

NEW

1. Industrial Accidents to Women in New Jersey, Ohio, and Wisconsin. Washington, D.C.: United States Government Printing Office; 1927. 316 p. (Bulletin of the Women's Bureau, United States Department of Labor; no. 60).
 2. Janesville Labor Movement, GM and UAW: Janesville Bicentennial Oral History Project. 66 audio cassette tapes (1-7/8 ips, mono) + 16 guides .
- 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.
- CONTENTS: v. 1-2, Eugene Osmond. -- v. 3-4, Ralph Hilkin. -- v. 5, Don Dooley. -- v. 6, Harry Johnson. -- v. 7, Hugo Preuss. -- v. 8, Lou Adkins. -- v. 9, John Scott. -- v. 10-11, Jack Johnson. -- v. 12, Glenn Swinbank. -- v. 13, James Wells. -- v. 14, Wes Van Horn. -- v. 15, Gerald Litney. -- v. 16, Guidebook.
- Location: Hedberg Public Library, Janesville, Wisconsin (call number CAS 977.587 JANES LOCKED CAB [i.e., Cassette 977.587, Janesville Room, Locked Cabinet]).

3. "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)(THC [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 to over 7,000 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 launches, aircraft rescue vessels and one-hundred-ten-foot-long submarine chasers. Sturgeon Bay Boatworks (now known as the Palmer Johnson company) produced forty-three freight and aircraft rescue boats for the U.S. Army. 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-foot-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>.

CREDITS: Producer, Molly Hauser Natwick. Writer & Director, Patrick Gary. Executive producers: Jon Gast, Christine Randall, June Larson. Videography: James Parish, Patrick Gary, Gary Edelburg. Production: Shawn Erickson, Carl Romey. Historical footage: Mike Kelsey, John Thenell, Robert Wolter. Still photography: The W.C. Schroeder Collection, The Door County Maritime Museum. Background information: Jacinda Duffin, Laurie Flanigan, Cleida Galligan, Arnold Geitner, Mike Kelsey, Henry King, George Oram, Gerhard C.F. Miller, Eunice Schlitz, Frank Schneider, Arnold Schwartz, Violet Vieau. Very special thanks to John Enigl, Jim Evans, Betty Krueger, Dorothy Mosgaller, Betty Peterson, Bob Solomon, Don Townsend, Gordon Weber. Editor, Patrick Gary. Editing facilities: Big Creek Productions, a company of Fox Road Communications.

4. Marathon Runner. Rothschild, Wis.: Employes [sic] of the Marathon Paper Mills Co. Vol. v. 7, no. 1-v. 20, no. 2, 1920-1931.
5. School for Workers 35th Anniversary Papers: Early Labor Studies at Wisconsin, Wisconsin and Workers' Education, Problems and Prospects in Labor Education. Via, Emory F., [editor]. [Madison, Wis.]: School for Workers, University Extension Division, University of Wisconsin; [1960]. 101 p.

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].

CONTENTS: Section [1], "Early Labor Studies at Wisconsin." -- "The Wisconsin Heritage and the Study of Labor--Words and Deeds of John R. Commons" / by David J. Saposs, p. 7-14. -- "Professor Perlman's Ideas and Activities" / by Philip Taft, p. 15-31. -- Section [2], "Wisconsin and Workers' Education." -- "The Early Years of the School for Workers" / by Alice Shoemaker, p. 32-35. -- "Labor Education and the Changing Labor Movement" / by Edwin E. Witte, p. 36-40. -- "The Wisconsin Idea in Workers' Education" / by Robert Ozanne, p. 41-49. -- Section [3], "Problems and Prospects in Labor Education." -- "Recent Trends in Labor Education" / by Joseph Mire, p. 50-61. -- "The Status of Labor Education Programs within Universities" / by Phillips [sic] Garman, p. 62-68. -- "Achieving Excellence in Labor Education" / by Emery F. Bacon, p. 69-78. -- "Achieving Excellence in Labor Education" [sic] / by Brendan Sexton, p. 79-83. -- "Goals for Workers' Education" / by Jack London [associate professor of Adult Education, University of California], p. 84-101.

6. "Snapshots From the Family Album: Milwaukee Labor After World War II" [Special Issue]. Milwaukee History: The Magazine of the Milwaukee County Historical Society. Milwaukee, Wis.: Milwaukee County Historical Society. Vol. 22 (3 & 4), p. 77-124, 1999(Autumn/Winter).

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.

CONTENTS: "Snapshots from the Family Album: Constructing a Public History Exhibition" / by David B. Driscoll (p. 78-94). -- "Milwaukee Labor After World War II" / by Darryl Holter (p. 95-108). -- "Viewer Responses to the Exhibition" / introduction by Robert T. Teske (p. 109-110). -- "Contributors" (p. 110-112). -- "Smith Steel Workers" / by Paul C. Blackman (p. 113-114). -- "UAW Local 75 Christmas Party" / by Carol

- Casamento (p. 115). -- "Labor Day Parade" / by David Driscoll (p. 116). -- "Streetcars, Socials and Strikes" / by Ken Germanson (p. 117-119). -- "Chipping Castings at Crucible Steel" / by John Goldstein (p. 120). -- "UE Local 1131 Officer Installation" / by Helen Hensler (p. 121). -- "Bronzeville Bombers Bowlers" / by Nellie Wilson (p. 122). -- "Janitors Picket at City Hall" / by Frank Zeidler (p. 123-124). -- "Authors" (p. 124).
7. Anderson, Byron. A Bibliography of Master's Theses and Doctoral Dissertations on Milwaukee Topics, 1911-1977. Madison, Wis.: State Historical Society of Wisconsin; 1981. 131 p.
- Notes: The compiler has tried to "provide a comprehensive list of master's theses and doctoral dissertations dealing with Milwaukee, city and county, from all academic disciplines, through 1977 (with a few titles from 1978)" (p. 3); altogether four hundred eighty-nine different theses and dissertations are included, arranged in thirty-seven separate subject sections in this bibliography; many of the studies cited will be of interest to those studying the history of the Wisconsin labor movement and the history of the working class in Wisconsin. In addition to searching the national bibliography, Dissertation Abstracts, Anderson consulted the special card files describing the theses and dissertations completed at their institutions, which are maintained at the academic libraries at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Marquette University (located in Milwaukee), and the St. Francis Seminary (also located in Milwaukee). The author also consulted the bibliography published by the Karrman Library at the University of Platteville of the master's theses and seminar papers done from 1935 to 1976 at the various schools within the University of Wisconsin System.
8. Bartkowiak, Barbara. "Schneider, George John". IN: Fink, Gary M., editor-in-chief. Biographical Dictionary of American Labor. Rev. ed. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press; 1984; pp. 504-505.
9. Conners, William R. A History of the Bricklayers and Mason's Local Union No. 13, Madison, Wis. n.p.: Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union of America?; 1976. 30 p.
- Notes: This local union traces its organizational history in Madison, Wisconsin, back to 1867, when the Wisconsin State Legislature passed an act of incorporation for the "Bricklayer and Mason Association of 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.
10. Cotton, J. R. "The Consumers' Cooperative Movement in Milwaukee, Wisconsin".
- Notes: M.A. thesis, Marquette University, 1930. 1 volume unpagged. Cited in Anderson, Byron, ed., A Bibliography of Master's Theses and Doctoral Dissertations on Milwaukee Topics, p. 104.
11. Dahlinger, Fred Jr. Trains of the Circus, 1872-1956. Hudson, Wis.: Iconografix; 2000. 126 p.
- 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.
12. Dunn, James Taylor. The St. Croix: Midwest Border River. 1st ed. ed. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston; 1965. 309 p. (Rivers of America).
13. Durant, Edward W. "Lumbering and Steamboating on the St. Croix River". Collections of the Minnesota Historical Society. 1905; 10(2):???
14. "Biemiller, Andrew John". IN: Fink, Gary M., editor-in-chief. Biographical Dictionary of American Labor. Rev. ed. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press; 1984; pp. 112-113.
15. "Brockhausen, Frederick Carl". IN: Fink, Gary M., editor-in-chief. Biographical Dictionary of American Labor. Rev. ed. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press; 1984; p. 127.
16. "Handley, John Joseph". IN: Fink, Gary M., editor-in-chief. Biographical Dictionary of American Labor. Rev. ed. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press; 1984; p. 277.
17. "Krzycki, Leo". IN: Fink, Gary M., editor-in-chief. Biographical Dictionary of American Labor. Rev. ed. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press; 1984; p. 341.
18. "Padway, Joseph Arthur". IN: Fink, Gary M., editor-in-chief. Biographical Dictionary of American Labor. Rev. ed. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press; 1984; pp. 453-454.
19. "Seidel, Emil". IN: Fink, Gary M., editor-in-chief. Biographical Dictionary of American Labor. Rev. ed. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press; 1984; p. 511.
20. "Stone, Milan O.". IN: Fink, Gary M., editor-in-chief. Biographical Dictionary of American Labor. Rev. ed. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press; 1984; p. 531.
21. "Zander, Arnold Scheuer". IN: Fink, Gary M., editor-in-chief. Biographical Dictionary of American Labor. Rev. ed. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press; 1984; pp. 601-602.
22. Gatewood, Lucien B. "Factfinding in Teacher Disputes: The Wisconsin Experience". Monthly Labor Review. 1974; 97(10):47-51.
- Notes: ???
23. Glover, Wilbur H. "Lumber Rafting on the Wisconsin River" [Part I]. Wisconsin Magazine of History. 1941 Dec; 25(???):155-177.
24. ---. "Lumber Rafting on the Wisconsin River" [Part II]. Wisconsin Magazine of History. 1942 Mar; 25(???): 208-224.
25. Hart, Agnes Ellen. "A Proposed Plan of Guidance for the Girls' Trades and Technical High School of Milwaukee, Wisconsin".
- Notes: M. A. thesis, Marquette University, 1933. 140 leaves Cited in Anderson, Byron, ed., A Bibliography of Master's Theses and Doctoral Dissertations on Milwaukee Topics, p. 36.
26. Havens, Chris. "Lake Aces: Threading the Needle". Photos by Justin Hayworth. Duluth [MN] News Tribune,

Sunday, November 17, 2002, front page (i.e., [1A]), 6A-7A.

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.

27. Houlihan, William C. "Interest Arbitration and Municipal Employee Bargaining: The Wisconsin Experience". IN: Najita, Joyce M. and James L. Stern, editors. Collective Bargaining in the Public Sector: The Experience of Eight States. Armonk, N.Y.: M.E. Sharpe, Inc.; 2001; pp. 69-105.
28. Hourwich, Andria T. and Palmer, Gladys L. I Am a Woman Worker: A Scrapbook of Autobiographies. New York: The Affiliated Schools for Workers, Inc.; 1936. 152 p.
29. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 159. Celebrating 100 Years: IBEW Local Union 159. Lund, John, compiler. Madison, Wis.: International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 159; 2000. [28], 48, [8] p.

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.

30. Keil, Hartmut. "Appendix: List of Editors/Journalists of German-American Radical Papers, 1865-1914". IN: Shore, Elliott; Fones-Wolf, Ken, and Danky, James P., editors. The German-American Radical Press: The Shaping of a Left Political Culture, 1850-1940. Urbana, Ill.: University of Illinois Press; 1992; pp. 213-219.

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); Freidenker (Milwaukee); Das Freie Wort (Milwaukee); Leuchtkugeln (Milwaukee); Lucifer (Milwaukee); Milwaukee Journal (1880-1881); Milwaukee Volksblatt; Milwaukee Volkszeitung; Milwaukee Vorwaerts; Milwaukee'r Arbeiter-Zeitung; Milwaukee'r Arbeiterzeitung; Milwaukee'r Sozialist; Reformer (Milwaukee); Die rothe Laterne (Milwaukee); Sheboygan Volksblatt; Volksblatt Sheboygan; Volkszeitung Milwaukee; Vorwaerts (Milwaukee); Wahrheit (Milwaukee); and, Wisconsin Vorwaerts (Milwaukee).

31. Kneevers, Earl E. Jr. and Charmaine Chopp Kneevers. The Sheboygan Socialists. Zeidler, Frank P., Foreword by. Sheboygan Falls, Wis.: Sheboygan County Historical Research Center; 2003. xvii, 184 p.

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.

32. Konopacki, Mike and Huck, Gary. Two-Headed Space Alien Shrinks Labor Movement and Threatens to Redouble Its Efforts for Another Twenty Years!: Labor Cartoons by Gary Huck and Mike Konopacki, Volume 5. Madison, Wis.: Capitalism Sucks Press, a division of Huck/Konopacki Labor Cartoons; 2003. 112 p.

Notes: Here's the fifth collection of the cartoons of two great Wisconsin editorial cartoonists, Gary Huck from Racine and Mike Konopacki from Madison. In his foreword, Pete Mueller (cartoonist for The New Yorker, The Progressive, etc.) 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.

33. Kramer, Leo. Labor's Paradox: The American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees, AFL-CIO. New York: Wiley; 1962. 174 p. ((Trade unions monograph series).

Notes: ???

34. Leavitt, Judith Walzer. The Healthiest City: Milwaukee and the Politics of Health Reform. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press; 1982. 294 p.

35. Lewis, Ross Aubrey. The Cartoons of R.A. Lewis, Milwaukee Journal: A 38 Year Slice of History (1929 -1967) as Seen by a Gifted Satirist and Draftsman in Some of the Political and Humorous Cartoons Which Made Him Internationally Famous. Lockwood, George, edited and annotated by. [Milwaukee, Wis.?]: The Journal Company; 1968. 122 p.

Notes: Although R.A. Lewis was born and grew up near Detroit, Michigan, in 1920 he began studying at the Wisconsin School of Art in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, as he had an uncle living in Milwaukee, and, after graduation, stayed on, working in Milwaukee as a commercial designer; then, in 1925 he began as a staff artist at The Milwaukee Journal, one of the two major daily newspapers in the city. At the end of 1929, Lewis began providing the newspaper with editorial cartoons regularly and won a Pulitzer Prize for his September 1, 1934 editorial cartoon, "Sure, I'll Work for Both Sides" (about violence in disputes between industry and labor). Of special note in this collection is the December 15, 1942 editorial cartoon about the loss at sea during World War II of Mayor Carl Zeidler, after whom Zeidler Union Square Park in downtown Milwaukee, is named.

36. Loduha, Bonnie C. A Bibliography of Wisconsin Forest History. Wausau, Wis.: Forest History Association of Wisconsin; n.d. 58 p.

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 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.

37. Miller, Sally M. "Milwaukee: Of Ethnicity and Labor" . IN: Stave, Bruce M., editor. Socialism and the Cities. Port Washington, N.Y.: Kennikat Press; 1975; p. ???
 38. Miller, Spencer Jr. "Summer Schools for Workers". American Federationist: Official Magazine of the American Federation of Labor. 1925 Jul; 32:569-571.
 39. Nielsen, Marvin. Trains of the Twin Ports: Duluth-Superior in the 1950s Photo Archive. Hudson, Wis.: Iconografix; 1999. 126 p.
- 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.
40. Ozanne, Robert. "The Wisconsin Idea in Workers' Education" . IN: Via, Emory F., [editor]. School for Workers 35th Anniversary Papers: Early Labor Studies at Wisconsin, Wisconsin and Workers' Education, Problems and Prospects in Labor Education. [Madison, Wis.]: School for Workers, University Extension Division, University of Wisconsin; [1960]; pp. 41-49.
 41. Palmer, Gladys L. The Industrial Experience of Women Workers at the Summer Schools, 1928 to 1930. Washington, D.C.: United States Government Printing Office; 1931. 62 p. (Bulletin of the Women's Bureau, United States Department of Labor; no. 89).
- Notes: This study, undertaken for the Women's Bureau of the U.S. Department of Labor, thoroughly analyses the work experience and living circumstances of the 609 women in total who attended four summer schools provided for women employed in industrial jobs in the U.S. during 1928 through 1930; the four schools studied were: the Wisconsin Summer School at the University of Wisconsin in Madison, Wisconsin; the Barnard Summer School at Barnard College in New York, New York; the Bryn Mawr Summer School at Bryn Mawr College in Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania; and, the Southern Summer School in Arden, North Carolina. The attendees at these special summer schools for women were each sponsored by a local committee, based on the student having "shown some qualities of leadership and interest in workers' education or other community activities" (p. 2); scholarship money was raised to defray their costs. The women's jobs were concentrated in the following fields: clothing trades; textile trades; domestic and personal service trades; and, miscellaneous trades (for instance, retail trades, factory assembly, metal trades, printing, upholstery, munitions, packing candy, etcetera). This study made use of detailed surveys which covered every economic aspect of the women's lives, such as the age at which they entered industrial work, how much money they save each year, what deductions are made from their pay, etc. Twenty-eight tables of data are provided with many reporting the data down to the level of each of the four schools; numerous autobiographies collected from the students are quoted extensively.
42. Rice, Mary Kellogg. Useful Work for Unskilled Women: A Unique Milwaukee WPA Project. Supported by the Leslie T. Bruhnke Fund, Greater Milwaukee Foundation and the Milwaukee Idea Fund University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee/Milwaukee, Wis.: Milwaukee County Historical Society; 2003. 136 p.
- 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). Yoyageur , v. 21, no. 2 (Winter/Spring 2005), p. 64.- 43. Sanders, Bill. The Sanders Book: Selected Political Cartoons. [Milwaukee, Wisc.?]: The Milwaukee Journal; 1978. 216 p.

Notes: Editorial cartoons originally published in the daily newspaper, The Milwaukee Journal, from 1967 to 1979 by the newspaper's staff cartoonist, including an April 29, 1974 cartoon about the 1974 Hortonville teachers' strike (see p. 154).- 44. Schwarztrauber, Ernest E. The University of Wisconsin School for Workers: Its First Twenty-five Years. Madison, Wis.: University of Wisconsin School for Workers; 1949. 40 p.

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."- 45. Shapiro, Eli . Credit Union Development in Wisconsin . New York: Columbia University Press; 1947. 174 p. (Faculty of Political Science of Columbia University. Studies in History, Economics and Public Law; 525).

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).
46. Shoemaker, Alice. "The Early Years of the School for Workers". IN: Via, Emory F., [editor]. School for Workers 35th Anniversary Papers: Early Labor Studies at Wisconsin, Wisconsin and Workers' Education, Problems and Prospects in Labor Education. [Madison, Wis.]: School for Workers, University Extension Division, University of Wisconsin; [1960]; pp. 32-35.
 47. Slater, Joseph E. Public Workers: Government Employee Unions, the Law, and the State, 1900-1962. Ithaca, N.Y.: ILR Press (Cornell University Press); 2004. 260 p.
- Notes: See Chapter 6, "Wisconsin's Public Sector Labor Laws of 1959 and 1962" p. [158]-192, which provides a thorough account of the struggle waged by the Wisconsin Council of County and Municipal Employees (WCCME) to win the nation's first collective bargaining law covering state employees.
48. Sofchalk, Donald G. "Ohl, Henry, Jr.". IN: Fink, Gary M., editor-in-chief. Biographical Dictionary of American Labor. Rev. ed. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press; 1984; pp. 446-447.
 49. ---. "Weber, Frank Joseph". IN: Fink, Gary M., editor-in-chief. Biographical Dictionary of American Labor. Rev. ed. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press; 1984; p. 577.
 50. Troxell, John P. "Wisconsin's Summer School for Working Women". American Federationist: Official Magazine of the American Federation of Labor. 1925 Oct; v. 32(no. 10):[943]-945.
- 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 sessions 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).
51. United States. National Archives and Records Administration. Great Lakes Region. Guide to Records in the National Archives--Great Lakes Region. Longacre, Glenn and Malan, Nancy, compilers. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration; 1996. 69 p. (Reference Information Paper; 96).
- 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.
52. United States. National Transportation Safety Board. Bureau of Accident Investigation. Marine Accident Report, SS Edmund Fitzgerald Sinking in Lake Superior, November 10, 1975. Washington, D.C.: U.S. National Transportation Safety Board; 1978; PB-282 433. . 48 p. (Report - National Transportation Safety Board; NTSB-MAR-78-3).
- 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-weather-tight 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.

53. University of Wisconsin--Platteville. Karrmann Library. Masters [sic] Theses and Seminar Papers of the University of Wisconsin Comprehensive Universities: Cumulative Supplement. Platteville, Wis.: The Library; 1977-. microfiches .

Notes: A subject index covering 1977 to the present; an update of their earlier title, Master's Theses and Seminar Papers--U. W. Cluster Institutions, 1935-1976.

54. University of Wisconsin--Platteville. Karrmann Library. Masters [sic] Theses and Seminar Papers--U. W. Cluster Institutions, 1935-1976. Platteville, Wis.: The Library; 1977-. microfiches .

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).

55. Wachman, Marvin. "History of the Social-Democratic Party of Milwaukee, 1897-1910".

Notes: Ph.D. thesis, University of Illinois, 1942. 184 leaves. Cited in Anderson, Byron, ed., A Bibliography of Master's Theses and Doctoral Dissertations on Milwaukee Topics, p. 100.

56. Wilke, Raymond G. "Selected Speeches of Frank P. Zeidler".

Notes: M. S. thesis, University of Wisconsin, 1962. 174 leaves. Cited in Anderson, Byron, ed., A Bibliography of Master's Theses and Doctoral Dissertations on Milwaukee Topics, p. 100.

57. Wisconsin State Employees Union, Council 24 American Federation of State County and Municipal Employees. Recipes. Waseca, Minn.: Walter's Publishing Company; 1986. 135 p.

58. 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" passed just 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 of 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.)

59. Witte, Edwin E. "Labor Education and the Changing Labor Movement". IN: Via, Emory F., [editor]. School for Workers 35th Anniversary Papers: Early Labor Studies at Wisconsin, Wisconsin and Workers' Education, Problems and Prospects in Labor Education. [Madison, Wis.]: School for Workers, University Extension Division, University of Wisconsin; [1960]; pp. 36-40.

60. Zeidler, Frank. Essays in More Effective Urban Renewal. Madison, Wis.: Institute of Governmental Affairs, University Extension Division, University of Wisconsin; 1964. 32 p.

Notes: Table of Contents: I. "Municipal Land Policy in Urban Renewal and Redevelopment." -- II. "Code Enforcement: Indispensable Tool in Urban Renewal." -- III. "Political Problems of Redevelopment." -- IV. "Aesthetics in Urban Renewal."

"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].

NEW (ABSTRACT IMPROVED)

1. Asher, Robert . "The 1911 Wisconsin Workmen's Compensation Law: A Study in Conservative Labor Reform". Wisconsin Magazine of History. 1973 Winter-1974 Winter; 57(2):123-140.

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]

2. Dudley, Kathryn Marie. The End of the Line: Lost Jobs, New Lives in Postindustrial America. Chicago, Ill.: University of Chicago Press; 1994. 224 p. (Wolfe, Alan. Morality and Society Series.

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.

Another edition: Dudley, Kathryn Marie. The End of the Line: Lost Jobs, New Lives in Postindustrial America. Chicago, Ill.: University of Chicago Press, 1997. 224 p. ISBN: 0226169103 (pbk.)

3. Miller, Eugene. "Leo Krzycki--Polish American Labor Leader". Polish American Studies. 1976 Autumn; 33(2): [52]-64.

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.