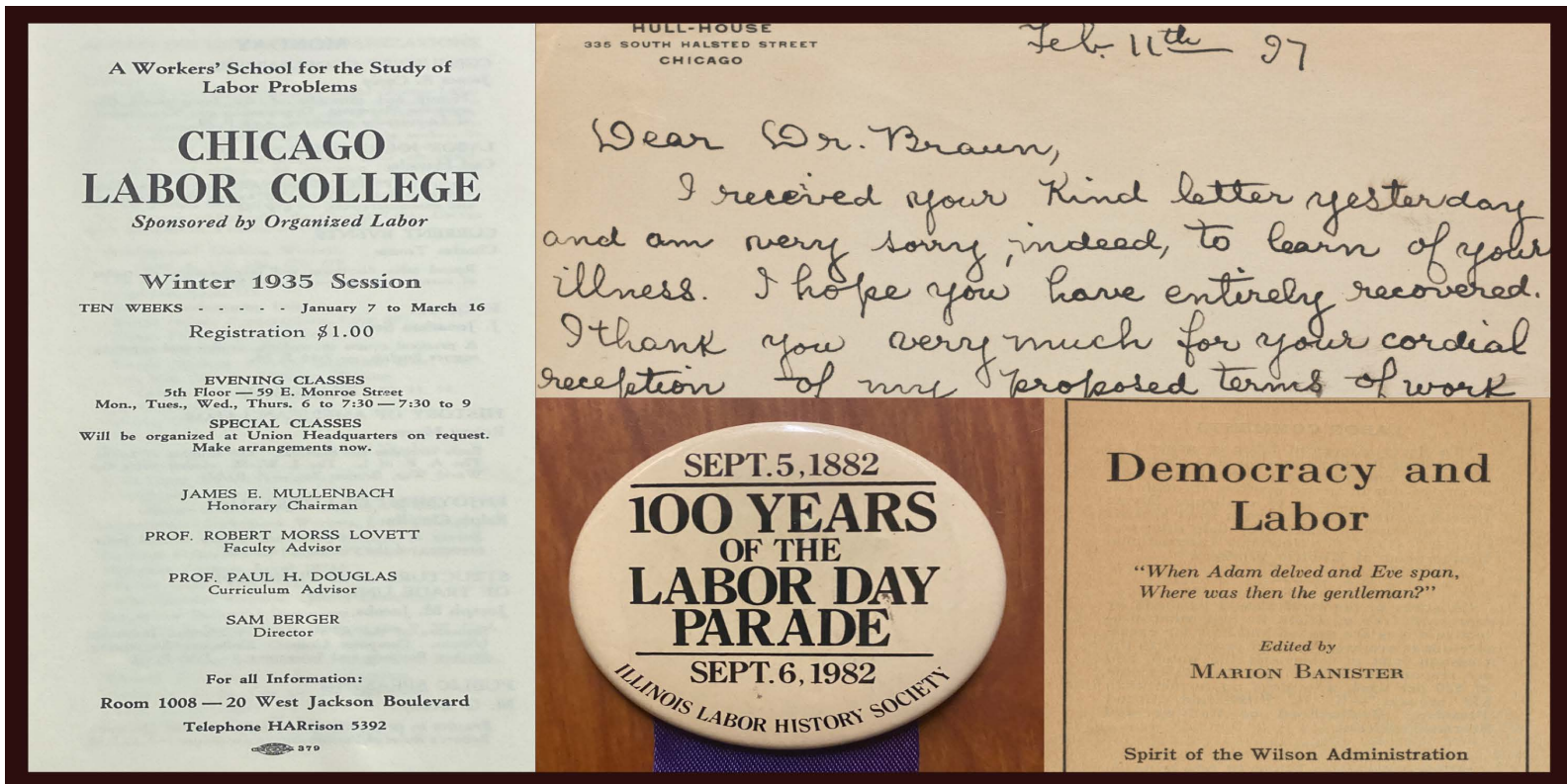


RESEARCH GUIDE TO THE ILLINOIS LABOR MOVEMENT USING RESOURCES FROM THE ILLINOIS HISTORY AND LINCOLN COLLECTIONS (IHLC) AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS URBANA-CHAMPAIGN



The state of Illinois—its reformers, activists, industrial workers, and policy makers—contributed greatly to the labor rights movement in the United States. Laborers in various industries throughout the state fought for fair wages, regulated workplace hours, better working conditions, safety regulations, and labor laws. With help from organizers and advocates, boycotts, strikes, and protests brought workers' issues closer to recognition and support, and eventually, policy and regulation. Other efforts ended in defeat. Each protest, strike, union, walk out, and court case shaped the history of the labor rights movement, both revealing historical power struggles and paving the way for national labor regulations, which ensured the rights of workers across industries.

The Illinois History and Lincoln Collections (IHLC) at the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign has hundreds of resources for research on the events, organizers, advocates, unions, and organizations that make up this extensive history. This guide covers both archival collections and print material (cataloged books, maps, pamphlets). Select audiovisual resources are included at the end of the guide. Because of the large volume, the following guide provides only a sample of labor-related print resources.

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ILLINOIS LABOR HISTORY TIMELINE, MAJOR EVENTS

July 14, 1877-September 4, 1877 (Chicago dates: July 23-26, 1877)	The Great Railroad Strike of 1877 (nation-wide)
May 4, 1886	Haymarket Affair — Haymarket Square, Chicago, Illinois

May-July, 1894	Pullman Strike — Pullman, Illinois (nation-wide railroad strike)
October 12, 1898	Battle of Virden (Virden Massacre) — Virden, Illinois
November 13, 1909	Cherry Mine Disaster — Cherry, Illinois
June 21-22, 1922	Herrin Massacre — Herrin, Illinois (during nation-wide United Mineworkers strike)
May 30, 1937	Memorial Day Massacre — Chicago, Illinois (part of the Little Steel Strike)
June 27, 1993-December 1995	A.E. Stanley Lockout — Decatur, Illinois

CHICAGO AREA LABOR MOVEMENT, 19TH CENTURY

ARCHIVAL RESOURCES

[MS 569 Shelby Moore Cullom. Correspondence, Proclamations, and Certificates, 1865-1912](#)

Shelby Moore Cullom was an Illinois politician. He served as an Illinois state representative from 1860-1861 and 1872-1874, congressional representative from 1865-1871, Governor of Illinois from 1876-1883, and a US senator from 1883-1913. Under his governorship, Cullom settled the Great Railroad Strike of 1877.

This collection on one microfilm reel contains letters and ephemera from Cullom's years as a state politician. Two proclamations, from July 24 and July 27, 1877, concern the Great Railroad Strike, a national strike which began in West Virginia on July 14, 1877. In the days following, work stoppages and civil unrest spread throughout the country. Riots took place in Chicago, Illinois, from July 23-26, 1877. On July 26, 1877, workers across industries clashed with police officers near the Halstead Viaduct. An estimated 14-30 people died.

[MS 139 Thomas J. and Elizabeth Chambers Morgan Papers, 1878-1912](#)

Thomas J. Morgan (1847-1912) was a prominent labor leader and socialist figure both in Chicago and throughout the state of Illinois. Born in 1847 in Birmingham, England, he left school at the age of nine to begin a life of work. After moving to the United States, Thomas was a machinist for the Illinois Central Railroad company. In 1871, Morgan joined the International Machinists and Blacksmiths of North America and later served as president of his local chapter in 1874. Due to the economic depression of 1873, Morgan had become unemployed and frustrated with the lack of social infrastructure in America.

In 1876, Thomas joined the Social Democratic Workingmen's Party of North America, which was later known as the Socialist Labor Party of America. He co-founded the United Labor Party, an Illinois political party dedicated to workers' rights. In 1874, Thomas also founded the Chicago Council of Trades and Labor Unions, a Chicago-wide federation for unions, which he officiated until 1884. He then moved his efforts to the Chicago Central Labor Union, a group that many considered more radical. Morgan stayed active in multiple political organizations, ran for several political seats, received a degree in law, and was founding editor of the socialist paper, *The Provoker*.

Elizabeth Chambers Morgan was born into a working-class family in Birmingham, England, in 1850. She began working long days at a mill by the age of eleven. In England, she met Thomas Morgan and they married and moved to Chicago, Illinois, in 1869. In 1888, Elizabeth founded the Illinois Woman's Alliance, an organization that consisted of many different reform groups (women's suffrage, temperance, labor, etc.) aimed towards obtaining legal protection for women and children. Elizabeth helped found the Ladies' Federal Labor Union. She wrote a report titled "The New Slavery: Investigation into the Sweating System," in which she exposed harsh working conditions for women and children in Chicago factories. Having worked since they were both children, Thomas and Elizabeth were devoted to enhancing the quality of life for laborers.

The Thomas and Elizabeth Chambers Papers contains correspondence, pamphlets, posters, reports, minutes from various organizations, speeches, reports of trials, and newspaper clippings on all phases of activities and political interests of the Morgans. Specific interests include trusts and anti-trust laws, the unemployment problem, the right to work, formation of unions and of a labor party, women's suffrage, taxation, and education.

This collection is partially digitized! View items in the Digital Collections:

<https://go.library.illinois.edu/ihlc-ms139>

For more on the Morgans, see also the Thomas and Elizabeth Chambers Morgan [collection](#) at the University of Chicago Library.

[MS 102 Canute R. Matson Correspondence, 1887](#)

Canute R. Matson was a deputy sheriff of Cook County, Illinois, under Seth Hanchett, during the Haymarket Affair of 1886. Matson succeeded Hanchett as sheriff of Cook County late in 1886 and presided over the trial of the eight men charged with the murder of a police officer during the riot.

This collection contains photocopies of Matson's official correspondence from this period, including petition for a writ of error, instructions from Governor Richard J. Oglesby regarding the commutation of the sentences of two of the defendants, personal statements from the defendants' lawyers, an invitation to the execution, a certificate of witness to the execution, and the defendants' directions for the disposition of their bodies.

[MS 1065 Kelley, Florence. Letter, 1897](#)

Florence Kelley (1859-1932) was a social reformer who campaigned against child labor and sweatshops, successfully advocating for a minimum wage and eight-hour workdays. From 1891 to 1899 Kelley lived at the Hull House, a settlement house in Chicago known as a hub for social welfare programs and labor reform. In 1893 she was appointed Chief Factory Inspector for the state of Illinois, becoming the first woman to hold statewide office in Illinois and the first woman factory inspector in the country. She held this position until August 1897.

In this letter, Kelley wrote to Dr. Baun about the difficulty of writing objectively on issues she is passionate about. The letter is written on Hull House letterhead.

This letter is digitized and available on our [Digital Collections](#).

PRINT RESOURCES

GENERAL 19TH CENTURY CHICAGO LABOR HISTORY PRINT RESOURCES

[Bae, Youngsoo. *Labor in retreat: Class and community among men's clothing workers of Chicago, 1871-1929*. Albany: State University of New York Press, 2001.](#) Call number: 331.76870977 B144L

[Beckner, Earl R. *A history of labor legislation in Illinois*. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1929.](#) Call number: 331.8 B38H

[Brommel, Bernard J. *Eugene V. Debs: Spokesman for labor and socialism*. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr, 1978.](#) Call number: B.D288 BR

[Clark, Donald Otis. *John Elias Williams \(1853-1919\)—Labor peacemaker: A study of the life of an early Illinois mediator and arbitrator and his impact upon the American labor movement*. 1957.](#) Call number: B.W7245 C

[Fetherling, Dale. *Mother Jones the miners' angel: a portrait*. Carbondale: Southern Illinois University Press, 1974.](#) Call number: B.J778 F

[Fink, Leon. *The labor trail: Chicago's history of working-class life and struggle*. Chicago: Chicago Center for Working Class Studies, \[2004?\].](#) Call number: G4104.C6E635 2004 .C6

[Keil, Hartmut and John B. Jentz, editors. *German workers in industrial Chicago, 1850-1910: a comparative perspective*. DeKalb, Ill.: Northern Illinois University Press, 1983.](#) Call number: 331.62430773 G317

[Manning, Thomas G. *The Chicago Strike of 1894: industrial labor in the late 19th century*. New York: Holt, Rhinehart, and Winston, 1960.](#) Call number: 331.892 M31C1966

[Nelson, Doug. *Labor battleground: the streets of Chicago*. Chicago, Ill: Chicago History Series, 1996.](#) Call number: 331.89297731 N331I

[Orear, Leslie F. *Mother Jones and the Union Miners Cemetery, Mount Olive, Illinois*. Chicago: Illinois Labor History Society, 2002.](#) Call number: Q. B. J.778m

[Scharnau, Ralph William. *Thomas J. Morgan and the Chicago socialist movement, 1876-1901*. 1969.](#) Call number: B.M8943 S

[Schneirov, Richard. *The Knights of Labor in the Chicago labor movement and in municipal politics, 1877-1887*. 1984.](#) Call number: 331.80977311 SCH58K1985

[Staley, Eugene. *History of the Illinois State Federation of Labor*. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1930.](#) Call number: 331.88 A1L6S

[Stead, W.T. *Chicago to-day: the labour war in America*. London: "Review of Reviews Office," 1894.](#) Call number: 331 St28c

[Steel, Edward M., editor. *The correspondence of Mother Jones*. Pittsburgh, PA: University of Pittsburgh Press, 1985.](#) Call number: 331.870924 J721C

[Stowell, David O. *Streets, railroads, and the Great Strike of 1877*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1999.](#) Call number: 331.89281385 St79s

The Pullman Strike (May 11, 1894–Circa July 20, 1894) Print Resources

[Adelman, William J. *Touring Pullman: a study in company paternalism: a walking guide to the Pullman community in Chicago, Illinois*. Chicago: Illinois Labor History Society, 1977.](#) Call number: 917.7311 AD3T1977

[Carwardine, William H. *The Pullman Strike*. Chicago: Published by C.H. Kerr for the Illinois Labor History Society, 1971 \[©1894\].](#) Call number: 331.89 C31P1971

[Hirsch, Susan E. *After the strike: a century of labor struggle at Pullman*. Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 2003.](#) Call number: 331.762523 H615a

[Lindsey, Almont. *The Pullman Strike: the story of a unique experiment and of a great labor upheaval*. Chicago, Illinois: University of Chicago Press, 1964.](#) Call number: 331.89 L64P1964

[Papke, David Ray. *The Pullman case: the clash of labor and capital in industrial America*. Lawrence, Kan.: University Press of Kansas, 1994.](#) Call Number: 344.73018923 P198p

[Schneirov, Richard, et al. *The Pullman Strike and the crisis of the 1890s: Essays on labor and politics*. Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1999.](#) Call number: 331.8928523 P967

[Stein, Leon. *The Pullman Strike*. New York: Arno, 1969.](#) Call number: 331.89 ST3P

[Slotnick, Clare. *Blacklisted forever: a study of labor history in Pullman, Illinois, after the 1894 strike*. 1980.](#) Call number: 305.560977311 SL56B

[Wright, Carroll Davidson. *Report on the Chicago Strike of June-July 1894*. Clifton, NJ: A.M. Kelley, 1972.](#)
Call number: 331.89 UN31R1972

THE HAYMARKET AFFAIR (MAY 4, 1886) PRINT RESOURCES

[Adelman, William J. *Haymarket revisited: A tour guide of labor history sites and ethnic neighborhoods connected with the Haymarket Affair*. Chicago: Illinois History Labor Society, 1976.](#) Call number: 335.8 AD3H

[Avrich, Paul. *The Haymarket tragedy*. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1984.](#) Call number: 335.830973 AV84H

[David, Henry. *The history of the Haymarket Affair: A study in the American social-revolutionary and labor movements*. New York: Russell & Russell, 1958.](#) Call number: 335.8 D28H1958

[Foner, Philip S. editor. *The Autobiographies of the Haymarket martyrs*. New York: A.I.M.S. by Humanities Press, 1969.](#) Call number: 335.8 F73A

[Green, James. *Death in the Haymarket: a story of Chicago, the first labor movement, and the bombing that divided gilded age America*. New York: Pantheon Books, 2006.](#) Call number: 977.311041 G823d

[Kebabian, John S. *The Haymarket Affair and the trail of the Chicago anarchists, 1886: original manuscripts, letters, articles, and printed material of the anarchists and of the state prosecutor, Julius S. Grinnell \(Grinnell's own collection\)*. NY: H.P. Kraus, 1970.](#) Call number: 016.3358 K23H

[Parsons, Lucy E. *Life of Albert R. Parsons, with brief history of the labor movement in America*. Chicago: L.E. Parsons, 1889.](#) Call number: B.P267 P

[Rosemont, Franklin and David Roediger, editors. *Haymarket Scrapbook*. Edinburgh: AK, 2012.](#) Call number: 977.311041 H332 2012

[Rulli, Joseph Anthony. *The Chicago Haymarket Affair: a guide to a labor rights milestone*. Charleston, SC: History Press, 2016.](#) Call number: 977.311041 R862c

[Smith, Carl. *Urban disorder and the shape of belief: The Great Chicago Fire, the Haymarket Bomb, and the model town of Pullman*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1995.](#) Call number: 977.311 SM53U

[Spies, August and Albert Parsons. *The great anarchist trial. The Haymarket speeches as delivered on the evening of the throwing of the bomb at Haymarket square, Chicago, May 4, 1886*. Chicago: The Chicago Labor Press Association, 1886.](#) Call number: 331.8 SP44G

[Werstein, Irving. *Strangled voices; The story of the Haymarket Affair*. New York: Macmillan, 1970.](#) Call number: 977.311 W49S

CHICAGO AREA LABOR MOVEMENT, 20TH CENTURY

ARCHIVAL RESOURCES

[MS 272 Carl M. Shier Collection, 1935-1986](#)

Carl Marx Shier was born in Chicago in 1918 to a politically active socialist family. Throughout his life, he was involved in local, state, and national trade unions and the socialist movement, and as a key organizer and negotiator in several labor disputes. In 1942, Shier became an autoworker and joined the United Auto Workers organization with Local 6. Shier later served as the Regional Director of the union. Along with Michael Harrington, Shier founded the Democratic Socialist Organizing Committee, which is now the Democratic Socialists of America.

This collection contains correspondence, transcripts of speeches (given by Shier and others), labor agreements and contracts, clippings related to the labor movement, published materials, and several materials pertaining to the United Auto Workers.

[MS 151 Richard J. Nelson Papers, 1959-1966](#)

Richard J. Nelson served as the chair of the Illinois Committee for Fair Employment Practices (FEP). This committee was instrumental in Illinois labor history, as they were responsible for passing the Illinois Fair Employment Practices Act of 1961.

Nelson served as the assistant attorney general for the State of Illinois as well as an administrative assistant for Illinois Governor, Adlai Stevenson from 1949-1952. In 1952, he joined the Inland Steel Corporation in Chicago as an executive in industrial relations and personnel administration. He left Inland Steel in 1971 to become president of Northern Illinois University, where he stayed until 1978.

This collection contains carbon copies of Nelson's correspondences pertaining to FEP issues, internal notes, handouts, articles, and other information from Nelson's time with FEP. This collection also contains two scrapbooks detailing the FEP campaigns from 1959 and 1961.

[MS 364 John Hunter Walker Papers, 1910-1955](#)

John Hunter Walker (1872-1955) was a state politician and key leader in the Illinois labor movement. Born in Scotland, Walker immigrated with his family to the United States at a young age. He began working in coalmines when he was ten years old. Over the years, Walker developed a passion for economic reform, labor rights, mining regulations, the cooperative relationship between laborers and farmers, and socialism. In 1919, under Walker's leadership, the Illinois State Federation of Labor held a state convention, at which an official state labor party was formed. The state labor party advocated for the right to collective bargaining, adoption of a minimum wage, the right to organize, regulation of working hours, and workers' benefits, like health insurance.

Walker was active in the United Mine Workers of America (UMWA), the largest union in the country. He served as the president of his local District 12 UMWA chapter from 1905-1914. He also served as the

president of the Illinois Federation of Labor from 1913 to 1930, one of the largest unions in Illinois. Having run for UMWA national president several times, Walker always fell short, believing that the elections were rigged. In 1930, Walker and delegates from other UMWA chapters met in Springfield, Illinois, to discuss the failures of the national union under the leadership of President John L. Lewis. There, 450 delegates signed a new constitution and the reorganized UMWA was founded. Walker served as the secretary of the reorganized UMWA from 1930 to 1931. These experiences made Walker a key labor leader during a time when the labor movement was at its strongest in U.S. history.

This collection spans the last three and a half decades of John Hunter Walker's political career, from 1911 to 1945. In it are personal papers, administrative records from several organizations of which Walker was a leader, and correspondences throughout many facets of Walker's life. Correspondences with Clarence Darrow, Felix Frankfurter, Samuel Gompers, Mary Harris "Mother" Jones, and other labor leaders are included in this collection.

IHLC has an informative and detailed John Hunter Walker [collection guide](#), which was published in 1980 by Douglas W. Carlson. This guide contains an in-depth biographical sketch of Walker, arrangement statements, organizational breakdowns of series, and a complete description of all materials within the collection.

PRINT RESOURCES

GENERAL 20TH CENTURY CHICAGO LABOR HISTORY PRINT RESOURCES

[Bates, David. *The ordeal of the jungle: race and the Chicago Federation of Labor, 1903-1922*. Carbondale, Ill.: Southern Illinois University Press, 2019. Call number: 331.8809773 B3181](#)

[Godfried, Nathan. *WCFL, Chicago's voice of labor, 1926-78*. Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1997. Call number: 384.54065773 G557W](#)

[Halpern, Eric Brian. *'Black and White Unite and Fight': Race and labor in meatpacking, 1904-1948*. 1989. Call number: 331.6396073 H163B](#)

[McKillen, Elizabeth. *Chicago labor and the quest for democratic diplomacy, 1914-1924*. Ithaca, N.Y.: Cornell University Press, 1995. Call number: 331.88097731 M212c](#)

[Newell, Barbara Warne. *Chicago and the labor movement: metropolitan unionism in the 1930's*. Urbana, Ill.: University of Illinois Press, 1961. Call number: 331.87 N44C](#)

[Payne, Elizabeth Anne. *Reform, labor, and feminism: Margaret Drier Robins and the Women's Trade Union League*. Urbana, Ill.: University of Illinois Press, 1988. Call number: 331.880924 P293R](#)

[Roberts, William Clark. *American Federation of Labor: history, encyclopedia, reference book*. Washington, 1916. Call number: 331.88 A1h](#)

THE MEMORIAL DAY MASSACRE (MAY 30, 1937) PRINT RESOURCES

[Remember Memorial Day, May 30, 1937: in commemoration, United Steelworkers of America District 31 & Local 1033, May 30, 1979.](#) Chicago: The Local [1979?]. Call number: 331.892869142 R282

[Adelman, William J. *The Memorial Day Massacre of 1937*.](#) Chicago: Illinois Labor History Society, circa 1973. Call number: 331.89286914 AD33M

[Dennis, Michael. *The Memorial Day Massacre and the movement for industrial democracy*.](#) New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2010. Call number: 331.892869142 D424m

[Dennis, Michael. *Blood on steel: Chicago steelworkers & the strike of 1937*.](#) Baltimore: John Hopkins University Press, 2014. Call number: 331.892869142 D424b

[Hogan, John F. *The 1937 Chicago steel strike: blood on the prairie*.](#) Charleston: History Press, 2014. Call number: 331.89286914 H678n

[U.S. Committee on Education and Labor. *The Chicago Memorial Day Incident: hearings June 30, July 1 and 2, 1937, La Follette Committee: Report on the Chicago Memorial Day Incident*.](#) New York: Arno Press and the New York Times, 1971. Call number: 331.87 UN39C1971

GREATER ILLINOIS LABOR MOVEMENT, 19TH AND 20TH CENTURIES

ARCHIVAL RESOURCES

[MS 904 Steve Rosswurm Staley Workers Solidarity Collection, 1993-1995](#)

The A.E. Staley Workers Lockout began in 1993 at the A.E. Staley Manufacturing Company, a corn processing plant in Decatur, Illinois. After years of labor disputes between management and workers and employee pay cuts, A.E. Staley employees decided to join the Allied Industrial Workers Union of America. Upon hearing this, the A.E. Staley officials facilitated a lockout against employees who were members of the union. The lockout attracted national support for affected workers and their families. Many cities formed Staley workers solidarity committees, suggesting that locked-out workers receive external financial support from those wanting to help. The lockout ended in 1995, when the defeated strikers signed a concessionary contract and returned to work.

Professor Steve Rosswurm of Lake Forest College (in Lake Forest, Illinois) “adopted” a Staley worker during the company lockout. This collection contains photographs and correspondence from the worker, and their family, that Rosswurm aided, as well as newsletters and other mailings from the Chicago-area Staley Workers Solidarity Committee, issues of *News from the War Zone: Staley Workers’ Solidarity Report*, and contribution letters and mailings from United Paperworks International Union (UPIU) Local 7837.

[MS 954 Rosemary Feurer. Audio-visual materials on the Staley Lockout, 1992-1995](#)

Rosemary Feurer received a Ph.D. from Washington University in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1997. Feurer began teaching at Northern Illinois University in 1995, and primarily researches United States history, labor movements, and social movements. Her documentary *Deadly Corn: Workers at A.E. Staley, Decatur, Illinois Fight for a Just Workplace* (1993) received the Missouri Video Festival Documentary Excellence Award in 1995.

This collection consists of fifty-four tapes on the labor movement in the United States. A majority of the tapes contain footage from events surrounding the Staley Lockout in Decatur, Illinois, in 1993. They include interviews with union members, public officials, and activists. Feurer created two documentaries on the events surrounding the Staley Lockout, titled *Deadly Corn* (1993) and *Struggle in the Heartland* (1994). Full copies and excerpts of these documentaries are also included in the collection. Several tapes in this collection are from *LaborVision*, a bi-weekly cable TV show produced in St. Louis, Missouri, from 1991-1994, focusing on social and labor history.

[MS 820 Father Martin Mangan Papers, 1930-2010](#)

The Very Reverend Martin B. Mangan (1929-2001), a native of Springfield, Illinois, was ordained as a Roman Catholic priest on May 1, 1957. From 1957-1961, Fr. Mangan studied canon law at the Pontifical Gregorian University in Rome, Italy. Upon his return, Fr. Mangan, known as "Mitz" to his friends, took a special interest in civil rights and social justice issues. Most of the papers in this collection deal with his activism, primarily in support of Decatur-area labor unions.

Significant portions of the collection pertain to the lockout of workers from the A. E. Staley plant in Decatur, and protests against Staley's British parent company, Tate & Lyle. The collection also documents clashes in the mid-1990s between labor and management at the Caterpillar and Bridgestone/Firestone plants in Decatur. Fr. Mangan was instrumental in establishing Religious Leaders for Justice at A. E. Staley, an interdenominational group of more than 170 members who wrote letters to Sir Neil Shaw, Tate & Lyle's chairman. He also helped to organize the Catholic Labor Conference, a nationwide group of Catholic labor activists that met in Decatur in 1996.

[MS 515 Edward Caldwell. Cherry Mine Disaster Research Collection, 1903-2007](#)

The St. Paul Coal Company opened the Cherry mine in Cherry, Illinois, in 1905. Four years later, on November 13, 1909, a fire spread through parts of the mine, trapping and killing 259 men and boys working in the mine. Some survivors spent up to eight days trapped in the mine before they were rescued. The disaster received national media attention, bringing a widespread push for child labor and mine safety regulations. In 1910, the Illinois General Assembly enacted laws for safety regulations in mining. They also passed legislation that would eventually become the Illinois Workmen's Compensation Act.

Edward E. Caldwell (1930-2015) was an engineer interested in local history. In 1975, he began researching, collecting, and organizing materials pertaining to the Cherry Mine Disaster, and continued to do so for the next thirty years.

This collection contains research articles and primary documents, newspapers, reports, publication, photographs, diagrams, maps, and digital media. Of particular interest to labor history is the reports by the Illinois Bureau of Labor, State Mining Inspector, and the Union Executive Board in Box 1, Folder 1.

[MS 714 Olga Soderstrom Hodgson "Life of Reuben Soderstrom"](#)

Reuben Soderstrom was the president of the Illinois State American Federation of Labor from 1930-1970. He also served as a member of the Illinois General Assembly from 1916-1936.

This 95-page biography was prepared by his sister, Olga Soderstrom Hodgson. This collection also contains photographs, genealogical information, and newspaper clippings.

[MS 1085 East Moline Works Photographic Record, 1946](#)

The International Harvester Company (IH) was a major U.S. agricultural equipment manufacturer in operation from 1902-1984 and with manufacturing plants located primarily in the Midwest. From January 21-April 10, 1946, 30,000 workers at ten International Harvester plants, including those at Rock Island, East Moline, Rock Falls, and Chicago, Illinois, went on strike over wage disputes. The strike was part of a larger post-World War II strike wave that spanned from 1945 to 1946 in which over five million American workers across various industries were involved in strikes for better pay and working hours.

This collection consists of a photographic record of administrative activities of the non-striking employees of East Moline Works, operating under the International Harvester Company, during the 1946 strike period. The photographic record includes original photographs mounted onto each page. The first two pages include typed text indicating the identity and location of the temporary offices established at several locations in Moline and Rock Island, Illinois. Typed text on each page identifies those in the photographs, provides a brief description of the photograph and, where applicable, the related office title such as "Doctor's Office," "Industrial Relations," "Accounting Office," and "Mechanical Engineering Office." The record also contains photographs of equipment such as motors, radiators, and gas tanks for harvester threshers.

PRINT RESOURCES

GENERAL GREATER ILLINOIS LABOR HISTORY PRINT RESOURCES

[*The other side of Herrin.* \[S.I.\]: Illinois Mine Workers \[1923?\].](#) Call number: 331.89282233 OT3 *full text available online

[Angle, Paul M. *Bloody Williamson; a chapter in American lawlessness.* New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1952.](#) Call number: 331.7 An4b

[Asher, Robert and Charles Stephenson, editors. *Labor divided: race and ethnicity in United States labor struggles, 1835-1960*. Albany: State University of New York Press, 1990. Call number: 305.5620973 L113](#)

[Babson, Steve. *The unfinished struggle: turning points in American labor*. Lanham, Md.: Rowman & Littlefield, 1999. Call number: 331.880973 B119u](#)

[Bureau of Labor Statistics, David Ross, secretary. *Bulletin. Workmen's compensation act. 1912*. Springfield, Ill.: Illinois State Journal Co., 1912. Call number: 331.825 IL6B](#)

[Day, Marie. *Lukins: Bloody mine riot of Virden, Illinois, 1898: ranch, 1922-1928, Chadwick, Missouri. Chadwick, Mo.: 1989*. Call number: 977.383 D332L](#)

[Derber, Milton. *Labor in Illinois: the affluent years, 1945-80*. Urbana, Ill.: University of Illinois Press, 1989. Call number: 305.56209773 D444L](#)

[Doody, Scott. *Herrin massacre*. \[S.l.\]: Dick's Chicken Shack Productions, 2013. Call number: 977.3993 D72h](#)

[Ernest, Gifford. *Fifth annual convention of the Farmer-Labor Party of Illinois: Held at Decatur, Illinois, September 8 and 9, 1923*. Chicago: Farmer-Labor Party of Illinois, 1923. Call number: 324.277307 F229F](#)

[Feuer, Rosemary, editor. *Remember Virden, 1898*. Chicago, Ill.: Illinois Humanities Council, \[1998?\]. Call number: 977.383 R282](#)

[Franklin, Stephen. *Three strikes: labor's heartland losses and what they mean for working Americans*. New York: Guilford Press, 2001. Call number: 331.8929773 F854t](#)

[Gittens, Joan. *The children of the state: child labor reform and education in Illinois, 1818-1980s*. Chicago: NORC, University of Chicago, 1985. Call number: 331.3109773 G447CHI](#)

[Green, Charles Raymond. *The labor party movement in Illinois*. 1959. Call number: 329.9773 G82L](#)

[Meyerholz, Millie. *When hatred and fear ruled: Pana, Illinois, the 1898-1899 mine wars*. Pana, Ill.: Pna News Inc., 2001. Call number: 977.381041 M992w](#)

[Oblinger, Carl D. *Divided kingdom: work, community, and the mining wars in the central Illinois coal fields during the Great Depression*. Springfield, Ill.: Illinois State Historical Society, 1991. Call number: 622.33409773 Ob4d](#)

[Parker, Chatland. *The Herrin Massacre: a fair and impartial statement of all the facts; the trial, evidence, verdict*. Marion, Ill: Williamson County Historical Society, 1979. Call number: 977.3993042 P223H1979](#)

[Weinburg, Carl R. *Labor, loyalty & rebellion: southwestern Illinois coal miners and World War I*. Carbondale: Southern Illinois University Press, 2005. Call number: 338.47622334 W431I](#)

[Willis, Sam. *Synoptical History of the Miners Union and its relation to the coal industry*. Taylorville, Ill.: Daily Courier Co. circa 1930. Call number: 331.88330973 W679S](#)

A.E. STALEY LOCK-OUT (1993) PRINT RESOURCES

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LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AND UNIONS

ARCHIVAL RESOURCES

[MS 831 Kendall College Council, North Suburban Teachers Union, Local 1274, American Federation of Teachers. Records, 1969-1981](#)

In 1975, Kendall College, a private arts college specializing in the culinary arts in Chicago, terminated two tenured faculty members and reduced two other faculty to part-time status. This led to a lengthy and bitter labor dispute. Faculty members unionized and joined the American Federation of Teachers, yet Kendall College refused to acknowledge their union. In 1976, after seven months of failed negotiations, members of the union walked off their job for two weeks. It was not until 1980 when the union and administration finalized a contract through collective bargaining.

This collection consists of materials collected by the Kendall College union from its formation through 1981. Items include memoranda, bargaining notes, contract drafts, correspondence, personnel files, and publications related to the National Labor Relations Board hearings.

[MS 160 Office and Professional Employees International Union, Local 28. Papers, 1977-1980](#)

The Office and Professional Employees International Union (OPEIU) was founded in 1945. In 1977, Local 28 of the OPEIU organized at the Chicago's Midwest Stock Exchange (MSE). The chapter of the union could not overcome resistance from its management and, despite a successful 1978 vote to unionize the Exchange, the US Court of Appeals ended OPEIU's efforts to unionize by invalidating the vote in 1980.

This collection contains correspondence, clippings, newsletter, leaflets, and notes that document OPEIU's efforts to organize Midwest Stock Exchange employees. This collection was donated by Robert Christenson, organizer for the OPEIU, in 1987. William Adelman and Margaret Chaplan facilitated the gift.

[MS 1064: Progressive Mine Workers of America, District No. 1. Letter, 1939](#)

The Progressive Mine Workers of America (PMWA) was a coal miners' union organized in 1932 in Illinois, with headquarters in Springfield. It was formed when Illinois miners voted to split from the United Mine Workers of America (UMWA) following unfavorable contract negotiations. At its formation, Progressive Mine Workers of America had approximately 18,000 members, with their membership doubling by the end of World War II. In subsequent decades membership declined as the PMWA clashed with the UMWA, and the union was eventually dissolved in 1999.

Thomas Mooney (1882-1942) was a socialist activist and labor leader from California. He was convicted of a bombing at the 1916 Preparedness Day Parade in San Francisco, California, and was sentenced to life in prison. Many people believed Mooney was wrongfully convicted and a campaign for his release swept the globe. After serving twenty-two years in prison, Mooney was pardoned in 1939.

This typescript letter on Progressive Mine Workers of America letterhead dated July 7, 1939, reiterates an earlier request for Thomas Mooney to speak before 30,000 to 40,000 union men at a Labor Day meeting in Benld, Illinois. The letter describes the sponsors' dedication to Mooney's cause and closes with an offer to pay Mooney \$500 for the speaking engagement. It is signed by Dave Reed, president of PMWA District 1; John Battuello, board member of PMWA District 6; William Campion, president of L.U. (local union) District 1; and William Wyskocil, mayor of Benld, Illinois.

[MS 1071: Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Auxiliary. Record Book, 1896-1898, 1902-1903](#)

The Grand International Auxiliary to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers (GIA to BLE) was an international organization founded in 1887 by wives of locomotive engineers. GIA to BLE served as a social and support organization for workers and their families. GIA to BLE, Division 14 met at Carpenters Hall in Springfield, Illinois. By November 1897, the organization changed their name to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Auxiliary. The organization held social events, supported grieving families, offered financial assistance to families in need, and aided striking engineers.

This collection contains a record book kept from 1896-1898 and 1902-1903 by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Auxiliary, Division 14. The record book includes meeting minutes, financial records, lists of members and membership dues, and two notes of correspondence.

[MS 331 Illinois Labor History Society Records, 1956-2006](#)

The Illinois Labor History Society was formed in 1969 in the Chicago office of attorney Joseph M. Jacobs, who represented several Chicago-area unions. Its members consist of unionists, historians, academics, and people interested in labor history. ILHS aims to preserve labor history materials, make materials accessible to the public, and promote materials for educational purposes. The organization also works with historical labor movement sites, as they create tours and guidebooks as instructional material.

This collection contains administrative, published, and event materials from the Illinois Labor History

Society, as well as materials from related organizations (Jewish Labor Committee, Mideastern Illinois Labor Council, Labor Coalition of Public Utilities, and the Midwest Press Labor Association).

[MS 1126 Bertha Bradley Moss Collection on the Progressive Miners of America, 1897-1949](#)

Bertha Bradley Moss was born in Staunton, Illinois, in 1884. Throughout her childhood, her older brother Alexander "General" Bradley (1866-1918) worked as a coal miner in Illinois. She wrote about growing up with Bradley and watching him organize Illinois workers to join the nationwide United Mine Workers strike in 1897. Later in life, Moss actively donated and took part in the Mother Jones Monument Committee. After her death in 1946, Moss was buried in the Union Miners Cemetery (Mount Olive, Illinois), where her brother is also buried.

The Progressive Miners of America (1932-1999) was a coal miners' union that was organized in downstate Illinois. As a response to a 1932 United Mine Workers' contract proposal which reduced workers' wages, the Progressive Miners of America broke away from the United Mine Workers of America and formed their own union. The union issued a weekly newspaper called the Progressive Miner. In 1999, the Progressive Miners of America formally dissolved.

This collection contains materials from Bertha Bradley Moss about the Progressive Miners of America, Illinois coal mining, and miners. Materials include newspapers and clippings, biographical materials on Alexander "General" Bradley and Mary G. Harris "Mother" Jones, ephemera, and correspondence.

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