

## Reference List

### ABSTRACT IMPROVED

1. Marathon Runner. Rothschild, Wis.: Employees [sic] of the Marathon Paper Mills Co. Vol. v. 7, no. 1-v. 20, no. 2, 1920-1931.  
Notes: A company-sponsored newsletter for their workforce; each issue is typically 16-20 pages in length. The contents generally contain portraits and biographies of various employees; news from within the paper mill plant and from the national paper industry; paper mill safety information, accident records of this plant, and exhortations to work safely; local community news of Rothschild, Schofield, and Wausau, Wisconsin; reviews of entertainers, sports events and other recreation of the area; general articles about health; messages from the company's administration. [Description based on a bound volume containing v.10 (1923)-17 (1928), in possession of this bibliography's compiler]

### NEW

1. 25th Anniversary of Merrill Central Labor Council, 1937-1962. [Merrill, Wis.]: Merrill Labor Leader; 1962. 44 p.  
Notes: Commemorative volume in honor of the twentieth-five anniversary of the Merrill Central Labor Council in Merrill, Wisconsin, which had at that time fourteen affiliated union locals, plus their Merrill Union Auxiliary; short histories are provided for several of the affiliates in this publication. Half of all the pages in the volume contain congratulatory advertisements. Three essays are also included: "Democracy in the Workplace" by Robert B. Cooney (assistant editor, AFL-CIO News); "The Road Ahead" by James A. Sulfridge (editor of the Retail Clerks Advocate); "Union Members are Top Employees in Their Fields" (no authorship or source provided).
2. "Bay View Labor Riot of 1886: The Only Real Labor Troubles in Milwaukee's History, Exciting Times During the Administration of Mayor Emil Wallber, Graphic Description of the Rolling Mill Fight and the Milwaukee Garden Demonstration". Milwaukee Free Press. Milwaukee, Wis.; 1910 Jul 3.  
Notes: The recollections of Emil Wallber, mayor of Milwaukee at the time of the 1886 Bay View Massacre; includes several contemporary photographs.  
N.B. A complete run of the Milwaukee Free Press (June 18, 1901-December 1, 1918) is available on microfilm at the library of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin with this article being located their microfilm reel P24668.
3. The Bayview Massacre of 1886 [video recording]. Milwaukee, Wis.: Wisconsin Labor History Society; 2009. 1 DVD (15:50 minutes) : sd., b&w ; 4-3/4 in.  
Notes: Tells the story of how agitation nationally to win the Eight-Hour Day led to the seven tragic deaths in the Bay View neighborhood of Milwaukee, Wisconsin on May 5, 1886, killed by state militia ordered to fire upon a parade of striking workers--still to this day the bloodiest day in Wisconsin labor history.  
CREDITS: Produced by David Thomas. Voices by Melinda Macdonald; Dan Mooney, AFTRA/SAG. "8 Hours" [sung] by Pete Seeger, used with permission. Guitar music of John Fahey, courtesy of Vanguard Records, Welk Record Group. Videotape produced through the facilities of Milwaukee Access Telecommunications Authority. Thanks to Milwaukee County Historical Society, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Milwaukee Public Library. Special Thanks to the Wisconsin Labor History Society.  
This DVD continues to be available for sale (at a cost of \$8.00 per copy) either via the society's website at [www.wisconsinlaborhistory.org](http://www.wisconsinlaborhistory.org) or by e-mailing [info@wisconsinlaborhistory.org](mailto:info@wisconsinlaborhistory.org).
4. Kenosha Retrospective: A Biographical Approach. Burckel, Nicholas C. and John A. Neuenschwander, eds. Kenosha, Wis.: Kenosha County Bicentennial Commission; 1981. xvi, 384 p.  
Notes: PARTIAL CONTENTS: "C. Fred Stemm: Labor's Political Outsider" / by Don Jensen, p. [62]-108. -- "Felix Olkives: Labor Entrepreneur" / by Leon Applebaum, p. [170]-202. -- "George Molinaro: Labor-Ethnic Politician" / by John D. Buenker, p.[242]-294. -- "UAW Local 72: Assertive Union" / by Angela Howard Zophy, p. [296]-331.

N.B. Labor leader C. Fred Stemm, a blacksmith with the Bain Wagon works forge, was a member of the Knights of Labor and active in Kenosha city politics from 1882 to through 1913, serving on the city council and also, for part of those years, as mayor of the city; Olkives was president of the Kenosha Trades and Labor Council from the late 1920s through World War II; George Molinaro worked on the assembly line for forty-five years, first at Nash Motors and then at American Motors after the company later changed hands, while also having a prominent career in the Wisconsin State Assembly, upon which political activities this article concentrates--he was also one of the older brothers of the actor, Al Molinaro); United Auto Workers Local 72 represented the unionized workers at the Nash Motors plant in Kenosha, Wisconsin.

5. The Madison Labor News. Madison, Wis.: J.A. Aalberg. 1913-1914.  
Notes: OCLC 29971675.  
Official organ of: Madison Federated Trades Council, December 19, 1913-January 30, 1914; Madison Federation of Labor, February 6, 1914- .  
Continued by The Wisconsin Labor News.  
N.B. Available on microfilm at the Library of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin--see their Microfilm P30450 (containing December 19, 1913-July 31, 1914).
6. "Program--'Not on My Life': Labor Skits". [Milwaukee, Wis.]: Milwaukee County Industrial Union Council, C.I.O.; 1941. 11 leaves .  
Notes: The mimeographed program for a performance by the Chicago Repertory Group theater company on Saturday, March 1, 1941, at the South Side Armory, located at 1620 South 6th Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
7. UAW 50 Years: [Janesville, Wisconsin]. Milbrandt, Howard A. ed. & co-author; Richard Costerisan, co-author, and John O Meara, co-author.[Beloit, Wis.]: [Vance Printing]; [1985?]. [240] p.  
Notes: Except for ten pages in the beginning of this volume, the rest of its many pages are devoted to the history of the union movement of the automobile workers in Janesville, Wisconsin.  
During the earliest years of union activity in the area, three local unions were organized to represent the workers at the Chevrolet and Fisher Body plants in the city--these were directly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and were known as Federal Labor Union (F.L.U.) No. 19059, F.L.U. No. 19324, and F.L.U. No. 19660. Then in 1940, these directly-affiliated local unions were re-chartered within the Congress of Industrial Organizations as United Automobile Workers (U.A.W.) Local 95 (March 15), representing the workers at the Chevrolet plant and U.A.W. Local 121 (on March 1), representing the workers at the Fisher Body plant. Finally, in consequence of the formation of the General Motors Automobile Division, which folded together the administration of both the Chevrolet and Fisher Body operations, the two separate U.A.W. locals merged together as U.A.W. Local 95, as the result of a special referendum on December 11, 1968.  
Many photographs are included, as well as reproduction of numerous documents.
8. Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development Timeline History: 1883-2004 [Web Page]. 2004. Available at: <http://www.dwd.state.wi.us/dwd/dwdhistory/>.  
Notes: This website, created by the Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development, provides a detailed timeline identifying the many national 'firsts' achieved by Wisconsin in the area of laws protecting workers, documenting the state's national reputation in this area.  
Known as the Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development since 1996, the department from 1967 to 1996 was called the Wisconsin Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations (DILHR); from 1911 to 1966, it was known as the Wisconsin Industrial Commission and from 1883 to 1911 as the Wisconsin Bureau of Labor Statistics.
9. Wisconsin Labor. Milwaukee, Wis.: Wisconsin State Federation of Labor. 1924-1980.  
Notes: "Annual publication of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor."  
None published: 1928, 1933-1934.  
OCLC 01585653.

10. The Wisconsin Labor News. Madison, Wis.: J.A. Aalberg. 1914-1915.  
Notes: OCLC 29971683.  
Official organ of: Madison Federation of Labor (Wisconsin).  
Continues The Madison Labor News.  
N.B. Available on microfilm at the Library of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin--see their Microfilm P30450 (containing August 7, 1914-March 5, 1915).
  
11. Applebaum, Leon. "Felix Olkives: Labor Entrepreneur". IN: Burckel, Nicholas C. and John A. Neuenschwander, eds. Kenosha Retrospective: A Biographical Approach. Kenosha, Wis. : Kenosha County Bicentennial Commission; 1981; p. [170]-202.  
Notes: Olkives was a member of Painters Local 934 in Kenosha, Wisconsin and was its president for forty years; he was also president of the Kenosha Trades and Labor Council for nine years from 1926 through 1937, when he became public relations counsel for the Kenosha Manufacturers' Association (to the shock of his fellow union members!). He also served on the Kenosha City Council for five terms from 1942 to 1952, including as its president for some part of the time, until he was indicted for bribery (although the charges were eventually dropped); he had first run and been elected to the city council against the labor-endorsed slate. Finally, from 1963 through 1968, he served as president of the Kenosha AFL-CIO Council, the area's central labor body.
  
12. Berger, Victor L. Voice and Pen of Victor L. Berger: Congressional Speeches and Editorials . Milwaukee, Wis.: The Milwaukee Leader; 1929. 753 p. ??  
Notes: Source: Bolerium Books Wants System: SKU 128165; "Keywords: Labor - American Wisconsin Socialist Party USA 1900S 1910S 1920S."
  
13. Buchanan, Thomas R. "Black Milwaukee, 1890-1915"; 1973.  
Notes: M.A. thesis, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, 1973. 150 leaves.
  
14. ---. "Blacks in Milwaukee's Labor Force". Historical Messenger (Milwaukee County Historical Society). 1972; 28(2):131-140.
  
15. Buenker, John D. "George Molinaro: Labor-Ethnic Politician". IN: Burckel, Nicholas C. and John A. Neuenschwander, eds. Kenosha, Wis.: Kenosha County Bicentennial Commission; 1981; p. [242]-294.  
Notes: George Molinaro worked on the assembly line for forty-five years, first at Nash Motors and then at American Motors after the company later changed hands, while also having a prominent career in the Wisconsin State Assembly, upon which political activities this article concentrates--he was also one of the older brothers of the movie and television actor, Al Molinaro.
  
16. Christenson, Arlen. "Collective Bargaining at the University: The University of Wisconsin and the Teaching Assistants Association". Wisconsin Law Review. 1971; 211 ???
  
17. Czitrom, Daniel. "Reeling in the Years: Looking Back on the TAA". IN: Nelson, Cary, ed. Will Teach for Food: Academic Labor in Crisis . Minneapolis, Minn.: University of Minnesota Press; 1997; p. ???
  
18. Daniels, Newell. "Report of I.G.S. at the First Grand Lodge Meeting, held at Rochester, New York, in 1868". K.O.S.C. Monthly Journal: Devoted to the Interests of the Knights of St. Crispin. 1873 Jan; 1(4):[97]-105 .  
Notes: Daniels, the driving force behind the creation of the Knights of St. Crispin, a national union of shoemakers which was founded in 1867 in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, provides details here on the founding of the union; based on this account by Daniels', Frederick Merk (in his "The Labor Movement in Wisconsin During the Civil War") explains that at the time of the union's founding, the Milwaukee factory shoemaking system predominantly employed shoemakers of Irish extraction, while custom shoemaking in the city was mostly done by shoemakers of German heritage, resulting in Lodge No. 1 of the new union being formed by Daniels and his fellow Irish factory shopmates, and that then "Daniels induced the German Custom Shoemakers' Union of Milwaukee to ... join the order as Lodge No. 2" (p. 180); Merk also identifies the eleven additional Wisconsin lodges as having been organized at: Racine, Waukesha, Janesville, Kenosha, Watertown, Fond du Lac, Green Bay, Sheboygan,

LaCrosse, Portage, and Oshkosh.

This issue of the K.O.S.C. Monthly Journal also appears as item L 822 in the microfilm set, Pamphlets in American History: Labor.

19. Drew, John. UAW Local 72: The First 50 Years. [Kenosha, Wis.]: [UAW Local 72]; 1985. [32] p.  
Notes: This fiftieth anniversary volume covers the history of the local union which represented the workers at the automobile assembly plant in Kenosha, Wisconsin. After a sitdown strike called over a dispute regarding a new piecework system implemented by the company's management, the Federal Labor Union No. 19008 was chartered by the American Federation of Labor beginning in September 1933. The author says that "this was one of the first, if not the first, use of the sitdown strike in the auto industry" and that "it would be almost four years later that the sitdown would be used by workers at General Motors to gain union recognition" (p. [8]). After formation of the United Automobile Workers union earlier in the year as part of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the Janesville local union was re-chartered in November 1935 as United Automobile Workers Local 72.  
At the time of the local union's creation, the plant was owned and operated by the Nash Motors company. In 1954, the Nash company joined with the Hudson Motor Car company (located in Detroit, Michigan) to form the American Motors Corporation, which continued to operate the plant through this fiftieth anniversary (although the plant would be closed at the very end of 1988 by the Chrysler company which had only purchased the company in August 1987).  
The volume is illustrated with numerous photographs, as well as reproductions of documents marking significant milestones in the history of this local union.
20. Feinsinger, Nathan P. and Roe, Eleanore P. "The University of Wisconsin, Madison Campus--TAA Dispute of 1969-1970". Wisconsin Law Review. 1971; 233-234 ???
21. Fink, Leon. "A Memoir of Selig Perlman and His Life at the University of Wisconsin: Based on an Interview of Mark Perlman, conducted and edited by Leon Fink". Labor History. 1991; 32(4):503-525.  
Notes: Selig Perlman, one of the key members of the Wisconsin School of labor historians, is here recalled by his son, Mark Perlman, himself a professor of economics at the University of Pittsburgh; the author conducted this interview on January 29, 1989.
22. Freedman, Russell. Kids At Work: Lewis Hine and the Crusade Against Child Labor. Scholastic ed. Hine, Lewis, photographs by . New York: Scholastic, Inc.; 1995. 104 p. ("RL 5 008-012"--back outside cover).  
Notes: Heavily illustrated with photographs by Lewis of child labor, this is an accessible biography of the great photographer Lewis Hine, who was born and grew up in Oshkosh, Wisconsin. After a year of training to be a teacher at the State Normal School in Oshkosh, he finished his teacher training at the University of Chicago, then moved to New York City where he worked at the Ethical Culture School as a teacher of geography and nature study, while earning a master's degree in education at the New York University.  
While at the Ethical Culture School, he took up photography, first to record activities at the school, then as advisor to the after-school camera club he formed. In 1904, he began documenting the flood of new immigrants arrived in the United States through Ellis Island. He began to do photo assignments for the various reform-minded groups and then, in 1908, he accepted a fulltime job as an investigative photographer with the National Child Labor Committee which believed that children should be in school, rather than working for a living.  
Hine devoted the rest of his life to the cause of eradicating child labor (or "child slavery," as some at the time termed it). His evocative photographs of the child laborers in the various industries of the day brought home to people the harsh reality faced by children having to work every day to support themselves and their family. In addition to capturing the photographs, Hine kept meticulous and detailed notes documenting the subjects in each of his photographs, to ensure that no one could dispute the authenticity of his work.
23. Gavett, Thomas William. "The Development of the Labor Movement in Milwaukee"; 1957.  
Notes: Ph.D. thesis, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1957. 450 p.

24. Geib, Paul. "From Mississippi to Milwaukee: A Case Study of the Southern Black Migration to Milwaukee". Journal of Negro History. 1998 Autumn; 83(4):[229]-248.  
Notes: The author cites "Joe Trotter's pathbreaking book, Black Milwaukee: The Making of an Industrial Proletariat, 1915-1945 (1985)" and "Richard Thomas's work, Life for Us Is What We Make It (1992)" and states that this article "is an attempt to strengthen and complement Trotter's earlier work and build on Thomas's notion of empowerment through the unionization of the black industrial workingclass" [p.230].
25. Goldberg, Bettina. "Radical German-American Freethinkers and the Socialist Labor Movement: The Freie Gemeinde in Milwaukee, Wisconsin". IN: Keil, Hartmut, edited by. German Workers' Culture in the United States, 1850 to 1920. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press; 1988; pp. 241-260.
26. Haberman, G. A. "Wisconsin's Way". American Federationist. 1950 Dec; 57:15-27.  
Notes: Describes the philosophy of the Wisconsin Federation of Labor and its history in the state.
27. Hamilton, Andrew. "Teaching Assistants' Strike Ends in Contract Signing". Science. 1970; 168(3929):346 ???
28. Hillquit, Morris. History of Socialism in the United States. 5th rev. and enl. ed. ed. New York: Funk and Wagnalls; 1910. 389 p. ???  
Notes: [recommended by Edwin Witte, "Labor in Wisconsin History," Wisconsin Magazine of History, v. 35, no. 2 (Winter 1951), p. 83]
29. Hinton, John W. Workingmen and the Tariff: An Address to the Workingmen of Bay View, Delivered in Puddler's Hall, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Before the Bay View Literary Society, January 31, 1880, Reported Especially for "The Bay View National Bureau," A.E. Vanderpool, Proprietor. [Milwaukee, Wis.]: [Bay View National Bureau]; [1880]. 16 p.  
Notes: Paper copy available at the library of the Wisconsin Historical Society, call number Pamphlet 90-4389.  
Online facsimile available at: <http://www.wisconsinhistory.org/turningpoints/search.asp?id=1237>.  
John W. Hinton, who would represent the Northwestern Tariff Bureau at the 1881 National Tariff Conference held at the Cooper Institute in New York city, gave this speech to the iron workers of Bay View, Wisconsin, in their headquarters at Puddler's Hall, near the Bay View Rolling Mills. Early in the address in support of protectionism, Hinton says: "In the coming contest upon this question of Protection to American Industry, or Protection to foreign industry, for that is the question, and the issue that will soon be presented for our decision, we in this country, thank God, need not use the lance or the sword. Under our free government we have the BALLOT, which wills no man to be a slave." (p. [3])  
This printed document was selected for inclusion in the "Turning Points in Wisconsin History" website of the Wisconsin Historical Society and an on-line facsimile of the entire document will be found at: <http://www.wisconsinhistory.org/turningpoints/search.asp?id=1237>. There it is introduced with the following paragraph:  
"Tariffs were a key political and economic issue throughout the nineteenth century, with industrial interests generally in favor and farmers opposed. High import tariffs, paid by overseas manufacturers who wanted access to U.S. markets, gave U.S. manufacturers an advantage while providing revenue for the federal Treasury. Critics of tariffs argued that consumers paid higher prices because tariffs established high base prices that increased profit for manufacturers but did not help American workers. Hinton cites as evidence the increasing number of European immigrants coming to work in American factories, fleeing the free trade, tariff-free countries of Europe."
30. Hoppe, Daniel. "Never on Sunday: The Struggle of Papermakers in the Fox River Valley, 1895-1905". Voyageur: Northeast Wisconsin's Historical Review. 2006; 22(2):28-36.
31. International Union of Operating Engineers Local 139. Building Wisconsin for 100 Years: The History of the Operating Engineers - Local 139 - 1902-2002. [Pewaukee, Wis.]: International Union of Operating Engineers Local 139; 2002. 72 p.  
Notes: Illustrated with numerous black-and-white photographs, this anniversary book surveys the

- history of the first one hundred years of International Union of Operating Engineers Local 139, the Wisconsin statewide 'mixed' local (meaning that the local's jurisdiction encompasses more than just the stationary equipment). Originally founded on July 31, 1902 in Milwaukee as Local 139 of the International Union of Steam Engineers, the local was founded upon the pledge that their members "would never work for less than the agreed wage scale and above all, that they would never harm, in any manner, another Operating Engineer" (p. 1). For its first two years Local 139 's jurisdiction did encompass both parts of the occupation--the stationary engineers, as well as the portable and hoisting engineers--however, in 1904 the stationary engineers were given their own charter, while Local 139 continued as the state's 'portable and hoisting local.' Their international union's name was changed in 1912 to the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers, then in 1928 to its present name, the International Union of Operating Engineers. Section One of the book reviews the history of Local 139 decade by decade, relating that history to significant national developments, and also includes special features on some of the outstanding leaders within the local, as well as several 'member histories' which focus on the life and career of individual members of Local 139. The book's Section Two covers the history of how Local 139 has dealt with the issue of training for apprentices and members, while Section Three provides "A Quick Guide to Important Events and Laws Affecting Operating Engineers in Wisconsin." Besides its training site in Coloma, Wisconsin, Local 139 currently maintains headquarters in: Pewaukee, Wisconsin (District A); Madison, Wisconsin (District B); Altoona, Wisconsin (District C); and, Appleton, Wisconsin (District D).
32. Jacobs, Herbert. "The Wisconsin Milk Strikes". Wisconsin Magazine of History. 1951 Autumn; 35(1):30-35.
33. Jensen, Don. "C. Fred Stemm: Labor's Political Outsider". IN: Burckel, Nicholas C. and John A. Neuenschwander, eds. Kenosha Retrospective: A Biographical Approach. Kenosha, Wis.: Kenosha County Bicentennial Commission; 1981; p. [62]-108.  
Notes: Labor leader C. Fred Stemm, a blacksmith with the Bain Wagon works forge, was a member of the Knights of Labor and active in Kenosha city politics from 1882 to through 1913, serving on the city council and also, for part of those years, as mayor of the city.
34. Johnson, Jim . The Co-op Label. 1st ed. Wisuri, Marlene, images. Duluth, Minn.: Dovetailed Press LLC; 2005. 128 p.  
Notes: This lovely and evocative book is "dedicated to immigrants and co-operators everywhere" (p. 6) and they are well served by the poems and mainly photographic images contained in it. The authors explain (p. 5) that Part One of their book "portrays immigration and the anti-immigration activities of 1918" and Part Two "alludes to anti-communist sentiments of the 1950s," through the experiences of the immigrants in the region around the Twin Ports of Duluth, Minnesota, and Superior, Wisconsin, but especially of the Finnish immigrant experience of the area.
35. Koeller, Paul D. and DeLano, David H. Brewed with Style: The Story of the House of Heileman . La Crosse, Wis.: University of Wisconsin-La Crosse Foundation; 2004. v, 265 p.  
Notes: An overview history of the well-known La Crosse brewery; see Chapter 31, "Let's Get Organized: Union Roots Go Deep at Heileman, 1902-2004" (p. 231-246) for details about the labor unions which represented the workers at the Heileman brewery with the first union charter having been granted to the International Brotherhood of Brewery Workers Local 81 on October 14, 1902.
36. Kohler of Kohler. Kohler Village: A Hopeful and Stimulating Example of American Community Life. [Kohler, Wis.]: Kohler Company; 1925. 46 p.  
Notes: Contains "studies for the five major panels of the murals" installed by prominent American muralist Arthur Sinclair Covey during the period 1924 through 1925 in the new headquarters building of the Kohler Company in Kohler, Wisconsin.
37. Kroening, Henry Fred. "Nonacademic Employee Unionism at the University of Wisconsin"; 1952.  
Notes: Ph.D. thesis, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1952. 400 p.
38. Lawson, Elizabeth. The Struggle against White Chauvinism. Milwaukee, Wis.: Communist Party, Wisconsin State Education Department; 1948? 9 leaves .

Notes: ???

39. Lindner, Barbara Jane. "Working-Class Culture and Unionization in North La Crosse, Wisconsin"; 1983.  
Notes: Ph.D. thesis, Bowling Green State University, 1983. 305 p. [Available at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, in their Microforms Room, at call number P86-880]; OCLC 12061791.
40. Malone, Bobbie. "Arthur Covey's Kohler Murals: Honoring the 'Dignity and Nobility' of Men Who Work". Wisconsin Magazine of History. 2009 Winter-2010 Winter; 93(2):[28]-[37].  
Notes: This extensively-illustrated article describes the seven murals focusing on the workers at the Kohler factory which were created during 1924-1925 by Arthur Sinclair Covey, a prominent American muralist, in the lobby of the company's new headquarters building in Kohler, Wisconsin. Before the two major paintings in the series--"Pouring a Mold" and "Tapping a Cupola"--were installed, the Architectural League of New York awarded them a gold medal in 1925 at the International Exposition of Architecture and the Allied Arts in New York City.  
The Kohler Company Headquarters building is located at 444 Highland Drive in Kohler, Wisconsin, and the lobby murals may be viewed by the members of the public Monday through Friday from 8:00 a.m. until 5:00 p.m.
41. Mikkelsen, Robert. "The Social Democratic Party of Milwaukee, Wisconsin: A Study of Ethnic Composition and Political Development". 1976: 161 leaves.  
Notes: This paper considers various elements which contributed to the strength of the Social Democratic Party of Milwaukee, Wisconsin from its creation on July 9, 1897, sparked by a speech by the Eugene V. Debs, the leading socialist in the United States, and then discusses the party's growth over the next decade or so, followed by its decline during the period of World War I through 1924.  
The author--a scholar from Oslo, Norway--argues that the widespread ethnic homogeneity of the working class in Milwaukee had more to do with the relatively long success of the Social Democratic Party there, than did "the specific German cultural and political heritage of Milwaukee's working class" (p. 1) and is persuaded that elsewhere much more "heterogeneous ethnic communities making up the urban working class in most American cities acted as channels for the integration of these elements into the associational and parliamentary political system of the nation" (p. 1).  
A copy is available in the library of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin (see call number JK2391.S58/M54)
42. Obach, Brian . "The Wisconsin Labor-Environmental Network: A Case Study of Coalition Formation Among Organized Labor and the Environmental Movement". Organization and Environment. 1999 Mar; 12(1):45-74.
43. Pearson, Betty Boedeker. "Harvesting Hands: A History of Door County Cherry Pickers, 1920-1960". Voyageur: Northeast Wisconsin's Historical Review. 2007; 24(1):p.18-27.
44. Penn, Larry and Holter, Darryl. Stickin' With the Union: Songs From Wisconsin Labor History [audio recording]. Milwaukee, Wis.: Produced for the Wisconsin Labor History Society by Cookie Man Music Co.; 2005 1 sound disc (39 min., 51 sec.) : digital ; 4-3/4 in. + 1 booklet ([32] p.); "C-M-LHS ; Originally released on cassette as Collector Records #1948-C"--back of CD-ROM sleeve). ISBN: 0-9663267-1-7 ; 9780966326710.  
Notes: A fine collection of labor songs performed by Larry Penn, one of Wisconsin's labor troubadours, and Darryl Holter, former president of the Wisconsin Labor History Society. The substantial and well-illustrated accompanying booklet explains the historical connection of each song, many of which are about a specific Wisconsin event or a labor issue which affected workers and labor unions in Wisconsin. Copies sold of this CD version of Stickin' with the Union benefit the Special Legacy Fund of the Wisconsin Labor History Society and may be ordered via the society's website at [www.wisconsinlaborhistory.org](http://www.wisconsinlaborhistory.org) or by e-mailing [info@wisconsinlaborhistory.org](mailto:info@wisconsinlaborhistory.org).  
CONTENTS: "Fifty Years Ago" (Joe Glazer)--"Babies in the Mill" (Dorsey Dixon)--"Ghosts of Bay View" (Larry Penn)--"Saturday Night" (Darryl Holter)--"Frozen in Time" (Larry Penn)--"So Long Partner" (Larry Penn)--"Willie the Scab" (Larry Penn)--"Which Side Are You On?" (Florence Reece; additional lyrics by Darryl Holter)--"Cowboy Days" (Larry Penn & Traditional)--"The Wreck of the

Carl D. Bradley" (Larry Penn)--"Love and the Shorter Work Week" (Darryl Holter)--"Putting the Blame" (Tom Juravich)--"So Long It's Been Good to Know Ya" (Woody Guthrie; additional lyrics by Darryl Holter)--"Union Maid" (Woody Guthrie).

"Fifty Years Ago" is about the founding of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME) in Madison, Wisconsin.

"Babies in the Mill" was written in 1950 and is about child labor in textile mills and was included here because of the significant growth of child labor in the modern economy.

"The Ghosts of Bay View" is about the 1886 Bay View Massacre when the Wisconsin National Guard fired into a group of workers marching in a parade in support of the Eight-Hour Day in Bay View, a neighborhood of Milwaukee, Wisconsin; at least seven were killed (six men and one boy)--still to this day Wisconsin's bloodiest labor dispute.

"Saturday Night" is about a 1902 strike of workers at papermills up and down the Fox River Valley in Wisconsin to win Saturday nights off.

"Frozen in Time" is about the 1913 Italian Hall Tragedy in Calumet, Michigan when 72 people--mostly children--died in a stampede when someone created a panic by yelling "fire" in a second-floor room where a Christmas party for the children of striking copper miners was being held. The Calumet strike was lost, but, when those who were involved moved on, the memory of the tragedy of Italian Hall inspired them to carry on the union struggle in their new communities.

"So Long Partner" was written in honor of Fred Wright, the great labor cartoonist who worked for the United Electrical Workers International Union (UE); Wright's 1975 book of the same title is a classic collection of labor cartoons. This wonderful song effectively captures the bosses' ploy to wring all possible concessions from their employees and then dump the employees when it suits the bosses' greed.

"Willie the Scab" is about the scabs during 1987-89 strike by members of the United Food & Commercial Workers Union, Local P-40 at the Patrick Cudahy meatpacking plant in Cudahy, Wisconsin.

"Which Side Are You On?" was originally written for a strike of mine workers and became a classic song of the U.S. labor movement; additional lyrics here adapt it to the long and bitter union struggles at the Kohler Company in Kohler, Wisconsin in the 1930s and 1950s.

"Cowboy Days" is about the life of a truck driver working as an over-the-road mover.

"The Wreck of the Carl D. Bradley" is about the November 1952 shipwreck on Lake Michigan of one of the largest boats operating at that time on the Great Lakes.

"Love and the Shorter Work Week" is a wonderfully fun song effectively capturing how the workers of "new economy" of the late 1980s struggled with work schedules and jobs designed without taking human elements into consideration.

"Putting the Blame" explains how manufacturing workers were unfairly blamed during the Reagan recession of the 1980s for the ugly shutdowns of their factories; the song ends by identifying the real culprit of the plant closures.

"So Long, It's Been Good to Know Ya (Rustbowl Version)" was adapted from Woody Guthrie's classic song about people during the Dust Bowl of the 1930s; the re-written verses by Darryl Holter eloquently tell the story of the abandoned manufacturing communities of the "rustbowl" states like Wisconsin.

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

45. Perlman, Selig. "History of Socialism in Milwaukee (1893-1910)"; 1910

Notes: B.A. thesis, University of Wisconsin, 1910. 48 p.

A copy is available both in paper and on microfilm in the library of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin (see call numbers at Pamphlet Collection 73-1507 and at Microfilm P35872/N12983)

46. Rasmussen, Susanna. "A Silent Legacy: Understanding My Grandmother's Refusal to Testify Before HUAC in 1955". Illumination: the Undergraduate Journal of Humanities [University of Wisconsin-Madison]. 2005 Spring; 29-35.

Notes: In this initial issue of this new periodical, the granddaughter of Darina Rasmussen explores her grandmother's refusal to testify before the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC) in 1955. At the time that she was called to testify before HUAC, Darina Rasmussen was a secretary and

receptionist in the Milwaukee office of the United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers of America' later, she was one of the founders of the Wisconsin Labor History Society and of the Wisconsin Slovak Historical Society.

47. Rodriguez, Marc S. "Migrants and Citizens: Mexican American Migrant Workers and the War on Poverty in an American City". IN: Rodriguez, Marc S., editor. Repositioning North American Migration History: New Directions in Modern Continental Migration, Citizenship, and Community. Rochester, N.Y.: University of Rochester Press; 2004; pp. 328-351.
48. Rodriguez, Marc Simon. "Obreros Unidos: Migration, Migrant Farm Worker Activism, and the Chicano Movement in Wisconsin and Texas, 1950--1980"; 2001.  
Notes: Ph.D. thesis, Northwestern University, 2001. 326 p. [Available at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, in their book collection, at call number HD5856.W6/R63/2000]; OCLC 46705831.
49. School for Workers. University of Wisconsin-Extension. The Birth of the School for WorkersMadison, Wis.: 2005.
50. Sherman, Frederick E. and Loeffler, David. "Universities, Unions, and the Rule of Law: The Teaching Assistants Association at Wisconsin". Wisconsin Law Review. 1971; 199-201 ???
51. Trotter, Joe W. Jr. "African American Workers and the Labor Movement in Milwaukee, 1870-1930". IN: Holter, Darryl, editor. Workers and Unions in Wisconsin: A Labor History Anthology. Madison, Wis.: State Historical Society of Wisconsin; 1999; pp. 93-95.  
Notes: The author of the groundbreaking book, Black Milwaukee: The Making of an Industrial Proletariat, 1915-1945 (University of Illinois, 1985), here provides a perceptive overview of African-Americans' experience as part of the labor movement in Milwaukee, Wisconsin during the period from 1870 to 1930. His comments were made at the Wisconsin Labor History Society Conference on April 22, 1989, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
52. Trotter, Joe William Jr. Black Milwaukee: The Making of an Industrial Proletariat, 1915-45. 2nd ed. With essays by Joe William Trotter, Jr. William P. Jones Earl Lewis Alison Isenberg Kimberley L. PhillipsUrbana, Ill.: University of Illinois Press; 2007. liv, 368 p.  
Notes: Based up the author's thesis (Ph.D.)--University of Minnesota. An impressive work of original scholarship.  
Appendixes 2 through 6 present data from the twelfth through sixteenth decennial censuses of the United States regarding the occupations of Milwaukee's African American population from 1900 through 1940.  
New material consisting of five essays have been added as an epilogue for this second edition of a fine work--see at the end of the contents note below for details of this new material.  
CONTENTS: Prologue: The Antebellum and Civil War Roots of Milwaukee's Black Community. -- Part One, Introduction: Chapter 1, Common Laborers and Domestic and Personal Service Workers in an Industrializing Economy, 1870-1914. -- Part Two, Process and Significance of Proletarianization, 1915-32: Chapter 2, Migration, Industrial Jobs, and Housing, 1915-32; Chapter 3, Emergence of the New Middle Class; Chapter 4, Race Relations, Politics, and Institutions. -- Part Three, Depression, World War II, and the Precarious Nature of Black Urban-Industrial Working Class Formation, 1933-45: Chapter 5, Depression, World War II, and the Struggle for Fair Employment in Defense Industries, 1933-45; Chapter 6, Race, Class, and Politics during the Depression and World War II; Chapter 7, Proletarianization of Afro-Americans in Milwaukee, 1915-45, a Comparative Perspective. -- Appendixes: 1, Occupations of Milwaukee Blacks, 1880; 2, Black Occupations in Milwaukee, 1900; 3, Selected Black Occupations in Milwaukee, 1910; 4, Black Occupations in Milwaukee, 1920; 5, Black Occupations in Milwaukee, 1930; 6, Black Occupations in Milwaukee, 1940; 7, Afro-American Urban History: a Critique of the Literature. -- Epilogue: Reflections on African American Life in Late Twentieth-Century Milwaukee. -- "State of the Field" / Joe William Trotter, Jr., p. [311]- 318. -- "Race and Class in Urban History" / William P. Jones, p. [319]-321. -- "How *Black Milwaukee* Forever Changed the Study of African American Urban History" / Earl Lewis, p. [322]-326. -- "Transcending Ghetto Boundaries" / Alison Isenberg, p. [327]-337. -- "*Black*

- Milwaukee*, African American Migration Studies, and Recent U.S. Labor History" / Kimberley L. Phillips, p. [338]-345.
53. United States. House of Representatives. Committee on Un-American Activities. Annual Report for the Year 1955. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office; 1956. 48 p. ??  
Notes: "Contents include investigation of Community Party activities in ... Milwaukee [Wisconsin], etc."--Bolerium Books' Want System for "Labor--American," SKU: 128098.
  54. Usher, Ellis Baker. The Greenback Movement of 1875-1884 and Wisconsin's Part in It. Milwaukee, Wis.: E. B. Usher; 1911. 92 p. ???  
Notes: [recommended by Edwin Witte, "Labor in Wisconsin History," Wisconsin Magazine of History, v. 35, no. 2 (Winter 1951), p. 83]
  55. Van Ells, Mark D. "More Than a Union: The Teaching Assistants Association and Its 1970 Strike Against the University of Wisconsin". Michigan Historical Review. 1999 Spring; 25(1):[103]-124.
  56. Van Ells, Mark David. "'Twenty Years of Schooling and They Put You on the Day Shift': Student Worker Labor Organizing at the University of Wisconsin, 1966-1972"; 1992.  
Notes: M.A. thesis, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1992. 119 p.
  57. Vollmar, William J. "The Negro in a Midwest Frontier City: Milwaukee, 1845-1870"; 1968.  
Notes: M.A. thesis, Marquette University, 1968. 152 leaves.
  58. Wagner, Ralf . "Turner Societies and the Socialist Tradition". IN: Keil, Hartmut, edited by. German Workers' Culture in the United States, 1850 to 1920. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press; 1988; pp. 221-239.  
Notes: Contains a photo of the Milwaukee Turner Hall in 1864; discusses the Milwaukee Turner and free-thinker Carl Hermann Boppe; the Milwaukee-based *Freidenker* was selected in 1878 as the new organ of the national Turner Association.
  59. Wisconsin Extension Homemakers Council. Taste Wisconsin History: Oral History Cookbook Reader. Hargraves, Priscilla Georgia Hoberg and Betty Pipkorn, eds. River Falls, Wis.: River Falls Journal; 1987. viii, 92 p.  
Notes: "From an oral history project of the Wisconsin Extension Homemakers Council, Inc., to commemorate their 50th anniversary, 1940-1990"--title page. The interviews forming the basis of this book were done between September 1983-June 1987 with the interviewees all being members of the Wisconsin Extension Homemakers; interspersed throughout the memories of the women are many recipes, all of which originally came from Wisconsin Extension Bulletins and Special Circulars, unless otherwise identified. Some of the stories told by the women pre-date the anniversary date of 1940 because there were some county councils created before the statewide council came into existence. An index of the interviewees' county of origin is included; thirty-seven counties are represented among the interviewees.
  60. Zeidler, Frank P. Socialism in Milwaukee and America--Discussion with Frank P. Zeidler, Former Milwaukee Mayor: [remarks at the] Wisconsin Labor History Society, 25th Annual Conference, May 13, 2006, Turner Hall, Milwaukee, Wisconsin (72 minutes); Frank Zeidler Remarks at [the] Bay View Tragedy Commemoration, May 7, 2006, Milwaukee, Wisconsin (6 minutes) ; with moderator, Aims McGuinness for the remarks at the Wisconsin Labor History Society meeting. [Milwaukee, Wis.] : Wisconsin Labor History Society; 2006 78 mins.).  
Notes: This compact disc contains what are believed to be the last two public appearances of Frank P. Zeidler, the Socialist most recently elected to be mayor of Milwaukee, Wisconsin (serving from 1948-1960).  
N.B. Zeidler's name is misspelled (as "Ziedler") in both places where it appears on the compact disc; also, the word commemoration is misspelled on the compact disc (as "commeration").

61. Zophy, Angela Howard. "UAW Local 72: Assertive Union". IN: Burckel, Nicholas C. and John A. Neuenschwander, eds. Kenosha, Wis.: Kenosha County Bicentennial Commission; 1981; p. [296]-331. Notes: The history of the unionized workers at the Nash Motors plant in Kenosha, Wisconsin, is told, beginning with the formation of their Federal Labor Union No. 19008 in September 1933, through their re-chartering as United Auto Workers Local 72 (in 1937), and then their activities up to 1980.