Labor Union Records in the United States

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Committee on Labor Records Society of American Archivists

The ITU Headquarters Basement is comprised of a labyrinth of corridors. Each corridor is replete with shelves, filing cabinets, boxes, etc. I would imagine an archivist would be delirious with joy to be loosened in this musty atmosphere.¹

THE annotated tabulation that concludes this report represents the results of the final project of the Society's Committee on Labor Records under the chairmanship of Paul Lewinson. It gives such data about union records, down through the State-federation level, as could be elicited from a questionnaire submitted to unions late in 1960.

The committee in its present form dates from the autumn of 1952. Since that time it has published two reports: a very general one on labor archives in the United States and abroad (*American Archivist*, 17:19-24, Jan. 1954), and one—including a descriptive tabulation—on the records of State labor agencies (*American Archivist*, 19:45-50, Jan. 1956).²

The committee has also pursued some other lines of inquiry. In August 1954 it wrote to a number of libraries, universities, labor research centers, schools of business administration, and other institutions that it had reason to believe might be repositories of relevant material, asking for information on their holdings. By no means all of them replied; among those that did only 16 replied affirmatively.³ In the fall of 1954 the committee queried the rec-

¹From the return and covering letter of the International Typographical Union, Sept. and Dec. 1960. See note 82 to the appended tabulation.

² A questionnaire similar to the one reproduced in this article was sent to 97 State labor departments, industrial commissions, labor relations boards, etc., in May 1955. There were 61 replies, representing 43 States, Territories, and possessions.

⁸ The 16 affirmative replies were from the University of California (Berkeley) Library (R. V. Teggart, Mar. 25, 1955), 35 items; Library of Congress (E. Posner, Feb. 14, 1956), 19 items; Detroit Public Library (K. G. Harris, Feb. 9, 1955), 1 item;

^{*} The authors, both members of the staff of the National Archives when this survey was conducted, are two of the three members of the Society's Committee on Labor Records. Dr. Lewinson retired from the National Archives in 1960.

ords managers and archivists of 77 business concerns, of whom only 13 replied, 9 negatively and 4 affirmatively but not very informatively.

Besides making these inquiries, the committee also attempted to discover the existence, location, and nature of labor organization records by examining citations in published scholarly (and other) books and monographs in the field, using as a guide for this purpose the *History of Labor and Unionism in the U. S.; a Selected Bibliography.*⁴ The total number of entries in this admirable compilation is 1,024, but many of them are not relevant to the committee's purpose. After examining the first 135 relevant *and available* titles cited and finding only 15 or 20 citations to unpublished records ("archives"), not all of which gave locations, this search was abandoned.

Only the questionnaire to State labor agencies, among these endeavors of the committee, turned up any considerable quantity of labor records. It also disclosed, however, that State records in this field are somewhat spotty and for the most part are not yet available to researchers. The inquiry among public and university libraries and research institutions in the labor field was very disap-

Duke University G. W. Flowers Memorial Collection (P. D. McCoury, Aug. 24, 1954), 1 item; Harvard University Baker Library (R. W. Lovett, Mar. 10, 1955), 14 items; Illinois State Historical Library (H. E. Pratt, Aug. 24, 1954), 2 items; University of Indiana (D. M. Reed, Nov. 8, 1954), 2 items; Minnesota Historical Society (L. Kane, Aug. 16, 1954), 11 items; New York Public Library, 27 items; New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations Library (cf. its "Guide to the Records in the Labor-Management Documentation Center" [14 p.], 1956 [and later?] edition); Newberry Library, 2 items; University of North Carolina Southern Historical Collection (J. W. Patton, Mar. 23 and Apr. 4, 1953), 8 items; Ohio State Historical Society (J. Weatherford, Aug. 17, 1954), 2 items; University of Virginia Library (F. L. Berkeley, Aug. 28, 1954), 1 item; Radcliffe Women's Archives (Mrs. R. Borden, Jan. 20, 1955), 7 items; State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Archives and Manuscripts Division (J. E. Boell, June 22, 1955), 112 items. No listing of items is attempted here because of the great variety of material described; but inquiries may be addressed to the informants cited, giving the dates of their responses, or to the Society of American Archivists. In addition the following three items were called to the committee's attention by interested correspondents: a number of transcriptions of interview recordings in the Columbia University Oral History Project; 12 entries (nos. 469, 626, 632, 757, 868, 1009, 1046, 1186, 1213, 1461, 1510, and 1529) in Manuscripts Collections of the Minnesota Historical Society, Guide Number 2 (1955); and the records of the New York Women's Trade Union League in the New York State Department of Labor. Since return of the questionnaire the State Historical Society of Wisconsin has added to its AFL collection the correspondence of Samuel Gompers and William Green, 1881-1952; and the West Virginia University Library has accessioned papers of the West Virginia Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, 1940-46.

⁴ Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, University of Illinois, *Bibliographical Contributions*, no. 2 (1953).

pointing. Perhaps a new endeavor in this area, under the auspices of the Labor History Society, will do better.⁵

Business firms, the committee's inquiry showed, are either uninterested or uncommunicative. And the search among entries of the Illinois *Bibliography* seems to indicate that, up to 1953 at least, labor history has been written very largely from published sources with little recourse to what archivists (and historians in other fields) call records.

That labor history should have been so written is of course not too surprising, in view of the absence of any survey of or guide to labor records. The absence of surveys or guides is not too surprising, either, for obvious reasons. Indeed the committee did not pin any great hopes on the results of its questionnaire to labor organizations, chiefly because of a feeling that the unions would regard any such inquiry as intrusive and perhaps even threatening. But it proceeded with the project anyway, for the committee's purpose from the beginning has been not only to gather such information as it could get but also to awaken the interest of the creators and custodians of labor records in their holdings as an important body of documentation worth thinking about.

In some ways, the response to the present questionnaire is surprisingly good. There was a return (after a followup to nonrespondents) of almost 45 percent—118 replies to 265 questionnaires sent. In itself, this indicates both a more widespread awareness of the importance of the inquiry than might have been expected and a greater willingness to communicate. It reflects also the moral support given to the project by the AFL-CIO. President Meany endorsed it personally in March 1956; the AFL-CIO supported it by resolution at the fall convention following; and in the 1959 convention the AFL-CIO passed a general resolution calling for union cooperation with archivists and scholars in the preservation of important documentation and in making it available under suitable conditions.⁶

⁵ See Labor History, 1:99 (Winter 1960), for an announcement of a series of reports on the holdings of special libraries; 1:177-205, for a report on the library of the University of California at Berkeley; and 1:319-327, for reports on the Cornell University Library and the Columbia University Oral History Project. Researchers should also consult National Historical Publications Commission, *A Guide to Archives and Manuscripts in the United States*, P. M. Hamer, ed. (Yale University Press, 1961), difficult to use on a subject basis, arranged by depository, but indexed (chiefly by personal names and organization titles).

⁶ Reproductions of the 1956 endorsements were circulated with the questionnaire and its covering letter. For the origins and text of the 1959 resolution, see *Labor History*, 1:98-99. The questionnaire itself, reproduced on the opposite page,⁷ was developed during the winter of 1956, but it was not circulated until August 1960 (with followup in the late fall), partly because of the delays inherent in any kind of committee enterprise but partly also because current Federal legislative proposals and investigations and other events on the labor scene seemed to make postponement desirable. Circulation was limited to national federations, international unions, and State labor federations or councils for a number of reasons: economy, the ready availability of a mailing list at these levels, and the feeling that labor officialdom at these levels could be more certainly counted on for sophistication, responsiveness, and the means to gather the data requested.

Some general conclusions seem warranted by the resulting tabulation, printed below. The tabulation is of course descriptive, not statistical. While about 55 percent of the organizations addressed did not reply, only 2 expressed distaste for the project (see notes 46 and 62 to the tabulation). Some abstentions are surprising in view of the strength, selfconsciousness, or noncontroversial nature of the organizations involved: the United Automobile . . . Workers, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, most of the railroad unions, and 33 of the 52 State federations or councils. There were other abstentions too, because of which the tabulation can be no more than preliminary, the Mine Workers, the Teamsters, and most of the building trades among them.

There are also many discrepancies and improbabilities among the data furnished. Most if not all of these arise, it seems clear, not from any desire to mislead on the part of the respondents, but from the novelty of some of the concepts underlying the questionnaire and from its extreme compression, which was based on the counsel of the committee's technical advisers to "keep it brief." Among the shortcomings of the results in these respects may be

⁷ In the reproduction of the questionnaire the first 16 questions have been given numbers corresponding to the columns 1-16 of the tabulation of results. The last 3 questions (nos. 17, 18, and 19), also numbered for the purpose of this reproduction, correspond to column 17, for which notes to the tabulation give additional information: either a modification or expansion of tabulated data or material not readily tabulated that is derived from replies. In col. 13, "quantity," the abbreviations c., b., and ft. represent respectively filing cabinets, transfer or other boxes, and running feet of shelves. Where the returns have indicated restrictions on the accessibility of records, the restrictions are stated in the notes to the tabulation but it must not be assumed that other records are open. Addresses of organizations are not given because they change. The organizations that made returns are listed by name in the form and order in which they occur in U. S. Department of Labor, Directory of National and International Labor Unions in the United States, 1959, p. 19-52 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bulletin no. 1267; Washington, Dec. 1959). This Bulletin served as a mailing list in circulating the questionnaire.

SAA Survey of Labor Records Paul Lewinson, Chairman		1718 Army-Navy Drive Arlington 2, Virginia
1. Name of your organization:		
Address:(Street)	(City)	(State)
These questions are not concerned with your and the like; but only with your <i>files, account</i> <i>manuscript records</i> : your archives. Of course your archives.	formal <i>printed</i> Pro s, correspondence, a , there may be pr	ceedings, Annual Reports, and other <i>unpublished and</i> inted matter filed among
 What is the date of your earliest record?	(Give year) you once had a di	If this includes records of ifferent name, please give
Please check the kinds of records you have in g	your files, and give	the earliest year for each:
 Contracts Correspondence & Memos Educational Material Financial Records Minutes Negotiations Press releases, speeches, etc. Research records Scrap books Mineographed news letters, bulletins, Others (name them): 	<i>Check here</i>	Earliest year
 How large is the total quantity of records? No. Running feet of shelves Have you destroyed any records as no longer vision of the second seco	aluable? Yes: r unknown causes? all important kinds in all important kir	No: (as by fire, flood, lost in s from your ear nds since a more Check one only
 Some unions have made up special collections portant events in their history, and the like. I If yes, please describe them: 	of records of their Have you done so?	greatest leaders, about im- Yes: No:
 Please tell us anything else interesting about known, as important people whose life and won they deal with, information they contain that you have made of them, plans you may have serving them, etc. Please use the back of this Your Name:	your records that is described in the would be hard to fi for microfilming, n sheet.	em, important happenings ind elsewhere, special uses rearranging, or better pre-

mentioned: a recurring confusion between "records" as archives and as publications; vague or improbable quantitative estimates (question 13); a surprisingly low "loss" return (question 15); misunderstandings about completeness (question 16); confusions between gifts of "records" to institutions and gifts of periodicals or publications (as occasionally shown in the table footnotes); and confusions of "special collections of records" (question 18) with published handbooks, compendiums, and the like. In these and other respects the results of the project might have been better had more explanatory text been supplied with the questionnaire, but the committee, on advice, took a calculated risk, hedging against the possibility of widespread rejection of a questionnaire too long and complicated for busy unionists to bother with.

With the caveat that the data furnished on the questionnaire forms are not always free from ambiguity, the following generalizations are worth some thought on the part of labor historians, archivists, custodians of local and other specialized records and manuscript collections, and labor officials themselves:

Only 46 of the 118 organizations replying consider that their "records are complete in all important kinds from [their] earliest days" (question 16). Sixty-seven have disposed of records "as no longer valuable" (question 14), but only two of these indicate that disposal is regular—that is, periodic. Only three seem to have microfilming programs (question 19). Only 12 seem to have turned material over to public or scholarly institutions (question 17), and only 14 to have created special historical collections among their own holdings (question 18); and it is not clear that in these 26 cases the gifts or collections consist of anything other than publications. Only the United Steel Workers of America has undertaken anything that, on the face of the returns, could be called a records management program; its program would be well worth studying, to judge by the brief statement about it submitted with the union's return.

The incompleteness of the returns, the very general and loose nature of many of the replies to specific questions, and the figures given immediately above seem to justify these conclusions:

More intensive work, union by union and eventually local by local, will be required to achieve anything like a complete picture of labor organization records in the United States. Further investigation should take the form not of a questionnaire sent to unions, but of a survey made on the spot by substantive scholars and archivists working in cooperation. The interest shown in this committee's project, both by the AFL-CIO and the 118 organizations that troubled to reply to our queries, permits the hope that over a period of time such an endeavor could be carried quite far. Where unions hesitated to permit an outside survey of records and this attitude would be wholly understandable—experienced archivists could readily devise a tighter schedule form than this committee's, together with needful explanatory and briefing material, that could be filled out by the unions themselves under outside guidance closer at hand than this committee could be. Such guidance might come from local archival institutions and university economics or history departments, for example.

The work of surveying, as it proceeded, would inevitably increase records consciousness in the labor movement; would bring about the formation of more, and more truly, "historical collections" by unions; and would probably bring more deposits of valuable but noncurrent union documentation to appropriate research institutions.⁸

⁸ See "ILR Research Sleuths Track Down Labor's Primary Sources," in *ILR News* (N. Y. State School of Industrial and Labor Relations), vol. 2, no. 1, p. 3 (July 1961).

The annotated tabulation of the results of the survey of labor union records begins on the next page.

THE AMERICAN ARCHIVIST

Press Releases etc. 5 Scrapbooks 1 Newsletters 2 etc. 3
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1898
1898
1898 1955
1893 1955
1 1061
1888
Federations

U. S. LABOR UNION RECORDS

	1865											150 с.	Yes			(16)
International Onion of America Broadcast Employees and Technicians,	1933	1933	1933	1950	1945	1933	1933			1936	1936	16 c., 20 b.	Yes	Yes		(12)
Rational Assu. of Building Service Employees'	1940	1946	1956	1945		1940		1945	1945		1945		Yes	Yes	1955	(18)
International Union Cement, Lime, and Gypsum Workers	1936	1936	1936	1952	1936	1937	1937		1935		1946	54 c.	No	No	1936	(61)
International Union, United Chemical Workers Union, International	1940	1944	1940	1949	1940	1940	1940	1944	1949	1944	1940		No	No	1944 and 1040	p
Christian Labor Assn. of the U. S. A. Cigar Makers' International Union of America		1856	1928		1879					1880		8 c., 100 b., 110 ft	Yes	Yes		(20) (21)
Clothing Workers of America, Amalgamated Communications Workers of America	1911 1937	1911 1939	1914 1939	1920 1945	1915	1911 1939	1913 1945	1914 1945	1917 1945	1910	1921 1939	20 c., 15 ft.	Yes	Yes No	1939	(22)
Coopers' International Union of North America Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers,	1950	1950	1950		1950	1950	1950	1950	1951	1950	1950	200 c.		No		(25)
International Union of Engineers, American Federation of Technical	1918	1945	1950		1950	1930	1950	1950			1950	12 c., 8 b., 100 ft	Yes	Yes	1950	(36)
Federal Employees, National Federation of Fire Fighters, International Assn. of Firmen and Olers, International	1918	1948	1953		1918	1918			1918		1953	50 c. 60 c., 30 b.,	Yes No	No No		(27) (28) (29)
Flight Engineers, International Assn. Glass Bottle Blowers Assn. of the U. S. and	1842	1948	1948 1952	1952 1954	1948	1950	1950	1955	1955 1950	1958	1950	114 c., 6 b., 30 ft. 6 c., 4 b., 3 ft.	No Yes	No No		(30)
Canada Glass and Ceramic Workers of North America,	1933	1934	1934	1942	1934	1934	1934		1942	1936		50 c.		No		(31)
Unted Glass Cutters League of America, Window Government Employees, American Federation of Grain Millers, American Federation of		1917 1936	1917 1932 1936	1950	1917 1950 1936	1917 1932 1936	1917 1936	1941	1945		1917 1956	26 c., 81 b. 56 c. 1 c.	No Yes Yes	Yes No		(32)
ional Assn. of Ame sry Workers	rica 1877 After 1850	1919	1927		1877 1934	1877 1934		1948	1937				No Yes	°N°	1877	(34) (35)
International Union, United Hosiery Workers, American Federation of Industrial Workers of America; International Union, Allied	1913	1929 1955	1920 1941	1946	1920 1942	1913 1938	1939	1946	1946		1946	328 b.	Yes Yes	No Yes	1913 195 4	(36) (37)
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THE AMERICAN ARCHIVIST

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	17	See Notes	(38) (39)	(40) (41)	(42)	(43)	(42)	(47)	(48)	(49) (50)	(21)	(52)	(54)
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	I	Organization Name	Industrial Workers Union, National Iron Workers, International Assn. of Bridge, Commented and Commented	Late Operatives of America, Amalgamated Lathers International Union, The Wood, Wire, and Metal	Laundry and Dry Cleaning International Union Leather Workers International Union of Amorica	Letter Carriers of the U.S.A., National Assn. of	Lithographers issue, result, reactional runal Lithographers of America, Amalgamated I connotive Funinears Providented of	Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of	Longshoremen's and Warehousmen's Union, International	Marine Engineers' Beneficial Assn., National Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, Industrial Union of	Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers, International Union of	Musicians, American Federation of Neuronaer Guild American	Packinghouse Workers, National Brotherhood of Photo-Engravers' Union of North America, International

U. S. LABOR UNION RECORDS

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Plate Printers', Die Stampers' and Engravers' Union of North America, International	Post Office Motor Vehicle Employees, National Federation of	Postal Clerks Union, National	Postal Employees, National Alliance of	Fostal I ransport Assn., Ivational	Frinting Fressmen and Assistants' Union of North America. International	Protection Employees in the Electrical and Ma-	chine Industry, Independent Union of Plant	Radio Assn., American	Railroad Operating Crafts, United Railroad Signalmen, Brotherhood of	Railroad Telegraphers, The Order of	Dollard Theirman Durtherhood of		Railroad Yardmasters of North America, Inc.	Retail Clerks International Assn.	Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers Assn.;	United Slate, Tile, and Composition	Seafarers' International Union of North	Inlandboatmen's Union of the Pacific	(Puget Sound Division)	Marine Cooks' and Stewards' Union		Watertenders, and Wipers Assn.	Sailors' Union of the Pacific	State, County, and Municipal Employees,	American Federation of	Steelworkers of America, United	Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union of	North America, International	Stove Mounters' International Union of North		ployes' of America; Amalgamated Assn. of		

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Types of Records-Earliest Years	6	Press Releases etc.	1916	1954	1937			1952				1940		1937		1954		1960		1958				194/	
ls-E	~	Negotiations	1916		1937		1955		1918		1800s			1937		1954	1941								
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	4	Correspondence	1916	1949	1937	1896	1952	1952	1918			1910		1937	1937	1954	1937	1930		1916			1955		1957
	e.	Contracts	1919		1937	1900	1955		1918		1800s	1937		1937	1938	1954	1942	1960						1161	
	7	Earliest Records	1916	1949	1937	1900	1953	1952	1918		1851	18/9			1936	1954	1926	1926		1916	1884			/161	1957
	I	Organization Name	Teachers, American Federation of	Telephone Unions, Alliance of Independent	Textile Workers Union of America	Tobacco Workers International Union	Tool Craftsmen, International Assn. of	Toy Workers of the U.S. and Canada, International Union of Doll and		Transport Service Employees, United	Typographical Union, International	Upholsterers' International Union of North	America	Watchmen's Assn., Independent	5	East,	Writers Guild of America, West, Inc.	Alahama Lahor Council	Colorado Labor Council	Idaho State AFL-CIO	Illinois State AFL-CIO	Indiana State AFL-CIO	Iowa Federation of Labor	Kentucky State AFL-CIO	Maryland State and District of Columbia AFL-CIO

50

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Minnesota AFL-CIO Federation of Labor	1896		1956	1896	1896	1950			1947	8 c., 2 b.	Yes	Yes	1956	(62)
Missouri State Labor Council	1891	1953	1953	1891	1891	1953			1953	4 c.	°N	Yes	1953	(96)
Montana State AFL-CIO	1908	1908		1908		1908				9 c., 15 b.	No N	٥N	1908	(26)
New Jersev State Industrial Union Council	1953	1953	1953	1953	1948	1955	1955	1956	1956	7 c., 16 ft.	Yes	Yes	1955	
Ohio AFL-CIO														(88)
Oklahoma State AFL-CIO	1903	1903								10 c.	Yes	Yes		(66)
South Dakota State Federation of Labor	1920 1925			1920	1920					1 c.	Yes	Yes		(100)
Tennessee State Labor Council											Yes	Yes	1956	(101)
Texas State AFL-CIO		1952		1942	1937			1940		21 c., 33 b.	No.	Yes	1939	(102)
Utah State AFL-CIO														(103)
Vermont State Labor Council										3 c., 3 b.	No	°N	1958	(104)
West Virginia Federation of Labor		1940		1950	1940	1957		1957	1957	6 c.	Yes	°N	1957	(105)

Notes to the preceding tabulation of the results of the survey of labor union records begin on the next page. These notes are especially important to persons seeking to make interpretive judgments on the basis of the data presented in the tabulation.

#### NOTES TO TABULATION

1. (Cols. 5, 10) The records include educational material and research records, but earliest dates are not given. (Col. 7) Minutes are restricted. Legislative records also exist since 1924. AFL records since 1888 are transferred to the State Historical Society of Wisconsin after microfilming. CIO records, similarly, will go to the Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C. Scrapbooks and other personal papers of Samuel Gompers were sent to the New York Public Library after 1924. The AFL-CIO retains 16 cabinets of "early labor history and biographical material on Labor leaders." It films "documents of importance" continuously, and has at this time "over two million documents on film."

2. Correspondence before 1945 is on microfilm.

3. (Cols. 3, 4, 9, 12) The presence of these types is indicated, without beginning date; "1926" (Col. 7) may refer to them, too. "Not open to public use."

4. (Col. 3) Contracts are included, but without beginning date. News clippings have been given to the Theatre Collection, New York Public Library.

5. The Federation of Radio Artists, chartered 1937, and the Television Authority, 1949, merged in 1952.

6. Has compiled a history.

7. (Col. 10) "Spasmodic" research records are included. (Col. 16) Complete since earliest days. Materials, not clearly archives, have been given to a number of industrial relations institutes and the like, to university and other libraries, etc.; a list of institutions is available from the finite reaction many and and a many and a Madamat

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4. Summely Weinstein Annulation of Independent Tallon. (Cal., p. 20, -20) Terms information symplectic and annulation are present. Series on respective Annu-ry. The subscripture "In place Mithele Weinstein" and subscript seconds with uses of the pripagation productivity comment. In Man Annuar, "

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20. "Everything we have dates from 1931."

21. (Col. 3) This date is marked "Toronto." (Col. 6) This date is marked "Local Unions." (Col. 15) A notation indicates that many early records were destroyed in the Chicago fire of 1871. (Col. 16) An ambiguity in the return suggests that 1928 may be the date from which records are substantially complete. The present name of the organization dates from 1867; from June 1864 to that year it was Cigar Makers National Union of the United States. Material has been given to the Library of Congress, the New York Public Library, and "various universities, colleges, and city public libraries," but it is not clear whether anything but publications are included.

22. The ACW was formed from former locals of the United Garment Workers of America in 1914. (Col. 8) Includes arbitration cases. (Col. 11) Scrapbooks include newspaper clippings, periodical articles, and some unpublished speeches, memoranda, correspondence, pamphlets, and photographs. (Col. 16) The union does not feel that its records are complete. The records also include organizing and strike leaflets since 1910. The union has used its records for its own publications on union history and has made them available for biographies, studies, and dissertations. Copies or duplicates, chiefly of published material, 1910 to date, have been given to the New School for Social Research, New York.

23. Name until 1948: National Federation of Telephone Workers; now includes Air Line Communication Employees Association. (Col. 3) In some cases, from 1945. (Col. 13) Many records are kept in district offices; all records up to 1955 have been microfilmed, except research department files (which include contracts); these unmicrofilmed files occupy about 10 filing cabinets at Washington, D. C., headquarters.

24. Records also include "Board Letters—copy of all important letters sent to General Executive Board members," since 1948. (Col. 16) The union believes its records are complete in all important kinds from its earliest days.

25. (Col. 5) Educational material is present from an unspecified date. (Col. 16) The union believes its records are complete in all important kinds since its earliest days.

26. Has given convention proceedings to "colleges, etc."

27. "We have not completed this questionnaire as the NFFE is not a 'labor union' within the meaning and intent of the Labor and Management Improper Practices Act." 28. Return calls attention to history: *The International Association of Fire Fight*-

ers, by James Joseph Gibbons (M. A. thesis, University of Notre Dame).

29. (Cols. 3-9) These types of records are returned as present, as are also "journals." (Col. 16) "From earliest days."

30. Former title, Green Glass Bottle Blowers. (Col. 16) "Complete . . . from earliest years" according to return. Material (publications) sent to libraries on request.

31. (Col. 12) May also be present. (Col. 13) May be additional boxes and shelved material. (Col. 14) Return checks both "yes" and "no." (Col. 15) "Complete . . . since earliest days."

32. (Col. 9) May also be present. An "Incorporated Assn." (of window glass workers?) joined the league in 1930; the Window Glass Cutters and Flatteners Protective Association in 1934; and the Window Glass Cutters and Flatteners Association of America at an unspecified date.

33. Originally National Council of Grain Processors, later American Federation of Grain Processors.

34. Return indicates as also present "Monthly Journal and Circular" since 1877, and "general registers of members' dues payments" since 1906.

35. (Col. 7) A few late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century items in addition. "Legal records" are also present since "early 1900's." The union has given some material to the Rand School of Social Science and the "Bund Archives of the Jewish Labor Movement." Return also calls attention to Donald B. Robinson, Spotlight on a Union, 1948; Charles H. Green, The Headgear Workers, 1944; and Max Zaritsky at Fifty, 1935.

36. Formerly American Federation of Full-Fashioned Hosiery Workers. (Cols. 5,

8-10, 12) These types of records are present, but from unspecified dates. Return calls attention to a "history to 1937."

37. Return states "Our union was chartered in August 1935 as the United Automobile Workers of America. When the AFL-CIO merged our name was changed as above."

38. Constitution has been sent to various colleges and universities.

39. (Col. 14) "Routine records are microfilmed after they are several years old." (Col. 15) Return notes a "large" loss of records in 1919, when headquarters were moved from Indianapolis to St. Louis.

40. (Col. 16) Return states records substantially complete since a more recent date than "earliest days."

41. (Col. 16) Return states records substantially complete since earliest days.

42. (Col. 16) Letter reply: chartered 1958, records "consist of correspondence, minutes, and financial records from that time."

43. (Col. 13) Return indicates "several shelves," and (Col. 16) substantially complete since "earliest days." Some records (publications?) have been given to libraries, etc. Reference is made to complete files, from 1892, of *Proceedings*, *Postal Record*, and *Bulletins*, and to William C. Doherty, *Mailman*, U.S.A., a "reasonably comprehensive study" by the president of the organization.

44. (Col. 16) Records substantially complete since "earliest days." Attention is called to bound-volume file of weekly magazine and to its 1953 golden anniversary issue.

45. (Cols. 5, 6, 9) Return indicates the presence of these types, but from unspecified years.

46. Letter return: it is the "policy of this Organization . . . to release records . . . only to accredited Governmental agencies."

47. (Col. 6) Return indicates the presence of financial records, but from an unspecified year.

48. Return calls attention to a completely indexed bound file of the biweekly *Dispatcher* from 1942, and a bound file of the *ILWU Reporter*, monthly Hawaiian paper, from 1949. Copies of publications are sent to university libraries, etc., on request. The union has made a special collection of "Bridges [Harry] case materials, beginning with the first one in 1935."

49. (Col. 16) Records substantially complete since "earliest days."

50. (Cols. 3-10) Earliest records are variously given as "from signature" (Cols. 1-3) or "from inception" (Cols. 4-12); there is also a file of the union newspaper. "Printed proceedings" have been given to libraries, universities, etc. Attention is called to Joseph A. Raffaele, "The Rise of Industrial Unionism in the American Shipbuilding Industry" (thesis).

51. (Col. 6) The presence of financial records is indicated, but earliest date is queried.

52. (Col. 15) "Do not know" of any losses. (Col. 16) Records substantially complete "from earliest days." Magazine *International Musician* is on "several public libraries' mailing list." On file are recorded speeches by James C. Petrillo and a book outlining AFM history to about 1950.

53. Letter return states that "detailed financial records" exist from 1947; earlier ones are scattering; contract file is "virtually intact"; early negotiation records "nonexistent or sketchy, although . . . nearly complete" since 1955; membership records "fairly complete" since founding (1933).

54. Formerly International Brotherhood of Swift Employees. (Col. 6) Financial records "kept by Natl. Treasurer—not known by dates." (Cols. 8-10) These records are present, but earliest dates are not provided. Has given proceedings, constitutions, etc., to "school libraries" on request.

55. (Col. 16) Records substantially complete since a date more recent than earliest days. Include a file of "Rotor" (publication?) since 1936. Has given "Rotor," constitution and bylaws, and convention minutes copies to libraries, etc.

56. (Col. 16) Records substantially complete since earliest days, including a file of

union newspaper since 1959. Has had requests for records from libraries, etc., "which we intend to comply with as soon as feasible."

57. Has made up special historical collections.

58. (Cols. 4-9, 12) Return indicates the presence of these types of records, without beginning date. (Col. 16) Believes records complete since "earliest days." Calls attention to a brochure *The Editor Speaks*, based on "writings of a former Editor of our official publication, Mr. J. L. Reilly."

59. (Col. 16) Records substantially complete since earliest days, but "dates vary in some kinds of materials"; "membership records, financial records rather complete, contracts fairly well since about 1920." Has union periodicals "back to beginning."

60. (Cols. 3-12) The 1950 beginning year for contracts may also be intended to cover the other specified types. The union also has a file of photographs. (Col. 16) Records substantially complete since earliest days.

61. (Cols. 4-7, 9-12) Return gives "various" for beginning dates. (Col. 16) Records not substantially complete since earliest days, but no beginning date is given. 62. Across the questionnaire has been written: "How much is this all to cost now

62. Across the questionnaire has been written: "How much is this all to cost now or in the future? What are you selling and to whom?"—and more in the same vein.

63. Only letter return received. "The majority of our old records have been destroyed, and copies of old contracts, memorandums, correspondence, etc. have been filed in our basement for years."

64. (Cols. 4, 8) These types of records are checked as present, but without beginning dates.

65. (Cols. 3-12) "We have something on practically everything listed, dating back to the date of our organization." (Col. 13) "Many, many file cabinets at our headquarters . . . Cleveland." (Col. 14) On weeding: "very few, no valuable historical records." Also: "We have a fine library in Cleveland headquarters, and even a small museum of early mementos. . . Our publication, first a monthly and later (1947) a weekly, TRAINMAN NEWS, would be a valuable source for historical research."

66. (Col. 16) Records substantially complete since earliest days.

67. Formerly Retail Clerks National Protective Association. Return calls attention to A Brief History of the RCIA.

68. (Cols. 1, 8) Returned "Not Applicable." (Cols. 6-7) Returned "Published."

69. (Cols. 3-12) Only Col. 7 is checked. A note states "Minutes of Conventions, etc., are in New York . . . these go back to 1916."

70. "The Marine Firemen, our news publication, is sent every month to approximately 150 libraries, labor schools, and universities."

71. (Col. 16) Return indicates records not substantially complete since earliest days but gives no other date. Calls attention to "An Anniversary Edition of 'West Coast Sailors,' official organ . . . commemorating 100th Anniversary of the birth of Andrew Furuseth . . . March 5, 1954," and other pamphlets and briefs; also to Hyman G. Weintraub, Andrew Furuseth (University of California Press, 1959).

72. (Col. 11) Scrapbooks are present, but no beginning date is given.

73. Includes records of the Steelworkers Organizing Committee—CIO, 1936-42. (Col. 13) In addition to the stated quantity of paper records, there are "5½ million microfilmed documents." "Philip Murray historical material was donated to the Catholic University (25 cases of documents)." The union's public relations department publishes a "historical resume each 10 years." Since May 1953 the union has had a considerable records management program in operation, which includes the preservation of "historical data."

74. "Part of the Internatl. Typographical Union" from 1888 to 1902, "known as the Stereotypers and Electrotypers Trade District Union." (Col. 16) Records substantially complete since earliest days. "We hope to write a history of our union if we ever have time."

75. (Col. 16) Substantially complete since earliest days. Has file of *American Teacher Magazine* since 1916. Has given material (publications?) to libraries, etc., but is "not certain of amount."

76. The Alliance "is a Federation . . . Each member union is autonomous and main-

tain their own records ... Practically all the activities of the Alliance are incorporated in the minutes of the Quarterly Conferences ... not published for distribution outside of the Alliance."

77. (Col. 16) Records substantially complete since earliest days. Has file of "magazines, newspaper, convention reports, convention proceedings."

78. (Col. 16) Records substantially complete since a more recent, unspecified, date than earliest days. Has file of publication *The Tobacco Worker* since 1900. Furnishes copies of "material" (publications?) to "any library, labor school, etc., upon request."

79. (Col. 16) Records substantially complete since a more recent (unspecified) date than earliest days. Sends constitution and "Question and Answer booklets" upon request. Has a special collection, "Our history."

80. (Col. 12) Has newsletters, etc., from "various" beginning dates. Has bound volumes of magazine *The Train Dispatcher* from 1919, and has sent it to "a few libraries and universities."

81. (Cols. 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12) The presence of these types is indicated, without beginning dates. Has made up special historical collections, unspecified.

82. This union returned two questionnaires with comments, which include the sentences set in italic type at the head of this article. The respondents speak of a "considerable" quantity of "invaluable documents," dating from the union's founding in 1850. As the union officers in the first 30 years could not devote full time to their administrative work, some early correspondence may not be in the archives; but some of the officers did leave their correspondence in the union's hands. Other records from the earliest date include applications for membership, for pensions, and for admission to the Union Printers Home; receipts for union expenditures; issues of publications; and contracts negotiated by local unions. In recent years the ITU has begun a program of microfilming its records. "The wealth of material on the ITU is fantastic but to date no comprehensive history of our organization has even been written. There were three attempts [including] a 1200-page Tome by George A. Tracey (1st Vice-President, 1909-12)... published in 1913."

83. (Col. 5) "Journals since 1923." (Col. 6) "of locals." (Col. 13) "Two attic store rooms full." The union also has financial records from 1846, of the Sailmakers Union of the Port of New York, founded in 1835. It has "tentatively assigned" the minutes of Local 21, St. Louis, 1879-1900, to the U. S. Department of Labor. A history of the union (1,700 ms. pages) was begun in 1952, for the period 1881-1931, and completed in 1955, by John Newton Thurber; and a shorter version based thereon, but with additional material to 1955, was completed by Peter A. Stone in 1956. A revised and reedited version is scheduled for 1961 publication.

84. (Col. 16) Records substantially complete since earliest days.

85. Since 1960 convention, the International Union United Welders. Formed in 1936 as the Aircraft Welders Association of America; later the United Aircraft Welders of America and then the National Union, United Welders of America. (Cols. 6 & 8) "Partial." Also has file of "paper" (periodical?) from 1959. (Col. 16) Records substantially complete since unspecified date more recent than earliest days. Has given copies of contracts to libraries and universities.

86. (Col. 2) "With some scattering of records prior to reorganization of Authors League of America, Inc., in August, 1954 at which the ... Guild ... was formed."

87. (Col. 16) Records complete since earliest days, date unspecified. "The organization came into being in 1954 as a result of an amalgamation of Screen Writers Guild, Inc. and Radio Writers Guild, Inc., both of which were affiliated at that time with the Authors League of America."

88. Formerly Alabama State Federation of Labor. Sends printed *Proceedings* to libraries, etc., on request.

89. (Cols. 4, 5, 9-12) These types present, but no beginning dates given. Calls attention to Barron B. Beshoar, *Out of the Depths* (1942; reissued 1957), a "study of John Lawson."

90. (Cols. 4-7, 9, 10, 12) These types present, but no beginning dates given.

91. No return, but a letter to the committee from Prof. Marshall Smelser, History

Department, University of Notre Dame, states that the "Indiana CIO Council" has files from the 1930's, consisting of council minutes, convention reports, and correspondence (Feb. 28, 1956).

92. (Col. 5) Return indicates five-year retention period. (Col. 12) Return indicates one-year retention period. Return indicates presence, also, of convention proceedings from 1939, constitutions from 1927, audits from 1951, and year books from 1945.

93. (Col. 16) Records not substantially complete since earliest days; no beginning date given.

94. (Col. 16) Records substantially complete since earliest days.

95. Has given "several scrapbooks dating quite far back" to the Minnesota Historical Society. Calls attention to George Lawson, *History of Labor in Minnesota* (published by the Federation, 1955; still available).

96. Previous names: Missouri State Federation of Labor AFL, 1891-1956; Missouri State Industrial Union Council CIO, 1941-1956. Has given convention *Proceedings* to libraries, etc., since 1953.

97. Formerly Montana State Federation of Labor.

98. Return indicates the presence of: "Convention Proceedings and Officers Reports Ohio CIO Council 1938–1957 (complete)," "Ohio State Federation of Labor Convention Proceedings and Officers Reports 1892– (not complete)," and "Ohio AFL-CIO Convention Proceedings and Officers Reports (complete)."

99. Organized as Twin Territories Federation of Labor, 1903; name changed to Oklahoma State Federation of Labor, 1907; "merged with Oklahoma AFL-CIO," 1957. (Cols. 5-7, 9-10, 12) The presence of these types indicated without beginning dates. Has a file of monthly Oklahoma Federationist. "Practically all record[s] 1903 through 1953" have been given to the "University of Oklahoma-Labor Archives."

100. Records not substantially complete since earliest days, but no beginning date given.

101. (Cols. 5-7, 9, 12) Return indicates the presence of these types without beginning dates. (Col. 13) "small amount." (Col. 15) "Fire destroyed CIO records." Calls attention to a "history . . . compiled by university student."

102. Merger of Texas State Federation of Labor and Texas State CIO Council, 1957. (Col. 6) 1942 CIO, 1952 AFL. (Col. 7) CIO only. (Col. 16) CIO records "complete since 1939"; "unable to find Texas St. Fed. of Labor records prior to 1952"; "records of Fed. are very incomplete prior to 1957"; "records since . . . merger date are complete." Publications "are being placed in U. of Texas Main Library"; "Ar. [sic—archives?] in the Barker Texas History Library as we find them." Has a photograph collection from 1950, a clipping file from 1953, a "personality" file from 1953, and "a small collection of historical items" for display. Calls attention to two dissertations, histories of the State Federation of Labor and the State AFL-CIO, available also through the University of Texas Library.

103. (Cols. 4, 6, 7, 12) The presence of these types is indicated, without beginning dates. "Such records as have been maintained have been turned over to the Institute of Industrial Relations of the University of Utah."

104. Proceedings of annual conventions given to libraries, etc.

105. Has convention Proceedings since 1903. "Have published book recently."

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