BETWEEN 1916 AND 1922 WORKERS in the United States participated in the longest and most intensive strike wave in the country's history. Four characteristics of the epoch's strikes help us understand the interaction between an emerging collectivist style of capitalism and workers' use of the strike weapon. First, individual strikes frequently closed an industry across the nation, or
else precipitated city-wide sympathetic strikes. Second, an aspiration for industrial unionism was evident in both official collaboration among craft unions and all-grades action by workers undertaken in defiance of their unions. Third, much of the strike activity was informed by a One Big Union myth, despite the lack of influence of either the IWW or the OBU. Fourth, immigrants were especially prominent among the strikers. The attraction of notions of "workers' control" to older immigrants and the power of nationalism among all immigrants shaped the goals and structures of unions and of strikers. Although no united working-class movement could congeal, let alone prevail, under these circumstances, a significant minority of highly politicized workers remained to make its presence felt in urban life after the strike wave had subsided. DE 1916 À 1922, LES TRAVAILLEURS américains participent à la plus longue et la plus intense vague de grèves de l'histoire des États-Unis. Ces grèves comportent quatre caractéristiques qui nous éclairent sur les rapports entre l'émergence d'un style communautaire de capitalisme et le recours par les travailleurs à l'arme de la grève. Premièrement, des grèves localisées entraînent fréquemment la fermeture d'industries dans tout le pays, ou encore elles débouchent sur des grèves de sympathie dans des villes entières. En second lieu, le syndicalisme industriel suscite de l'intérêt, ce qui se traduit par la tendance des syndicats de métier à collaborer entre eux et par toutes sortes d'actions entreprises par des travailleurs à rencontre de leurs syndicats. Troisièmement, le mythe de la "One Big Union" fascine beaucoup de grévistes malgré le peu d'influence de l'IWW et de l'OBU. Quatrièmement, des immigrants jouent un rôle majeur parmi les grévistes. Les plus vieux d'entre eux sont fascinés par l'idée de contrôle ouvrier alors que tous subissent l'influence du nationalisme qui moule les objectifs et les structures des syndicats et des grévistes. Quoique ces grèves ne puissent déboucher sur l'unification de la classe ouvrière, un minorité significatif de travailleurs hautement politisés font sentir leur présence dans les villes mêmes après que la vague de grèves se soit terminée.
New immigrants represented 22% of entries into strongly growing occupations in the United States and 15% in Europe. These include notably health-care occupations and STEM occupations (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics). At the same time, immigrants represented about a quarter of entries into the most strongly declining occupations in Europe (24%) and the United States (28%). More specifically, evidence from the United States suggests that skilled immigrants contribute to boosting research and innovation, as well as technological progress (Hunt, 2010). The proportion of highly educated immigrants in OECD countries is rising sharply. The history of the United States from 1865 until 1918 covers the Reconstruction Era, the Gilded Age, and the Progressive Era, and includes the rise of industrialization and the resulting surge of immigration in the United States, which further shaped political and diplomatic history. This period of rapid economic growth and soaring prosperity in the North and the West (but not in the South) saw the U.S. become the world’s dominant economic, industrial, and agricultural power. The rapid economic growth and soaring prosperity in the North and the West (but not in the South) saw the U.S. become the world’s dominant economic, industrial, and agricultural power. The rise of industrialization and the resulting surge of immigration in the United States, which further shaped political and diplomatic history. This period of rapid economic growth and soaring prosperity in the North and the West (but not in the South) saw the U.S. become the world’s dominant economic, industrial, and agricultural power. The average Industrial Union in the United States Practical Information See labor union (in U.S. law) For a meaning of it, read Industrial Union in the Legal Dictionary here. History of the Industrial Unions During the New Deal The National Recovery Administration (NRA), established in 1933 with...