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# ANALYSIS OF STRIKES IN 1937

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## ANALYSIS OF STRIKES IN 1937<sup>1</sup>

THERE were 4,740 strikes which began in the United States during 1937, in which 1,860,621 workers were involved. These workers lost approximately 28,425,000 man-days of work while strikes were in progress during the year. The number of strikes was the highest for any year in the country's history. However, there were more than twice as many workers involved in strikes in 1919 than in 1937. There were more man-days of idleness during strikes in 1937 than in any year since 1927—the earliest year for which information on man-days is available. As compared with 1936, there were increases in 1937 of 118 percent in number of strikes, 136 percent in number of workers involved, and 104 percent in man-days of idleness.

It is believed that the 4,740 strikes recorded for 1937 include practically all strikes of any importance which occurred during the year. The Bureau relies chiefly upon the public press and trade and labor papers for first notices or "leads" regarding strikes. To get detailed and authentic information on each case, schedules are sent directly to the parties involved. An attempt is made to include all strikes which involve as many as six workers and last as long as one full working day or shift. Notices were received concerning 30 strikes during the year on which detailed and verified information could not be obtained. These cases, of course, are not included in this report. It is likely that some of them were only threatened strikes or stoppages which lasted less than a day. With the exception of these cases it is believed that the yearly figures are complete.

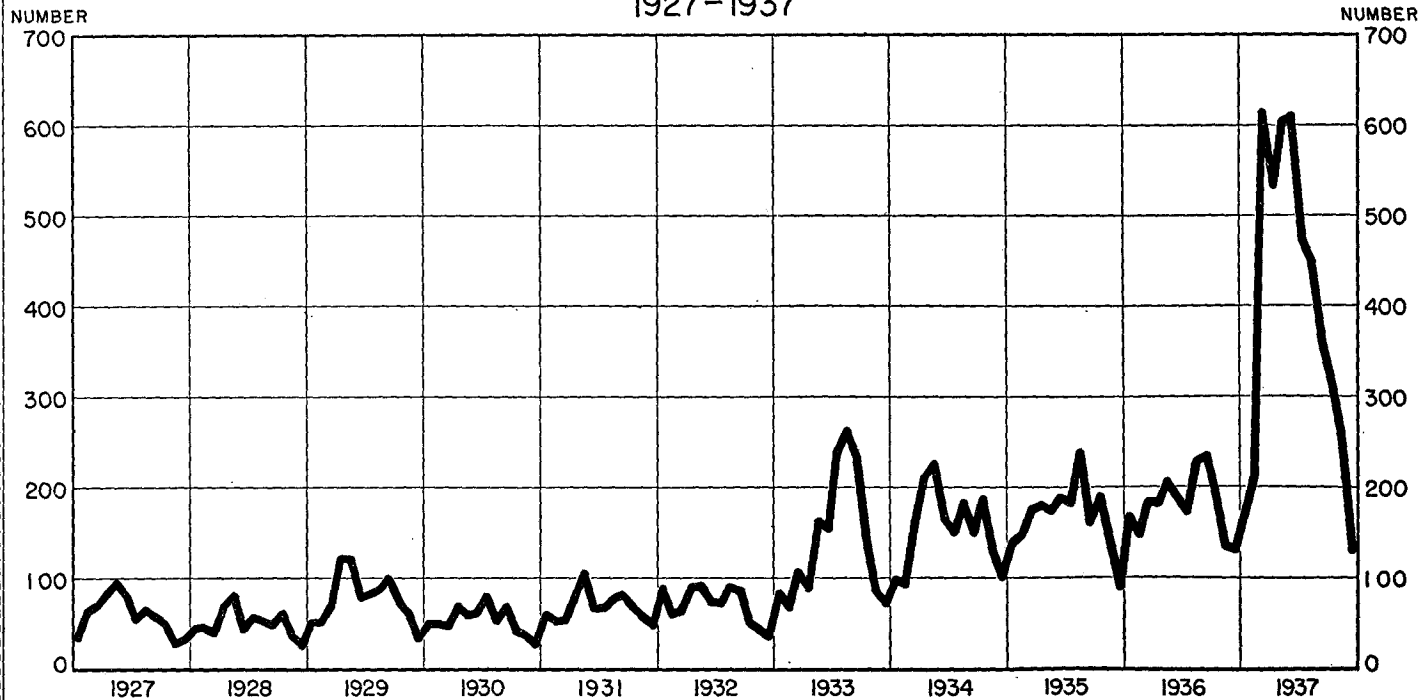
### *Monthly Trend*

Strikes in January and February 1937 were not unusually high in number, although somewhat higher than in the corresponding months of preceding years. In March, however, the number of strikes increased to 614—one of the highest figures for a single month in the country's history. In April the number of strikes dropped to 535 but rose again to 604 in May and 610 in June. Beginning with July the unusual wave of strikes began to recede and the number declined

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<sup>1</sup> Prepared by Don Q. Crowther of the Bureau's Industrial Relations Division.

# STRIKES BEGINNING IN EACH MONTH 1927-1937



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from month to month. Not until in December, however, were strikes back to what might be considered about the usual number for that time of the year. The 131 strikes in December were the smallest number occurring in any month of 1937. As compared with the high figure of 614 strikes in March 1937, the highest number in any month in 1936 was 234 in September, and in 1935 it was 239 in August.

Although there were a few more strikes in March, the heaviest incidence of strike activity occurred in June, when almost 475,000 workers were out on strike during some part or all of the month. These persons lost almost 5 million workdays during June.

TABLE 1.—*Strikes in 1936 and 1937, by Months*

Month	Number of strikes—				Number of workers involved in strikes—				Man-days idle during month	
	Beginning in month		In progress during month		Beginning in month		In progress during month			
	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937
Year.....	2, 172	4, 740	-----	-----	788, 648	1, 860, 621	-----	-----	13, 901, 956	28, 424, 857
January.....	167	171	251	271	32, 406	108, 621	59, 153	214, 268	635, 519	2, 720, 281
February.....	148	211	250	359	63, 056	99, 335	89, 735	226, 329	748, 491	1, 491, 268
March.....	185	614	304	760	75, 191	290, 324	122, 162	358, 155	1, 331, 162	3, 288, 979
April.....	183	535	313	785	65, 379	221, 572	95, 526	394, 178	699, 900	3, 377, 223
May.....	206	604	340	877	72, 824	325, 499	123, 030	445, 170	1, 019, 171	2, 982, 735
June.....	188	610	309	940	63, 429	281, 478	133, 531	474, 954	1, 327, 678	4, 968, 408
July.....	173	472	324	830	38, 017	143, 678	125, 281	353, 682	1, 105, 480	3, 007, 819
August.....	228	449	355	746	68, 752	143, 033	118, 268	238, 828	911, 216	2, 270, 380
September.....	234	361	379	656	65, 994	88, 967	130, 875	160, 241	1, 033, 160	1, 449, 948
October.....	192	320	335	583	100, 845	67, 242	148, 570	127, 109	1, 053, 878	1, 181, 914
November.....	136	262	252	467	70, 116	68, 929	157, 007	118, 632	1, 940, 628	981, 697
December.....	132	131	258	333	72, 639	21, 943	184, 859	60, 518	2, 065, 733	674, 205

The total workers involved in strikes and workdays idle remained high all summer, but by September the number had dropped to almost normal proportions. During the late months of 1937 there were fewer workers idle and less time lost because of strikes than in 1936.

### *Industries Affected*

Nearly one-seventh of the strikes occurring in 1937 were in the textile and clothing industries. There were 231 strikes in the textile-fabric industries and 449 in clothing, making a total of 680 in the textile group. The next highest number of strikes in any industry group was 523 (11 percent of the total) in retail and wholesale trade. There were 372 (8 percent) in the domestic and personal service industries, 370 (8 percent) in transportation and communication, 328 (7 percent) in building and construction, and 326 (7 percent) in the lumber industries. The strikes in these six industry groups accounted for approximately 55 percent of all strikes in 1937.

Approximately 57½ percent of the workers involved in the 1937 strikes were in five industry groups: Transportation equipment manu-

facturing industries (372,399, or 20 percent) where there were large strikes in automobile manufacturing; textiles (213,455, or 11½ percent); iron and steel (186,017, or 10 percent); extraction of minerals (162,645, or 9 percent); and transportation and communication (135,489, or 7 percent).

There were more than a million man-days of idleness because of strikes in each of the following nine industry groups:

1. Transportation equipment, 4,720,686 man-days of idleness. The automobile industry accounted for most of this. The largest strikes were against the General Motors Corporation in January and the Chrysler Corporation in March.

2. Textiles, 3,827,398 man-days of idleness. In textiles there were no extensive strikes during the year. The many days of idleness were due to the net effect of the large number (680) of relatively small strikes. The largest textile strike of the year was in the silk industry in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York.

3. Iron and steel industries, 3,405,840 man-days of idleness. The largest strike was the C. I. O. strike against four independent steel companies with branches in Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.

4. Extraction of minerals, 2,617,559 man-days of idleness. These were principally in coal-mining strikes, the largest of which were a State-wide strike in Alabama in April, one in the Pennsylvania anthracite field in May, the strike in mines owned by the steel companies where a steel strike was in progress, and a strike in Illinois coal fields in July.

5. Transportation and communication, 1,868,974 man-days of idleness. Most of the man-days idle in these industries were due to the maritime strikes on both coasts, which began in the fall of 1936 and were not settled until February 4, 1937.

6. Lumber and allied products, 1,797,619 man-days of idleness. The largest strikes in this group were in sawmills and logging camps. There were two strikes in northern Minnesota (one in January and another in October), one in northern Michigan in May, and one in Portland, Oreg., which began in August and was still unsettled at the close of the year.

7. Domestic and personal service, 1,447,465 man-days of idleness. These were principally in hotels, restaurants, and laundries.

8. Machinery manufacturing, 1,344,258 man-days of idleness. The largest strikes in this group were at the Caterpillar tractor plant, Peoria, Ill., and at the Philco radio plants in Philadelphia, Pa., during April.

9. Trade, 1,036,574 man-days of idleness. There was no one strike in the trade industries which was responsible for any large proportion of the total man-days idle. The many man-days of idleness resulted,

rather, from the large number (523) of comparatively small strikes. The largest strike in the group, in terms of numbers involved, was the short strike of department-store employees in Providence, R. I., which occurred in March.

TABLE 2.—*Strikes in 1937, by Industry*

Industry	Number of strikes beginning in 1937	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during 1937
<b>All industries</b> .....	<b>4,740</b>	<b>1,860,621</b>	<b>28,424,857</b>
<b>Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery</b> .....	<b>228</b>	<b>186,017</b>	<b>3,405,840</b>
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	39	136,923	2,555,924
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets.....	9	5,733	111,002
Cast-iron pipe and fittings.....	10	3,926	51,948
Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools.....	10	5,311	49,737
Forgings, iron and steel.....	7	1,782	53,042
Hardware.....	19	4,425	73,804
Plumbers' supplies and fixtures.....	13	2,411	34,325
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings.....	14	3,999	40,653
Stoves.....	23	7,433	212,376
Structural and ornamental metalwork.....	16	1,978	40,648
Tin cans and other tinware.....	14	5,690	79,064
Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws) (hand tools).....	13	441	4,736
Wirework.....	15	2,235	29,867
Other.....	24	3,730	68,714
<b>Machinery, not including transportation equipment</b> .....	<b>261</b>	<b>91,625</b>	<b>1,344,258</b>
Agricultural implements.....	14	3,158	93,239
Cash registers, adding machines, and typewriters.....	3	281	4,951
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	70	29,901	538,265
Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels.....	1	10,910	32,730
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	89	15,963	155,158
Machine tools (power driven).....	6	712	9,899
Radios and phonographs.....	16	13,468	259,609
Textile machinery and parts.....	1	104	520
Other.....	61	17,128	249,826
<b>Transportation equipment</b> .....	<b>165</b>	<b>372,399</b>	<b>4,720,686</b>
Aircraft.....	6	9,390	90,964
Automobiles, bodies and parts.....	127	331,624	3,825,686
Cars, electric- and steam-railroad.....	13	10,236	119,318
Locomotives.....	1	30	60
Shipbuilding.....	10	19,827	664,395
Other.....	8	1,292	20,263
<b>Nonferrous metals and their products</b> .....	<b>117</b>	<b>29,044</b>	<b>677,739</b>
Aluminum manufactures.....	9	7,533	168,324
Brass, bronze, and copper products.....	12	4,085	84,651
Clocks and watches and time-recording devices.....	8	1,847	29,944
Jewelry.....	11	742	16,614
Lighting equipment.....	13	2,092	49,681
Silverware and plated ware.....	3	251	3,274
Smelting and refining—copper, lead, and zinc.....	6	3,401	138,886
Stamped and enameled ware.....	31	6,181	141,859
Other.....	24	2,912	44,506
<b>Lumber and allied products</b> .....	<b>326</b>	<b>76,990</b>	<b>1,797,619</b>
Furniture.....	158	26,865	460,506
Millwork and planing.....	48	8,234	210,986
Sawmills and logging camps.....	50	31,192	875,251
Other.....	70	10,699	250,876
<b>Stone, clay, and glass products</b> .....	<b>106</b>	<b>24,180</b>	<b>612,010</b>
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	33	5,160	106,579
Cement.....	8	2,207	58,637
Glass.....	19	4,440	310,278
Marble, granite, slate, and other products.....	7	548	19,169
Pottery.....	10	7,450	58,495
Other.....	29	4,375	58,852
<b>Textiles and their products</b> .....	<b>680</b>	<b>213,455</b>	<b>3,827,398</b>
Fabrics.....	231	89,735	1,663,778
Carpets and rugs.....	5	1,511	26,049
Cotton goods.....	42	17,427	356,189
Cotton small wares.....	8	2,076	39,906
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	26	5,013	73,895
Silk and rayon goods.....	63	42,903	552,660
Woolen and worsted goods.....	38	12,121	426,670
Other.....	49	8,684	208,409

TABLE 2.—*Strikes in 1937, by Industry—Continued*

Industry	Number of strikes beginning in 1937	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during 1937
<b>Textiles and their products—Continued</b>			
Wearing apparel.....	449	136,720	2,192,620
Clothing, men's.....	46	12,549	151,293
Clothing, women's.....	179	36,499	472,038
Corsets and allied garments.....	8	1,862	8,655
Men's furnishings.....	17	1,412	11,409
Hats, caps, and millinery.....	26	11,636	172,486
Shirts and collars.....	26	18,771	137,103
Hosiery.....	60	23,635	826,605
Knit goods.....	44	7,917	154,999
Other.....	43	9,439	228,942
<b>Leather and its manufactures</b> .....	142	41,565	630,405
Boots and shoes.....	79	29,483	395,624
Leather.....	22	4,002	104,810
Other leather goods.....	41	8,080	129,971
<b>Food and kindred products</b> .....	266	52,411	673,419
Baking.....	91	10,234	146,397
Beverages.....	23	4,182	50,024
Butter.....	2	60	120
Canning and preserving.....	30	13,995	222,715
Confectionery.....	32	8,653	83,851
Flour and grain mills.....	10	672	18,060
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	37	8,831	105,874
Sugar refining, cane.....	3	1,931	14,582
Other.....	38	3,853	31,796
<b>Tobacco manufactures</b> .....	30	10,206	197,253
Cigars.....	22	6,715	180,738
Other.....	8	3,491	16,515
<b>Paper and printing</b> .....	161	25,297	480,865
Boxes, paper.....	31	3,906	61,647
Paper and pulp.....	17	1,998	24,983
Printing and publishing:			
Book and job.....	27	3,345	173,138
Newspapers and periodicals.....	35	7,838	104,715
Other.....	51	8,210	116,382
<b>Chemicals and allied products</b> .....	66	11,345	309,876
Chemicals.....	10	490	8,465
Druggists' preparations.....	8	2,010	18,918
Explosives.....			1,350
Fertilizers.....	5	617	4,351
Paints and varnishes.....	15	1,500	48,659
Petroleum refining.....	7	1,836	48,178
Rayon and allied products.....	2	1,332	115,308
Soap.....	2	139	1,015
Other.....	17	3,421	63,632
<b>Rubber products</b> .....	39	53,829	673,719
Rubber tires and inner tubes.....	10	44,514	526,136
Other rubber goods.....	29	9,315	147,583
<b>Miscellaneous manufacturing</b> .....	194	39,352	623,279
Electric light, power, and manufactured gas.....	9	2,719	20,679
Broom and brush.....	9	841	11,490
Furriers and fur factories.....	12	4,753	95,062
Other.....	164	31,039	501,048
<b>Extraction of minerals</b> .....	111	162,645	2,617,559
Coal mining, anthracite.....	32	59,600	606,656
Coal mining, bituminous.....	54	99,253	1,924,951
Metalliferous mining.....	9	2,049	33,783
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining.....	9	743	41,776
Crude-petroleum producing.....	5	915	8,540
Other.....	2	85	1,853
<b>Transportation and communication</b> .....	370	135,489	1,868,974
Water transportation.....	147	36,447	1,181,413
Motortruck transportation.....	130	76,491	390,866
Motorbus transportation.....	23	2,701	30,131
Taxicabs and miscellaneous.....	39	15,689	206,289
Electric railroad.....	4	1,206	25,414
Steam railroad.....	6	1,095	26,395
Telephone and telegraph.....	17	1,423	7,215
Radio broadcasting and transmitting.....	1	24	48
Other.....	3	413	1,203

<sup>1</sup> Man-days idle as result of a strike which began in 1936 and continued into 1937.

TABLE 2.—*Strikes in 1937, by Industry—Continued*

Industry	Number of strikes beginning in 1937	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during 1937
<b>Trade</b> .....	523	80, 107	1, 038, 574
Wholesale.....	117	18, 833	156, 815
Retail.....	406	61, 274	879, 759
<b>Domestic and personal service</b> .....	372	79, 047	1, 447, 465
Hotels, restaurants, and boarding houses.....	143	21, 601	544, 422
Personal service, barbers, beauty parlors.....	29	13, 005	86, 171
Laundries.....	110	21, 327	524, 569
Dyeing, cleaning, and pressing.....	47	17, 294	238, 148
Elevator and maintenance workers (when not attached to specific industry).....	39	5, 642	50, 667
Other.....	4	178	3, 488
<b>Professional service</b> .....	41	7, 431	103, 537
Recreation and amusement.....	27	6, 188	86, 198
Professional.....	4	384	4, 806
Semiprofessional, attendants, and helpers.....	10	859	12, 583
<b>Building and construction</b> .....	328	71, 908	848, 018
Buildings, exclusive of P. W. A.....	216	53, 323	666, 763
All other construction (bridges, docks, etc., and P. W. A. buildings).....	112	18, 583	181, 255
<b>Agriculture and fishing</b> .....	40	7, 713	61, 183
Agriculture.....	28	5, 080	32, 842
Fishing.....	12	2, 633	28, 341
<b>W. P. A., relief, and resettlement projects</b> .....	65	52, 094	307, 922
<b>Other nonmanufacturing industries</b> .....	109	14, 774	132, 509
<b>General strikes</b> .....	2	21, 700	21, 700

### *States Affected*

For the first time in the years for which comparable figures are available, Michigan had more workers involved in strikes during 1937 than any other State. Almost 355,000 workers were involved in strikes in Michigan. Pennsylvania was next with 323,432; New York had 221,391; and Ohio 207,428.

The States with the largest number of strikes were New York (897), Pennsylvania (641), New Jersey (309), Michigan (306), Ohio (298), Massachusetts (277), Illinois (272), and California (259).

TABLE 3.—*Strikes in 1937, by States*

State	Number of strikes beginning in 1937	Workers involved			Man-days idle during 1937	
		Number	Percent of total	Average per strike	Number	Percent of total
All States.....	1 4, 740	1, 860, 621	100. 0	393	28, 424, 857	100. 0
Alabama.....	50	24, 745	1. 3	495	547, 029	1. 9
Arizona.....	3	157	( <sup>2</sup> )	52	1, 090	( <sup>2</sup> )
Arkansas.....	15	4, 799	. 3	320	118, 789	. 4
California.....	259	79, 314	4. 3	306	1, 940, 979	6. 8
Colorado.....	17	1, 407	. 1	83	36, 002	. 1
Connecticut.....	93	18, 491	1. 0	199	268, 160	. 9
Delaware.....	12	1, 118	. 1	93	13, 741	( <sup>2</sup> )
District of Columbia.....	27	4, 282	. 2	159	35, 760	. 1
Florida.....	25	7, 808	. 4	279	57, 064	. 2
Georgia.....	17	5, 696	. 3	335	133, 513	. 5

See footnotes at end of table.



TABLE 3.—*Strikes in 1937, by States—Continued*

State	Number of strikes beginning in 1937	Workers involved			Man-days idle during 1937	
		Number	Percent of total	Average per strike	Number	Percent of total
Idaho.....	6	1,088	0.1	181	26,566	0.1
Illinois.....	272	99,355	5.3	365	1,434,863	5.0
Indiana.....	138	56,430	3.0	409	967,851	3.4
Iowa.....	47	15,457	.8	329	332,482	1.2
Kansas.....	16	1,633	.1	102	15,404	.1
Kentucky.....	66	23,692	1.3	359	384,373	1.4
Louisiana.....	23	2,105	.1	92	32,295	.1
Maine.....	16	5,302	.3	331	216,508	.8
Maryland.....	44	12,645	.7	287	190,161	.7
Massachusetts.....	277	55,360	3.0	200	602,037	2.1
Michigan.....	306	354,499	19.1	1,158	3,924,752	13.8
Minnesota.....	75	24,731	1.3	330	509,726	1.8
Mississippi.....	8	2,152	.1	269	49,974	.2
Missouri.....	142	43,753	2.4	308	965,339	3.4
Montana.....	13	3,315	.2	255	32,905	.1
Nebraska.....	10	4,352	.2	435	47,455	.2
Nevada.....	3	139	( <sup>2</sup> )	46	596	( <sup>2</sup> )
New Hampshire.....	12	1,984	.1	165	26,628	.1
New Jersey.....	309	65,783	3.5	213	935,054	3.3
New York.....	897	221,391	11.9	247	3,180,741	11.2
North Carolina.....	29	7,436	.4	256	85,524	.3
North Dakota.....	15	772	( <sup>2</sup> )	51	9,194	( <sup>2</sup> )
Ohio.....	298	207,428	11.1	696	3,938,424	13.9
Oklahoma.....	19	4,055	.2	213	100,479	.4
Oregon.....	50	12,005	.6	240	423,973	1.5
Pennsylvania.....	641	323,432	17.4	505	3,695,671	13.0
Rhode Island.....	93	30,034	1.6	323	292,565	1.0
South Carolina.....	9	3,319	.2	369	26,632	.1
South Dakota.....	3	172	( <sup>2</sup> )	57	1,214	( <sup>2</sup> )
Tennessee.....	69	23,490	1.3	340	541,062	1.9
Texas.....	64	9,608	.5	150	198,491	.7
Utah.....	14	1,008	.1	72	9,867	( <sup>2</sup> )
Vermont.....	6	214	( <sup>2</sup> )	36	2,583	( <sup>2</sup> )
Virginia.....	50	18,743	1.0	375	342,551	1.2
Washington.....	89	19,736	1.1	222	612,625	2.2
West Virginia.....	25	6,866	.4	275	201,280	.7
Wisconsin.....	190	45,037	2.4	237	857,291	3.0
Wyoming.....	4	309	( <sup>2</sup> )	77	1,158	( <sup>2</sup> )
Interstate (unable to determine number of workers in each State).....	15	3,974	.2	795	56,436	.2

<sup>1</sup> The sum of this column is more than 4,740. This is due to the fact that 95 strikes which extended across State lines have been counted, in this table, as separate strikes in each State affected, with the proper allocation of number of workers involved and man-days idle. In 5 additional strikes it was impossible to allocate accurately the workers and man-days to the various States into which the strikes extended.

<sup>2</sup> Less than  $\frac{1}{10}$  of 1 percent.

In each of 6 States there were more than a million man-days of idleness during the year: Ohio (3,938,000), Michigan (3,925,000), Pennsylvania (3,696,000), New York (3,181,000), California (1,941,000), and Illinois (1,435,000).

### *Cities Affected*

The data on strikes in the cities listed in table 4 do not represent the total incidence of strikes in these cities. The figures given pertain to local strikes only and do not include any of the 304 strikes which extended into 2 or more cities. Except for the 12 cities indicated, all the cities listed were affected by additional strikes extending into

other communities. Data on these intercity strikes are not included because it was not possible to determine accurately how many workers involved in these strikes were employed in each of the cities affected. The cities listed in table 4 which were affected by large intercity strikes were as follows:

- Akron, Ohio, by a county-wide strike of W. P. A. workers.
- Allentown, Pa., by a silk strike extending into New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.
- Boston, Mass., by a State-wide shoe strike.
- Buffalo, N. Y., by the steel strike as well as an intercity trucking strike.
- Chicago, Ill., by the steel strike.
- Cleveland, Ohio, by the General Motors strike as well as the steel strike.
- Detroit, Mich., by the General Motors strike as well as an intercity trucking strike.
- Easton, Pa., by the general silk strike.
- Elizabeth, N. J., by a strike of shirt workers extending into New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania.
- Flint, Mich., by the General Motors strike as well as an intercity trucking strike.
- Lancaster, Pa., by the general silk strike.
- Kansas City, Mo., by the General Motors strike.
- Lowell, Mass., by a State-wide shoe strike.
- Lynn, Mass., by a State-wide shoe strike.
- New York, N. Y., by a strike of shipyard workers which also extended into Hoboken, N. J., yards; by a strike of shirt workers extending also into Connecticut, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania; and by a strike of cloak makers extending into northern New Jersey.
- Paterson, N. J., by the general silk strike.
- Pittsburgh, Pa., by the steel strike as well as the Jones & Laughlin strike which also involved the company's plant in Aliquippa.
- Reading, Pa., by a county-wide hosiery strike as well as the general silk strike.
- Rochester, N. Y., by an intercity trucking strike.
- Saginaw, Mich., by an intercity trucking strike.
- Seranton, Pa., by a silk strike extending into New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.
- St. Louis, Mo., by the General Motors strike.
- Toledo, Ohio, by the General Motors strike.
- Wilkes-Barre, Pa., by the general silk strike.
- York, Pa., by the general silk strike.

There were 67 cities in the United States which had 10 or more local strikes in 1937. New York, with 614, had more strikes during the year than any 4 other cities. Philadelphia had 192 strikes, Detroit 178, Chicago 110, and Pittsburgh 99. Each of these cities experienced more strikes, by far, in 1937 than in any other year for which information is available.

Although New York had many more strikes than any other city, the number of workers involved in Detroit strikes was greater. Detroit had over 195,000 workers involved in local strikes, as compared with New York's 136,000. Only in these two cities were there as many as a million man-days of idleness because of strikes. In Detroit there were 2,400,000 and in New York 1,749,000.

TABLE 4.—*Strikes in 1937 in Cities Which Had 10 or More Strikes in Any Year from 1927 to 1937*<sup>1</sup>

City	Number of strikes beginning in 1937	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during 1937
Akron, Ohio.....	34	50,596	643,722
Allentown, Pa.....	7	589	6,207
Baltimore, Md.....	29	7,631	95,859
Birmingham, Ala. <sup>2</sup> .....	17	2,573	51,149
Boston, Mass.....	46	9,644	71,337
Buffalo, N. Y.....	28	6,830	199,890
Chattanooga, Tenn. <sup>2</sup> .....	15	2,970	49,420
Chicago, Ill.....	110	31,749	452,803
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	25	3,422	51,685
Cleveland, Ohio.....	64	20,531	259,693
Columbus, Ohio <sup>2</sup> .....	13	1,145	7,680
Denver, Colo.....	11	1,203	34,316
Des Moines, Iowa <sup>2</sup> .....	27	2,015	36,500
Detroit, Mich.....	178	195,478	2,400,130
Duluth, Minn.....	17	2,254	66,662
Easton, Pa.....	6	1,529	44,743
East St. Louis, Ill.....	17	5,110	18,204
Elizabeth, N. J.....	12	1,717	42,847
Erie, Pa. <sup>2</sup> .....	17	3,863	56,808
Evansville, Ind. <sup>2</sup> .....	12	1,303	21,077
Fall River, Mass.....	11	1,693	17,807
Flint, Mich.....	10	28,719	54,162
Haverhill, Mass.....	13	1,060	9,285
Houston, Tex.....	28	3,217	98,989
Indianapolis, Ind.....	25	6,165	34,000
Jersey City, N. J.....	29	3,406	54,216
Kansas City, Mo.....	37	10,747	355,666
Lancaster, Pa.....	10	1,767	9,053
Los Angeles, Calif.....	78	20,544	264,778
Louisville, Ky.....	22	3,363	48,794
Lowell, Mass.....	26	5,687	91,629
Lynn, Mass.....	5	270	5,211
Memphis, Tenn.....	17	2,207	12,639
Milwaukee, Wis.....	76	14,079	224,969
Minneapolis, Minn.....	25	4,771	53,132
Newark, N. J.....	54	11,623	239,762
New Bedford, Mass.....	10	2,738	30,234
New Haven, Conn.....	10	949	26,740
New York (Greater).....	614	136,096	1,749,432
Norfolk, Va.....	10	764	14,691
Paducah, Ky.....	10	1,816	17,085
Passaic, N. J.....	13	1,036	12,766
Paterson, N. J.....	12	4,869	36,753
Pawtucket, R. I.....	17	3,361	51,963
Peoria, Ill. <sup>2</sup> .....	17	4,768	67,862
Philadelphia, Pa.....	192	82,575	928,762
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	90	19,396	197,901
Portland, Oreg.....	23	4,636	228,788
Providence, R. I.....	34	15,824	116,993
Reading, Pa.....	13	3,822	103,991
Richmond, Va.....	10	1,347	10,780
Rochester, N. Y.....	33	5,520	89,397
Rockford, Ill. <sup>2</sup> .....	11	2,750	39,208
Saginaw, Mich.....	21	24,877	96,444
St. Louis, Mo.....	66	19,409	343,715
St. Paul, Minn.....	11	3,464	111,402
San Francisco (Bay area).....	65	26,872	719,887
Sranton, Pa.....	11	1,049	8,545
Seattle, Wash.....	32	4,200	74,919
South Bend, Ind. <sup>2</sup> .....	18	8,072	35,908
Springfield, Ill.....	12	1,962	84,015
Springfield, Mass.....	19	1,521	15,993
Terre Haute, Ind. <sup>2</sup> .....	4	459	3,632
Toledo, Ohio.....	44	11,642	171,758
Trenton, N. J. <sup>2</sup> .....	18	3,734	58,570
Washington, D. C.....	25	3,737	32,855

<sup>1</sup> The figures include local strikes only and do not include strikes which extended into several communities. It was not possible accurately to determine how many workers involved in these strikes were employed in each of the cities affected, hence the figures in this table are exclusive of intercity strikes.

<sup>2</sup> Data for this city are complete since the city was not affected by any intercity strikes.

TABLE 4.—*Strikes in 1937 in Cities Which Had 10 or More Strikes in Any Year from 1927 to 1937—Continued*

City	Number of strikes beginning in 1937	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle during 1937
Waterbury, Conn.....	14	1, 168	13, 599
Wausau, Wis. <sup>1</sup> .....	10	1, 207	27, 482
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.....	11	1, 176	19, 313
Woonsocket, R. I.....	11	2, 368	71, 804
Worcester, Mass.....	21	2, 418	42, 054
York, Pa.....	4	145	2, 072

<sup>1</sup> Data for this city are complete since the city was not affected by any intercity strikes.

### Number of Workers

Half of the 1937 strikes involved fewer than 80 workers. The largest proportion of strikes (38.5 percent) involved between 20 and 100 workers. The average number of workers involved in the 4,740 strikes beginning in 1937 was 393. The largest strikes, on the average, were in the transportation-equipment industries where the average number of workers involved was 2,257 per strike. This was due principally to the large strikes in the automobile industry. The smallest strikes, on the average, were in retail and wholesale trade where an average of 153 workers per strike were involved.

There were 26 strikes during the year which involved 10,000 or more workers each. These are shown in table 5.

TABLE 5.—*Strikes in 1937 Which Involved 10,000 or More Workers Each*

Kind of strike and location	Month strike began	Approximate number of workers involved
General Motors Corporation, 6 States.....	Jan.....	48, 000
B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, Ohio.....	Jan.....	10, 000
Shirt workers, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania.....	Feb.....	12, 000
Shoe workers, Massachusetts.....	Feb.....	11, 500
Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio.....	Mar.....	10, 500
Chrysler Corporation, Detroit, Mich.....	Mar.....	63, 000
Hudson Motor Car Corporation, Detroit, Mich.....	Mar.....	10, 000
General Motors Corporation plants, Flint, Mich.....	Mar.....	13, 000
General Motors Corporation plants, Flint, Mich.....	Apr.....	14, 000
Caterpillar Tractor Co., Peoria, Ill.....	Apr.....	10, 900
Coal miners, Alabama.....	Apr.....	15, 000
Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, Pennsylvania.....	May.....	25, 000
4 independent steel companies, 7 States.....	May.....	90, 000
Anthracite miners, Pennsylvania.....	May.....	15, 000
Shipyards workers, New York and New Jersey.....	June.....	15, 000
General strike, Lansing, Mich.....	June.....	15, 000
Coal miners, captive mines, Pennsylvania and West Virginia.....	June.....	10, 000
General Motors Corporation (Ternstedt plants), Detroit, Mich.....	June.....	10, 900
Cloak makers, New York and New Jersey.....	July.....	12, 000
Truck drivers, Philadelphia, Pa.....	July.....	20, 000
Coal miners, Illinois.....	July.....	16, 000
Silk workers, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York.....	Aug.....	31, 000
Chrysler Corporation (Plymouth plant), Detroit, Mich.....	Aug.....	10, 300
Painters, New York City.....	Aug.....	13, 000
Hudson Motor Car Corporation, Detroit, Mich.....	Nov.....	10, 500
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio.....	Nov.....	13, 500

The number of strikes in the various industry groups, classified by number of workers involved, are shown in table 6.

TABLE 6.—*Strikes Beginning in 1937, by Number of Workers Involved and Industry Groups*

Industry group	Total	Average number of workers per strike	Number of strikes in which the number of workers involved was—							
			6 and under 20	20 and under 100	100 and under 250	250 and under 500	500 and under 1,000	1,000 and under 5,000	5,000 and under 10,000	10,000 and over
All industries:										
Number.....	4,740	393	751	1,822	1,023	539	314	230	35	26
Percent.....	100.0		15.8	38.5	21.6	11.4	6.6	4.9	0.7	0.5
<i>Manufacturing</i>										
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery.....	226	823	20	72	63	40	21	6	2	2
Machinery, not including transportation equipment.....	261	351	22	83	76	38	26	14	1	1
Transportation equipment.....	165	2,257	9	25	22	19	32	39	10	9
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	117	248	10	44	37	13	9	4		
Lumber and allied products.....	326	236	32	131	92	41	16	14		
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	106	228	10	48	29	9	6	3	1	
Textiles and their products.....	680	333	70	286	153	87	53	27	1	3
Leather and its manufactures.....	142	293	8	52	42	27	9	3		1
Food and kindred products.....	266	199	56	101	55	29	15	10		
Tobacco manufactures.....	30	340	3	5	11	6	3	2		
Paper and printing.....	161	157	30	70	35	17	5	4		
Chemicals and allied products.....	66	172	9	31	17	2	4	3		
Rubber products.....	39	1,380	1	10	10	5	3	6	1	3
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	194	203	33	70	49	24	13	5		
<i>Nonmanufacturing</i>										
Extraction of minerals.....	111	1,465	6	20	22	20	15	16	8	4
Transportation and communication.....	370	366	70	163	59	39	14	20	4	1
Trade.....	523	153	150	218	82	44	14	14	1	
Domestic and personal service.....	372	212	88	158	60	26	20	20		
Professional service.....	41	181	14	13	8	4	1	1		
Building and construction.....	323	219	65	146	55	27	26	7	1	1
Agriculture and fishing.....	40	193	7	12	12	4	4	1		
W. P. A., relief, and resettlement projects.....	65	801	7	19	16	9	2	8	4	
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	109	136	31	45	18	9	3	3		
General.....	2	10,850							1	1

### *Number of Establishments Involved*

About 71 percent of the strikes ending in 1937 were confined to single establishments. About one-third of the total number of workers involved were in these "one establishment" strikes and they accounted for a little more than one-fourth of the man-days of idleness resulting from all strikes.

Only about 9 percent of the strikes extended to more than 10 establishments, but these strikes involved more than 39 percent of the total workers and accounted for more than 44 percent of the man-days idle resulting from all strikes ending during the year.

TABLE 7.—*Strikes Ending in 1937, by Number of Establishments Involved*

Number of establishments involved	Strikes		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
Total.....	4,720	100.0	1,945,745	100.0	30,848,394	100.0
1.....	3,355	71.1	651,968	33.5	8,773,855	28.4
2 to 5.....	738	15.6	364,120	18.7	5,102,034	16.5
6 to 10.....	186	3.9	162,268	8.3	3,288,254	10.7
11 and over.....	428	9.1	760,384	39.1	13,654,142	44.3
Not reported.....	13	.3	7,005	.4	30,109	.1

### Sex of Workers

In 53.7 percent of the 4,720 strikes which ended during the year, only men were involved, and in 3.3 percent only women were affected. Both men and women were involved in 41.6 percent. The sex of the workers involved in 1.4 percent of the strikes was not reported.

Of the 1,945,745 workers involved in the strikes ending in the year, 80.4 percent were men and 14.1 percent were women. No information is available in the case of 5.5 percent of the workers. During the 10-year period previous to 1937, about 73 percent of all workers involved in strikes were men. The higher proportion of men in 1937 is due largely to the several automobile strikes and the steel strike.

### Duration of Strikes

Nearly 37 percent of the strikes, involving 34 percent of the workers, lasted less than 1 week. The average duration of all strikes ending in 1937 was 20.3 calendar days. Only 7 percent of the strikes, involving 14 percent of the total workers, lasted 2 months or longer. These strikes accounted for 41 percent of all the man-days idle during strikes.

TABLE 8.—Duration of Strikes Ending in 1937

Duration of strikes	Strikes		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
Total.....	4,720	100.0	1,945,745	100.0	30,848,394	100.0
Less than 1 week.....	1,728	36.6	663,171	34.0	1,598,730	5.2
1 week and less than ½ month.....	1,067	22.6	322,213	16.6	2,244,198	7.3
½ and less than 1 month.....	915	19.4	327,303	16.8	4,572,042	14.8
1 and less than 2 months.....	675	14.3	361,103	18.6	9,814,060	31.8
2 and less than 3 months.....	195	4.1	187,996	9.7	6,338,859	20.5
3 months or more.....	140	3.0	83,950	4.3	6,280,505	20.4

### Labor Organizations Involved

American Federation of Labor unions were involved in 49 percent of the strikes ending during 1937. In 39 percent of the strikes, unions affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization were involved. However, twice as many workers were involved in these C. I. O. strikes as in the A. F. of L. strikes. The greater number of workers in the C. I. O. strikes was largely due to their organization drives in the mass-production industries such as automobile, rubber, and steel.

In 2½ percent of the strikes, unions were involved which were not affiliated with either the A. F. of L. or the C. I. O. Of these, 37 were strikes on relief projects conducted by the Workers Alliance; in 16 the Mechanics Educational Society of America was involved; the Organized Furniture Workers of Jamestown, N. Y., was involved in seven strikes in that city; and the Independent Textile Union

in seven strikes in the State of Rhode Island. Some of the remaining strikes in this group were conducted by independent unions which later affiliated with the A. F. of L. or the C. I. O.

Less than 3 percent of the strikes were due to disputes between rival unions.<sup>2</sup> The largest of these was the 1-day stoppage of several thousand A. F. of L. teamsters and truck drivers in Philadelphia, in July, in protest against activities of the C. I. O. in organizing bakery workers. Another was the dispute between A. F. of L. teamsters and C. I. O. longshoremen in San Francisco in September.

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

The few strikes (16) called by company unions involved only three-tenths of 1 percent of the total workers. A company union is defined by the Bureau as an organization of workers confined to a particular plant or company and having for its purpose the representation of employees in their dealings with management. In other words, a workers' organization extending beyond the employees of a single company but not connected with a national federation is classified as an unaffiliated union.

The 294 strikes in which no labor organization was involved included 2 percent of the total workers involved in all strikes. In many of these situations a strike committee of employees was active but there was no evidence that there had been an employees' organization previous to the strike or that the strike committee developed into a permanent organization.

TABLE 9.—*Strikes Ending in 1937 by Types of Labor Organizations Involved*

Labor organization involved	Strikes		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
Total.....	4,720	100.0	1,945,745	100.0	30,848,394	100.0
American Federation of Labor.....	2,301	48.7	583,063	30.0	10,868,485	35.2
Committee for Industrial Organization.....	1,825	38.7	1,163,515	59.8	18,439,896	59.8
Railroad brotherhoods.....	4	.1	1,654	.1	29,306	.1
Unaffiliated.....	118	2.5	87,032	4.5	642,652	2.1
2 rival unions.....	122	2.6	60,803	3.1	451,653	1.5
Company unions.....	16	.3	6,023	.3	35,361	.1
Organization involved but type not reported.....	23	.5	954	( <sup>1</sup> )	11,028	( <sup>1</sup> )
No organization.....	294	6.2	41,716	2.1	353,117	1.2
Not reported as to whether or not any organization was involved.....	17	.4	985	.1	6,896	( <sup>1</sup> )

<sup>1</sup> Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

<sup>2</sup> This does not include jurisdictional strikes or strikes between factions within the union. (See table 10.) Such disputes are classified under the appropriate A. F. of L., C. I. O., or unaffiliated union.

## Causes of Strikes

About 58 percent of the strikes in 1937 were principally over union-organization issues. Nearly 60 percent of the total workers involved were in these union-organization disputes, and 76 percent of the total man-days idle resulted from them. Other matters also were involved in these strikes but the union-organization issues seemed to be of major importance.

Wages and hours were the major issues in about 30 percent of the strikes. Twenty-two percent of the workers were in these wage and hour disputes and about 16 percent of the total man-days idle resulted from them.

In 12 percent of the strikes, involving 18 percent of the workers and resulting in 8 percent of the total man-days idle, the major issues were miscellaneous matters, including sympathy and union rivalry strikes, jurisdictional questions, as well as specific grievances over working conditions and rules.

TABLE 10.—Major Issues Involved in Strikes Ending in 1937

Major issues	Strikes		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
All issues.....	4,720	100.0	1,945,745	100.0	30,848,394	100.0
Wages and hours.....	1,410	29.9	435,568	22.4	4,835,573	15.7
Wage increase.....	898	19.0	325,514	16.7	3,457,942	11.2
Wage decrease.....	63	1.3	21,570	1.1	413,312	1.3
Wage increase, hour decrease.....	419	8.9	78,901	4.1	916,631	3.0
Wage decrease, hour increase.....	3	.1	88	( <sup>1</sup> )	352	( <sup>1</sup> )
Hour increase.....	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	21	( <sup>1</sup> )	21	( <sup>1</sup> )
Hour decrease.....	26	.6	9,474	.5	47,315	.2
Union organization.....	2,728	57.8	1,163,197	59.8	23,580,248	76.4
Recognition.....	453	9.6	351,716	18.1	7,239,730	23.5
Recognition and wages.....	680	14.4	188,027	9.7	3,753,891	12.2
Recognition and hours.....	9	.2	1,379	.1	55,586	.2
Recognition, wages, and hours.....	1,058	22.4	400,680	20.5	9,602,680	31.1
Closed shop.....	331	7.0	119,979	6.2	2,103,860	6.8
Discrimination.....	131	2.8	52,799	2.7	568,873	1.8
Other.....	66	1.4	48,617	2.5	255,628	.8
Miscellaneous.....	582	12.3	346,980	17.8	2,432,573	7.9
Sympathy.....	41	.9	58,666	3.0	462,715	1.5
Rival unions or factions.....	125	2.6	81,343	4.2	647,629	2.1
Jurisdiction.....	54	1.1	6,013	.3	90,026	.3
Other.....	358	7.6	200,039	10.3	1,229,998	4.0
Not reported.....	4	.1	929	( <sup>1</sup> )	2,205	( <sup>1</sup> )

<sup>1</sup> Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

## Results

In any statistical analysis made soon after the strikes occur, the results must necessarily be evaluated in terms of the demands made or issues involved when the strikes were called. In other words, the basis for judging the outcome of a strike is necessarily the apparent gain or loss to the workers at the close of the strike, since it is im-



possible to keep in touch with each situation to determine what bearing the strike has on later developments.

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

Table 11 indicates that the workers in 46 percent of the strikes ending in 1937 were successful in obtaining substantially all their demands at the close of the strikes. In 32 percent they obtained compromise settlements and in 17 percent they gained little or nothing. The proportions of workers involved and the resulting man-days idle were almost the same as the proportions of strikes in the three categories.

TABLE 11.—*Results of Strikes Ending in 1937*

Result	Strikes		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
Total.....	4, 720	100. 0	1, 945, 745	100. 0	30, 848, 394	100. 0
Substantial gains to workers.....	2, 191	46. 4	903, 965	46. 4	13, 964, 768	45. 2
Partial gains or compromises.....	1, 503	31. 8	605, 823	31. 1	9, 346, 245	30. 3
Little or no gains to workers.....	815	17. 3	302, 758	15. 6	6, 714, 054	21. 8
Jurisdiction, rival unions, or factions.....	179	3. 8	87, 356	4. 5	737, 655	2. 4
Indeterminate.....	24	. 5	44, 129	2. 3	68, 528	. 2
Not reported.....	8	. 2	1, 714	. 1	17, 144	. 1

Table 12 indicates that about the same proportion of the wage and hour strikes (48.1 percent) succeeded as did the strikes over union organization (49.6 percent). However, a slightly greater proportion (18.0 percent) of the union-organization strikes resulted in little or no gains than did the strikes primarily concerned with wages and hours (14.7 percent).

Of the workers involved in the wage and hour strikes, 46 percent were successful, 40 percent obtained compromise settlements, and 10 percent gained little or nothing, whereas 52 percent of the workers involved in the union-organization strikes won their demands, 30 percent obtained compromise settlements, and 18 percent gained little or nothing.

TABLE 12.—Results of Strikes Ending in 1937 in Relation to Major Issues Involved

Major issues	Total		Strikes resulting in—					
			Substantial gains to workers	Partial gains or compromises	Little or no gains to workers	Jurisdiction, rival union, or faction settlements	Indeterminate	Not reported
	Number	Percent	Percent of strikes					
All issues.....	4,720	100.0	46.4	31.8	17.3	3.8	0.5	0.2
Wages and hours.....	1,410	100.0	48.1	36.7	14.7		.1	.4
Wage increase.....	898	100.0	46.8	37.2	15.5		.1	.4
Wage decrease.....	63	100.0	41.3	34.9	23.8			
Wage increase, hour decrease.....	419	100.0	51.9	37.7	10.0		.2	.2
Wage decrease, hour increase.....	3	100.0	66.7		33.3			
Hour increase.....	1	100.0			100.0			
Hour decrease.....	26	100.0	46.2	15.4	34.6			3.8
Union organization.....	2,728	100.0	49.6	32.2	18.0		.2	(1)
Recognition.....	453	100.0	44.4	18.8	36.4		.4	
Recognition and wages.....	680	100.0	51.2	34.6	14.0		.1	.1
Recognition and hours.....	9	100.0	33.3	44.5	22.2			
Recognition, wages, and hours.....	1,058	100.0	54.3	34.2	11.5			
Closed shop.....	331	100.0	42.0	39.3	18.7			
Discrimination.....	131	100.0	38.1	33.6	27.5		.8	
Other.....	66	100.0	54.5	28.8	15.2		1.5	
Miscellaneous.....	582	100.0	28.0	18.2	19.9	30.8	2.9	.2
Sympathy.....	41	100.0	26.8	19.5	24.4		29.3	
Rival unions or factions.....	125	100.0				100.0		
Jurisdiction.....	54	100.0				100.0		
Other.....	358	100.0	42.4	27.4	28.8		1.4	
Not reported.....	4	100.0			75.0			25.0
			Percent of workers involved					
All issues.....	1,945,745	100.0	46.4	31.1	15.6	4.5	2.3	0.1
Wages and hours.....	435,568	100.0	46.4	40.4	10.1		3.0	.1
Wage increase.....	325,514	100.0	49.2	37.5	9.2		4.0	.1
Wage decrease.....	21,570	100.0	24.8	65.2	10.0			
Wage increase, hour decrease.....	78,901	100.0	43.4	49.7	6.8		(1)	.1
Wage decrease, hour increase.....	88	100.0	31.8		68.2			
Hour increase.....	21	100.0			100.0			
Hour decrease.....	9,474	100.0	21.9	8.1	69.6			.4
Union organization.....	1,163,197	100.0	51.6	30.4	17.8		.1	.1
Recognition.....	351,716	100.0	59.0	6.7	34.2		.1	
Recognition and wages.....	188,027	100.0	38.0	52.7	8.7		.1	.5
Recognition and hours.....	1,379	100.0	23.0	55.2	21.8			
Recognition, wages, and hours.....	400,680	100.0	64.0	28.8	7.2			
Closed shop.....	119,979	100.0	19.4	52.7	27.9			
Discrimination.....	52,799	100.0	29.8	56.7	12.7		.8	
Other.....	48,617	100.0	53.2	43.6	1.5		1.7	
Miscellaneous.....	346,980	100.0	29.1	22.0	15.1	25.2	8.5	.1
Sympathy.....	58,666	100.0	27.2	2.4	24.5		45.9	
Rival unions or factions.....	81,343	100.0				100.0		
Jurisdiction.....	6,013	100.0				100.0		
Other.....	200,029	100.0	42.7	37.4	18.6		1.3	
Not reported.....	929	100.0			66.3			33.7

<sup>1</sup> Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

### Methods of Negotiating Settlements

Forty-five percent of the strikes ending in 1937 were settled through negotiations between employers and representatives of organized workers with no outside assistance. About 39 percent of the total workers involved were in these strikes, but only 25 percent of the total

man-days idle. Thirty-six percent of the strikes, including 42 percent of the workers and accounting for 53 percent of the total man-days idle, were settled with the assistance of Government conciliators or labor boards. In most of these cases the strikers were represented by union officials. Private conciliators or arbitrators were instrumental in negotiating settlements of 2.5 percent of the strikes, involving about 4 percent of the total workers and accounting for 2.6 percent of the total man-days idle.

Nearly 13 percent of the strikes, involving a similar proportion of workers and accounting for 18.5 percent of the total man-days idle, were terminated without formal settlements. Nearly all of these strikes were lost when the strikers returned to work without settlements, or when the employers hired new workers to fill their places, moved, or discontinued business entirely.

Of the 1,697 strikes which were settled with the assistance of Government conciliators and labor boards, 1,659 were settled by conciliation methods and 38 by arbitration. Of the 116 strikes where private conciliators or arbitrators assisted in reaching settlements, conciliation methods were used in the case of 83 and arbitration in 33. Of the total 4,720 strikes ending during the year, 71 were terminated when both parties agreed to submit the issues to arbitration.

TABLE 13.—*Methods of Negotiating Settlements of Strikes Ending in 1937*

Negotiations toward settlements carried on by—	Strikes		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
Total.....	4,720	100.0	1,945,745	100.0	30,848,394	100.0
Employers and workers directly.....	171	3.6	27,649	1.4	221,113	.7
Employers and representatives of organized workers directly.....	2,125	45.0	755,473	38.8	7,820,047	25.3
Government conciliators or labor boards.....	1,697	36.0	823,982	42.3	16,293,148	52.9
Private conciliators or arbitrators.....	116	2.5	74,931	3.9	813,464	2.6
Terminated without formal settlement.....	611	12.9	263,710	13.6	5,700,622	18.5