All the ships from the Sturgeon Bay yards were built to fit through the locks of the St. Lawrence Seaway and in less than five years, the total employment at these four Sturgeon Bay shipyards grew from less than a handful of employees between work and home.

Notes: Prepared to accompany an exhibit at the Door County Maritime Museum (located in Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin), this fifteen-minute video tells the story of the four shipyards in Sturgeon Bay which altogether produced two hundred fifty-eight new ships for the World War II effort, including cargo ships, supply ships, and war ships.

This collaborative project contains visual images selected from several significant maritime history collections located in Wisconsin, including those held at the following institutions: the State Historical Society of Wisconsin; the Special Collections Department of the Murphy Library at the University of Wisconsin-La Crosse; the Jim Dan Hill Library at the University of Wisconsin-Superior; the Milwaukee Public Library; the Wisconsin Marine Historical Society; and, the Door County Maritime Historical Society. Contact information is provided for each of the contributing collections in case one doesn't find what is wanted among the images available through the website, be sure to ask the participating libraries to consult their substantial ship files consisting of many thousands more of images.


Notes: Tells the story of how agitation nationally to win the Eight-Hour Day led to the seven tragic deaths in the Bay View neighborhood of Milwaukee, Wisconsin on May 5, 1886, killed by state militia ordered to fire upon a parade of striking workers—still to this day the bloodiest day in Wisconsin labor history.

CREDITS: Produced by David Thomas. Voices by Melinda Macdonald; Dan Mooney, AFTRA/SAG. "8 Hours" [sung] by Pete Seeger, with permission. Guitar music of John Fahey, courtesy of Vanguard Records, Welk Record Group. Videotape produced through the facilities of Milwaukee Access Telecommunications Authority. Thanks to Milwaukee County Historical Society, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Milwaukee Public Library. Special Thanks to the Wisconsin Labor History Society.

This video continues to be available for sale (at a cost of $15.00); to purchase a copy, write to: Wisconsin Labor History Society, 6333 West Blue Mound Road, Milwaukee, WI 53213.


Notes: This well-designed Internet website focuses on all aspects of the maritime history of the Great Lakes with emphasis on that of Lake Superior, Lake Michigan, and the many smaller lakes in Wisconsin, in addition to the network of rivers throughout Wisconsin, and especially the Mississippi River on Wisconsin's western border. The primary arrangement of this visual archive is into eight broad categories: Barges; Cargo Ships; Lake Steamers; Lighthouses; Passenger Ships; River Steamers; Schooners; and, Shipwrecks. All of the approximately 1,800 images currently in the website can be searched by any keyword or combination of keywords appearing in the descriptive record accompanying each image, including names of vessels or company (e.g., S.S. Lakeland, Superior Shipbuilding Company), topical element (e.g., crew, ice), geographic place names (e.g., Duluth-Superior Harbor), etc. Any kind of image or item related to maritime history may be found here—photographs, postcards, tickets, blueprints, shipping forms, underwater video, etc.

This collaborative project contains visual images selected from several significant maritime history collections located in Wisconsin, including those held at the following institutions: the State Historical Society of Wisconsin; the Special Collections Department of the Murphy Library at the University of Wisconsin-La Crosse; the Jim Dan Hill Library at the University of Wisconsin-Superior; the Milwaukee Public Library; the Wisconsin Marine Historical Society; and, the Door County Maritime Historical Society. Contact information is provided for each of the contributing collections in case one doesn't find what is wanted among the images available through the website, be sure to ask the participating libraries to consult their substantial ship files consisting of many thousands more of images.


Notes: "Describes a history of the working conditions and progress of women in the labor force in Wisconsin."--OCLC #13649701.


Notes: This oral history collection consists of interviews done by Clem Imhoff in 1976(?) with 15 members (?) of the United Auto Workers Local 121, which represents workers at the General Motors Corporation plant in Janesville, Wisconsin; this local union took part in the 1936-1937 sit-down strike movement in the United States.


Location: Hedberg Public Library, Janesville, Wisconsin (call number CAS 977.587 JANES LOCKED CAB [i.e., Cassette 977.587, Janesville Room, Locked Cabinet]).

6. "A Job Well Done ...": Sturgeon Bay in World War II, As Told by the Workers Themselves [video recording]. Sturgeon Bay, Wis.: Door County Maritime Museum, [in partnership with The History Company]; 2000. 1 VHS videocassette (15:00 minutes) [i.e., The History Company]; 1).

Notes: Prepared to accompany an exhibit at the Door County Maritime Museum (located in Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin), this fifteen-minute video tells the story of the four shipyards in Sturgeon Bay which altogether produced two hundred fifty-eight new ships for the World War II effort, including cargo ships, supply ships, and war ships.

In less than five years, the total employment at these four Sturgeon Bay shipyards grew from less than a handful of workers (including many women welders), transforming the small town of Sturgeon Bay into a boom town. Two government housing projects provided living quarters for six hundred families and five hundred individual workers, as well as a city bus service was set up to shuttle employees between work and home.

All the ships from the Sturgeon Bay yards were built to fit through the locks of the St. Lawrence Seaway and the Mississippi River. Peterson Boatworks produced thirty-seven motor launchers, aircraft rescue vessels and one-hundred-ten-foot-long submarine chasers. Sturgeon Bay Boatworks (now known as

Reference List
the Palmer Johnson company) produced forty-three freight and aircraft rescue boats for the U.S. Navy. Sturgeon Bay Shipbuilding & Drydocks produced eighty-five tugs, tenders, and cargo supply and retrieving vessels. L.D. Smith Shipbuilding produced ninety-three frigates, net tenders, tankers, cargo vessels, and gun boats, including thirty-eight submarine chasers one-hundred-seventy-three-feet-long (known as “PC’s”.

To purchase a copy of this video, contact the Door County Maritime Museum in Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin, either by telephone at 920/743-2766 or through their website at http://dcmm.org.


Notes: Tells the story of the first one hundred years of the modern labor movement in Madison, Wisconsin, beginning with the founding in 1893 of the Federated Trades Council, the precursor of the current South Central Federation of Labor.

CREDITS: Produced by ... Thanks to ...


Notes: This oral history collection consists of interviews done in 1994 with participants in the bitter two-year-long labor strike during 1987-1989 at the Patrick Cudahy meatpackaging plant in Cudahy, Wisconsin, a small town just south of Milwaukee, Wisconsin; interviewees included the company's president and its human relations director, as well as the president of the local union involved (United Food and Commercial Workers Local P-40) and fifteen other striking workers, including several women workers.

Location: University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Manuscript Collection (control number UWM Manuscript Collection 123), Division of Archives and Special Collections, Golda Meir Library, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee.


Notes: "This volume brings together the papers and less formal presentations delivered to the conference that marked the thirty-fifth anniversary of the School for Workers of The University of Wisconsin in November of 1959."--p. [5].


Notes: "Special issue based upon the exhibition Snapshots from the Family Album: Milwaukee Labor After World War II, organized and presented by the Wisconsin Historical Society"--table of contents page.

"This issue sponsored by the Wisconsin Labor History Society and the Milwaukee County Labor Council"--table of contents page.


Notes: The news publication of Obreros Unidos, the migrant farm workers' union active in Waushara, Marquette and Portage counties of Wisconsin in the 1960s; edited by David Giffey; a full run of the paper has been deposited with the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, located in Madison, Wisconsin.


Notes: This oral history collection consists of interviews done from 1988 through 1995 with thirty-seven women active in the labor movement in Wisconsin; the interviewees had been chosen to ensure a balanced...
representation of different union affiliations, of the various employment sectors that exist (such as public employment, service industries, manufacturing, etc.), and also of the different geographic regions around the state.

Location: Archives Division, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison; consult the online catalog, ArCat (the Archives Computer Catalog), to find the exact control numbers for the various portions of this collection.


Notes: "This booklet highlights presentations made at six events which were held throughout the state as part of the 'Workers in Wisconsin History' Project during 1998–Wisconsin's Sesquicentennial Year. The contents ... include excerpts from speeches, writings or other presentations made at the events."--inside front cover.


Notes: Using primarily photographs and engineering drawings, this book documents the operation of the world's largest iron ore docks, which are located in Superior, Wisconsin. Over time the Great Northern Railway Company, headquartered in St. Paul, Minnesota, built altogether four docks in the Superior harbor for the transfer first of iron ore (up through 1969) and later of taconite (beginning in 1969) from railroad cars to ocean-going ships. Ore Dock One was built in 1892 of timber, Ore Dock Two in 1899-1900 of timber, Ore Dock Three in 1902-1903 of timber, and, Ore Dock Four in 1911 of concrete and steel; the improvements made over the years to all four docks are carefully detailed. The Superior ore docks were featured in the April 1925 issue of the Great Northern Railway Ore Docks of Lake Superior Semaphore and that article is reprinted here in its entirety as the "Introduction" to this book (p. 6-10).

A nearby, related attraction in Superior is the S.S. Meteor Maritime Museum, which preserves the last surviving example of the cigar-shaped "whaleback" ore boats built in the 1890s, one of the early style of ships to use Superior's iron ore docks. The S.S. Meteor was built in the Superior harbor and since 1972 has been permanently berthed there, with guided tours being offered by the museum from Memorial Day to Labor Day. On the tours one gets to see the operational sections of the ship (the pilot house, captain's and crew's quarters, galley, and engine room), in addition to thousands of Great Lakes shipping artifacts on display in the hold of the ship, as well as a history of ship building in the area; for information about the museum, see their web site, available at www.visitsuperior.com/ssmeteor/index.html.


Notes: A paper "originally presented at a conference on "The Finnish Experience in the Western Great Lakes Region: New Perspectives" held at the University of Minnesota, Duluth, in April of 1974 (editors' introduction, p. 1). Alalen dates "the first actual Finnish-sponsored cooperative" in the United States to 1903 when thirteen farm families near Menahga, Minnesota contributed a total of $170 to start a cooperative store" (p. 110)—seventy years later this store was still going strong with annual sales of about $2 million. By 1907 several more "Finnish stores or buying clubs" had been established throughout the upper peninsula of Michigan, northern Wisconsin, and primarily northern Minnesota and by 1917 the number had grown to over a hundred Finnish consumer cooperatives throughout the northern area of the three states and the network had their own wholesale outlet, the Cooperative Central Exchange, headquartered in Superior, Wisconsin. Many of these cooperatives had been started during mining strikes in the region, while others grew from "buying circles" set up by Finnish farmers of the area. Between 1904 and 1907 the communities of Brantwood, Wisconsin and Clifford, Wisconsin became Wisconsin's first two locations to establish a Finnish-sponsored store or buying club; by 1917 nine were scattered across northern Wisconsin alone and by 1929 that number had grown to sixteen. This paper provides an overview of the history of the Finnish-sponsored cooperatives and the factors which influenced their development over time.


Notes: Alalen reviews the development of the company town of Kohler, Wisconsin, from its earliest beginnings around 1900 when the Kohler family purchased the land for their new factory four miles west of Sheboygan until the late 1970s when this article was published. By 1912 the company's president, Walter J. Kohler, Sr., had decided to model further residential development for company employees after the style of recently-built planned communities in England known as "garden cities" but with the Kohler employees being able "to purchase their own homes in the true 'American way'" (p.147). In 1916 a German-born planner named Werner Hegemann and a landscape architect named Elbert
Notes: This article investigates the political circumstances in Wisconsin which finally led to passage of the state's

CONTENTS: "Madison Labor--the Early Years, 1893-1929," p. 7-10; "Organizing a Broader, Stronger

Notes: Well worth looking up, this outstanding and substantial article tells the story of the first one hundred years

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Notes: This article investigates the political circumstances in Wisconsin which finally led to passage of the state's
first broad workmen's compensation legislation in 1911. The author identifies that the key to passage of the 1911 law was that the "bulk of the Wisconsin progressive Republicans were moderate progressives who ... wanted honest, efficient government; they wanted to eliminate waste and rationalize social institutions; they wanted to preserve social stability; and they wanted to blunt the upsurge of Socialist political parties. Nor were they partisans of the working class, out to soak business and redistribute income to labor. Many of these Wisconsin progressives subscribed to Theodore Roosevelt's 'square deal' philosophy and did not forget that this implied a 'square deal' for capital as well as labor." (p. 123) Asher traces how the various elements of the 1911 workmen's compensation plan came together into the form which finally was enacted into law with the broad support of organizations representing the business community and yet was generally seen by the Wisconsin Federation of Labor as an improvement over the previous legal doctrines which had regulated situations in which a worker had been injured on the job.

The supporters of the legislation knew a key to achieving reform in this area would be to educate and persuade the key Wisconsin business leaders to win their backing. Various reports were therefore produced for the Wisconsin Legislature analyzing the difficulties for society attributable to the distressing situations arising from the current system of liability law involving injured workers, statistics of occupational injuries and deaths, as well as discussion of the financial aspects for businesses and workers of various configurations changes that could be made. Playing crucial roles in the effort were experts, such as Professor John R. Commons, a noted economist at the University of Wisconsin, and Justice Rouget Marshall of the Wisconsin Supreme Court, in addition to Wisconsin's governor and leaders in both houses of the state's Legislature.

This article begins with an interesting quotation by Charles R. McCarthy, the librarian at the Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau: "We cannot forever take things which Christianity has approved of since the time of Christ and put them in a bundle and write on the outside 'Socialistic, don't touch.' In all reforms which Christ would have advocated if he were on earth the only way to beat the Socialists is to beat them to it." [Source: Charles R. McCarthy, 1910 speech, in the McCarthy Papers, Archives-Manuscripts Division, State Historical Society of Wisconsin]


Notes: A review of the major strikes and other events of importance to the labor movement in Kenosha County from 1900 until about 1965, based on some oral histories, but primarily on accounts in the Kenosha Telegraph-Courier and the Kenosha Labor publications. Highlights are mentioned for several strikes, including an April 1906 strike at the Allen Tannery plant in which a striker was hospitalized after being shot in the chest (p. 228) and the bitter 1928-1929 strike by at the Allen-A Hosiery knitting plant (p. 237-246).

One of the enduring achievements of the Kenosha labor movement was the creation of their local labor paper in 1935, The Kenosha Labor; the paper is still in publication in Kenosha today, although from October 1992 onwards under the plainer title of The Labor Paper. A special feature in the early days of this local labor paper was a comic strip called "the John Smiths," created by Harold Magin, a Kenosha unionist; besides appearing in the Kenosha Labor, the comic strip was also "syndicated to some forty newspapers" (p. 254). The entire run of the Kenosha labor paper will be found at the library of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin in Madison.


Notes: As the printed items from a shipping firm will be scattered in libraries and archives located around the country, this is an extremely useful union list identifying 3,042 "publications issued by 230 different shipping firms that operated on the Great Lakes" (p. 5) and which constitute about eighty percent of all the "substantive printed items that were ever issued by shipping companies operating on the Great Lakes" (p. ix) and in which of 160 public repositories a copy will be found. Paper items with little informational value or minor promotional items produced by the shipping firms were excluded.

Wisconsin ports located on Lake Superior are Superior, Bayfield, and Ashland. Wisconsin ports located on Lake Michigan are Green Bay, Gills Rock, Sturgeon Bay, Kewaunee, Manitowoc, and Milwaukee.

The entries are arranged by the name of each shipping firm and each printed item is fully described and the repository where the item can be found is given. Each entry also includes the name of the headquarters of the shipping firm.

Although an index to personal names, corporate names and geographic names is provided, some care should be taken in its use because there are a number of shipping firms with Wisconsin connections which cannot be located through the index under the name of the city in which they are headquartered and must be found by looking up their entry in the body of the bibliography--these include: Atwood, David (Madison, WI); Bayprint (Sturgeon Bay, WI); Chicago Roosevelt Steamship Company (Detroit, MI); Grand Trunk Milwaukee Car Ferry Company (Detroit, MI); Green Bay Transportation Company (Green Bay, WI); Hart Transportation Company (Sturgeon Bay, WI); Jermain & Brightman (Milwaukee, WI); Johnson Litho (Eau Claire, WI); Lake Michigan Transit Company (Milwaukee, WI); Michigan-Wisconsin Transportation Company (Ludington, MI); Peninsula & Northern Navigation Company (Milwaukee, WI); Quigley Printing (Green Bay, WI); Voight's Marine Service, Limited (Ellison Bay, WI); Wisconsin & Michigan Steamship Company (Milwaukee, WI).


woodworker pay scale nationally. During an alteration at a plant gate on June 23, one striker was killed, clubbed in the head by a scab. Women played an important role in supporting the striking workers. Although Oshkosh strike benefits of $3 a week were suspended in mid-June due to AWU woodworkers in Chicago beginning a strike also, the Oshkosh strike was maintained until August when the Oshkosh woodworkers returned to work with hardly any gain, due to harassing lawsuits filed by the mill owners against the key leaders of the strike. The famed defense lawyer Clarence Darrow, himself the son of a woodworker and having assisted AWU previously, represented the Oshkosh union leaders in a dramatic trial which successfully turned the mill owners' claims of conspiracy on the part of the workers to combine to withhold their labor to that of the mill owners having conspired "against humanity and the natural wish for freedom and equality" (p. 31). For the complete text of Darrow's eloquent summation, see p. 35-92. Also, around the time of the trial's conclusion, state officials determined that two company practices of the mill owners were in violation of then current state law—a call for the abolition of those practices had been among the four original strike demands of the Oshkosh workers. Baxandall's concluding chapter, "Aftermath—From Powerlessness to Worker Ownership" (p. 93-107), discusses the changing circumstances of employees at the Paine Lumber Company (one of the key mills involved in the 1898 strike) up to the time at which this work was published (1976).

28. Bayley, Edwin R. *Joe McCarthy and the Press.* Madison, Wis.: University of Wisconsin Press; 1981. 270 p. Notes: An in-depth look at how Joseph McCarthy, U.S. Senator from Wisconsin from 1947-1957, affected the newspaper and television press and how he was affected by the press, both nationally and in Wisconsin. One substantial chapter is devoted to McCarthy's 1952 U.S. senatorial re-election campaign in Wisconsin, which was after he had become well-known because of his "communist infiltration" issue.


Notes: This history traces the development of the Wisconsin Education Association Council (WEAC), a union which today represents public school teachers, educational support personnel, student teachers, Wisconsin Technical College System employees, state of Wisconsin education and information professionals and WEAC retired members. The organization began in Madison, Wisconsin in 1853 when eight educators met to form the Wisconsin Teachers Association (WTA). The organization re-named itself in 1935 to the Wisconsin Education Association (WEA) and, finally, in 1972 to the Wisconsin Education Association Council (WEAC). In a letter tipped in to this history one of the authors explains that this book "is intended to commemorate and celebrate the work done by veteran WEAC members and staffers who are retiring or close to retirement as we also look toward communicating this history to new young members who may not know it otherwise." If only more unions ensured that their history was captured to be transferred to those who follow!


Notes: "A unique, comprehensively indexed guide to manuscript and archival materials, unpublished academic papers and reports, and newspaper and journal articles."—back cover. Each entry identifies from where the item can be borrowed. Many entries are related to labor; especially see under "Employment and Income", "Labor Unions", "Wisconsin, State of" (for governmental reports), "Obreros Unidos" (an independent Wisconsin migrant farmworker union), and also specific geographical names.

Madison" [sic]. By 1892 the local union was known as the "Bricklayers and Masons Union of Madison" [sic], and on February 14, 1903 was officially recognized with a charter as Local 13 from the "Bricklayers and Masons' International Union" [sic]. The author makes a point of explaining that at the time of publication, "Local No. 13 Wisconsin is not comprised of only Bricklayers, but also included in its membership are Stone Masons, Tile Layers, Terrazzo Workers, Block Layers, and Cleaners, Pointers, and Caulkers" (p. 7). The bulk of this history is devoted to the notable events mentioned in the minutes kept of the local's meetings for the period from 1916 through 1967.

The image of the seal of the "American Revolution Bicentennial, 1776-1976" appears on the outside of the back cover of this pamphlet.


Notes: Written by three long-time employees of the Milwaukee paper.


Notes: This study looked at women who did clerical work in their home for the Wisconsin Physicians Service Insurance Corporation (WPS), located in Madison, Wisconsin, from 1980 on. WPS required that the home-based workers be "housebound women with preschool-age children" (p.135). United Food and Commercial Workers Local 1444, which represented the clerical workers in the WPS headquarters building, did not also represent the home-based workers. As the book's editor explains in the volume's introduction, Costello "examines the day-to-day realities that a working mother faces when she tries to balance simultaneously the demands of a paid job and the demands of children in the home" (p. 10). The author conducted this study as part of the research for her doctoral dissertation.

54. Costello, Cynthia B. "On the Front": Class, Gender, and Conflict in the Insurance Workplace".


Notes: A sociological look at the process of collective action among the women clerical workers at three insurance companies in Madison, Wisconsin; all three companies had unionized workforces. The author analyzes the responses of the women workers to the different management philosophies of the three companies and the strategies employed by the women to make changes.

The first workplace was at the Wisconsin Education Association Insurance Trust, which was formed by the Wisconsin Education Association, the state teachers' union; there the union involved was the United Staff Union (USU), the state affiliate of the National Staff Organization, an independent union to represent employees of teachers unions. The author analyzes the strategies used by the clericals in this workplace from 1975 to 1985 to gain respect and dignity on the job, including a strike in 1979.

The second workplace was at the Wisconsin Physicians Services Insurance Corporation; the union involved there was Office and Professional Employees International Union (OPEIU) Local 39. Although the CUNA worksite was much more 'benevolent' than the other two, the bulk of this history is devoted to the notable events mentioned in the minutes kept of the local's meetings for the period from 1916 through 1967.

The third workplace was at the CUNA Mutual Insurance Society, which was formed by the Credit Union National Association; here the union was Office and Professional Employees International Union (OPEIU) Local 39. Although the CUNA worksite was much more 'benevolent' than the other two, the bulk of this history is devoted to the notable events mentioned in the minutes kept of the local's meetings for the period from 1916 through 1967.

Chapter 4 has also appeared in a somewhat different form as "The Clerical Homework Program at the Wisconsin Physicians Service Insurance Corporation," in Homework: Historical and Contemporary Perspectives on Paid Labor at Home, edited by Eileen Boris and Cynthia R. Daniels (Urbana, Ill.: University of Illinois Press, 1989); p. [198]-214 (Chapter 10).


56. -.-. "We're Worth It!: Work Culture and Conflict at the Wisconsin Education Association Insurance Trust", Feminist Studies, 1985; 11(3):497-518.

57. Cotton, J. R. "The Consumers' Cooperative Movement in Milwaukee, Wisconsin".


Notes: A long look at the successful career of the nationally-known political cartoonist, Art Young, exploring his art through the many ties to his native Wisconsin. Born in 1866, Arthur Henry Young grew up in the small town of Monroe, Wisconsin, where his father owned and ran a general store and the give and take of local political debates inculcated an essential moderation in Art Young's outlook on life. By age seventeen, he had already started working for a newspaper in Chicago as a pictorial reporter and was soon contributing cartoons and other drawings to newspapers and magazines in New York
Craig, Judith S. "Graduate Student Unionism: The Teaching Assistants Association at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1970-1980".

Notes: Ph.D. thesis, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1986. 526 p. Discusses the bargaining history between the University of Wisconsin-Madison and American Federation of Teachers/Wisconsin Federation of Teachers Local 3220, the Teaching Assistants' Association (TAA), University of Wisconsin-Madison, the first successful union of graduate teaching assistants in the country; topics covered include the factors influencing the formation of the TAA; the TAA's negotiation of its first contract in 1970; the various political and organizational forces within the university community affecting the relationship between the university and the TAA; the unsuccessful strike by the TAA in 1980; and, the university's termination shortly thereafter of any collective bargaining relationship with the TAA. It needs to be noted that the author of this dissertation was a member of management's bargaining team for the 1980 contract negotiations discussed in the work. For a fuller abstract, see Dissertation Abstracts International, 1987 48(12):14-A.


Notes: "The Oshkosh woodworkers’ strike of 1898 was a dramatic clash of labor and capital. It threw the city into the greatest crisis of its history. This is the story of that strike and of that community a century ago as it tried to come to grips with forces beyond its control."--back cover.

At the end of the 1900s, the industry of Oshkosh was dominated by seven woodworking companies, which specialized in making doors, window sashes and window blinds. On May 16, 1898, the employees of these factories went out on strike primarily for recognition of their union, the Amalgamated Woodworkers Union (AWU), and against the "starvation wages" paid in the Oshkosh mills, wages much lower than the woodworker pay scale nationally. Four AWU locals were involved: Local 29 (the first woodworkers' local in Oshkosh); Local 49; Local 57 (formed by splitting the German-speaking woodworkers off from Local 29); and, Local 63 (which represented woodworkers on the west side of Oshkosh, including those at the Paine Lumber Company). The strike lasted for fourteen dramatic weeks and was capped with an equally dramatic legal battle in which the union's leading organizer, Thomas Kidd, was defended by famed defense lawyer, Clarence Darrow (himself the son of a woodworker). Women family members of the strikers played an important role in strike activities, especially in thwarting scabs and strikebreakers.

This book is distributed directly by the author; contact her either by telephone at 920/231-1810 or at the following address: Virginia Crane/1506 County Road I/Oshkosh, WI 54901.


Notes: In this article taken from her book, _The Oshkosh Woodworkers’ Strike of 1898: A Wisconsin Community in Crisis_, the author focuses on the instrumental role women played in strike activities, especially in thwarting scabs and strikebreakers.


Notes: Published in conjunction with the Circus World Museum (located in Baraboo, Wisconsin), this volume consists primarily of photographs showing how trains were used by circuses as they moved from place to place throughout the United States for their short engagements. Included photographs show both the railroad cars specifically designed to meet the requirements of transporting the specialized circus equipment and livestock, as well as the techniques developed to efficiently load and unload a circus; many of the examples provided were drawn from the files of the Ringling Brothers' circus, which had begun in Baraboo and which remained headquartered there for many years.

63. Derleth, August. _The Milwaukee Road: Its First Hundred Years_. New York: Creative Age Press; 1948: 330 p. (The Railroads of America ; 3)

Notes: The well-known Wisconsin author, August Derleth, captures here in a fine narrative history the first one hundred years of the railroad known as the "Milwaukee Road" from its beginnings in 1851 with just twenty miles of track between Milwaukee, Wisconsin and Waukesha, Wisconsin to 1948 and its over ten-thousand miles of track across Wisconsin, the Michigan Peninsula, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, the Dakotas, Montana, Idaho, and the state of Washington. In a lengthy appendix (p. 265-287), Derleth also provides a complete corporate history of the railroad arranged by state and detailing each acquisition, merger, consolidation and sale which went into the making of the Milwaukee Road; a second chronologically arranged shows the terminus of each section of track acquired for the Milwaukee Road and gives a numerical key to identify the corresponding corporate transaction within the full corporate history found in the first appendix.

Notes: A look at the history of Sheet Metal Workers' Union Local 42 of Superior, Wisconsin, from 1923 through 1978 and its relations with the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor during those years through use of the local's records deposited in the Superior Area Research Center (located in the Superior Public Library) and an interview with Leonard Rouse, Sr., an active member of the local from 1938 through 1978, who also served as the local's president and business agent from 1965 through 1978. It should be noted that in November 1963 the Sheet Metal Workers' International Association merged the territory of Local 42 (except for the counties of Burnett, Washburn and Sawyer) into the jurisdiction of Sheet Metal Workers' Union Local 32 in Duluth, Minnesota, and then, in February 1969, the expanded Local 32 was merged into Sheet Metal Workers' Union Local 166 in Eau Claire, Wisconsin. A copy of this paper is available in the Superior Area Research Center, Superior, Wisconsin.

Notes: Poems, photographs and essays about the thirteen years the author spent in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, as the only woman machinist with the Milwaukee Road Railway and at the Allis-Chalmers tractor plant at a time of increased plant closings and cutbacks. In 1993 the Wisconsin Library Association selected this book as one of the ten books of "Outstanding Achievement" by Wisconsin authors for the year.

Notes: This second collection of poems by Sue Doro includes a glowing preface written by Meridel Le Sueur, a member of the group Midwest Villages & Voices which published this volume. Many of these poems touch on aspects of Doro's non-traditional work as a woman machinist and on the people in her life, both at work and at home.

Notes: This first collection of poems by Sue Doro includes a glowing foreword written by Meridel Le Sueur. Some of the poems in this volume also made it into her second collection, *Heart, Home & Hard Hats*, but many appear here only.


Notes: An anthropologist looks at the difficult 1988 closing of the large Chrysler automobile assembly plant in Kenosha, Wisconsin and explores the various strategies utilized on all sides affected by this corporate decision--the company, local government, and the approximately six thousand employees laid off from the plant. Dudley, with family ties to Kenosha, explores the struggles of the plant's workers in their confrontation with the long-term, national trend of the deindustrialization of the United States and the conflicting ideas in the community about what the city needed to do next to re-build, in the face of the loss of the city's major industrial employer.

The first union representing the workers at the Kenosha automobile assembly plant had begun in September 1933 as Federal Labor Union No. 19008 with a charter from the American Federation of Labor (A.F.L.), but was re-chartered in November 1935 as United Automobile Workers Local 72, shortly after formation by the AFL of the United Auto Workers union. The Kenosha assembly plant had begun as the Jeffery Company in 1902 until Charles Nash purchased the company in 1916 and changed the name to Nash Motors. In 1954, Nash Motors merged with the Hudson Motor Car Company to form the American Motors Corporation (A.M.C.). A partnership made in 1978 with the French automaker, Renault, lasted until August 1987, when Renault was bought out by the Chrysler corporation. Then, despite having received many millions of dollars in financial assistance from the state and local government to upgrade the production facility, Chrysler announced on January 27, 1988 that the workforce at the Kenosha plant would be slashed by June 1988 from 6,400 employees to only 900 and that the plant would be completely closed by July 1988. Because of an extension of a few months, however, car production in Kenosha did continue until two days before Christmas in 1988.


72. Durant, Edward W. "Lumbering and Steamboating on the St. Croix River", *Collections of the Minnesota Historical Society*. 1905; 10(2):???

Notes: The situation and strategies of collective bargaining in the lumber industry in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan is discussed for the period 1850 to 1940.

Notes: Discusses the lumberjack's life in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan.

Notes: A profusely-illustrated history of the production and model details of all the types of machines manufactured from 1842 to 1955 by the J.I. Case Company, an important manufacturing firm of Racine,
Wisconsin, with occasional details about the company's production employees and their terms of employment.


Notes: An incredibly useful compilation of data showing the voting patterns for elections held in Milwaukee County with vote tallies provided by ward for the following offices: U.S. President (from 1848 through 1968), Wisconsin Governor (from 1848 through 1968), U.S. Senator (from 1914, when Wisconsin began direct election of U.S. Senators, through 1968), U.S. Representatives (from 1872 through 1968), Mayor of Milwaukee (from 1900 through 1968), and Milwaukee County Executive (from 1960 through 1968). Detailed maps are provided for significant changes to the political boundaries of the Milwaukee districts and wards to ensure that comparisons of the voting patterns can be followed over time. The tally figures given are based upon biennial reports published by the City of Milwaukee Election Commission for the period from 1912 through 1968, with the figures prior to 1912 coming from the Wisconsin Blue Book or reports filed with the Wisconsin Secretary of State's office. An index to the candidates' names is also included.


Notes: A guide, in non-technical language, to the requirements of the Wisconsin Labor Relations Act which took effect on April 15, 1937 and which in general followed the provisions of the 1935 National Labor Relations Act. In their preface, the authors state that they have "tried only to trace the history and background of the measure, to clarify the main provisions, and to point out their interrelation, in order to enable the reader to grasp the statute as a whole" (p. 5-6). The Wisconsin Labor Relations Act had the full support of then Wisconsin Governor Philip F. La Follette and this volume contains the full text of his radio address on June 1, 1937 in which he says (p. 76), "The Wisconsin Labor Relations Act is the greatest achievement in behalf of the rights of labor yet placed upon the [statute] books in this country. It fully guarantees and grants to labor recognition of its right to equality in bargaining with employers." In the very next Wisconsin legislature, however, a combination of the state's employers' rights organizations and farmers' organizations undid the progressive features of the Wisconsin Labor Relations Act through passage of the Wisconsin Employment Peace Act, which placed quite severe restrictions on the operations of unions in Wisconsin; the Wisconsin Employment Peace Act was one of the models for the restrictive federal Taft-Hartley Act of 1947, which amended in the same manner the federal National Labor Relations Act of 1935.


Notes: This novel about the plundering of the vast Wisconsin and Michigan forests is told through the story of the family of the owner of a papermill located in Neenah, Wisconsin in the Fox River Valley. The prolific author, Edna Ferber, was popular during the first half of the 1900s and was known for usually setting her novels in different regions of the United States and for being among the first to feature intelligent and resourceful women among the main characters of her books. Ferber, who graduated from high school in Appleton, Wisconsin, started her writing career as a reporter in Wisconsin (first for two years at the Milwaukee Journal, where she was their first female newspaper reporter, and then for three years at the Milwaukee Journal). Besides her short stories, novels and two autobiographies, Ferber is also known for having co-authored some successful Broadway plays with George S. Kaufman. Ferber was the first Jewish-American woman to receive the Pulitzer Prize for a novel, which she won in 1925 for So Big. The State Historical Society of Wisconsin holds the principal collection of Ferber's papers.


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Notes: See Chapter Seven, "Bullets and Ballots: Work Mobilization and the Path to Municipal Socialism, Milwaukee, Wisconsin" (p. 178-218), for a discussion of the Knights of Labor organization in Milwaukee.


Notes: A revision of the author's thesis (Ph.D.)--University of California, Riverside. Art Young, who grew up in Monroe, Wisconsin, is one of the five cartoonists discussed.


Notes: Source: Hispanics in Wisconsin: A Bibliography, p. 257.

95. ---. "Mexican Migratory Labor in Wisconsin: A Study of the War Food Administration Program for the Use of Mexican Agricultural Workers During 1945, in the State of Wisconsin".


Notes: WI docs. no.: Go Mig.1:1977. A report prepared by Ness Flores and Daniel Hannigan and submitted to the governor by the Governor's Committee on Migratory Labor.


Notes: News of the police riot in Haymarket Square in Chicago on May 4, 1886 dominated the national attention regarding the campaign begun on May Day (May 1) by U.S. workers across the country to win the Eight-Hour Day. Contemporaneously on May 5, 1886 in Bay View, Wisconsin (a neighborhood of Milwaukee), the Wisconsin state militia fired upon a parade of workers marching in support of the Eight-Hour Day and killed seven people (six men and one boy)—still to this day the bloodiest day in Wisconsin labor history; see this book's section titled, "The Militia Strikes in Milwaukee" (p.32-33) for a description of the Bay View Massacre.


Notes: Describes the May 5, 1886 Bay View Massacre when the Wisconsin state militia fired upon workers marching in support of the Eight-Hour Day. The contemporaneous news of the police riot in Haymarket Square in Chicago on May 4, 1886 dominated national attention regarding the campaign begun on May Day 1886 by U.S. workers across the country to win the Eight-Hour Day, but many workers in the Milwaukee, Wisconsin area had also joined the general strike for the Eight-Hour Day. On May 5 they were parading to a large factory in Bay View, a neighborhood of Milwaukee, to ask the workers there to join in the strike. As the parade got close to the factory, the Wisconsin militia fired upon the marchers and killed seven people (six men and one boy)—still to this day the bloodiest day in Wisconsin labor history.


Notes: See the section titled, "Madison Labor Against the War" (p. 129-132) and also p. 135-136.

100. Fure-Slocum, Eric. "Cities With Class?: Growth Politics, the Working-Class City, and Debt in Milwaukee During the 1940s". Social Science History. 2000 Spring; 24(1):257-305.


Notes: A detailed guide to the local assemblies of this important nineteenth-century labor organization; coverage includes each state in the United States, each Canadian province and five other countries as a whole. In thirty-eight of Wisconsin's seventy-two counties, the Knights had at least one assembly and some of the counties had multiple assemblies; see p. 542-549 for details about the Knights' assemblies in Wisconsin. The following information is reported for each Local Assembly: the Local Assembly's identification number; the community where located; the dates of activity; the occupation, race, sex and ethnicity of the members; and the population size in 1880 and 1890 of the community where located.


Notes: ???


Notes: A revision of his thesis (Ph.D.)--University of Wisconsin, 1957. This history looks at unions in Milwaukee from their earliest development in the 1840s up to about 1960, paying particular attention to the effects of a long alliance between the Milwaukee trade unions and the Socialist Party (led locally by Victor Berger).


104. Geib, Paul E. "Everything But the Squeal": The Milwaukee Stockyards and Meat-packing Industry, 1840
In this article Gordon uses the experience of creating the new play, _The Line_, to illustrate how incorporating

Notes: This article explains how the collaboration of an oral historian (the author of this article) and a playwright

Notes: The Central Sands Region of Wisconsin covers parts of eleven counties in central Wisconsin and this study

Notes: M.S. thesis, University of Wisconsin, 1954. 64 p. The first half (p. 1-33) of this thesis details the story of

Notes: The story of the first fifty years of the local union at the Louis Allis Company, a maker of special, high

Notes:      [N.B. Issue's table of contents says in error that this article begins on p. 3--the article actually begins on

Gordon, Michael A. "Staging 'The Line': The Creation of a Play About the Patrick Cudahy Meat Packing

---. "The Wisconsin Dust Bowl".

Goc, Michael J. ---. "Lumber Rafting on the Wisconsin River" [Part II].


---. "Neenah-Menasha in the 1870's: The Development of Flour Milling and Papermaking". _Wisconsin


Notes: This well-illustrated and handsome volume covers the history of the city of Oshkosh and Winnebago County, Wisconsin, from their earliest settlements until the mid-1980s. The workers and industries of the area are described throughout the book and the seminal 1898 strike of the city's woodworkers is given fair attention here with a five-page account.


Notes: The Central Sands Region of Wisconsin covers parts of eleven counties in central Wisconsin and this study looks at how seventeen townships in four of those counties (Adams, Juneau, Portage and Wood) were affected by what came to be known as the Wisconsin Dust Bowl, caused by the same combination of drought and soil erosion as the famous Dust Bowl in the Great Plains from approximately 1932 to 1940. Goc creates a vivid picture of the incredibly harsh conditions endured by farmers of the Central Sands Region during this period and what ecological steps were taken to turn the situation around.

114. Gordon, Michael A. "Staging 'The Line': The Creation of a Play About the Patrick Cudahy Meat Packing

Notes: This article explains how the collaboration of an oral historian (the author of this article) and a playwright (John Schnieder, the artistic director of Milwaukee's innovative Theatre X) brought about the creation of an original play which dramatized the bitter 1987-1989 strike by United Food and Commercial Workers Local P-40 against the Patrick Cudahy, Inc. meatpacking plant in Cudahy, Wisconsin, a small town just south of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The strike, which lasted for twenty-eight months, came about after a bargaining impasse was reached over company demands for a second straight contract with significant salary reductions--cutbacks which would have taken many employees back to the wages they had been making in 1967.

In this article Gordon uses the experience of creating the new play, _The Line_, to illustrate how incorporating
extensive information from oral histories into the production of plays can preserve labor history as well as allowing those interviewed (such as strike participants) to gain insights into their struggle when given the opportunity to tell their story and find affirmation in the values which led to their battle. For about seventy-five percent of the dialogue in the play, Schneider was able to quote directly from the oral history interviews. Because of the many examples Gordon supplies in this article to show how the oral history interviews provided details about what it was like to work in the plant and how that detail was incorporated into the play, we come to understand how utterly demanding meatpacking work is; indeed, Gordon says that a key finding from his discussions with the former P-40 strikers was that "many workers believed their jobs were simply too arduous and demeaning to do for just over $6 an hour." (p. 66). In addition to interviewing company executives and touring the plant, Gordon supplemented his research with the extensive archival records of the National Labor Relations Board related to the dispute.

The Line ran in Milwaukee for twenty performances in January and February 1996 and was revived for three more performances in September 1996 (one at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee and two at the University of Wisconsin-Madison). The oral history interviews conducted for the play are in the "Patrick Cudahy Strike and Plant Closing of 1987-1989 Oral History Project" collection held by the Urban Archives at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee.


Notes: At the time of settlement by Euro-Americans, the northern-most third of Wisconsin was almost entirely covered by an old-growth forest of pine and hardwoods, which varied depending on the soil and moisture conditions in each local area. During the last quarter of the nineteenth century commercial loggers clear cut almost one hundred percent of that great forest of northern Wisconsin; this "cutover region" is made up of eighteen Wisconsin counties: Ashland, Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Florence, Forest, Iron, Langlade, Lincoln, Marinette, Oconto, Oneida, Price, Rusk, Sawyer, Taylor, Vilas, and Washburn. (The only portion of the original forest to be left intact was that held by the Native American tribe of the Menominee Nation, who at the time of the cutover refused to permit the commercial loggers to clear cut their reservation in Oconto and Shawano counties; in fact, today their Menominee Reservation makes up virtually the only old-growth forest remaining in the entire state of Wisconsin.)

With the assistance of governmental state boosterism, the lumber companies sold off the land after the last of the forest had been cut down to families for small farms. The chiefly cool-climate forest soils of the area and the mass of stumps left in place by the lumber companies combined, however, to make agriculture in the "cutover region" a very daunting endeavor. In this outstanding example of a social history, Gough looks at how the development and settlement of northern Wisconsin was influenced by a host of factors, including the environmental, commercial, governmental, political, professional, and academic. It is refreshing to find a book which gives the settlers of this region the respect they deserve for what they accomplished and which is sensitive to how they struggled to overcome the challenging circumstances they faced.

Farming the Cutover received a "Book Award of Merit" in 1998 from the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.


Notes: A biography of Jerry Wurf (1919-1981), the second president of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME), an international union founded in Madison, Wisconsin and for many years headquartered there. This biography covers in considerable detail how Wurf, who was from AFSCME's District 37 in New York City, was able to wrest the leadership of the union from Arnold Zander, one of AFSCME's original founders as well as its longtime, first president.


Notes: A comparative treatment of the relative industrial fortunes of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and the four cities known collectively as the Fox Cities (Neenah, Menasha, Appleton, and Kaukauna, Wisconsin) and how the differences in their geography, as well as economic developments in the nineteenth century in these cities, determined their industrial specializations and relative economic situations in the twentieth century, especially regarding the lumber, flour, and paper-making industries.


Notes: The workers, so integral to the story of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, are covered in detail throughout this profusely-illustrated general history of the city from its earliest days up to the 1990s—an indispensable resource! This book has been recognized for its achievement by the Council for Wisconsin Writers (Best Non-Fiction Book Award), by the Wisconsin Library Association (Outstanding Book Achievement), and by the Wisconsin Humanities Council (Governor's Award for Public Humanities).


---. "A Study of the Wisconsin Employment Peace Act, Part II: Union Security". Wisconsin Law Review. 1956 May; ???


Notes: A review of the Industrial Commission Act, a piece of Wisconsin legislation passed in 1911 upon the urging...
of John R. Commons, the influential University of Wisconsin professor; the new act repealed the former multiplicity of individual legislative statutes for industry and instead, for the first time in the United States, adopted the European model of handling industrial safety. The key provisions of the 1911 act were that employers were required to provide safe places of employment and also work which could be performed safely; an Industrial Commission was established in Wisconsin; the Industrial Commission had the authority, upon consultation with experts, employers and workers, to issue administrative rules regarding industrial safety and sanitation; and that the Industrial Commission had the power to enforce its regulations. By the time of publication of this work (1953), thirty-five other states had also changed to an industrial safety process similar to this Wisconsin model.

Notes: A revision of the author's thesis (Ph.D.)—University of Wisconsin, 1952. Wisconsin led the way for the nation in a wave of labor legislation improvements from around 1905 up to the start of World War I pioneering with new ideas and legislation; then, from the 1930s on, Wisconsin was often the first state to make a success of new national labor legislation. The author looks at how labor legislation developed in Wisconsin from the 1860s up to the time of this book's publication (1958) and discusses Wisconsin's role in both protective labor legislation and labor relations legislation; subjects covered include industrial safety, workmen's compensation, child labor, hours of labor, wage legislation, employment offices, unemployment compensation, apprenticeship, labor relations and fair employment.


Notes: See Chapter Ten, "Defeat at Allis-Chalmers" (p. 173-183), for discussion of the major forces at work during an eleven-month strike in 1946 by United Auto Workers (UAW) Local 248, which represented workers at the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Corporation (located in West Allis, Wisconsin, a suburb of Milwaukee, Wisconsin). This local union was one of the largest in Wisconsin, if not the largest at the time, and was also an important local union on the national scene within the UAW as a whole.

The strike began on April 30, 1946 and its main issue revolved around the procedures for handling grievances, with the officials of the company determined to significantly reduce the union's participation in the early stages of the grievance process and the union committed to defending their effective grievance procedures. The company strategized with other employers from the National Association of Manufacturers regarding bargaining demands and exerted a noticeable influence on which provisions went into the soon-to-be-passed national Taft-Hartley Act. The company also rebuffed the leadership of UAW Local 248 through a daily newspaper column appearing in the Milwaukee Sentinel (a Hearst paper) from September 23 through November 21, 1946 and signed with the pen name, "John Sentinel." The federal House Un-American Activities Committee even came to Milwaukee and held hearings into the strike.

The strike situation was greatly complicated for the union members because of the political battles among the union leadership due to Cold War conflicts between the left and right wings within the various levels of the UAW, as well as within the Milwaukee County Industrial Union Council and the Wisconsin State Industrial Union Council. When a group of scabs tried to establish a company union in December 1946, they were given support by the leadership of the Milwaukee area's anticommunist wing of the UAW and were able to get the National Labor Relations Board to schedule a representation election to be held during the strike.

Another edition: Also available on the web at www.netlibrary.com, according to OCLC record #42856238.


Notes: Almost 450 manuscript collections are described and indexed in this guide which tries to list "all unpublished materials pertaining to labor history which were in the custody of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin on June 30, 1977, regardless of quantity, arrangement, or restrictions" (p.12). Many, although not all, of the manuscript collections are Wisconsin-related. The guide is divided into sections by: 1) labor union papers; 2) personal papers (including brief descriptions of oral history interviews); 3) additional collections related to labor (for example, papers of corporations); and, 4) public records related to labor in the State of Wisconsin Archives.


Notes: America: History and Life. 18A:8751

Notes: An overview look at the pilots who are licensed by the U.S. Coast Guard to navigate ocean-going vessels in and out of the ports of the Great Lakes, with the Port of Duluth-Superior used as an example.

Notes: Hortonville, Wisconsin, a community of 1,500 people located ten miles northwest of Appleton, Wisconsin, was the site of a 1974 teachers' strike, a public employee labor dispute so polarizing that it still
reverberates down through Wisconsin politics today. One must look at a myriad of social forces of the times to understand how this quiet farming community became such a focal point of controversy in Wisconsin's history and the author explores the situation in as even-handed a way as possible. The parties to the dispute were the Hortonville School District and the district's eighty-eight school teachers, who were represented by the Hortonville Education Association, an affiliate of the Wisconsin Education Association Council (WEAC). Their negotiations had begun in Spring 1973 on the contract to cover the school year running from September 1973 through June 1974, but no settlement had yet been reached when the school term began. In February 1974, when a tentative agreement was finally reached, the union indicated that it would not sign the agreement "unless negotiations were undertaken and completed on the next year's contract as well" (p. 12). The school board refused to open more negotiations at this point and the teachers began informational picketing before and after school hours, as well as refusing to supervise after-school extracurricular activities. On the morning of March 18, 1974, giving "the board's refusal to negotiate in good faith with the teachers as the primary reason" (p. 12), the union began a strike. Over April 1-3 the school board had scheduled a disciplinary hearing for each teacher, but teacher after teacher argued during their hearing that the school board could not serve as an impartial panel in such a matter and refused to participate, except for only two teachers who asked to be allowed to return to work. As public employee strikes were illegal in Wisconsin at the time, the school board could have applied for an injunction against the union to halt the strike, but that would have required a return to the bargaining table for both side. Instead, on April 2, the school board fired all of the striking teachers and insisted that any interested in continuing employment had to re-apply for their job, but only one teacher did so. The school board then began to hire replacement teachers. The union immediately sought a legal injunction to stop the replacement hiring and also argued in their lawsuit that the striking teachers had been denied due process at their disciplinary hearings. On April 12, 1974 the Manitowoc County Circuit Court refused the request for the injunction against the replacement hiring. Mediation efforts followed and in May three teachers were re-hired for vacant teaching positions in the district, but there was no further movement on either side. In July the Manitowoc County Circuit Court ruled against the union regarding the due process of the firings by the school board. The case was then appealed in October to the Wisconsin Supreme Court, which ruled for the teachers in February 1975. That April, however, the school board appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court which accepted the case and on June 17, 1976 issued a 6-3 decision against the teachers, finding that "the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment did not guarantee respondent teachers that the decision to terminate their employment would be made by a body other than the school board" (p. 15). In the end, very few of the striking teachers were able to return to teaching for the Hortonville School District. The Hortonville Education Association had received a great deal of support from its parent organization and other Wisconsin labor organizations, which devoted many resources to "a lengthy battle that directly challenged Wisconsin's collective bargaining law and its lack of a binding arbitration provision" (p. 13).

134. Hicks, Terry L. We Walk: A History of the Amalgamated Transit Union Local 519. La Crosse, Wis.: s.n.; 1994-95. [26] p. Notes: The story of the first eighty-five years of Amalgamated Transit Union Local 519, the local union established in 1909 by strike for union recognition after employees had been locked out by the La Crosse City Railway Company, a public transit service. The development of the city's early streetcar system into a modern motorized bus system is traced by the author.

135. Holbrook, Stewart Hall. Machines of Plenty: Chronicle of an Innovator in Construction and Agricultural Equipment. Rev. ed. Charlton, Richard G., Updated by. New York: Macmillan; 1955. 269 p. Notes: An institutional history of the J. I. Case Company, a Racine, Wisconsin manufacturing firm specializing in agricultural machinery; today the company is known as the Case Corporation, but it was founded in Racine by Jerome Increase Case in 1844 as the Case Threshing Machine Company. Part One of this work is a complete re-printing of Machines of Plenty: Pioneering in American Agriculture by Stewart H. Holbrook (New York: Macmillan, 1955), except for different illustrations and without the original work's bibliography and index; Holbrook's work is a narrative history of the Case company's founder and how the machinery developed and manufactured by the company throughout its history contributed to increased agricultural productivity and efficiency. Part Two of the work consists of a thirty-page update by Richard Charlton which brings the history of the company up to 1976; Charlton analyzes the adaptations made by the J.I. Case Company from the mid-1950s onwards to diversify into the construction equipment market, in order to remain competitive as the agricultural equipment market down-sized with the growth of large corporate farms during the 1950s and 1960s. The manufacturing employees of the company are rarely mentioned in either section of this work, but the title is included here because of the documentation it provides of the products and practices of this significant Wisconsin company.


136. ---. Machines of Plenty: Pioneering in American Agriculture. New York: Macmillan; 1955. 246 p. Notes: A narrative history of the J.I. Case Company, a Racine, Wisconsin manufacturing firm specializing in agricultural machinery; today the company is known as the Case Corporation, but it was founded in Racine by Jerome Increase Case in 1844 as the Case Threshing Machine Company; Holbrook focuses on the Case company's founder and how the machinery developed and manufactured by the company throughout its history contributed to increased agricultural productivity and efficiency. The manufacturing employees of the company are rarely mentioned, but the title is included here because of the documentation it provides of the products and practices of this significant Wisconsin company.


The Labor Factor in Wisconsin History: Wisconsin accounts for about two percent of the nation's total labor.

Notes:

Notes: An interesting article in which Holter makes use of the almost 700 labor dispute case files created by the Wisconsin Labor Relations Board (WLRB) during its short life span from 1937 to 1939 to illuminate the tension between what labor can gain through organizational strength and through the legislative process. The WLRB had been created by the Wisconsin Labor Relations Act of 1937, which was known as the "Little Wagner Act," because it mirrored much of the federal Wagner Act, the National Labor Relations Act of 1935 (which created the National Labor Relations Board). Because the WLRB used a standardized form to record information about each labor dispute in which it was involved, and because the State Historical Society of Wisconsin has preserved almost all of these WLRB labor dispute files, Holter was able to undertake a useful statistical analysis of the work of the WLRB during its two years of existence.

Since the state's business community perceived the federal Wagner Act and Wisconsin's "Little Wagner Act" as being pro-labor and anti-business, a business-led campaign quickly followed in the next Wisconsin legislative session to modify the state law to significantly increase its pro-business provisions. In 1939 the Wisconsin legislature passed the Wisconsin Employment Peace Act, which placed restrictive conditions on the operations of unions in Wisconsin and created a new entity, the Wisconsin Employment Relations Board, to replace the Wisconsin Labor Relations Board. Later the Wisconsin Employment Peace Act of 1939 was to be used as one of the models for the federal Taft-Hartley Act of 1947, which amended in a similar, restrictive manner the federal National Labor Relations Act of 1935.


Notes: In 1925 Wisconsin union leaders, after twenty years of effort, were able to get significant restrictions placed in state law on the union-harassing activities of employers, especially regarding labor spies; other states followed Wisconsin's lead and enacted similar legislation. Besides exploring the legislative and organizational tactics used from 1890 to 1940 by the Wisconsin labor movement to combat labor spies, this fascinating article discusses how labor spies actually operated, how detective agencies began offering this specialized service, and how the 1925 law affected the operation of detective agencies doing this type of work in Wisconsin.

The author provides an in-depth example of each of the two situations in which labor spies were used; the strike discussed is that against the Allen-A Hosiery company in Kenosha, Wisconsin from 1928 to 1930 by members of Branch 6 of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, United Textile Workers of America and, for the second situation, he uses the Western Paper Makers Association (a manufacturers' association led by David Clark Everest) and their activities to suppress unions among paper mill workers in central Wisconsin along the Fox, Wisconsin, Marinette, Eau Claire and Peshtigo Rivers. The article also examines the helpful role of congressional hearings held from 1936 to 1940 by the U.S. Senator from Wisconsin, Robert La Follette, Jr.

The State Historical Society of Wisconsin named this article as the winner of the annual William Best Hesselton Award for the best article to be published in the Wisconsin Magazine of History during the year.


Notes: Here is the book with which to begin to learn about Wisconsin labor history; this generously-illustrated anthology of writings about workers' experiences and struggles captures the incredible breadth of Wisconsin's labor history.

"The Labor Factor in Wisconsin History" Wisconsin accounts for about two percent of the nation's total labor. Yet its contribution to the history of working people and social reform extends far beyond these numbers. In the early years of the twentieth century, Wisconsin became a veritable laboratory for social and political reform, producing landmark legislation such as workers' compensation, unemployment insurance, and other laws that became models for many states. The study of the history of labor also began in Wisconsin when University of Wisconsin economics professor John R. Commons started to document the history of work and labor in America. For the first time, historical material on Wisconsin labor, drawn from a wide variety of sources, has been compiled in a single volume. With more than a hundred photos, complete footnotes, and a detailed...
index, readers can identify the large cast of characters that have left their mark on Wisconsin's labor history. --back cover, paperbound ed.


149. Huber, Peter John. "Migratory Agricultural Workers in Wisconsin". Notes: Master's thesis, University of Wisconsin, 1967. 135 leaves. Concentrating on the period from World War II to the early-1960s, the author takes a close look at the 20,000 or so out-of-state migrant farmworkers who each year help plant and harvest crops in Wisconsin. Besides detailing the contributions to the agricultural economy of Wisconsin by the migrant farmworkers, Huber carefully describes the very difficult working and living conditions faced by the migrant farmworkers. He also makes extensive use of two local papers, the Door County Advocate and the Waushara Argus, to look at the relations through the years between the migrant farmworkers and the Wisconsin communities within which they came to work.


Notes: The Reverend D.W. Johnson, was interviewed at his Beloit, Wisconsin, home on February 29, 1976, regarding his work with as a labor recruiter for Northern corporations.


Notes: "Organizing leaflet"--Miles'. Something in Common: an IWW Bibliography (1986), p. 445, Item 4307; identified as held in the collection of MiDW-A (Archives of Labor and Urban Affairs, Walter P. Reuther Library, Wayne State University, Detroit, Mich.)

153. ---. "To the Lumber Workers of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota". Chicago, Ill.: Lumber Workers Industrial Union #120, I.W.W.; n.d. (1925?). 4 p.

Notes: "Organizing leaflet for Great Lakes area lumberworkers that compares their wretched camps to the good ones in the Pacific Northwest, which were attained by the IWW by the 1917 lumber strikes"--p. 468, Miles'. Something in Common: an IWW Bibliography (1986), Item 4596; identified as held in the collection of MiDW-A (Archives of Labor and Urban Affairs, Walter P. Reuther Library, Wayne State University, Detroit, Mich.)


Notes: This anniversary booklet reviews the history of International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 159 (IBEW Local 159) of Madison, Wisconsin, from when its charter was received in November 1900. Prepared by John Lund of the University of Wisconsin School for Workers, with the help of a committee of members of the local, this history was based on records, correspondence, and photographs of the local, newspaper clippings, as well as articles from the IBEW's Journal and Union Labor News (the publication of Madison's central labor body). The extensive use of document excerpts and group photographs personalize the life of the local and the economic conditions it faced over time. From roughly 1907 through 1912 or so, there was a dispute at the international union level between members who worked as the linemen out-of-doors and members who worked at indoor jobs and at some point during that period the local members of IBEW Local 159 formed into IBEW Local 186 (in support of the faction trying to change the international's leadership), until a meeting on August 27, 1914, when the local re-instituted IBEW Local 159.


Notes: This anniversary booklet reviews the history of International Union of Painters and Allied Trades Local 802, the Painters and Drywall Finishers of Madison, Wisconsin, from the local's formation in 1902 up to the local's one-hundredth anniversary in 2002; up until January 1, 2000, the name of this international union was the International Brotherhood of Painters and Allied Trades (IBPAT). Prepared by John Lund and David Nack of the University of Wisconsin School for Workers, this history was based on a number of oral history interviews they conducted for the project and also the official records of the local union. Extensive quotations from the oral histories personalize how the painter's trade has changed through the years and demonstrate how the organizational ups and downs of the local union reflected the rise and fall of the nation's economic circumstances.


Notes: Ten female union leaders of Wisconsin, including one African-American, are profiled; the women were most active from the 1940s through the 1970s. This volume also includes a list of the over thirty interviewees of the Women of Wisconsin Labor History Project of the Wisconsin Labor History Society, all of the project's audio recordings and additional supporting materials from the interviewees are available to researchers through the Archives Division, State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

CONTENTS; Evelyn Donner Day, Milwaukee (Int'l Ladies Garment Workers Union; United Auto Workers). --
The crisis began at the end of July 1929 when the New York office of the Workers' Party tried to arrange for the

Notes: A paper "originally presented at a conference on "The Finnish Experience in the Western Great Lakes Region: New Perspectives" held at the University of Minnesota, Duluth, in April of 1974" (editors' introduction, p. 1). In 1917 the Cooperative Central Exchange (CCE), a grocery and dry goods wholesale firm, was established in Superior, Wisconsin, to supply nearly one hundred Finnish consumer cooperatives located in the upper peninsula of Michigan, in northern Wisconsin, and in primarily northern Minnesota. Many of these cooperatives had been started during mining strikes in the region; others grew from "buying circles" set up by Finnish farmers of the area. This paper explores an internal political struggle among the leaders of the successful CCE over "whether the cooperative movement, begun by immigrant Finns as a defense against gouging merchants, should remain open to all working class groups and pursue only economic change in America, or whether it should become an auxiliary of the Workers' (Communist) Party of America and thereby militantly political" (p. 186).

The crisis began at the end of July 1929 when the New York office of the Workers' Party tried to arrange for the CCE to give a loan for the work of their political party. Some CCE leaders, however, felt that such a loan would violate the cooperative movement's guiding Rochdale principles. The decision on the loan would be made by the delegates representing the consumer cooperatives at the CCE's next
annual membership meeting (to be held over three days in April 1930) and the lobbying was intense right up until the vote was taken. Karni explains the background out of which the Finnish consumer cooperative movement grew and lays out how both sides of this internal disagreement attacked on the issues. Later in 1930 the name of the CCE was changed to the Central Cooperative Wholesale.


Notes: An excerpt from Karsh's book, Diary of a Strike (Urbana, Ill.: University of Illinois Press, 1958); in the second edition of his book (published in 1982), Karsh had revealed the real names of those involved in the strike he is discussing in Diary of a Strike—it was a strike by International Ladies Garment Workers Union Local 480 against the Marinette Knitting Mills in Marinette, Wisconsin.


Notes: In a town identified only as "Saylor," a former lumber town and port city on the upper Great Lakes, the entire process of a strike for union recognition and a first contract is explored from beginning to end. Karsh, a social scientist, examines the question of how the will was created and sustained among the workers at a local mill, which produced "an expensive line of soft goods" (p. 17), to form a union and to go on strike to win that union. The actual names of the town, the company, the union, and the strike's key participants were not revealed until the second edition of this book came out in 1981, but everything else in this compelling story is real; see the abstract provided for the second edition of the book for the actual names.

"Some of the material included in this book first appeared in an article in the American Journal of Sociology and in The Worker Views His Union, published by the University of Chicago Press."—preface, p. xiii.


Notes: A sociologist's look at the process of a strike against the Marinette Knitting Mills by International Ladies Garment Workers Union Local 480 from July 12, 1951 through October 25, 1951 in Marinette, Wisconsin. This second edition for the first time supplies the actual names of the town, the company, the union, and the strike's key participants; the author explains in his preface here that, "in accord with standard practice in social science research, many of the identifying names were changed" in the original edition, but that the "need to disguise informants has diminished" since then (p. viii).

This is a compellingly-told story and in his foreword to this edition, Sol C. Chaikin, the president of the I.L.G.W.U., explains why:

"This is an unusual book, and still more unusual among works of non-fiction. Its subject matter—the daily events surrounding a strike of garment workers in Wisconsin—is the stuff of novels or motion pictures. Rarely is this story told by academics or journalists—and rarely so well as in this study. This work is not fiction, not propaganda, but reality: history as it actually was, and actually is.

"Normally, when strikes are described, much is left out. Scholars most often take a perspective that is overly broad or coolly statistical. They lose the human drama, the sacrifice, the courage, the disappointment, the joys, even the humor. But who, after reading this book, will forget the moment when the company tried to have its winter heating coal sent through the mail?

"Reporters for newspapers and television are better at relating the dramatic events of a strike, yet they too miss much of what a labor dispute is all about—the ebbs and flows, the subtle nuances of tactics, the improvisations, the countless decisions and countless details, the accumulation of small incidents that add up to a major confrontation. I think one has to live day by day with a strike to understand fully what is involved. Short of that, one can read Bernard Karsh's book." (p. [v])


Notes: Although none of the essays contained in this volume focus on the German-American press in Wisconsin, the volume's one appendix, which identifies the editors and journalists who worked on German-American radical papers in the United States, does cover several published in Wisconsin, including: Amerikanische Turnzeitung (Milwaukee); Arbeiterzeitung (Milwaukee); Arminia (Milwaukee); Freidunk (Milwaukee); Das Freie Wort (Milwaukee); Leuchtkugeln (Milwaukee); Lucifer (Milwaukee); Milwaukee Journal (1880-1881); Milwaukee Volksblatt; Milwaukee Volkszeitung; Milwaukee Vorwaerts; Milwaukee Arbeiter-Zeitung; Milwaukee's Arbeiterzeitung; Milwaukee's Sozialist; Reformier (Milwaukee); Die rothe Laterne (Milwaukee); Sheboygan Volksblatt; Volksblatt Sheboygan; Volkszeitung Sheboygan; Vorwaerts (Milwaukee); Wahnhabt (Milwaukee); and, Wisconsin Vorwaerts (Milwaukee).
Notes: An overall picture of the political and social activities of the Socialist Party of Sheboygan is provided, primarily based upon a minute book of the meetings of the party during the period from 1924 through 1939; over fifty related illustrations are provided. The authors also analyzed the issues of The Wisconsin Comrade, published from March 1914 to June 1916 by the Social-Democratic Party of Wisconsin, for any news related to members of the Socialist branches located in the both the city and county of Sheboygan.

Notes: Editorial cartoons collected from the Madison Press Connection, the alternative paper published by the striking employees of the two daily newspapers in Madison, Wisconsin.

Notes: The first collected volume of the work of two great Wisconsin editorial cartoonists, Gary Huck from Racine and Mike Konopacki from Madison; in his introduction to the volume, Roger Bybee, editor of the Racine Labor newspaper, isn't exaggerating when he says that Huck and Konopacki provide "some of the most creatively effective efforts yet to scorch the Teflon off of Ronald Reagan and the system of greed he symbolizes so well...[using] their unique wit, artistic skill and political understanding to burn through the layers of illusion and rhetoric that shield Reagan and Reaganism."--p. 5.

The title, Bye! American is a tribute to the classic collection of labor cartoons by Fred Wright, So Long, Partner! (New York: United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (UE), 1975).

Notes: Two of today's premier labor cartoonists, Wisconsin natives Mike Konopacki and Gary Huck, provide a nice overview of labor cartooning, long an important organizing tool of the labor movement. Huck and Konopacki explain how technological developments in printing equipment early in the twentieth century made the addition of political cartoons economically viable for the U.S. labor press; several illustrative examples of the art is provided from their own Huck/Konopacki cartoons and from the work of a few other great labor cartoonists as well, including Fred Wright, Carol Simpson, Rick Flores, and Bulbul.

Notes: Here is the third volume of the cartoons of two great Wisconsin editorial cartoonists, Gary Huck from Racine and Mike Konopacki from Madison. In her "Forward" to this collection, Kathy Willkes, Communications Director for the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union is very accurate in declaring: "They could be commercial; they could play it safe; they could compromise. They aren't; they don't; they won't. Instead of pander ing to the establishment press and its advertisers, Gary Huck and Mike Konopacki have carved out their own unique niche with razor-sharp insight (some would say 'incite') and a finely honed commitment to union principles, human rights and political activism."--p. 5.

Notes: The second collection of the cartoons of two great Wisconsin editorial cartoonists, Gary Huck from Racine and Mike Konopacki from Madison--this collection is just as great as the first volume! Michael Funke, assistant editor for the publication, U.A.W. Solidarity, isn't stretching the truth in declaring, "These guys are LABOR'S Best Cartoonists. No contest...Their cartoons speak directly to working people: pointedly addressing their needs and desires while exposing--with wit, whimsy and irony--the empty rhetoric, shameful greed, and conniving lies of the politicians and bosses who serve the interests of the rich."--p. 5.

Notes: Here's the fifth collection of the cartoons of two great Wisconsin editorial cartoonists, Gary Huck from Racine and Mike Konopacki from Madison--this collection has this advice for readers of this volume: "So, as you read through this little book of cartoons, keep in mind that every one of them has appeared in print and that thousands upon thousands of folks have run across them in the alternative press and labor periodicals everywhere over the past two decades. Keep in mind that these two guys decided long ago to put their considerable talents to use toward the quixotic pursuit of YOUR happiness. And keep in mind that the prescient team of Huck and Konopacki will continue their little crusade to be right about what's wrong for the next twenty years, too--unless of course, justice somehow prevails and power is thrust upon the powerless, and these two losers find something useful to do."--p. 7.

Notes: Here's the fourth collection of the cartoons of two great Wisconsin editorial cartoonists, Gary Huck from Racine and Mike Konopacki from Madison--this collection is published by the well-known UE union, because "UE and other unions fought [their] way through the Reagan, Bush and Clinton years with the cartoons of Gary Huck and Mike Konopacki helping to make those struggles a bit more possible and certainly more understandable."--p. 7.

177. Kossoris, Max D. and Fried, O. A. "Experience with Silicosis Under the Wisconsin Workmen's Compensation Act". Monthly Labor Review. 1937 May; 1089-1101???
Notes: ???
Notes: The widest scope of forest history is covered in this bibliography, including many works providing information about the people who did the work involved. The bibliography is arranged into three categories. The notes include the following:


broad sections (published materials; theses; unpublished records) with each section's unnumbered entries arranged only by author (or title, where no author is given), although this volume does not contain an index, very brief annotations are provided for many of the entries.


Notes: Based on oral histories conducted between 1992 and 1994 with seven Wisconsin minority women (three Ojibwe and four African-Americans) about their experiences on the homefront during World War II, this article describes how Native-American and African-American women in Wisconsin met the challenges they faced in trying to support their families during the war. While jobs for minority women before the war had generally been restricted to the domestic service sector, during the Second World War some better-paying opportunities did open up for them and Loew carefully discusses these changes. Some factory jobs even became available to minority women in larger cities and Nellie Wilson of Milwaukee, who worked in the A.O. Smith Corporation's steel factory as a precision inspector during the war, is one of the women featured in this article. Even during the war, however, minority women in rural areas faced an incredibly narrow range of job opportunities; on the Native-American reservations, for instance, often the only work available for paid wages was the seasonal harvesting of crops, such as cranberries, blueberries, and wild rice.


Notes: The State Historical Society of Wisconsin named this article as the winner of the twenty-third annual William Best Hesselink Award for the best article to be published in the Wisconsin Magazine of History during 1987-1988.


Notes: A close look at the public career of Gerald J. Boileau from Marathon County, Wisconsin, who played a key role in Wisconsin's Progressive movement through his seat in the U.S. House of Representatives from 1930 to 1938, where he represented Wisconsin's Seventh District (comprised at that time of the state's central counties of Adams, Green Lake, Langlade, Marathon, Marquette, Portage, Shawano, Waupaca, Waushara, and Wood). Lorence details how Boileau "tried to fashion economic and political institutions that would meet the needs and protect the interests of the district's farmers, workers, and small businessmen" (p. 1). From the start of his congressional career, Boileau worked in coalition with others in the U.S. Congress "in an effort to move a sometimes cautious Roosevelt administration toward peace, prosperity, and reform measures often more sweeping than those entertained by the president" (p. 1). Although the Wisconsin Progressives during the 1930 and 1932 Congressional races had nominally run on the Republican ticket, for the election of 1934 they formed their own third party ticket (under the leadership of Robert M. La Follette, Sr.'s two sons, Robert M. La Follette, Jr. and Philip F. La Follette). During the next four years the Wisconsin Progressives and the similarly-minded Minnesota Farmer-Laborites in the U.S. House of Representatives banded together into a caucus known as the 'Progressive Group' (with Boileau serving as their floor leader); this caucus played a key role in what was known at that time as the 'Liberal' voting bloc in the U.S. House and enabled the Progressive Group to advance their broad reform program of providing "maximum opportunity for individuals to climb the ladder of success in an open economy" (p. 38). Lorence ably explains the tactics dictated by the Progressives' third party political strategy and analyzes how the strategy enabled the 'Progressive Group' to be an effective force on national policies.


198. Lucht, Beth. "Out in the Cold." Ishmus [Madison, Wis.]. 2000 Dec 8; 9-10, 12.

Notes: This article explores why the Rock-Tenn Company, which had an established and always-profitable cardboard-packing plant in Madison, Wisconsin, suddenly chose to close their Wisconsin operation in 2000 over less-profitable, but non-unionized plants; the 200 Wisconsin employees of Rock-Tenn were represented by Paper, Allied-Industrial, Chemical and Energy Workers Local 1202 (P.A.C.E. Local 1202).


Notes: There was a small announcement on the front page of the Friday, April 10, 1936 issue of The Kenosha Labor newspaper:

"Meet/The John Smiths/In This Issue of/The Kenosha Labor/And Every Week Thereafter/The Kenosha Labor is setting the pace for labor newspapers throughout the country.

Latest innovation in this labor comic strip done by our own staff artist and radio commentator, Harold Magin. Other labor papers liked the advance proofs, so we have syndicated it through the Federated Press."

The comic went on to appear in the following issues of The Kenosha Labor: April 10, 1936, p. 3; April 17, 1936, p. 4; April 24, 1936, p. 6; May 1, 1936, p. 6; September 10, 1937, p. 7; September 24, 1937, p. 9; October 1, 1937, p. 9; October 8, 1937, p. 8; October 15, 1937, p. 12; October 22, 1937, p. 10; October 29, 1937, p. 10; November 5, 1937, p. 10; November 12, 1937, p. 8; November 19, 1937, p. 8; November 26, 1937, p. 9; December 3, 1937, p. 9; December 17, 1937, p. 12; December 30, 1937, p. 5; and other dates to be identified upon further research.
John W. Bailey says in his chapter about the Kenosha labor movement in Kenosha County in the 20th Century that "The John Smiths" comic strip was also "syndicated to some forty newspapers" (p. 254). The entire run of the Kenosha labor paper will be found on microfilm at the library of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin in Madison.


Notes: This wonderfully accessible guide was prepared in anticipation of the celebration of the sesquicentennial of the statehood of Wisconsin and is designed to assist fourth-grade teachers in creating classroom exhibits about state history through the use of local history resources readily available in the teacher's own area of the state.

The first third or so of the book takes the teacher step-by-step through the manageable process of creating a good exhibit, while the rest of the book uses five major exhibit themes to help structure the history gathering activities of the students. The exhibit themes, based on major aspects of daily living, are: 1) "Seasons--Wisconsin's seasonal environment and people's adaptations to it"; 2) "Changes in Work--technology, jobs, and work environments"; 3) "Changes in Foodways--the food that people ate, its growth, preservation, and preparation, recipes, family traditions"; 4) "Childhood--including, but not limited to, clothing, toys, recreation, and education"; 5) "The Built Environment--buildings and monuments, roads, neighborhoods, main streets, and town planning".

After it has been decided which of the exhibit themes will be explored by a class, the curriculum guide also breaks each exhibit theme down into three separate exhibit topics from which a class can select. To guide the students' exploration of their exhibit topic, each of the fifteen exhibit topics is provided with a chapter which includes a statement of the thesis of an exhibit on that topic, exploratory questions on that topic for the teachers and students to explore together, a list of historical items the student can find related to that topic and where to look for those items, and possible interview questions for oral history related to the topic.

To obtain a copy of this guide, contact the Office of School Services at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin in Madison.


Notes: Superior, Wisconsin, with its harbor at the western-most end of Lake Superior, was developed by mainly outside corporate interests into a major transportation hub in the second half of the 1800s. Land speculation began in 1853 with the formation of the Superior Land Company, to enter the competition to be the eastern rail terminal for the transcontinental railroad, but which lost out to Chicago. In the following years, development was sporadic, depending upon the corporate needs of some of the major nineteenth century industrialists (including Jay Cooke, James J. Hill and John D. Rockefeller). McLeod describes the various steps in the rivalry between Superior, Wisconsin, and Duluth, Minnesota, as the "Twin Ports" area developed into the major terminus for the railroads crossing the northern plains and their link with ocean-going ships coming up through the Great Lakes from the Atlantic Ocean. The author includes the addition of the individual railroads as they come into the area, as well as how major industrial activities of the area, such as coal and iron ore docks, steel mills, grain elevators and shipbuilding, contributed to the overall workings of Superior as a transportation hub.
Notes: The story of the workers and their union at the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Corporation from 1900 to 1950 is eloquently explained here. The company, located in West Allis, Wisconsin (a suburb of Milwaukee), was one of the largest employers in Wisconsin and specialized in a wide variety of metal and electrical manufacturing (from small electric motors to large steam engines, from tractors to artillery shell casings); the union, United Auto Workers Local 248, played a significant role in the Milwaukee and Wisconsin labor movement as well as nationally within the UAW. The author analyzes the process by which the employees built up the strength of the union at the job through the principles of industrial unionism and how the forces of power were able to tear it apart with the red-baiting tactics of the McCarthy period.


Notes: Leo Krzycki was born in 1881 in Milwaukee, Wisconsin and made his home there his entire life, while rising to national prominence as a talented, effective union organizer in the garment industry and serving as a vice-president with Sidney Hillman's Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America (A.C.W.A.). This article discusses Krzycki's entire life and career from his early recollections of the 1886 Bay View Massacre (part of the national struggle in the movement to win an eight-hour work day) through his death on January 22, 1966.

Krzycki's first union involvement began, when at age fifteen "he led a group of young press tenders out on an unsuccessful strike at a local lithography plant" (p. 53). After a period of having been blacklisted as a result of that strike, he eventually returned to lithography work in Milwaukee and from 1904 until 1908 was general vice-president of the Lithographic Press Feeders Union, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor. His work with the A.C.W.A. began in 1910 and lasted until his retirement in 1948. His formidable oratorical skills were frequently used in the organizing campaigns of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, especially in their steel, automobile, rubber, and packing house drives. In addition, Krzycki several times served as a representative of American labor at international labor conferences.


Notes: Source: Holter's "Wisconsin and American Labor History: An Annotated Bibliography," p. 3.

215. ---. "Victor L. Berger, A Biography".

Notes: Ph.D. thesis, Northwestern University, 1960. 486 p. Victor Berger (1860-1929), a Milwaukee journalist was an important labor leader and socialist politician, including serving as the first Socialist member of the U.S. House of Representatives from 1911-1913. After Congress prevented him from taking the Congressional seat to which he had been elected in 1918 and again in 1919, he won his appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court and then went on to serve a second time in the U.S. House of Representatives (from 1923 to 1929). For a fuller abstract, see Dissertation Abstracts International, 1965, p. 1027-A, July 1967.


Notes: Explains how Wisconsin in 1932 became the first state in the union to pass an unemployment insurance act. Unemployment and accident insurance was well-known in Great Britain and other parts of Europe by beginning of the 1900s and Wisconsin labor leaders began introducing similar legislative bills as early as 1905, eventually winning in 1911 the creation of a state Industrial Commission to enforce the state's labor laws. John R. Commons, the influential University of Wisconsin professor, was appointed to a term on the new commission and he soon became very involved in trying to find a workable, long-term solution to unemployment and workplace accidents. Commons' coalition of progressive academic colleagues both in Wisconsin and nationally gave speeches, did research, issued reports and put on conferences to build momentum. As early as 1919 leaders of the Wisconsin labor movement began working closely with the university reformers to accomplish their joint legislative goals. This article goes into considerable detail about the coalition of interest groups which formed around this issue and the legislative techniques they used to finally win the campaign in 1932.


Notes: "Editors' Note: By courtesy of Robert C. Nesbit, and of William F. Thompson, general editor of the six-volume series, we are pleased to present this excerpt from Nesbit's recently published book, The History of Wisconsin. Volume III: Urbanization and Industrialization, 1873-1893. This article represents most of Chapter 5 of the 712-page volume, ..."


Notes: An especially thorough treatment for a volume of local history, this overview look at Kenosha County uses economic and social history to document life in the area during the first part of the twentieth century, especially from 1890 through the 1930s. Equal consideration is given to three major
elements affecting Kenosha County’s development: the people of the area; the economy of the area; and, the social organizations and institutions of the area. There is much here of interest throughout the chapters regarding workers and different sectors of the local economy, but especially worthwhile are John W. Bailey’s substantial chapter, “Labor’s Fight for Security and Dignity” (p.223-274) and Jonathan W. Zophy’s welcome information about the county’s African American and Hispanic labor leaders (see p. 60-63 within his long chapter, “Invisible People: Blacks and Mexican-Americans”).


Notes: Photographs of the trains of the railroads operating in the Twin Ports of Superior, Wisconsin and Duluth, Minnesota during the 1950s; the six railroads included are the Soo Line; the Northern Pacific; the Great Northern; the Chicago & North Western; the Duluth, Missabe & Iron Range; and the Milwaukee Road.


Notes: Use this book to get a thumbnail sketch of the occupational and industrial pattern of over five hundred Wisconsin communities; the nineteen driving routes provided in this book criss-cross the entire state and tell us how each Wisconsin community along the way came into being and the important industries associated with it. The book is profusely illustrated with maps and photographs of the communities and the work and life of the people of the area, including over two hundred photographs alone from the iconographic collection of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

223. Olson, Frederick I. "The Milwaukee Socialists, 1897-1941".


Notes: "On April 19, 1960, when Frank P. Zeidler retired from the Milwaukee city hall, Socialist party members had occupied the mayor's office for thirty-eight of the previous fifty years, making Milwaukee one of the most successful and durable examples of local Socialist party strength in the nation."--p.110.


Notes: From the introduction: "Racine Labor is a community labor weekly now celebrating its first half-century of publication. Fifty years ago, weeklies like Racine Labor were commonplace. Yet today Racine Labor stands as an isolated survivor. Is Racine Labor a throwback to an era that can never be recreated or a living inspiration for a new era of community labor journalism? Former Racine Labor editor Richard Olson explores the history that can help answer that question."--p.xvii.


Notes: This essay sets the national context of McCarthyism within which the struggles were played out of United Auto Workers Local 248 (located in West Allis, Wisconsin, a suburb of Milwaukee).


Notes: A revision of his thesis (Ph.D.)--Brandeis University, 1971. A close look at Joseph McCarthy (1908-1957), the controversial U.S. Senator from Wisconsin from 1947 to 1957, and how his policies impacted on the U.S. labor movement, including the specific situation in Wisconsin.


This dissertation consists of two major divisions. Part I (p. 1-184) is an overview of the "Effects of Communist Leadership on American Trade Unions" nationally. In his first chapter Ozanne reviews what he characterizes as a well-established pattern throughout U.S. history of various reform groups distancing the American labor movement from the unions' primary mission of "bread and butter unionism" which he defines as "a term used to designate the attempts to improve the living standards of the workers within the existing economic system as differentiated from movements which seek improvement by abolishing the wage system through development of producer cooperatives or state ownership as in socialism or communism or such other reforms" (p. 4); among such reform groups he includes the women's suffrage movement, the Knights of Labor, the Industrial Workers of the World, and the political movement of socialism. In his second chapter he provides in more depth "An Evaluation of Communist Leadership of American Trade Unions" during the period from 1934 to 1953 and argues that any union leaders found to adhere to the tenets
of communism would have to be subordinating the interests of their union's members to the "necessity of following the twists of the Soviet foreign policy" (p. 90). In his third chapter, Ozanne analyzes the "Techniques of Communist Control in Unions" at both the local union level and the international union level and relies heavily on testimony at Congressional hearings held in 1952 by the U.S. House of Representatives' Committee on Un-American Activities, as well as similar hearings of the period held before various other Congressional committees.

Finally, in Part II (p. 185-324) Ozanne turns his attention to a Wisconsin local union and provides a "Study of Local 248 UAW-CIO 1937-1947: A Case Study of a Communist-Led Local Union". United Auto Workers Local 248, the union at the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Corporation in West Allis, Wisconsin (a suburb of Milwaukee) was the largest local union in Wisconsin, important both for the leadership role it had within the Milwaukee labor movement as well as the impact it had nationally within the United Auto Workers international union. Ozanne spends the next five chapters describing UAW Local 248's collective bargaining, grievance handling, and local union administration. Throughout these chapters he characterizes the local's leadership as "Communist leadership" and spends considerable time giving his assessment of how these political sentiments of the local's leadership affected the essential activities of the local union and its members, conceding that the leadership of UAW Local 248 remained faithful to trade union principles and often went against the wishes of the Communist Party. Ozanne's overall conclusion in this section is that the "vulnerability of Communist leadership invites employer attacks" (p. 253) and uncessarilly weakens a union which has such leaders. In his conclusion to the dissertation as a whole, Ozanne further surmises that "Communist leadership" of a local union generally have to be eventually rejected by the union members they represent because "their political and propaganda activities are an affront to the patriotism of the American worker" (p. 321). For an assessment of Ozanne's interpretation of this period in UAW Local 248's history, be sure to see Steve Meyer's book, "Stalin Over Wisconsin". The Making and Unmaking of Militant Unionism, 1900-1950 (New Brunswick, N.J.: Rutgers University Press, 1992), p. 13-14.

Two strikes by UAW Local 248 against the Allis-Chalmers company are discussed by Ozanne in some detail. One strike was over the issue of union security, brought about by an organizing drive by the rival American Federation of Labor; this was a national news story as it occurred during World War II (from January 22 to April 7, 1941) resulting in national concern that the critically-needed generators and propulsion machinery for a number of naval vessels being built for the war effort would be delayed. The other strike occurred from April 29, 1946 to March 23, 1947 and was set off when the company unilaterally withdrew the maintenance of membership agreement which the local union had won from the War Labor Board in 1943; during this strike the company was able to use anti-communist hysteria to visciously smear the leadership of UAW Local 248 in the local press.


Notes: A general history of the development of the labor union movement in Wisconsin from the 1840s almost up to 1980; special note is made of a seventy-page section devoted to the unions of Wisconsin's paper-making industry and also a section on "Blacks and the Labor Movement" (p. 161-165)


Notes: Two Wisconsin companies and the unions representing their workers are featured in this study: United Auto Workers Local 180 at the J.I. Case company in Racine, Wisconsin, and the J.I. Case company unilaterally withdrew the maintenance of membership agreement which the local union had won from the War Labor Board in 1943; during this strike the company was able to use anti-communist hysteria to visciously smear the leadership of UAW Local 248 in the local press.


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looking for labor history—especially see under "Commerce and industry", "Labor and labor laws", "Labor strikes", and "Manufacturing". Books, articles, dissertations and theses are included, but the following are omitted: works of fiction; books written for a juvenile audience; most government documents; most newspaper stories; genealogical works; most personal reminiscences and memoirs; audiovisual materials, databases and internet sites.


Notes: Almost thirty pieces—some poems and some unfinished songs—are in this collection by one of Wisconsin's labor troubadors; included is "A Pile of Big Blue," a poem about the tragic deaths of three Iron Workers Local 8 members (Jerome Starr, 52; Jeffrey Wischer, 40; and, William DeGrave, 39), who all died when a construction crane collapsed on July 14, 1999 while lifting a 45-ton roof piece during the construction of the new Milwaukee Brewers baseball stadium.

Notes: A truly wonderful CD by one of Wisconsin's labor troubadors! Available from Cookie Man Music Co., 3955 South First Place, Milwaukee, WI 53207; telephone: 414/483-7306; URL: http://www.execpc.com/~cookeman/.

Notes: A fine collection of labor songs performed by Larry Penn, one of Wisconsin's labor troubadors, and Darryl Holter, former president of the Wisconsin Labor History Society. The substantial and well-illustrated accompanying booklet explains the historical connection of each song, many of which are about a specific Wisconsin event or a labor issue which affected workers and labor unions in Wisconsin. Copies are still available from: Cookie Man Music Co., 3955 South First Place, Milwaukee, WI 53207; telephone: 414/483-7306; URL: http://www.execpc.com/~cookeman/.
CONTENTS: Side A: "Fifty Years Ago" (Joe Glazer) -- "Babies in the Mill" (Dorsey Dixon) -- "The Ghosts of Bay View" (Larry Penn) -- "Saturday Night" (Darryl Holter) -- "Frozen in Time" (Larry Penn) -- "So Long Partner" (Larry Penn) -- "Willie the Scab" (Larry Penn) -- "Which Side Are You On?" (Florence Reece; additional lyrics by Darryl Holter). Side B: "Cowboy Days" (Larry Penn & Traditional) -- "The Wreck of the Carl D. Bradley" (Larry Penn) -- "Love and the Shorter Work Week" (Darryl Holter) -- "Putting the Blame" (Tom Juravich) -- "So Long It's Been Good to Know Ya" (Woody Guthrie; additional lyrics by Darryl Holter) -- "Union Maid" (Woody Guthrie).
"Fifty Years Ago" is about the founding of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME) in Madison, Wisconsin. "Babies in the Mill" was written in 1950 and is about child labor in textile mills and was included here because of the significant growth of child labor in the modern economy. "The Ghosts of Bay View" is about the 1886 Bay View Massacre when the Wisconsin National Guard fired into a group of workers marching in a parade in support of the Eight-Hour Day in Bay View, a neighborhood of Milwaukee, Wisconsin; at least seven were killed (six men and one boy)—still to this day Wisconsin's bloodiest labor dispute. "Saturday Night" is about a 1902 strike of workers at papermills up and down the Fox River Valley in Wisconsin to win Saturday nights off. "Frozen in Time" is about the 1913 Italian Hall Tragedy in Calumet, Michigan when 72 people--mostly children--died in a stampede when someone created a panic by yelling "fire" in a second-floor room where a Christmas party for the children of striking copper miners was being held. The Calumet strike was lost, but, when those who were involved moved on, the memory of the tragedy of Italian Hall inspired them to carry on the union struggle in their new communities. "So Long Partner" was written in honor of Fred Wright, the great labor cartoonist who worked for the United Electrical Workers International Union (UE); Wright's 1975 book of the same title is a classic collection of labor cartoons. This wonderful song effectively captures the bosses' ploy to bring all possible concessions from their employees and then dump the employees when it suits the bosses' greed.
"Willie the Scab" is about the scabs during 1987-89 strike by members of the United Food & Commercial Workers Union, Local P-40 at the Patrick Cudahy meatpacking plant in Cudahy, Wisconsin. "Which Side Are You On?" was originally written for a strike of mine workers and became a classic song of the U.S. labor movement; additional lyrics here adapt it to the long and bitter union struggles at the Kohler Company in Kohler, Wisconsin in the 1930s and 1950s. "Cowboy Days" is about the life of a truck driver working as an over-the-road mover. "The Wreck of the Carl D. Bradley" is about the November 1952 shipwreck on Lake Michigan of one of the largest boats operating at that time on the Great Lakes. "Love and the Shorter Work Week" is a wonderfully fun song effectively capturing how the workers of today's "new economy" struggle with work schedules and jobs designed without taking human elements into consideration. "Putting the Blame" explains how manufacturing workers were unfairly blamed during the Reagan recession of the 1980s for the ugly shutdowns of their factories; the song ends by identifying the real culprit of the plant closures. 
"So Long, It's Been Good to Know Ya (Rustbowl Version)" was adapted from Woody Guthrie's classic song about people during the Dust Bowl of the 1930s; the re-written verses by Darryl Holter eloquently tell the story of the abandoned manufacturing communities of the "rustbowl" states like Wisconsin.

"Union Maid" is another rousing classic labor song by Woody Guthrie.


Notes: Explains how the Milwaukee School of Trades came to be created in 1906 through private support and how state law was changed to permit the school's transfer in 1907 to the local public school system. The range of programs offered at the school is also described, as well as how the students are instructed.


Notes: Reproduces from her autobiography, Bread Upon the Waters, the portions about her organizing experience in Milwaukee and Racine, Wisconsin, on behalf of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.


Notes: Well-documented and illustrated with high-quality photographs throughout, this volume is packed with details about the operation of this important Milwaukee manufacturing company, including a great deal regarding the working conditions of its employees during the corporation's long history.

The book's foreword explains that, although the editorial director for this book was the manager of the Allis-Chalmers News Bureau, this work is based on original research by Alberta Price Johnson, a Wauwatosa, Wisconsin high school teacher, whose "investigations culminated in five typed volumes entitled Mill Stones to Atom Smashers, detailing the origins and development of Allis Chalmers during the periods 1847-1870, 1870-1900, and 1941-1945." Walter F. Peterson "subsequently wrote a volume covering the period 1901-1941" and later "synthesized this material into a single narrative which appears as the first ten chapters of this book." C. Edward Weber prepared the eleventh section (identified as the "epilogue") to bring the corporation's history up to 1976, when the Milwaukee County Historical Society published the volume as part of the bicentennial celebration of the American Revolution.


243. Petran, Tabitha. "Leo Kryczyk: Fifty Years a Servant of the People". Slavic American. 1947 Fall; ??


Notes: This title, from a publisher well-known as specializing in books of a conservative viewpoint, tells management's view of the second major strike (from 1954 to 1960) at the Kohler Company in Kohler, Wisconsin; in fact, it's not difficult to imagine the company president giving out complimentary copies of it. The author focuses on a major ruling issued by the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) in August 1960 which favored United Auto Workers Local 853, the union representing the Kohler employees, and attacks the conclusions of that decision. He argues that the National Labor Relations Act should be amended and the NLRB abolished because they lead the federal government to tolerate violence by unions and encourage labor leaders to excesses, that they place unfair requirements on employers, and that all labor law cases should be heard in state and local courts, certainly not in federal administrative bodies like the NLRB.


Notes: Excerpted from an academic paper written in 1935 for the School for Workers at the University of Wisconsin, here are the reminiscences of a member of the National Guard about his Wisconsin unit being called out to confront farmers outside of Shawano, Wisconsin during the 1933 milk strike of Wisconsin farmers.


247. ---. "A Social History of the Home Front: Milwaukee Labor During World War II". Notes: Ph.D. thesis, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1983. 515 p. The role of workers and labor unions on the homefront in Milwaukee, Wisconsin during World War II is examined. While labor fully supported the war effort and tried to balance the needs of its movement with the needs of the nation, the author found that workers and their unions fought to maintain their ability to effectively represent their union members in the workplace and in their community and that the traditional techniques of the labor movement continued to be used throughout the duration of the war as a counterbalance to the power of the corporations. For a fuller abstract, see Dissertation Abstracts International, 1984, 45(1): 279-A.

248. Provinzano, James. "Chicano Migrant Farm Workers in a Rural Wisconsin County". Notes: Ph.D., University of Minnesota, 1971. 154 p. An anthropological look at the social structure networks among the Chicano migrant farm workers in a large, rural, central Wisconsin county, which is only identified as "Centre County" in this dissertation. One can speculate, however, that Portage County, Wisconsin, is the county involved here because the migrant farm workers studied were almost exclusively involved with harvesting cucumbers for many nearby canneries and were
involved with organizing into a labor union at the time the author was doing his research. For a fuller abstract, see Dissertation Abstracts International, 1972, 32/08, p. 4374-8.


Notes: A German-American social institution found throughout the United States, the Turner societies combined athletics and physical education with cultural, civic, and political activities, being closely associated throughout most of the movement's history with support for socialism and trade unionism. Begun in Germany in 1811, the Turner movement was brought to the United States during the mid-nineteenth century, when many Germans with socialist beliefs fled Germany after the unsuccessful democratic Revolution of 1848. Assimilation, however, led the movement's national body to gradually switch over by the 1920s from their historic use of German in conducting their affairs to the widespread use of English and, finally, in 1948 to adopt for the governing body a new set of guiding principles emphasizing a general support for liberty and equality, rather than calling for implementation of a particular political program.

This research guide is a union list describing where copies can be found of the publications and organizational records of the Turner movement in the United States. A twenty-page bibliography of the major books, articles, and academic theses about the Turner movement in the United States is included, as well as a thorough index enabling one to easily locate all the Wisconsin-related items contained throughout the guide.

To identify the thirty-seven Wisconsin communities where a Turner society has been active, consult the "List of Turner Societies" found in Appendix I (p. 289-328) of this reference book; this useful list provides the exact names under which the society operated in each of the Wisconsin cities, the beginning and ending dates for each of these Wisconsin societies, and mentions any organizational changes of note. The four remaining active Turner societies in Wisconsin will be found in Madison, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, and Watertown.


Notes: "A collection of essays and an atlas of outdoor monuments, memorials, and masterpieces in Wisconsin, including traditional statuary, veterans monuments, church grotto art, self-taught visionary environments, chainsaw carving, fiberglass creations, Native American effigy mounds, government and corporate public sculpture, and the commissioning, maintenance and conservation of outdoor public sculpture."--title page verso.

Wisconsin contains over seven hundred outdoor sculptures and many commemorate workers involved in different types of industry and livelihoods and this profusely-illustrated, over-sized inventory volume will enable you to identify and visit most of them. In order to make it easy to identify what there is to see in each area, the authors have divided the state into six regions (Milwaukee and five broader areas); within each of the areas the sculptures are then listed first by county within the region and then by city within each county, except for Milwaukee which is arranged by sections within the city. A photograph and the exact address of its location is provided for each sculpture.

Some examples of work-related outdoor sculpture to be found around the state: "Memorial to Commercial Fishermen" in Bayfield, Wisconsin; "Seamen of the Great Lakes Monument" on Barker's Island in Superior, Wisconsin; "The River Rafter" in Merrill, Wisconsin; "Morzenti Memorial" [in honor of area miners] in Montreal, Wisconsin; "Lumberjack" in Ladysmith, Wisconsin; "First Northern Loggers" in Green Bay, Wisconsin; "Log Sawing" in Shawano, Wisconsin; "Letter Carriers' Sculpture" in downtown Milwaukee, Wisconsin; and "On Watch" [in honor of police and firefighters] in northeast Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

An unfortunate omission, however, is the Wisconsin Workers Memorial in the Carl Zeidler Park in downtown Milwaukee (at Michigan Street and North Fourth Street); this public art project, a collaboration between the Milwaukee Labor Council and the Wisconsin Labor History Society, is a memorial to worker occupational health and safety and consists of a series of decorative chains and bollards displaying informational signs along the park walkways leading up to a gazebo containing design elements drawn from the work tools of all kinds of occupations.


Notes: During World War II, the U.S. federal government played an increased role in the collective bargaining relationship between employers and employees, in order to assure that there were no breaks in production identified as necessary for the war effort. One such intervention involved the Cudahy Brothers Company meatpacking plant in Cudahy, Wisconsin (a small town just south of Milwaukee, Wisconsin) and the United Packinghouse Workers of America Local 40, a union affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO). This interesting article details just one instance of many in which the U.S. government could not rely exclusively on the voluntary compliance of some individual business owners with the nation's wartime production policies and found that it had to seize a company in order to ensure continued production essential to the war effort.

With national labor leaders having made a "no-strike" pledge when the U.S. entered the war, the federal government in return undertook for the duration of the war "a series of government concessions involving organizing and contract enforcement" (p. 205). The Cudahy Brothers Company objected to such protections and from the first resisted the government's war labor provisions through legal maneuvers. Finally, on December 8, 1944, the U.S. Army (as authorized by the U.S. Secretary of War) took possession of the entire operation of the Cudahy Brothers Company and then continued to oversee the company's running of the plant until August 31, 1945, just two days before the
official surrender of the Japanese. The immediate dispute which led to the government seizure involved two key contract proposals—one for language regarding a maintenance-of-membership agreement and the other for language providing for a dues checkoff system; although these were standard components in the government-supervised agreements during the Second World War, Michael Cudahy, president of the company, refused to sign a contract containing those provisions.


Notes: You won't want to miss this fascinating look at how the Socialist working class in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, brought about changes in the public school system in Milwaukee during the Progressive era in the United States. In this award-winning article, by using "a social analysis of organized labor, socialism, and the Milwaukee schools during the Progressive era" (p. 3), the author argues against the generally accepted academic interpretation that most early twentieth-century school reforms during the Progressive period were largely imposed upon the public schools through the mechanism of a new "professional" group of conservative and middle-class school officials.

Instead, Reese explores the relationship between the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council (founded in 1887 to represent the skilled trade unionists in the city) and Branch One of the Social Democratic Party of America (founded in Milwaukee in 1897 after the Socialists in Milwaukee had been forced out of Wisconsin's Populist Party due to their more leftist political orientation) and how the two groups worked together to effect changes in the local schools. Included in the first platform of Milwaukee's Social Democratic Party (SDP) was a demand for free textbooks for poor children and by 1909 the SDP had elected a member to the school board in Milwaukee.

The author also details how the Socialist workers allied themselves over time in a fruitful coalition with various Milwaukee voluntary associations and civic groups, mostly composed of middle-class women who had been inspired by the social activism of the Progressive era. Reese explains how such civic associations campaigned for school reforms as an over-all strategy to bring about improvements in the lives of those living in poverty; examples of some of their programs include distribution of free clothes and food to school children, better sanitation in the schools, smaller class sizes, provision of school libraries, opening up the school buildings as community centers, direct election of school board members, and encouraging better environmental conditions about school buildings. Eventually, this willingness to partner with such middle-class groups to achieve such concrete improvements led to the Milwaukee Socialists being given the approbation of "Sewer Socialists" by Socialists in other parts of the country.

It is impossible to innumerate all of the interesting points of discussion in this article ranging from the effective political use of "indignation meetings" as a protest technique (p. 26); the news that Milwaukee had a Girls Trade School (p. 32); and, that during the World War I period, even the local school children were pressured to sign "loyalty oaths" in their classes (p. 36).

"This paper received the Henry Barnard Prize of The History of Education Society (1978-79)."--p. 3.

255. Reuss, Henry J. "Thirty Years of the Safe Place Statute". Wisconsin Law Review. 1940 May; ???


Notes: Documents the life and scope of the Milwaukee Works Progress Administration (WPA) Handicraft Project, which at one time provided employment for a high of thirteen hundred fifty employees and ran for seven years beginning in the summer of 1935 and ending in February 1943. The project's local sponsor was the Milwaukee State Teachers College; a member of their faculty, Elsa Ulbricht, served as the director of the Handicraft Project. Well-illustrated with color and black-and-white photographs, all areas included in the project are covered, including: woodworking of both toys and furniture; doll making; design and production of theater costumes; bookbinding; textile printing; weaving; and, rug making.

Reviewed: Kersten, Andrew (reviewer). *Voyageur*, v. 21, no. 2 (Winter/Spring 2005), p. 64.


Notes: Beginning with construction in 1851 of the first railroad to Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, this article traces how the Fond du Lac area (including North Fond du Lac, Wisconsin) developed into an important center for railroad car building and repair shops. Factors influencing the development of these shops included Fond du Lac being the second largest city in Wisconsin in 1870 (after Milwaukee), the ample timber supply in northern Wisconsin, the resultant experience of the local labor supply with sawmills and wood manufacturing, and the running through Fond du Lac from the early 1880s up until the mid-1960s of all three of Wisconsin's major railroad lines—the Chicago and North Western, the Milwaukee Road, and the Wisconsin Central (later the Soo Line).

The Chicago and North Western repair shop operation in Fond du Lac was established in July 1851 by the Rock River Valley Union Railroad, a predecessor of the Chicago and North Western. By 1866 this repair shop had expanded into a major railway car building operation (known as the "Van Brunt works") where many thousands of freight cars and passenger cars were built, including many for the Pullman Palace Car Company. Unfortunately, the Van Brunt works closed in July 1876, when the Chicago and North Western moved the car building shop to a new spot west of Chicago.

In the late 1890s both the Wisconsin Central and the Chicago and North Western shifted and expanded their repair shop operations somewhat north of Fond du Lac, thereby creating the city of North Fond du Lac, when the railroad workers moved to be closer to their work. By the early 1900s both the Wisconsin Central and the Chicago and North Western also decided to use the Fond du Lac area as a division point (the location of a railroad division headquarters).

After World War II the railroad shops in North Fond du Lac had to make a lot of adjustments and the author carefully details those changes up to 1976 when this article was published: production of all-steel
cars; less heavy car repair work; more light repair of cars, such as re-painting; more locomotive engine repair; repair of specialized vehicles, such as snow blowers for tracks; repair of brakes and wheels; cleaning of cars; making signs). But, to this day, both the Soo Line and the Chicago and North Western continue to operate repair shops in North Fond du Lac.

Stuart Rich says that "prior to 1919, there had been no record of any serious labor strike at North Fond du Lac" (p. 17). In early August 1919, however, the railroad shop workers were involved in a strike over wages, in conjunction with a national strike of railroad shop workers. The only other strike mentioned involving the North Fond du Lac shop workers occurred as part of an important national strike of railroad shop workers during the summer and early fall of 1922 over proposed pay cuts and the abolition of shop crafts rules, which had just been established during World War I under the federal administration of the railroads.


Notes: This article discusses Wisconsin manufacturers of aluminum cookware and the challenges they faced as the industry developed from 1920 to 1941. A few paragraphs (p. 223-224) describe union organizing efforts in the industry in Wisconsin during the 1930s; three unions are mentioned: the Aluminum Workers Union, the International Association of Machinists, and the United Automobile Workers.

At least half of the illustrations in the article show working conditions in the factories.


Notes: This article looks at how Texas Mexican migrant farm workers from the area around Crystal City, Texas, who came every year to Wisconsin for seasonal agricultural work, were influenced by the "oppositional consciousness" traditions of the Wisconsin labor movement.


Notes: "The president of the University of Wisconsin stating that employers are flouting civil rights with lavish use of club and cell. IWW workers have real grievances."--Miles' Something in Common: An IWW Bibliography (1986), p. 267, Item 2560.


Notes: An overview volume of the brewing industry in the United States and Canada from its earliest days during the colonial period up to 1919, when the volume was originally published by the International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America and the history of the development of this union. The author has taken care to provide sufficient context to show how technical and economic developments within the industry in the United States affected strategies used by brewery owners and the unionization advocates among the employees of the industry.

Because no index was provided in this work, here are noted the pages where discussion about Milwaukee will be found: p. 50, 53, 73, 75, 126, 134, 141 (in table), 146-149, 163, 165, 172-173, 177, 178-182, 184, 186, and 265-266.


Notes: A play "based on the work of Virginia Crane, Lee Baxandahl, and Inky Yungwirth"--cover; premiere performance on May 1-3, 1998 by the Oshkosh (Wisconsin) Community Players at the Grand Opera House in Oshkosh, Wisconsin; see WILHS Newsletter (Winter 1998-99) for excerpts of a review written by James I. Metz, Oshkosh historian and retired editorial page editor of the Oshkosh
Northwestern: a copy of the play is available from the Winnefox Library System (see OCLC #42758729).


Notes: A play; a copy of the play is available from the Milwaukee County Federated Library System (see OCLC #35817513).


274. --. "Free Speech and the Wisconsin Employment Relations Act". Wisconsin Law Review. 1943 Mar; ???.


Notes: The author of this history was the director of the School for Workers at the time of its publication, and writes in the preface (p. 3) to the work, "As author of the small volume, entitled, Workers' Education, a Wisconsin Experiment, and printed in 1942 by the University Press, I have tried to transplant the essentials in that work to this pamphlet with additions to take care of the intervening years. I realize that this constitutes an incomplete story of what is now no longer an experiment but a permanent institution in the University and an ever increasing source of service to trade unionists of the state and a growing factor in development of stable industrial relations. But it does cover the essential facts in the School's twenty-five years of existence."


Notes: See Sociological Abstracts, item 75H6026 for an abstract of this article.


Notes: Undertaken to analyze the overall operation of credit unions as one of the four principal cash credit lenders at the time in the United States (the others being personal finance companies, personal loan departments of commercial banks, and industrial banking companies), this study focused on Wisconsin because the state had a "credit union movement of sufficient magnitude to permit some generalizations" for the field as a whole. At the time of the study, Wisconsin "ranked first among all states in the number of [credit unions] (18.2) per 100,000 of total population" (p. 19) with a total of 563 credit unions, compared to 8,224 for the entire United States (p.33); all of Wisconsin's credit unions had been chartered under the state charter, rather than federal charters, because credit unions in Wisconsin were also allowed to issue real estate loans (p.30), whereas those with a federal charter could not. The first credit union was formed in Wisconsin in 1923 for "the municipal employees in Milwaukee" (p. 37) under newly-modified statutory language passed that year by the Wisconsin legislature, leading to a total number by 1931 of 52 Wisconsin credit unions. Further amendments made in 1931 to the Wisconsin statute governing credit unions encouraged their rapid development through "the appointment of a credit union organizer attached to the Building and Loan Division of the Banking Department" of the Wisconsin state government (p.38), leading to a two-and-a-half times increase in the number of credit unions in the state during the following year alone. Of the 563 credit unions in Wisconsin at the end of 1939, fully 81 percent were comprised of employees of a "common employer" (p. 19).


Notes: Here is a case study describing the exemplary service provided, since the beginning of the 1920s, by the Milwaukee Public Library to the labor portion of its constituency. By working with the area's central labor body, the library provided reading and informational services to labor union members and leaders; book exhibits, special circulating collections, and book lists were among the methods commonly utilized. Librarians from the Milwaukee Public Library regularly attended meetings of Milwaukee's central labor body, as well as local labor classes, and created special displays for one-time events, such as labor conferences. In addition to ensuring that the library purchased books of interest to labor, the Milwaukee Public Library collected "all labor periodicals, pamphlets and newspapers published in Wisconsin, as well as periodical publications of approximately 25 international unions" (p. 283). All these services were done through the library's Department of Group Service, which also oversaw service to other groups in the community, such as businesses and religious organizations.


The authors briefly note that the company's first major labor confrontation was a labor strike in 1934 over the issue of whether seniority would be calculated separately for each department within the plant or on a plant-wide basis, as a leader of the company wished. Because Smith and Clark merely noted that the strike was "settled on June 30, 1934, resulting in the installation of three American Federation of Labor unions" (p. 84) without mentioning even the names of the three unions involved or other pertinent details about the strike, one would have to conclude that there must have been something more to this dispute than is explained here. One photograph from the 1934 strike is included.

Notes:

Notes: This study was done as Contract 81-55-71-04 for the Manpower Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor (with copies available through the National Technical Information Service) and used the Gisholt Machine Company, of Madison, Wisconsin, as a case study of company training programs and the costs and benefits of the acquired skills. Because the study occurred during the time of the shutdown of this important Madison, Wisconsin company, it has much to tell about the laid-off employees and their subsequent employment in new workplaces. The Gisholt Machine Company had been founded in Wisconsin in 1889 and at its height in 1970 had over 2,000 employees and was nationally one of the fourteen largest firms in its specialty of machine tool production; only four other Madison companies at that time employed over 1,000 employees. In 1966, the company had been purchased by another Wisconsin machine tool manufacturer, Giddings and Lewis, which announced in January 1971 its decision to close the Gisholt company. United Steelworkers of America Local 1401 had represented all hourly employees at Gisholt since 1955, except those working in the areas of computer programming and data processing.
290. South Central Federation of Labor (Madison, Wisconsin. Building a City, Building a Movement: A History of the Madison Federation of Labor [video recording]. Madison, Wis.: South Central Federation of Labor; ?

Notes: Written by an insider of the Wisconsin canning trade, this book is included here because of the reference value of its three hundred pages of histories of individual Wisconsin canning companies from their earliest days in the late 1880s up to the late 1940s. There is also an extensive year-by-year history of the development of the canning trade in Wisconsin from 1887 through 1948—all the improvements in machinery by step by step, all the weather conditions by season, all the management changes. But no mention of the employees in the industry (except for an occasional
mention in an individual company's history regarding the number of employees involved with its operations.


Notes: A curriculum guide demonstrating the interesting technique of using city and county directories to teach high school students about data gathering techniques used by historians. The activities are designed for students to learn how to analyze the information provided in their area's city or county directory to chart changes in the area's occupations, neighborhoods, etc. brought about during the period of rapid industrialization in the United States from the mid-1890s up to the mid-1920s. Although the teacher's guide and sample handouts use the city of Oconomowoc, Wisconsin for a representative lesson, the eleven individual 8-1/2 x 11" photographs included with the kit represent a variety of men's and women's occupations at locations throughout Wisconsin during the industrialization time period. The teacher's guide offers lots of ideas on customizing the curriculum to meet varying teaching needs. To obtain a copy of the kit, contact the Office of School Services at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin in Madison.


Notes: Briefly describes the activities throughout Wisconsin of the Industrial Workers of the World (I.W.W.) for the period from about 1911 through 1919, as well the harassment I.W.W. members faced in Wisconsin (including Milwaukee being among the thirty-three U.S. cities in which I.W.W. offices were raided by federal agents on September 5, 1918). In Wisconsin the I.W.W.'s strength was in lumber camps, shipping docks, and mining camps; some specific Wisconsin locations where the I.W.W. led strikes during this period are mentioned, including the 1911 and 1916 strikes on the docks of Superior, Wisconsin. From "War Hysteria and the Wobbles," in The Badger State: A Documentary History of Wisconsin, edited by Barbara and Justus Paul (Grand Rapids, Mich.: Eerdmans, 1979, c1978).


Notes: Although some previous writers have maintained that during an eleven-month strike from April 29, 1946 to March 23, 1947 there was Communist influence among the leadership of United Auto Workers Local 248 at the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Corporation in West Allis, Wisconsin (a suburb of Milwaukee), the author here reviews the record and concludes that "a careful study of the evidence indicates that the charges are unproven and that the company only used them to avoid negotiating a legitimate contractual agreement" (p. 17).


Notes: America: History and Life. 17A:5650.


Notes: An account of the first Wisconsin Summer School for Working Women, which was held in 1925 at the campus of the University of Wisconsin in Madison, Wisconsin. The Wisconsin school was only the second such summer training program for women working at industrial jobs, with the first having been held at Bryn Mawr College in Pennsylvania (although the Wisconsin school is the first...
such program at a state university). The instruction lasted for six weeks during the regular summer session at the university. Forty women from nine Midwestern states attended and instruction was given in three areas: English, economics, and physical education. Some detail is provided about the topics studied and mention is made of production of a publication, "The Script," a mimeographed class-book edited by the students" (p. 945).


Notes: This guide provides a description of over 60,000 cubic feet of federal records being held in Chicago, Illinois, by the Great Lakes Region office of the U.S. National Archives and Records Administration (N.A.R.A.); the records cover the period from 1800 to 1989 and were created or received by federal agencies, bureaus, or other administrative units (including the federal courts) in Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, and Ohio. These records contain a rich trove of information about labor in Wisconsin; see, for instance, the records pertaining to Wisconsin in Record Group 25, which covers the activities of the National Labor Relations Board or in Record Group 21, which covers the activities of the District Courts of the United States. The entries in this guide also identify any finding aids that are available for each of the record groups listed.

Research rooms are available for the public's use in consulting these records at the facility of the Great Lakes Region office of the N.A.R.A., but be sure to call or write ahead to ensure that the staff will be able to access the records for you when you get there; they may be reached by e-mail (archives@chicago.nara.gov), by telephone (773/581-7816), or in writing (National Archives--Great Lakes Region/7358 South Pulaski Road/Chicago, IL 60629).

The most up-to-date version of this guide will be found at the following URL, www.archives.gov/facilities/il/chicago/holdings.html.


Notes: Here is the official report made by the Bureau of Accident Investigation of the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) regarding the tragic sinking of the SS EDMUND FITZGERALD (a Great Lakes bulk cargo vessel) in eastern Lake Superior during a severe storm. The EDMUND FITZGERALD was carrying a cargo of taconite pellets from Superior, Wisconsin, to Detroit, Michigan, when it sank on November 10, 1975 at approximately 1915 (7:15 p.m.) Eastern Standard Time in position 46 degrees 59.9 minutes North, 85 degrees 06.6 minutes West (approximately seventeen miles from the entrance to Whitefish Bay, Michigan); the officers and crew, numbering in total twenty-nine, all perished. This NTSB Marine Accident Report was adopted by the National Transportation Safety Board on May 4, 1978 and is based in large part upon a U.S. Coast Guard Marine Board of Investigation which convened on November 18, 1975 in Cleveland, Ohio and which produced a report of well over twenty-four hundred pages.

The NTSB investigation board concluded that "the probable cause of this accident was the sudden massive flooding of the cargo hold due to the collapse of one or more hatch covers" but, that prior to the hatch cover collapse, "flooding into the cargo hold through non-weathertight hatch covers caused a reduction of freeboard and a list" and that the "hydrostatic and hydrodynamic forces imposed on the hatch covers by heavy boarding seas at this reduced freeboard and with the list caused the hatch covers to collapse" [p. 1]. A dissenting opinion (p. 44-48) filed by one member of the four-person investigation board instead concluded that, due to the heavy seas, the EDMUND FITZGERALD suffered severe damage to the boat's hull at approximately 1530 (3:30 p.m.) Eastern Standard Time while going over a shallow charted spot of only six-fathoms (thirty-six feet) in depth, which is north and slightly west of Caribou Island during the very heavy seas caused by the storm and eventually sank from the flooding in the cargo hold due to the damage sustained from this "shoaling."

Based on its investigation of this accident, the NTSB made various recommendations to other entities for corrective actions to be taken, including nineteen recommendations to the U.S. Coast Guard, four to the American Bureau of Shipping, and two recommendations to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. This NTSB report includes details of the recommendations made by the NTSB and also states that the recommendations to the U.S. Coast Guard will also be "published in the Federal Register" and, if "the Coast Guard does not accept some of these [NTSB] recommendations, the Coast Guard is required to set forth in detail the reasons for such refusal" (p. iii). Another useful feature of this report are the eight graphics, including drawings showing the debris field and how the pieces of the boat's wreckage are lying on the bottom.

"Report Number: NTSB-MAR-78-3"--title page.

Another edition: Also available on the Internet through the website of the United States Coast Guard at URL http://www.uscg.mil/hq/g-cp/history/webshipwrecks/edmundfitzgeraldntsbreport.html. This web edition carries the following note: "The text and format of this report have been edited to allow for better presentation on the internet. The facts of the case and the findings remain unchanged." Be wary, however, of citing text from the web version of this report, due to it having been scanned, rather than being provided using the Portable Document Format (PDF); when I compared the content of the paper version (as distributed in microfiche) with the scanned web version, I found a major scanning error in the web version in each section examined.


Notes: A subject index covering 1935 to 1976; continued by Masters [sic] Theses and Seminar Papers of the University of Wisconsin Comprehensive Universities: Cumulative Supplement (which includes the indexing from 1977 to the present).

305. Uphoff, Walter H. Kohler on Strike: Thirty Years of Conflict. Boston, Mass.: Beacon Press; 1966. 449 p. Notes: The Kohler Company, the well-known maker of plumbing fixtures, and its company town of Kohler, Wisconsin (located in Sheboygan County) were the focus of two long and bitter strikes from 1934 to 1941 and from 1954 to 1960. This history takes a carefully-documented look at the issues involved in prompting the strikes and why the dispute dragged on for such lengthy periods. Eventually, the labor conflict, perhaps the longest in U.S. history, was only resolved in 1965 when the Kohler company, after losing its appeal before the U.S. Supreme Court, agreed to a $3,000,000 back-pay settlement to the Kohler workers involved in the second strike, in return for their union dropping the unfair labor practice charges before the National Labor Relations Board which had been brought against the company.

The Kohler labor conflict began soon after the passage in 1933 of the federal National Industrial Relations Act (N.I.R.A.), which was designed to make it easier for employees to win union representation; the N.I.R.A. was part of the "New Deal" legislation passed during the first one hundred days of Franklin Delano Roosevelt's first administration. Although the paternalistic Kohler Company was determined to continue to maintain their workplace as an open shop, the Kohler employees soon organized and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, receiving a charter in August 1933 as Federal Labor Union No. 18545 (F.L.U.) No. 18545. The Kohler company responded by assisting in the start-up on September 7, 1933 of a company union, the Kohler Workers Association (K.W.A.), and used delaying tactics over several months of talks with F.L.U. No. 18545 to prevent the union from achieving a contract with the company. On July 16, 1934, after much fruitless bargaining, F.L.U. No. 18545 went on strike. After eleven days on strike, there was a violent confrontation on the night of July 27; 1934 between the strikers and the many 'Kohler Special Police' deputies, who were armed with clubs and guns to defend the company. Forty-seven strikers were injured in the incident before the two-hour settlement and two strikers were fatally shot; five women were among the injured. The strike carried on until 1941 when the Kohler company suddenly "settled" because the company wanted to participate in the government war contracts during the Second World War; the company knew that, if they wanted to put up the new facilities required to handle the expanded war work, they had to have labor peace at their workplace; since construction workers would not cross a union picket line to work on a construction project. Although the strike settlement included a provision to re-hire all of the striking employees, through the strategem of a secret proviso three of the strike leaders were kept from any further employment; the settlement agreement also explicitly withheld recognition of any union to represent the Kohler workers and F.L.U. No. 18545 became inoperative.

Between the two strikes the company union, the Kohler Workers Association, continued as an organization and did win some improvements in the workplace for the employees, but Kohler company officials were deciding most matters for the K.W.A. By the early 1950s the leadership of the K.W.A. began looking to affiliate with an independent union organization. The K.W.A. membership voted in late April 1952 to affiliate with the United Auto Workers-Industrial Union of Labor (U.A.W.-C.I.O.) and received their charter as U.A.W.-C.I.O. Kohler Workers Association Local 833 on May 5, 1952; the legitimacy of the local was confirmed with an election conducted by the National Labor Relations Board on June 10 and 11, 1952. Shortly thereafter, some members of the K.W.A. company union, who had opposed the U.A.W.-C.I.O. affiliation, formed a new company union, the Independent Union of Kohler Workers' Association (I.U.K.W.A.), and filed a legal challenge to Local 833 having been given the treasury funds of the now defunct K.W.A., the original company union. After the I.U.K.W.A. lost its case about the membership funds before the Wisconsin Supreme Court, the members of Local 833 voted on October 10, 1953 to modify its name to simply Kohler Local 833, U.A.W.-C.I.O., to reduce confusion with the I.U.K.W.A.

By the end of February 1953, Local 833 had been able to get a first contract in place for the period covering March 1, 1953 to March 1, 1954. Negotiations for the second contract began in early February 1954, but fell apart a few weeks later over the issue of extending the old contract during the contract talks. On April 5, 1954, after working for five weeks without a contract, Local 833 went out on strike. No further summary here can possibly capture the riveting drama of the lengthy strike which ensued--find and read this book for the entire compelling story!


306. Uphoff, Walter Henry. The Kohler Strike: Its Socio-Economic Causes and Effects. [Milwaukee, Wis.]: Priv. print. [Cuneo press]; 1935. 139 p. Notes: Revised from an academic thesis, this is a sociological study which, according to its introduction (p. 1), is based on a survey of "the attitudes, opinions and prejudices among the various economic and professional groups" involved with the 1934 Kohler strike as well as on interviews with "people of the community." The author also says that he made "this intensive study of one strike to show the various social and economic forces in operation, since similar tactics, strategy and methods are resorted to wherever the failure of collective bargaining leads to a strike." The book's preface is by Henry Ohl, Jr., then president of the Wisconsin Federation of Labor.

Reviewed: Kipp, Marjorie (reviewer). The Kenosha Labor, v. 1, no. 15 (Friday, February 7, 1936), editorial page (p. 6).


308. Van Ells, Mark D. "More Than a Union: The Teaching Assistants Association and Its 1970 Strike Against the University of Wisconsin".

Notes: About the community newspaper published from 1978 to 1980 in Madison, Wis. by the workers on strike against Madison Newspapers, Inc. (MNI), the parent company which operates the two Madison daily newspapers, the Wisconsin State Journal and The Capital Times; MNI is owned by the out-of-state
Gannett Company.
Also listed in America; History and Life. 18A:8768 (but without an abstract).
315. Walsh, Margaret. "The Manufacturing Frontier: Pioneer Industry in Antebellum Wisconsin, 1830-1860". Notes: Ph.D. thesis, University of Wisconsin, 1969. 2 volumes (564 leaves). In an impressive work of original research, Walsh explores the development of manufacturing in Wisconsin from 1830, when settlement by northern European immigrants increased dramatically, to 1860 just prior to the U.S. Civil War. The author provides a statewide survey of the subject, as well as extensive discussion regarding the economies of six Wisconsin counties, selected as being representative of the different development patterns in Wisconsin during the period. The profiled counties are Jefferson, Grant, Winnebago, Eau Claire, Racine, and Milwaukee; the examples they represent are drawn from agriculture, lumbering, and mining, in addition to both rural and urban settings. With the state's plentiful raw materials and good natural transportation routes helping to create a strong manufacturing base, the author concludes that it was not surprising that by 1860 Wisconsin's industrialization had achieved significance not only for the Midwest, but also for the nation as a whole. The major primary sources used by the author included the federal manuscript censuses for the state of Wisconsin, 1850 and 1860, schedule 5, products of industry, the Dun & Bradstreet handwritten commercial credit rating reports for Wisconsin, 1844-1865, and local newspapers -- supplemented by manuscript business papers, agricultural and trade journals, city directories, reports of boards of trade and chambers of commerce and official state and federal government publications" (p. 538). For a fuller abstract, see Dissertation Abstracts International, 1970, 31/01, p. 348-A.

Notes: A revision of the author's thesis (Ph.D.)--University of Wisconsin. Walsh explores the development of manufacturing in Wisconsin from 1830, when settlement by northern European immigrants increased dramatically, to 1860 just prior to the U.S. Civil War. The author provides a statewide survey of the subject, as well as extensive discussion regarding the economies of six Wisconsin counties, selected as being representative of the different development patterns in Wisconsin during the period. The profiled counties are Jefferson, Grant, Winnebago, Eau Claire, Racine, and Milwaukee; the examples they provide are drawn from agriculture, lumbering and mining, in addition to both rural and urban settings. With the state's plentiful raw materials and good natural transportation routes helping to create a strong manufacturing base, the author concludes that it was not surprising that by 1860 Wisconsin's industrialization had achieved significance not only for the Midwest, but also for the nation as a whole.

This book won the D.C. Everest Prize in Wisconsin Economic History.

Notes: "A boisterous account of lumberjacks, lumber town brawls, madams & timber thieves in the wild northwoods of Wisconsin, Michigan & Minnesota"--front cover of paperback ed. Chapter VII, "Rivers of Pine," is all about the huge rafts of pine logs being transported via rivers from northern Wisconsin where they had been harvested to the sawmill where they would be turned into lumber.

Notes: The on-the-job experiences of a pioneering African-American woman unionist, who was hired during World War II for defense work at the A.O. Smith plant in Milwaukee, Wisconsin; the Smith plant was represented by the United Steelworkers of America. Her comments were made at the Wisconsin Labor History Society Conference on April 22, 1989, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Wisconsin. Department of Public Instruction. Lessons in Labor History. Benson, John T. State Superintendent; Fortier, John D. Assistant State Superintendent Division for Learning Support--Instructional Services; Grady, Susan M. Director Content and Learning Team; Saverson, Connie J. Consultant Content and Learning Team; Prepared in collaboration with the Wisconsin State AFL-CIO; the Wisconsin Federation of Teachers, AFT AFL-CIO; the Wisconsin Education Association Council, NEA, and the Wisconsin Labor History SocietyMadison, Wis.: Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction; 2001. 95 p.
Notes: "Pursuing the following study suggestions will be extremely helpful in gaining a better understanding of what unions are, how they developed in this country, what they have done in the past, and what they do today. The study suggestions provide a series of topics around which student and teacher investigation, research, and discussion can be instituted. The study suggestions relate to a number of Wisconsin Model Academic Standards in various academic areas, ranging from social studies to English to the arts."--Section 1, "Introduction" (p. 1).

Notes: Source: Histories in Wisconsin: A Bibliography, p. 252.
Notes: An account of one of the bitterest strikes in the state's history, the 1974 Hortonville, Wisconsin strike by the
public school teachers, represented by the Hortonville Education Association (H.E.A.), against the Hortonville Joint School District, which was represented by Melli, Walker and Pease, the Madison, Wisconsin law firm notorious for union-busting tactics. After working for five months past the expiration date of their contract and with negotiations for the new contract at a protracted stalemate, the teachers went out on strike beginning March 18, 1974. On April 2, the school district terminated all of the striking teachers and re-opened the schools with "replacement teachers" on April 8; many of these scabs quit after only one day on the job. Although the H.E.A. possessed evidence that many of the scabs were not licensed to teach in Wisconsin and appealed to the state's Superintendent of Public Instruction, Barbara Thompson, to enforce state law and cut off all state school aids to the school for each day of violation, this was not done. Due to the hundreds of teachers from outside the area, who came to Hortonville to support the strikers, some community members formed the Hortonville Vigilante Association to counter the teachers' picket line. In August the H.E.A., an affiliate of the Wisconsin Education Association Council, filed a class action lawsuit against the school district on several grounds; the case went all the way to the Wisconsin Supreme Court, where the teachers won, but then lost on appeal in the U.S. Supreme Court. Wisconsin law was subsequently amended, however, to provide for an effective binding mediation-arbitration process to assist in resolution of impasses during public employee bargaining. Even today the state's political picture is influenced by which side people were on of this labor dispute! [The account in Holter's book is from "The Hortonville Teachers' Strike, 1974," a publication of the Wisconsin Education Association Council.]


325. Wisconsin State Brewers Association. The Wisconsin Brewing Story. S.l.: Wisconsin State Brewers Association; n.d. [1967]. [66] p. Notes: Prepared as a lobbying tool to impress the reader with the extent of the impact of the brewing industry on the economy of Wisconsin (which at the time had more breweries than any other state), this work is valuable for the photograph included of each of the then current twenty-eight Wisconsin breweries, as well as photographs of thirty-two Wisconsin manufacturers of brewery supplies.


327. Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, Labor's Rights Under the 1939 Wisconsin Labor Laws. Milwaukee, Wis.: Wisconsin State Federation of Labor; 1939? 11 p. Notes: Written and distributed by the Wisconsin Federation of Labor, this pamphlet discusses the new legal requirements for Wisconsin unions found in Chapters 25 and 57 of the Wisconsin Laws of 1939 and presents the position of the Wisconsin Federation of Labor's views regarding the unconstitutionality of many of the provisions of the two new laws, which the federation intended to challenge in the courts. Chapter 25, known as the Catlin Bill, made amendments to Wisconsin's Labor Code to greatly restrict the lawful instances in which pickets and picketing could be used in labor disagreements; while Chapter 57, known as the "Wisconsin Employment Peace Act," essentially nullified passage of the "Wisconsin Labor Relations Act" just passed two years earlier. The Wisconsin Labor Relations Act, passed in 1937 by the previous Wisconsin Legislature, was also known as "Wisconsin's Little Wagner Act" because its provisions were modeled on those the federal government's "National Labor Relations Act" of 1935 (known informally as the Wagner Act, in honor of its key sponsor, Sen. Robert F. Wagner, D-N.Y.)


329. Witte, Edwin E. "Labor in Wisconsin History". Wisconsin Magazine of History. 1951; 35(2):83-86, 137-142. Notes: A overview article on how the labor movement developed in Wisconsin up to 1950; the author identifies existing written works on the highlights of that history and also discusses the important role which the 'Wisconsin school of labor history' played at the national level in the development of the labor studies field.


333. ---. On My Way: Being the Book of Art Young in Text and Picture. New York: Horace Liveright; 1928. 303 p. Notes: This is the first of two autobiographical works by the nationally-known political cartoonist, Art Young, who was described by Mike Konopacki in the Encyclopedia of the American Left (1998) as "the leading socialist cartoonist of the early twentieth century" (p. 919). Young, who grew up in Monroe, Wisconsin, filled this book with wonderful examples of his art, interspersed among his musings on
life, or, as the artist says (p. vii), "a rambling record (not neglecting the criminal record) of one who has journeyed through the years observing political, artistic and other human affairs, while concerned with advanced theories for life's fulfillment as well as the immediate problems that confront all of us--on our way."


"These essays are extracted from more extensive papers that Mr. Zeidler wrote (entitled Making Urban Renewal More Effective) for the American Institute for Municipal Research, Education, and Training, Inc. of Washington, D. C., during the period 1960-1961."--Foreword, p. [iii].


337. ---. Madison's Battery Workers, 1934-1952: A History of Federal Labor Union 19587. [Ithaca, N.Y.]: New York State School of Industrial & Labor Relations, Cornell University; 1977;126 p.(ILR paperback; v. 16). ISBN: 0-87546-062-3 (pbk.). Notes: This book tells the story from 1934 to 1952 of the production workers at the Ray-O-Vac Battery factory in Madison, Wisconsin, which directly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor as Federal Labor Union (F.L.U.) No. 19587; this union, in 1963, changed their charter and became United Auto Workers Local 1329. There are lots of federal labor unions--why a book about this particular one? Because as the author explains in his preface, "the establishment, development, and tribulations of the union at Ray-O-Vac, while lacking the overt drama of the more spectacular labor events of the 1930s and 1940s, illustrate in microcosm basic themes in the recent history of American unionism" (p. 1). It is to be hoped that all local unions in Wisconsin will note well that, according to the author, there were two additional major factors which led him to decide to write a history of the union of the Ray-O-Vac battery workers: the State Historical Society of Wisconsin (S.H.S.W.) collects the records of labor unions located in Wisconsin and F.L.U. No. 19587 had even cared to deposit a copy of all their records with the S.H.S.W.


Notes: A brief look at the history of two of the largest racial minority groups in Kenosha County from 1900 until about 1965; especially see p. 60-63 for discussion (and two photographs) of Kenosha's African-American and Hispanic labor leaders, especially those involved with United Auto Workers Local 72.