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Trade Union Publications: The Official Journals,
Convention Proceedings, and Constitutions of
International Unions and Federations,
1850-1941, by Lloyd G. Reynolds and Charles C.
Killingsworth

Kheel Center for Labor-Management
Documentation & Archives

1944

Chapter 7 - Metals and Machinery, pp. 164-206

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Chapter 7 - Metals and Machinery, pp. 164-206

Abstract

The Catherwood Library and ILR School at Cornell are pleased to again make available an extremely important index of major labor union publications, long out of print. It is Lloyd G. Reynolds and Charles C. Killingsworth's *Trade Union Publications: The Official Journals, Convention Proceedings and Constitutions of International Unions and Federations, 1850-1941*. Baltimore, The John Hopkins Press, 1944.

Keywords

trade unions, journals, proceedings, publications, constitutions

Comments

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CHAPTER 7

Metals and Machinery

ALUMINUM WORKERS OF AMERICA

Address: 209-211 Shepard Bldg., New Kensington, Pa.

I. CHRONOLOGY

1937 Organized by seceding faction of National Council of Aluminum Workers. Affiliated with CIO.

II. PUBLICATIONS

1. Proceedings.
1937; 1st, 1938; 2nd, 1940
2. Constitutions.
1937; 1938; 1940
3. Journal.
Published as: (Philadelphia; Harrisburg, Pa.; New Kensington, Pa.)
1938-1941+ : *CIO News. Aluminum Workers Edition*

AUTOMOBILE, AIRCRAFT AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA, UNITED

Address: 411 W. Milwaukee Ave., Detroit

I. CHRONOLOGY

- 1935 Organized as International Union United Automobile Workers of America. Affiliated with AFL.
- 1936 Affiliated with CIO. Suspended by AFL.
- 1938 Expelled from AFL.
- 1939 Seceding faction organized union under same name, which later affiliated with AFL.
- 1941 Adopted present name.

II. PUBLICATIONS

1. Proceedings.
[1935]; 1st, 1936; 2nd, 1937; spec., 1939; 5th, 1940; 6th, 1941
2. Constitutions.
1936; 1937; ann. 1939-1941
3. Journal.
Published as: (Detroit)
1936-1941+ : *United Automobile Worker*
Editors:
Jun 1936-Jan 14, 1939: Homer Martin
Jan 21, 1939-Oct 1, 1940: International Executive Board
Oct 15, 1940-Aug 1, 1941: R. J. Thomas
Aug 15, 1941+ : Carl Haessler

III. CRITIQUE OF PUBLICATIONS

Union organization of automobile workers was attempted very early in the industry's history, but achieved little success until after the passage of the National Industrial Recovery Act in 1933. In 1935 the AFL federal locals in the industry were combined in the newly-chartered United Automobile Workers of America. The AFL continued direct tutelage of the union, however, until the 1936 convention, at which the UAW elected its own officers. Shortly thereafter, it absorbed several independent unions and established itself as the dominant union in the industry. Questions of jurisdiction and of relations with the AFL and CIO were much discussed at the 1936 convention which eventually adopted a compromise resolution extending the union's jurisdiction into craft union territory but promising to seek ratification of this action by the next AFL convention. The union's determination to pursue this course led to its affiliation with the CIO later in 1936, and its suspension and eventual expulsion from the AFL.

The *United Automobile Worker*, a tabloid newspaper published by the UAW, consists primarily of news stories on union activities and problems, but also contains officers' columns, editorials, and letters from members.

President R. J. Thomas and Secretary George Addes have written weekly columns since 1939, which discuss both internal union problems and the union's attitude on national and international issues. Quarterly reports by Secretary Addes have been printed since 1939. In addition to summarizing the union's organizing and bargaining achievements, these reports describe the work of the educational, welfare, and other departments of the union. Editorials are briefer than the officers' columns, and are appar-

ently intended to arouse the membership to write letters to congressmen or take other actions on specific issues. Letters from members cover a wide range of topics, their content tending to parallel the issues discussed in other parts of the journal. Since 1939, the journal has also carried a page of news from locals, which contains notes on organizing progress, negotiations with employers, provisions of contracts signed, election of local officers, and social activities.

Proceedings of the union's annual conventions have been reported verbatim from 1936 to date. The proceedings consist largely of speeches by visiting union officers and other guests, and discussion, usually brief, of resolutions and constitutional amendments. They also contain annual reports of the principal international officers. The secretary-treasurer's report contains a brief summary of the financial condition of the union, followed by a detailed account of the receipts and disbursements of each department. The president's report, in addition to discussing the condition and problems of the union, summarizes the cases handled by the legal department, the work of the educational bureau, and the findings of the research department. The research department conducts extensive studies of wages, production, employment, and other aspects of the automobile and aircraft industries. The educational bureau, created in 1936, trains members in trade union philosophy and parliamentary procedure, in addition to keeping them informed of national and international political developments. The work of these departments is discussed also in convention debates and in the columns of the union journal.

The union's successful effort to organize the automobile industry and the beginnings of its drive into aircraft and agricultural implement plants are pictured in its publications. News stories in the *Automobile Worker* give a clear picture of the union's organizing tactics, including the use made of National Labor Relations Board procedures. The membership of the UAW grew from forty thousand in 1936 to well over five hundred thousand in 1941, at which time the union had contracts covering almost a thousand plants. Highlights in this development were the conclusion of contracts with the General Motors Corporation in 1937 and the Ford Motor Company in 1941.

In spite of the UAW's organizing and bargaining successes, it suffered from the beginning from internal factional strife, which finally split the union in 1939. The 1936 convention witnessed a long debate over whether Communists should be expelled from the union, and over the location of authority to call and settle strikes. The convention voted not to discriminate against members because

of their political beliefs. Beginning in 1938, however, there appeared in the journal an increasing number of statements against Communist party members or sympathizers, and President Martin began to make increasing use of his power to suspend international and local officers. A split in the union was narrowly averted in 1938 by the intervention of conciliators from CIO headquarters. The breach finally occurred in 1939 when President Martin suspended fifteen of the twenty-four members of the executive board, who then met and suspended President Martin. The 1939 convention of the anti-Martin faction, which included a large majority of the union's membership and was recognized by the CIO, elected R. J. Thomas to the presidency. Martin called a rival convention, and shortly afterward led his faction back into the AFL. Control of the *United Automobile Worker* passed to the anti-Martin group, though Martin continued for some time to publish a rival journal under the same title. The journal, which for several years had presented Martin's side of the controversy, was now filled with the arguments and accusations of his opponents.

During Martin's presidency, one of his chief complaints against the opposing faction was its persistence in calling unauthorized strikes in violation of union contracts. The executive board supported him in this position, and legislation was passed on several occasions to penalize instigators of such strikes. The administration of President Thomas has been equally firm in its opposition to outlaw strikes. Evidence that the union has not completely succeeded in solving this problem is provided by the calling of an outlaw strike in the North American Aircraft plant in 1941, which the officers claimed was inspired by an "outside political group."

Factional differences have been evident also in the union's position on international affairs. After the outbreak of war in Europe in 1939, material in the publications gave evidence of a general sentiment in favor of the United States remaining at peace, though there was disagreement concerning the reasons for this policy. In 1940, however, a resolution condemning Germany, Russia, Italy, and Japan was carried by a large majority, and the 1941 issues of the *United Automobile Worker* contained many disparaging references to the Hitler-Stalin pact. After the initiation of the national defense program, the passage of the Selective Service Act, and the beginning of the lend-lease program, the journal showed increasing concern over the displacement of workers due to conversion of the automobile industry to war production, began to emphasize the contribution which labor could make toward defense planning, and protested against the drive to amend the National Labor Relations Act.

Although the automobile workers have continually expressed their belief in a united labor movement, they have taken the position that the AFL-CIO cleavage can be ended only when the AFL is willing to abandon its policy of fostering craft unions in the mass production industries. The Machinists' union is the principal rival of the UAW, but the union has also come into conflict with the Pattern Makers and other craft groups. Jurisdictional struggles with these unions, and conflicts with company and independent unions, have been frequently reported in the union journal.

AUTOMOBILE, AIRCRAFT AND VEHICLE WORKERS OF AMERICA, UNITED

I. CHRONOLOGY

- 1891 Organized as Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union of North America. Affiliated with AFL.
- 1911 Changed name to Carriage, Wagon and Automobile Workers' International Union of North America.
- 1918 Suspended by AFL. Reorganized as United Automobile, Aircraft and Vehicle Workers of America.
- 1930? Disbanded.

II. PUBLICATIONS

- 1. Proceedings.
1st-3rd, 1891-1893; 5th, 1896; 6th, 1903; 7th, 1904; 8th, 1906; 9th-11th bien., 1911-1915; 1918; 1920
- 2. Constitutions.
ann. 1891-1893; 1899; 1903; 1906; 1908; bien. 1911-1915; 1918; 1926
- 3. Journal.
Published as: (Washington; Cleveland; Buffalo; Detroit)
1899-May 1908: *Carriage and Wagon Workers' Journal*
1912-1915: *Official Journal of the* . . .
Feb-Apr 1917?: *The Spark Plug*
1919-1924?: *The Auto Worker*

**AUTOMOBILE WORKERS OF AMERICA,
INTERNATIONAL UNITED**

Address: 82 W. Montcalm St., Detroit

I. CHRONOLOGY

- 1939 Seceding faction of United Automobile Workers of America set up separate union with same name. Affiliated with AFL. CIO faction of union changed name in 1941 to United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (*q. v.*).

II. PUBLICATIONS

1. Proceedings.
spec., Mar 1939
2. Journal.
Published as: (Detroit)
Feb-Jun 3, 1939?: *The Rank and File Auto-Worker*
Sep 19, 1939-1941+: *AFL Auto Worker*

**BLACKSMITHS, DROP FORGERS AND HELPERS,
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF**

Address: 2922 Washington Blvd., Chicago

I. CHRONOLOGY

- 1889 Organized as International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths.
1897 Affiliated with AFL.
1903 Absorbed AFL federal locals of blacksmiths and helpers and changed name to International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers.
1919 Amalgamated with Brotherhood of Drop Forgers, Die Sinkers, and Trimming Die Makers under present name.

II. PUBLICATIONS

1. Proceedings.
7th-14th bien., 1899-1913; 15th, 1919; 16th, 1927 (13th, 14th
with journal)
2. Reports.
President: 1915

3. Constitutions.

bien. 1897-1913; 1919; ann. 1927-1928

4. Journal.

Published as: (Chicago)

1900-Jun 1920: *The Blacksmiths Journal*

Jul 1920: . . . *Journal*

Aug 1920-Jul 1924: . . . *Monthly Journal*

Aug/Sep 1924-1929: . . . *Bi-monthly Journal* (Ceased publication)

BOILER MAKERS, IRON SHIP BUILDERS AND HELPERS OF AMERICA, INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF

Address: Suite 522, Brotherhood Block, Kansas City, Kan.

I. CHRONOLOGY

- 1881 Organized as National Boilermakers' and Helpers' Protective and Benevolent Union.
- 1884 Changed name to International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders' Protective and Benevolent Union of the United States and Canada.
- 1887 Affiliated with AFL as International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers.
- 1893 Withdrew from AFL. Merged with National Brotherhood of Boiler Makers under name of Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders of America.
- 1896 Reaffiliated with AFL.
- 1906 Changed name to International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America.
- 1931 Changed name to International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders, Welders and Helpers of America.
- 1938 Adopted present name.

II. PUBLICATIONS

1. Proceedings.

11th-13th ann., 1891-1893; after merger: 3rd-5th ann., 1900-1902; 6th-11th bien., 1904-1914; 13th-15th quin., 1920-1930; 16th, 1937 (3rd-9th *with journal*)

2. Constitutions.

1892; 1896; 1898; bien. 1899-1903; bien. 1906-1914; 1917; quin. 1920-1935; 1937

3. Journal.

Published as: (Kansas City, Kan.)

1888?-1912: *The Journal of the . . .*

1913-1918: *The Boiler Makers' Journal*

1919-Feb 1931: *The Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders' Journal*

Mar 1931-1941+ : *The Boiler Makers' Journal*

BRASS AND COMPOSITION METAL WORKERS, POLISHERS, AND BUFFERS, UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF

I. CHRONOLOGY

- 1890 Organized as International Brotherhood of Brass Workers.
- 1892 Affiliated with AFL as United Brotherhood of Brass Workers.
- 1895 Merged with Trades Assembly No. 252, Knights of Labor and changed name to United Brotherhood of Brass and Composition Metal Workers, Polishers and Buffers.
- 1896 Merged with Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers' International Union of North America (*q. v.*) to form the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, and Brass Workers' Union of North America.

II. PUBLICATIONS

- 1. Constitutions.
1890; 1892; 1893
- 2. Journal.
Published as: (St. Louis)
1891-May? 1896: *The Brass Worker*

CARMEN OF AMERICA, BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY

Address: 400-412 Carmen's Bldg., 107 W. Linwood Blvd.,
Kansas City, Mo.

I. CHRONOLOGY

- 1890 Organized as result of merger of Brotherhood of Railway Car Repairers; Carmen's Mutual Aid Association; Car Inspectors, Repairers and Oilers' Protective Association; and Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of Canada.
- 1910 Affiliated with AFL.

II. PUBLICATIONS

1. Proceedings.
[1st-3rd ann., 1890-1892; 4th, 1894; 5th, 1896; 6th 1899];
7th-11th bien., 1901-1909; 12th-16th quad., 1913-1929; 17th,
1935 (7th, 8th, 16th *with* journal)
2. Constitutions.
1892; 1899; bien. 1901-1909; quad. 1913-1929; 1935
3. Journal.
Published as: (Kansas City, Mo.)
1895-1941 + : *Railway Carmen's Journal*
(Suspended Jan-Jun 1899.)

**CHAINMAKERS' NATIONAL UNION OF THE UNITED
STATES OF AMERICA**

I. CHRONOLOGY

- 1900 Organized. Affiliated with AFL.
1911 Withdraw from AFL.

II. PUBLICATIONS

1. Proceedings.
[1900]; 5th, 1904; 7th, 1907; 8th, 1908
2. Constitutions.
1900; ann. 1902-1905; 1907; 1910
3. Journal.
Published as: (Trenton)
1902?: *The Chainmaker*

CORE MAKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA

I. CHRONOLOGY

- 1896 Organized. Affiliated with AFL.
1903 Absorbed by Iron Molders' Union of North America (*q. v.*).

II. PUBLICATIONS

1. Proceedings.
4th, 1902 (*with* journal)
2. Constitutions.
bien. 1896-1902
3. Journal.
Published as: (Cleveland; Cincinnati)
1897?-1903: *The Core Makers' Journal* (Ceased publication)

DIE CASTING WORKERS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF

I. CHRONOLOGY

- 1934 Organized.
 1937 Affiliated with CIO.
 1942 Absorbed by International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers (*q. v.*).

II. PUBLICATIONS

1. Proceedings.
7th, 1940
2. Reports.
Officers: 1940
3. Constitutions.
1937; 1939; 1940
4. Journal.
Published as: (Toledo, O.)
1938-1941+ : *CIO News. Die Casters Edition* (Ceased publication Mar 30, 1942)

ELECTRICAL, RADIO AND MACHINE WORKERS OF AMERICA, UNITED

Address: 261 Fifth Ave., New York

I. CHRONOLOGY

- 1936 Organized by seceding faction of International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (*q. v.*) under name of United Electrical and Radio Workers of America. Affiliated with CIO.
 1937 Adopted present name.

 II. PUBLICATIONS
 (Code Number: E4)

1. Proceedings.
1st-3rd ann., 1936-1938; 5th, 1939; 6th, 1940; [7th, 1941]
2. Reports.
President: 1938
Vice-Presidents: 1938
Secretary-Treasurer: 1938
Organizers: 1938

3. Constitutions.

1936 (3 edns.); ann. 1937-1939

4. Journal.

Published as: (Philadelphia)

1936-Nov 6, 1937: *People's Press U. E. & R. W. Edition*

Nov 13, 1937-1938: *People's Press U. E. R. & M. W. Edition*

1939-1941+: *U. E. News. National Edition*

Editors:

1936-1938: Frank L. Palmer

1939-1941+: Julius Emspak

III. CRITIQUE OF PUBLICATIONS

The United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Union was formed early in 1936 by a combination of locals seceding from the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and independent local unions in the electrical industry, and affiliated immediately with the CIO. The union held two conventions in 1936, but the record of only one of these is available. The proceedings of this convention and that of 1937 were mimeographed, and were not verbatim accounts. Verbatim reports of the conventions have been published from 1938 to date.

A large part of the union's convention proceedings consists of speeches from visiting labor leaders. Discussion of resolutions and constitutional amendments is usually brief. The principal international officers presented individual reports until 1939. The president's report summarized the union's progress in organization and collective bargaining, in addition to discussing union philosophy, objectives, and tactics. The secretary-treasurer's report contained a financial statement, membership statistics, a list of locals chartered, and a tabulation of strikes. The proceedings for 1938 also contained reports from vice-presidents and organizers which summarized developments in the union at the local level. Beginning in 1939 the officers presented a joint report which emphasized collective bargaining activities, organizing progress, and trends in labor and social legislation. Much of this report is based on work by the research department, which conducts extensive economic studies for the use of union officers in collective bargaining and in argument before government agencies. Officers' reports to conventions have sometimes been printed in the union journal.

From November 1936 through 1938 the union used an edition of the *People's Press* as its official journal. Beginning in November 1937, official union opinion was expressed directly in a column

headed "National Office Says." The volume of direct news of the international continued to increase through 1938, and in the following year the union began its own publication, the *U. E. News*.

The *U. E. News*, like its predecessor, is a weekly tabloid, which presents dramatic accounts of the union's struggles and achievements, including brief but vivid descriptions of strikes in which the union is engaged. Provisions contained in union contracts are printed, and the complete text of important agreements is given. The contracts signed with General Electric in 1937 and Westinghouse in 1941 were regarded as outstanding achievements, since it was felt that the example of these leaders in the industry would be followed by the smaller companies. The organization of General Electric was not completed in 1937, however, and the union found it necessary to carry on a plant by plant campaign throughout 1938 before a national agreement was finally signed. By 1940 the UEW held contracts in 424 plants. News stories in the journal described the events leading up to these contracts, emphasizing the union's organizing tactics, its rivalry with AFL craft unions, and the results of National Labor Relations Board elections. Although the UEW's principal rival has been the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, its broad jurisdictional claims have invaded the territories of nearly a score of crafts. The UEW has frequently accused AFL internationals of collusive agreements with employers, and some of these cases have been referred to the NLRB for adjudication.

The union early developed an educational program, which has been centered in the locals, with the international providing advice on how local needs can best be met. The journal carries articles by the secretary-treasurer and by organizers dealing with the conduct of local meetings, organizing methods, the importance of prompt payment of dues, and similar subjects. Reports from locals and letters from members, to which one page of the journal is devoted, indicate the methods used to interest the membership in active participation in union affairs.

Editorials usually stress national and international events, and attempt to guide membership opinion and action on legislative matters. Information regarding pending legislation is obtained from the legislative committee of the CIO, the *Congressional Record*, and analysis of particular bills. Effort is then concentrated on a few outstanding measures by means of telegrams, letters, appearance at committee hearings, and interviews with congressmen. In addition, a *Legislative Bulletin* is published in an attempt to mobilize and coordinate the political influence of the local unions.

The union has created a women's auxiliary in the belief that the wives of members must also be educated in the philosophy of the trade union movement. The increase in the proportion of women workers in the industry as a result of the national defense program has been met by determined efforts to secure "equal pay for equal work." As the defense program got under way, the need for labor participation in defense planning and the importance of preventing anti-labor legislation were given much space in the *U. E. News*. The UEW has been generally successful in securing agreements providing seniority rights and other guarantees of job security for members drafted into the armed services or forced to change jobs because of the exigencies of war production.

Factional conflict has existed in the union since its formation, but did not become a major issue until 1940. President James Carey was opposed to communism, though he refused to exclude communists from the union on the ground that such action would be undemocratic and in violation of the union constitution. Throughout 1940 the president's column in the *U. E. News* condemned persons who based their opinions about the participation of the United States in World War II on their attitude toward the Soviet Union. The official position of the union at this time was opposed to war, and the 1940 convention voted disapproval of peacetime conscription. By 1941, a strong anti-Carey sentiment was evident in letters from members and in Carey's answers to criticisms. Carey was accused of "red-baiting" and felt it necessary to defend his continuing opposition to war after the attack on the Soviet Union. The conflict came to a head when Carey held that the union constitution would permit locals to pass laws excluding communists from office. At the 1941 convention, Carey was defeated by Albert Fitzgerald for the presidency of the union.

FARM EQUIPMENT AND METAL WORKERS OF AMERICA, UNITED

Address: 188 W. Randolph St., Chicago

I. CHRONOLOGY

- 1938 Organized as Farm Equipment Workers Organizing Committee by seceding faction of Steel Workers Organizing Committee (*q. v.*).
- 1942 Affiliated with CIO as international union under present name.

II. PUBLICATIONS

1. Journal.

Published as: (Chicago)

Oct 15-Nov 26, 1938: *People's Press. Farm Implement Edition* (Ceased publication)

1938-1941+: *CIO News. Farm Equipment Workers Edition.*

**FIREMEN AND OILERS, INTERNATIONAL
BROTHERHOOD OF**

Address: 330 S. Wells St., Chicago

I. CHRONOLOGY

- 1898 Organized as International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.
- 1899 Affiliated with AFL.
- 1917 Changed name to International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen and Oilers.
- 1943? Adopted present name.

II. PUBLICATIONS

- 1. Proceedings.
5th, 1902; 13th-15th bien., 1915-1919 (13th-15th *with* journal)
- 2. Constitutions.
1902; 1915; 1919; 1924
- 3. Journal.
Published as: (Kansas City, Mo.; Toledo, O.; Omaha; Pittsburgh)
Apr 1899-May 1904: . . . *Journal*
Jun 1904?-Jul 1919: *Stationary Firemen's Journal*
Sep 1919-Oct 1929: *Firemen and Oilers' Journal*
Oct 1934-1937?: . . . *Journal*
(Suspended Aug 1922-1923; Nov 1929-Sep 1934. Probably ceased publication 1937.)

FOUNDRY EMPLOYEES, INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF

I. CHRONOLOGY

- 1904 Organized by group of AFL federal locals. Affiliated with AFL.
- 1940 Expelled from AFL. Membership subsequently absorbed by International Molders and Foundry Workers Union of North America (*q. v.*).

II. PUBLICATIONS

1. Proceedings.
2nd, 1906; 3rd-5th trien., 1914-1920; spec., 1921; 6th, 1924; 7th, 1927; 10th, 1937
2. Constitutions.
1904; 1906; 1916; 1917; ann. 1919-1921; 1924; 1927; 1934; 1937

HORSESHOERS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, INTERNATIONAL UNION OF JOURNEYMEN

I. CHRONOLOGY

- 1874 Organized as Journeymen Horseshoers' National Union of the United States.
- 1892 Changed name to International Union of Journeymen Horseshoers of the United States and Canada.
- 1893 Affiliated with AFL.

II. PUBLICATIONS

1. Proceedings.
1st-4th ann., 1874-1877; 6th, 1880; 8th, 1882; 12th, 1886; 16th, 1890; 18th, 1892; 19th, 1893; 21st, 1895; 23rd-25th ann., 1898-1900; 26th-35th bien., 1902-1920; 36th-38th bien., 1923-1927 (1st-4th, 6th, 8th, 25th-38th *with* journal; 1st-4th, 6th, 8th *with* journal for 1902-1903)
2. Constitutions.
ann. 1875-1877; 1880; bien. 1908-1920; 1923 (1875-1877; 1880 *with* journal for 1902-1903)
3. Journal.
Published as: (Denver; Cincinnati)
1899-1928: International Horseshoers' Monthly Magazine
(Ceased publication)

**IRON AND STEEL ROLL HANDS, NATIONAL UNION
OF THE UNITED STATES OF**

I. CHRONOLOGY

- 1873 Organized.
 1876 Merged with other unions to form National Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers (*q. v.*).

II. PUBLICATIONS

1. Proceedings.
1874; 1876
2. Constitutions.
1874

**IRON, STEEL AND TIN WORKERS, AMALGAMATED
ASSOCIATION OF**

I. CHRONOLOGY

- 1876 Organized as National Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers as result of merger of United Sons of Vulcan (*q. v.*); Associated Brotherhood of Iron and Steel Heaters, Rollers and Roughers; and National Union of the United States of Iron and Steel Roll Hands (*q. v.*).
- 1877 Changed name to National Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.
1878. Changed name to National Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers.
- 1881 Participated in formation of AFL.
- 1883 Withdrew from AFL.
- 1887 Reaffiliated with AFL.
- 1897 Changed name to National Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.
- 1908 Dropped "National" from name.
- 1913 Merged with International Tin Plate Workers Protective Association (*q. v.*).
- 1936 Gave Steel Workers Organizing Committee (*q. v.*) jurisdiction over all unorganized workers in iron and steel industry. Suspended by AFL.
- 1938 Expelled by AFL.
- 1942 Merged with United Steelworkers of America (*q. v.*)

II. PUBLICATIONS

1. Proceedings.
1st-20th ann., 1876-1895; 22nd, 1897; 24th, 1899; 25th, 1900;
27th-41st ann., 1902-1916; 43rd-64th ann., 1918-1939; 66th
ann., 1941
2. Constitutions.
ann. 1876-1882; ann. 1884-1893; 1896; ann. 1898-1941
3. Journal.
Published as: (Pittsburgh)
Oct 1899-1941+ : *The Amalgamated Journal* (Ceased publi-
cation Aug 27, 1942)

**KNIFE GRINDERS' NATIONAL UNION OF THE
UNITED STATES, TABLE**

I. CHRONOLOGY

- 1885 Organized as Table Knife Grinders' Protective Union of the United States.
- 1889 Changed name to Table Knife Grinders' National Union of the United States. Affiliated with AFL.
- 1911 Suspended by AFL.

II. PUBLICATIONS

1. Proceedings.
5th, 1890; 6th, 1891; 10th, 1895; 11th, 1896; 15th-22nd ann.,
1900-1907
2. Constitutions.
1888; 1890; 1893; 1896; 1898; 1902

MACHINISTS, INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF

Address: 9th and Mt. Vernon Pl., N. W., Washington

I. CHRONOLOGY

- 1888 Organized as United Machinists and Mechanical Engineers of America.
- 1889 Changed name to National Association of Machinists.
- 1891 Changed name to International Association of Machinists.

- 1895 Absorbed International Machinists Union of America; and Machinery Constructors National District. Affiliated with AFL.
- 1904 Merged with International Association of Allied Metal Mechanics (*q. v.*)
- 1909 Expelled several New York City lodges which subsequently organized Brotherhood of Machinists (*q. v.*)
- 1914 Affiliated with International Metal Workers Federation.
- 1920 Absorbed United States and Canadian membership of Amalgamated Society of Engineers, a British union.
- 1927 Absorbed Amalgamated Metal Workers of America.
- 1936 Merged with Federation of Metal and Allied Mechanics Union; Machine Tool and Foundry Workers Union; and Transport Workers Union of America (*q. v.*).
- 1937 Transport Workers Union and Federation of Metal and Allied Mechanics Union withdrew and affiliated with CIO.

II. PUBLICATIONS (Code Number: M5)

1. Proceedings.
[1st-4th ann., 1889-1892]; 5th-14th bien., 1893-1911; 15th-18th quad., 1916-1928; 19th, 1936; 20th, 1940 (7th-10th *with journal*)
2. Reports.
President: 1889; 1893; 1895; ann. 1901-1915; ann. 1918-1920; 1924 (1893, 1895 *with proceedings* but paged separately; all others except 1902 *with journal*; 1889 *with journal* for 1915)
Vice-Presidents: 1893; 1902; bien. 1903-1911 (1893 *with proceedings* but paged separately; 1902 *with President's report*; 1903-1911 *with journal*)
Secretary-Treasurer: 1893; 1895; ann. 1901-1905; bien. 1907-1911; 1912; 1916; 1919; 1920; 1924 (1893, 1895 *with proceedings* but paged separately; all others except 1902 *with journal*)
Executive Board: 1893; bien. 1903-1911; 1922 (1893 *with proceedings* but paged separately; others *with journal*)
Editor: bien. 1901-1911; quad. 1916-1924 (*with journal*)
3. Constitutions.
ann. 1888-1893; bien. 1895-1915; ann. 1916-1918; 1921; 1924; 1925; ann. 1927-1929; bien. 1933-1937; 1940
4. Journal.
Published as: (Chicago; Washington)
Feb 1889-May 1891: *Journal of the . . .*
Jun 1891-1902: *Monthly Journal of the . . .*
1903-1941+ : *Machinists Monthly Journal*

Editors:

Feb 1889-Jun 1890: Thomas W. Talbot

Jul 1890-1892?: James J. Creamer

1892?-Jul 1893: John O'Day

Aug 1893-Jun 1895: James J. Creamer

Jul 1895-Jun 1915: D. Douglas Wilson

Jul-Sep 1915: Arthur E. Holder

Oct 1915-1941+: Fred Hewitt

III. CRITIQUE OF PUBLICATIONS

When the journal of the United Machinists and Mechanical Engineers began publication in February 1889, it was a four-page pamphlet, designed primarily to serve the "boomer" or traveling machinist who was most numerous in the ranks of the union at that time. For him the journal printed addresses of lodges (locals) and their officers, reports on job opportunities and union organization in various localities, and news about the whereabouts of other members.

By 1892 the journal, now the organ of an international union, had been expanded to a thirty-page publication but its contents still bore the mark of its early function. A complete directory of lodges with officers' addresses and time and place of meetings comprised almost a third of each issue. The remainder was made up of notices regarding the location and status of strikes, notes on "trouble" areas, lists of expelled and transferred members, and reports from members and organizers telling of trade activity, job opportunities, working conditions, and union organization in their localities. Only one or two editorials were included in each issue.

The size of the journal had increased to fifty pages by 1895. More space was now given over to reprinted material, mainly of a technical nature, but also pertaining to politics and problems of the labor movement as a whole. More editorials were published, many of them on general political issues. Also indicative of a widening of interests was a change in the nature of correspondence from members and officers. Though reports of conditions in particular localities predominated, debates concerning tariffs, socialism, single tax, industrial *versus* craft unionism, and admission of Negroes to IAM membership were carried on in the correspondence columns. These discussions became so heated that in May 1894 the editor announced that letters and articles were being rejected "on account of the personal or sectional feeling displayed in them."

With the election of Douglas Wilson to the editorship in July 1895, the journal entered a new phase which was to last for twenty

years. Wilson was obviously less interested in the practical and technical aspects of unionism than in its theoretical and political implications. A Socialist himself, he devoted a large portion of each issue to articles on socialism, Marxism, the class struggle, labor solidarity, and political action, as well as to discussions of anarchism, single tax, monetary matters, social and labor legislation, consumers' and producers' cooperation, and industrial unionism. In a greatly expanded editorial section he consistently advocated the entrance of unions into the political field, preferably through formation of a labor party, but in any case, through election of workingmen to state and national legislatures. He also championed government ownership of railroads, public utilities, mines, and monopolies. Many editorials and articles were devoted to reports on foreign and international political and labor movements.

The economic side of unionism, however, was by no means neglected. In occasional editorials and articles and frequently in organizers' reports, detailed accounts of strikes, jurisdictional disputes, and nine and eight-hour campaigns were presented. Complete texts of collective agreements negotiated by the IAM were published monthly. Under Wilson's direction the size of the journal was increased to about one hundred pages per issue. Correspondence from members and officers and reports from lodges were curtailed drastically, members instead submitting formal articles on various subjects, and organizers and business agents submitting regular monthly reports. These reports were gradually given more space and after 1905 comprised about one-fifth of each issue. The notices of strikes and "unfair" shops, the lists of scabs, expulsions, fines, transfers, and the memoranda to local secretaries which were so prominent in earlier years were compressed into a few pages. The directory of lodges remained, however, and several departments of technical and scientific information and a women's section devoted to discussion of "domestic economy, ethics, and culture" were added.

With the death of Wilson in 1915 and the election of Fred Hewitt as editor, the emphasis in the journal's subject matter shifted definitely toward the economic aspects of unionism. Articles on political action and cooperation continued to appear occasionally, but the emphasis was on strikes, organizing plans and techniques, shortening hours, raising wages, and increasing the IAM's efficiency and economic strength. Whereas in Wilson's time at least one editorial each month had ended "Elect a workingman to political office," the journal's slogan now became "Get a new member for organized labor."

Beginning in 1917 the space formerly taken up by members' and officers' articles, editorials, and reports of organizers and business agents was given over to material reprinted from other sources, chiefly the *American Federationist*, releases of war committees and agencies, and decisions of war wage commissions and labor boards. This trend was intensified throughout the twenties and thirties. Articles reprinted from *Labor* and other union journals, releases from non-union organizations, and decisions of the various railroad labor boards comprised the bulk of each issue. In most issues the only original material consisted of two or three articles by officers and members, two pages of editorials, a page of correspondence, four to eight pages of organizers' and business agents' reports, and the women's section. Regular publication of texts of collective agreements was discontinued in 1920. In 1922 the directory of locals was replaced by a directory of organizers and business agents. The number of pages was cut to about fifty per issue in 1926, fell still lower in the depression years, and rose again to about seventy in the late thirties. The number of articles by members and officers increased somewhat after 1935.

The governmental structure of the International Association of Machinists has always been such as to make its journal a sounding board of opinion for officers and members. Since all officers are elected, all constitutional amendments decided, and many policy issues determined by referendum vote of the members, most of the problems arising in the IAM have been aired in the journal.

One of the issues discussed most extensively in the journal was that of industrial *versus* craft unionism. In 1900 and 1901 the IAM debated amalgamation *versus* federation of metal trades workers and took the lead in 1902 in forming the National Metal Trades Federation, which subsequently became the Metal Trades Department of the AFL. In 1911 the editor and some of the other officers came out strongly in favor of a merger of metal trades unions. In 1914 a conference of business agents and international officers instructed the president to begin negotiations with other metal trades unions with a view to amalgamation. The matter rested there during the war period and when discussion was revived in 1919, the proposed merger encountered strong opposition from many members and officers, the example of the IWW and the hostility of the other metal trades unions being regarded as deterrents to the plan. The question was reopened occasionally during the twenties, but when the formation of the CIO thrust the issue into prominence in 1935, the IAM journal reflected solid opposition to industrial unionism.

Another issue was the role which the IAM should play in the political field. From 1895 to 1915, the period in which the IAM debated and generally endorsed socialism, there were many discussions in the journal of whether unions should form, or affiliate with, or endorse the candidates of a labor party. The AFL's policy of supporting labor's friends and defeating its enemies was frequently attacked. In 1916, however, the new editor announced that thereafter the policy of the journal would be to advocate support of "candidates known to be friendly to labor's interest" regardless of party affiliation. Much attention was given in the journal to the election of candidates throughout the twenties and thirties, as well as to the passage of labor and social legislation. Since a large number of machinists were employed in arsenals, navy yards, and other government establishments, particular attention was given to improving the conditions of these workers through legislation.

As one of the major non-operating railroad unions, the IAM devoted much space in its journal to railroad matters. Detailed accounts of all the great railroad strikes from 1890 on were given. The movement for federation of railroad shop crafts during 1910-1920, the struggle for railroad labor relations and retirement legislation in the twenties, and the development of union-management cooperation plans on the railroads can be followed in the journal.

Dual unionism and jurisdictional disputes have always been significant problems for the IAM and have received extensive treatment in its journal. Records of conflict with, and eventual absorption of, the International Machinists Union, the Allied Metal Mechanics, the Brotherhood of Machinists, the Amalgamated Metal Workers, and the Amalgamated Society of Engineers appeared in the journal during the years from 1890 to 1920. The major jurisdictional disputes were those with the Typographical Union (in the nineties), the Amalgamated Society of Engineers (1890-1920), and the Carpenters, Plumbers, and Street Car Employees (in the twenties and thirties). Its position in the automobile, steel, machinery manufacturing, and aircraft industries brought the IAM into sharp controversy with CIO unions in these industries, and the journal after 1935 furnished much information concerning these disputes.

Elimination of piecework and shortening of the working day and week have been particular objectives of the Machinists. The early struggle to abolish piecework systems (1890-1905) and later campaigns to prevent their reintroduction were described in the journal. In its drive to shorten hours, the IAM waged two nationwide strikes, one in 1901 for the nine-hour day, the other in 1911

for the eight-hour day, both of which were reported in detail. In 1927 and 1928, the Machinists advocated a five-day, forty-hour week as a remedy for technological and cyclical unemployment. This was transformed into a thirty-hour week program in 1934.

Complete tabulations of the voting on election of officers and on other referendum issues have been published in the journal since the early nineties.

The proceedings of IAM conventions and the reports of officers provide much information on the union's history, policies, and problems. The convention proceedings, which were published verbatim after 1916, cover much the same issues as does the journal; but because the formulation of amendments to the constitution was the main business of each convention, emphasis in the proceedings was predominantly on matters of union organization and administration. The debates on proposed constitutional changes contained indications of members' attitudes concerning dues and assessments, initiation fees, officers' salaries, election procedures and use of the referendum, membership requirements, apprenticeship rules, jurisdictional claims, benefit plans, and strike financing. In addition, the proceedings contained texts of resolutions, speeches of officers and guests, and in many cases, detailed reports and discussions of disciplinary actions taken by international officers against members and locals.

In every convention year from 1889 to 1928, each of the international officers of the IAM submitted a report to the membership. In addition, the president and secretary-treasurer submitted annual reports between conventions. The president's report was a description and analysis, in topical form, of events and issues currently important to the union. The vice-presidents' reports were detailed, chronological accounts of their organizing and executive activities. The executive board reported, in docket form, on matters taken up and disposed of since its last report. The secretary-treasurer's report consisted principally of financial statements. The editor reported on the management of the journal and made recommendations for changes in it. Beginning in 1928 the subject matter of these separate reports was amalgamated into a single report which was submitted and signed by all the officers.

MACHINISTS AND BLACKSMITHS OF NORTH AMERICA, INTERNATIONAL

I. CHRONOLOGY

- 1859 Organized as Grand Union of Machinists and Blacksmiths of North America. Changed name to National Union of Machinists and Blacksmiths of North America.
- 1861 Changed name to International Machinists and Blacksmiths of North America.

II. PUBLICATIONS

1. Proceedings.
1860; 1861; [1869; 1870; 1874]
2. Journal.
Published as: (Cleveland)
1863?-1872: *Machinists and Blacksmiths International Journal*
1873?-1875?: *Machinists and Blacksmiths' Monthly Journal*

MARINE AND SHIPBUILDING WORKERS OF AMERICA, INDUSTRIAL UNION OF

Address: 534 Cooper St., Camden, N. J.

I. CHRONOLOGY

- 1933 Organized.
- 1936 Affiliated with CIO.

II. PUBLICATIONS (Code Number: M4)

1. Proceedings.
1st, 1934; 2nd-7th, ann., 1936-1941 (1st-5th mimeographed)
2. Reports.
Officers: ann. 1937-1941
3. Constitutions.
1937; 1940
4. Journal.
Published as: (Camden, N. J.)
1936-1941+: *The Shipyard Worker*
Editor:
Aug 1936-1941+: Samuel J. Kramer

III. CRITIQUE OF PUBLICATIONS

During the depression years after 1929 the shipbuilding industry suffered a great curtailment of production, and many shipyard workers faced unemployment or employment at sharply reduced wages. When in 1932 wages in the Camden, New Jersey, yard of the New York Shipbuilding Corporation were cut by fifteen per cent, the workers began to talk of organization. Following a number of ill-timed and ineffective strikes throughout the industry in the summer of 1933, the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America was organized in October 1933 as an independent industrial union claiming jurisdiction over all shipyard workers. The Camden local was the nucleus of the new organization. The union soon began to receive letters from various groups asking to be organized, and its officers believed that shipyard workers would voluntarily align themselves with the Marine and Shipbuilding Workers after seeing what organization could accomplish. Because of this belief, the youth of the organization, and its lack of funds, the union undertook very little organizing activity. By 1936, however, it had thirteen locals on two coasts and about 20,000 members.

The decision of the 1936 convention to carry on an intensive organizing campaign, and the affiliation of the union with the CIO in the same year, gave great impetus to the growth of the union. The years 1936-1937 were marked by a number of strikes and the loss of some members through secession. The most important strike occurred in New York City as a result of the refusal of several shipyards to negotiate with the union, and involved almost all the New York locals. Ill-timed and poorly planned by the locals, the strike was lost and many of the strikers suffered discrimination in re-employment. To counteract a growing tendency toward spontaneous strikes by locals without proper preparation, the 1937 convention prohibited strikes not authorized by the international officers. Further difficulties for the union arose when the leaders of its Joint Council for Navy Shipyards signed an agreement with the United Federal Workers permitting it to recruit Navy yard workers already members of the Marine and Shipbuilding Workers union. This occurred after the international officers informed the Joint Council that they could not provide it with funds for an organizing campaign. Some members followed these leaders into the United Federal Workers and the international had to appoint new officers to rebuild the depleted Navy yard locals.

From this time on, however, the union showed a continuous growth in membership and bargaining power. The 1938 convention decided to launch an intensive organizing campaign in the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company, which owned many large shipyards and had followed a strongly anti-union policy. In its campaigns, the union frequently appealed to the National Labor Relations Board to conduct elections or to prevent unfair labor practices. It also enlisted the aid of CIO organizers. By 1941 the union had over 100,000 members, had secured agreements with the largest shipyards on the East Coast and a few on the West Coast, and had begun negotiations with companies in the Great Lakes area. The union's organizing efforts were opposed not only by employers but by AFL craft unions, primarily the Boiler Makers, which conducted rival organizing drives and contested National Labor Relations Board elections. *The Shipyard Worker*, official journal of the Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, frequently accused these unions of attempting to negotiate "freeze-out" or "back door" agreements in collusion with employers in order to forestall CIO organization.

The expansion of shipbuilding activity under the national defense program brought new problems to the union. Early in 1940 articles began to appear in *The Shipyard Worker* demanding adequate housing for shipyard workers. The union in 1941 submitted plans to the Defense Housing Authority for government subsidized housing projects, and finally succeeded in securing the allocation of projects to Camden and Kearney, New Jersey. A further problem was the shortage of skilled workers which developed very early in the defense program. The union insisted on reasonable wages for apprentices and helpers and objected to company policies which placed poorly-paid, unskilled workers in skilled jobs. In 1941 the union cooperated with management groups and government agencies in developing training programs and uniform wage schedules for shipyards in the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf coast regions.

The union's activities and problems were fully discussed in its journal, *The Shipyard Worker*, which was published from 1936 to date in newspaper form. Letters, except for occasional communications to the editor, were written up as news articles or placed in special columns of local news. The journal was issued weekly except for the first few issues in 1936, which appeared irregularly, and in July 1938-June 1940, when it was a semi-monthly paper. The journal usually consisted of eight pages, the first three of which contained news of strikes, negotiations, organizing campaigns, and other important events, some local news, and

occasional short items of news of other unions. The fourth and fifth pages contained editorials, feature articles on developments in the union or the shipbuilding industry, regular columns of comment on current events, book reviews, cartoons, an occasional letter to the editor, and articles and comment reprinted from other sources. The sixth and seventh pages consisted of shop notes, social events, auxiliary news, personal items and some local news. The last page included news of international union activities, local news, and continuations from preceding pages. The journal seldom varied from this form. Its central concern was with news of the union, and comment on other current events was confined almost exclusively to the two editorial pages.

Editorials appeared regularly and were usually on specific problems of the union or the industry, although there were occasional editorials on such general labor subjects as alteration of labor standards in wartime, profiteering, racketeers in trade unions, or labor solidarity. A column of original editorial comment, "Workers Should Know," appeared regularly from October 1936 to June 1941. This column frequently discussed class consciousness, the advantages of industrial unionism, the effects of economic change on politics and society, social parasites, and other philosophical subjects. Just as frequently, however, it commented on specific labor problems such as CIO-AFL rivalry, strikes, political action by workers, the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, National Labor Relations Board elections, organizing campaigns of the Shipbuilding Workers, and other union activities. At various times the journal also contained syndicated columns of comment on current events.

The convention proceedings of 1934 to 1938 contained only an outline of the actions taken and a notation of the convention vote on each measure. The proceedings were mimeographed until the 1940 convention. The 1937 proceedings included a summary of some of the speeches and of the main points made by delegates in discussion. In 1938 some of the discussion of important issues was given in full, and the argument on less important issues was summarized. Verbatim proceedings were published beginning in 1939.

Officers' reports were included in the proceedings until 1937, after which they were published separately. In 1934 and 1936 the secretary's report contained a list of charters issued, membership statistics, a brief statement of organizing work and achievements, a description of important strikes and National Labor Relations Board decisions, and a brief summary of conditions in each local including its strikes, agreements negotiated, number of

members, organizing campaigns, financial condition, factional conflicts, employer policies in the area, Labor Board decisions affecting the local, and similar matters. The secretary's report also contained a statement of the union's receipts and expenditures during the preceding year. From 1936 to 1938 there was included an auditor's report, which presented a classified statement of receipts, disbursements, and the cash balance on hand.

From 1937 to date the officers presented a joint report to the convention. This report contained sections on the national situation and the progress of organized labor, CIO-AFL rivalry, the condition of the shipbuilding industry, membership gains or losses in the union, collective bargaining and its results, agreements negotiated, locals chartered and suspended, National Labor Relations Board cases and elections, organizing campaigns and important strikes, conditions on the Pacific and Gulf coasts, conditions in the Navy yards, relations with the CIO, and the legislative activities of the union. Also included in the joint officers' report from 1937 to 1940 was the secretary-treasurer's annual financial statement showing receipts, disbursements, and the cash balance at the end of the year. From 1939 to date an auditor's report of classified cash receipts and disbursements was also included.

MECHANICS, INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ALLIED METAL

I. CHRONOLOGY

- 1897 Organized as International Union of Bicycle Workers.
- 1898 Changed name to International Union of Bicycle Workers and Allied Mechanics.
- 1899 Changed name to International Association of Allied Metal Mechanics.
- 1904 Merged with International Association of Machinists (*q. v.*).

II. PUBLICATIONS

1. Proceedings.

1903

2. Constitutions.

1897; 1899

3. Journal.

Published as: (Toledo, O.)

Aug 1902-Sep 1904?: *Official Journal of the* . . .

METAL POLISHERS, BUFFERS, PLATERS AND HELPERS INTERNATIONAL UNION

Address: 48 Blymyer Bldg., Cincinnati

I. CHRONOLOGY

- 1892 Organized as Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers' International Union of North America. Affiliated with AFL.
- 1896 Merged with United Brotherhood of Brass and Composition Metal Workers, Polishers, and Buffers (*q. v.*) to form Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' Union of North America.
- 1899 Changed name to Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' International Union of North America.
- 1901 Changed name to Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Molders and Brass Workers' International Union of North America.
- 1903 Changed name to Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Molders and Brass and Silver Workers' International Union of North America.
- 1905 Dropped "International" from title.
- 1911 Brass Molders absorbed by International Molders' Union of North America (*q. v.*). Dropped "Brass Molders" from name.
- 1917? Absorbed portion of membership of Pocket Knife Blade Grinders and Finishers National Union.
- 1918 Changed name to Metal Polishers' International Union.
- 1935 Adopted present name.

II. PUBLICATIONS

1. Proceedings.
 - 1st-4th ann., 1892-1895; after merger: 1st-8th ann., 1896-1903;
 - 9th, 1905; 10th, 1907; 11th, 1911; 12th, 1913; 13th, 1917;
 - 14th, 1919; 15th, 1923; 16th, 1929; 17th, 1935; 18th, 1937;
 - 19th, 1941 (4th-12th, 14th-15th, 17th-19th *with* journal)
2. Constitutions.
 - 1896; 1897; 1899; 1900; 1903; ann. 1905-1907; 1912; 1914;
 - 1918; 1919; 1924; 1930; 1935; 1937
3. Journal.
 - Published as: (Detroit; Cleveland; New York; Cincinnati)
 - 1890?-1906: *The Journal of the . . .*
 - 1907-Oct 1935: *Our Journal*
 - Nov 1935-1941+: *The Metal Polisher, Buffer and Plater*
 - (Suspended Apr 1921-1923; Feb 1932-Apr 1935.)

METAL WORKERS, BROTHERHOOD OF

I. CHRONOLOGY

- 1909 Organized by expelled New York lodges of International Association of Machinists (*q. v.*) under name of Brotherhood of Machinists.
- 1913 Changed name to Brotherhood of Metal Workers.
- 1920 Merged with Amalgamated Metal Workers of America.

II. PUBLICATIONS

1. Constitutions.
1910; 1911; 1913; 1914
2. Journal.
Published as: (New York)
Nov 1910-1912: *Machinists Bulletin*
Jan-Apr 1913: *The Metal Worker*
May 1913-Mar 1915: *Metal Workers Bulletin* (Ceased publication)

**METAL WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION
OF AMERICA, UNITED**

I. CHRONOLOGY

- 1900? Organized.
- 1900 Affiliated with AFL.
- 1905 Suspended by AFL.

II. PUBLICATIONS

1. Constitutions.
ann. 1900-1903
2. Journal.
Published as: (Chicago)
1902-1905: *The International Metal Worker* (Ceased publication)

MOLDERS, BROTHERHOOD OF MACHINERY

I. CHRONOLOGY

1883. Organized by seceding faction of Iron Molders' Union of North America (*q. v.*).
 1893 Absorbed by Iron Molders' Union of North America.

II. PUBLICATIONS

1. Proceedings.
2nd, 1885; 3rd, 1886
2. Constitutions.
1887
3. Journal.
Published as: (Detroit)
1888-1892: *Machinery Molders' Journal*

MOLDERS AND FOUNDRY WORKERS UNION OF NORTH AMERICA, INTERNATIONAL

Address: 530 Walnut St., Cincinnati

I. CHRONOLOGY

- 1859 Organized as National Union of Iron Molders.
 1861 Changed name to Iron Molders Union of America.
 1863 Changed name to Iron Molders' International Union.
 1874 Changed name to Iron Molders' Union of North America.
 1881 Participated in formation of AFL.
 1883 Seceding faction of machinery molders organized Brotherhood of Machinery Molders (*q. v.*).
 1893 Absorbed Brotherhood of Machinery Molders.
 1903 Absorbed Coremakers' International Union (*q. v.*).
 1907 Changed name to International Molders' Union of North America.
 1911 Absorbed brass molders formerly belonging to Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Molders, Brass and Silver Workers' Union of North America (*q. v.*).
 1940 Absorbed membership of International Brotherhood of Foundry Employees (*q. v.*) and adopted present name.

II. PUBLICATIONS

1. Proceedings.
1859; 1st, 1860; 2nd, 1861; 4th-9th ann., 1863-1868; 10th-14th bien., 1870-1878; spec., 1879; 16th, 1882; 17th-19th bien., 1886-1890; 20th, 1895; 21st, 1899; 22nd, 1902; 23rd-25th quin. 1907-1917; 26th, 1923; 27th, 1928; 28th, 1934; 29th, 1940 (spec., 1879, 21st-29th *with journal*)
2. Constitutions.
1876; 1878; 1879; 1882; 1886; ann. 1888-1890; 1895; 1898; 1899; 1902; 1907; 1911; 1912; 1917; 1918; 1923; 1926; 1928; 1935
3. Journal.
Published as: (Troy, N. Y.; Philadelphia; Cincinnati)
1864-1865: *Iron Molders' International Journal*
1866-1873?: *The International Journal*
1873?-Jun 1874: *Iron Molders' International Journal*
Jul 1874-1907: *Iron Molders' Journal*
1907-Oct 1940: *International Molders' Journal*
Nov 1940-1941+: *International Molders' and Foundry Workers' Journal*
(NS, 1866)

PATTERN MAKERS' LEAGUE OF NORTH AMERICA

Address: 9th and Mt. Vernon Pl., N. W., Washington

I. CHRONOLOGY

- 1887 Organized as Pattern Makers' National League of North America.
1894 Affiliated with AFL.
1898 Adopted present name.

 II. PUBLICATIONS
 (Code Number: P4)

1. Proceedings.
1887; 1st-5th ann., 1888-1892; 6th-10th bien., 1894-1902; 11th-14th quad., 1905-1917; 15th-18th quad., 1926-1938 (1st, 10th, 18th *with journal*; 1st *with journal* for 1912)
2. Constitutions.
1888; 1894/1896; 1896/1898; 1900 (2 edns.); *1902; 1905; *1909; 1911; 1911/1912; 1913; 1917; quad. 1926-1938

3. Journal.

Published as: (Philadelphia; Cincinnati; Washington)

1891?-Sep 1893: *Monthly Trade Journal of . . .*

Oct 1894-Nov 1896: *Pattern Makers' Monthly Journal*

Dec 1896-1941+ : *Pattern Makers' Journal*

(Vs. 14, 15 omitted in numbering; vs. 17, 18 repeated in numbering.)

Editors:

Feb-Sep 1893: L. H. Kerberg; E. H. Diehl

Oct 1894-1895: L. R. Thomas; E. H. Diehl

1896-Jun 1902: L. R. Thomas; J. F. McBride

Jul-Sep 1902: James Wilson; J. F. McBride

Oct 1902-Feb 1906: James Wilson; J. B. McNerney

Mar 1906-1934: James Wilson

1935-1941+ : George Q. Lynch

III. CRITIQUE OF PUBLICATIONS

On May 18, 1887, several pattern maker members of the Knights of Labor called a meeting in Philadelphia, at which thirteen delegates, representing nine locals, were present. This meeting laid the foundation for the Pattern Makers' League of North America. The convention of 1891 instructed the general secretary-treasurer to publish a journal, the first issue of which appeared in June 1891.

Although the size of the journal varied from twelve pages at its inception to as many as thirty-two pages in the year 1907-1919, the proportions devoted to original material and reprinted material varied little until 1928. During this period reprinted material usually comprised from one-third to one-half of the journal and consisted mainly of published speeches; newspaper editorials; reports of the conventions of the AFL, the Metal Trades Department of the AFL, and the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress; and articles reprinted from labor periodicals, especially the *American Federationist*.

The editorial section, which was from one to four pages in length, was concerned not only with the activities and policies of the Pattern Makers' League but with the general labor movement. In the latter category appeared discussions of the achievements and philosophy of unionism, national legislation, business cycles, child labor, the progress of strikes in other unions, and the policies of union federations. Topics of special interest to the union on which editorials were written included current strikes, the need for organization, duties of members, business conditions of the trade and their effects on the union, wages and hours, decisions of the

general executive board, the results of conventions, the need for close alliance with kindred trades, dues and assessments, and benefit plans. The union had from the beginning a tool insurance fund and a strike benefit fund. A sick and death benefit fund was established on a national scale in 1898. In 1900 a retirement benefit plan was adopted, but this was abolished in 1913 because the financial burden proved to be too great.

The editorials were mostly brief comments and notes. Longer discussions of a particular topic often appeared elsewhere in the journal, signed by the editor in his capacity as president. James Wilson was editor from 1902 until 1934, and there was not much variation in editorial content during this period. Wilson's editorials, however, gradually came to show more concern with the affairs of the Pattern Makers' League than with the entire labor movement. When George Q. Lynch became president and editor in 1935, he added a column headed "How Things Are Going" to the editorial page. In this column appeared extracts from letters sent in by locals informing him of their activities and commending him on the execution of his official duties.

Reports of the union's organizing activities appeared frequently in the journal, the nature of the reports varying with the method of organization in vogue at the time. In 1902 the locals were divided into districts for organizing purposes, but this system was eliminated in 1909 and organizing work was placed in the hands of the general executive board. In 1930, the district system was again inaugurated to supplement the work done by League organizers and the general officers, and by 1935 organizing was done entirely through districts. Each district elected its own officers from the members of the locals comprising it, and both the League and these locals contributed to the support of the organizing campaigns. During periods in which the district technique of organizing prevailed, reports from the districts appeared frequently in the journal. These reports dealt with the districts' organizing endeavors and achievements, the business transacted at district meetings, working conditions, and the need for organization in the districts. During periods in which League organizers were employed and particularly after 1913, their activities were reported primarily in letters to the journal. These letters were not limited to their work as organizers but discussed such questions as injunctions, business cycles, and other economic and social problems.

Members contributed to the journal chiefly through correspondence, although articles sent in by members appeared occasionally. Until 1928, letters from members comprised less than one-quarter

of the journal. They covered a wide variety of topics, including the policies of the League, strikes, meetings and social events of locals, wages and hours, arbitration, vocational education, and general economic and political issues of interest to the labor movement. Until about 1910 many League members advocated socialism as a means of bettering the workers' condition.

Beginning in 1928 and continuing to the present, the material reprinted from other sources gradually decreased, and correspondence from members greatly increased. An important factor stimulating this increased flow of correspondence seems to have been a series of articles by F. J. Dillion on "The Financing of Organization," which appeared irregularly from 1928 through 1930. Dillion advocated a system of dues based on three per cent of the workers' earnings and many letters were written by members on both sides of this issue. The system was not adopted. A discussion of group insurance was also responsible for an increase in membership interest at about this time. No system of group insurance was adopted, because the majority felt that it was more desirable to extend the union's sick and death benefit plan than to take out group insurance for these purposes with a private company. During this period the journal also contained many suggestions concerning methods of increasing the membership, changes in the method of collecting dues, and changes in the organizing system. Members' letters also displayed interest in extending the use of the "blower" system of ventilation, as the dust and dirt in pattern shops caused many workers to develop tuberculosis.

Coinciding with the increase in correspondence was agitation for a "Free Press Department," in which the editor could not reject letters which expressed dissenting opinions regarding League matters but must publish letters in the order received. The advocates of this policy, however, did not succeed in getting it established.

The membership and financial strength of the union declined after 1929. In April 1931 the journal was reduced from a monthly to a bi-monthly basis, but correspondence continued to be voluminous. When George Lynch became editor in 1934, there was some increase in the amount of reprinted matter in the journal, but it never reached the proportion of the years prior to 1928. Beginning in 1934 and continuing to the present time, various members of the general executive board became frequent contributors to the journal, writing both on the League's progress and activities and on trade union questions in general.

Strikes, which were usually waged in conjunction with other metal trades unions, were reported mainly through letters from

the locals on strike. In 1898 the League inaugurated a nine-hour day movement by calling a strike in Boston, and the movement spread to other cities. By 1901, seventeen locals were on strike for the nine-hour day and most of them succeeded in winning it. The League claimed that this movement was responsible for the formation of the National Metal Trades Association. The strike in Los Angeles for an eight-hour day, which began in 1910, received much attention from the entire union. The strike lasted twenty-one months and resulted in defeat for the metal trades unions, including the Pattern Makers' League.

The League's policy of encouraging affiliation with kindred trades was evidenced by convention resolutions, editorials, and correspondence. As early as the convention of 1891, a resolution was introduced instructing the officers of the League to get in touch with unions of allied trades for the purpose of forming a federation. The result was the formation of machinery trades councils on a local basis. These organizations soon dissolved, however, because of general business depression. In 1894, the League accepted an invitation to participate in a National Federation of Metal Trades, which was abandoned in 1896 because of lack of interest among the affiliated organizations. The League next became a member of the Metal Trades Federation of North America, which was formed at the instigation of Samuel Gompers in 1901. Since the formation of the Metal Trades Department of the AFL in 1908, the League has been an interested member of the organization. Reports of the conventions of the department have appeared in the journal, and a portion of the president's report has been devoted to alliances with kindred trades.

The members have always been interested in technical information. Technical pages appeared irregularly until 1919, and a technical department appeared regularly from 1919 until 1922. This feature was revived in 1924 and continued through 1941.

The initiative and referendum system was adopted at the convention of 1902, and the results of referendum votes together with discussions of the matters voted on have since been published in the journal. In the years in which conventions were to be held, discussions of the advisability of holding a convention that year appeared in the correspondence and editorials. The convention votes were also published.

The proceedings of the conventions held between 1888 and 1900 were very brief, consisting chiefly of reports by the president, the secretary-treasurer, and the general executive board. Verbatim proceedings were not published and one can learn only the results of the delegates' discussions. After 1900, the proceedings con-

tained the addresses delivered by guest speakers, and at each succeeding convention an increasing amount of discussion was recorded, until by 1938 the conventions were reported verbatim.

The president's report dealt with union activities since the last convention and directed the members' attention to problems facing the organization. It included discussions of organizing activities, wages and hours, apprenticeship, the journal, conditions of employment, benefit plans, dues, the constitution, and closer cooperation with other metal trades. After 1909, the president's report contained the financial report, the office of secretary-treasurer having been abolished in the latter part of 1906. The financial report included details of the general account, benefit accounts, the journal account, and a recapitulation showing the balance of all funds considered together. It also included membership statistics. Beginning in 1934 the financial report was certified by a public accountant and gave a very detailed account of assets and liabilities; receipts and disbursements; out of work allowances; totals paid out in sick and death benefit, to whom paid, and the causes of death; and receipt and disbursements for the assistance fund and the tool benefit fund.

The lengthy report of the general executive board covered all matters involving interpretation of union law submitted to it for adjudication, together with the judgments rendered, and also all local matters requiring action by the executive board. These included such things as authorizing strikes, acting on requests for financial assistance, and passing on benefit claims. Appeals from decisions of the board were also recorded. All communications from the individual or local making the appeal, together with the board's replies, appeared in the report.

Apart from officers' reports and speeches of guest speakers, the proceedings consisted mainly of resolutions, committee reports, and convention discussion of them. The discussion covered both matters pertaining solely to the Pattern Makers' League, such as eligibility of representatives, benefit plans, organizing techniques, union administration, economic conditions and their effects on the union; and also issues affecting the entire labor movement, such as the National Recovery Administration program, social security legislation, and the split between the AFL and CIO.

RAILROAD WORKERS, AMERICAN FEDERATION OF

I. CHRONOLOGY

- 1901 Organized by group of AFL federal unions under name of International Association of Car Workers. Affiliated with AFL.
- 1911 Withdrew from AFL.
- 1912 Organized American Federation of Railroad Workers as a separate industrial union.
- 1914 Merged with American Federation of Railroad Workers under its name.

II. PUBLICATIONS

1. Proceedings.
1st-3rd ann., 1902-1904; spec., 1905; 4th, 1907; 5th-7th bien., 1910-1914; 8th, 1918; 9th, 1921; 10th, 1923
2. Constitutions.
ann. 1902-1904; 1907; bien. 1910-1914; 1918; 1921; 1923; 1927
3. Journal.
Published as: (Buffalo; Chicago)
1903-1914: *The Car Worker*
1915-Jan 1930: *The Railroad Worker* (Ceased publication)

SHEET METAL WORKERS INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION

Address: Transportation Bldg., 17th and H Sts., N. W., Washington

I. CHRONOLOGY

- 1888 Organized as Tin, Sheet Iron and Cornice Workers' International Association.
- 1889 Affiliated with AFL.
- 1897 Changed name to Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Association.
- 1902 Seceding faction organized Sheet Metal Workers' National Alliance.
- 1903 Merged with Sheet Metal Workers' National Alliance to form Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers International Alliance.
- 1907 Absorbed Coppersmiths' International Union.
- 1924 Adopted present name.

II. PUBLICATIONS

1. Proceedings.
10th, 1901; 11th, 1903; 12th, 1904; 13th-18th bien., 1905-1915; 19th-22nd trien., 1918-1927 (all *with journal*)
2. Constitutions.
bien. 1889-1893; 1896; bien. 1897-1903; 1904; bien. 1905-1915; trien. 1918-1927
3. Journal.
Published as: (Chicago)
1895-Aug 1924: *Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Journal*
Sep 1924-1933?: *Sheet Metal Workers' Journal*

SONS OF VULCAN, UNITED

I. CHRONOLOGY

- 1862? Organized as national union, but functioned principally in Pittsburgh district.
- 1876 Merged with other iron industry unions to form National Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers (*q. v.*).

II. PUBLICATIONS

1. Proceedings.
1867-1875 ann. (*with journal*)
2. Constitutions.
1870; 1871; 1874 (1871 *with journal*)
3. Journal.
Published as: (Pittsburgh)
1868-Aug 1875: *The Vulcan Record* (Ceased publication)

STEELWORKERS OF AMERICA, UNITED

Address: 1500 Commonwealth Bldg., Pittsburgh

I. CHRONOLOGY

- 1936 Organized by CIO as Steel Workers Organizing Committee.
- 1938 Seceding faction organized Farm Equipment Workers Organizing Committee (*q. v.*).
- 1942 Became an international union, affiliated with CIO, under present name. Merged with Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers (*q. v.*).

II. PUBLICATIONS (Code Number: S3)

1. Proceedings.
1st, 1937; 2nd, 1940
2. Journal.
Published as: (Pittsburgh; Indianapolis)
Aug 1936-1941+ : *Steel Labor*
Editors:
Aug 1936-Oct 1938 : Philip Murray
Nov 1938-1941+ : Vincent Sweeney

III. CRITIQUE OF PUBLICATIONS

The unionization of the steel industry was the purpose and achievement of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee. Organized and supported by the CIO, it functioned from June 1936 to May 1942, when it became the United Steelworkers of America. During this period it won from all the large steel companies and several hundred smaller concerns recognition, written contracts, wage increases, improved working conditions, and a secure bargaining position. The campaign was in the hands of a trained and well-financed staff and had the protection of the National Labor Relations Act; but it had to overcome employers' associations, company police, discrimination, labor spies, and employee representation plans, devices of an industry in which all organizing drives in the past fifty years had been broken.

The record of the SWOC has been chronicled in its journal, *Steel Labor*, and in the proceedings of three conventions. *Steel Labor* is an eight-page newspaper. During 1936 and 1937 it was issued twice a month and headlined the drive in the Carnegie-Illinois Corporation; the capture of company unions; the strikes at Jones and Laughlin, Republic, Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet and Tube, and Inland; and the fight for written contracts. Notices of agreements negotiated with smaller corporations filled its columns. The journal promised equal rights for Negroes in the union, supported Roosevelt and other New Deal candidates, and publicized church approval of the SWOC.

As a monthly after 1937, *Steel Labor* continued to give much space to union victories. Its big stories in 1938 and 1939, however, were LaFollette Civil Liberties Committee findings, National Labor Relations Board decisions in unfair labor practice cases, and Walsh-Healey contract minima; in 1940 and 1941, much space was given to the development of union-management cooperation. Having secured the organization of thousands of workers

and the unionization of hundred of plants, the SWOC added to its program the promotion of plant and industry efficiency by union-management committees.

The committee's officers, in reports to the conventions, summarized all these matters and discussed many other subjects not touched on in *Steel Labor*—the geographic organization of the SWOC, its financial administration, and the work of its research, publicity, and legal departments. They presented and explained the union's policy and objectives with more care and detail than the journal's editorial page. Verbatim discussion of the officers' reports and of resolutions was included in the convention proceedings.

STOVE MOUNTERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF NORTH AMERICA

Address: 2806 N. Grand Ave., St. Louis

I. CHRONOLOGY

- 1892 Organized as the International Stove Mounters' Union.
- 1894 Affiliated with AFL.
- 1900 Changed name to Stove Mounters' and Steel Range Workers' International Union of North America.
- 1901 Changed name to Stove Mounters', Steel Range Workers' and Pattern Fitters' and Filers' International Union of North America.
- 1902 Adopted present name.
- 1904 Changed name to Stove Mounters' and Steel Range Workers' International Union of North America.
- 1910 Resumed present name.

II. PUBLICATIONS

- 1. Proceedings.
[1st-5th ann., 1893-1897]; 6th, 1898; 7th, 1900; 8th-11th ann., 1901-1904; 12th-16th bien., 1906-1914; 17th-23rd trien., 1917-1935; 25th, 1941
- 2. Constitutions.
1895?; ann. 1900-1904; bien. 1906-1914; trien. 1917-1935; 1937

3. Journal.

Published as: (Quincy, Mass.; Detroit; St. Louis)

Aug 1895- ? : *International Stove Mounters' Journal*

? -Aug 1901: *Stove Mounters' and Steel Range Workers' Journal*

Sep 1901-Aug 1902: *Stove Range and Metal Pattern Workers' Journal*

Sep 1902-Dec 1904: *Stove Mounters' Journal*

Jan 1905-1941+ : *Stove Mounters' and Range Workers' Journal*

TIN PLATE WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

I. CHRONOLOGY

1898 Organized.

1899 Affiliated with AFL.

1913 Merged with Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers (*q. v.*).

II. PUBLICATIONS

1. Proceedings.

2nd, 1900

2. Constitutions.

1899; ann. 1901-1905; 1908; 1911

WELDERS' INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION

I. CHRONOLOGY

1924 Organized as Associated Welders and Helpers.

1930 Merged with National Order of Certified Welders (organized 1926) to form Association of Certified Welders.

1935 Absorbed International Brotherhood of Master Welders and Cutters of America (organized 1934).

1936 Absorbed National Association of Fusion Welders (organized 1934).

1937 Changed name to Welders' International Association.

1941 Merged with United Welders, Cutters, and Helpers of America (*q. v.*) under name of latter.

II. PUBLICATIONS

1. Constitutions.
quad. 1926-1934; 1936
2. Journal.
Published as: (Los Angeles)
? -1938: *Association News*
1938-Nov 1940: *Weldor's Journal*
(Dec 1940-Apr 1941 the *Weldor's Journal* was published by
the United Weldors, Cutters and Helpers of America (*q.v.*).

**WELDORS, CUTTERS AND HELPERS OF AMERICA,
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF**

Address: 312 Second Ave., Des Moines

I. CHRONOLOGY

- 1939 Organized as United Weldors, Cutters and Helpers of America.
1941 Merged with Welders' International Association (*q.v.*).
1942 Merged with National Brotherhood of Weldors and Burners of
America (organized 1940); Weldors and Burners Councils of
Seattle and Tacoma (organized 1941); and Chicago Weldors'
Union (organized 1941) and adopted present name.

II. PUBLICATIONS

1. Journal.
Published as: (Los Angeles; Rendon Beach, Cal.)
Dec 1940-Apr 1941: *Weldors' Journal* (Ceased publication)
Nov 1941+: *United Weldors News*
(The *Weldors Journal* was published prior to Dec 1940 by
Welders' International Association (*q.v.*).