,878
1928	3	41	1,663	1936	7	888	12,073
1929	3	272	8,277	New Bedford:			
1930	6	555	6,750	1927	8	868	20,925
1931	4	447	1,497	1928	6	25,749	3,689,221
1932	7	765	11,779	1929	4	180	6,519
1933	2	288	288	1930	1	44	1,531
1934	4	308	3,355	1931	1	13	26
1935	10	431	10,600	1932			
1936	5	812	8,632	1933	9	7,126	19,350
Kansas City:				1934	11	2,191	10,814
1927	2	22	1,321	1935	4	545	6,061
1928	1	14	14	1936	7	1,852	38,684
1929	1	415	415	New York (Greater):			
1930	5	497	4,812	1927	117	42,757	1,111,780
1931	1	200	200	1928	87	75,021	908,966
1932	5	540	4,370	1929	125	60,673	1,212,180
1933	6	146	3,692	1930	86	51,745	602,732
1934	12	1,540	7,377	1931	169	59,976	624,342
1935	10	582	8,347	1932	171	110,441	2,192,451
1936	2	2,472	24,940	1933	152	187,582	2,957,224
Los Angeles:				1934	201	133,465	1,628,422
1927	6	200	8,521	1935	257	102,267	955,210
1928	8	624	5,812	1936	287	128,644	1,368,813
1929	9	1,648	27,864	Paterson:			
1930	3	906	25,391	1927	6	422	11,540
1931	5	228	2,519	1928	10	6,481	250,451
1932	2	20	200	1929	24	726	13,642
1933	20	13,029	211,297	1930	8	930	19,694
1934	18	4,738	60,994	1931	5	8,273	499,919
1935	42	3,790	70,938	1932	12	2,067	40,773
1936	50	10,502	239,497	1933	15	25,069	936,167

¹ No strikes during 1928, 1930, and 1933.

TABLE 33.—*Strikes beginning in 1927-36, in cities which had 10 or more local strikes in any year—Continued*

City and year	Number of strikes beginning in year	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during year	City and year	Number of strikes beginning in year	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during year
Paterson—Continued.				St. Louis—Continued.			
1934.....	7	1,541	26,815	1930.....	4	1,334	26,052
1935.....	18	16,661	282,044	1931.....	10	354	9,965
1936.....	14	2,302	26,508	1932.....	10	2,319	26,503
Philadelphia:				1933.....	29	13,428	340,272
1927.....	23	2,502	71,350	1934.....	20	6,184	90,691
1928.....	22	1,729	19,470	1935.....	21	2,673	64,429
1929.....	75	13,293	184,435	1936.....	20	2,369	26,311
1930.....	33	5,314	183,511	San Francisco (Bay area):			
1931.....	31	8,672	536,234	1927.....	7	174	4,446
1932.....	34	2,946	46,299	1928.....	3	90	1,270
1933.....	106	60,122	601,975	1929.....	8	3,651	22,103
1934.....	68	36,076	498,814	1930.....	3	66	282
1935.....	74	14,873	161,656	1931.....	10	846	18,324
1936.....	102	31,901	347,198	1932.....	7	478	4,290
Pittsburgh:				1933.....	8	1,001	18,468
1927.....	8	2,429	20,324	1934.....	42	97,665	328,826
1928.....	6	530	3,046	1935.....	60	11,549	142,291
1929.....	12	1,884	66,923	1936.....	76	18,882	422,737
1930.....	9	1,975	193,346	Seattle:			
1931.....	16	2,684	33,989	1927.....	1	15	105
1932.....	10	2,860	80,854	1928.....	4	155	2,107
1933.....	20	5,061	87,775	1929.....	2	68	915
1934.....	18	2,399	40,974	1930.....	1	18	270
1935.....	17	1,246	49,279	1931.....	6	1,851	75,375
1936.....	16	3,256	54,807	1932.....	3	1,150	14,600
Portland (Oreg.):				1933.....	5	327	5,327
1927.....	4	396	10,542	1934.....	6	331	1,291
1928.....				1935.....	22	3,340	33,918
1929.....	5	276	3,558	1936.....	21	2,775	105,698
1930.....	1	40	720	Scranton:			
1931.....	4	126	396	1927.....	5	1,751	150,794
1932.....	4	590	3,865	1928.....	6	1,783	119,504
1933.....	1	15	15	1929.....	10	1,887	7,174
1934.....	16	2,807	25,207	1930.....	3	373	4,775
1935.....	10	403	7,970	1931.....	5	375	16,055
1936.....	31	3,632	75,294	1932.....	3	82	1,374
Providence:				1933.....	13	6,922	39,312
1927.....	7	571	16,884	1934.....	10	1,625	25,353
1928.....	2	550	15,500	1935.....	3	233	1,785
1929.....	4	359	1,514	1936.....	5	681	8,266
1930.....	5	270	1,970	Terre Haute:			
1931.....	3	1,150	20,350	1927.....	1	125	125
1932.....	5	205	1,794	1928.....	1	125	4,000
1933.....	12	2,364	17,789	1929.....	2	80	4,262
1934.....	2	81	81	1930.....	1	45	2,070
1935.....	7	427	2,450	1931.....			
1936.....	10	2,070	30,474	1932.....	2	496	2,504
Reading:				1933.....			
1927.....	2	462	13,832	1934.....	7	1,082	12,055
1928.....	3	271	10,618	1935.....	10	27,896	135,855
1929.....	5	792	12,182	1936.....	2	114	765
1930.....	4	742	7,144	Toledo:			
1931.....	3	148	780	1927.....			
1932.....	4	252	7,059	1928.....	1	22	22
1933.....	22	3,204	69,515	1929.....	2	140	3,920
1934.....	7	730	14,427	1930.....	2	17	449
1935.....	8	829	25,844	1931.....	3	122	792
1936.....	6	5,784	153,144	1932.....	3	102	502
Rochester:				1933.....	7	245	1,599
1927.....	11	377	4,794	1934.....	14	5,147	58,545
1928.....	3	80	435	1935.....	18	8,034	125,949
1929.....	6	190	2,826	1936.....	22	4,811	117,561
1930.....	3	322	3,321	Washington, D. C.:			
1931.....	5	863	1,178	1927.....			
1932.....	8	1,219	14,117	1928.....	2	20	100
1933.....	6	7,618	32,650	1929.....	5	261	12,024
1934.....	14	2,116	13,096	1930.....	4	225	2,660
1935.....	7	306	2,782	1931.....	6	249	1,479
1936.....	10	3,941	36,662	1932.....	6	249	2,286
St. Louis:				1933.....	14	1,914	19,767
1927.....	11	1,325	25,162	1934.....	22	3,175	60,329
1928.....	5	640	50,379	1935.....	13	4,401	10,521
1929.....	14	6,660	184,210	1936.....	16	1,231	22,474

TABLE 33.—*Strikes beginning in 1927-36, in cities which had 10 or more local strikes in any year—Continued*

City and year	Number of strikes beginning in year	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during year	City and year	Number of strikes beginning in year	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during year
Woonsocket:				Worcester—Continued.			
1927.....	4	1, 655	59, 533	1932.....	2	132	257
1928.....	1	23	100	1933.....	2	705	10, 514
1929.....	1	50	100	1934.....	2	220	3, 968
1930.....	1	23	92	1935.....	11	468	3, 838
1931.....	2	335	335	1936.....	4	93	4, 083
1932.....	1	118	1, 652	York:			
1933.....	14	3, 277	41, 248	1927.....			
1934.....	1	350	29, 050	1928.....			
1935.....	4	501	2, 620	1929.....			
1936.....	7	1, 437	19, 243	1930.....	3	97	934
Worcester:				1931.....	1	174	696
1927.....	2	55	1, 210	1932.....			
1928.....	2	36	1, 308	1933.....	2	61	103
1929.....	1	50	150	1934.....	11	1, 384	23, 013
1930.....	1	18	90	1935.....	5	272	8, 802
1931.....	2	65	1, 430	1936.....	2	88	354

Strikes in Each State ¹⁸

In 7 of the 10 years from 1927 to 1936, Pennsylvania had more workers involved in strikes than any other State. In the other 3 years—1930, 1932, and 1936—the greatest number were in New York.

In 1930 New York had 31 percent of the total number of workers involved in all strikes, in 1932 over 42 percent, and in 1936 over 20 percent. The years in which Pennsylvania had the greatest number of workers involved, the proportion varied from 17 to 30 percent of the total.

There were 2,333 strikes in New York State from 1927 to 1936. Almost 1¼ million workers were involved in these strikes. Although there were fewer strikes in Pennsylvania (2,135), more workers (1,389,-482) were involved. Massachusetts had 903 strikes during this period, which involved almost one-half million workers. Other States having more than 500 strikes were Ohio, 850; New Jersey, 818; Illinois, 706; California, 594.

¹⁸ In table 34 the interstate strikes have been broken down, insofar as possible, and regarded as separate strikes in each State affected, with the proper allocation of workers involved and man-days of idleness. Because of this division the sum of the strikes in all States for any year would amount to more than the total number of strikes for the year as shown in other tables. Strikes for which information was lacking with respect to number of workers affected in each State have been listed at the end of the table.

TABLE 34.—*Strikes beginning in 1927-36, by States*

State and year	Number of strikes beginning in year	Workers involved			Man-days idle during year	
		Number	Percentage of total for all States	Average per strike	Number	Percentage of total for all States
Alabama:						
1927.....	1	30	(1)	30	120	(1)
1928.....						
1929.....	1	14	(1)	14	14	(1)
1930.....	1	50	(1)	50	1,150	(1)
1931.....	1	72	(1)	72	10,512	0.2
1932.....	5	702	0.2	140	4,878	(1)
1933.....	21	6,799	.6	324	93,781	.6
1934.....	45	84,228	5.7	1,872	1,722,993	8.8
1935.....	59	38,275	3.4	649	1,124,392	7.3
1936.....	31	10,126	1.3	327	278,674	2.0
Arizona:						
1927.....						
1928.....	3	66	(1)	22	730	(1)
1929.....						
1930.....						
1931.....	2	43	(1)	22	172	(1)
1932.....						
1933.....	3	2,807	.2	936	13,904	.1
1934.....	2	400	(1)	200	4,300	(1)
1935.....	2	260	(1)	130	6,650	(1)
1936.....	2	940	.1	470	1,880	(1)
Arkansas:						
1927.....	1	400	.1	400	45,600	.2
1928.....	1	22	(1)	22	22	(1)
1929.....	2	185	.1	93	2,015	(1)
1930.....	1	400	.2	400	3,600	.1
1931.....	2	324	.1	162	1,824	(1)
1932.....						
1933.....	8	1,263	.1	158	15,317	.1
1934.....	2	1,388	(1)	694	55,208	.3
1935.....	7	6,371	.6	910	49,168	.3
1936.....	4	2,325	.4	706	64,602	.5
California:						
1927.....	20	1,464	.4	73	18,005	.1
1928.....	16	1,119	.4	70	9,017	.1
1929.....	28	6,719	2.3	240	57,009	1.1
1930.....	14	4,272	2.3	305	79,231	2.4
1931.....	23	5,769	1.7	251	37,398	.5
1932.....	23	2,090	.6	91	28,796	.3
1933.....	47	38,950	3.3	829	638,435	3.8
1934.....	92	130,456	8.9	1,418	1,110,254	5.7
1935.....	137	29,487	2.6	215	479,677	3.0
1936.....	194	70,027	8.9	361	2,038,101	14.7
Colorado:						
1927.....	6	4,856	1.5	809	233,293	.9
1928.....	5	480	.2	96	168,421	1.3
1929.....	1	45	(1)	45	315	(1)
1930.....						
1931.....	4	105	(1)	26	224	(1)
1932.....	3	340	.1	113	3,810	(1)
1933.....	4	499	(1)	125	3,630	(1)
1934.....	12	1,914	.1	160	13,947	.1
1935.....	5	8,170	.7	1,634	56,764	.4
1936.....	8	1,707	.2	213	13,084	.1
Connecticut:						
1927.....	27	4,302	1.3	159	75,445	.3
1928.....	10	2,368	.8	237	40,772	.3
1929.....	13	3,365	1.2	259	47,354	.9
1930.....	13	1,138	.6	88	16,886	.5
1931.....	17	3,201	.9	188	78,307	1.1
1932.....	22	1,330	.4	60	21,157	.2
1933.....	61	26,061	2.2	427	230,610	1.4
1934.....	56	31,635	2.2	565	409,791	2.1
1935.....	44	12,656	1.1	288	194,291	1.3
1936.....	45	9,435	1.2	210	178,674	1.3
Delaware:						
1927.....	3	237	.1	79	1,513	(1)
1928.....						
1929.....	3	59	(1)	20	185	(1)
1930.....	3	307	.2	102	6,646	.2
1931.....	1	40	(1)	40	80	(1)
1932.....						
1933.....	2	310	(1)	155	1,310	(1)
1934.....	3	450	(1)	150	1,800	(1)
1935.....	2	345	(1)	173	1,965	(1)
1936.....	6	249	(1)	42	2,823	(1)

¹ Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

TABLE 34.—*Strikes beginning in 1927-36, by States—Continued*

State and year	Number of strikes beginning in year	Workers involved			Man-days idle during year	
		Number	Percentage of total for all States	Average per strike	Number	Percentage of total for all States
District of Columbia:						
1927						
1928	2	20	(1)	10	100	(1)
1929	5	281	0.1	56	12,024	0.2
1930	4	225	.1	56	2,669	.1
1931	6	249	.1	42	1,479	(1)
1932	6	249	.1	42	2,286	(1)
1933	14	1,914	.2	137	19,767	.1
1934	22	5,175	.2	144	60,329	.3
1935	13	4,401	.4	339	10,521	.1
1936	16	1,231	.2	77	22,474	.2
Florida:						
1927	6	516	.2	86	21,046	.1
1928	2	70	(1)	35	7,640	.1
1929	2	275	.1	138	18,325	.3
1930	3	168	.1	56	1,668	.1
1931	4	8,812	2.6	2,203	110,067	1.6
1932	2	17	(1)	9	29	(1)
1933	8	12,207	1.0	1,526	129,315	.8
1934	4	246	(1)	62	18,264	.1
1935	9	7,046	.6	783	290,070	1.9
1936	7	1,491	.2	213	13,864	.1
Georgia:						
1927	1	7	(1)	7	434	(1)
1928	2	62	(1)	31	1,457	(1)
1929	3	893	.3	298	10,053	.2
1930	2	61	(1)	30	1,187	(1)
1931	3	482	.1	161	4,232	.1
1932	2	81	(1)	41	1,287	(1)
1933	17	11,219	1.0	660	73,401	.4
1934	18	38,637	2.6	2,147	503,974	2.6
1935	16	6,692	.6	418	182,236	1.2
1936	10	2,558	.3	256	64,850	.5
Idaho:						
1927						
1928						
1929						
1930	2	124	.1	62	744	(1)
1931	1	25	(1)	25	250	(1)
1932						
1933	1	13	(1)	13	91	(1)
1934						
1935	5	1,623	.1	325	6,373	(1)
1936	5	2,617	.3	523	123,375	.9
Illinois:						
1927	44	77,770	23.6	1,768	7,882,094	30.1
1928	40	39,382	12.5	985	2,302,617	18.2
1929	65	22,591	7.8	348	290,706	5.4
1930	45	12,022	6.6	267	378,127	11.4
1931	42	17,790	5.2	424	455,226	6.6
1932	52	40,270	12.4	774	3,530,524	33.6
1933	104	38,457	3.3	370	480,705	2.8
1934	110	44,900	3.1	408	455,950	2.3
1935	106	73,538	6.6	694	834,043	5.4
1936	98	24,094	3.1	246	409,748	2.9
Indiana:						
1927	17	18,534	5.6	1,090	2,036,077	7.8
1928	15	4,179	1.3	279	450,385	3.6
1929	40	10,760	3.7	269	398,577	7.4
1930	27	3,930	2.1	146	56,867	1.7
1931	19	7,124	2.1	375	97,802	1.4
1932	17	6,083	1.9	358	442,075	4.2
1933	23	6,590	.6	287	69,577	.4
1934	40	9,600	.7	240	194,852	1.0
1935	41	46,448	4.2	1,133	350,207	2.3
1936	34	11,726	1.5	345	153,596	1.1
Iowa:						
1927	7	5,825	1.8	832	640,645	2.4
1928	12	6,037	1.9	503	241,474	1.9
1929	7	806	.3	115	4,505	.1
1930	4	414	.2	104	12,052	.4
1931	10	942	.3	94	9,808	.1
1932	8	599	.2	75	8,809	.1
1933	12	7,378	.6	615	248,446	1.5
1934	14	8,289	.6	592	64,765	.3
1935	13	11,129	1.0	856	79,796	.5
1936	10	1,210	.2	121	45,297	.3

¹ Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

TABLE 34.—*Strikes beginning in 1927-36, by States—Continued*

State and year	Number of strikes beginning in year	Workers involved			Man-days idle during year	
		Number	Percentage of total for all States	Average per strike	Number	Percentage of total for all States
Kansas:						
1927.....	2	3,014	0.9	1,507	342,644	1.3
1928.....	3	2,352	.7	784	144,952	1.1
1929.....	5	352	.1	70	2,566	(1)
1930.....	2	2,109	1.2	1,055	84,619	2.6
1931.....	1	75	(1)	75	300	(1)
1932.....	3	59	(1)	20	672	(1)
1933.....	3	82	(1)	21	614	(1)
1934.....	6	2,797	.2	461	88,711	.5
1935.....	7	4,854	.4	693	39,507	.3
1936.....	5	265	(1)	53	998	(1)
Kentucky:						
1927.....	13	4,073	1.2	313	60,182	.2
1928.....	4	452	.1	113	39,177	.3
1929.....	7	923	.3	132	10,559	.2
1930.....	13	9,190	5.0	707	411,304	12.4
1931.....	5	6,314	1.8	1,263	172,803	2.5
1932.....	9	1,339	.4	149	27,642	.6
1933.....	16	6,568	.6	411	94,467	.3
1934.....	14	15,667	1.1	1,119	191,367	1.0
1935.....	13	14,894	1.3	1,146	403,116	2.6
1936.....	9	1,305	.2	145	358,713	2.6
Louisiana:						
1927.....	3	212	.1	71	14,372	.1
1928.....	3	67	(1)	22	10,606	.1
1929.....	8	3,302	1.1	413	201,976	3.8
1930.....	5	412	.2	82	6,424	.2
1931.....	3	2,140	.6	713	5,705	.1
1932.....	6	2,976	.9	496	7,116	.1
1933.....	10	10,967	.9	1,097	72,221	.4
1934.....	9	1,566	.1	174	18,539	.1
1935.....	12	5,355	.5	446	138,251	.9
1936.....	17	3,082	.4	181	31,858	.2
Maine:						
1927.....	3	383	.1	128	3,053	(1)
1928.....	5	2,046	.7	409	14,556	.1
1929.....	7	550	.2	79	9,917	.2
1930.....	7	1,196	.7	171	22,236	.7
1931.....	3	34	(1)	11	215	(1)
1932.....	4	2,246	.7	562	38,736	.4
1933.....	6	654	.1	109	3,716	(1)
1934.....	3	9,796	.7	3,265	98,386	.5
1935.....	7	2,299	.2	328	25,717	.2
1936.....	7	831	.1	119	5,811	(1)
Maryland:						
1927.....	9	8,803	2.7	978	110,295	.4
1928.....	8	772	.2	96	21,108	.2
1929.....	13	2,070	.7	159	17,249	.3
1930.....	10	6,585	3.6	659	86,684	2.6
1931.....	6	923	.3	154	13,594	.2
1932.....	6	5,365	1.7	894	41,924	.4
1933.....	12	6,601	.6	550	57,841	.3
1934.....	19	2,507	.2	132	18,477	.1
1935.....	27	9,456	.8	350	49,694	.3
1936.....	27	19,131	2.4	709	203,300	1.5
Massachusetts:						
1927.....	68	10,779	3.3	159	162,157	.6
1928.....	90	46,865	14.9	521	4,008,413	31.7
1929.....	78	23,673	8.2	304	862,300	16.1
1930.....	45	5,274	2.9	117	61,563	1.9
1931.....	63	47,954	14.0	761	1,106,746	16.1
1932.....	65	9,763	3.0	150	130,996	1.2
1933.....	161	88,754	7.6	551	1,411,408	8.4
1934.....	112	116,422	7.9	1,039	1,339,084	6.8
1935.....	110	26,321	2.4	239	605,188	3.9
1936.....	111	34,193	4.3	308	432,223	3.1
Michigan:						
1927.....	8	411	.1	51	3,163	(1)
1928.....	7	351	.1	50	21,806	.2
1929.....	16	2,706	.9	169	37,005	.7
1930.....	15	5,401	3.0	360	64,366	1.9
1931.....	9	532	.2	59	10,565	.2
1932.....	11	1,014	.3	92	9,835	.1
1933.....	25	17,531	1.5	701	346,831	2.1
1934.....	63	25,447	1.7	404	290,481	1.5
1935.....	55	17,226	1.5	313	187,325	1.2
1936.....	45	26,986	3.4	600	214,182	1.5

¹ Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

TABLE 34.—*Strikes beginning in 1927-36, by States—Continued*

State and year	Number of strikes beginning in year	Workers involved			Man-days idle during year	
		Number	Percentage of total for all States	Average per strike	Number	Percentage of total for all States
Minnesota:						
1927.....	11	1,695	0.5	154	75,964	0.3
1928.....	3	305	.1	102	5,120	(¹)
1929.....	9	417	.1	46	6,440	.1
1930.....	7	250	.1	36	4,869	.1
1931.....	7	602	.2	86	11,928	.2
1932.....	5	581	.2	116	6,723	.1
1933.....	9	5,103	.4	567	48,475	.3
1934.....	22	23,437	1.6	1,065	286,381	1.5
1935.....	35	6,028	.5	172	177,135	1.1
1936.....	54	14,214	1.8	263	249,744	1.8
Mississippi:						
1927.....	1	38	(¹)	35	70	(¹)
1928.....	1	35	(¹)	35	35	(¹)
1929.....	1	100	.1	100	300	(¹)
1930.....	2	256	.1	128	376	(¹)
1932.....	2	1,700	.5	850	72,400	.7
1933.....	8	2,212	.2	276	6,624	(¹)
1934.....	7	3,018	.2	431	45,480	.2
1935.....	8	3,601	.3	450	62,378	.4
1936.....	3	285	(¹)	95	2,800	(¹)
Missouri:						
1927.....	16	4,040	1.2	253	324,914	1.2
1928.....	9	1,781	.6	198	145,520	1.2
1929.....	17	7,214	2.5	424	184,931	3.5
1930.....	13	8,749	4.8	673	64,320	1.9
1931.....	18	1,716	.5	95	29,147	.4
1932.....	19	3,313	1.0	174	41,495	.4
1933.....	48	17,077	1.5	356	360,457	2.1
1934.....	42	15,762	1.1	375	223,204	1.1
1935.....	45	16,438	1.5	365	230,291	1.5
1936.....	35	9,821	1.2	281	158,194	1.1
Montana:						
1927.....	3	89	(¹)	29	2,379	(¹)
1928.....	2	2,400	.8	1,200	16,400	.1
1929.....	4	586	.2	147	10,544	.2
1930.....	7	1,434	.8	205	19,743	.6
1931.....	2	24	(¹)	12	296	(¹)
1932.....	5	3,041	.9	608	117,384	1.1
1933.....	1	18	(¹)	18	378	(¹)
1934.....	8	6,923	.5	865	549,483	2.8
1935.....	7	2,130	.2	304	26,892	.2
1936.....	6	1,215	.2	203	10,628	.1
Nebraska:						
1927.....	2	37	(¹)	19	162	(¹)
1928.....	2	75	(¹)	38	115	(¹)
1929.....	2	75	(¹)	38	115	(¹)
1930.....	2	75	(¹)	38	115	(¹)
1931.....	2	75	(¹)	38	115	(¹)
1932.....	2	75	(¹)	38	115	(¹)
1933.....	1	8	(¹)	8	48	(¹)
1934.....	5	1,288	.1	258	4,603	(¹)
1935.....	2	282	(¹)	141	2,613	(¹)
1936.....	5	290	(¹)	58	1,715	(¹)
Nevada:						
1927.....	2	88	(¹)	44	388	(¹)
1928.....	2	88	(¹)	44	388	(¹)
1929.....	2	88	(¹)	44	388	(¹)
1930.....	2	88	(¹)	44	388	(¹)
1931.....	1	1,470	.4	1,470	14,700	.2
1932.....	1	70	(¹)	70	70	(¹)
1933.....	1	70	(¹)	70	70	(¹)
1934.....	1	70	(¹)	70	70	(¹)
1935.....	2	1,287	.1	644	12,888	.1
1936.....	3	169	(¹)	56	247	(¹)
New Hampshire:						
1927.....	4	286	.1	72	6,964	(¹)
1928.....	4	525	.2	131	2,405	(¹)
1929.....	4	1,190	.4	298	54,439	1.0
1930.....	1	165	.1	165	1,880	.1
1931.....	3	252	.1	84	1,874	(¹)
1932.....	9	1,216	.4	135	5,978	.1
1933.....	26	19,116	1.6	735	343,104	2.0
1934.....	13	30,838	2.1	2,372	251,087	1.3
1935.....	8	1,547	.1	193	30,844	.2
1936.....	5	1,093	.1	219	13,288	.1

¹ Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

TABLE 34.—*Strikes beginning in 1927-36, by States—Continued*

State and year	Number of strikes beginning in year	Workers involved			Man-days idle during year	
		Number	Percentage of total for all States	Average per strike	Number	Percentage of total for all States
New Jersey:						
1927	61	8,905	2.7	146	138,143	0.5
1928	43	11,754	3.7	273	364,160	2.9
1929	77	13,713	4.8	178	170,256	3.2
1930	55	5,625	3.1	102	91,583	2.8
1931	60	24,015	7.0	400	856,904	12.4
1932	75	13,802	4.3	184	212,548	2.0
1933	112	66,259	5.7	592	1,802,331	10.7
1934	86	50,758	3.5	590	938,563	4.8
1935	123	47,233	4.2	384	1,090,083	7.1
1936	126	30,024	3.8	238	560,953	4.0
New Mexico:						
1927	1	10	(1)	10	30	(1)
1928						
1929						
1930						
1931	1	14	(1)	14	28	(1)
1932	1	350	.1	350	10,841	.1
1933	2	1,151	.1	576	61,426	.4
1934	5	1,385	.1	277	4,528	(1)
1935	3	2,504	.2	835	16,902	.1
1936	4	885	.1	221	35,165	.3
New York:						
1927	159	47,993	14.5	302	1,220,602	4.7
1928	127	81,741	26.0	644	980,724	7.8
1929	176	66,765	23.1	379	1,382,912	25.8
1930	140	56,027	30.6	400	646,206	19.5
1931	227	67,997	19.9	300	727,702	10.6
1932	241	137,347	42.4	570	2,504,541	23.8
1933	240	300,308	25.7	1,251	3,880,929	23.0
1934	281	190,376	13.0	677	2,465,475	12.6
1935	349	140,299	12.6	402	1,498,133	9.7
1936	393	160,734	20.5	409	1,943,992	14.0
North Carolina:						
1927	6	979	.3	163	27,616	.1
1928	1	50	(1)	50	1,150	(1)
1929	18	4,797	1.7	267	90,673	1.7
1930	6	938	.5	156	6,474	.2
1931	2	306	.1	153	2,078	(1)
1932	22	14,092	4.3	641	185,062	1.8
1933	28	10,689	.9	382	179,676	1.1
1934	22	48,413	3.3	2,201	538,558	2.7
1935	16	5,215	.5	326	46,893	.3
1936	13	5,319	.7	409	85,707	.6
North Dakota:						
1927						
1928						
1929						
1930						
1931						
1932	1	175	(1)	175	2,800	(1)
1933	2	211	(1)	106	211	(1)
1934	3	1,622	.1	541	7,861	.1
1936	4	647	.1	162	1,878	(1)
Ohio:						
1927	21	28,487	8.6	1,357	4,520,822	17.2
1928	27	11,825	3.8	438	1,627,136	12.9
1929	44	6,387	2.2	145	174,161	3.3
1930	33	8,278	4.5	251	115,735	3.5
1931	42	12,289	3.6	293	142,801	2.1
1932	37	18,888	5.8	510	1,814,682	17.3
1933	96	24,904	2.1	259	279,587	1.7
1934	200	80,635	5.5	403	1,380,664	7.0
1935	173	88,620	7.9	512	1,301,504	8.4
1936	177	124,803	15.9	705	1,742,788	12.5
Oklahoma:						
1927	4	373	.1	93	30,876	.1
1928	3	58	(1)	19	601	(1)
1929	3	419	.1	140	729	(1)
1930	1	10	(1)	10	10	(1)
1931	6	1,231	.4	205	36,897	.5
1932	6	1,043	.3	174	22,049	.2
1933	2	1,700	.1	850	10,700	.1
1934	11	5,218	.4	474	119,110	.6
1935	15	5,638	.5	376	121,450	.8
1936	6	871	.1	145	40,396	.3

¹Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

TABLE 34.—*Strikes beginning in 1927-36, by States—Continued*

State and year	Number of strikes beginning in year	Workers involved			Man-days idle during year	
		Number	Percentage of total for all States	Average per strike	Number	Percentage of total for all States
Oregon:						
1927	9	525	0.2	58	11,989	(1)
1928	6	372	.1	62	1,957	(1)
1929	7	311	.1	44	4,053	0.1
1930	2	140	.1	70	820	(1)
1931	7	954	.3	136	1,248	(1)
1932	4	590	.2	148	3,865	(1)
1933	10	10,067	.9	1,007	171,755	1.0
1934	36	17,941	1.2	498	146,966	.8
1935	21	13,829	1.2	659	539,201	3.5
1936	53	16,009	2.0	302	391,174	2.8
Pennsylvania:						
1927	119	81,132	24.6	682	7,624,735	29.1
1928	110	90,432	28.8	822	1,010,801	15.1
1929	184	80,792	28.0	439	661,187	12.4
1930	115	34,556	18.9	300	621,353	18.7
1931	130	100,950	29.5	777	2,069,603	30.0
1932	115	36,505	11.3	317	444,142	4.2
1933	381	347,244	29.7	911	4,632,545	27.5
1934	296	254,478	17.3	860	2,691,252	13.7
1935	320	245,189	21.9	766	2,328,961	15.1
1936	365	118,204	15.0	324	2,016,541	14.5
Rhode Island:						
1927	23	5,583	1.7	243	248,628	.9
1928	9	1,368	.4	152	29,079	.2
1929	17	2,920	1.0	172	86,946	1.6
1930	10	533	.3	53	3,423	.1
1931	20	4,836	1.4	242	120,030	1.7
1932	11	1,402	.4	127	26,661	.3
1933	49	12,509	1.1	255	203,160	1.2
1934	14	30,198	2.1	2,157	334,398	1.7
1935	21	3,512	.3	167	79,622	.5
1936	27	5,810	.7	215	82,289	.6
South Carolina:						
1927						
1928						
1929	14	11,907	4.1	851	302,034	5.6
1930	1	48	(1)	48	240	(1)
1931	1	8	(1)	8	8	(1)
1932	4	1,857	.6	464	72,897	.7
1933	32	15,276	1.3	477	111,327	.7
1934	17	42,414	2.9	2,495	544,358	2.8
1935	11	5,050	.5	459	183,760	1.2
1936	16	4,445	.6	278	257,375	1.9
South Dakota:						
1927						
1928						
1929	1	17	(1)	17	68	(1)
1930						
1931	1	150	(1)	150	900	(1)
1932						
1933						
1934	1	1,200	.1	1,200	6,000	(1)
1935	3	2,522	.2	841	25,777	.2
1936						
Tennessee:						
1927	4	1,372	.4	343	41,657	.2
1928	6	462	.1	77	7,374	.1
1929	8	8,456	2.9	1,057	149,391	2.8
1930	1	8	(1)	8	8	(1)
1931	6	872	.3	145	8,462	.1
1932	4	635	.2	159	51,723	.5
1933	20	4,019	.3	201	55,984	.3
1934	17	10,866	.7	639	145,484	.7
1935	27	4,145	.4	154	125,815	.8
1936	23	2,760	.3	120	62,322	.4

¹ Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

TABLE 34.—*Strikes beginning in 1927-36, by States—Continued*

State and year	Number of strikes beginning in year	Workers involved			Man-days idle during year	
		Number	Percentage of total for all States	Average per strike	Number	Percentage of total for all States
Texas:						
1927.....	8	131	(¹)	16	7,863	(¹)
1928.....	5	311	0.1	62	10,432	0.1
1929.....	6	501	.2	84	8,972	.2
1930.....	6	3,229	1.8	538	7,513	.2
1931.....	13	3,134	.9	241	52,660	.8
1932.....	7	353	.1	50	7,481	.1
1933.....	7	3,102	.3	443	14,375	.1
1934.....	22	8,222	.6	374	111,707	.6
1935.....	24	7,615	.7	317	156,408	1.0
1936.....	38	7,058	.9	186	93,641	.7
Utah:						
1927.....	1	90	(¹)	90	6,930	(¹)
1928.....						
1929.....	1	45	(¹)	45	45	(¹)
1930.....						
1931.....						
1932.....	1	10	(¹)	10	70	(¹)
1933.....	1	453	(¹)	453	2,868	(¹)
1934.....	3	281	(¹)	94	896	(¹)
1935.....	3	2,828	.3	943	13,692	.1
1936.....	4	3,382	.4	846	136,995	1.0
Vermont:						
1927.....	1	14	(¹)	14	56	(¹)
1928.....	1	130	(¹)	130	9,360	.1
1929.....	1	75	(¹)	75	75	(¹)
1930.....	1	50	(¹)	50	1,300	(¹)
1931.....						
1932.....						
1933.....	5	1,916	.2	383	81,908	.5
1934.....	3	3,613	.2	1,204	55,430	.3
1935.....	6	1,960	.2	327	32,809	.2
1936.....	3	168	(¹)	56	57,044	.4
Virginia:						
1927.....	1	6	(¹)	6	402	(¹)
1928.....	3	314	.1	105	2,129	(¹)
1929.....	5	751	.3	150	4,848	.1
1930.....	3	4,081	2.2	1,360	316,361	9.5
1931.....	2	611	.2	306	99,611	1.4
1932.....	2	275	.1	138	1,625	(¹)
1933.....	15	5,183	.4	346	89,917	.5
1934.....	7	2,907	.2	415	109,928	.6
1935.....	12	12,765	1.1	1,064	85,342	.6
1936.....	7	1,659	.2	237	8,311	.1
Washington:						
1927.....	9	1,292	.4	144	44,184	.2
1928.....	13	647	.2	50	12,219	.1
1929.....	10	582	.2	58	63,985	1.2
1930.....	6	542	.3	90	28,876	.9
1931.....	15	3,585	1.0	239	102,012	1.5
1932.....	7	1,734	.5	248	19,109	.2
1933.....	23	3,223	.3	140	96,234	.6
1934.....	28	7,665	.5	274	265,153	1.4
1935.....	61	33,830	3.0	555	1,043,066	6.7
1936.....	82	28,073	3.6	342	846,825	6.1
West Virginia:						
1927.....	6	2,963	.9	494	210,988	.8
1928.....					3,230	(¹)
1929.....	2	365	.1	183	3,010	.1
1930.....	10	4,105	2.2	411	79,155	2.4
1931.....	8	8,662	2.5	1,083	388,795	5.6
1932.....	7	7,284	2.2	1,041	528,709	5.0
1933.....	15	25,766	2.2	1,718	380,621	2.3
1934.....	23	35,095	2.4	1,526	556,517	2.8
1935.....	17	104,431	9.3	6,143	570,426	3.7
1936.....	30	7,333	.9	244	140,968	1.0
Wisconsin:						
1927.....	3	621	.2	207	11,089	(¹)
1928.....	8	1,245	.4	156	12,305	.1
1929.....	6	283	.1	47	7,837	.1
1930.....	9	759	.4	84	7,846	.2
1931.....	15	4,033	1.4	329	108,375	1.6
1932.....	8	588	.2	74	7,321	.1
1933.....	17	4,670	.4	275	42,312	.3
1934.....	77	33,085	2.3	430	791,377	4.0
1935.....	46	10,275	.9	223	266,703	1.7
1936.....	50	16,417	2.1	328	233,200	1.7

¹ Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

TABLE 34.—*Strikes beginning in 1927-36, by States—Continued*

State and year	Number of strikes beginning in year	Workers involved			Man-days idle during year	
		Number	Percentage of total for all States	Average per strike	Number	Percentage of total for all States
Wyoming:						
1927						
1928	3	1,418	0.5	473	4,084	(1)
1929						
1930	1	70	(1)	70	770	(1)
1931						
1932	1	11	(1)	11	1,078	(1)
1933	2	520	(1)	260	7,200	(1)
1934	2	180	(1)	90	2,160	(1)
1935	2	3,690	.3	1,845	18,420	0.1
1936	3	800	.1	267	12,120	.1
Extended across State lines:²						
1927	2	1,577	.5	789	11,039	(1)
1928	2	362	.1	181	2,474	(1)
1929	2	400	.1	200	1,200	(1)
1930						
1931						
1932	4	3,000	.9	750	43,007	.4
1933						
1934	11	30,798	2.1	2,800	361,504	1.8
1935	25	16,282	1.5	651	247,517	1.6
1936	2	131	(1)	66	57,529	.4

¹ Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

² Unable to determine number of workers involved in each State.

Twenty-four States had fewer than 25 strikes each year between 1927 and 1936 and therefore are not included in table 35, which shows strikes by industry group. In general, the number of strikes in each industry varied with the importance of the industry in each State. Exceptions are most marked in the automobile, petroleum, paper, and textile industries. The first three experienced fewer and textiles many more strikes in relation to the size of the industry in most of the States.

In half of the 24 States having 25 or more strikes in any year between 1927 and 1936, the greatest number occurred in the textile and clothing industries. In seven of these States (Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, Texas, and Wisconsin) the largest number of strikes took place in the building-construction trades.

During the 10-year period, the greatest number of strikes in Alabama occurred in textiles (37) and mining (35); in California, in transportation (144) and agriculture (69); in Connecticut, in textiles (141); in Illinois, in building-construction trades (129) and mining (91); in Indiana, in building-construction trades (80); and in Maryland, in textiles (30).

Massachusetts had 305 strikes in the textile industries and 231 in leather and shoes; Michigan had 42 strikes in the manufacture of transportation equipment; Minnesota and Missouri experienced the greatest number of strikes in the building trades, 26 and 66, respectively; New Hampshire had 30 strikes each in the textile and leather industries; and New Jersey had 303 strikes in the textile industries.

In New York State the greatest number of strikes occurred in the textile and clothing industries (617) and the next largest number was in the building trades (327); a majority of the strikes in North Carolina occurred in the textile industries (94); Ohio had the greatest number in the building trades (107), the next highest being in steel manufacturing (64); and in Oregon the greatest number occurred in transportation (38), the next highest being in lumber (25).

The greatest number of strikes in Pennsylvania was in the textile and clothing industries (666), the second greatest number was in mining (442). The greatest number of strikes occurred in the textile and clothing industries in Rhode Island (136), South Carolina (81), and Tennessee (32). Texas had 38 strikes in the building trades and 24 in transportation, Washington had 86 in the lumber industry, West Virginia 44 in mining, and Wisconsin 43 in the building trades.

TABLE 35.—*Strikes beginning in 1927-36, in States having 25 or more strikes in any year, by industry group*

ALABAMA							
Industry group and year	Number of strikes	Number of workers involved	Mandays idle during year	Industry group and year	Number of strikes	Number of workers involved	Mandays idle during year
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery:				Paper and printing—Con.			
1927-29.....	1	50	1, 150	1934.....	1	750	7, 500
1930.....				1935.....	2	756	43, 518
1931-32.....				1936.....			
1933.....	1	600	6, 000	Chemicals and allied products:			
1934.....	6	2, 101	36, 581	1927-32.....	1		
1935.....	3	599	2, 766	1933.....	1	108	216
1936.....	1	160	1, 120	1934.....	1	52	104
Lumber and allied products:				1935-36.....			
1927-32.....				Rubber products:			
1933.....	1	38	608	1927-28.....			
1934.....	2	665	1, 720	1929.....	1	14	14
1935.....	12	1, 320	33, 058	1930-36.....			
1936.....	3	190	10, 403	Miscellaneous manufacturing:			
Stone, clay, and glass products:				1927-31.....			
1927-34.....				1932.....	1	17	68
1935.....	5	314	5, 325	1933.....	1	62	1, 028
1936.....				1934-36.....			
Textiles and their products:				Extraction of minerals:			
1927-31.....				1927-31.....			
1932.....	1	125	3, 000	1932.....	1	500	1, 500
1933.....	9	3, 076	59, 329	1933.....	6	2, 855	26, 080
1934.....	11	38, 207	910, 850	1934.....	12	38, 197	714, 782
1935.....	12	5, 725	203, 334	1935.....	9	22, 239	672, 240
1936.....	4	3, 838	154, 862	1936.....	7	3, 909	99, 771
Leather and its manufactures:				Transportation and communication:			
1927-35.....				1927-33.....			
1936.....	2	124	1, 555	1934.....	2	1, 060	17, 780
Food and kindred products:				1935.....	3	1, 066	46, 822
1927-32.....				1936.....	3	233	3, 320
1933.....	1	40	240	Trade:			
1934.....	1	450	4, 050	1927-33.....			
1935.....	3	200	5, 260	1934.....	1	216	2, 376
1936.....			1 690	1935.....			
Paper and printing:				1936.....	1	18	18
1927-31.....				Domestic and personal service:			
1932.....	1	10	260	1927.....	1	30	120
1933.....				1928-33.....			
				1934.....	6	2, 198	25, 309
				1935.....	1	286	15, 444
				1936.....	1	20	1, 720

TABLE 35.—*Strikes beginning in 1927-36, in States having 25 or more strikes in any year, by industry group—Continued*

ALABAMA—Continued							
Industry group and year	Number of strikes	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during year	Industry group and year	Number of strikes	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during year
Professional service:				Agriculture and fishing:			
1927-30.....				1927-34.....			
1931.....	1	72	10,512	1935.....	5	2,074	52,029
1932.....	1	50	50	1936.....			
1933-36.....				Relief work and W. P. A.:			
Building and construction:				1927-33.....			
1927-32.....				1934.....	2	332	1,941
1933.....	1	20	280	1935.....	3	3,671	44,321
1934.....				1936.....	4	1,400	4,465
1935.....	1	25	275				
1936.....	5	234	750				
CALIFORNIA							
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery:				Textiles and their products:			
1927-32.....				1927.....			
1933.....	1	279	1,674	1928.....	4	510	1,700
1934.....	1	30	840	1929.....	3	234	4,580
1935.....	1	370	4,070	1930.....	4	941	25,576
1936.....	10	893	15,534	1931.....	4	223	2,283
Machinery, not including transportation equipment:				1932.....	1	11	1,207
1927-28.....				1933.....	10	4,071	48,790
1929.....	1	150	150	1934.....	8	1,994	10,906
1930.....				1935.....	8	959	5,233
1931.....	1	15	360	1936.....	22	5,938	83,513
1932.....	1	43	2,193	Leather and its manufactures:			
1933.....	1	80	1,600	1927-32.....			
1934.....	1	46	506	1933.....	2	50	388
1935.....	1	130	390	1934-36.....			
1936.....	6	1,664	19,091	Food and kindred products:			
Transportation equipment:				1927.....	1	6	12
1927-28.....				1928.....	1	75	75
1929.....	1	75	75	1929.....			
1930.....	1	30	30	1930.....	2	704	3,104
1931.....	1	35	175	1931.....	2	3,995	11,970
1932.....				1932.....	2	142	142
1933.....	1	65	845	1933.....	2	1,160	11,960
1934.....	1	540	17,820	1934.....	5	561	929
1935.....	1	75	150	1935.....	11	4,163	28,416
1936.....	10	5,384	241,204	1936.....	10	2,488	12,547
Nonferrous metals and their products:				Tobacco manufactures:			
1927-30.....				1927-32.....			
1931.....	1	26	26	1933.....	1	30	240
1932.....				1934-35.....			
1933.....	1	12	48	1936.....	2	418	3,936
1934.....				Paper and printing:			
1935.....	1	450	4,950	1927.....	2	43	941
1936.....	3	108	424	1928.....			
Lumber and allied products:				1929.....	1	253	5,313
1927.....	5	112	7,689	1930.....			
1928.....	5	134	5,192	1931.....	5	161	4,378
1929.....	2	548	20,374	1932.....	1	45	53
1930.....	1	22	88	1933.....	1	10	10
1931-32.....				1934.....	1	14	14
1933.....	1	535	3,745	1935.....	1	8	24
1934.....	5	1,622	24,900	1936.....	1	10	50
1935.....	6	2,416	80,334	Chemicals and allied products:			
1936.....	12	1,814	137,954	1927-28.....			
Stone, clay, and glass products:				1929.....	1	100	1,400
1927-31.....				1930-31.....			
1932.....	1	55	55	1932.....	1	40	40
1933-34.....				1933.....	2	270	1,380
1935.....	1	9	270	1934-35.....			
1936.....	1	57	285	1936.....	2	246	4,380
				Rubber products:			
				1927-35.....			
				1936.....	1	136	2,040

¹ Man-days idle as a result of strikes which began in the preceding year and continued into this year.

TABLE 35.—*Strikes beginning in 1927-36, in States having 25 or more strikes in any year, by industry group—Continued*

CALIFORNIA—Continued							
Industry group and year	Number of strikes	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during year	Industry group and year	Number of strikes	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during year
Miscellaneous manufacturing:				Professional service—Con.			
1927.....	1	12	84	1931.....	2	36	232
1928-34.....	3	135	2,055	1932.....	2	16	196
1935.....	4	905	30,689	1933.....	2	5,462	145,533
1936.....	4	905	30,689	1934.....	2	14	14
Extraction of minerals:				1935.....	3	111	172
1927-33.....	5	604	39,366	1936.....	2	33	983
1934.....	1	60	15,507	Building and construction:			
1935.....	1	60	120	1927.....	5	280	3,388
1936.....	1	60	120	1928.....	2	90	480
Transportation and communication:				1929.....	7	278	1,733
1927-31.....	2	157	497	1930.....	2	236	32,954
1932.....	1	200	1,000	1931.....	2	82	403
1933.....	34	15,747	605,086	1932.....	4	472	1,590
1934.....	70	10,698	249,605	1933.....	4	244	2,676
1935.....	37	29,131	1,122,659	1934.....	2	209	6,418
1936.....	2	815	4,075	1935.....	1	30	150
Trade:				1936.....	11	391	5,877
1927.....	2	193	193	Agriculture and fishing:			
1928.....	2	66	66	1927.....	1	30	210
1929.....	1	12	36	1928.....	3	300	1,560
1930.....	2	230	880	1929.....	1	1,000	5,000
1931.....	7	1,233	17,677	1930.....	2	2,300	16,900
1932.....	19	5,465	91,056	1931.....	2	575	3,950
1933.....	2	66	66	1932.....	5	997	22,297
1934.....	1	12	36	1933.....	12	24,470	405,170
1935.....	2	230	880	1934.....	12	17,212	122,858
1936.....	7	1,233	17,677	1935.....	9	4,873	50,018
Domestic and personal service:				1936.....	22	13,301	253,989
1927.....	3	166	1,606	Relief work and W. P. A.:			
1928.....	4	3,646	16,292	1927-32.....			
1929.....	2	66	66	1933.....	1	1,230	1,230
1930.....	3	621	13,621	1934.....	2	69	810
1931.....	1	46	460	1935.....	4	63	423
1932.....	2	750	11,250	1936.....	2	116	192
1933.....	10	1,564	8,687	Other nonmanufacturing industries:			
1934.....	6	3,694	20,073	1927-32.....			
1935.....	15	1,462	11,571	1933.....	1	20	860
1936.....	1	10	10	1934.....	3	70	120
Professional service:				1935.....	1	7	7
1927.....	1	10	10	1936.....	1	7	7
1928.....	5	242	1,899	Interindustry:			
1929.....	2	39	579	1927-33.....			
1930.....	2	39	579	1934.....	1	90,000	270,000
				1935-36.....			

¹ Man-days idle as a result of a strike which began in the preceding year and continued into this year.

² General strike of all organized workers in San Francisco Bay area.

CONNECTICUT

Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery:				Machinery, not including transportation equipment—Continued.			
1927-28.....	1	21	252	1935.....	2	1,500	78,300
1929.....	2	172	5,955	1936.....	2	1,500	78,300
1930-32.....	2	207	3,285	Transportation equipment:			
1933.....	2	1,046	53,806	1927-32.....			
1934.....	2	852	4,832	1933.....	1	88	1,760
1935.....	2	852	4,832	1934.....	2	1,224	33,000
1936.....	2	852	4,832	1935.....	1	1,700	6,800
Machinery, not including transportation equipment:				1936.....			
1927-28.....	1	1,050	19,950	Nonferrous metals and their products:			
1929.....	2	78	1,271	1927.....	1	20	260
1930.....	2	78	1,271	1928-32.....			
1931-32.....	3	481	7,531	1933.....	2	197	10,697
1933.....	5	3,352	78,476	1934.....	1	172	5,676
1934.....	5	3,352	78,476	1935.....	3	371	2,070
				1936.....			

TABLE 35.—*Strikes beginning in 1927-36, in States having 25 or more strikes in any year, by industry group—Continued*

CONNECTICUT—Continued

Industry group and year	Number of strikes	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during year	Industry group and year	Number of strikes	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during year
Lumber and allied products:				Miscellaneous manufacturing—Continued.			
1927	1	41	492	1932-35	3	327	1,739
1928-32	1	14	70	1936	1	40	280
1933	1	68	1,174	Extraction of minerals:			
1934	1	13	13	1927-30			
1935	2	59	540	1931	1	40	280
1936	2	59	540	1932-36			
Textiles and their products:				Transportation and communication:			
1927	6	568	6,816	1927-32			
1928	3	779	6,032	1933	3	7,500	15,000
1929	3	918	7,504	1934	2	66	374
1930	4	595	9,270	1935	3	218	361
1931	7	1,995	63,745	1936	6	590	6,030
1932	6	472	1,006	Trade:			
1933	30	15,510	170,467	1927-34			
1934	35	24,977	276,787	1935	2	50	1,260
1935	27	8,461	127,271	1936	1	46	46
1936	20	5,074	81,557	Domestic and personal service:			
Leather and its manufactures:				1927	1	21	63
1927-30				1928	1	210	2,520
1931	2	105	1,480	1929	1	14	14
1932				1930			
1933	2	57	1,570	1931	1	32	64
1934-35				1932			
1936	1	120	240	1933	4	1,147	11,442
Food and kindred products:				1934			
1927	1	27	1,728	1935	1	500	500
1928-29				1936			
1930	1	40	40	Professional service:			
1931	1	75	75	1927	1	40	40
1932	2	15	393	1928-31			
1933	2	118	1,632	1932	3	120	180
1934	1	43	1,333	1933	2	90	90
1935	1	19	19	1934-36			
1936				Building and construction:			
Tobacco manufactures:				1927	14	3,441	64,670
1927-32				1928	6	1,379	32,220
1933	1	61	122	1929	7	1,362	19,634
1934				1930	6	425	6,305
1935	1	325	2,755	1931	3	355	8,370
1936				1932	11	723	19,578
Paper and printing:				1933	3	244	2,476
1927	1	80	800	1934	2	275	3,475
1928-33				1935	2	70	230
1934	1	75	75	1936	3	128	2,244
1935	1	35	140	Agriculture and fishing:			
1936				1927-32			
Rubber products:				1933	4	192	1,038
1927	1	64	576	1934	1	174	1,566
1928-32				1935			
1933	1	190	760	1936	1	354	1,062
1934	2	202	2,970	Relief work and W. P. A.:			
1935				1927-33			
1936	1	14	14	1934	1	800	1,600
Miscellaneous manufacturing:				1935	2	219	1,136
1927-30				1936			
1931	2	569	4,293				

TABLE 35.—*Strikes beginning in 1927-36, in States having 25 or more strikes in any year, by industry group—Continued*

ILLINOIS							
Industry group and year	Number of strikes	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during year	Industry group and year	Number of strikes	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during year
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery:				Textiles and their products—Continued.			
1927.....	2	57	97	1932.....	5	615	6,277
1928.....	2	129	6,253	1933.....	17	17,693	203,307
1929.....	2	90	8,690	1934.....	6	902	15,532
1930.....				1935.....	12	11,151	375,974
1931.....	2	318	5,246	1936.....	12	1,625	32,768
1932.....				Leather and its manufactures:			
1933.....	8	1,927	41,286	1927-28.....			
1934.....	5	890	7,070	1929.....	1	50	2,350
1935.....	2	875	5,900	1930.....	1	60	2,820
1936.....	2	1,250	28,250	1931.....	1	48	624
Machinery, not including transportation equipment:				1932.....	3	197	694
1927.....	2	56	4,679	1933.....	2	1,179	22,517
1928.....	1	10	340	1934.....	2	3,250	42,273
1929.....				1935.....	8	1,203	61,278
1930.....	1	50	1,250	1936.....	2	76	1,908
1931.....				Food and kindred products:			
1932.....	1	26	1,118	1927.....	1	500	500
1933.....	6	1,022	4,239	1928.....	1	10	70
1934.....	11	2,970	37,140	1929.....	6	274	2,873
1935.....	6	1,117	26,602	1930.....	2	180	1,350
1936.....	7	845	17,130	1931.....	3	154	484
Transportation equipment:				1932.....	3	121	651
1927-29.....				1933.....	10	3,039	40,421
1930.....	1	44	88	1934.....	16	4,717	51,070
1931-32.....				1935.....	6	353	5,493
1933.....	2	283	2,774	1936.....	5	873	13,939
1934.....				Tobacco manufactures:			
1935.....	2	624	9,120	1927-32.....			
1936.....			141,000	1933.....	1	28	532
Nonferrous metals and their products:				1934-35.....			
1927.....				1936.....	1	450	4,338
1928.....	2	104	4,336	Paper and printing:			
1929.....				1927.....	2	267	24,726
1930.....	1	435	1,305	1928.....			
1931-32.....				1929.....	1	1,000	28,000
1933.....	5	1,093	8,632	1930.....	2	31	404
1934.....	5	2,835	85,767	1931.....	1	25	150
1935.....	7	658	14,840	1932.....	2	818	3,218
1936.....	1	300	13,725	1933.....	4	502	4,103
Lumber and allied products:				1934.....	4	345	2,831
1927.....	3	1,275	29,292	1935.....	1	12	1,368
1928.....				1936.....	3	372	5,538
1929.....	1	500	5,500	Chemicals and allied products:			
1930.....	1	18	522	1927-32.....			
1931.....	2	36	168	1933.....	1	600	600
1932.....	2	1,061	108,183	1934.....	1	315	1,890
1933.....	4	1,329	39,332	1935.....	1	16	256
1934.....	5	1,298	29,375	1936.....	4	2,645	66,475
1935.....	10	1,174	16,610	Rubber products:			
1936.....	4	1,071	20,381	1927-33.....			
Stone, clay, and glass products:				1934.....	2	1,715	5,337
1927-32.....				1935.....			
1933.....	1	54	270	1936.....	1	35	840
1934.....	1	405	1,215	Miscellaneous manufacturing:			
1935.....	1	530	2,120	1927.....	1	140	2,520
1936.....	1	1,300	32,500	1928.....	1	100	800
Textiles and their products:				1929-30.....			
1927.....	6	314	3,610	1931.....	2	144	6,624
1928.....	1	700	3,500	1932.....	2	165	2,095
1929.....	8	1,056	24,186	1933.....	5	753	11,616
1930.....	4	380	22,647	1934.....	3	122	3,386
1931.....	5	1,073	45,612	1935.....	4	317	13,905
				1936.....	9	973	35,508
				Extraction of minerals:			
				1927.....	5	68,183	7,641,159
				1928.....	14	30,960	2,176,631

¹ Man-days idle as a result of a strike which began in the preceding year and continued into this year.

TABLE 35.—Strikes beginning in 1927-36, in States having 25 or more strikes in any year, by industry group—Continued

ILLINOIS—Continued							
Industry group and year	Number of strikes	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during year	Industry group and year	Number of strikes	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during year
Extraction of minerals—Continued.				Professional service—Continued.			
1929.....	17	10,095	68,032	1932.....	2	55	237
1930.....	13	8,650	311,150	1933.....	2	74	1,686
1931.....	10	9,591	350,139	1934.....	2	69	461
1932.....	11	31,231	3,356,078	1935.....	1	15	195
1933.....	7	2,110	27,434	1936.....	1	13	702
1934.....	5	2,756	5,876	Building and construction:			
1935.....	6	45,001	225,663	1927.....	12	1,220	74,803
1936.....	3	4,118	50,793	1928.....	9	1,684	35,941
Transportation and communication:				1929.....	20	4,727	58,146
1927.....				1930.....	16	2,041	30,503
1928.....	1	21	84	1931.....	6	236	1,422
1929.....	1	46	598	1932.....	13	805	8,601
1930.....	1	10	610	1933.....	11	2,187	52,741
1931.....	2	1,320	1,340	1934.....	10	1,103	10,353
1932.....	2	1,843	20,204	1935.....	15	742	9,167
1933.....	3	329	3,007	1936.....	17	1,739	18,533
1934.....	5	636	36,371	Agriculture and fishing:			
1935.....	4	180	2,505	1927.....	1	272	544
1936.....	6	395	4,165	1928.....	1	110	1,210
Trade:				1929.....			
1927.....	4	4,670	92,230	1930.....	1	105	5,460
1928.....				1931-32.....			
1929.....	3	26	584	1933.....	1	48	48
1930.....				1934-36.....			
1931.....	2	12	18	Relief work and W. P. A.:			
1932.....	3	516	1,887	1927-32.....			
1933.....	7	1,686	5,414	1933.....	2	850	1,000
1934.....	11	7,727	18,267	1934.....	6	1,174	16,646
1935.....	8	4,133	49,921	1935.....	5	2,228	4,506
1936.....	3	337	823	1936.....	5	3,791	8,707
Domestic and personal service:				Other nonmanufacturing industries:			
1927.....	1	20	80	1927.....	2	102	926
1928.....	2	145	13,484	1928.....	1	4,650	55,800
1929.....	3	2,917	84,347	1929.....	1	1,800	7,200
1930.....				1930.....			
1931.....	2	33	99	1931.....	3	4,400	13,300
1932.....	2	17	281	1932.....	1	3,000	21,000
1933.....	3	112	692	1933.....	2	1,559	9,054
1934.....	6	6,361	77,580	1934.....	2	110	2,310
1935.....	5	202	5,578	1935.....	1	7	42
1936.....	5	188	2,533	1936.....	5	198	4,692
Professional service:				Interindustry strikes:			
1927.....	2	694	6,928	1927-33.....			
1928.....	4	759	4,168	1934.....	2	5,200	5,200
1929.....	1	10	200	1935.....	1	3,000	3,000
1930.....	1	18	18	1936.....	* 1	1,500	4,500
1931.....	1	400	30,000				

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Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery:				Machinery, not including transportation equipment—Continued.			
1927.....	1	19	630	1932.....	1	13	312
1928-32.....				1933.....	2	517	3,442
1933.....	1	500	10,500	1934.....	1	278	834
1934.....	1	100	2,400	1935.....	3	1,901	29,611
1935.....	3	339	3,598	1936.....	4	517	15,926
1936.....				Transportation equipment:			
Machinery, not including transportation equipment:				1927-28.....			
1927.....	1	120	1,080	1929.....	3	175	4,513
1928.....	1	9	459	1930.....	3	1,230	10,530
1929.....			1,405	1931-33.....			
1930.....	2	121	795	1934.....	1	415	415
1931.....	1	12	24	1935.....			
				1936.....	4	6,125	39,677

* Man-days idle as a result of a strike which began in the preceding year and continued into this year.

* General strike of all organized workers in Pekin, Ill.

TABLE 35.—*Strikes beginning in 1927-36, in States having 25 or more strikes in any year, by industry group—Continued*

INDIANA—Continued

Industry group and year	Number of strikes	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during year	Industry group and year	Number of strikes	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during year
Nonferrous metals and their products:				Miscellaneous manufacturing:			
1927.....	1	6	672	1927-32.....			
1928.....			1 120	1933.....	1	160	3,200
1929.....	1	10	10	1934-36.....			
1930-31.....				Extraction of minerals:			
1932.....	1	470	1,880	1927.....	2	17,425	1,072,325
1933.....				1928.....	2	3,325	429,600
1934.....	1	70	560	1929.....	13	3,845	53,841
1935.....	3	932	82,724	1930.....	5	1,718	31,779
1936.....	1	556	2,780	1931.....	3	1,353	12,860
Lumber and allied products:				1932.....	1	3,800	429,400
1927-30.....				1933.....	3	3,150	28,050
1931.....	1	25	300	1934.....	4	1,396	5,788
1932.....				1935.....	1	10,614	53,070
1933.....	4	850	10,535	1936.....	4	2,387	44,009
1934.....	1	33	132	Transportation and communication:			
1935.....	4	2,129	17,243	1927-28.....			
1936.....				1929.....	1	20	240
Stone, clay, and glass products:				1930.....	1	7	14
1927-30.....				1931.....	1	160	320
1931.....	1	85	255	1932.....			
1932-33.....				1933.....	3	271	1,007
1934.....	1	95	3,800	1934.....	3	433	6,414
1935.....	1	90	4,320	1935.....	3	293	2,612
1936.....	4	551	14,228	1936.....	2	150	600
Textiles and their products:				Trade:			
1927.....	2	270	3,120	1927-29.....			
1928.....	1	140	840	1930.....	1	359	5,385
1929.....	1	300	3,600	1931-33.....			
1930.....				1934.....	3	245	955
1931.....	1	71	710	1935.....	4	412	8,984
1932.....				1936.....	2	67	5,890
1933.....	2	216	4,825	Domestic and personal service:			
1934.....	3	1,602	23,794	1927-33.....			
1935.....	6	3,055	89,945	1934.....	1	6	150
1936.....			12,300	1935.....	2	134	456
Leather and its manufactures:				1936.....	1	54	756
1927-30.....				Professional service:			
1931.....	1	2,800	50,400	1927.....	1	28	6,832
1932.....				1928.....			12,548
1933.....	1	676	3,350	1929.....	4	101	4,424
1934.....	2	1,200	9,777	1930.....	2	34	1,667
1935-36.....				1931.....	1	12	660
Food and kindred products:				1932.....	3	53	438
1927-28.....				1933.....			
1929.....	1	15	75	1934.....	1	11	22
1930-32.....				1935.....	1	25	50
1933.....	2	69	789	1936.....	1	11	44
1934.....	6	745	8,854	Building and construction:			
1935.....	2	138	3,014	1927.....	9	666	51,418
1936.....	2	80	2,525	1928.....	10	685	16,758
Paper and printing:				1929.....	16	6,294	331,469
1927-29.....				1930.....	12	455	6,073
1930.....	1	6	624	1931.....	8	2,594	32,189
1931.....	1	12	64	1932.....	9	463	4,957
1932.....	1	16	16	1933.....	3	150	3,360
1933.....	1	37	518	1934.....	3	1,049	107,410
1934.....	3	373	3,619	1935.....	2	22	736
1935.....	3	208	1,208	1936.....	8	715	14,348
1936.....				Agriculture and fishing:			
Chemicals and allied products:				1927-33.....			
1927-33.....				1934.....	1	35	1,050
1934.....	2	1,090	16,580	1935-36.....			
1935-36.....				Relief work and W. P. A.:			
Rubber products:				1927-33.....			
1927-31.....				1934.....	2	424	2,298
1932.....	1	1,268	5,072	1935.....	2	156	636
1933-36.....				1936.....	1	513	513

¹ Man-days idle as a result of a strike which began in the preceding year and continued into this year.

TABLE 35.—*Strikes beginning in 1927-36, in States having 25 or more strikes in any year, by industry group—Continued*

INDIANA—Continued							
Industry group and year	Number of strikes	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during year	Industry group and year	Number of strikes	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during year
Other nonmanufacturing industries:				Interindustry:			
1927.....				1927-34.....			
1928.....	1	20	60	1935.....	4	26,000	52,000
1929-36.....				1936.....			

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Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery:				Food and kindred products:			
1927-31.....				1927.....	1	35	245
1932.....	1	200	5,000	1928.....	1	8	40
1933.....				1929.....	1		
1934.....	1	66	330	1930.....			
1935.....	1	989	1,063	1931.....	1	680	7,480
1936.....	2	1,392	10,805	1932.....			
Machinery, not including transportation equipment:				1933.....	1	50	350
1927-28.....				1934.....	1	1,200	9,600
1929.....	1	17	476	1935.....			
1930.....	1	80	1,840	1936.....	1	28	1,596
1931.....				Tobacco manufactures:			
1932.....	1	17	17	1927-33.....			
1933-35.....				1934.....	1	55	660
1936.....	1	7	42	1935-36.....			
Transportation equipment:				Paper and printing:			
1927-33.....				1927.....	1	370	9,250
1934.....	1	105	1,050	1928.....	1	49	147
1935.....				1929.....	1	6	258
1936.....	1	200	5,200	1930-36.....			
Nonferrous metals and their products:				Chemicals and allied products:			
1927-35.....				1927-34.....			
1936.....	1	11	297	1935.....	1	334	3,006
Lumber and allied products:				1936.....	1	8,800	114,400
1927.....	1	160	6,080	Rubber products:			
1928-32.....				1927-35.....			
1933.....	1	392	5,880	1936.....	1	1,700	11,900
1934.....				Miscellaneous manufacturing:			
1935.....	2	159	1,542	1927-35.....			
1936.....	4	143	7,393	1936.....	2	600	6,900
Stone, clay, and glass products:				Extraction of minerals:			
1927.....	1	100	600	1927.....	1	52	52
1928-31.....				1928.....			
1932.....	1	57	570	1929.....	1	190	190
1933-36.....				1930.....	2	1,050	19,600
Textiles and their products:				1931-34.....			
1927.....	2	1,991	13,973	1935.....	1	2,928	14,640
1928.....	1	50	200	1936.....			
1929.....	3	1,239	9,971	Transportation and communication:			
1930.....	3	5,090	55,450	1927.....	1	55	2,100
1931.....	1	92	3,220	1928.....	1	350	2,100
1932.....	1	5,000	35,000	1929.....	1	23	23
1933.....	5	5,323	33,579	1930.....	1	50	250
1934.....	4	465	2,375	1931.....	1	50	250
1935.....	8	3,490	18,769	1932.....			
1936.....	2	200	3,357	1933.....	2	164	764
Leather and its manufactures:				1934.....	7	359	2,836
1927-28.....				1935.....	5	778	5,560
1929.....	2	163	2,203	1936.....	7	5,501	37,486
1930.....	1	27	216	Trade:			
1931-32.....				1927.....			
1933.....	2	660	17,244	1928.....	1	48	96
1934-35.....				1929-33.....	1	16	208
1936.....	1	450	3,600	1934.....			
				1935.....	1	14	28
				1936.....			
				Professional service:			
				1927-29.....			
				1930.....	1	15	855
				1931.....	1	6	114

* General strike of all organized workers in Terre Haute, Ind.

TABLE 35.—*Strikes beginning in 1927-36, in States having 25 or more strikes in any year, by industry group—Continued*

MARYLAND—Continued							
Industry group and year	Number of strikes	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during year	Industry group and year	Number of strikes	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during year
Professional service—Con.				Building and construction—Continued.			
1932.....	2	91	1,337	1935.....	4	228	1,024
1933.....	1	100	1,100	1936.....			
1934.....	1			Agriculture and fishing:			
1935-36.....				1927-32.....			
Building and construction:				1933.....	1	12	24
1927.....	3	6,139	80,340	1934.....			
1928.....	3	240	18,320	1935.....	2	300	500
1929.....	4	447	4,111	1936.....			1,200
1930.....	1	300	8,700	Relief work and W. P. A.:			
1931.....	2	95	2,530	1927-34.....			
1932-33.....				1935.....	3	240	3,590
1934.....	2	111	318	1936.....	2	85	96

MASSACHUSETTS

Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery:				Textiles and their products:			
1927.....	2	46	648	1927.....	26	4,773	77,497
1928.....	1			1928.....	34	32,039	3,784,064
1929.....	1	42	42	1929.....	20	1,685	36,914
1930.....	1	40	400	1930.....	14	3,482	28,792
1931.....	2	64	1,666	1931.....	25	42,271	891,612
1932.....				1932.....	17	4,575	66,245
1933.....	4	238	3,636	1933.....	46	24,280	306,895
1934.....	1	52	104	1934.....	39	85,395	856,562
1935.....	3	172	416	1935.....	38	15,546	469,807
1936.....	1	57	3,800	1936.....	46	17,318	302,513
Machinery, not including transportation equipment:				Leather and its manufactures:			
1927-28.....				1927.....	8	3,673	51,100
1929.....	2	191	1,241	1928.....	21	9,786	92,498
1930.....	3	96	1,556	1929.....	20	18,217	774,112
1931.....	3	107	627	1930.....	8	355	5,569
1932.....				1931.....	7	642	4,501
1933.....	1	2,991	61,611	1932.....	17	2,663	24,205
1934-35.....				1933.....	58	52,140	964,671
1936.....	1	69	690	1934.....	33	22,864	350,900
Transportation equipment:				1935.....	33	7,485	91,257
1927-28.....				1936.....	26	10,971	56,935
1929.....	1	116	232	Food and kindred products:			
1930-31.....				1927.....	1	44	44
1932.....	1	300	3,900	1928.....	2	70	132
1933.....	1	87	522	1929.....			
1934.....	1	1,680	40,320	1930.....	1	80	4,640
1935-36.....				1931.....			
Nonferrous metals and their products:				1932.....	2	92	6,807
1927-35.....				1933.....	3	475	6,350
1936.....	1	606	18,180	1934.....	2	61	151
Lumber and allied products:				1935.....	5	221	1,119
1927.....	5	150	3,368	1936.....	1	400	3,900
1928.....	9	223	12,499	Tobacco manufactures:			
1929.....	5	174	5,621	1927.....			
1930.....	3	400	13,505	1928.....	1	24	1,032
1931.....				1929-32.....			
1932.....	2	52	446	1933.....	1	121	363
1933.....	7	807	13,440	1934-36.....			
1934.....	8	457	7,847	Paper and printing:			
1935.....	1	102	1,194	1927.....	1	17	1,326
1936.....	3	382	4,924	1928.....	1	101	303
Stone, clay, and glass products:				1929-31.....			
1927-31.....				1932.....	1	12	12
1932.....	2	430	15,800	1933.....	1	6	12
1933-36.....				1934.....	1	225	675
				1935.....	3	521	19,947
				1936.....	1	394	12,608
				Chemicals and allied products:			
				1927-32.....			

¹ Man-days idle as a result of a strike which began in the preceding year and continued into this year.

TABLE 35.—*Strikes beginning in 1927-36, in States having 25 or more strikes in any year, by industry group—Continued*

MASSACHUSETTS—Continued							
Industry group and year	Number of strikes	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during year	Industry group and year	Number of strikes	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during year
Chemicals and allied products—Continued.				Domestic and personal service—Continued.			
1933.....	1	75	375	1928.....	2	422	9,754
1934-36.....				1929-31.....			
Rubber products:				1932.....	1	500	2,000
1927.....				1933.....	3	291	3,710
1928.....	1	900	5,400	1934.....	1	7	28
1929-32.....				1935.....	1	500	9,500
1933.....	4	3,855	18,030	1936.....			
1934.....	1	63	504	Professional service:			
1935.....	2	210	650	1927.....	3	95	1,306
1936.....	4	1,371	4,525	1928.....	3	1,232	65,296
Miscellaneous manufacturing:				1929.....	2	139	139
1927-28.....				1930-31.....			
1929.....	2	47	262	1932.....	1	20	20
1930.....				1933.....	3	475	2,475
1931.....	1	11	132	1934.....	1	75	75
1932.....				1935.....			
1933.....	6	564	7,409	1936.....	3	100	923
1934.....	2	139	5,520	Building and construction:			
1935.....	1	34	238	1927.....	18	1,509	21,936
1936.....	1	89	89	1928.....	14	1,978	36,895
Extraction of minerals:				1929.....	17	1,978	35,791
1927-28.....				1930.....	13	734	6,332
1929.....	1	150	300	1931.....	17	1,180	11,672
1930.....	2	87	619	1932.....	17	908	9,580
1931.....	1	60	360	1933.....	9	650	11,528
1932.....	2	185	1,755	1934.....	8	807	7,711
1933.....	2	144	972	1935.....	11	930	4,846
1934-36.....				1936.....	10	1,470	15,301
Transportation and communication:				Agriculture and fishing:			
1927.....	1	380	3,800	1927.....			
1928.....				1928.....	1	75	225
1929.....	5	839	6,861	1929-30.....			
1930.....				1931.....	1	230	460
1931.....	4	3,352	195,529	1932.....			
1932.....	2	26	226	1933.....	2	510	3,340
1933.....	2	317	4,216	1934.....	3	3,045	64,395
1934.....	5	811	1,005	1935.....			
1935.....	5	137	973	1936.....	2	166	266
1936.....	11	800	7,569	Relief work and W. P. A.:			
Trade:				1927-32.....			
1927.....				1933.....	5	681	1,524
1928.....	1	15	315	1934.....	2	214	288
1929.....	1	80	560	1935.....	1	40	80
1930-32.....				1936.....			
1933.....	1	11	77	Other nonmanufacturing industries:			
1934.....	4	527	2,999	1927-28.....			
1935.....	6	423	5,161	1929.....	1	15	225
1936.....				1930.....			1,150
Domestic and personal service:				1931.....	2	37	187
1927.....	3	92	1,132	1932.....			
				1933.....	1	36	252
				1934-36.....			

MICHIGAN

Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery:				Machinery, not including transportation equipment:			
1927.....				1927.....			
1928.....	1	87	9,222	1928.....	1	20	100
1929.....	1	55	2,915	1929.....			
1930.....	2	220	8,620	1930.....	2	84	3,794
1931.....	1	40	80	1931.....			
1932.....				1932.....	1	286	1,144
1933.....	3	974	2,568	1933.....			
1934.....	4	880	13,320	1934.....	7	6,804	159,973
1935.....	3	1,976	23,962	1935.....	3	372	2,568
1936.....	4	1,383	11,649	1936.....	3	324	1,623

¹ Man-days idle as a result of a strike which began in the preceding year and continued into this year.

TABLE 35.—*Strikes beginning in 1927-36, in States having 25 or more strikes in any year, by industry group—Continued*

MICHIGAN—Continued			
Industry group and year	Number of strikes	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during year
Transportation equipment:			
1927	2	235	1,905
1928	1	52	156
1929	4	1,911	15,372
1930	2	4,650	40,250
1931-32			
1933	10	14,807	321,313
1934	4	11,226	48,650
1935	8	8,042	96,950
1936	11	17,345	97,679
Nonferrous metals and their products:			
1927	1	60	2,520
1928			
1929			
1930	2	30	756
1931-33			
1934	1	102	204
1935	2	36	269
1936	2	967	9,023
Lumber and allied products:			
1927			
1928	2	39	615
1929	1	150	900
1930-32			
1933	2	86	1,238
1934	3	260	5,616
1935	2	792	5,360
1936	5	1,947	30,930
Stone, clay, and glass products:			
1927-31			
1932	1	65	325
1933			
1934	1	6	66
1935-36			
Textiles and their products:			
1927-29			
1930	1	48	3,312
1931-32			
1933	1	625	1,250
1934	2	206	2,196
1935	3	395	2,885
1936			
Leather and its manufactures:			
1927-32			
1933	2	181	1,417
1934	1	60	300
1935			
1936	1	695	41,005
Food and kindred products:			
1927	1	6	288
1928-31			
1932	2	229	449
1933			
1934	6	524	5,700
1935	4	119	1,299
1936	1	300	2,400
Tobacco manufactures:			
1927-33			
1934	1	696	8,548
1935-36			
Paper and printing:			
1927-31			
1932	2	24	480
1933			
1934	3	777	11,289
1935	2	64	152
1936	1	20	700
Chemicals and allied products:			
1927-35			
1936	1	147	1,617
Rubber products:			
1927-28			
1929	1	200	1,000
1930-36			
Miscellaneous manufacturing:			
1927-29			
1930	1	70	1,680
1931-33			
1934	1	300	3,200
1935	1	53	338
1936	1	6	144
Extraction of minerals:			
1927-33			
1934	1	50	250
1935	2	2,864	19,920
1936			
Transportation and communication:			
1927			
1928	1	93	93
1929	1	20	20
1930-31			
1932	2	287	4,447
1933			
1934	10	1,873	21,419
1935	3	162	1,526
1936	1	291	6,095
Trade:			
1927-31			
1932	1	75	1,950
1933	1	200	400
1934	9	584	1,931
1935	8	687	13,913
1936	2	25	235
Domestic and personal service:			
1927	1	13	39
1928			
1929	2	30	90
1930-31			
1932	1	10	90
1933	1	340	7,480
1934	7	985	7,265
1935	3	256	5,262
1936	2	2,013	3,026
Professional service:			
1927	1	7	301
1928			
1929	3	49	309
1930	1	115	2,185
1931-33			
1934	1	44	484
1935	1	11	77
1936			
Building and construction:			
1927	3	150	630
1928			19,100
1929	2	101	8,699
1930	4	184	3,769
1931	8	492	10,485
1932	1	38	950
1933	5	318	11,165
1934			
1935	6	438	2,396
1936	4	511	4,738

¹ Man-days idle as a result of a strike which began in the preceding year and continued into this year.

TABLE 35.—*Strikes beginning in 1927-36, in States having 25 or more strikes in any year, by industry group*

MICHIGAN—Continued

Industry group and year	Number of strikes	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during year	Industry group and year	Number of strikes	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during year
Relief work and W. P. A.:				Other nonmanufacturing industries:			
1927-33.....				1927-28.....			
1934.....	1	70	70	1929.....	1	100	7,700
1935.....	4	959	10,418	1930-35.....			
1936.....	5	997	3,288	1936.....	1	15	30

MINNESOTA

Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery:				Paper and printing—Con. 1935-36.....			
1927-33.....				Chemicals and allied products:			
1934.....	1	8	435	1927.....	1	48	528
1935.....	1	300	16,228	1928-34.....			
1936.....	1	161	1,288	1935.....	1	38	304
Machinery, not including transportation equipment:				1936.....			
1927-32.....				Miscellaneous manufacturing:			
1933.....	1	20	560	1927-30.....			
1934.....	1	415	4,565	1931.....	1	22	484
1935.....	1	35	175	1932-34.....			
1936.....	3	751	10,122	1935.....	2	205	6,413
Transportation equipment:				1936.....	4	167	1,259
1927-33.....				Transportation and communication:			
1934.....	1	300	2,700	1927.....			
1935-36.....				1928.....	1	120	600
Nonferrous metals and their products:				1929.....	1	110	110
1927-35.....				1930.....			
1936.....	1	95	1,520	1931.....	1	75	75
Lumber and allied products:				1932-33.....			
1927.....	2	340	16,700	1934.....	5	13,176	243,466
1928.....			13,780	1935.....	2	31	181
1929-32.....				1936.....			
1933.....	3	695	34,170	Trade:			
1934.....	2	1,300	13,000	1927-33.....			
1935.....	2	679	20,495	1934.....	4	934	3,342
1936.....	11	2,059	60,234	1935.....	6	1,025	11,200
Textiles and their products:				1936.....	7	1,970	20,903
1927.....	3	145	11,848	Domestic and personal service:			
1928.....	1	35	140	1927-28.....			
1929.....	6	257	6,070	1929.....	1	20	20
1930.....	3	160	1,051	1930.....	1	19	19
1931-32.....				1931.....	1	19	19
1933.....	2	117	441	1932-33.....			
1934.....	1	28	392	1934.....	2	2,018	2,018
1935.....	5	1,216	104,909	1935.....	2	99	4,551
1936.....	3	35	73,986	1936.....	5	424	3,639
Leather and its manufactures:				Professional service:			
1927-31.....				1927.....	2	1,075	43,500
1932.....	1	185	2,105	1928.....	1	150	600
1933-36.....				1929.....			
Food and kindred products:				1930.....	3	60	3,338
1927-30.....				1931.....			
1931.....	1	70	2,870	1932.....	1	13	429
1932.....				1933.....			
1933.....	3	4,271	13,304	1934.....	1	81	243
1934.....				1935.....			
1935.....	2	254	1,291	1936.....	1	225	2,475
1936.....	5	2,125	48,656	Building and construction:			
Paper and printing:				1927.....	2	69	1,588
1927.....	1	18	1,800	1928.....			
1928-29.....				1929.....	1	30	240
1930.....	1	30	480	1930.....			
1931-33.....				1931.....	3	416	8,480
1934.....	1	600	6,000	1932.....	3	383	4,189
				1933.....			
				1934.....	3	5,054	10,206
				1935.....	7	795	3,850
				1936.....	7	804	6,250

¹ Man-days idle as a result of a strike which began in the preceding year and continued into this year.

TABLE 35.—*Strikes beginning in 1927-36, in States having 25 or more strikes in any year, by industry group—Continued*

MINNESOTA—Continued							
Industry group and year	Number of strikes	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during year	Industry group and year	Number of strikes	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during year
Agriculture and fishing:				Other nonmanufacturing industries:			
1927-35.....				1927-33.....			
1936.....	1	30	30	1934.....	1	23	414
Relief work and W. P. A.:				1935.....	1	16	48
1927-33.....				1936.....	2	94	202
1934.....	1	800	9,600				
1935.....	3	1,435	7,490				
1936.....	3	5,274	19,180				

MISSOURI							
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery:				Leather and its manufactures:			
1927.....				1927.....			
1928.....	3	81	173	1928.....	1	100	100
1929-32.....				1929-32.....	7	3,901	22,711
1933.....	1	150	2,100	1934.....	3	2,401	23,126
1934.....				1935-36.....			
1935.....	1	67	201	Food and kindred products:			
1936.....				1927.....			
Machinery, not including transportation equipment:				1928.....	1	63	378
1927-28.....				1929.....	2	1,615	4,015
1929.....	3	178	698	1930-31.....			
1930-32.....				1932.....	1	625	1,875
1933.....	2	34	986	1933.....	5	1,242	11,320
1934.....	1	1,200	21,600	1934.....	4	1,368	21,030
1935.....	1	27	1,404	1935.....	5	2,803	7,447
1936.....	2	240	1,800	1936.....			
Transportation equipment:				Tobacco manufactures:			
1927-32.....				1927-32.....			
1933.....	1	156	312	1933.....	1	185	1,110
1934.....	2	3,579	30,369	1934-36.....			
1935.....				Paper and printing:			
1936.....	1	2,450	24,500	1927-32.....			
Nonferrous metals and their products:				1933.....	1	18	18
1927-29.....				1934.....			
1930.....	1	24	192	1935.....	1	6	6
1931.....	1	11	264	1936.....			
1932-36.....				Miscellaneous manufacturing:			
Lumber and allied products:				1927.....	2	32	3,216
1927.....	2	62	734	1928.....			1,375
1928.....	1	12	72	1929.....			
1929.....	1	150	5,250	1930.....	1	30	300
1930.....				1931.....	1	25	100
1931.....	1	11	11	1932.....			
1932.....	1	6	90	1933.....	2	107	1,198
1933.....	2	127	678	1934.....	2	93	1,641
1934.....	3	252	2,710	1935.....	5	733	45,268
1935.....	2	105	1,995	1936.....	3	137	137
1936.....	4	307	5,164	Extraction of minerals:			
Stone, clay, and glass products:				1927.....	2	2,650	297,700
1927-33.....				1928.....	2	1,511	96,533
1934.....	2	19	151	1929.....	1	125	250
1935-36.....				1930.....	1	80	2,880
Textiles and their products:				1931.....	4	1,034	13,812
1927.....	2	76	1,276	1932.....			
1928.....				1933.....	1	150	600
1929.....	1	90	270	1934.....	4	2,327	90,571
1930.....				1935.....	4	9,742	129,194
1931.....	2	210	250	1936.....	4	4,550	102,486
1932.....	2	215	1,840	Transportation and communication:			
1933.....	11	4,856	140,803	1927-29.....			
1934.....	4	121	2,044	1930.....	1	645	12,255
1935.....	6	192	13,285	1931.....			
1936.....	8	764	5,358	1932.....	2	1,000	8,000
				1933.....	3	548	38,288
				1934.....	4	520	2,100
				1935.....	2	80	860
				1936.....	1	125	1,750

¹ Man-days idle as a result of a strike which began in the preceding year and continued into this year.

TABLE 35.—*Strikes beginning in 1927-36, in States having 25 or more strikes in any year, by industry group—Continued*

MISSOURI—Continued

Industry group and year	Number of strikes	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during year	Industry group and year	Number of strikes	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during year
Trade:				Professional service—Con.			
1927.....	1	15	1,230	1933.....	4	145	1,055
1928-32.....				1934-36.....			
1933.....	1	2,000	10,000	Building and construction:			
1934.....	2	1,715	11,960	1927.....	4	707	6,687
1935.....	2	135	999	1928.....	1	14	44,514
1936.....	1	6	6	1929.....	6	4,520	146,000
Domestic and personal service:				1930.....	8	7,885	41,468
1927.....	2	455	13,340	1931.....	5	195	8,395
1928.....				1932.....	8	1,019	24,412
1929.....	2	220	2,220	1933.....	2	96	592
1930.....				1934.....	8	1,782	13,108
1931.....	1	8	888	1935.....	14	1,556	20,932
1932.....	1	36	2,520	1936.....	10	1,228	16,503
1933.....	4	3,362	128,686	Relief work and W. P. A.:			
1934.....	1	139	2,502	1927-33.....			
1935.....	1	13	3,805	1934.....	2	246	292
1936.....				1935.....	1	979	4,895
Professional service:				1936.....	1	14	490
1927.....	1	43	731	Other nonmanufacturing industries:			
1928.....				1927-30.....			
1929.....	1	316	26,228	1931.....	1	119	357
1930.....	1	85	7,225	1932.....	2	82	1,828
1931.....	2	103	5,070	1933-36.....			
1932.....	2	330	930				

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Lumber and allied products:				Leather and its manufactures—Continued.			
1927-33.....				1935.....	3	735	16,177
1934.....	1	70	280	1936.....	3	628	8,512
1935.....	1	53	848	Food and kindred products:			
1936.....				1927-31.....			
Stone, clay, and glass products:				1932.....	1	7	7
1927-30.....				1933-36.....			
1931.....	1	200	1,600	Extraction of minerals:			
1932-34.....				1927.....			
1935.....	1	80	1,840	1928.....	2	410	1,230
1936.....				1929-32.....			
Textiles and their products:				1933.....	1	360	21,960
1927.....	1	210	5,040	1934-36.....			
1928.....				Professional service:			
1929.....	1	1,000	52,000	1927-28.....			
1930-31.....				1929.....	1	9	333
1932.....	4	477	2,294	1930-31.....			
1933.....	11	10,406	108,611	1932.....	1	20	20
1934.....	8	29,380	212,264	1933-36.....			
1935.....	3	679	11,979	Building and construction:			
1936.....	2	467	4,776	1927.....	3	76	1,924
Leather and its manufactures:				1928.....	1	40	200
1927.....				1929.....	1	170	2,040
1928.....	1	75	975	1930-32.....			
1929.....	1	11	66	1933.....	1	8	56
1930.....	1	165	1,880	1934-36.....			
1931.....	2	52	274	Other nonmanufacturing industries:			
1932.....	2	700	3,450	1927-31.....			
1933.....	13	8,342	212,477	1932.....	1	12	207
1934.....	4	1,388	38,543	1933-36.....			

TABLE 35.—*Strikes beginning in 1927-36, in States having 25 or more strikes in any year, by industry group—Continued*

NEW JERSEY

Industry group and year	Number of strikes	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during year	Industry group and year	Number of strikes	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during year
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery:				Textiles and their products—Continued.			
1927	2	441	1,507	1935	69	31,733	608,049
1928	1	50	40,600	1936	59	12,270	304,763
1929	2	56	798	Leather and its manufactures:			
1930				1927	2	113	1,470
1931	3	158	1,120	1928	2	102	2,092
1932	1	300	7,800	1929	1	20	60
1933	2	1,270	22,270	1930	1	17	238
1934	1	257	5,654	1931			
1935	1	80	1,440	1932	2	141	3,846
1936	1	125	500	1933	9	1,034	24,491
Machinery, not including transportation equipment:				1934	4	9,290	9,290
1927	1	93	372	1935	4	364	7,850
1928				1936	4	348	5,097
1929	2	794	4,916	Food and kindred products:			
1930	1	19	19	1927	2	46	648
1931-32				1928	2	108	1,188
1933	2	571	15,991	1929			
1934	2	830	3,560	1930	3	35	68
1935	2	112	1,030	1931	3	177	483
1936	2	7,700	161,900	1932	6	71	241
Transportation equipment:				1933	8	869	7,278
1927-29				1934	5	3,027	63,966
1930	1	600	9,600	1935	6	654	21,800
1931				1936	3	324	2,312
1932				Tobacco manufactures:			
1933	1	3,500	59,500	1927-28			
1934	1	2,967	100,878	1929	1	350	17,850
1935	2	3,928	292,040	1930-32			
1936	3	996	6,938	1933	1	610	10,380
Nonferrous metals and their products:				1934-36			
1927-28				Paper and printing:			
1929	1	2,500	27,500	1927	1	50	450
1930-32				1928			
1933	2	694	25,302	1929	1	8	224
1934				1930			
1935				1931	1	150	4,050
1936	1	1,600	6,400	1932	5	834	13,215
Lumber and allied products:				1933	2	163	3,141
1927	1	17	1,020	1934	4	303	3,152
1928	1	8	640	1935	1	50	3,310
1929	1	20	380	1936	3	365	11,770
1930-31				Chemicals and allied products:			
1932	1	300	600	1927	1	479	8,874
1933	3	73	518	1928	2	17	24
1934	6	356	4,067	1929			
1935	2	176	4,598	1930-33			
1936	4	346	4,454	1934	3	315	2,533
Stone, clay, and glass products:				1935			
1927				1936	1	50	100
1928	1	14	14	Rubber products:			
1929-32				1927	1	800	5,600
1933	3	230	2,240	1928	2	445	1,335
1934				1929-31			
1935	1	195	3,705	1932	1	60	420
1936	1	116	1,276	1933	1	132	1,320
Textiles and their products:				1934-36			
1927	15	951	27,603	Miscellaneous manufacturing:			
1928	10	3,588	229,426	1927	1	94	94
1929	34	2,222	47,351	1928			
1930	11	504	13,112	1929	1	45	135
1931	20	15,530	634,995	1930			
1932	15	8,134	131,946	1931	1	26	156
1933	44	53,517	1,590,774	1932	3	987	13,428
1934	26	36,179	673,136	1933	5	1,233	20,832
				1934	1	46	92
				1935	6	839	33,047
				1936	5	1,496	21,042

1 Man-days idle as a result of a strike which began in the preceding year and continued into this year.

TABLE 35.—*Strikes beginning in 1927-36, in States having 25 or more strikes in any year, by industry group—Continued*

NEW JERSEY—Continued							
Industry group and year	Number of strikes	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during year	Industry group and year	Number of strikes	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during year
Transportation and communication:				Professional service—Continued.			
1927.....	7	1,069	16,051	1930.....	3	176	9,640
1928.....	1	450	4,050	1931.....	1	56	392
1929.....	6	1,027	5,146	1932.....	5	60	1,594
1930.....	6	538	3,247	1933.....	3	152	2,151
1931.....	3	445	2,545	1934.....	1	200	400
1932.....	5	365	1,711	1935.....	.....	.....	.....
1933.....	5	651	4,217	1936.....	1	40	200
1934.....	3	790	6,180	Building and construction:			
1935.....	7	386	5,888	1927.....	17	3,459	71,062
1936.....	7	702	6,195	1928.....	18	4,751	64,834
Trade:				1929.....	18	5,743	63,515
1927.....	1	150	450	1930.....	22	3,265	44,827
1928.....	2	64	1,266	1931.....	23	6,536	201,870
1929.....	3	380	830	1932.....	21	1,509	27,853
1930.....	6	358	8,346	1933.....	10	419	3,802
1931.....	2	13	13	1934.....	8	890	11,341
1932.....	4	75	726	1935.....	8	1,112	21,714
1933.....	3	93	403	1936.....	10	959	5,841
1934.....	1	11	110	Agriculture and fishing:			
1935.....	2	698	5,490	1927-31.....	.....	.....	.....
1936.....	8	714	5,328	1932.....	1	100	700
Domestic and personal service:				1933.....	.....	.....	.....
1927.....	7	1,788	14,948	1934.....	3	1,500	6,400
1928.....	2	316	4,976	1935-36.....	.....	.....	.....
1929.....	1	70	70	Relief work and W. P. A.:			
1930.....	1	113	2,486	1927-32.....	.....	.....	.....
1931.....	3	926	4,680	1933.....	3	104	323
1932.....	5	866	8,468	1934.....	11	2,375	33,175
1933.....	5	944	7,390	1935.....	4	6,440	73,790
1934.....	6	352	2,629	1936.....	2	900	7,800
1935.....	7	379	1,040	Other nonmanufacturing industries:			
1936.....	10	946	7,970	1927.....	1	600	1,800
Professional service:				1928-34.....	.....	.....	.....
1927.....	3	34	668	1935.....	1	87	5,294
1928.....	1	24	600	1936.....	1	27	1,067
1929.....	1	16	128				

NEW YORK

Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery:				Transportation equipment—Continued.			
1927.....	1	405	1,215	1929.....	1	116	696
1928.....	1	20	60	1930-31.....	.....	.....	.....
1929.....	1	2,000	122,000	1932.....	1	45	90
1930.....	1	14	42	1933.....	2	3,050	133,900
1931.....	2	191	1,383	1934.....	5	4,273	136,738
1932.....	2	179	1,916	1935.....	1	140	5,600
1933.....	9	1,154	7,199	1936.....	3	1,742	12,261
1934.....	3	212	2,582	Nonferrous metals and their products:			
1935.....	6	643	16,820	1927.....	1	14	266
1936.....	10	1,195	10,268	1928.....	.....	.....	1,350
Machinery, not including transportation equipment:				1929.....	1	.....	.....
1927.....	1	55	1,430	1930.....	1	14	168
1928.....	1	33	132	1931.....	5	118	1,275
1929-30.....	.....	.....	.....	1932.....	4	429	652
1931.....	2	105	455	1933.....	7	5,038	82,200
1932.....	2	99	2,407	1934.....	7	1,968	45,544
1933.....	10	3,443	19,479	1935.....	12	2,620	48,691
1934.....	9	4,768	120,529	1936.....	9	1,582	39,953
1935.....	12	1,947	56,234	Lumber and allied products:			
1936.....	11	4,988	217,315	1927.....	11	300	5,907
Transportation equipment:				1928.....	5	436	14,221
1927.....	3	1,104	21,994	1929.....	13	999	22,430
1928.....	.....	.....	.....	1930.....	8	364	8,991
				1931.....	8	876	5,522
				1932.....	15	352	4,231

¹ Man-days idle as a result of a strike which began in the preceding year and continued into this year.

TABLE 35.—*Strikes beginning in 1927-36, in States having 25 or more strikes in any year, by industry group—Continued*

NEW YORK—Continued							
Industry group and year	Number of strikes	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during year	Industry group and year	Number of strikes	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during year
Lumber and allied products—Continued.				Chemicals and allied products:			
1927	17	11,279	356,324	1927-28	2	219	1,343
1928	18	2,001	70,207	1929	1	170	510
1934	24	1,781	31,438	1930-32	1	1,100	40,700
1935	24	1,309	13,629	1933	1	22	154
1936	16			1934	2	143	657
Stone, clay, and glass products:				Rubber products:			
1927	1	137	7,398	1927-32	1	200	600
1928	2	690	1,560	1933	2	257	1,011
1929	2	210	835	1934-35	1		
1930	2	240	858	Miscellaneous manufacturing:			
1931	1	7	98	1927	7	1,317	14,788
1932	2	445	6,775	1928	6	1,174	51,656
1933	1	13	143	1929	7	427	12,239
1934	1	70	1,190	1930	7	1,719	14,874
1935	3	107	920	1931	9	2,044	27,616
1936				1932	12	4,062	55,608
Textiles and their products:				Extraction of minerals:			
1927	60	4,828	113,420	1927	1	734	3,056
1928	38	29,257	254,677	1928	1	175	7,000
1929	43	28,388	334,681	1929	1	40	360
1930	35	42,022	466,333	1930-35	2	69	252
1931	76	45,144	492,050	Transportation and communication:			
1932	70	62,726	639,082	1927	4	8,225	29,775
1933	64	190,096	1,826,682	1928	4	7,526	21,874
1934	56	64,599	681,856	1929	10	3,661	16,239
1935	88	58,210	469,759	1930	5	1,011	13,814
1936	87	38,201	397,859	1931	14	1,197	9,664
Leather and its manufactures:				Trade:			
1927	8	518	12,537	1927	9	2,176	57,638
1928	6	263	12,585	1928	4	1,955	28,675
1929	21	7,792	240,669	1929	7	6,935	140,695
1930	8	729	53,310	1930	7	1,039	9,059
1931	24	4,050	47,380	1931	6	1,126	16,891
1932	18	1,625	32,209	1932	10	1,899	9,376
1933	17	16,276	591,082	1933	11	9,733	56,828
1934	18	9,010	176,460	1934	29	1,625	30,352
1935	19	3,318	49,010	1935	29	1,845	29,740
1936	14	2,033	29,470	1936	43	12,112	65,969
Food and kindred products:				Domestic and personal service:			
1927	8	1,632	32,825	1927	12	6,328	146,100
1928	2	95	755	1928	16	29,007	465,708
1929	2	56	856	1929	5	3,532	209,958
1930	2	27	258	1930	9	3,506	18,397
1931	10	1,889	11,988	1931	9	4,210	27,574
1932	10	151	3,579	1932	18	10,831	157,502
1933	12	9,842	255,242	1933	20	8,250	185,390
1934	13	1,064	16,603	1934	34	25,698	283,207
1935	12	6,198	337,570	1935	35	19,783	163,189
1936	15	376	22,392	1936	43	62,359	768,467
Tobacco manufactures:				Professional service:			
1927	1	97	7,372	1927	3	42	1,602
1928	1	22	66	1928	4	105	321
1929-30				1929	3	662	2,566
1931	5	289	4,777	1930	2	415	7,190
1932	1	14	210	1931	2	61	1,436
1933	5	978	19,611	1932	8	1,268	5,572
1934	1	10	70				
1935	1	22	418				
1936	2	22	299				
Paper and printing:							
1927	2	44	646				
1928	6	1,674	19,124				
1929	5	315	5,431				
1930	5	123	742				
1931	9	76	714				
1932	9	478	12,393				
1933	10	5,339	34,367				
1934	14	484	9,570				
1935	18	483	6,691				
1936	23	1,526	30,942				

TABLE 35.—Strikes beginning in 1927-36, in States having 25 or more strikes in any year, by industry group—Continued

NEW YORK—Continued			
Industry group and year	Number of strikes	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during year
Professional service—Continued.			
1933.....	5	835	34,423
1934.....	9	1,648	23,327
1935.....	6	385	8,302
1936.....	7	265	6,458
Building and construction:			
1927.....	28	21,081	784,417
1928.....	30	9,050	88,626
1929.....	45	9,530	256,013
1930.....	44	4,294	48,633
1931.....	48	5,134	64,781
1932.....	43	48,467	1,470,533
1933.....	14	12,646	81,109
1934.....	24	12,652	249,568
1935.....	17	5,465	63,737
1936.....	34	12,854	113,677
Agriculture and fishing:			
1927-30.....			
1931.....	1	1,200	10,800
1932.....			
1933.....	1	100	300
1934.....			
Agriculture and fishing—Continued.			
1935.....	3	1,066	2,042
1936.....	1	87	348
Relief work and W. P. A.: 1927-31			
1932.....	3	518	3,182
1933.....	3	10,015	36,515
1934.....	11	9,361	26,197
1935.....	15	9,869	45,447
1936.....	4	2,715	17,895
Other nonmanufacturing industries:			
1927.....	1	30	210
1928.....			
1929.....	8	968	8,536
1930.....	3	500	3,200
1931.....	1	47	2,538
1932.....	7	1,193	16,789
1933.....	6	1,832	14,808
1934.....	1	29	725
1935.....	5	138	902
1936.....	8	1,126	6,520

NORTH CAROLINA

Lumber and allied products:			
1927-28.....	1	60	120
1929.....	1	8	8
1930.....			
1931.....	5	1,750	29,500
1932.....	4	1,465	11,970
1933.....	2	456	4,017
1934.....	2	533	5,972
1935.....			
1936.....			
Textiles and their products:			
1927.....	2	809	21,843
1928.....			
1929.....	14	4,656	90,016
1930.....	3	811	5,822
1931.....	2	306	2,078
1932.....	15	12,223	155,291
1933.....	19	7,919	140,880
1934.....	17	47,651	532,345
1935.....	12	4,635	38,595
1936.....	10	5,209	84,941
Food and kindred products:			
1927-35.....			
1936.....	1	26	338
Paper and printing:			
1927-31.....			
1932.....	1	19	171
1933-34.....			
1935.....	1	40	1,920
1936.....			
Chemicals and allied products:			
1927-29.....			
1930.....	1	44	44
1931-36.....			
Miscellaneous manufacturing:			
1927-33.....			
1934.....	1	175	875
1935-36.....			
Extraction of minerals:			
1927.....			
1928.....	1	50	1,150
1929-33.....			
1934.....	1	11	121
1935-36.....			
Transportation and communication:			
1927-35.....			
1936.....	1	32	64
Trade:			
1927-28.....			
1929.....	1	10	10
1930-36.....			
Professional service:			
1927.....	1	23	345
1928.....			
1929.....	1	11	407
1930-31.....			
1932.....	1	100	100
1933-36.....			
Building and construction:			
1927.....	3	147	5,428
1928.....			
1929.....	1	60	120
1930.....	1	75	600
1931-32.....			
1933.....	2	47	68
1934.....	1	120	1,200
1935-36.....			
Relief work and W. P. A.:			
1927-32.....			
1933.....	3	1,258	26,758
1934-35.....			
1936.....	1	52	364
Other nonmanufacturing industries:			
1927-34.....			
1935.....	1	7	406
1936.....			

TABLE 35.—*Strikes beginning in 1927-36, in States having 25 or more strikes in any year, by industry group—Continued*

OHIO

Industry group and year	Number of strikes	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during year	Industry group and year	Number of strikes	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during year
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery:				Textiles and their products—Continued.			
1927.....	1	26	26	1936.....	5	910	43,769
1928.....	1	300	5,100	Leather and its manufactures:			
1929.....	2	160	680	1927-28.....			
1930.....	4	250	7,119	1929.....	1	546	30,030
1931.....	1	1,500	6,000	1930-31.....			
1932.....	1	230	6,210	1932.....	1	300	900
1933.....	10	2,917	29,327	1933.....	3	922	7,956
1934.....	20	12,458	308,546	1934.....	5	2,400	44,240
1935.....	14	2,855	99,902	1935.....	2	856	11,265
1936.....	10	9,054	296,482	1936.....	3	1,263	37,232
Machinery, not including transportation equipment:				Food and kindred products:			
1927-28.....				1927.....	1	45	2,115
1929.....	3	83	280	1928.....	1	120	960
1930-32.....				1929.....	1	50	300
1933.....	6	694	4,416	1930.....	1	15	15
1934.....	13	4,482	70,673	1931.....	1	7	7
1935.....	12	7,875	126,691	1932.....	8	501	4,399
1936.....	14	5,989	272,866	1933.....	21	4,056	33,092
Transportation equipment:				1934.....	11	2,861	163,817
1927-28.....				1935.....	11	878	10,696
1929.....	2	69	157	1936.....			
1930.....	1	23	46	Tobacco manufactures:			
1931-32.....				1927.....	1	790	4,740
1933.....	6	1,498	4,239	1928.....			
1934.....	12	13,681	119,583	1929.....	1	100	300
1935.....	19	20,045	170,957	1930-33.....			
1936.....	8	10,158	119,573	1934.....	1	31	496
Nonferrous metals and their products:				1935-36.....			
1927.....				Paper and printing:			
1928.....	1	16	96	1927.....	4	224	12,168
1929.....	3	69	1,731	1928.....	2	63	707
1930-31.....				1929-32.....			
1932.....	1	300	1,800	1933.....	1	40	80
1933.....	2	876	13,308	1934.....	3	1,626	7,856
1934.....	10	2,224	16,277	1935.....	7	628	16,482
1935.....	7	1,040	11,988	1936.....	4	1,020	57,720
1936.....	5	1,190	32,910	Chemicals and allied products:			
Lumber and allied products:				1927-31.....			
1927.....	1	15	60	1932.....	1	30	180
1928.....				1933.....	2	131	131
1929.....	1	145	145	1934.....	6	1,097	5,113
1930-31.....				1935.....	1	13	65
1932.....	1	7	7	1936.....	3	1,094	28,787
1933.....	4	426	2,896	Rubber products:			
1934.....	7	1,938	35,776	1927-32.....			
1935.....	6	4,362	35,449	1933.....	9	2,624	22,111
1936.....	6	3,309	95,714	1934.....	11	5,987	134,986
Stone, clay, and glass products:				1935.....	4	1,037	18,210
1927.....				1936.....	24	67,724	438,738
1928.....	1	250	500	Miscellaneous manufacturing:			
1929.....	1	133	2,128	1927.....			
1930-31.....				1928.....	1	12	24
1932.....	1	95	2,565	1929.....			
1933.....	6	1,662	20,862	1930.....	1	147	147
1934.....	9	4,777	104,778	1931-32.....			
1935.....	8	4,052	190,980	1933.....	1	12	12
1936.....	12	9,067	185,494	1934.....	5	1,246	31,931
Textiles and their products:				1935.....	7	1,364	10,119
1927.....	1	8	368	1936.....	8	494	4,335
1928.....				Extraction of minerals:			
1929.....	4	1,010	9,025	1927.....	5	26,344	4,481,754
1930.....	3	2,656	63,922	1928.....	5	9,626	1,576,415
1931.....	2	99	678	1929.....	7	768	45,138
1932.....	3	175	3,425	1930.....	3	1,150	13,400
1933.....	10	2,858	53,647	1931.....	13	6,885	110,161
1934.....	15	7,773	170,643	1932.....	10	16,660	1,772,930
1935.....	13	4,021	125,709	1933.....	9	7,536	87,591
				1934.....	4	1,205	26,267
				1935.....	1	27,816	139,080
				1936.....	1	900	1,800

TABLE 35.—*Strikes beginning in 1927-36, in States having 25 or more strikes in any year, by industry group—Continued*

OHIO—Continued							
Industry group and year	Number of strikes	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during year	Industry group and year	Number of strikes	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during year
Transportation and communication:				Building and construction:			
1927-28	2	190	2,440	1927	5	1,041	18,155
1929	3	326	1,948	1928	14	1,491	42,157
1930	2	300	2,200	1929	12	2,887	79,247
1931	2	193	11,218	1930	11	2,596	20,082
1932	4	235	1,631	1931	18	3,387	22,228
1933	13	4,189	90,372	1932	10	762	13,365
1934	14	2,522	39,607	1933	5	576	13,926
1935	8	3,774	16,646	1934	10	530	6,817
				1935	8	347	3,677
				1936	14	1,552	29,778
Trade:				Agriculture and fishing:			
1927-28	1	22	1,496	1927-29			
1929	1	30	60	1930	1	30	660
1930-32	12	5,987	108,829	1931-32			
1933	24	2,744	41,595	1933	1	180	360
1934	20	2,340	28,194	1934	3	870	38,610
1935				1935	1	23	384
1936				1936	1	37	111
Domestic and personal service:				Relief work and W. P. A.:			
1927-28	1	41	164	1927-31			
1929	5	1,050	7,803	1932	1	35	35
1930	1	30	1,080	1933	3	678	2,616
1931	3	60	611	1934	7	3,370	17,456
1932	9	624	6,367	1935	7	2,530	68,850
1933	5	1,465	31,335	1936	6	2,677	21,933
1934	9	457	6,271	Other nonmanufacturing industries:			
1935				1927-28			
1936				1929	1	28	224
Professional service:				1930			1,308
1927	3	39	3,551	1931	1	7	7
1928	1	22	22	1932			
1929	1	16	16	1933	1	300	6,300
1930	3	66	432	1934	2	56	2,240
1931	4	94	2,040	1935			
1932	1	148	3,108	1936	5	916	13,739
1933	2	28	316				
1934	2	164	342				
1935							
1936							

OREGON

Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery:				Textiles and their products—Continued.			
1927-35	1	81	324	1932	2	190	1,465
1936				1933			
Machinery, not including transportation equipment:				1934	1	180	3,600
1927-34	1	36	3,996	1935			
1935	1	207	2,466	1936	4	1,275	35,578
Lumber and allied products:				Leather and its manufactures:			
1927-28	1	150	2,100	1927			
1929	1	50	250	1928	1	20	20
1930	2	3,200	22,500	1929-36			
1931	4	487	5,080	Food and kindred products:			
1932	6	13,259	529,674	1927	1	139	5,143
1933	11	6,818	150,320	1928-30			
Textiles and their products:				1931	2	815	815
1927				1932			
1928	1	37	37	1933	2	5,025	140,125
1929-31				1934	3	4,458	21,590
				1935	2	2,109	1,418
				1936	7	764	7,183
				Paper and printing:			
				1927	2	47	479
				1928-30			
				1931	1	7	7
				1932-36			

¹ Man-days idle as a result of a strike which began in the preceding year and continued into this year.

TABLE 35.—*Strikes beginning in 1927-36, in States having 25 or more strikes in any year, by industry group—Continued*

OREGON—Continued

Industry group and year	Number of strikes	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during year	Industry group and year	Number of strikes	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during year
Miscellaneous manufacturing:				Professional service:			
1927-33				1927-28			
1934	1	29	319	1929	2	44	1,196
1935-36				1930-36			
Extraction of minerals:				Building and construction:			
1927-35				1927	6	339	6,367
1936	2	170	2,218	1928	3	165	1,450
Transportation and communication:				1929	2	35	495
1927-28				1930	1	40	720
1929	1	20	200	1931			
1930				1932	1	200	2,000
1931	2	70	140	1933	1	15	15
1932	1	200	400	1934-35			
1933				1936	3	221	774
1934	18	3,923	98,765	Agriculture and fishing:			
1935	7	324	1,563	1927			
1936	9	4,081	168,516	1928	1	150	450
Trade:				1929			
1927-34				1930	1	100	100
1935	1	31	1,054	1931-32			
1936	5	401	12,003	1933	3	1,735	7,335
Domestic and personal service:				1934	7	8,673	17,261
1927-28				1935	1	25	25
1929	1	62	62	1936	4	1,374	1,764
1930				Relief work and W. P. A.:			
1931	1	12	36	1927-33			
1932				1934	2	191	351
1933	2	92	1,780	1935			
1934				1936	2	482	8,288
1935	3	45	1,471	Other nonmanufacturing industries:			
1936	3	65	1,040	1927-35	1	70	700
				1936			

PENNSYLVANIA

Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery:				Nonferrous metals and their products:			
1927	3	950	6,100	1927			
1928	3	153	2,215	1928	1	90	1,080
1929	9	1,692	35,480	1929			1,270
1930	4	1,476	11,260	1930-32			
1931	4	1,005	9,210	1933	3	1,427	14,332
1932	2	95	695	1934	7	9,356	143,090
1933	17	11,505	71,511	1935	6	509	4,579
1934	5	2,054	27,917	1936	1	352	3,887
1935	16	3,157	21,767	Lumber and allied products:			
1936	14	3,446	39,079	1927	10	906	24,896
Machinery, not including transportation equipment:				1928	4	67	6,654
1927	3	71	4,566	1929	4	71	6,711
1928	3	129	753	1930	4	79	3,786
1929	5	832	53,930	1931	3	61	470
1930	1	26	286	1932	2	35	1,157
1931	2	28	224	1933	9	1,089	33,912
1932				1934	4	289	11,516
1933	9	6,127	39,504	1935	9	889	7,605
1934	3	1,030	33,585	1936	13	1,695	16,483
1935	2	59	823	Stone, clay, and glass products:			
1936	13	1,517	41,380	1927	4	1,205	26,085
Transportation equipment:				1928	3	658	25,541
1927-28				1929	2	140	4,700
1929	1	1,500	6,000	1930	1	100	1,400
1930				1931	3	562	3,034
1931	1	2,000	22,000	1932	3	391	13,382
1932				1933	13	4,239	26,717
1933	4	1,624	22,812	1934	10	1,699	49,232
1934	3	352	41,296	1935	9	5,635	87,799
1935	1	85	595	1936	12	9,033	363,525
1936	8	6,326	82,046	Textiles and their products:			
				1927	23	3,075	42,109

¹ Man-days idle as a result of a strike which began in the preceding year and continued into this year.

TABLE 35.—*Strikes beginning in 1927-36, in States having 25 or more strikes in any year, by industry group—Continued*

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued							
Industry group and year	Number of strikes	Number of work-ers in-volved	Man-days idle during year	Industry group and year	Number of strikes	Number of work-ers in-volved	Man-days idle during year
Textiles and their products—Continued.				Miscellaneous manufac-turing—Continued.			
1928.....	26	2, 413	36, 660	1932.....	1	11	33
1929.....	59	9, 500	205, 688	1933.....	10	3, 640	17, 963
1930.....	41	6, 282	231, 736	1934.....	4	845	9, 875
1931.....	37	13, 194	794, 068	1935.....	6	734	13, 627
1932.....	28	3, 979	26, 028	1936.....	7	665	23, 847
1933.....	126	77, 160	1, 484, 320	Extraction of minerals:			
1934.....	77	69, 920	888, 426	1927.....	37	69, 202	7, 305, 032
1935.....	124	30, 089	427, 589	1928.....	44	85, 174	1, 671, 554
1936.....	125	24, 440	741, 213	1929.....	37	58, 051	243, 006
Leather and its manufac-tures:				1930.....	25	21, 025	129, 535
1927.....	2	656	21, 487	1931.....	25	79, 183	1, 129, 379
1928.....	.....	.....	.....	1932.....	31	25, 151	277, 415
1929.....	5	571	19, 229	1933.....	74	190, 264	2, 353, 720
1930.....	2	116	2, 555	1934.....	76	125, 785	1, 057, 546
1931.....	3	423	8, 898	1935.....	55	186, 313	1, 474, 885
1932.....	1	60	480	1936.....	38	30, 284	320, 800
1933.....	20	4, 130	63, 742	Transportation and com-munication:			
1934.....	10	1, 368	44, 223	1927.....	3	119	1, 542
1935.....	5	1, 192	2, 306	1928.....	1	155	23, 715
1936.....	10	2, 617	24, 433	1929.....	8	1, 248	5, 847
Food and kindred prod-ucts:				1930.....	5	1, 844	189, 954
1927.....	3	144	1, 557	1931.....	3	903	8, 267
1928.....	4	121	597	1932.....	.....	.....	.....
1929.....	3	159	1, 279	1933.....	13	10, 616	103, 691
1930.....	1	8	24	1934.....	6	467	11, 639
1931.....	3	24	102	1935.....	9	3, 030	45, 742
1932.....	5	396	8, 837	1936.....	12	5, 971	43, 753
1933.....	16	5, 189	68, 131	Trade:			
1934.....	19	1, 324	23, 906	1927.....	1	32	1, 696
1935.....	13	1, 960	106, 167	1928.....	1	29	58
1936.....	24	2, 673	63, 755	1929.....	5	354	8, 671
Tobacco manufactures:				1930.....	3	358	4, 677
1927-28.....	.....	.....	.....	1931.....	1	18	18
1929.....	1	200	1, 200	1932.....	2	165	265
1930-31.....	.....	.....	.....	1933.....	7	14, 963	67, 405
1932.....	1	22	154	1934.....	9	743	19, 081
1933.....	6	2, 678	39, 629	1935.....	10	1, 750	9, 419
1934.....	6	3, 474	122, 312	1936.....	17	4, 120	41, 910
1935.....	1	200	11, 902	Domestic and personal service:			
1936.....	1	200	4, 000	1927.....	.....	.....	.....
Paper and printing:				1928.....	3	540	2, 254
1927.....	1	15	90	1929.....	.....	.....	.....
1928.....	1	45	45	1930.....	1	150	900
1929.....	3	88	3, 068	1931.....	2	210	835
1930.....	.....	.....	.....	1932.....	1	370	2, 590
1931.....	1	110	660	1933.....	15	7, 124	129, 523
1932.....	3	631	5, 418	1934.....	18	3, 779	76, 220
1933.....	8	1, 081	4, 457	1935.....	13	1, 513	17, 169
1934.....	7	691	3, 885	1936.....	10	3, 845	48, 861
1935.....	6	1, 213	25, 794	Professional service:			
1936.....	6	633	9, 486	1927.....	2	22	476
Chemicals and allied prod-ucts:				1928.....	1	11	121
1927-28.....	.....	.....	.....	1929.....	8	408	4, 460
1929.....	2	32	369	1930.....	1	300	9, 000
1930-32.....	.....	.....	.....	1931.....	4	194	14, 536
1933.....	2	470	9, 830	1932.....	7	880	5, 148
1934.....	3	923	71, 097	1933.....	10	792	8, 716
1935.....	1	39	117	1934.....	7	326	3, 751
1936.....	4	427	4, 594	1935.....	5	151	1, 078
Rubber products:				1936.....	4	295	2, 036
1927-32.....	.....	.....	.....	Building and construc-tion:			
1933.....	2	119	680	1927.....	25	4, 714	188, 819
1934.....	1	9	45	1928.....	15	847	139, 554
1935.....	1	61	122	1929.....	31	5, 646	60, 379
1936.....	3	1, 115	5, 470	1930.....	25	2, 758	32, 772
Miscellaneous manufac-turing:				1931.....	33	2, 537	55, 140
1927.....	2	21	280	1932.....	25	3, 679	101, 280
1928.....	.....	.....	.....	1933.....	14	2, 437	70, 770
1929.....	1	300	1, 200	1934.....	10	3, 046	20, 467
1930.....	1	34	3, 468	1935.....	10	1, 090	11, 150
1931.....	3	133	4, 547	1936.....	23	3, 941	47, 956

TABLE 35.—*Strikes beginning in 1927-36, in States having 25 or more strikes in any year, by industry group—Continued*

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued

Industry group and year	Number of strikes	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during year	Industry group and year	Number of strikes	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during year
Agriculture and fishing:				Other nonmanufacturing industries:			
1927-30.....				1927-31.....			
1931.....	2	365	18,215	1932.....	1	40	40
1932.....	1	100	700	1933.....	2	270	880
1933.....	1	300	300	1934.....	1	55	2,260
1934.....				1935.....	2	60	80
1935.....	2	154	1,799	1936.....	7	292	1,460
1936.....				Interindustry:			
Relief work and W. P. A.:				1927-33.....			
1927-31.....				1934.....	1	26,000	26,000
1932.....	1	500	500	1935-36.....			
1933.....							
1934.....	9	943	3,943				
1935.....	14	6,256	54,847				
1936.....	13	14,417	86,567				

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Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery:				Rubber products:			
1927.....	1	52	1,612	1927.....	1	320	3,520
1928-32.....				1928-32.....			
1933.....	2	123	290	1933.....	1	116	348
1934-36.....				1934-35.....			
Machinery, not including transportation equipment:				1936.....	2	942	4,629
1927-28.....				Miscellaneous manufacturing:			
1929.....	1	22	66	1927-32.....			
1930-32.....				1933.....	1	18	36
1933.....	1	57	228	1934-36.....			
1934-35.....				Transportation and communication:			
1936.....	1	285	1,425	1927-28.....			
Nonferrous metals and their products:				1929.....	1	75	450
1927.....	1	23	1,518	1930.....			
1928-29.....				1931.....	1	200	9,600
1930.....	1	60	180	1932-34.....			
1931-32.....				1935.....	1	80	160
1933.....	1	18	72	1936.....	2	625	1,125
1934-36.....				Trade:			
Lumber and allied products:				1927-33.....			
1927-32.....				1934.....	2	81	81
1933.....	1	74	999	1935.....			
1934-36.....				1936.....	2	209	1,881
Stone, clay, and glass products:				Professional service:			
1927.....	1	50	250	1927-28.....			
1928-31.....				1929.....	1	7	210
1932.....	2	47	771	1930-32.....			
1933-36.....				1933.....	2	58	58
Textiles and their products:				1934.....	1	87	87
1927.....	12	2,165	73,071	1935-36.....			
1928.....	7	818	13,579	Building and construction:			
1929.....	12	2,556	85,300	1927.....	7	2,973	168,657
1930.....	4	240	1,361	1928.....	2	550	15,500
1931.....	14	4,341	100,354	1929.....	2	260	920
1932.....	8	1,290	25,435	1930.....	4	210	1,790
1933.....	36	11,469	198,036	1931.....	5	295	10,076
1934.....	8	29,695	333,615	1932.....	1	65	455
1935.....	16	3,340	78,882	1933.....			
1936.....	19	3,049	69,029	1934.....	1	20	20
Paper and printing:				1935.....	3	61	518
1927-29.....				1936.....			
1930.....	1	23	92	Agriculture and fishing:			
1931-32.....				1927-35.....			
1933.....	2	76	1,593	1936.....	1	700	4,200
1934-36.....				Relief work and W. P. A.:			
				1927-32.....			
				1933.....	2	500	1,500
				1934.....	2	315	595
				1935.....	1	31	62
				1936.....			

TABLE 35.—*Strikes beginning in 1927-36, in States having 25 or more strikes in any year, by industry group—Continued*

SOUTH CAROLINA							
Industry group and year	Number of strikes	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during year	Industry group and year	Number of strikes	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during year
Lumber and allied products:				Food and kindred products:			
1927-32.....				1927-32.....			
1933.....	3	610	1,620	1933.....	2	216	416
1934.....				1934-36.....			
1935.....	1	814	5,698	Transportation and communication:			
1936.....				1927-35.....			
Stone, clay, and glass products:				1936.....	2	190	2,675
1927-30.....				Domestic and personal service:			
1931.....	1	8	8	1927-29.....			
1932-33.....				1930.....	1	48	240
1934.....	1	22	154	1931-32.....			
1935-36.....				1933.....	1	9	36
Textiles and their products:				1934-36.....			
1927-28.....				Professional service:			
1929.....	14	11,907	302,034	1927-31.....			
1930-31.....				1932.....	1	7	847
1932.....	3	1,850	72,050	1933-36.....			
1933.....	26	14,441	109,255	Building and construction:			
1934.....	16	42,392	544,204	1927-35.....			
1935.....	10	4,236	178,062	1936.....	2	51	420
1936.....	12	4,204	254,280				

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Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery:				Leather and its manufactures:			
1927.....	2	124	2,494	1927-34.....			
1928.....	1	15	285	1935.....	1	108	1,188
1929.....				1936.....	1	70	1,820
1930-32.....				Food and kindred products:			
1933.....	2	130	400	1927.....	1	15	465
1934.....	1	299	8,671	1928-33.....			
1935.....	2	124	3,859	1934.....	1	44	88
1936.....				1935.....	1	18	108
Machinery, not including transportation equipment:				1936.....	2	112	926
1927-33.....				Paper and printing:			
1934.....	1	550	13,200	1927-28.....			
1935-36.....				1929.....	1	53	53
Nonferrous metals and their products:				1930-35.....			
1927.....	1	1,100	37,400	1936.....	1	17	17
1928-33.....				Chemicals and allied products:			
1934.....	2	2,177	42,622	1927-33.....			
1935.....	1	467	10,274	1934.....	1	119	478
1936.....				1935.....	1	70	560
Lumber and allied products:				1936.....			
1927-31.....				Extraction of minerals:			
1932.....	1	70	210	1927-28.....			
1933.....	4	489	932	1929.....	1	250	1,250
1934.....	2	344	3,016	1930.....			
1935.....	8	1,022	26,285	1931.....	3	680	7,750
1936.....	1	200	800	1932.....	1	400	49,600
Stone, clay, and glass products:				1933.....	2	1,050	15,900
1927-34.....				1934.....	1	100	300
1935.....	1	38	84	1935.....	1	1,530	36,720
1936.....	1	14	882	1936.....	1	500	30,500
Textiles and their products:				Transportation and communication:			
1927.....				1927-30.....			
1928.....	1	300	4,800	1931.....	1	88	264
1929.....	4	8,128	147,783	1932-33.....			
1930-31.....				1934.....	2	59	355
1932.....	1	151	755	1935.....	1	75	450
1933.....	9	1,832	35,926	1936.....			
1934.....	6	7,174	76,756	Trade:			
1935.....	7	702	48,968	1927-29.....			
1936.....	4	1,180	14,950	1930.....	1	8	8
				1931-34.....			
				1935.....	1	35	70
				1936.....	3	164	4,204

TABLE 35.—*Strikes beginning in 1927-36, in States having 25 or more strikes in any year, by industry group—Continued*

TENNESSEE—Continued

Industry group and year	Number of strikes	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during year	Industry group and year	Number of strikes	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during year
Domestic and personal service:				Building and construction—Continued.			
1927.....	1	20	20	1929.....	1	10	20
1928.....	1	7	21	1930-31.....	1	40	400
1929-34.....	1	7	21	1932.....	1	7	7
1935.....	1	7	21	1933.....	2	67	1,081
1936.....	1	7	21	1934.....	4	186	3,618
Professional service:				Relief work and W. P. A.:			
1927.....	1	7	42	1927-34.....	1	6	6
1928-30.....	1	34	238	1935.....	3	193	746
1931.....	1	44	968	Other nonmanufacturing industries:			
1932.....	1	11	319	1927-32.....	1	500	2,500
1933.....	1	11	319	1933.....	1	500	2,500
1934-36.....	1	11	319	1934-36.....	1	500	2,500
Building and construction:							
1927.....	1	250	3,750				
1928.....	2	18	60				

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Nonferrous metals and their products:				Chemicals and allied products—Continued.			
1927-34.....	1	38	190	1929.....	1	69	69
1935.....	1	38	190	1930-33.....	1	18	54
1936.....	1	38	190	1934.....	1	42	252
Lumber and allied products:				1935.....	1	42	252
1927-32.....	1	300	1,500	1936.....	1	42	252
1933.....	1	59	708	Miscellaneous manufacturing:			
1934.....	1	261	12,267	1927-34.....	2	38	206
1935.....	1	261	12,267	1935.....	1	60	60
1936.....	1	261	12,267	1936.....	1	60	60
Textiles and their products:				Extraction of minerals:			
1927.....	1	110	550	1927-33.....	2	339	3,818
1928.....	1	110	550	1934.....	2	955	5,667
1929.....	1	110	550	1935.....	2	955	5,667
1930-32.....	1	475	1,425	1936.....	2	955	5,667
1933.....	2	717	10,688	Transportation and communication:			
1934.....	3	606	8,669	1927-29.....	2	3,150	6,150
1935.....	2	277	5,615	1930.....	2	2,520	45,060
1936.....	2	277	5,615	1931.....	2	2,520	45,060
Food and kindred products:				1932-33.....	2	3,598	35,294
1927-30.....	1	9	18	1934.....	4	3,074	103,295
1931.....	2	232	4,012	1935.....	14	5,264	63,729
1932.....	1	9	18	1936.....	14	5,264	63,729
1933.....	5	418	8,829	Trade:			
1934.....	1	200	12,400	1927-32.....	1	15	30
1935.....	3	30	78	1933.....	3	800	5,800
1936.....	3	30	78	1934.....	5	176	335
Tobacco manufactures:				1935.....	1	27	351
1927-32.....	1	400	7,200	1936.....	1	27	351
1933.....	1	215	16,985	Domestic and personal service:			
1934.....	1	215	16,985	1927-29.....	1	30	660
1935.....	1	215	16,985	1930.....	1	30	660
1936.....	1	215	16,985	1931.....	1	60	180
Paper and printing:				1932.....	1	60	180
1927.....	1	7	427	1933-35.....	2	48	1,122
1928.....	1	60	4,560	1936.....	2	48	1,122
1929.....	1	40	40	Professional service:			
1930.....	2	33	287	1927.....	3	25	101
1931-33.....	1	11	132	1928.....	1	35	1,260
1934.....	1	11	132	1929.....	1	16	416
1935-36.....	1	11	132	1930.....	1	75	750
Chemicals and allied products:				1931.....	3	49	3,229
1927.....	1	27	567	1932.....	1	12	360
1928.....	1	27	567	1933.....	1	12	360
				1934-36.....	1	12	360

¹ Man-days idle as a result of a strike which began in the preceding year and continued into this year.

TABLE 35.—*Strikes beginning in 1927-36, in States having 25 or more strikes in any year, by industry group—Continued*

TEXAS—Continued			
Industry group and year	Number of strikes	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during year
Building and construction:			
1927.....	3	72	6,768
1928.....	2	106	4,062
1929.....	4	392	2,153
1930.....			
1931.....	9	530	6,832
1932.....	1	12	60
1933.....	2	1,900	3,860
1934.....	4	762	5,884
1935.....	2	40	140
1936.....	11	906	7,466
Agriculture and fishing:			
1927-33.....			
Agriculture and fishing—Continued.			
1934.....	1	1,500	40,500
1935.....	1	2,000	8,000
1936.....	1	100	2,400
Relief work and W. P. A.:			
1927-34.....			
1935.....	1	248	496
1936.....	1	43	301
Other nonmanufacturing industries:			
1927-34.....			
1935.....	1	25	25
1936.....			

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Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery:				Paper and printing:			
1927-32.....				1927-30.....			
1933.....	1	19	19	1931.....	1	15	15
1934-35.....				1932.....			
1936.....	2	107	4,131	1933.....	2	245	4,022
Machinery, not including transportation equipment:				1934-35.....			
1927.....				1936.....	3	805	59,395
1928.....	2	128	6,688	Miscellaneous manufacturing:			
1929.....	1	36	3,200	1927-35.....			
1930-36.....				1936.....	1	15	420
Transportation equipment:				Extraction of minerals:			
1927.....	1	15	105	1927-32.....			
1928.....				1933.....	1	900	73,800
1929.....	1	300	57,000	1934.....	2	862	14,710
1930-34.....				1935.....	1	2,196	10,980
1935.....	2	61	1,756	1936.....			
1936.....	1	58	1,450	Transportation and communication:			
Lumber and allied products:				1927.....	1	23	1,449
1927.....	2	1,021	33,302	1928-30.....			
1928.....	4	215	4,137	1931.....	1	250	250
1929.....	2	65	807	1932.....			
1930.....	3	469	27,651	1933.....	1	50	900
1931.....	8	2,060	37,879	1934.....	10	4,136	233,517
1932.....				1935.....	16	3,210	19,207
1933.....	7	1,110	11,888	1936.....	7	9,665	416,383
1934.....	5	2,285	15,538	Trade:			
1935.....	20	25,388	927,234	1927.....	1	6	312
1936.....	35	12,092	286,991	1928.....	1	7	35
Stone, clay, and glass products:				1929-32.....			
1927-35.....				1933.....	2	222	299
1936.....	1	68	816	1934.....	1	20	80
Textiles and their products:				1935.....	4	114	5,973
1927-28.....				1936.....	7	1,204	27,818
1929.....	1	18	72	Domestic and personal service:			
1930-34.....				1927.....	2	165	4,710
1935.....	4	153	10,092	1928-29.....			
1936.....	1	15	90	1930.....	1	30	930
Food and kindred products:				1931.....	1	26	390
1927.....				1932.....	1	750	6,000
1928.....	1	68	136	1933.....	1	26	52
1929.....	1	15	120	1934.....	2	166	252
1930-31.....				1935.....	1	62	310
1932.....	1	19	19	1936.....			
1933.....	3	71	1,151	Professional service:			
1934.....	4	76	386	1927.....	1	37	481
1935.....	6	530	21,336	1928.....	1	9	9
1936.....	4	788	14,778	1929.....	1	49	2,352
				1930.....	2	43	295
				1931.....	2	24	998
				1932.....			
				1933.....	1	6	228
				1934-36.....			

TABLE 35.—*Strikes beginning in 1927-36, in States having 25 or more strikes in any year, by industry group—Continued*

WEST VIRGINIA—Continued			
Industry group and year	Number of strikes	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during year
Building and construction—Continued.			
1930.....	1	33	280
1931.....	1	50	300
1932.....			150
1933.....	1	200	600
1934.....	1	35	175
1935.....			
1936.....	4	175	475
WEST VIRGINIA—Continued			
Industry group and year	Number of strikes	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during year
Relief work and W. P. A.:			
1927-32.....			
1933.....	1	100	100
1934.....	1	500	500
1935.....			
1936.....	1	150	150
WISCONSIN			
Industry group and year	Number of strikes	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during year
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery:			
1927-30.....			
1931.....	2	47	222
1932.....	1	59	944
1933.....	1	277	1,385
1934.....	7	4,245	109,678
1935.....	4	2,000	41,300
1936.....	3	350	1,986
Machinery, not including transportation equipment:			
1927-28.....			
1929.....	1	55	825
1930-33.....			
1934.....	3	1,720	31,715
1935.....	4	2,321	123,720
1936.....	3	2,608	102,290
Transportation equipment:			
1927-32.....			
1933.....	2	3,236	25,588
1934.....	7	5,744	148,903
1935.....	3	1,566	41,782
1936.....	2	1,965	8,060
Nonferrous metals and their products:			
1927-33.....			
1934.....	2	1,134	63,306
1935.....	3	276	814
1936.....	1	1,575	9,450
Lumber and allied products:			
1927-32.....			
1933.....	3	207	586
1934.....	7	3,584	51,422
1935.....	4	673	12,121
1936.....	4	440	9,676
Stone, clay, and glass products:			
1927-33.....			
1934.....	1	20	240
1935-36.....			
Textiles and their products:			
1927.....			
1928.....	2	570	7,730
1929.....			
1930.....	1	93	1,860
1931.....	2	1,814	43,312
1932.....			
1933.....	2	187	7,524
1934.....	5	1,774	63,149
1935.....	3	219	1,601
1936.....	3	378	4,428
Leather and its manufactures:			
1927.....			
1928.....	1	436	3,052
1929.....			
1930.....	1	35	280
Industry group and year	Number of strikes	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during year
Leather and its manufactures—Continued.			
1931.....	1	103	103
1932.....	1	100	600
1933.....			
1934.....	7	3,329	83,299
1935.....	1	481	6,508
1936.....			
Food and kindred products:			
1927-30.....			
1931.....	1	30	210
1932-33.....			
1934.....	10	849	21,523
1935.....	1	128	3,968
1936.....	4	974	26,723
Tobacco manufactures:			
1927-29.....			
1930.....	1	14	350
1931.....	1	40	421
1932-36.....			
Paper and printing:			
1927-32.....			
1933.....	1	7	21
1934-35.....			
1936.....	1	21	2,604
Chemicals and allied products:			
1927-35.....			
1936.....	1	396	9,504
Rubber products:			
1927-33.....			
1934.....	3	2,922	75,324
1935.....			
1936.....	3	3,355	8,069
Miscellaneous manufacturing:			
1927-34.....			
1935.....	1	75	1,500
1936.....	1	28	84
Transportation and communication:			
1927-29.....			
1930.....	2	240	760
1931.....	1	400	6,000
1932-33.....			
1934.....	4	4,802	29,385
1935.....	3	325	500
1936.....	4	409	2,629
Trade:			
1927-28.....			
1929.....	1	20	2,020
1930-32.....			
1933.....	1	12	12
1934.....	9	930	21,268
1935.....	6	674	11,953
1936.....	8	493	3,643
Domestic and personal services:			
1927-29.....			
1930.....	1	115	920
1931-33.....			

¹ Man-days idle as a result of a strike which began in the preceding year and continued into this year.

TABLE 35.—*Strikes beginning in 1927-36, in States having 25 or more strikes in any year, by industry group—Continued*

WISCONSIN—Continued							
Industry group and year	Number of strikes	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during year	Industry group and year	Number of strikes	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during year
Domestic and personal service—Continued.				Building and construction—Continued.			
1944.....	3	610	21,912	1931.....	7	2,499	58,107
1935.....	3	54	735	1932.....	4	306	4,552
1936.....	4	103	564	1933.....	8	1,113	65,753
Professional service:				1934.....	5	525	3,645
1927-29.....	1	172	2,236	1935.....	5	246	2,924
1930.....	1	46	1,150	Agriculture and fishing:			
1931.....	3	193	1,071	1927-32.....	1	50	50
1932.....	1	400	3,000	1933.....			
1933.....	3	621	11,089	1934.....			
1934.....	5	239	1,523	Relief work and W. P. A.:			
1935.....	4	208	4,902	1927-31.....	1	75	75
1936.....	2	90	1,440	1932.....	3	501	6,075
				1933.....	1	300	4,500
				1935.....	4	558	14,556
				1936.....	3	3,076	40,566

Major Causes of Strikes in Each Industry

In 10 of the 20 industry groups shown in table 36, the greatest number of strikes were chiefly due to questions of union organization. In seven, questions of wages and hours were the causes of most of the strikes and in two there were about an equal number of strikes due to wages and hours and union organization matters. While more of the strikes in the textile group, as a whole, were due to wages and hours, in the wearing-apparel industry the majority of strikes were due to union organization matters. The greatest number of strikes in mining are classified under "Miscellaneous." Many of these were strikes between rival unions which took place in the anthracite mines of Pennsylvania and in the bituminous-coal fields in Illinois.

In 12 of the industry groups the greatest number of workers were involved in union organization strikes, and in 8 the largest number of workers were involved in strikes over wages and hours matters. In both branches of the textile industry, fabrics and wearing apparel, more workers were involved in strikes in which the major issues were matters of union organization than in strikes concerned only with wages and hours. The relatively large number of workers involved in the miscellaneous classification in the building and construction industry was chiefly due to jurisdictional strikes; in textiles, to sympathetic strikes called by one branch or section of the industry when another was on strike over wages and hours or union organization matters; in mining, to disputes between rival unions. The comparatively large number of workers listed under miscellaneous causes in transportation and communication refer mostly to water transportation—longshore-

men and seamen. While some of these strikes were disputes between rival unions or factions of unions, a good number were due to dissatisfaction over working conditions other than wages and hours.

In 14 industrial groups the greatest amount of time was lost because of strikes chiefly due to matters of union organization, and in 6 to strikes over wages and hours. Strikes primarily due to union organization in the textile-fabric industries caused almost 10 million man-days of idleness during the 10-year period, and over 7 million in the wearing apparel industries. Wages and hours strikes in textile fabrics resulted in almost 9 million man-days of idleness, and in the apparel industries over 4 million. Wages and hours strikes in mining caused over 40 million man-days of idleness, and in the building and construction industries almost 5½ million.

TABLE 36.—Major issues involved in strikes in various industry groups for the 10-year period 1927-36

Industry group	Number of strikes			
	Total	Major issues		
		Wages and hours	Union organization	Miscellaneous
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery.....	358	153	169	36
Machinery, not including transportation equipment.....	295	127	149	19
Transportation equipment.....	205	91	98	16
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	169	60	90	19
Lumber and allied products.....	658	266	316	76
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	187	85	83	19
Textiles and their products.....	1 2,881	1,275	1,207	399
Fabrics.....	1,214	680	321	213
Wearing apparel.....	1,673	595	892	186
Leather and its manufactures.....	604	243	295	66
Food and kindred products.....	575	225	293	57
Tobacco manufactures.....	64	35	15	14
Paper and printing.....	297	129	140	28
Chemicals and allied products.....	76	34	31	11
Rubber products.....	99	48	41	10
Extraction of minerals.....	895	301	226	368
Transportation and communication.....	736	305	259	172
Trade.....	553	182	340	31
Domestic and personal service.....	549	215	291	43
Professional service.....	326	154	65	107
Building and construction.....	1,817	899	526	392
Agriculture and fishing.....	176	138	35	3

¹ See footnote 2, p. 137.

TABLE 37.—*Strikes beginning 1927-36, by industries and major issues involved*^a

Industry and year	Number of strikes				Number of workers involved				Number of man-days idle during year			
	Total	Major issues			Total	Major issues			Total	Major issues		
		Wages and hours	Union organization	Miscellaneous		Wages and hours	Union organization	Miscellaneous		Wages and hours	Union organization	Miscellaneous
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery:												
1927.....	13	7	3	3	1,996	1,214	460	322	11,835	6,276	2,137	3,422
1928.....	14	7	5	2	944	677	188	79	66,117	13,823	49,855	2,439
1929.....	20	6	9	5	4,131	2,225	601	1,305	171,142	125,705	21,132	24,305
1930.....	13	9	3	1	2,050	1,700	310	40	28,591	18,261	9,930	400
1931.....	17	12	4	1	3,321	2,801	472	48	24,927	13,800	11,031	96
1932.....	10	9	1	1	4,083	4,058	25	25	387,985	387,360	625	625
1933.....	70	35	25	7	33,948	7,213	25,489	1,246	413,738	87,321	320,360	6,057
1934.....	65	23	36	6	26,043	3,769	19,544	2,730	633,224	128,008	436,670	18,546
1935.....	67	28	32	7	16,592	6,982	6,042	3,568	314,597	125,118	162,701	26,778
1936.....	69	17	49	3	21,610	4,432	15,508	1,670	484,090	39,787	433,003	11,300
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills:												
1927.....	1	1	.....	.....	450	450	.....	.....	1,350	1,350	.....	.....
1928.....	3	1	2	.....	366	300	66	.....	5,298	5,100	198	.....
1929.....	2	.....	.....	2	765	.....	765	.....	10,825	.....	10,825	.....
1930.....	3	3	.....	.....	1,019	1,019	.....	.....	11,303	11,303	.....	.....
1931.....	5	3	2	.....	1,865	1,640	225	.....	9,680	6,180	3,500	.....
1932.....	5	5	.....	.....	3,619	3,619	.....	.....	378,616	378,616	.....	.....
1933.....	11	4	6	1	21,272	1,042	19,730	500	252,302	3,982	246,820	1,500
1934.....	8	1	4	3	11,534	40	9,844	1,650	286,710	160	278,660	7,890
1935.....	9	4	2	3	5,023	2,045	77	2,901	36,792	7,387	7,893	21,512
1936.....	11	3	8	.....	9,412	848	8,564	.....	298,445	6,895	291,550	.....
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets:												
1927-32.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79	79	.....	.....	158	158	.....	.....
1933.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1934.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,314	1,142	172	.....	68,458	63,952	4,506	.....
1935.....	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1936.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cast-iron pipe:												
1927-33.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,600	.....	1,600	.....	18,250	.....	18,250	.....
1934.....	2	.....	2	.....	954	250	488	216	22,721	13,040	9,033	648
1935.....	5	2	.....	1	160	.....	160	.....	2,820	1,700	1,120	.....
1936.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Man-days idle as a result of a strike which began in the preceding year and continued into this year.

^a See p. 180 for index to this table.

TABLE 37.—*Strikes beginning 1927-36, by industries and major issues involved—Continued*

Industry and year	Number of strikes				Number of workers involved				Number of man-days idle during year			
	Total	Major issues			Total	Major issues			Total	Major issues		
		Wages and hours	Union organization	Miscellaneous		Wages and hours	Union organization	Miscellaneous		Wages and hours	Union organization	Miscellaneous
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery—Con.												
Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools:												
1927-31.....	1	1			70	70			70	70		
1932.....	2	1	1		196	58	138		6,252	870	5,382	
1933.....	1		1		69		69		4,347		4,347	
1934.....	5	3	2		1,004	153	851		12,773	2,215	10,558	
1936.....	1		1		484		484		7,744		7,744	
Forgings, iron and steel:												
1927.....	1	1			405	405			1,215	1,215		
1928.....												
1929.....	1		1		130		130		650		650	
1930.....												
1931.....	1	1			40	40			40	40		
1932.....												
1933.....	4	4			871	871			13,078	13,078		
1934.....	10	3	7		2,253	995	1,258		28,953	13,390	15,563	
1935.....	2	2			647	647			18,776	18,776		
1936.....	3	1	1	1	428	35	300	93	3,098	1,505	1,500	93
Hardware:												
1927-28.....												
1929.....	2	1	1		32	21	11		285	252	33	
1930.....	1		1		60		60		180		180	
1931.....	1	1			600	600			1,200	1,200		
1932.....												
1933.....	7	6	1		1,918	918	1,000		25,403	4,403	21,000	
1934.....	6	4	2		863	438	425		9,992	6,832	3,160	
1935.....	1	1			120	120			1,020	1,020		
1936.....	5	2	3		2,390	1,828	562		14,040	7,084	6,956	
Plumbers' supplies and fixtures:												
1927.....												
1928.....	1	1			65	65			715	715		
1929.....	1	1			120	120			2,640	2,640		
1930-32.....												
1933.....	1			1	350			350	1,050			1,050
1934.....	6		6		3,528		3,528		99,060		99,060	

1935.....	5		4	1	276		248	28	3,363		3,251	112
1936.....	2		2		322		322		30,469		30,469	
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings:												
1927-28.....												
1929.....	1	1			42	42			42		42	
1930.....	1	1			500	500			4,000		4,000	
1931.....	3	3			232	232			1,536		1,536	
1932.....												
1933.....	9	3	4	2	3,280	1,186	2,000	94	49,426	37,799	9,508	2,119
1934.....												
1935.....	3	2		1	618	595		23	2,866	2,360		506
1936.....	4	1	3		1,044	400	644		11,230	2,800	8,430	
Stoves:												
1927.....	7	2	3	2	805	43	460	302	5,704	205	2,137	3,362
1928.....	8	4	2	2	455	262	114	79	59,896	7,808	49,649	2,439
1929.....	8	2	5	1	282	42	190	50	13,005	771	9,784	2,450
1930.....	7	5	2		431	181	250		12,708	2,958	9,750	
1931.....	1	1			143	143			3,146	3,146		
1932.....	1			1	25			25	625			625
1933.....	13	6	6	1	1,690	804	849	37	11,588	5,650	5,124	814
1934.....	18	11	5	2	3,782	2,058	684	1,040	130,723	104,351	17,276	9,096
1935.....	14	4	9	1	3,005	960	1,645	400	61,888	7,740	50,148	4,000
1936.....	18	4	12	2	4,061	697	1,787	1,577	62,354	16,416	34,731	11,207
Structural and ornamental metalwork:												
1927.....	1	1			250	250			3,000	3,000		
1928.....	1		1		8		8		8		8	
1929.....	1	1			2,000	2,000			122,000	122,000		
1930.....												
1931.....	2	1	1		194	14	180		6,926	266	6,660	
1932.....												
1933.....	4	3	1		1,188	1,063	125		15,399	14,399	1,000	
1934.....	2		1	1	265		225	40	2,235		675	1,560
1935.....	3	1	2		509	98	411		17,500	490	17,010	
1936.....	3	2	1		395	379	16		1,833	1,467	416	
Tin cans and other tinware:												
1927.....												
1928.....	1	1			50	50			200	200		
1929.....	1		1		45		45		765		765	
1930-32.....												
1933.....	4	1	2	1	880	270	389	221	19,460	270	18,748	442
1934.....	2		2		202		202		3,726		3,726	
1935.....												
1936.....	3		3		294		294		8,614		8,614	

TABLE 37.—*Strikes beginning 1927-36, by industries and major issues involved—Continued*

Industry and year	Number of strikes				Number of workers involved				Number of man-days idle during year			
	Total	Major issues			Total	Major issues			Total	Major issues		
		Wages and hours	Union organization	Miscellaneous		Wages and hours	Union organization	Miscellaneous		Wages and hours	Union organization	Miscellaneous
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery—Con. Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws) (hand tools):												
1927	1	1			26	26			26	26		
1928												
1929	3		1	2	715		225	490	20,930		9,900	11,030
1930	1			1	40			40	400			400
1931-32												
1933	1	1			63	63			126	126		
1934	4	2	2		1,311	108	1,203		33,834	1,335	32,499	
1935	1	1			66		66		1,054	1,328	726	
1936	2		2		238		238		4,807		4,807	
Wirework:												
1927	1	1			40	40			480	480		
1928-30												
1931	3	1	1	1	122	7	67	48	1,149	182	871	96
1932	2	2			139	139			2,464	2,464		
1933	5	1	3	1	503	50	409	44	9,184	300	8,752	132
1934	3	1	2		272	100	172		2,284	1,100	1,184	
1935	3	2	1		229	89	140		1,810	1,530	280	
1936	4	1	3		947	57	890		17,064	114	16,950	
Other:												
1927	1			1	20			20	60			60
1928-30												
1931	1	1			125	125			1,250	1,250		
1932	1	1			230	230			6,210	6,210		
1933	8	4	4		1,658	809	849		10,312	6,286	4,026	
1934	3	1	2		364	30	334		13,110	840	12,270	
1935	13	6	7		2,827	883	1,944		65,576	6,280	59,296	
1936	12	3	9		1,435	188	1,247		21,522	1,806	19,716	
Machinery, not including transportation equipment:												
1927	8	6	1	1	395	245	30	120	12,127	9,457	1,590	1,080
1928	9	2	4	3	329	128	141	60	8,472	6,688	1,314	470
1929	23	14	9		3,569	2,639	930		86,785	31,507	55,278	
1930	13	7	5	1	554	314	160	80	10,811	6,392	2,579	1,840
1931	10	6	3	1	281	150	61	70	1,956	1,211	535	210
1932	7	7			484	484			7,191	7,191		

1933	45	22	18	5	16,053	6,486	8,365	1,202	159,611	45,546	109,119	4,946
1934	57	21	34	2	28,564	10,333	17,946	285	578,379	191,672	385,922	785
1935	50	17	31	2	16,159	3,796	11,891	472	375,744	97,064	277,546	1,134
1936	73	25	44	4	29,247	3,523	25,505	219	944,720	56,669	886,497	1,554
Agricultural implements:												
1927	1	1			33	33			33	33		
1928-32												
1933	1	1			104	104			1,248	1,248		
1934	3	1	2		2,125	95	2,030		37,020	3,610	33,410	
1935	4		4		3,302		3,302		143,274		143,274	
1936	2	1	1		2,316	166	2,150		108,022	6,972	101,050	
Cash registers, adding machines, and typewriters:												
1927-28												
1929	1	1			1,050	1,050			19,950	19,950		
1930												
1931	1	1			15	15			360	360		
1932												
1933	1	1			185	185			3,515	3,515		
1934	4	1	3		8,708	200	8,508		234,075	20,280	213,795	
1935									2,600	2,600		
1936	1		1		7,000		7,000		462,475		462,475	
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies:												
1927	1	1			93	93			372	372		
1928												
1929	5	3	2		1,594	844	750		57,210	5,010	52,200	
1930												
1931	1		1		14		14		266		266	
1932	1	1			29	29			377	377		
1933	7	3	2	2	4,714	768	3,691	255	80,783	16,687	62,311	1,785
1934	14	7	6	1	5,043	2,846	2,037	160	66,937	27,104	39,673	160
1935	11	3	7	1	3,782	1,054	2,446	282	82,978	39,284	43,130	564
1936	15	7	7	1	2,286	811	1,385	90	66,671	11,236	54,535	900
Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels:												
1927												
1928	1		1		39		39		663		663	
1929-31												
1932	1	1			43	43			2,193	2,193		
1933	1		1		20		20		160		160	
1934	2	2			490	490			5,840	5,840		
1935												
1936	2	1	1		918	283	635		14,405	4,245	10,160	
Foundry and machine-shop products:												
1927	6	4	1	1	269	119	30	120	11,722	9,052	1,590	1,080
1928	8	2	3	3	290	128	102	60	7,809	6,688	651	470
1929	15	8	7		736	556	180		8,232	5,154	3,078	
1930	9	4	4	1	349	128	141	80	9,646	5,246	2,560	1,840
1931	7	4	2	1	192	75	47	70	1,210	731	269	210
1932	3	3			56	56			1,447	1,447		
1933	16	10	5	1	1,998	949	704	345	17,419	4,951	11,013	1,455
1934	17	5	11	1	6,322	2,531	3,666	125	102,417	14,887	86,905	625
1935	21	9	11	1	2,323	916	1,217	190	18,051	9,149	8,332	570
1936	36	14	19	3	6,099	2,028	3,942	129	106,551	30,446	75,451	654

¹ Man-days idle as a result of a strike which began in the preceding year and continued into this year.

TABLE 37.—*Strikes beginning 1927-36, by industries and major issues involved—Continued*

Industry and year	Number of strikes				Number of workers involved				Number of man-days idle during year			
	Total	Major issues			Total	Major issues			Total	Major issues		
		Wages and hours	Union organization	Miscellaneous		Wages and hours	Union organization	Miscellaneous		Wages and hours	Union organization	Miscellaneous
Machinery, not including transportation equipment—Con.												
Machine tools (power drivers):												
1927-29.....												
1930.....	1	1			52	52			104	104		
1931.....												
1932.....	1	1			70	70			2,030	2,030		
1933.....	2		2		746		746		7,881		7,881	
1934.....	3	2	1		3,856	3,606	250		123,446	118,446	5,000	
1935-36.....												
Radios and phonographs:												
1927-29.....												
1930.....	2	1	1		45	26	19		305	286	19	
1931-32.....												
1933.....	9	5	3	1	7,420	4,355	2,965	100	42,555	17,455	24,900	200
1934.....	7	7			1,125		1,125		5,079		5,079	
1935.....	8	2	6		4,207	792	3,415		72,994	19,752	53,242	
1936.....	8		8		8,165		8,165		170,916		170,916	
Textile machinery and parts:												
1927-32.....												
1933.....	1		1		25		25		50		50	
1934.....	1	1				80			560	560		
1935.....	1		1		62		62		930		930	
1936.....												
Other:												
1927-28.....												
1929.....	2	2			189	189			1,393	1,393		
1930.....	1	1			108	108			756	756		
1931.....	1	1			60	60			120	120		
1932.....	1	1			286	286			1,144	1,144		
1933.....	7	2	4	1	841	125	214	502	6,000	1,690	2,804	1,506
1934.....	6	2	4		815	485	330		3,005	945	2,060	
1935.....	5	3	2		2,483	1,034	1,449		54,917	26,279	28,638	
1936.....	9	2	7		2,463	235	2,228		15,680	3,770	11,910	
Transportation equipment: ²												
1927.....	3	2	1		250	235	15		2,010	1,905	105	
1928.....	4	1	2	1	1,156	800	304	52	22,150	10,400	11,594	156
1929.....	16	11	4	1	5,182	3,294	1,588	300	85,585	67,477	15,688	2,400

1930	9	6	1	2	6,577	6,303	30	244	60,544	60,226	30	288
1931	2	2			2,035	2,035			28,775	28,775		
1932	3	3			545	545			4,980	4,980		
1933	31	19	10	2	29,294	14,425	14,766	103	573,565	191,873	381,154	538
1934	42	26	14	2	46,172	26,443	19,177	552	722,582	368,163	336,323	18,096
1935	42	10	28	4	38,216	8,226	18,805	11,185	642,700	93,620	497,485	51,595
1936	53	11	38	4	54,049	5,069	45,959	3,021	718,588	60,055	640,887	17,646
Aircraft:												
1927	1		1		15		15		105		105	
1928-29												
1930	1	1			600	600			9,600	9,600		
1931-32									6,600	6,600		
1933	2	2			538	538			2,660	2,660		
1934	4	2	1	1	3,207	1,983	1,212	12	111,048	78,048	32,724	276
1935	1		1		1,700		1,700		6,800		6,800	
1936												
Automobiles, bodies, and parts:												
1927	2	2			235	235			1,905	1,905		
1928	2		1	1	326		274	52	11,390		11,234	156
1929	13	8	4	1	3,062	1,174	1,588	300	22,245	4,157	15,688	2,400
1930	4	3		1	5,543	5,343		200	48,126	47,926		200
1931	2	2			2,035	2,035			22,175			
1932	1	1			45	45			90	90		
1933	21	12	8	1	24,038	13,172	10,850	16	432,434	186,344	246,074	16
1934	24	16	8		34,164	21,331	12,833		377,195	244,139	135,056	
1935	34	8	22	4	31,642	8,046	12,411	11,185	335,794	91,610	192,589	51,595
1936	36	6	27	3	40,797	1,971	36,605	2,221	390,459	30,509	343,104	16,846
Cars, electric and steam-railroad:												
1927-28												
1929	1	1			1,500	1,500			6,000	6,000		
1930	3	2		1	404	360		44	2,788	2,700		88
1931-32												
1933	1		1		416		416		2,080		2,080	
1934	2	1	1		510	415	95		1,840	415	1,425	
1935	1	1			150	150			750	750		
1936	2	2			780	780			8,113	8,113		
Shipbuilding:												
1927												
1928	2	1	1		830	800	30		10,760	10,400	360	
1929	2	2			620	620			57,320	57,320		
1930	1		1		30		30		30		30	
1931												
1932	2	2			500	500			4,900	4,900		
1933	4	3	1		3,831	351	3,500		134,801	1,801	133,000	
1934	5	1	3	1	4,702	125	4,037	540	164,438	1,500	147,118	17,820
1935	4	1	3		4,099	30	4,069		285,906	1,260	284,646	
1936	15	3	11	1	12,472	2,318	9,354	800	320,016	21,433	297,783	800

¹ Man-days idle as a result of a strike which began in the preceding year and continued into this year.

² No strikes in locomotive manufacturing and railroad repair shops, 1927-36.

TABLE 37.—*Strikes beginning 1927-36, by industries and major issues involved—Continued*

Industry and year	Number of strikes				Number of workers involved				Number of man-days idle during year			
	Total	Major issues			Total	Major issues			Total	Major issues		
		Wages and hours	Union organization	Miscellaneous		Wages and hours	Union organization	Miscellaneous		Wages and hours	Union organization	Miscellaneous
Transportation equipment—Continued.												
Other:												
1927-32.....												
1933.....	3	2		1	471	384		87	1,590	1,068		522
1934.....	7	6	1		3,589	2,589	1,000		66,061	44,061	22,000	
1935.....	2		2		625		625		3,450		3,450	
1936.....												
Nonferrous metals and their products:												
1927.....	5	2	2	1	1,163	43	1,106	14	40,116	1,778	38,072	266
1928.....	5		2	3	270		140	130	8,502		6,640	1,862
1929.....	5	4	1		2,579	2,569	10		29,511	29,231	10	1,270
1930.....	6	4	1	1	563	541	14	8	2,601	2,425	168	8
1931.....	7	3	2	2	155	49	93	13	1,565	362	1,157	46
1932.....	7	4	2	1	1,207	704	478	25	4,340	2,302	1,888	150
1933.....	24	8	15	1	9,355	4,340	4,996	19	154,591	43,449	111,085	57
1934.....	35	13	19	3	20,587	2,520	17,528	539	424,377	73,042	345,485	5,850
1935.....	44	13	29	2	7,486	823	6,567	96	187,139	10,907	173,963	2,269
1936.....	31	9	17	5	9,525	3,291	5,742	492	152,703	32,682	112,499	7,522
Aluminum manufactures:												
1927.....												
1928.....	2		1	1	96		80	16	4,096		4,000	96
1929-30.....												
1931.....	1	1			26	26			26	26		
1932-33.....												
1934.....	5	2	3		13,286	270	13,016		219,194	8,760	210,434	
1935.....	3	1	1	1	232	68	135	29	7,099	2,856	4,185	58
1936.....	2	1	1		1,239	887	352		9,391	7,983	1,408	
Brass, bronze, and copper products:												
1927.....	2		1	1	20		6	14	938		672	266
1928.....									470		1,120	1,350
1929.....												
1930.....	1	1			60	60			180	180		
1931.....												
1932.....	2	1	1		22	14	8		120	112	8	
1933.....	3	1	2		673	143	530		23,747	572	23,175	
1934.....	8	4	4		2,063	447	1,606		37,082	5,304	31,778	
1935.....	8	4	4		729	168	561		18,214	1,355	16,859	

1936	4	2	2		3,550	1,675	1,875		30,625	10,075	20,550	
Clocks and watches and time-recording devices:												
1927	1	1			20	20			260	260		
1928-32												
1933	1	1			47	47			47	47		
1934-35												
1936	2	1		1	322	29		293	1,874	116		1,758
Jewelry:												
1927-30												
1931	5	1	2	2	118	12	93	13	1,275	72	1,157	46
1932												
1933	4	2	2		3,756	3,062	694		49,750	24,448	25,302	
1934									12,000		¹ 12,000	
1935	5	1	4		2,431	126	2,305		40,926	126	40,800	
1936	3	1	2		151	28	123		1,632	84	1,548	
Lighting equipment:												
1927												
1928	1			1	24			24	336			336
1929-34												
1935	6	2	4		397	137	260		1,519	765	754	
1936	1		1		556		556		2,780		2,780	
Silverware and plated ware:												
1927	1	1			23	23			1,518	1,518		
1928												
1929	4	3	1		79	69	10		1,741	1,731	10	
1930	4	2	1	1	68	46	14	8	1,116	940	168	8
1931	1	1			11	11			264	264		
1932	1			1	25			25	150			150
1933	6	1	4	1	1,061	18	1,624	19	30,207	72	30,078	57
1934	4		4		386		386		1,806		1,806	
1935	1		1		28		28		5,396		5,396	
1936	4		1	3	799		606	193	21,287		18,180	3,087
Smelting and refining—copper, lead, and zinc:												
1927-28												
1929	1	1			2,500	2,500			27,500	27,500		
1930	1	1			435	435			1,305	1,305		
1931-32												
1933	3	1	2		1,022	320	702		12,692	2,560	10,132	
1934	7	3	3	1	2,138	1,138	600	400	75,490	46,132	24,158	5,200
1935	6	1	5		1,179	105	1,074		20,888	4,725	16,163	
1936									2,625	¹ 2,625		
Stamped and enameled ware:												
1927	1		1		1,100		1,100		37,400		37,400	
1928	2		1	1	150		60	90	3,600		2,520	1,080
1929									¹ 270		¹ 270	
1930-31												
1932	4	3	1		1,160	690	470		4,070		1,880	
1933	7	2	5		2,196	750	1,446		38,148	15,750	22,398	
1934	8	3	5		2,413	493	1,920		72,479	7,170	65,309	
1935	9	2	7		2,124	85	2,039		87,777	290	87,487	
1936	10	3	7		1,606	634	972		44,730	11,571	33,159	

¹ Man-days idle as a result of a strike which began in the preceding year and continued into this year.

TABLE 37.—*Strikes beginning 1927-36, by industries and major issues involved—Continued*

Industry and year	Number of strikes				Number of workers involved				Number of man-days idle during year			
	Total	Major issues			Total	Major issues			Total	Major issues		
		Wages and hours	Union organization	Miscellaneous		Wages and hours	Union organization	Miscellaneous		Wages and hours	Union organization	Miscellaneous
Nonferrous metals and their products—Continued.												
Other:												
1927-33.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1934.....	3	1	-----	2	311	172	-----	139	6,326	5,676	-----	650
1935.....	6	2	3	1	366	134	165	67	5,320	-----	2,319	2,211
1936.....	5	1	3	1	1,302	38	1,258	6	37,779	228	34,874	2,677
Lumber and allied products:												
1927.....	46	11	27	8	5,834	2,757	1,421	1,656	167,520	67,896	54,415	45,209
1928.....	32	17	7	8	1,534	1,211	152	171	53,440	28,245	19,850	5,345
1929.....	38	9	21	8	3,642	1,011	1,874	757	79,654	18,875	56,708	4,071
1930.....	21	10	10	1	1,360	613	732	15	54,551	31,773	22,763	15
1931.....	26	19	-----	7	3,254	2,977	-----	277	46,565	38,501	-----	8,064
1932.....	30	13	15	2	3,813	3,215	298	300	145,714	139,816	4,798	1,100
1933.....	91	56	28	7	27,348	13,274	13,409	665	569,671	210,235	356,097	3,339
1934.....	96	36	51	9	19,800	6,529	10,761	2,510	394,651	102,880	275,017	16,754
1935.....	135	59	68	8	62,707	15,235	46,185	1,287	1,818,012	172,810	1,621,736	23,466
1936.....	143	36	89	18	38,270	7,856	27,199	3,215	1,019,284	204,933	772,643	42,608
Furniture:												
1927.....	37	6	25	6	1,957	492	1,319	146	69,018	8,874	51,865	8,279
1928.....	25	11	6	8	611	338	102	171	37,673	15,908	16,420	5,345
1929.....	35	6	21	8	2,964	333	1,874	757	66,170	5,391	56,708	4,071
1930.....	18	7	10	1	891	144	732	15	26,900	4,122	22,763	15
1931.....	18	14	-----	4	1,197	1,130	-----	67	8,714	8,060	-----	654
1932.....	27	11	14	2	2,767	2,176	291	300	37,629	31,738	4,791	1,100
1933.....	57	34	20	3	20,372	7,790	12,473	109	511,342	164,065	346,664	613
1934.....	58	21	33	4	9,501	4,086	5,134	281	159,645	54,662	99,215	5,768
1935.....	64	23	36	5	14,229	5,975	7,834	420	214,049	61,888	143,103	9,058
1936.....	60	17	41	2	7,744	1,925	5,650	169	261,389	17,735	241,747	1,907
Millwork and planing:												
1927.....	3	1	2	-----	1,302	1,200	102	-----	24,150	21,600	2,550	-----
1928.....	2	2	-----	-----	308	308	-----	-----	9,230	6,000	13,230	-----
1929.....	2	2	-----	-----	528	528	-----	-----	11,384	11,384	-----	-----
1930.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1931.....	3	1	-----	2	295	125	-----	170	6,665	375	-----	6,290
1932.....	3	2	1	-----	1,046	1,039	7	-----	108,085	108,078	7	-----
1933.....	6	6	-----	-----	841	841	-----	-----	11,386	11,386	-----	-----
1934.....	3	2	-----	1	327	74	-----	253	1,692	933	-----	759

1935	15	9	5	1	3,928	3,145	636	147	60,510	38,229	21,693	588
1936	15	3	11	1	3,544	475	2,717	352	73,838	9,214	64,272	352
Sawmills and logging camps:												
1927	3	2		1	2,371	1,021		1,350	69,752	33,302		36,450
1928	5	4	1		615	565	50		6,537	6,337	200	
1929												
1930	3	3			469	469			27,651	27,651		
1931	3	3			1,402	1,402			18,866	18,866		
1932												
1933	8	6		2	4,373	3,873		500	31,126	29,026		2,100
1934	13	6	5	2	5,467	768	2,828	1,871	111,939	7,898	96,478	7,563
1935	39	15	22	2	42,689	4,453	37,516	720	1,515,730	46,158	1,455,752	13,820
1936	39	10	20	9	18,502	5,121	12,100	1,281	507,112	163,919	320,200	22,993
Turpentine and rosin:												
1927-32												
1933	1	1			6	6			6	6		
1934-36												
Other:												
1927	3	2		1	204	44		160	4,600	4,120		480
1928												
1929	1	1			150	150			2,100	2,100		
1930												
1931	2	1		1	360	320		40	12,320	11,200		1,120
1932												
1933	19	9	8	2	1,756	764	936	56	15,811	5,752	9,433	626
1934	22	7	13	2	4,505	1,601	2,799	105	121,375	39,387	79,324	2,664
1935	17	12	5		1,861	1,662	199		27,723	26,535	1,188	
1936	29	6	17	6	8,480	335	6,732	1,413	176,945	13,165	146,424	17,356
Stone, clay, and glass products:												
1927	10	6	2	2	3,289	2,577	185	527	45,592	38,878	2,725	3,989
1928	6	1	4	1	1,034	45	816	173	26,279	22,145	2,058	2,076
1929	6	3	1	2	1,153	823	60	270	11,048	3,688	4,140	3,220
1930	5	2	3		371	210	161		3,656	835	2,821	
1931	10	8	2		1,227	1,013	214		9,887	7,089	2,798	
1932	13	12		1	1,747	1,347		400	35,366	20,166		15,200
1933	29	20	8	1	6,946	5,842	1,009	95	59,439	53,336	5,628	475
1934	34	11	17	6	10,083	1,620	7,874	589	199,610	11,754	181,194	6,662
1935	35	12	20	3	11,533	6,172	5,086	575	346,940	63,717	272,185	11,038
1936	39	10	26	3	24,689	4,985	18,283	1,421	723,522	102,382	589,734	31,406
Brick, tile, and terra cotta:												
1927	2	2			187	187			7,648	7,648		
1928												
1929	3	2	1		283	223	60		6,628	2,488	4,140	
1930	2	2			210	210			835	835		
1931	1	1			226	226			760	760		
1932												
1933	10	6	3	1	2,108	1,703	310	95	26,400	23,414	2,511	475
1934	12	3	8	1	5,349	656	4,553	140	127,703	5,064	117,599	5,040
1935	14	3	11	3	3,691	239	3,452		187,927	11,328	173,239	13,360
1936	4	1	2	1	817	100	557	160	43,525	3,300	38,785	1,440

^ Man-days idle as a result of a strike which began in the previous year and continued into this year.

TABLE 37.—*Strikes beginning 1927-36, by industries and major issues involved—Continued*

Industry and year	Number of strikes				Number of workers involved				Number of man-days idle during year			
	Total	Major issues			Total	Major issues			Total	Major issues		
		Wages and hours	Union organization	Miscellaneous		Wages and hours	Union organization	Miscellaneous		Wages and hours	Union organization	Miscellaneous
Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued.												
Cement:												
1927-31.....												
1932.....	1	1			65	65			325	325		
1933.....												
1934.....	1	1			231	231			3,234	3,234		
1935.....												
1936.....	3		3		670		670		1,880		1,880	
Glass:												
1927.....	7	4	2	1	2,952	2,390	185	377	36,594	31,230	2,725	2,639
1928.....	4	1	3		611	45	566		23,703	22,145	1,558	
1929.....	1			1	80			80	560			560
1930.....	1		1		11		11		121		121	
1931.....	5	5			772	772			6,314	6,314		
1932.....	3	3			148	148			752			
1933.....	11	10	1		4,177	3,912	265		28,712	28,182	530	
1934.....	11	4	3	4	2,051	675	933	443	35,548	2,790	31,202	1,556
1935.....	7	4	1	2	5,400	4,983	17	400	58,753	40,189	11,936	6,628
1936.....	18	5	12	1	21,268	4,440	16,273	555	608,222	84,958	501,064	22,200
Marble, granite, slate, and other products:												
1927-29.....												
1930.....	1		1		50		50		1,300		1,300	
1931.....	4	2	2		229	15	214		1,713	15	1,698	
1932.....	5	4		1	777	377		400	29,771	14,571		15,200
1933.....	1		1		9		9		9		9	
1934.....	3	2		1	44	38		6	492	426		66
1935.....	2	1		1	255	80		175	2,890	1,840		1,050
1936.....	3	1	2		151	6	145		2,151	6	2,145	
Pottery:												
1927.....	1			1	150			150	1,350			1,350
1928.....	2		1		423		250	173	2,576		500	2,076
1929.....	1			1	190			190	2,660			2,660
1930.....	1		1		100		100		1,400		1,400	
1931.....									1,100		1,100	
1932.....	2	2			150	150			2,620	2,620		
1933.....	1	1			55	55			770	770		
1934.....	4		4		1,650		1,650		17,750		17,750	

1935.....	7	4	3		2,149	870	1,279		94,541	10,360	84,181	
1936.....	1			1	706			706	47,186		139,420	7,766
Other:												
1927-28.....												
1929.....	1	1			600	600			1,200	1,200		
1930-31.....												
1932.....	2	2			607	607			1,898	1,898		
1933.....	6	3	3		597	172	425		3,548	970	2,578	
1934.....	3	1	2		758	20	738		14,883	240	14,643	
1935.....	5		5		338		338		2,829		2,829	
1936.....	10	3	7		1,077	439	638		20,558	14,118	6,440	
Textiles and their products:												
1927.....	165	58	69	38	20,548	8,108	7,639	4,801	404,269	168,967	138,555	96,747
1928.....	137	50	56	31	72,148	48,506	19,621	4,021	4,357,882	3,927,405	368,131	62,346
1929.....	237	79	119	39	75,694	13,703	45,663	16,328	1,379,367	249,191	701,699	428,477
1930.....	137	71	44	22	67,892	13,007	47,329	7,556	1,261,792	391,439	816,228	54,127
1931.....	197	99	69	29	126,555	67,200	52,273	17,082	3,174,428	1,929,708	1,037,568	207,152
1932.....	187	124	34	29	103,001	51,590	49,071	2,340	1,184,869	503,656	663,681	17,532
1933.....	506	301	156	49	461,063	273,233	170,783	17,047	6,652,446	2,584,219	3,756,001	312,226
1934.....	363	107	193	63	577,043	47,496	444,147	85,400	7,271,023	604,463	6,050,521	616,039
1935.....	497	213	232	52	200,636	107,196	69,695	23,745	3,634,988	1,466,482	1,900,498	268,008
1936.....	455	173	235	47	128,578	37,366	82,264	8,958	2,777,498	923,672	1,563,322	290,504
Fabrics:												
1927.....	69	39	10	20	9,678	4,856	1,377	3,445	224,313	121,749	27,044	75,520
1928.....	54	32	10	12	36,447	29,380	5,649	1,418	4,025,697	3,737,567	269,408	18,722
1929.....	116	62	27	27	34,653	9,383	10,351	14,919	837,729	183,883	241,425	412,421
1930.....	51	36	7	8	8,901	4,285	4,306	310	395,959	71,566	317,357	7,036
1931.....	62	41	7	14	62,050	45,097	2,658	14,295	2,092,005	1,720,961	228,453	142,591
1932.....	61	49	2	10	15,142	12,997	867	1,278	245,744	196,047	44,606	5,091
1933.....	247	179	34	34	146,400	80,446	53,459	12,495	3,204,186	843,916	2,131,298	228,972
1934.....	184	59	92	33	434,928	25,508	393,549	15,871	5,894,390	247,406	5,363,774	283,210
1935.....	202	103	65	34	75,180	46,507	18,077	10,596	1,815,717	996,151	645,998	173,568
1936.....	168	80	67	21	43,879	20,721	18,144	5,014	1,431,954	574,438	680,152	177,364
Carpets and rugs:												
1927.....												
1928.....	2		1	1	267		142	125	1,971		1,846	125
1929.....	4	3		1	654	324		330	9,472	8,812		660
1930.....	2	2			95	95			4,332	4,332		
1931.....	4	4			690	690			16,120	16,120		
1932.....	1	1			100	100			100	100		
1933.....	2		1	1	290		90	200	12,360		360	12,000
1934.....	4	1	3		2,957	1,200	1,757		19,867	8,400	11,467	
1935.....	4	2	1	1	3,956	3,006	75	275	23,316	18,866	3,075	1,375
1936.....	7	6			1,209	835			38,925	38,551	374	

¹ Man-days idle as a result of a strike which began in the preceding year and continued into this year.

² The general textile strike of September 1934, involving 309,500 workers, extended into 7 industries, i. e., carpets and rugs, cotton goods, cotton small wares, dyeing and finishing textiles, silk and rayon goods, woolen and worsted goods, and knit goods. In the totals for the industry group "Textiles and their products" this is included as 1 strike, but in the figures for each of the 7 industries affected it is broken down and included as a separate strike in each industry with the proper distribution of "Workers involved" and "Man-days idle." The sympathetic strikes called in connection with the textile strike are included as separate strikes in their respective industries.

TABLE 37.—*Strikes beginning 1927-36, by industries and major issues involved—Continued*

Industry and year	Number of strikes				Number of workers involved				Number of man-days idle during year				
	Total	Major issues			Total	Major issues			Total	Major issues			
		Wages and hours	Union organization	Miscellaneous		Wages and hours	Union organization	Miscellaneous		Wages and hours	Union organization	Miscellaneous	
Textiles and their products—Continued.													
Fabrics—Continued.													
Cotton goods:													
1927.....	24	13	2	9	4,721	2,321	327	2,073	133,531	65,948	8,154	59,429	
1928.....	17	8	5	4	28,674	26,949	1,040	685	3,750,193	3,696,111	41,797	12,285	
1929.....	35	9	11	15	18,982	3,781	6,503	8,698	488,062	94,102	97,615	296,945	
1930.....	10	6	2	2	5,910	1,716	4,108	86	329,786	12,699	316,540	547	
1931.....	6	4	.....	2	3,709	3,164	.....	545	315,723	206,788	196,000	12,935
1932.....	26	21	1	4	6,800	5,390	800	610	165,080	117,740	43,290	2,140	
1933.....	77	53	6	18	51,462	35,765	5,565	10,132	514,878	298,577	64,637	181,664	
1934.....	66	9	33	24	274,380	13,026	247,002	14,352	3,462,596	77,059	3,134,019	251,518	
1935.....	44	14	23	7	25,105	8,902	10,540	5,663	946,190	339,439	494,340	112,411	
1936.....	29	15	6	8	17,029	10,203	3,506	3,320	554,952	189,127	217,639	148,186	
Cotton small wares:													
1927.....	1	.....	1	.....	30	.....	30	.....	720	.....	720	.....
1928.....	1	1	.....	.....	34	34	.....	.....	136	136	.....	.....
1929.....	1	1	.....	.....	70	70	.....	.....	770	.....	.....	.....
1930-32.....													
1930.....	9	6	2	1	2,421	1,657	370	394	27,335	20,077	2,530	4,728	
1931.....	9	2	7	.....	2,068	546	1,522	.....	39,774	11,910	27,864	.....
1932.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,950	.....	1,4,950	.....
1933.....	4	1	3	.....	120	15	105	.....	1,809	165	1,644	.....
Dyeing and finishing textiles:													
1927.....	1	1	.....	.....	14	14	.....	.....	14	14	.....	.....
1928.....	4	2	1	1	1,240	231	995	14	7,807	786	6,965	56	
1929.....	1	.....	1	.....	362	.....	362	.....	3,620	.....	3,620	.....
1930.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1931.....	1	1	.....	.....	20	20	.....	.....	80	80	.....	.....
1932.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1933.....	11	8	3	.....	20,874	5,390	15,484	.....	585,185	28,135	557,050	.....
1934.....	9	2	6	1	34,973	1,602	32,528	843	784,060	5,301	755,998	22,761	
1935.....	15	4	8	3	2,664	531	1,464	669	31,780	15,292	7,541	8,947	
1936.....	18	3	14	1	5,351	108	5,154	89	179,511	641	178,603	267	
Silk and rayon goods:													
1927.....	33	23	3	7	3,519	2,369	395	755	57,952	47,975	1,775	8,202	
1928.....	25	17	2	6	5,312	1,566	3,152	594	249,106	26,060	216,880	6,256	
1929.....	65	44	12	9	13,557	5,011	2,941	5,605	322,004	78,912	128,820	114,272	
1930.....	34	24	5	5	2,624	2,292	198	134	58,489	52,803	817	4,869	

1931.....	31	20	7	4	17,267	13,569	2,658	1,040	917,636	763,920	132,453	21,263
1932.....	24	19	1	4	5,949	5,351	67	531	59,530	55,507	1,406	2,617
1933.....	88	67	16	5	58,187	28,559	29,089	539	1,923,444	440,153	1,477,313	5,978
1934.....	50	26	17	7	38,941	4,185	34,255	501	643,856	90,985	544,290	8,581
1935.....	97	62	18	17	29,416	23,414	3,157	2,845	549,193	421,584	89,603	38,006
1936.....	65	44	15	6	11,047	7,937	2,708	802	411,767	317,724	84,095	9,948
Woolen and worsted goods:												
1927.....	5		1	4	707		90	617	8,249		360	7,889
1928.....	4	4			600	600			14,474	14,474		
1929.....	9	5	3	1	760	197	545	18	12,729	1,287	11,370	72
1930.....	3	2		1	250	160		90	3,180	1,560		1,620
1931.....	18	10		8	40,328	27,618		12,710	840,394	732,001		108,393
1932.....	9	7		2	2,217	2,080		137	20,554	20,220		334
1933.....	45	36	3	6	10,214	7,089	2,514	611	102,180	70,382	23,652	8,146
1934.....	27	10	16	1	75,876	2,811	72,890	175	867,945	40,552	827,043	350
1935.....	30	14	10	6	11,446	8,395	1,907	1,144	222,969	185,595	24,545	12,829
1936.....	27	8	13	6	6,940	1,329	4,408	1,203	157,066	12,079	126,024	18,963
Other:												
1927.....	5	2	3		687	152	535		23,847	7,812	16,035	
1928.....	1		1		320		320		1,920		1,920	
1929.....	1			1	268			268	1,072			1,072
1930.....	2	2			22	22				172		
1931.....	2	2			36	36			2,052	2,052		
1932.....	1	1			76	76			2,480	2,480		
1933.....	15	9	3	3	2,952	1,986	347	619	38,804	16,592	5,756	16,466
1934.....	19	9	10		5,733	2,138	3,595		76,292	13,199	63,093	
1935.....	12	7	5		2,593	1,659	934		37,319	15,375	21,944	
1936.....	18	3	15		2,183	294	1,889		87,924	16,151	71,773	
Wearing apparel:												
1927.....	96	19	59	18	10,870	3,252	6,262	1,356	179,956	47,218	111,511	21,227
1928.....	83	18	46	19	35,701	19,126	13,972	2,603	332,185	189,838	98,723	43,624
1929.....	121	17	92	12	41,041	4,320	35,312	1,409	541,638	65,308	400,274	16,056
1930.....	86	35	37	14	58,991	8,722	43,023	7,246	865,833	319,873	498,869	47,091
1931.....	135	58	62	15	64,505	12,103	49,615	2,787	1,082,423	208,747	809,115	64,561
1932.....	126	75	32	19	87,859	38,593	48,204	1,062	939,125	307,609	619,075	12,441
1933.....	259	122	122	15	314,663	192,787	117,324	4,552	3,448,260	1,740,303	1,624,703	53,254
1934.....	185	48	107	30	142,115	21,988	50,598	69,529	1,376,633	357,057	686,747	332,829
1935.....	295	110	167	18	125,456	60,689	51,618	13,149	1,819,271	470,331	1,254,500	94,440
1936.....	287	93	168	26	84,699	16,635	64,120	3,944	1,345,544	349,234	883,170	113,140
Clothing, men's:												
1927.....	18		16	2	2,909		2,774	135	30,714		30,534	180
1928.....	20	5	18	3	26,742	15,883	10,504	355	207,992	160,431	46,041	1,520
1929.....	50	3	44	3	10,951	2,344	8,037	570	108,942	13,780	93,742	1,420
1930.....	13	6	4	3	2,824	589	369	1,866	32,223	5,536	15,175	11,512
1931.....	31	12	11	8	40,545	1,079	37,140	2,326	501,907	6,765	433,262	61,880
1932.....	27	17	6	4	28,521	6,563	21,524	434	326,394	49,910	268,622	7,862
1933.....	73	29	36	8	71,849	10,191	59,271	2,387	711,627	102,472	561,135	48,020
1934.....	37	11	22	4	9,239	2,347	6,342	550	94,879	29,820	56,864	8,195
1935.....	59	28	27	4	14,127	10,580	2,399	1,138	114,124	64,114	46,003	4,007
1936.....	31	12	15	4	3,685	1,153	1,694	838	29,852	5,823	18,518	5,511

¹ Man-days idle as a result of a strike which began in the preceding year and continued into this year.

TABLE 37.—*Strikes beginning 1927-36, by industries and major issues involved—Continued*

Industry and year	Number of strikes				Number of workers involved				Number of man-days idle during year			
	Total	Major issues			Total	Major issues			Total	Major issues		
		Wages and hours	Union organization	Miscellaneous		Wages and hours	Union organization	Miscellaneous		Wages and hours	Union organization	Miscellaneous
Textiles and their products—Continued.												
Wearing apparel—Continued.												
Clothing, women's:												
1927	22	3	12	7	1,273	423	479	371	24,925	10,998	7,417	6,510
1928	21	2	14	5	3,534	712	2,325	497	47,121	3,946	30,037	13,138
1929	21	1	17	3	23,637	750	22,657	230	266,352	7,500	251,557	7,295
1930	24	5	17	2	48,086	3,772	41,089	3,225	584,212	129,481	439,806	20,925
1931	36	15	20	1	6,714	1,107	5,277	330	56,510	25,992	29,528	990
1932	31	18	9	4	36,503	11,025	25,269	209	464,228	133,793	328,393	2,042
1933	43	23	20	4	118,800	99,556	19,244	—	928,641	707,330	221,311	—
1934	30	8	20	2	32,803	4,585	3,163	25,055	182,715	42,829	39,556	100,330
1935	81	21	53	7	68,232	22,341	34,606	11,285	944,079	147,563	723,363	73,153
1936	126	33	86	7	19,889	2,843	16,421	625	263,167	63,953	190,098	9,116
Corsets and allied garments:												
1927												
1928												
1929-32	1	1			700	700			3,500	3,500		
1933	6	2	4		2,810	1,623	1,187		38,648	23,607	15,041	
1934	2	1	1		556	540	16		1,160	1,080	80	
1935	1	1	1		271		271		1,355		1,355	
1936	2		2		65		65		1,660		1,660	
Men's furnishings:												
1927	6		3	3	500		193	307	16,163		4,472	11,691
1928	2		2		212		212		1,240		1,240	
1929	5	1	3	1	426	6	120	300	3,854	24	230	3,600
1930	1		1		500			500	4,500			4,500
1931	5	2	3		1,043	545	498		10,293	4,755	5,538	
1932	2		2		80		80		1,920		1,920	
1933	7	2	3	2	12,942	10,026	2,850	66	81,614	60,182	20,850	582
1934	7	1	3	3	1,136	55	656	425	15,336	165	9,016	6,155
1935	9	6	3		1,407	1,267	140		14,344	10,204	4,140	
1936	10	4	5	1	2,665	1,971	687	7	33,497	30,342	3,029	126
Hats, caps, and millinery:												
1927	23	6	16	1	2,588	370	2,204	14	70,583	18,441	51,876	266
1928	10	2	5	3	923	75	101	747	20,529	6,300	6,361	7,868
1929	13	3	8	2	2,472	70	2,362	40	67,500	360	66,960	180
1930	6	2	2	2	260	86	78	96	20,277	1,552	17,789	936
1931	16	5	10	1	486	181	280	25	10,851	3,402	6,224	1,225

1932	16	4	7	5	10,492	10,116	129	247	16,388	12,441	2,992	955
1933	10	10	9	1	15,073	10,769	4,181	123	228,922	162,192	66,238	492
1934	26	14	11	1	12,551	12,132	408	11	271,432	255,343	16,023	66
1935	21	5	15	1	3,651	605	2,941	105	87,664	25,020	61,699	945
1936	23	2	20	1	25,963	91	25,725	147	162,775	551	142,967	19,257
Shirts and collars:												
1927	9	2	5	2	630	33	176	421	7,259	1,148	4,438	1,673
1928	11	5	3	3	1,457	1,320	48	89	11,737	7,710	2,804	1,223
1929	8	3	3	2	1,518	161	1,122	235	13,303	1,468	9,600	2,235
1930	15	8	4	3	1,750	1,418	151	181	47,981	46,261	996	724
1931	11	8	3		1,673	800	873		20,850	10,416	10,434	
1932	10	8	1	1	665	494	159	12	4,023	3,852	159	12
1933	28	14	13	1	18,449	6,526	10,823	1,100	288,496	96,647	164,349	27,500
1934	28	5	14	9	6,869	1,272	3,083	2,514	86,369	17,223	55,535	13,611
1935	39	27	10	2	22,562	19,799	2,438	325	256,008	172,910	80,553	2,545
1936	16	7	5	4	3,344	1,511	769	1,064	112,237	18,734	18,519	74,984
Hosiery:												
1927	8	4	4		674	319	355		19,698	7,761	11,937	
1928	7	2		5	1,334	419		915	32,122	7,747	4,500	19,875
1929	12	5	6	1	1,435	839	562	34	72,387	41,576	29,485	1,326
1930	16	7	7	2	3,565	2,260	1,227	78	147,113	123,738	22,681	694
1931	16	8	8		11,588	7,681	3,907		454,498	141,034	313,464	
1932	18	14	4		8,505	8,054	451		101,377	91,821	9,556	
1933	31	14	16	1	21,274	6,702	14,461	111	564,712	112,689	451,468	555
1934	23	4	14	5	49,386	875	7,967	40,544	344,371	10,133	134,580	199,658
1935	31	7	21	3	6,635	615	5,746	274	271,145	13,032	244,455	13,658
1936	32	19	9	4	14,148	5,814	7,209	1,125	480,091	147,810	329,756	2,525
Knit goods:												
1927	3	1	1	1	78	32	9	37	810	320	9	481
1928												
1929	2	1	1		156	150	6		618	600	18	
1930	1	1		1	18	18			252			
1931	4	2	1	1	185	65	70		1,550	400	1,050	109
1932	14	11		3	905	779		126	9,658	8,776		882
1933	22	14	8		31,752	30,564	1,188		344,890	332,233	12,657	
1934	20	2	14	4	28,358	141	28,022	195	349,047	323	345,490	3,234
1935	20	3	16	1	1,254	96	1,136	22	20,227	688	19,407	132
1936	28	9	15	4	11,610	2,301	9,221	88	217,875	49,978	167,575	321
Other:												
1927	7	3	2	2	2,218	2,075	72	71	9,804	8,550	828	426
1928	5	1	4		799	17	782		7,944	204	7,740	
1929	10		10		446		446		8,682		8,682	
1930	10	6	3	1	1,988	579	109	1,300	29,275	19,053	2,422	7,800
1931	16	6	6	4	2,271	645	1,570	56	25,964	15,983	9,615	366
1932	8	3	3	2	2,188	1,562	592	34	15,137	7,016	7,433	688
1933	29	14	13	2	21,714	16,890	4,119	765	200,710	142,951	111,654	6,105
1934	12	2	8	2	1,217	41	941	235	31,324	141	29,603	1,580
1935	34	13	21		7,317	5,376	1,941		110,325	36,800	73,525	
1936	19	7	11	1	3,330	951	2,329	50	44,391	32,043	11,048	1,300

¹ Man-days idle as a result of a strike which began in the preceding year and continued into this year.

TABLE 37.—*Strikes beginning 1927-36, by industries and major issues involved—Continued*

Industry and year	Number of strikes				Number of workers involved				Number of man-days idle during year			
	Total	Major issues			Total	Major issues			Total	Major issues		
		Wages and hours	Union organization	Miscellaneous		Wages and hours	Union organization	Miscellaneous		Wages and hours	Union organization	Miscellaneous
Leather and its manufactures:												
1927.....	20	4	14	2	4,960	3,092	1,751	117	86,594	40,385	44,489	1,720
1928.....	34	13	17	4	11,252	9,471	1,603	178	115,822	91,614	21,840	2,868
1929.....	54	16	33	5	27,475	9,765	16,974	736	1,069,144	679,515	358,389	31,240
1930.....	25	5	13	7	2,209	429	1,528	252	83,238	3,920	75,153	4,165
1931.....	42	26	13	3	8,230	7,090	977	163	113,681	98,479	12,833	2,369
1932.....	49	26	19	4	8,152	3,545	2,496	2,111	107,020	25,233	41,051	40,736
1933.....	142	55	69	18	90,273	26,059	55,292	8,922	1,939,022	444,233	1,293,899	200,890
1934.....	88	36	45	7	48,872	20,478	27,700	694	840,681	385,731	449,618	5,332
1935.....	78	32	39	7	16,307	5,354	6,588	4,365	258,929	92,506	144,130	22,293
1936.....	72	30	33	9	20,472	9,547	9,469	1,456	218,996	85,551	106,790	26,655
Boots and shoes:												
1927.....	12	2	9	1	3,789	3,014	665	110	54,154	36,266	16,238	1,650
1928.....	29	10	16	3	10,648	8,969	1,532	147	94,846	72,730	20,988	1,128
1929.....	44	14	25	5	23,561	9,700	13,125	736	969,977	679,170	259,567	31,240
1930.....	19	4	10	5	1,904	388	1,316	200	76,893	3,059	69,935	3,899
1931.....	27	18	8	1	1,779	1,184	540	55	16,729	11,575	4,969	185
1932.....	45	23	18	4	7,747	3,265	2,371	2,111	100,250	22,213	37,301	40,736
1933.....	104	39	49	16	69,553	17,638	43,078	8,837	1,402,043	251,371	950,892	199,780
1934.....	65	24	36	5	30,463	11,213	18,648	602	560,013	188,195	366,924	4,894
1935.....	57	24	29	4	11,099	3,363	4,420	3,316	174,369	37,891	115,773	20,705
1936.....	44	23	17	4	11,885	7,908	3,733	244	83,994	65,396	18,077	521
Leather:												
1927.....	5	1	3	1	444	33	404	7	6,343	429	5,844	70
1928.....	4	3	1		573	502	71		14,786	13,934	852	
1929.....	4	2	2		176	65	111		2,589	345	2,244	
1930.....	3	1	1	1	201	41	135	25	3,071	861	2,160	50
1931.....	4	3		1	456	408		48	6,882	6,258		624
1932.....	2	2			95	95			915	915		
1933.....	12	5	6	1	10,004	1,154	8,775	75	305,106	16,802	287,254	1,050
1934.....	8	5	3		8,554	779	7,775		46,800	12,750	34,050	
1935.....	7	2	3	2	2,571	1,131	501	939	13,151	7,165	4,618	1,368
1936.....	10	1	7	2	5,965	182	4,952	831	62,980	1,638	49,618	11,724
Other leather goods:												
1927.....	3	1	2		727	45	682		26,097	3,690	22,407	
1928.....	1			1	31			31	6,190	4,950		1,240
1929.....	6		6		3,738		3,738		96,578		96,578	

1930	3		2	1	104		77	27	3,274		3,058	216
1931	11	5	5	1	5,995	5,498	437	60	90,070	80,646	7,864	1,560
1932	2	1			310	185	125		5,855	2,105	3,750	
1933	26	11	14	1	10,716	7,267	3,439	10	231,873	176,060	55,753	60
1934	15	7	6	2	9,855	8,486	1,277	92	233,868	184,786	48,644	438
1935	14	6	7	1	2,637	860	1,667	110	71,409	47,450	23,739	220
1936	18	6	9	3	2,622	1,457	784	381	72,022	18,517	39,095	14,410
Food and kindred products:												
1927	24	12	8	4	2,651	1,957	429	265	45,026	30,910	7,538	6,578
1928	17	5	8	4	708	288	341	79	6,195	3,023	1,781	1,391
1929	17	4	9	2	2,262	666	277	1,319	10,218	2,759	2,949	4,510
1930	14	6	6	4	1,165	932	175	58	10,520	5,197	4,969	324
1931	29	22	4	3	7,933	7,075	835	23	36,510	26,932	9,483	95
1932	44	30	9	5	3,925	3,602	265	58	101,239	87,554	12,872	813
1933	83	40	36	7	33,339	23,974	9,208	157	566,350	456,941	106,539	2,870
1934	138	41	88	9	33,092	10,021	22,498	573	456,572	73,922	379,533	3,117
1935	103	42	54	7	26,683	5,649	20,495	539	842,109	35,703	753,063	53,343
1936	106	23	71	12	13,859	1,883	11,402	514	244,718	13,396	228,771	2,551
Baking:												
1927	11	4	5	2	619	455	58	106	27,540	24,064	2,161	1,315
1928	11	4	6	1	489	213	257	19	4,740	2,948	1,097	95
1929	10	2	4	4	1,930	496	115	1,319	7,012	1,549	953	4,510
1930	8	3	3	2	367	178	131	58	7,091	2,043	4,724	324
1931	15	10	3	2	238	186	35	17	4,336	3,630	683	23
1932	33	21	8	4	1,881	1,577	256	48	25,615	12,209	12,863	543
1933	37	15	20	2	11,000	8,795	2,176	29	303,598	258,071	45,480	47
1934	58	18	38	2	4,460	1,278	3,153	29	93,702	9,545	83,893	324
1935	38	18	19	1	12,998	3,566	9,418	14	565,546	9,669	555,835	42
1936	43	10	29	4	2,786	566	2,115	85	82,782	4,104	77,948	730
Beverages:												
1927	2	1	1		95	80	15		1,025	560	465	
1928	2		2		84		84		84		84	
1929-30												
1931	3	2		1	32	28		6	178	106		72
1932	3				97	87		10	514	244		270
1933	7	2		3	229	36	130	63	4,588	540	2,110	1,938
1934	11	3	4	4	2,120	181	1,810	128	11,631	4,221	6,727	683
1935	7	1	1	5	445	25	23	400	52,172	1,000	621	50,551
1936	10	3	3	4	891	36	743	112	8,498	353	7,801	344
Butter:												
1927-35												
1936	1		1		11		11		176		176	
Canning and preserving:												
1927	2	2			73	73			222	222		
1928	1	1			75	75			75	75		
1929												
1930	1	1			600	600			3,000	3,000		
1931	5	5			5,559	5,559			20,334	20,334		
1932	2	2			1,700	1,700			72,400	72,400		
1933	5	4		1	6,275	6,250		25	142,775	142,650		125
1934	6	1	5		6,831	4,150	2,681		61,797	8,300	53,497	

¹ Man-days idle as a result of a strike which began in the preceding year and continued into this year.

TABLE 37.—*Strikes beginning 1927-36, by industries and major issues involved—Continued*

Industry and year	Number of strikes				Number of workers involved				Number of man-days idle during year				
	Total	Major issues			Total	Major issues			Total	Major issues			
		Wages and hours	Union organization	Miscellaneous		Wages and hours	Union organization	Miscellaneous		Wages and hours	Union organization	Miscellaneous	
Food and kindred products—Continued.													
Canning and preserving—Continued.													
1935	14	7	6	1	1,373	550	698	125	24,020	1,322	19,948	2,750	
1936	11	4	7		3,437	571	2,866		17,200	2,539	14,661		
Confectionery:													
1927-28													
1929	1		1		15		15		75		75		
1930													
1931	2	2			1,150	1,150			2,450	2,450			
1932													
1933	8	5	2	1	1,502	1,236	226	40	10,492	7,240	2,492	760	
1934	2		2		115		115		2,265		2,265		
1935	9	5	4		2,088	675	1,413		27,206	6,728	20,478		
1936	8	2	5	1	589	23	556	10	8,650	36	8,584	30	
Flour and grain mills:													
1927-29													
1930	1	1			50	50			50	50			
1931-32													
1933	1		1		60		60		3,120		3,120		
1934	3		3		319		319		2,340		2,340		
1935	7	2	5		739	75	664		23,991	759	23,232		
1936	8	2	5	1	2,421	559	1,717	145	48,269	4,280	42,974	1,015	
Ice cream:													
1927	1	1			500	500			500	500			
1928													
1929	3		3		111		111		1,165		1,165		
1930													
1931	1	1			8	8			16	16			
1932													
1933	1		1		16		16		224		224		
1934	4	2	2		384	94	290		2,650	524	2,126		
1935	1	1			22	22			22	22			
1936	2	1	1		28	20	8		268	60	208		
Slaughtering and meat packing:													
1927	6	3	1	2	970	805	6	159	10,795	5,520	12	5,263	
1928	2			2	42			42	378			378	
1929	1	1			50	50			250	250			

1930.....	3		3		44		44		275		275	
1931.....	1	1			21	21			21	21		
1932.....	5	4	1		239	230	9		2,574	2,565	9	
1933.....	15	6	9		9,127	4,527	4,600		78,522	29,409	49,113	
1934.....	45	11	31	3	16,995	3,371	13,209	415	256,180	32,135	221,935	2,110
1935.....	15	5	10		4,564	376	4,188		111,727	2,388	109,339	
1936.....	18	1	15	2	2,905	88	2,655	162	73,059	2,024	70,603	432
Sugar beet:												
1927-33.....		1	1		417	417			8,757	8,757		
1934.....		1		1	48		48		871	1,775	96	
1935.....												
1936.....												
Sugar refining, cane:												
1927-32.....												
1933.....	1	1			967	967			4,835	4,835		
1934.....	2		2		286		286		400		400	
1935.....	2		2		3,000		3,000		10,500		10,500	
1936.....	1		1		702		702		5,610		5,610	
Other:												
1927.....	2	1	1		394	44	350		4,944	44	4,900	
1928.....	1			1	18			18	918			918
1929.....	2	1	1		156	120	36		1,716	960	756	
1930.....	1	1			104	104			104	104		
1931.....	2	1	1		925	125	800		9,175	375	8,800	
1932.....	1	1			8	8			136	136		
1933.....	8	7	1		4,163	2,163	2,000		18,196	14,196	4,000	
1934.....	6	5	1		1,165	530	635		16,790	10,440	6,350	
1935.....	9	3	6		1,403	360	1,043		26,054	13,040	13,014	
1936.....	4		4		89		89		206		206	
Tobacco manufactures:¹												
1927.....	2	1		1	887	97		790	12,112	7,372		4,740
1928.....	2	1	1		46	24	22		1,068	1,032	66	
1929.....	5	4	1		891	666	225		37,591	19,366	18,225	
1930.....	2			2	114			114	550			550
1931.....	10	4	2	4	9,785	917	999	7,869	121,621	10,195	3,021	108,405
1932.....	2	1	1		36	14	22		364	210	154	
1933.....	21	11	5	5	14,515	11,467	1,579	1,469	132,647	76,003	26,681	29,963
1934.....	9	8	1		4,266	3,942	324		132,086	98,648	33,438	
1935.....	5	2	2	1	902	465	222	215	36,000	6,695	12,320	16,985
1936.....	6	3	2	1	1,090	868	207	15	12,573	8,274	4,014	285
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff:												
1927-34.....												
1935.....	1	1			325	325			2,755	2,755		
1936.....												
Cigars:²												
1927.....	2	1		1	887	97		790	12,112	7,372		4,740
1928.....	2	1	1		46	24	22		1,068	1,032	66	
1929.....	5	4	1		891	666	225		37,591	19,366	18,225	
1930.....	2			2	114			114	550			550
1931.....	10	4	2	4	9,785	917	999	7,869	121,621	10,195	3,021	108,405

¹ Man-days idle as a result of a strike which began in the preceding year and continued into this year.

² There were no strikes in the cigarette industry.

TABLE 37.—*Strikes beginning 1927-36, by industries and major issues involved—Continued*

Industry and year	Number of strikes				Number of workers involved				Number of man-days idle during year			
	Total	Major issues			Total	Major issues			Total	Major issues		
		Wages and hours	Union organization	Miscellaneous		Wages and hours	Union organization	Miscellaneous		Wages and hours	Union organization	Miscellaneous
Tobacco manufactures—Continued.												
Cigars—Continued.												
1932.....	2	1	1	-----	36	14	22	-----	364	210	154	-----
1933.....	21	11	5	5	14,515	11,467	1,579	1,469	132,647	76,003	26,681	29,963
1934.....	9	8	1	-----	4,266	3,942	324	-----	132,086	98,648	33,438	-----
1935.....	4	1	2	1	577	140	222	215	33,245	3,940	12,320	16,985
1936.....	6	3	2	1	1,090	868	207	15	12,573	8,274	4,014	285
Paper and printing:												
1927.....	22	13	4	5	1,262	929	225	108	53,973	23,796	26,905	3,272
1928.....	14	3	9	2	2,022	93	1,779	150	24,916	737	23,729	450
1929.....	15	6	7	2	1,775	548	1,165	62	42,603	8,632	31,649	2,322
1930.....	14	5	4	5	258	109	35	114	2,641	1,423	704	514
1931.....	17	12	4	1	599	428	121	50	10,407	7,428	1,679	1,300
1932.....	33	27	3	3	3,279	3,201	43	35	40,390	38,470	818	1,102
1933.....	35	21	12	2	7,533	6,687	556	290	52,351	42,867	9,154	330
1934.....	48	22	26	-----	6,548	4,224	2,324	-----	65,467	34,811	30,666	-----
1935.....	52	14	34	4	5,025	1,621	3,273	131	134,543	18,716	115,487	340
1936.....	47	6	37	4	5,203	566	4,445	192	191,068	14,500	175,466	1,112
Boxes, paper:												
1927.....	1	-----	1	-----	1,200	-----	1,200	-----	13,200	-----	13,200	-----
1928.....	3	1	2	-----	115	78	37	-----	631	234	397	-----
1930.....	1	1	-----	-----	30	30	-----	-----	490	490	-----	-----
1931.....	2	2	-----	-----	618	618	-----	-----	4,818	4,818	-----	-----
1932.....	7	5	2	-----	4,644	4,591	53	-----	20,947	19,133	1,814	-----
1934.....	6	2	4	-----	381	147	234	-----	1,246	294	952	-----
1935.....	7	2	5	-----	1,221	1,024	197	-----	13,407	11,488	1,919	-----
1936.....	13	2	11	-----	2,932	432	2,500	-----	91,575	12,760	78,815	-----
Paper and pulp:												
1927.....	1	-----	-----	1	15	-----	-----	15	90	-----	-----	90
1928.....	2	1	-----	1	129	28	-----	101	975	672	-----	303
1929.....	1	-----	-----	1	12	-----	-----	12	72	-----	-----	72
1930.....	2	-----	-----	2	58	-----	-----	58	162	-----	-----	162
1931.....	1	-----	1	-----	14	-----	14	-----	140	-----	140	-----
1932.....	3	2	-----	1	789	783	-----	6	13,104	13,098	-----	6
1933.....	4	3	1	-----	423	383	40	-----	5,325	4,085	1,240	-----

1934	7	2	5		2,168	622	1,546		29,294	6,044	23,250	
1935	8	2	5	1	2,373	194	2,125	54	85,978	5,474	80,542	162
1936	7		4	3	671		491	180	12,840		12,040	800
Printing and publishing:												
Book and job:												
1927	3	2	1		263	71	192		25,131	555	24,576	
1928	3	1	2		158	48	110		7,608	48	7,560	
1929	2	1	1		1,006	6	1,000		28,258	258	28,000	
1930	7	3	1	3	131	69	6	56	1,221	863	6	352
1931	3	3			73	73			345			
1932	11	9	1	1	1,054	1,025	18	11	6,060	4,514	468	1,078
1933	4	4			50	50			129			
1934	14	6	8		1,283	1,087	196		12,706	10,886	1,820	
1935	9	2	7		406		387		22,188	249	21,939	
1936	8	1	7		270	58	212		4,687	464	4,223	
Newspapers and periodicals:												
1927	7	4	1	2	209	149	7	53	1,926	953	427	546
1928	6	1	5		441	17	424		2,941	17	2,924	
1929	7	3	4		339	211	128		6,079	2,827	3,252	
1930	2	1	1		16	10	6		86	80	6	
1931	11	7	3	1	394	237	107	50	9,158	6,319	1,539	1,300
1932	13	11	1	1	557	526	13	18	5,004	4,648	358	18
1933	15	6	7	2	1,086	385	411	290	7,048	982	5,736	330
1934	18	11	7		2,654	2,356	298		20,355	17,551	2,804	
1935	19	4	12	3	608	145	386	77	8,560	691	7,691	178
1936	10	1	8	1	808	28	708	12	62,919	224	62,383	312
Other:												
1927	11	7	2	2	775	709	26	40	26,826	22,288	1,902	2,636
1928	2		1	1	94		45	49	192		45	147
1929	2	1		1	303	253		50	7,563	5,313		2,250
1930	2		2		23		23		692		692	
1931	2	2			118	118			764		764	
1932	2	1			261	249	12		11,404	11,392	12	
1933	4	3	1		1,330	1,278	52		18,902	18,538	364	
1934	5	3	2		62	12	50		1,866	36	1,830	
1935	3	1	2		417	239	178		4,410	814	3,596	
1936	9	2	7		522	48	474		19,047	1,052	17,995	
Chemicals and allied products:												
1927	4	3		1	295	247		48	2,115	1,587		528
1928	1			1	1,479			1,479	8,874			8,874
1929	8	5	1	2	437	185	13	239	3,205	2,561	65	579
1930	1	1			44	44			44			
1931												
1932	2	1		1	70	30		40	220	180		40
1933	10	5	4	1	1,824	964	760	100	13,042	1,522	11,420	100
1934	22	12	10		5,388	2,485	2,903	100	142,736	93,422	49,314	
1935	8	2	5	1	832	370	440	22	5,662	1,760	3,748	154
1936	20	5	11	4	13,900	1,075	12,589	326	230,766	30,594	198,451	1,721

¹Man-days idle as a result of a strike which began in the preceding year and continued into this year.

TABLE 37.—*Strikes beginning 1927-36, by industries and major issues involved—Continued*

Industry and year	Number of strikes				Number of workers involved				Number of man-days idle during year				
	Total	Major issues			Total	Major issues			Total	Major issues			
		Wages and hours	Union organization	Miscellaneous		Wages and hours	Union organization	Miscellaneous		Wages and hours	Union organization	Miscellaneous	
Chemicals and allied products—Continued.													
Chemicals:													
1927-28													
1929	1	1			10	10			10	10			
1930-32													
1933	2	1	1		270	150	120		1,380	300	1,080		
1934	5	2	3		2,071	171	1,900		44,657	1,557	43,100		
1935	2	1	1		634	300	334		4,206	1,200	3,006		
1936	4	2	1	1	1,378	897	341	140	31,144	28,617	2,387		140
Cottonseed—oil, cake, and meal:													
1927	1			1	48			48	528				528
1928-31													
1932	1			1	40			40	40				40
1933	1	1			600	600			600	600			
1934	1	1			52	52			104	104			
1935-36													
Explosives:													
1927-35													
1936	1		1		30		30		870		870		
Fertilizers:													
1927-29													
1930	1	1			44	44			44	44			
1931-32													
1933	3	3			214	214			622	622			
1934	3	3			415	415			2,686	2,686			
1935	1		1		16		16		256		256		
1936	1		1		38		38		342		342		
Paints and varnishes:													
1927	2	2			220	220			1,020	1,020			
1928-32													
1933	3		2	1	570		470	100	9,930		9,830	100	
1934	3	2	1		644	633	11		3,220	3,165	55		
1935	3		3		90		90		486		486		
1936	3		2	1	615		576	39	13,398		12,384	1,014	
Petroleum refining:													
1927	1	1			27	27			567	567			
1928	1			1	1,479			1,479	8,874				8,874

1929	3	2		1	176	107		69	1,483	1,414		69
1930-32												
1933	1		1		170		170		510		510	
1934	7	2	5		1,654	714	940		76,601	71,690	4,911	
1935												
1936	4	1	3		2,521	50	2,471		61,935	100	61,835	
Rayon and allied products:												
1927-35												
1936	2		1	1	8,905		8,800	105	114,715		114,400	315
Soap:												
1927-28												
1929	2	1		1	219	49		170	1,343	833		510
1930-33												
1934	1	1			470	470			14,100	14,100		
1935-36												
Other:												
1927-28												
1929	2	1	1		32	19	13		369	304	65	
1930-31												
1932	1	1			30	30			180	180		
1933												
1934	2	1	1		82	30	52		1,368	120	1,248	
1935	2	1		1	92	70		22	714	560		154
1936	5	2	2	1	503	128	333	42	8,362	1,877	6,233	252
Rubber products:												
1927	2	2			384	384			4,096	4,096		
1928	2	2			1,700	1,700			11,000	11,000		
1929	4	3		1	659	254		405	2,349	1,134		1,215
1930-31												
1932	2	1	1		1,328	60	1,268		5,492	420	5,072	
1933	19	13	6		7,236	4,192	3,044		43,849	25,265	18,584	
1934	20	7	13		10,898	5,095	5,803		219,166	68,297	150,869	
1935	7	3	4		1,308	271	1,037		18,982	772	18,210	
1936	43	17	17	9	76,699	28,366	23,245	25,088	477,286	383,857	66,604	26,795
Rubber boots and shoes:												
1927	2	2			384	384			4,096	4,096		
1928	1	1			900	900			5,400	5,400		
1929-31												
1932	1		1		1,268		1,268		5,072		5,072	
1933	3	2	1		2,158	622	1,536		11,464	3,784	7,680	
1934	2		2		2,750		2,750		68,100		68,100	
1935	2	2			210	210			650	650		
1936												
Rubber tires and inner tubes:												
1927												
1928	1	1			800	800			5,600	5,600		
1929	3	2		1	619	214		405	2,229	1,014		1,215
1930-31												
1932	1	1			60	60			420	420		
1933	5	5			2,745	2,745			18,140	18,140		
1934	7	5	2		5,927	5,036	891		70,552	66,802	3,750	

¹Man-days idle as a result of a strike which began in the preceding year and continued into this year.

TABLE 37.—*Strikes beginning 1927-36, by industries and major issues involved—Continued*

Industry and year	Number of strikes				Number of workers involved				Number of man-days idle during year				
	Total	Major issues			Total	Major issues			Total	Major issues			
		Wages and hours	Union organization	Miscellaneous		Wages and hours	Union organization	Miscellaneous		Wages and hours	Union organization	Miscellaneous	
Rubber products—Continued.													
Rubber tires and inner tubes—Continued.													
1935.....	1		1		190		190		2,090		2,090		
1936.....	22	6	10	6	70,571	24,217	21,594	24,760	443,700	366,417	52,023	25,260	
Other rubber goods:													
1927-28.....													
1929.....	1	1			40	40			120	120			
1930-32.....													
1933.....	11	6	5		2,333	825	1,508		14,245	3,341	10,904		
1934.....	11	2	9		2,221	59	2,162		80,514	1,495	79,019		
1935.....	4	1	3		908	61	847		16,242	122	16,120		
1936.....	21	11	7	3	6,128	4,149	1,651	328	33,586	17,470	14,581	1,535	
Miscellaneous manufacturing:													
1927.....	15	6	7	2	1,655	284	1,261	110	21,099	3,904	16,985	210	
1928.....	9	3	5	1	1,297	273	1,012	12	56,285	9,305	46,956	24	
1929.....	11	5	5	1	819	207	567	45	13,836	2,518	11,183	135	
1930.....	11	5	4	2	2,000	1,221	704	75	20,469	14,055	5,589	825	
1931.....	21	12	6	3	3,349	2,441	732	176	45,152	34,826	8,426	1,900	
1932.....	20	13	5	2	5,372	1,636	3,596	140	72,792	22,416	47,536	2,840	
1933.....	49	25	21	3	13,987	5,942	7,706	339	187,512	47,918	134,592	5,002	
1934.....	42	12	26	4	8,755	2,685	5,608	462	110,467	34,370	69,169	6,928	
1935.....	67	18	45	4	9,249	2,696	5,803	750	222,789	55,776	159,335	7,678	
1936.....	76	31	38	7	9,536	3,671	5,162	703	211,069	63,359	139,169	8,541	
Electric light and power and manufactured gas:													
1927.....	1	1			25	25			3,125	3,125			
1928.....									3,750	3,750			
1929.....	1		1		300		300		1,200		1,200		
1930.....													
1931.....	1		1		300		300		900		900		
1932-33.....													
1934.....	3		3		78		78		408		408		
1935.....	10	2	8		2,287	959	1,328		59,817	2,618	57,199		
1936.....	9	3	5	1	904	242	649	13	11,142	5,940	5,189	13	
Broom and brush:													
1927.....													
1928.....	1		1		100		100		800		800		
1929.....	1		1		170		170		5,270		5,270		

1930	1	1			30	30				300	300		
1931	2	2			142	142				6,844	6,844		
1932	2	2			142	142				1,443	1,443		
1933	3	3			327	327				9,218	9,218		
1934	5	1	3	1	177	60	88	29		1,561	640	602	319
1935	2	1			124	48		76		2,832	96		2,736
1936	3	3			157	157				2,047	1,135		1,912
Furriers and fur factories:													
1927	7	1		2	1,118	94	914	110		10,478	94	10,174	210
1928	5	2	3		362	266	96			10,088	5,548	4,540	
1929	5	3	2		248	160	88			6,960	2,256	4,704	
1930	5		3	2	3,179		104	75		3,414		2,589	825
1931	10	5	2	3	2,113	1,910	27	176		27,067	24,643	524	1,900
1932	11	6	4	1	458	262	96	100		12,691	9,055	1,324	2,600
1933	14	3	10	1	837	109	720	8		5,224	661	4,547	16
1934	10	5	4	1	3,859	1,071	2,690	98		34,991	19,757	14,940	294
1935	20	4	14	2	1,620	386	1,160	74		38,177	9,394	26,161	2,622
1936	19	5	13	1	2,529	203	2,287	39		70,212	1,368	68,649	195
Other:													
1927	7	4	3		512	165	347			7,496	685	6,811	
1928	3	1	1	1	835	7	816	12		41,647	7	41,616	24
1929	4	2	1	1	101	47	9	45		406	282	9	135
1930	5	4	1		1,791	1,191	600			16,755	13,755	3,000	
1931	8	5	3		794	389	405			10,341	3,339	7,002	
1932	7	5	1	1	4,772	1,232	3,500	40		58,658	11,918	46,500	240
1933	32	19	11	2	12,823	5,506	6,986	331		173,070	38,039	130,045	4,986
1934	24	6	16	2	4,641	1,554	2,752	335		73,507	13,973	53,219	6,315
1935	35	11	23	1	5,218	1,303	3,315	600		121,963	43,668	75,975	2,320
1936	45	20	20	5	5,946	3,069	2,226	651		127,698	54,916	65,331	7,421
Extraction of minerals:													
1927	60	15	24	21	202,989	174,549	14,509	13,931	23	187,356	23,010,917	76,638	99,801
1928	78	19	13	46	143,796	55,758	14,540	73,498	6	5,528,264	5,885,271	103,036	539,957
1929	93	37	20	36	75,794	13,766	11,185	50,843	428	437	141,995	42,981	243,461
1930	74	35	16	23	47,204	16,642	14,048	16,514	1,002	716	419,612	415,342	167,762
1931	75	33	24	18	114,158	29,869	39,356	44,933	2,203	299	354,129	1,306,816	542,854
1932	64	32	10	22	83,456	68,288	9,175	5,993	6,064	357	5,134,230	884,172	65,955
1933	135	51	34	50	240,687	28,051	114,857	97,779	3,328	638	679,051	1,687,733	961,854
1934	143	35	43	65	229,964	57,720	58,026	114,218	3,279	853	1,127,143	1,231,148	921,562
1935	80	22	22	46	479,514	416,544	9,386	53,584	4,019	333	2,991,466	262,034	765,833
1936	93	22	26	41	56,063	12,663	19,238	24,162	1,237	470	587,068	366,502	283,900
Coal mining, anthracite:													
1927	32	7	12	13	26,052	3,856	10,162	12,034		157,857	35,645	40,210	82,002
1928	41	4	10	27	78,424	4,059	12,581	61,784	573	404	18,426	93,039	461,939
1929	32	2	8	22	57,276	1,022	8,757	47,497	299	266	3,685	14,685	220,836
1930	18	1	8	9	20,036	1,580	6,848	11,608		117,328	3,160	29,505	84,673
1931	14	4	4	6	61,416	21,675	2,151	37,590	655	203	250,633	17,610	386,960
1932	18	6	2	10	19,592	16,105	333	3,154	167	036	125,175	9,570	32,291
1933	27	9	2	16	96,297	8,559	3,300	84,438	1,012	787	103,026	42,100	867,661
1934	38	10	1	27	105,296	11,130	312	93,853	948	767	136,009	939	811,819
1935	33	7	1	25	50,191	9,517	1,100	39,574	788	724	75,604	41,800	671,320
1936	26	5	6	15	23,073	3,596	13,005	6,472	264	545	43,043	153,083	68,419

¹ Man-days idle as a result of a strike which began in the preceding year and continued into this year.

TABLE 37.—*Strikes beginning 1927-36, by industries and major issues involved—Continued*

Industry and year	Number of strikes				Number of workers involved				Number of man-days idle during year				
	Total	Major issues			Total	Major issues			Total	Major issues			
		Wages and hours	Union organization	Miscellaneous		Wages and hours	Union organization	Miscellaneous		Wages and hours	Union organization	Miscellaneous	
Extraction of minerals—Continued.													
Coal mining, bituminous:													
1927	22	5	10	7	176,022	169,857	4,310	1,855	23,024,211	22,970,872	36,254	17,085	
1928	30	10	2	18	63,279	51,154	459	11,666	5,940,992	5,862,745	997	77,250	
1929	58	34	11	13	18,093	12,594	2,253	3,246	181,631	138,010	21,296	22,325	
1930	52	32	7	13	26,841	14,786	7,189	4,866	882,599	414,044	385,826	82,729	
1931	57	27	18	12	52,392	7,944	37,105	7,343	1,542,506	98,546	1,288,066	155,894	
1932	43	25	7	11	63,619	52,123	8,792	2,704	5,913,886	5,007,375	873,252	33,259	
1933	102	38	30	34	142,242	17,488	111,413	13,341	2,211,375	472,521	1,644,661	94,193	
1934	78	21	23	34	109,827	46,309	43,741	19,777	1,562,358	981,282	473,735	107,341	
1935	42	10	12	20	420,574	403,790	3,174	13,610	2,971,449	2,860,358	24,178	86,913	
1936	38	5	9	24	19,648	1,378	2,934	15,336	533,314	356,058	43,431	133,825	
Metalliferous mining:													
1927-33													
1934	11	4	7		11,719	281	11,438		725,230	9,852	715,378		
1935	5	2	2	1	6,660	3,110	3,150	400	191,733	52,535	131,598	7,600	
1936	9	4	3	2	6,959	3,330	1,275	2,354	247,528	136,852	29,020	81,656	
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining:													
1927	4	2	1	1	886	814	30	42	5,160	4,356	90	714	
1928	7	5	1	1	2,093	545	1,500	48	13,868	4,100	9,000	765	
1929	3	1	1	1	425	150	175	100	7,600	300	7,000	300	
1930	4	2	1	1	327	276	11	40	2,779	2,408	11	360	
1931	4	2	2		350	250	100		5,590	4,950		640	
1932	3	1	1	1	245	60	50	135	3,435	1,680	1,550	405	
1933	5	3	2		2,078	1,934	144		104,336	103,364		972	
1934	13		9	4	1,638		1,050	588	30,620		28,213	2,402	
1935	6	2	4		1,809	119	1,690		64,202	2,897	61,305		
1936	7	5	2		6,274	4,250	2,024		191,043	50,075	140,968		
Crude-petroleum producing:													
1927	1		1		7		7		84		84		
1928-32													
1933	1	1			70	70			140	140			
1934	3		3		1,484		1,484		12,878		12,878		
1935	4	1	3		280	8	272		3,225	72	3,153		
1936													

TABLE 37.—*Strikes beginning 1927-36, by industries and major issues involved—Continued*

Industry and year	Number of strikes				Number of workers involved				Number of man-days idle during year			
	Total	Major issues			Total	Major issues			Total	Major issues		
		Wages and hours	Union organization	Miscellaneous		Wages and hours	Union organization	Miscellaneous		Wages and hours	Union organization	Miscellaneous
Transportation and communication—Continued.												
Taxicabs and miscellaneous:												
1927	6	3	2	1	623	449	159	15	13,143	4,692	8,436	15
1928	4		2	2	942		570	372	6,772		4,650	2,122
1929	9	5	3	1	1,685	593	1,052	40	9,774	4,270	5,464	40
1930	7	3	3	1	2,666	93	2,323	250	200,641	418	198,723	1,500
1931	11	6	2	3	2,038	1,580	288	170	21,144	9,570	9,864	1,710
1932	8	8			3,176	3,176			35,179	35,179		
1933	7	4	2	1	1,556	638	912	6	67,225	40,333	26,880	12
1934	11	4	5	2	43,982	31,062	12,823	97	531,716	213,386	316,163	2,167
1935	23	8	7	8	5,797	564	1,400	3,833	43,447	6,440	31,106	5,901
1936	13	8	4	1	3,460	1,596	1,848	16	23,561	9,733	13,812	16
Electric railroads:												
1927	1	1			50	50			950	950		
1928	2			2	271		271		31,139			31,139
1929	3	1	2		1,878	228	1,650		185,106	456	184,650	
1930	1	1			40	40			160	160		
1931												
1932	1	1			207	207			207	207		
1933	1	1			48	48			288	288		
1934	10	4	5	1	8,751	1,346	6,780	625	57,709	22,143	33,066	2,500
1935	4		4		611		611		5,596	487	5,109	
1936	1	1			60	60			240	240		
Steam railroads:												
1927												
1928	1		1		7,000		7,000		14,000		14,000	
1929	3	3			396	396			4,048	4,048		
1930	1		1		106		106		1,484		1,484	
1931-34												
1935	1	1			28	28			56	56		
1936	2		1	1	587		500	87	22,870		22,000	870
Telephone and telegraph:												
1927	1	1			23	23			1,449	1,449		
1928-29												
1930	1		1		7		7		14		14	
1931	2	1	1		70	30	40		260	60	200	
1932-33												
1934	3	3			350	350			466	466		

1935.....	3	3			39	39			94	94		
1936.....												
Air transportation:												
1927-31.....												
1932.....	1	1			23	23			184	184		
1933.....	1	1			21	21			147	147		
1934.....												
1935.....	1		1		69		69		1,863		1,863	
1936.....												
Radio broadcasting and transmitting:												
1927-28.....												
1929.....	1	1			20	20			240	240		
1930.....	1			1	10			10	610			610
1931-34.....												
1935.....	3	2	1		133	12	126		414	36	378	
1936.....	1		1		12		12		912		912	
Other:												
1927-35.....												
1936.....	2	1	1		196	172	24		488	344	144	
Trade:												
1927.....	20	5	9	6	7,876	3,675	2,600	1,601	158,027	18,530	67,840	71,657
1928.....	10	5	4	1	2,118	116	1,988	14	30,445	1,573	28,606	266
1929.....	25	6	18	1	8,345	4,775	3,561	9	158,634	59,925	98,682	27
1930.....	12	8	9	4	3,032	1,154	759	1,119	34,790	18,858	9,904	6,028
1931.....	21	5	5	2	1,177	978	168	31	16,980	9,933	6,916	131
1932.....	24	19	5		4,543	3,983	560		22,564	18,288	4,276	
1933.....	39	19	17	3	29,089	11,962	2,867	14,280	141,477	61,134	17,203	63,140
1934.....	100	33	63	4	22,744	9,472	12,745	527	230,372	39,733	182,058	8,581
1935.....	138	37	94	7	15,677	6,020	9,363	294	219,152	64,078	153,669	1,405
1936.....	164	45	116	3	30,532	14,804	15,011	717	326,749	72,007	250,509	4,233
Wholesale:												
1927.....	4	2	1	1	4,920	3,200	920	800	32,080	6,000	22,080	4,000
1928.....	2	2			65	65			1,165			
1929.....	7	4	3		5,900	3,550	2,350		108,550	43,750	64,800	
1930.....	6	1	5		589	150	439		5,933	300	5,633	
1931.....												
1932.....	4	3	1		81	58	23		744	514	230	
1933.....	7	6		1	1,430	1,290		140	3,050	2,770		280
1934.....	21	9	11	1	1,641	650	981	10	13,835	5,304	8,281	250
1935.....	23	7	16		2,979	1,064	1,915		43,884	14,754	29,660	170
1936.....	51	16	35		6,637	1,151	5,486		115,798	6,455	109,043	
Retail:												
1927.....	16	3	8	5	2,956	475	1,680	801	125,947	12,530	45,760	67,657
1928.....	8	3	4	1	2,053	51	1,988	14	29,280	408	28,606	266
1929.....	18	2	15	1	2,445	1,225	1,211	9	50,084	16,175	33,882	27
1930.....	15	7	4	4	2,443	1,004	320	1,119	28,857	18,558	4,271	6,028
1931.....	12	5	5	2	1,177	978	168	31	16,980	9,933	6,916	131
1932.....	20	16	4		4,462	3,925	537		21,820	17,774	4,046	
1933.....	32	13	17	2	27,659	10,672	2,867	14,120	138,427	58,364	17,203	62,860
1934.....	79	24	52	3	21,103	8,822	11,764	517	216,537	34,429	173,777	8,331
1935.....	115	30	78	7	12,698	4,956	7,448	294	175,268	49,324	124,609	1,335
1936.....	113	29	81	3	23,895	13,653	9,525	717	210,951	65,552	141,166	4,233

¹ Man-days idle as a result of a strike which began in the preceding year and continued into this year.

TABLE 37.—*Strikes beginning 1927-36, by industries and major issues involved—Continued*

Industry and year	Number of strikes				Number of workers involved				Number of man-days idle during year			
	Total	Major issues			Total	Major issues			Total	Major issues		
		Wages and hours	Union organization	Miscellaneous		Wages and hours	Union organization	Miscellaneous		Wages and hours	Union organization	Miscellaneous
Domestic and personal service:												
1927.....	34	13	18	3	9,095	2,256	6,783	56	182,631	62,242	119,946	443
1928.....	29	7	16	6	30,692	1,048	29,050	594	498,764	13,006	477,778	7,980
1929.....	22	8	12	2	11,025	5,674	2,811	2,540	319,465	71,998	164,007	83,460
1930.....	20	6	11	3	5,042	2,857	1,630	555	32,336	9,396	17,930	5,010
1931.....	26	15	10	1	6,165	3,886	2,267	12	49,324	21,982	27,306	36
1932.....	34	17	14	3	13,581	10,028	3,403	150	180,236	143,189	35,507	1,540
1933.....	64	24	37	3	22,507	9,156	13,284	67	488,042	165,708	322,152	182
1934.....	111	54	47	10	44,764	22,327	20,244	2,193	514,468	283,874	227,926	2,668
1935.....	93	36	53	4	29,065	7,925	20,922	218	281,476	64,505	215,863	1,108
1936.....	116	35	73	8	72,246	42,042	30,026	178	861,114	407,412	447,625	6,077
Hotels, restaurants, and boarding houses:												
1927.....	4		3	1	1,552		1,532	20	33,783		33,703	80
1928.....	5	2	2	1	124	52	64	8	2,996	908	2,064	24
1929.....	6	1	5		1,798	21	1,777		159,309	42	159,267	
1930.....	9	1	5	3	1,158	30	573	555	12,406	930	6,466	5,010
1931.....	8	7	1		2,120	2,074	46		14,644	14,368	276	
1932.....	4	3	1		132	126	6		626	620	6	
1933.....	17	9	8		853	370	483		18,542	3,316	15,226	
1934.....	44	22	18	4	11,107	1,393	9,633	81	175,652	22,144	153,415	93
1935.....	47	12	33	2	1,954	549	1,348	57	32,961	8,028	24,191	742
1936.....	49	13	33	3	2,141	379	1,735	27	36,283	3,960	28,292	4,031
Personal service, barbers, beauty parlors:												
1927.....	12	8	3	1	4,837	1,316	3,500	21	65,881	9,318	56,500	63
1928.....	10	4	4	2	5,054	987	3,601	466	43,302	12,080	25,886	5,336
1929.....	4	3	1		861	855	6		1,044	978	66	
1930.....	7	5	2		3,543	2,827	716		12,986	8,466	4,520	
1931.....	10	6	4		2,765	1,233	1,532		15,665	4,235	11,430	
1932.....	10	7	2	1	8,041	5,455	2,536	50	122,700	97,480	25,020	200
1933.....	4	4			1,574	1,574			10,732	8,140	2,592	
1934.....	9	7	1	1	3,048	2,992	6	50	21,784	21,678	6	100
1935.....	5	2	2	1	1,400	650	690	150	10,850	9,950	600	300
1936.....	8	5	3		24,805	2,525	22,280		289,960	5,440	284,520	
Laundries:												
1927.....	5	2	3		380	172	208		13,810	5,050	8,760	
1928.....	5	1	3	1	223	9	194	20	10,016	18	9,978	20
1929.....	3	2	1		3,199	3,173	26		22,880	21,228	1,652	

1930	1		1		42		42		3,486		3,486	
1931	3			1	520		508	12	13,728		13,692	36
1932	9	1	8		930	750	180		9,003	6,000	3,003	
1933	13	3		1	4,990	237	4,726	27	141,231	1,002	140,202	27
1934	21	9	10	2	5,318	2,029	1,278	2,011	69,325	36,612	30,702	2,011
1935	16	6	10		3,330	1,428	1,902		59,406	6,624	52,782	
1936	26	6	16	4	1,519	249	1,154	116	63,538	4,026	57,501	2,011
Dyeing, cleaning, and pressing:												
1927	9		8	1	1,478		1,463	15	20,243		19,943	300
1928	2		1	1	25,040		25,000	40	425,040		425,040	440
1929	7	1	4	2	3,652	125	987	2,540	86,277	250	2,567	83,460
1930	1				36		36		72		72	
1931	4	2	2		730	579	151		4,207	3,379	828	
1932	7	4	2	1	4,232	3,522	670	40	45,614	37,064	7,390	1,160
1933	20	6	14		11,843	4,575	7,268		260,406	110,850	149,556	
1934	23	9	12	2	17,440	15,350	2,049	41	223,891	197,036	26,461	394
1935	13	9	3	1	12,453	4,676	7,766	11	116,870	34,634	82,170	66
1936	18	4	13	1	4,469	623	3,811	35	52,516	3,150	49,331	35
Domestics:												
1927-36.												
Elevator and maintenance workers (when not attached to specific industry):												
1927	4	3	1		848	768	80		48,914	47,874	1,040	
1928	7		6	1	251		191	60	16,970		14,810	2,160
1929	2	1	1		1,515	1,500	15		49,955	49,500	455	
1930	1		1		113		113		2,486		2,486	
1931-33												
1934	10	6	3	1	7,628	555	7,063	10	20,957	6,396	14,491	70
1935	5	2	3		8,413	13	8,400		37,229	1,029	36,200	
1936	12	5	7		39,081	38,167	914		417,094	390,301	26,793	
Other:												
1927-29.												
1930	1		1		150		150		900		900	
1931	1				39		30		1,080		1,080	
1932	4	2	1	1	246	175	11	60	2,293	2,025	88	180
1933	10	2	6	2	3,247	2,400	807	40	57,131	42,400	14,576	155
1934	4	1	3		223	8	215		2,859	8	2,851	
1935	7	5	2		1,515	609	906		24,160	4,240	19,920	
1936	3	2	1		231	99	132		1,723	535	1,188	
Professional service:												
1927	34	9	12	13	2,734	264	783	1,687	93,279	6,831	14,070	72,378
1928	27	5	5	17	2,540	268	1,275	997	108,963	1,274	68,395	39,264
1929	39	13	11	15	2,131	888	435	808	45,134	3,645	7,364	34,125
1930	25	7	1	17	1,591	671	15	905	45,865	13,408	390	32,067
1931	25	15		10	1,196	435		761	66,526	8,755		57,771
1932	54	40	3	11	3,486	3,011	47	428	26,131	19,036	953	6,142
1933	45	27	6	12	8,693	7,359	815	519	203,475	161,902	34,926	6,647
1934	30	16	10	4	2,861	1,096	1,564	201	30,814	3,914	23,744	3,156
1935	23	11	9	3	1,922	1,446	305	171	15,626	6,490	6,156	2,980
1936	24	11	8	5	1,052	789	120	143	14,394	7,278	6,111	1,005

TABLE 37.—*Strikes beginning 1927-36, by industries and major issues involved—Continued*

Industry and year	Number of strikes				Number of workers involved				Number of man-days idle during year			
	Total	Major issues			Total	Major issues			Total	Major issues		
		Wages and hours	Union organization	Miscellaneous		Wages and hours	Union organization	Miscellaneous		Wages and hours	Union organization	Miscellaneous
Professional service—Continued.												
Recreation and amusement:												
1927	33	9	12	12	2,720	264	783	1,673	93,223	6,831	14,070	72,322
1928	26	5	5	16	2,529	268	1,275	986	108,842	1,274	68,395	39,173
1929	36	12	10	14	1,376	288	420	668	43,019	2,445	7,289	33,285
1930	24	7	1	16	1,567	671	15	881	45,721	13,408	390	31,923
1931	25	15	—	10	1,196	435	—	761	66,526	8,755	—	57,771
1932	53	39	3	11	3,445	2,970	47	428	26,090	18,995	953	6,142
1933	36	27	4	5	7,617	7,359	140	118	164,314	161,902	1,776	636
1934	21	12	8	1	1,182	898	277	7	4,768	2,278	2,483	7
1935	18	11	6	1	1,660	1,446	184	30	7,399	6,490	549	360
1936	13	7	3	3	766	678	22	66	6,115	5,931	22	162
Professional:												
1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1928	1	—	—	1	11	—	—	11	121	—	—	121
1929	2	1	—	1	740	600	—	140	2,040	1,200	—	840
1930-31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1932	1	1	—	—	41	41	—	—	41	41	—	—
1933	7	—	—	7	401	—	—	401	6,011	—	—	6,011
1934	9	4	2	3	1,679	198	1,287	194	8,646	1,636	3,861	3,149
1935	3	1	1	2	156	—	15	141	2,815	—	195	2,620
1936	3	1	—	2	86	9	—	77	879	36	—	843
Semiprofessional, attendants, and helpers:												
1927	1	—	—	1	14	—	—	14	56	—	—	56
1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1929	1	—	1	—	15	—	15	—	75	—	75	—
1930	1	—	—	1	24	—	—	24	144	—	—	144
1931-32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1933	2	—	2	—	675	—	675	—	33,150	—	33,150	—
1934	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17,400	—	17,400	—
1935	2	—	2	—	106	—	106	—	5,412	—	5,412	—
1936	8	3	5	—	200	102	98	—	7,400	1,311	6,089	—
Building and construction:												
1927	194	97	53	44	50,731	25,864	7,745	17,122	1,632,112	924,629	298,246	409,237
1928	154	64	56	34	25,058	12,177	7,854	5,027	585,922	290,603	211,105	84,214
1929	228	109	80	39	47,689	32,558	11,466	3,665	1,124,660	756,678	234,123	133,859
1930	186	74	55	57	29,241	20,411	5,152	3,678	394,229	271,755	70,091	52,383

1931	227	133	58	36	30,871	23,138	5,342	2,391	545,900	445,365	71,625	28,909
1932	199	126	33	40	64,044	60,475	1,519	2,050	1,839,977	1,792,927	23,063	23,987
1933	125	88	13	24	27,440	23,907	1,184	2,349	338,125	274,140	19,222	44,763
1934	135	62	43	30	33,075	20,846	3,751	8,478	585,173	473,552	66,842	44,779
1935	139	48	56	35	17,815	8,191	6,459	3,165	181,632	66,824	92,697	22,111
1936	230	98	79	53	33,225	9,276	19,700	4,249	345,351	112,855	186,349	46,147
Buildings, exclusive of P. W. A.:												
1927	189	93	52	44	50,376	25,569	7,685	17,122	1,626,130	920,627	296,266	409,237
1928	141	55	54	32	24,421	11,653	7,811	4,957	581,879	287,262	210,518	84,099
1929	198	97	66	35	42,062	29,438	9,202	3,422	1,011,173	691,809	194,119	125,245
1930	163	65	46	52	26,514	19,054	4,667	3,093	376,123	267,880	66,732	41,511
1931	193	106	53	34	25,183	18,730	4,164	2,289	477,338	397,518	52,185	27,835
1932	182	112	31	39	62,834	59,407	1,437	1,990	1,823,025	1,779,555	20,023	23,447
1933	99	67	12	20	24,298	21,214	1,108	1,976	294,508	231,738	19,070	43,700
1934	87	44	21	22	26,993	17,904	1,786	7,303	463,411	419,061	24,749	19,001
1935	76	31	29	16	10,576	5,963	3,400	1,213	78,941	47,218	22,765	8,958
1936	111	49	39	23	22,355	4,959	15,726	1,670	180,208	47,333	113,559	19,316
All other construction (bridges, docks, etc., and P. W. A. buildings):												
1927	5	4	1	---	355	295	60	---	5,982	4,002	1,980	---
1928	13	9	2	2	637	524	43	70	4,043	3,341	587	115
1929	30	12	14	4	5,627	3,120	2,264	243	113,487	64,869	40,004	8,614
1930	23	9	9	5	2,427	1,357	485	585	18,106	3,875	3,359	10,872
1931	34	27	5	2	5,688	4,408	1,178	102	68,562	48,047	19,441	1,074
1932	17	14	2	1	1,210	1,068	82	60	16,952	13,372	3,940	540
1933	26	21	1	4	3,142	2,693	76	373	43,617	42,402	152	1,063
1934	48	18	22	8	6,062	2,942	1,965	1,175	121,762	53,891	42,083	25,778
1935	63	17	27	19	7,239	2,228	3,059	1,952	102,691	19,066	69,932	13,153
1936	119	49	40	30	10,870	4,317	3,974	2,579	165,143	65,522	72,790	26,831
Agriculture and fishing:												
1927	3	2	---	1	352	302	---	50	904	754	---	150
1928	6	4	1	1	635	455	70	110	3,445	905	1,330	1,210
1929	1	1	---	---	1,000	1,000	---	---	5,000	5,000	---	---
1930	6	5	1	---	2,935	2,830	105	---	26,720	21,260	5,460	---
1931	7	7	---	---	3,570	3,570	---	---	95,825	95,825	---	---
1932	12	11	1	---	2,028	1,928	100	---	31,825	31,125	700	---
1933	36	32	4	---	34,072	31,144	2,928	---	517,440	499,132	18,308	---
1934	34	26	8	---	33,409	18,644	14,765	---	312,640	198,512	114,128	---
1935	29	22	7	---	24,211	20,681	3,530	---	474,368	448,508	25,860	---
1936	42	28	13	1	21,046	8,892	11,614	540	348,804	52,392	289,932	6,480
Agriculture:												
1927	2	1	---	1	322	272	---	50	694	544	---	150
1928	4	2	1	1	410	230	70	110	2,770	230	1,330	1,210
1929	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1930	5	4	1	---	2,905	2,800	105	---	26,060	20,600	5,460	---
1931	5	5	---	---	2,020	2,020	---	---	15,225	15,225	---	---
1932	10	9	1	---	1,762	1,662	100	---	28,687	27,987	700	---
1933	35	31	4	---	34,012	31,084	2,928	---	516,900	498,592	18,308	---
1934	27	22	5	---	25,943	13,519	12,424	---	244,753	171,787	72,966	---
1935	19	14	5	---	14,888	11,723	3,165	---	139,494	115,399	24,095	---
1936	28	17	11	---	15,369	5,355	10,014	---	259,120	12,588	246,532	---

¹ Man-days idle as a result of a strike which began in the preceding year and continued into this year.

TABLE 37.—*Strikes beginning 1927-36, by industries and major issues involved—Continued*

Industry and year	Number of strikes				Number of workers involved				Number of man-days idle during year			
	Total	Major issues			Total	Major issues			Total	Major issues		
		Wages and hours	Union organization	Miscellaneous		Wages and hours	Union organization	Miscellaneous		Wages and hours	Union organization	Miscellaneous
Agriculture and fishing—Continued.												
Fishing:												
1927	1	1			30	30			210	210		
1928	2	2			225	225			675	675		
1929	1	1			1,000	1,000			5,000	5,000		
1930	1	1			30	30			660	660		
1931	2	2			1,550	1,550			80,600	80,600		
1932	2	2			266	266			3,138	3,138		
1933	1	1			60	60			540	540		
1934	7	4	3		7,466	5,125	2,341		67,887	26,725	41,162	
1935	10	8	2		9,323	8,958	365		334,874	333,109	1,765	
1936	14	11	2	1	5,677	3,537	1,600	540	89,684	39,804	43,400	6,480
Relief work:												
1927-31	7	4	1	2	3,128	2,444	80	604	5,792	2,444	2,640	708
1932	30	24		6	25,967	24,339		1,628	113,691	104,608		9,083
1933	76	55	6	15	26,652	22,101	825	3,726	151,208	106,371	6,122	38,715
1934	95	68	4	23	41,153	34,922	60	6,171	402,340	362,959	1,875	37,506
1936	80	37	10	33	40,016	24,808	3,251	11,957	232,216	154,099	40,254	37,863
Other nonmanufacturing industries:												
1927	7	3	2	2	777	683	14	80	3,218	2,569	189	460
1928	3	2	1		4,715	65	4,650		56,490	690	55,800	
1929	13	9	3	1	2,936	2,528	358	50	24,185	22,787	1,348	50
1930	4	3	1	1	700	325	225	150	4,058	2,488	675	900
1931	9	3	5	1	4,617	654	3,951	12	16,403	6,752	9,639	12
1932	12	8	1	3	4,327	1,027	60	3,240	39,864	16,284	1,740	21,840
1933	14	10	3	1	4,517	1,596	2,421	500	34,654	14,562	17,592	2,500
1934	8	3	5		301	78	223		8,501	2,746	5,755	
1935	17	6	9	2	696	213	263	220	8,326	970	6,311	1,045
1936	34	13	19	2	2,920	1,283	1,287	350	29,042	16,041	12,201	800
Interindustry:												
1927-33	3			3	31,200			31,200	31,200			31,200
1934	1			1	3,000			3,000	3,000			3,000
1935												
1936												
General strikes:⁴												
1927-33	1			1	90,000			90,000	270,000			270,000
1934	1			1	26,000			26,000	52,000			52,000
1935	1			1	1,500			1,500	4,500			4,500
1936	1			1								

⁴ Involves all organized trades within the community. See table 33.

Appendix I

Strikes Involving 10,000 or More Workers, 1927-36

A list of all strikes occurring between 1927 and 1936, inclusive, involving 10,000 or more employees, is given in table 38.

TABLE 38.—*Strikes involving 10,000 or more workers, 1927-36*

Location and kind of strike	Date of strike	Approximate number of workers involved
	<i>1927</i>	
Bituminous coal, interstate.....	April-December.....	165,000
	<i>1928</i>	
Cleaning and dyeing, New York City.....	February-March.....	25,000
Bituminous coal, interstate.....	April-December.....	45,000
Cotton textile manufacturers, New Bedford, Mass.....	April-October.....	25,000
Children's clothing, New York City.....	June-July.....	10,000
Anthracite, Pittston and Avoca, Pa.....	November.....	32,300
	<i>1929</i>	
Cloak, suit, and skirt makers, New York City.....	July.....	15,000
	<i>1930</i>	
Dressmakers, New York City.....	February.....	30,000
	<i>1931</i>	
American Woolen Co., Lawrence, Mass.....	February.....	10,575
Glen Alden Coal Co., Pennsylvania.....	March-April.....	22,000
Bituminous coal, Pittsburgh district.....	June-August.....	15,000
Men's clothing, Greater New York.....	July-August.....	30,000
Glen Alden Coal Co., Pennsylvania.....	September-October.....	20,000
Wool and cotton textile, Lawrence, Mass.....	October-November.....	24,628
	<i>1932</i>	
Dressmakers, New York City.....	February-March.....	25,000
Millinery, New York City.....	March.....	10,000
Anthracite, Pennsylvania.....	do.....	15,000
Bituminous coal, Illinois.....	April-August.....	30,000
Building contractors, New York City.....	May-June.....	30,000
Painters, New York City.....	July-September.....	10,000
Men's clothing, New York and New Jersey.....	August.....	20,000
	<i>1933</i>	
Hosiery, Reading, Pa., and vicinity.....	June-August.....	10,000
Cloak, suit, and skirt makers, New York City.....	June-July.....	30,000
Bituminous coal, western and southern Pennsylvania.....	July-August.....	20,000
Men's clothing manufacturers, Pennsylvania, Maryland, New York, New Jersey.....	July.....	50,000
Ladies' garments, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey.....	August.....	60,000
Anthracite, Pennsylvania.....	do.....	15,000
Do.....	August-November.....	14,406
Building contractors, New York City.....	September.....	12,000
Embroidery workers, New York City.....	do.....	12,000
Neckwear manufacturers, New York City.....	do.....	10,000
Underwear manufacturers, New York City.....	do.....	25,000
Weirton Steel Co., West Virginia.....	September-October.....	12,000
Bituminous coal, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio.....	September-November.....	75,000
Silk dyers, Paterson, N. J.....	September-October.....	15,000
Silk manufacturers, Scranton and Philadelphia, Pa.....	September-November.....	12,000
Anthracite, Pennsylvania.....	November.....	40,000
Trucking, retail trade, Philadelphia, Pa.....	December-January.....	14,000

TABLE 38.—*Strikes involving 10,000 or more workers, 1927-36—Continued*

Location and kind of strike	Date of strike	Approximate number of workers involved
	<i>1934</i>	
Anthracite, Pennsylvania.....	January-February....	48,000
Bituminous coal, Alabama.....	February-March.....	10,000
Taxicab companies, New York City.....	February.....	30,000
Do.....	March.....	12,000
Dress manufacturers, New York City.....	April.....	25,000
Bituminous coal, West Virginia.....	do.....	20,000
Bituminous coal, Alabama.....	April-May.....	21,000
Bituminous coal, Kentucky.....	do.....	10,000
Cotton textile, Alabama.....	July-August.....	22,000
General, all unions, San Francisco Bay area.....	July.....	90,000
Paint contractors, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	July-August.....	10,000
Knit goods, New York and New Jersey.....	August.....	14,000
General, all unions, Hazleton, Pa.....	September.....	28,000
Hosiery, Philadelphia, Pa.....	do.....	15,000
Hosiery, interstate.....	do.....	25,000
Textile, interstate.....	do.....	309,500
Silk dyes and finishing, interstate.....	October-December....	25,000
Glen Alden Coal Co., Pennsylvania.....	December.....	12,000
	<i>1935</i>	
Truck drivers, New York City.....	January.....	20,000
Shirt workers, interstate.....	do.....	15,000
Cotton goods, Chicago, Ill.....	February-April.....	10,000
Dressmakers, interstate.....	April.....	17,200
Lumber, Washington and Oregon.....	May-August.....	32,000
General, all unions, Terre Haute, Ind.....	July.....	28,000
Dressmakers, New York City.....	September.....	10,000
Bituminous coal, interstate.....	do.....	366,000
Bituminous coal, Alabama.....	September-November..	20,000
	<i>1936</i>	
Millinery workers, New York City.....	February.....	19,600
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio.....	February-March.....	14,000
Building service employees, New York City.....	March.....	38,000
Barber shops, Brooklyn and New York City.....	April-July.....	20,200
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio.....	June.....	12,000
Painters, New York City.....	August-September....	10,000
Maritime, Pacific Coast.....	October-February....	37,000
Maritime, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts.....	November-January....	20,000

Appendix II

Methods Used in Analyzing Strikes

Items Included in the Statistical Analysis

The basic measures in strike statistics as now compiled by the Bureau are the number of strikes, the number of persons involved, and the man-days idle.¹ It is from these data that analyses of frequency and severity of strikes are made. But if such data are to be compiled, certain correlated information is required, and if they are to be of value for fundamental analysis, they must be classified.

For such measurements and classifications, certain specific data on each strike are necessary. The following is a brief description of the data obtained by the Bureau at the present time and their use in statistical tabulation.²

Beginning date.—The fundamental basis of classification is the time when strikes occurred. The data are summarized by years, but currently they are compiled monthly. For this purpose the beginning date of a strike must be known, as it must also for computing man-days idle.

In the majority of cases, there is little difficulty in deciding the date a strike begins. With some strikes, however, the situation is more or less confused. Sometimes a union calls a strike for a certain day, but only a small portion of the workers respond, the remainder joining at later dates. Sometimes the union calls a general-industry strike but “pulls” the strike gradually, plant by plant. In any of these cases the beginning date used in the statistical tables is the first day any portion or group of the workers start the strike. Adjustment for the gradual development of the dispute is made in computing the man-days idle.

Ending date.—There is no question about the termination date of strikes which result in definite terms of settlement or agreement. A good many strikes, however, are never settled. There are strikes which, according to the union calling the strike, have lasted many years although the public has long forgotten them. Sometimes strikers, discouraged with the prospect of success, gradually return with no settlement; sometimes the employer moves out of town; sometimes the plant is opened with a new crew of workers, while the strikers maintain their picket line and receive strike benefits from their union; sometimes a strike appears to be lost and ended but, due

¹ See Introduction, p. 7.

² Some of these data were not obtained in earlier years. For example, the number of workers involved was not obtained in all cases until in 1927, and information regarding the method of settlement was not known previous to 1935. For other items there is only partial or incomplete information in some cases, resulting in a varying degree of satisfactory statistical presentation.

to the persistence of the union or the help of some outside agency, the case is reopened months later and definite terms of settlement gained.

In situations such as these, the rule of reason must be applied. The principal criterion for the termination of a strike for statistical purposes is the date of resumption of work. This can be considered from two viewpoints: When the employer resumes work by filling the vacancies, or when the strikers resume work either with their former employer or with new employers. In practice it is impossible to learn when all the strikers regain employment. Moreover, it is logical to consider a strike in relation to the employer or establishment against which the strike was called. For these reasons, a strike is considered ended when all or a majority of the vacancies caused by the strike have been filled either by returning strikers or new employees, or when vacancies disappear through the closing of the plant or moving it to another city. Thus, for statistical purposes, a strike may be considered ended although some strikers are picketing and the union paying strike benefits, but such cases are comparatively infrequent.

Duration.—Unlike the calculation of man-days idle, the duration of strikes is measured in terms of calendar weeks or months, thus including Sundays and holidays. While this is done largely for the purpose of simplicity, it is not unreasonable to include holidays, since it can be assumed that negotiations toward settlement can be carried on the same as on workdays.

Number of establishments.—The number of establishments involved in strikes might well be one of the basic measures in strike statistics. Unfortunately, it is often impossible to obtain the exact number of establishments involved in large strikes which spread throughout a city or several cities and States. Valid statistical tables, therefore, cannot be compiled to give total establishments. The number of establishments becomes merely one basis for classifying strike data, and frequency distributions are compiled showing the number of strikes involving specified numbers of establishments.

The term "establishment" as used in strike statistics has the same connotation as that used in the Census of Manufactures, namely, "a single plant or factory." In other industries than manufacturing, different units are considered as equivalent to establishments—a building project, a mine or colliery, a ship, a dock, a logging camp, etc.

Industry classification.—The industry classification used in strike statistics follows along the same lines as that used by the census and the Bureau of Labor Statistics' employment and pay-roll reports. This makes possible the correlation of strike data with other data known about an industry, such as the total number employed, total value of products, etc.

An industry classification in any field of statistics presents certain difficulties, due to the complexity, overlapping, and changing character of industrial organization and processes. For instance, there is the question of whether a productive activity should be classified according to the basic commodity or processes—e. g., chemical—or by the commodity produced—rayon or textiles; also, as to what classification should a business establishment be assigned which manufactures a number of different commodities or performs various functions; for example, should a garage be classified under “retail trade”, “auto service and repair”, or “transportation.”

To these perplexities which are common to all statistics pertaining to industry classification, strike statistics involve an additional difficulty by reason of the fact that labor unions are not always coterminous with the industry as defined by the census. Thus a strike called by the Upholsterers, Carpet and Linoleum Mechanics' International Union of America may affect furniture factories,³ mattress factories,⁴ and linoleum departments in retail stores. In such situations, the Bureau classifies strikes within the industry most seriously affected. Thus, a strike of bakery deliverymen is classified under the baking industry, since it is initiated by a particular local or group of local unions and is directed against one class of employers. But a city-wide strike of all deliverymen or truck drivers is classified under “transportation.” Since the census attaches these various types of deliverymen to their respective industries, there is some variation between the classification of strikes and the census industry classification. These cases, however, are relatively infrequent and, on the whole, the industry classification of strikes conforms to that of the census and the Bureau's statistics of employment and pay rolls.

Geographical location.—The classification of strikes by location is a simple matter except for strikes which extend across State or city lines. There are at least three distinct kinds of situations characterized as interstate (or intercity) strikes: (1) A large general-industry strike involving numbers of companies in two or more States; (2) a local strike which extends into contiguous areas which happen to lie in other States, as, for example, New York City and adjacent communities in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Connecticut; (3) a strike against one company which has branch plants in two or more States.

It is desirable that the incidence of all such strikes be revealed as accurately as possible; otherwise figures on strikes within a given State may exclude industrial disturbances which are of greater magnitude than those confined to that State alone. Whenever possible, therefore, the number of workers and man-days idle due to

³ Classified by census under “Lumber and its products.”

⁴ Classified under “Miscellaneous” by the census.

interstate strikes are allocated as accurately as possible to the States concerned. Unfortunately, this cannot be done with intercity strikes, since it is impossible to get specific data by city. The best that can be done is to group the intercity strikes, listing all the cities involved.

Sex of workers.—All strikes are classified by the sex of persons engaged in the strike, that is, male, female, or both. In addition, the total number of men and the total number of women involved in strikes are tabulated. In certain cases where only one or two office women are involved in a strike called by craftsmen, such as at a foundry or streetcar company, the strike is classified under "male only."

Labor organization involved.—In former years, strikes were classified according to those ordered by labor organizations and those not so ordered. The latter not only included strikes by employees who were not members of an organization, but also strikes by union members which were not authorized by the proper union official—that is, so-called "illegal" or "outlaw" strikes.⁵ This fine distinction has been dropped in recent years and strikes are now classified according to which labor organization the strikers belong to, or according to which organization was instrumental in calling the strike or allied itself with the strike after it was started or took part in the negotiations for settlement.

Even with this broadening of the term, the situation does not always lend itself to easy classification. Sometimes unorganized workers go out on strike and then request a union to come in to help them. Sometimes the reverse takes place: A group of organized workers go on strike with the sanction of their union but, because they fail to follow instructions or for some other reason, the union withdraws. Sometimes the strike starts under the auspices of one union and a rival union steps in and becomes the dominant force. In jurisdictional disputes, at least two unions are involved. Necessarily, some degree of arbitrary judgment must be used in the classification of such strikes. In general, the classification is based on whether most of those actively responsible for the strike were members of a union and whether they acted as an organized group when the strike was called or settled.

Major issues or causes.—Any statistical presentation of the causes of strikes is likely to appear more plausible than the actual situations analyzed really warrant. The causes reported by the various parties concerned are frequently at variance, and even if they agree the stated reasons are sometimes superficial and only partial. Due to the emotional factor connected with many strikes, the immediate issue which brought on the strike may have been of much less importance than other matters which had caused a cumulative dissatisfaction

⁵ Twenty-first Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor, Washington, 1907, p. 21.

extending over many months or years. Again, a strike may be called because of certain grievances but during the progress of the strike the situation or leadership may change sufficiently to bring about a shift in demands or statement of grievances.

Very few strikes are due to only one or two causes: In most cases the issues are many and complex. In an earlier period of strike statistics (1881-1905) this multiplicity of issues and demands was recognized by itemizing as many as 60 to 65 causes or groups of causes.⁶ Obviously, this is more a listing than a statistical classification and precludes ready assimilation by the reader. At present, an effort is made to determine the major cause or dominant issue in each strike situation and to classify it under one of 18 headings. For greater convenience, these 18 classifications are divided into three groups: (1) Wages and hours, (2) union organization, (3) miscellaneous.

This neat classification of such complex situations as industrial disputes is necessarily based upon many arbitrary determinations and should therefore be considered only proximate. This is especially true in the numerous cases involving union recognition, wages, and hours. In some situations, these three issues are of almost equal importance; in others, one is more dominant even though the other two are present. Evaluation of the relative importance of each is a matter of judgment after studying all aspects of the situation. Some marginal cases could, no doubt, just as accurately be grouped under "wages and hours" as under "union organization," and vice versa.

Results.—It seems logical to measure the terms of settlement in relation to the change in status which the strike has brought to the workers. It is just as logical to evaluate the results in relation to the causes for the strike, or the demands set forth by those calling the strike. The difficulty in accurately assaying causes of strikes has been mentioned above; the measurement of results is even more elusive. In only a portion of the strikes are the terms of settlement put down in writing. Even where the terms of settlement are apparently defined, the results cannot be measured automatically. A group of workers may strike for recognition but may return to work without recognition when the employer offers them a wage increase or makes other concessions. Each of the opposing parties may, at the beginning or sometime during the progress of the dispute, demand much more than it intends or hopes to obtain. For instance, the workers may call a strike for a wage increase in order to ward off an expected decrease. If the strike is settled with a continuation of existing rates, was the strike a success or failure?

Sometimes the actual results of a strike may not be known for a considerable time after the dispute has ended and may be quite differ-

⁶ Twenty-first Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor, Washington, 1907, pp. 600-612.

ent from the apparent results at the close of the strike. Workers may return to work after a strike, appearing to have won none of the demands they set out to gain, yet the experience and loss of production might influence the employer to give his employees better working conditions in order to avoid interruptions in the future. On the other hand, workers may go back after a strike, having apparently won a complete victory, but the strike might have caused the employer to decide to clean up a few odds and ends and then go out of business or move to a new locality. These far-reaching results cannot be measured or known, and any statistical measurement of the results of a strike must necessarily be based on the apparent results or the terms of agreement at the close of the dispute. In some cases, it is absolutely impossible to evaluate the results even though the immediate facts are known. These are therefore classified as "indeterminate."

Because of the many intangible features inherent in the nature of labor disputes, the Bureau does not categorically define results as successful or unsuccessful. Rather, an attempt is made to measure the results in such relative terms as (1) substantial gains to workers, (2) partial gains or compromises, (3) little or no gains to workers. Obviously there could just as well be five or even more classifications as the three used. In some particular cases the results would be portrayed more accurately if there were a greater refinement of classification. This is especially true with respect to the middle group, "partial gains or compromises", which includes strikes which might almost be rated as successful as well as those which verge on failure. However, when a large number of variables is included within a classification, it can be assumed that the extremes tend to offset each other and that the number within the classification represents an average.

It should be noted that the results classified under "substantial gains to workers" might include a strike where the terms of settlement merely provide for a retention of the status existing before the strike was called. In other words, a defensive strike, such as one against a wage decrease or against a renunciation of union recognition which had existed, would be included in this classification if the strike resulted in no change from the previous status. This should be especially borne in mind when reviewing the long-time trend of strikes. The total number of strikes in this classification does not represent a cumulative improvement in worker status but includes some strikes which merely won a retention of already existing conditions.

Results of strikes involving a number of establishments are measured quantitatively as well as qualitatively. In other words, in general-industry strikes where each establishment makes its own settlement with its employees, the workers in some plants may gain more favorable terms than in others. The results of such a general-

industry strike must, necessarily, take into account the proportion of establishments or workers obtaining the varying terms of settlement. The results of sympathetic strikes are judged according to the terms of settlement of the strike for which the sympathetic strike was called.

Methods of settlement.—During one earlier period of strike statistics (1901–05), a count was kept of the number of strikes “settled by joint agreement” and the number “settled by arbitration.”⁷ Aside from this, no consistent record was kept of the method used in settlement of strikes until 1935.

Beginning with the year 1935, data are available to show the following classifications of the method of settlement of strikes:

(1) The number of strikes which are settled directly by the employer and the strikers. In such cases the workers are either unorganized or, if there had been a union present when the strike started, by the time it was terminated the union had withdrawn to such an extent that it took no part in the settlement negotiations.

(2) Those settled directly through negotiations between the employer and union representatives.

(3) Those settled with the assistance of Government conciliators or labor boards, and

(4) Those settled with the assistance of private conciliators and labor boards. In most of the strikes in the latter two classifications union representatives are usually also present.

(5) Those terminated with no formal settlement. In practically all of these the strikes are usually lost by the workers. In some instances they gradually return with no change in the working conditions; sometimes the employer fills the vacancies with new employees; in other cases the business is liquidated or moved to another locality.

The strikes in which outsiders assisted, either Government or private, in negotiating toward settlement are classified according to whether settlement was obtained by means of conciliation or arbitration.

It must be noted that this general classification is termed “negotiations toward settlement carried on by.” It does not necessarily mean that a conciliator was actually present at the final conference or was solely responsible for the strike settlement. Because of the very nature of the procedure used by conciliators—working quietly behind the scenes, sometimes withdrawing for a time and then returning—it is impossible to evaluate the exact effectiveness of his activities. Also, several different conciliators may have assisted, together or separately, at different intervals. All strikes in which one or more outsiders took an active part at any time during the progress of the strike in trying to get the parties together, are included in this classification.

⁷ Twenty-first Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor, Washington, 1907, pp. 84–88. By far the largest proportion of strikes was terminated without either of these methods having been used. During the 5-year period, less than 6 percent of the total strikes were settled by joint agreement and less than 2 percent by arbitration.

Appendix III

Method of Collecting Strike Data

Notices or leads regarding strikes are obtained from daily papers, labor and trade journals, as well as reports from Government labor boards. At the present time the Bureau receives clippings from newspapers in all cities in the country with over 50,000 population, and from some industrial cities of less than 50,000. The Bureau either subscribes for or has access to every known labor or trade paper published in the country. From the information obtained in these 700 daily, weekly, and monthly papers and journals, it is believed that few, if any, strikes escape the Bureau's attention.

On the basis of these newspaper and other notices, schedules are sent to representatives of all parties engaged in the dispute, to get detailed and authentic information. In a few cases, when no replies are received by mail, agents of the Bureau call on the parties. From the answers to these questionnaires, the Bureau is able to analyze the disputes in the manner described above.

The questionnaire reads as follows:

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
WASHINGTON

DEAR SIR: The Bureau of Labor Statistics has recently received information

As the designated Federal agency for keeping records of all industrial disputes, we shall greatly appreciate your courtesy in furnishing the information requested. If the dispute is still in progress, please answer as many questions as possible. If the dispute is ended, please answer all the questions on both sides of this form. A franked, addressed envelope is provided for your convenience. Your cooperation is greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

ISADOR LUBIN,
Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

-
-
1. Name of company
 2. Address of central office
 3. Principal products and services of plant(s) involved in dispute. List in order of their importance:
 4. Number of establishments (or work places) involved in dispute
 5. Location

(City or town) (State) (Give similar address for each establishment involved)

 6. Date on which employees involved in dispute stopped work
 7. Number of days per week majority of employees worked preceding dispute
 8. Number on pay roll immediately preceding dispute: Men

Women Total

 9. Number of employees involved on first day of dispute: Men

Women Total

(Include all persons who stopped work in establishments reported under question 5; that is, those who were thrown out of work as well as those who walked out)

 10. Date greatest number of employees were out Number: Men

Women Total

 11. Did dispute originate among any specific group of workers?

If so, what occupation? How many?

 12. What caused dispute?

(What demands were made?)

 13. Workers' organization(s) involved

Local address

 14. Is dispute ended?

(Yes or no)

 15. If dispute is not settled, have any employees who were involved returned to work?

(Yes or no) Number Have any vacancies been filled

with new employees? Number Date by which

(Yes or no)

50 percent of total positions were filled by old or new employees

 16. If dispute is settled, give number of employees: (a) Still out day before termination

.....; (b) taken back immediately after termination

.....; (c) that will be taken back in next few weeks

17. Terms of settlement: -----
(Refer to the issues or demands listed in question 12)

<i>B e f o r e</i>	}	Wage rate -----	<i>A f t e r</i>	}	Wage rate -----
		Hours per week -----			Hours per week -----
		Was there a union agreement? -----			Is there a union agreement? -----

(If dispute was terminated by signed agreement, please enclose copy)

18. Number of employees affected by terms of settlement -----

19. Which one of the following methods was used in negotiating settlement?

(a) By employer and employees directly -----

(b) By employer and representatives of organized workers directly -----

(c) By conciliation -----

(Name of person or Government board)

(d) By arbitration -----

(Name of person or Government board)

20. Violence in connection with dispute:

(a) Any deaths? ----- (e) Any arrests? -----
Number ----- Number -----

(b) Any injuries? ----- (f) Any criminal suits? -----
Number ----- Number -----
(Necessitating medical attention)

(c) Any property damage? ----- (g) Was National Guard called in? -----
Amount \$ -----

(d) Any damage suits? ----- (h) Was martial law declared? -----
Number -----

21. Were any injunctions issued during the dispute? ----- Principal provisions -----
(Yes or no)

22. If dispute is still in progress, please explain briefly its present status -----

23. What is your opinion concerning the net result (gain or loss to workers) of this dispute? -----

24. Remarks: -----

(Signature of person making report)

(Date)

(Position or office)

(Address)

(Company or organization)

Appendix IV

Labor Disputes in Foreign Countries, 1927-36¹

TABLE 39.—Labor disputes in foreign countries, 1927-36

Period	Dis- putes	Workers involved	Working days lost	Period	Dis- putes	Workers involved	Working days lost
Argentina:				China:			
1927.....	56	26,888	363,492	1927.....	117	881,289	7,622,029
1928.....	137	73,989	251,054	1928.....	118	204,663	2,049,826
1929.....	116	53,101	543,939	1929.....	108	65,557	711,921
1930.....	127	38,299	853,219	1930.....	87	64,130	801,531
1931.....	42	8,442	58,493	1931.....	122	74,188	685,941
1932.....	122	165,376	1,357,790	1932.....	82	71,395	710,605
1933.....	52	3,321	39,896	1933.....	88	74,937	461,619
1934.....	42	25,940	742,256	1934.....	73	31,473	501,245
1935.....	69	52,143	2,642,576	1935.....	95	96,684	517,663
1936.....	109	85,438	1,344,461	1936.....	128	78,992	666,931
Australia:				Czechoslovakia:			
1927.....	441	200,757	1,713,581	1927.....	208	172,043	1,466,045
1928.....	287	96,422	777,278	1928.....	282	101,517	1,728,419
1929.....	259	104,604	4,461,478	1929.....	230	63,564	753,264
1930.....	183	54,222	1,511,241	1930.....	159	30,808	423,126
1931.....	134	37,667	245,991	1931.....	254	49,608	498,891
1932.....	127	32,917	212,318	1932.....	317	103,219	1,255,576
1933.....	90	30,113	111,956	1933.....	209	36,636	289,409
1934.....	155	50,558	370,386	1934.....	213	38,477	264,538
1935.....	183	47,322	495,124	1935.....	⁵ 219	39,903	490,417
1936.....	235	60,586	494,319	1936.....	⁵ 263	⁵ 93,512	⁵ 603,061
Austria:				Denmark:			
1927.....	216	35,300	686,560	1927.....	17	2,851	119,000
1928.....	266	38,290	658,024	1928.....	11	469	11,000
1929.....	226	30,446	388,336	1929.....	22	1,040	41,283
1930.....	88	7,173	49,373	1930.....	37	5,349	144,000
1931.....	68	10,264	132,757	1931.....	16	3,692	246,000
1932.....	33	6,646	190,163	1932.....	17	5,760	87,000
1933.....	27	5,657	79,061	1933.....	26	492	18,000
1934.....	4	137	220	1934.....	38	11,546	146,000
1935.....	3	89	414	1935.....	14	827	14,000
1936.....	3	123	269	1936.....	12	96,862	2,946,000
Belgium:				Estonia:			
1927.....	126	45,071	1,658,836	1927.....	5	218	3,067
1928.....	192	77,785	2,254,424	1928.....	5	1,098	49,336
1929.....	168	60,557	799,117	1929.....	16	1,915	6,395
1930.....	93	64,718	781,646	1930.....	7	154	338
1931.....	74	23,010	399,037	1931.....	3	⁴ 700	⁴ 20,000
1932.....	63	162,693	580,670	1932.....	4	888	2,149
1933.....	87	39,136	664,044	1933.....	8	162	339
1934.....	79	36,525	2,441,335	1934.....	10	1,369	2,207
1935.....	150	104,013	623,002	1935.....	27	5,043	45,000
1936.....	999	564,831	-----	1936.....	16	2,539	14,822
Bulgaria:				Finland:			
1927.....	23	2,919	57,196	1927.....	79	13,368	1,528,182
1928.....	21	493	2,382	1928.....	71	27,226	502,236
1929.....	36	22,339	378,236	1929.....	26	2,443	74,887
1930.....	15	1,588	2,545	1930.....	11	1,673	12,120
1931.....	34	6,891	74,094	1931.....	1	53	106
1932.....	19	1,214	11,149	1932.....	3	284	2,301
1933.....	² 85	³ 3,395	26,132	1933.....	4	1,274	9,536
1934.....	² 48	³ 5,942	47,116	1934.....	46	5,883	89,727
Canada:				France:			
1927.....	74	22,299	152,570	1927.....	404	112,634	1,046,019
1928.....	98	17,581	224,212	1928.....	823	210,488	6,376,675
1929.....	90	12,946	152,080	1929.....	1,217	241,040	2,764,606
1930.....	67	13,768	91,797	1930.....	1,097	584,579	7,209,342
1931.....	88	10,738	204,238	1931.....	⁵ 261	35,723	-----
1932.....	116	23,390	255,000	1932.....	⁵ 330	⁵ 54,088	-----
1933.....	125	26,558	317,547	1933.....	⁵ 331	⁵ 84,391	-----
1934.....	191	45,800	574,519	1934.....	⁵ 374	⁵ 61,445	-----
1935.....	120	33,269	284,028	1935.....	⁵ 425	⁵ 89,726	-----
1936.....	155	34,812	276,997				

¹ International Labour Office, 1937 Year Book of Labour Statistics, Geneva, pp. 212-214.

² Strikes only. ³ Workers directly involved only. ⁴ Approximate figures. ⁵ Provisional figures.

TABLE 39.—Labor disputes in foreign countries, 1927-36—Continued

Period	Dis- putes	Workers involved	Working days lost	Period	Dis- putes	Workers involved	Working days lost
Germany:				Latvia:			
1927	871	503,217	6,043,698	1927	95	5,273	60,267
1928	763	780,396	20,288,211	1928	179	13,431	62,254
1929	441	234,543	4,489,870	1929	362	26,462	45,838
1930	366	224,983	3,935,977	1930	38	1,547	12,077
1931	504	178,223	2,001,978	1931	42	2,903	14,261
1932	642	127,587	51,112,056	1932	139	4,400	23,003
1933	(e)	(e)	(e)	1933	246	4,323	22,960
1934	(e)	(e)	(e)	1934	35	3,854	24,543
1935	(e)	(e)	(e)	1935	3		
1936	(e)	(e)	(e)	Mexico:			
Great Britain and Northern Ireland:				1927	(e)	(e)	(e)
1927	308	108,000	1,170,000	1928	(e)	(e)	(e)
1928	302	124,000	1,390,000	1929	(e)	(e)	(e)
1929	431	533,000	8,290,000	1930	(e)	(e)	(e)
1930	422	307,000	4,400,000	1931	(e)	(e)	(e)
1931	420	490,000	6,980,000	1932	(e)	(e)	(e)
1932	389	379,000	6,490,000	1933	(e)	(e)	(e)
1933	357	136,000	1,070,000	1934	(e)	(e)	(e)
1934	471	134,000	960,000	1935	410	132,651	(e)
1935	553	271,000	1,960,000	1936	317	100,791	(e)
1936	808	315,000	1,830,000	Netherlands:			
Hungary:				1927	230	13,500	220,500
1927	84	24,803	294,941	1928	205	16,930	647,700
1928	31	10,289	131,174	1929	226	21,310	990,800
1929	63	15,065	149,204	1930	212	10,970	273,000
1930	35	5,770	79,596	1931	215	28,210	856,100
1931	38	11,195	189,781	1932	216	32,000	1,772,600
1932	20	4,925	32,914	1933	184	14,810	533,800
1933	31	10,367	125,178	1934	152	6,200	114,200
1934	49	12,762	92,156	1935	152	12,940	262,400
1935	50	16,674	110,967	1936	96	10,420	99,800
1936	122	20,747	232,622	New Zealand:			
India:				1927	38	4,476	12,485
1927	129	131,655	2,019,970	1928	39	9,258	21,997
1928	203	506,851	31,647,404	1929	47	7,151	25,889
1929	141	532,016	12,165,691	1930	38	5,467	31,669
1930	148	196,301	2,261,731	1931	24	6,356	48,486
1931	166	203,008	2,408,123	1932	23	9,355	108,605
1932	118	123,009	1,922,437	1933	15	3,558	65,099
1933	146	164,938	2,168,961	1934	24	3,773	10,393
1934	159	220,808	4,775,559	1935	12	2,323	18,565
1935	145	114,217	973,457	1936	43	7,354	10,980
1936	157	169,029	2,358,062	Norway:			
Irish Free State:				1927	96	22,456	1,374,089
1927	53	2,312	64,020	1928	63	8,042	363,844
1928	52	2,190	54,292	1929	73	4,796	196,704
1929	53	4,533	101,397	1930	94	4,652	240,454
1930	83	3,410	77,417	1931	82	59,524	7,585,832
1931	60	5,431	310,199	1932	91	6,360	394,002
1932	70	4,222	42,152	1933	93	6,306	364,240
1933	88	9,059	200,126	1934	85	6,364	235,075
1934	99	9,288	180,080	1935	103	3,548	168,000
1935	99	9,513	288,077	Palestine:			
1936	107	9,443	185,623	1927	20	562	13,469
Italy: ⁷				1928	22	886	4,379
1927	169	18,660	(e)	1929	45	679	8,773
1928	77	2,999	(e)	1930	22	393	9,234
1929	83	3,252	(e)	1931	50	1,946	6,704
1930	82	2,863	(e)	1932	61	1,409	10,689
1931	67	4,141	(e)	1933	57	2,049	19,354
1932	23	598	(e)	1934	49	2,051	17,273
1933	34	841	(e)	1935	60	3,648	28,415
1934	38	576	(e)	1936	20	956	11,625
1935	43	605	(e)	Philippines:			
Japan:				1927	53	8,567	(e)
1927	383	46,672	1,177,352	1928	38	4,729	(e)
1928	397	46,252	583,595	1929	26	4,939	(e)
1929	576	77,444	571,860	1930	36	6,069	(e)
1930	906	81,362	1,085,074	1931	45	6,976	(e)
1931	998	64,536	980,054	1932	31	4,396	(e)
1932	393	54,783	618,614	1933	59	8,066	(e)
1933	610	49,423	384,565	Poland:			
1934	626	49,536	446,176	1927	625	236,552	2,483,165
1935	589	37,614	297,724	1928	776	354,498	2,787,775
				1929	510	221,673	1,071,816

¹ Strikes only (for all years).² Provisional figures.³ No figures exist.⁷ Since 1926 strikes and lock-outs have been forbidden by law. The figures denote the number of offenses and persons reported with a view to prosecution.

TABLE 39.—*Labor disputes in foreign countries, 1927-36*—Continued

Period	Dis- putes	Workers involved	Working days lost	Period	Dis- putes	Workers involved	Working days lost
Poland—Continued.				Switzerland—Contd.			
1930.....	330	53, 136	427, 127	1929.....	39	4, 661	99, 608
1931.....	363	109, 074	636, 921	1930.....	31	6, 397	265, 695
1932.....	517	315, 146	2, 134, 150	1931.....	25	4, 746	73, 975
1933.....	649	347, 460	3, 843, 631	1932.....	35	5, 083	159, 154
1934.....	957	373, 022	2, 413, 533	1933.....	38	2, 705	69, 065
1935.....	1, 187	452, 550	2, 025, 554	1934.....	20	2, 763	33, 309
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1931.....	71	17, 473	184, 593	1930.....	12	5, 050	2, 600
1932.....	102	\$ 19, 154	103, 673	1931.....	19	6, 284	54, 575
1933.....	58	16, 066	57, 093	1932.....	12	4, 011	26, 034
1934.....	72	11, 059	156, 086	1933.....	10	1, 585	16, 081
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1931.....	734	236, 177	3, 843, 260	1930.....	8	1, 361	\$ 11, 100
1932.....	681	269, 104	3, 589, 473	1931.....	56	1, 933	\$ 102, 600
1933.....	1, 127	843, 303	14, 440, 629	1932.....	6	2, 262	
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⁶ No figures exist.

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