Chapter 8 - Glass, Clay, Stone and Woodworking, pp. 207-226

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Abstract

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CHAPTER 8
Glass, Clay, Stone, and Woodworking

BOX MAKERS AND SAWYERS OF AMERICA, UNITED ORDER OF

I. CHRONOLOGY
1912 Membership absorbed by Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union of America (q. v.).

II. PUBLICATIONS
1. Proceedings.
   4th-7th ann., 1904-1907; 8th, 1909 (all with journal)
2. Constitutions.
   1898; 1907
   Published as: (Chicago)
   Mar 1901-Jan 1910: Box Makers and Sawyers Official Journal

BRICK AND CLAY WORKERS OF AMERICA, UNITED

Address: 1550 W. 95th St., Chicago

I. CHRONOLOGY
1896 Organized as National Brick Makers' Alliance by group of AFL federal locals. Affiliated with AFL.
1901 Absorbed several local groups and changed name to International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance.
1913 Seceding faction organized United Brick and Clay Workers of America.
1917 Unions merged under name of United Brick and Clay Workers of America.

II. PUBLICATIONS
1. Proceedings.
   6th-10th ann., 1904-1908; 12th-14th ann. 1910-1912 (6th-10th, 12th-14th with journal). After merger: 7th, 1922; 8th, 1924 (7th with journal)
2. Constitutions.
   bien. 1899-1903; 1904; 1906; ann. 1907-1912; 1919; 1924; 1928

   Published as: (Blue Island, Ill.; Peoria, Ill.; Chicago)
   Sep 1898-Aug 1899: The Brickmakers Journal
   ? 1901-Feb 1913: Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Journal (Ceased publication)
   1918-1928: Union Clay Worker (Ceased publication)

CEMENT, LIME AND GYPSUM WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, UNITED

Address: 549 W. Randolph St., Chicago

I. CHRONOLOGY

1936 Organized as National Council of United Cement Workers.
1939 Adopted present name.

II. PUBLICATIONS

1. Proceedings.
   1936; 1st-3rd ann., 1937-1939; 4th, 1941

2. Constitutions.
   1936; 1939; 1941

   Published as: (Chicago)
   Dec 1937-Sep 1939: Voice of the Union Cement Worker
   Oct 1939-1941+: Voice of the Union Cement, Lime, Gypsum and Allied Worker

CEMENT WORKERS, AMERICAN BROTHERHOOD OF

I. CHRONOLOGY

1903 Organized. Affiliated with AFL.
1915 Disbanded. Membership absorbed by Operative Plasterers' and Cement Finishers' International Association of the United States and Canada (q. v.); and International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' Union of America (q. v.).
II. Publications
1. Proceedings.
   1st-9th ann., 1903-1911; 10th bien. 1913
2. Constitutions.
   1903; 1904; ann. 1906-1911; 1913

COOPERS’ INTERNATIONAL UNION OF
NORTH AMERICA

Address: 958 Park Square Bldg., Boston

I. Chronology

1870? Organized as Coopers of North America.
1881 Participated in formation of AFL.
1890 After period of dormancy, reorganized under present name.
1891 Reaffiliated with AFL.

II. Publications
1. Proceedings.
   1871; 1873; 10th-16th bien., 1900-1912; 17th-19th bien., 1915-
   1919; 20th, 1923; 21st-24th quad., 1925-1937; 25th, 1939;
   26th, 1941 (10th-26th with journal)
2. Reports.
   President: 1912; 1915
   Secretary-Treasurer: 1915
3. Constitutions.
   1873; bien. 1890-1894; 1897; 1899; bien. 1900-1912; bien.
   1915-1919; 1923; 1925; 1933; 1937; 1939
   Published as: (Cleveland; Kansas City, Mo.; Boston)
   Jul 1870-Jun 1875: Coopers’ Journal (Ceased publication)
   1890?-1941+ : The Coopers’ International Journal
   (V. 27 repeated in numbering; v. 47, nos. 10-12 marked v.
   48; v. 48 marked v. 27.)
FURNITURE WORKERS OF AMERICA, UNITED

Address: 261 Fifth Ave., New York

I. Chronology

1937 Organized by seceding faction of Upholsterers', Furniture, Carpet, Linoleum and Awning Workers International Union of North America (q. v.); and independent organizations. Affiliated with CIO.

II. Publications

1. Proceedings.
   1st, 1939; 2nd, 1941

2. Constitutions.
   1939; 1941

   Published as: (Philadelphia; New York)
   1939-1941+: Furniture Workers Press

FURNITURE WORKERS' UNION OF AMERICA, INTERNATIONAL

I. Chronology

1873 Organized as Furniture Workers' Association of North America.

1882 Changed name to International Furniture Workers' Union of America.

1887 Affiliated with AFL.

1896 Merged with Machine Wood Workers' International Union of America (q. v.) to form Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union of America (q. v.)

II. Publications

1. Proceedings.
   1st-7th ann. 1873-1886; 8th, 1890; 9th, 1894

2. Constitutions.
   [1873]; 1874; 1876; 1881; 1883; 1884; 1887; 1890; 1892
Published as: (New York; Brooklyn)
Feb 1883-1884: Möbel-arbeiter Journal
1885-Apr 1891: Furniture Workers' Journal
Jun 15, 1891-Jan 15, 1896: General Wood Workers' Journal
(Ceased publication)

GLASS BOTTLE BLOWERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

Address: 12 S. 12th St., Philadelphia

I. Chronology

1868? Organized as Independent Druggist Ware Glass Blowers' League. Split into Eastern and Western Leagues, known also as Green Bottle Blowers and Green Glass Workers, respectively.

1886 Eastern and Western Leagues affiliated with Knights of Labor as District Assembly No. 149 and No. 143, respectively.

1889 Districts merged under name of National Trade Assembly No. 143, Knights of Labor.

1891 Withdrew from Knights of Labor and adopted name of United Green Glass Workers' Association of the United States and Canada.

1895 Changed name to Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada.

1899 Affiliated with AFL.

1901 Absorbed prescription department (bottle blowers) of American Flint Glass Workers' Union (q. v.).

II. Publications

1. Proceedings.
   1st-17th ann., 1887-1892; 18th-49th ann., 1894-1925; 50th, 1927; 51st, 1929; 52nd-55th bien., 1934-1940

2. Constitutions.
   1888; ann. 1892-1915; ann. 1917-1925; 1929; 1934; 1938; 1940

Published as: (Philadelphia; Camden, N. J.)
1921-Feb 1925: The Bottle Maker (Ceased publication)
I. CHRONOLOGY

1934 Organized as Federation of Flat Glass Workers of America. Affiliated with AFL.
1936 Affiliated with CIO. Suspended by AFL.
1940 Adopted present name.

II. PUBLICATIONS

1. Proceedings.
   3rd, 1937; 4th, 1940
2. Constitutions.
   1934; 1935; 1940
   Published as: (Harrisburg, Pa.; Columbus, O.)
   Sep 1934-1936: Flat Glass Worker (Ceased publication)
GLASS CUTTERS' LEAGUE OF AMERICA, WINDOW, 1894

I. CHRONOLOGY

1894? Organized by seceding faction of cutters of Window Glass Workers' Local Assembly No. 300, Knights of Labor (q. v.).

1904 Merged with Window Glass Flatteners' Association of North America to form Window Glass Cutters' and Flatteners' Association of America, Inc. (q. v.).

II. PUBLICATIONS

1. Proceedings.
   1900

2. Constitutions.
   1898; 1900

GLASS CUTTERS' LEAGUE OF AMERICA, WINDOW, 1930

Address: 9 E. Long St., Columbus, O.

I. CHRONOLOGY

1917 Organized as Cutters' League.

1928 Affiliated with AFL.

1930 Merged with Window Glass Cutters and Flatteners Association of America, Inc. (q. v.) to form Window Glass Cutters League of America.

1933 Absorbed Window Glass Cutters and Flatteners' Protective Association.

II. PUBLICATIONS

1. Constitutions.
   1924; 1929; 1930; 1935; 1939

2. Journal.
   Published as: (Columbus, O.)
   1929-Jul 1932: The Glass Cutter
   Jun 1938-1941+: The Glass Cutter
   (Suspended Aug 1932-May 1938.)
GLASS WORKERS, NATIONAL WINDOW

I. Chronology

1904 Organized as result of merger of Window Glass Workers Association of America (q. v.) and United Window Glass Workers Association of America (q. v.) under name of Amalgamated Window Glass Workers of America.

1906 Affiliated with AFL.

1908 Reorganized as National Window Glass Workers.

1910 Absorbed members of Window Glass Workers' Local Assembly No. 300, Knights of Labor (q. v.).

1918 Reaffiliated with AFL.

1928 Disbanded.

II. Publications

1. Proceedings.
   1st-3rd ann., 1905-1907

2. Constitutions.
   ann. 1904-1908; bien. 1910-1914; ann. 1915-1917; 1920; 1923; 1927

   Published as: (Cleveland)
   Aug 1915-Apr 1924: The National (Ceased publication)

GLASS WORKERS', WINDOW, LOCAL ASSEMBLY
NO. 300, KNIGHTS OF LABOR

I. Chronology

1880 Organized by group of window glass workers' locals.

1894? Seceding faction organized Window Glass Cutters' League of America (q. v.).

1897? Seceding faction organized Window Glass Flatteners' Association of North America, which later merged with Window Glass Cutters League of America, 1894 to form Window Glass Cutters' and Flatteners' Association of America, Inc. (q. v.).

1902 Seceding faction organized Window Glass Workers' Association of America (q. v.).

1904 Seceding faction organized United Window Glass Workers Association of America (q. v.).

1910 Disbanded. Membership absorbed by National Window Glass Workers (q. v.).
II. Publications

1. Proceedings.
   3rd, 1884; 5th, 1889; 6th, 1892; 7th, 1895; 8th, 1896; 9th, 1899; [10th, 1903]

2. Reports.
   Officers: 1900
   President: 1901

3. Constitutions.
   1886; 1892; 1895; 1896; 1899

GLASS WORKERS' ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, UNITED WINDOW

I. Chronology

1904 Organized by seceding faction of Window Glass Workers' Local Assembly No. 300, Knights of Labor (q.v.). Shortly after organization, merged with Window Glass Workers' Association of America (q.v.) to form Amalgamated Window Glass Workers of America (q.v.).

II. Publications

1. Proceedings.
   [1st, 1904]

GLASS WORKERS' ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, WINDOW

I. Chronology

1902 Organized by seceding faction of Window Glass Workers' Local Assembly No. 300, Knights of Labor (q.v.).

1904 Merged with United Window Glass Workers Association (q.v.) to form Amalgamated Window Glass Workers of America (q.v.).

II. Publications

1. Proceedings.
   [1st, 1902]; 2nd, 1904

2. Reports.
   President: 1902

3. Constitutions.
   1902
GLASS WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, AMALGAMATED

I. Chronology

1900 Organized. Affiliated with AFL.
1915 Absorbed by Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper-hangers of America (q. v.).

II. Publications

1. Proceedings.
   1903; 1905; 3rd, 1911
2. Constitutions.
   1900; 1903; 1905; 1907; 1911; 1913
   Published as: (Chicago)
   Sep 1902-1915: The Glass Worker (Ceased publication)

GLASS WORKERS' UNION OF NORTH AMERICA, AMERICAN FLINT

Address: Huron St. and Jefferson Ave., Toledo, O.

I. Chronology

1878 Organized by locals formerly affiliated with Knights of Labor.
1897 Affiliated with AFL.
1901 Prescription department (bottle blowers) seceded and joined Glass Bottle Blowers Association of the United States and Canada (q. v.).
1903 Withdrew from AFL.
1912 Reaffiliated with AFL.

II. Publications

(Code Number: F3)

1. Proceedings.
   [1st, 1878; 2nd, 1879; spec., 1879; 3rd-9th ann., 1880-1886];
   10th-13th ann., 1887-1890; [14th, 1891]; 15th-22nd ann.,
   1892-1899; spec., 1899; 23rd-65th ann., 1901-1941 (25th, 36th
   omitted in numbering)
2. Constitutions.
   1880/1881; ann. 1883-1893; ann. 1895-1897; 1899; 1901; ann. 1903-1923; quad. 1926-1934; 1937; 1938

   Published as: (Toledo, O.)
   Nov 1909-1941+: *The American Flint*
   (Suspended Oct 1932-Feb 1935. v. 19 and v. 23, no. 8 repeated in numbering.)
   Editors:
   Nov 1909-Sep 1912: T. W. Rowe
   Oct 1912-Aug 1914: W. J. Croke
   Sep 1914-Jul 1925: Joseph M. Gillooly
   Aug 1925-Apr 1940: Harry H. Cook
   May 1940-1941+: William G. Muhleman

III. CRITIQUE OF PUBLICATIONS

Although the American Flint Glass Workers’ Union was organized in 1878 it did not publish an official journal until 1909. *The American Flint* has appeared monthly since that time except for a three-year suspension during the early thirties. The journal has from the beginning consisted mainly of articles by members and officers, correspondence from local press secretaries, and editorials. The articles dealt with such general subjects as the glass industry and the objectives of unionism, and also with matters of more immediate interest such as the history of the Flint Glass Workers’ Union, suggestions for improvement of the union, benefit funds, jurisdictional disputes, and methods of combating the competition of non-union plants. Until about 1914 many of the contributions expounded socialist principles, but after 1919 there was frequent condemnation of the Russian form of government.

Correspondence from local secretaries emphasized personal and social events, local trade conditions, and local union activities. After 1935, however, an increasing concern with national affairs was evidenced in discussions of the causes of depression, the reciprocal trade treaties, and the Townsend plan. In 1933 unskilled workers in the glass industry began to be admitted to the union and letters from these workers shortly began to appear in the journal. The problem of assimilating these workers into what had been a strictly craft organization was frequently discussed throughout the remainder of the period.

Until about 1918 the editorial page devoted no more than a few sentences to any one topic. After that time longer editorials began to appear on such subjects as wages, hours of work, child labor, the use of injunctions in labor disputes, and the introduction of
automatic glass-making machinery. Much of the material included in the editorial section, however, was reprinted from other sources, usually speeches or articles by prominent labor and political figures and releases from the AFL Weekly News Service and the International Labor News Service. Reprinted material was also commonly used as in other sections of the journal.

In addition to these regular features of the journal, several other types of material were included at certain periods. Among these were quarterly reports of the secretary-treasurer, technical articles on glass making, news columns under such headings as “Trade Notes,” biographies of old members, and obituaries. The early issues of the journal contained frequent communications between this union and the glassworkers' unions of Germany, Italy, and Great Britain concerning their common problems and arrangements for meetings of the International Glass Workers Congress. When vitally important problems arose in the administration of the union, minutes of meetings and copies of pertinent communications were printed in the journal or as a special supplement to it.

The union's convention proceedings retained the same general form throughout the period studied. Officers' reports formed at least two-thirds of each proceedings and, as these reports came to contain more and more detail, the size of the proceedings increased gradually from an average of 125 pages to more than 400 pages. The discussion of delegates was printed only on those rare occasions when serious factional conflict developed, as it did, for example, in the convention of 1930. In general, the third of the proceedings not occupied by officers' reports contained lists of committee members, reports of committees to the convention, letters of greeting, letters from manufacturers asking exemption from certain union regulations, and letters from members appealing to the convention from decisions of the president and executive board.

The president's report covered the whole range of union problems, including the condition of the industry, the financial position of the union, new locals chartered, strikes, apprenticeship rules, labor supply, overtime, foreign competition and tariff legislation, competition from non-union plants, and the introduction of new machinery. The report also summarized the meetings of the executive board and detailed the grievances submitted by members and the decisions rendered on them. In some cases all correspondence, minutes, and documents pertaining to grievance cases were reproduced. In a separate section, the president reviewed the condition of each department and the results of its annual conference with manufacturers in its branch of the industry. The changes in wage lists, in the maximum "moves" per "turn" (out-
put per shift) permitted by the union, and in other working rules resulting from these conferences were presented in full detail.

The other principal report was that of the secretary. This comprehensive and detailed document itemized the income and expenditures of the union and also included data on union membership, the number of members employed and unemployed, average wage rates in the industry, the number and cost of strikes, and a summary of the financial history of the union from its inception. This report overlapped that of the president at some points since it usually included discussions of non-union competition, jurisdictional disputes, strikes, and the apprenticeship system.

From 1899 to 1901 and from 1907 to 1941 the proceedings contained reports from organizers and international representatives, describing their work of conducting and settling strikes, organizing, and adjusting local grievances.

The major theme which recurred throughout the publications was the concern of the union over competition from foreign countries, from non-union plants, and from improved mechanical equipment. The methods adopted to combat competition were varied and ingenious. The failure of any of these methods to achieve complete success forced gradual modifications of the union's wage schedules and working rules.

The bottle department, after repeated unsuccessful efforts to organize the non-union plants, adopted in 1893 a "bounty" system which allowed union employers to pay the lower wages prevailing in non-union plants. The difference between the two scales was paid by the union from an assessment levied on all members. From 1904 to 1909 the chimney department agreed to a "sliding scale" system of wage payment to meet the competition of the Macbeth-Evans Company. This powerful non-union concern was a continuing source of trouble to the union and was not organized until 1941, at which time it was a branch of the Corning Glass Company. In the late nineties the union's flask department started the American Flint Bottle Company in order to attract business from non-union firms. Although the enterprise lost money, it achieved its major purpose. The 1901 proceedings contain a full report on the operation and financial position of the factory.

Continuing competition from non-union producers also forced the union to eliminate its "summer stop" rule and to modify its limitations on production. The summer stop rule was first set aside in the United States Glass Company after an unsuccessful strike in 1893. Concessions were gradually made to other companies, and by 1926 the summer stop rule had been almost com-
pletely eliminated and replaced by an optional two weeks vacation without pay. The limitations on the number of articles which a worker could produce per shift was also gradually abandoned and replaced by piecework systems involving no limit on output, though in some cases the worker was still guaranteed a minimum rate per shift regardless of the quantity produced.

The union’s officers early realized the futility of opposing new machinery and recommended that the union adjust itself to the new methods. During the thirties the union advocated a tax on machine-made products, but without success. It was also active in promoting tariff legislation, and both the officers’ reports and the journal frequently contained copies of briefs submitted by the officers at tariff hearings.

The development of glass making machinery not only produced serious unemployment among flint glass workers and major alterations in the union’s working rules but also largely eliminated the distinction between the Flint Glass Workers’ Union and the Glass Bottle Blowers’ Association, which had been based essentially on differences in production methods. The result was a series of jurisdictional disputes between the two unions which continued until 1912, when a jurisdictional agreement acceptable to both groups was drawn up. The 1911 convention proceedings and the October 1911 issue of the journal contain a complete report of the negotiations leading up to this agreement. Relations between the two unions were amicable after 1912 except for a dispute over the making of glass letters for neon signs, which began in 1927.

PAVERS, RAMMERMEN, FLAG LAYERS, BRIDGE AND STONE CURB SETTERS AND SHEET ASPHALT PAVERS, INTERNATIONAL UNION OF

I. Chronology

1905 Organized as International Union of Pavers, Rammermen, Flaggers, Bridge and Curb Setters.

1906 Changed name to International Union of Pavers, Rammermen, Flaggers, Bridge and Stone Curb Setters.

1908 Changed name to International Union of Pavers, Rammermen, Flag-Layers, Bridge and Stone Curb Setters.


1931 Adopted present name.
GLASS, CLAY, STONE AND WOODWORKING

II. Publications

1. Proceedings.
   2nd-4th ann. 1906-1908; 6th, 1914

2. Reports.
   President: 1914
   Secretary: 1914

3. Constitutions.
   ann. 1906-1908; 1914

PAVING CUTTERS' UNION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND CANADA, INTERNATIONAL

Address: Box 30, Rockport, Mass.

I. Chronology

1901 Organized by group of AFL federal locals as Paving Cutters Union of the United States of America. Affiliated with AFL.

1904 Adopted present name.

II. Publications

1. Constitutions.
   1905; 1906; ann. 1908-1910; 1912; 1915; 1916/1917; quad. 1920-1928; bien. 1929-1933; 1936; 1938

2. Journal.
   Published as: (Albion, N. Y.; Rockport, Mass.)
   1907-Jun 1908: Paving Cutters' Union of the United States and Canada
   Jul 1908-Nov 1914: Paving Cutters' News
   Dec 1914-1939: Paving Cutters' Journal
   (Ceased publication. Nov 1935 is v. 29, no. 11; Dec 1935 is v. 39, no. 12.)

PIANO, ORGAN, AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENT WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA

I. Chronology

1898 Organized as Piano and Organ Workers' International Union of America.

1901 Affiliated with AFL.

1904 Changed name to Piano, Organ, and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union of America.
II. Publications

1. Proceedings.
   [1st, 1899; 2nd, 1900]; 3rd, 1901; 4th-6th bien., 1902-1906; 7th, 1911; 9th, 1920 (5th-7th, 9th with journal)

2. Constitutions.
   bien. 1898-1906; 1911

   Published as: (Chicago)
   1899-1911: ... Official Journal
   (Apparently a few issues were published in 1920.)

Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative Potters

Address: Box 6, East Liverpool, O.

I. Chronology

1890 Organized.
1899 Affiliated with AFL.
1900 Absorbed Sanitary Pressers' National Union.

II. Publications

1. Proceedings.
   4th-40th ann., 1894-1930; 41st, 1932; 42nd-49th ann., 1934-1941

2. Reports.
   Executive Board: 1923-1941 (in conv. years)
   Financial Report: ann. 1922-1941

3. Constitutions.
   1890; 1895; 1899; 1902; 1904; bien. 1910-1914; 1920; 1925; 1928; 1930; 1935; 1939; 1941

   Published as: (East Liverpool, O.)
   Apr 1902-1941+: The Potters' Herald
   (Vs. 20-28 omitted in numbering; vs. 36, 37 marked 35, 36; vs. 46, 47 marked 42, 43.)
SHINGLE WEAVERS OF AMERICA, INTERNATIONAL

I. Chronology

1903 Organized as International Shingle Weavers of America. Affiliated with AFL.
1913 Changed name to International Union of Shingle Weavers, Sawmill Workers and Woodsmen of America.
1914 Changed name to International Union of Timberworkers.
1916 Resumed name of International Shingle Weavers of America.
1918 Merged with International Union of Timberworkers (q. v.).

II. Publications

1. Proceedings.
   1st-13th ann., 1903-1915 (1st, 3rd, 9th-13th with journal)
2. Constitutions.
   ann. 1904-1914
   Published as: (Everett, Wash.)
   1903-Feb 22, 1913: The Shinglet Weaver
   Mar 1, 1913-Feb 1915: The Timber Worker
   Jun 2, 1917-Mar 2, 1918: The Shingle Weaver
   (Vs. 11-12 marked v. 1. Mar 1, 1913-Feb 1915 in Seattle Union Record.)

SHIPWRIGHTS, JOINERS, CAULKERS, BOAT BUILDERS AND SHIP CABINET MAKERS OF AMERICA
INTERNATIONAL UNION OF

I. Chronology

1902 Organized as National Union Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers of America. Affiliated with AFL.
1907 Changed name to International Union Shipwrights, Joiners, Caulkers, Boat Builders and Ship Cabinet Makers of America.
1911 Suspended by AFL.
1913 Absorbed by United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America (q. v.).
II. PUBLICATIONS

1. Proceedings.
   1st-3rd ann., 1902-1904; [1905]; 5th, 1907

2. Reports.
   Officers: 1902

   Published as: (Elizabeth, N. J.)
   ?-1903: Quarterly Report
   Jan-Jun 1904?: Official Magazine

STONECUTTERS' ASSOCIATION OF NORTH AMERICA,
JOURNEYMEN

Address: 8 E. Market St., Indianapolis

I. CHRONOLOGY

1853 Organized.

1887 Reorganized as Journeymen Stonecutters' Association of North America.

1907 Affiliated with AFL.

1915 Absorbed local New York cutters' and carvers' unions.

II. PUBLICATIONS

1. Proceedings.
   4th, 1891; 5th, 1892; 6th, 1894; 7th-10th bien., 1902-1905; 11th, 1913; 12th-14th trien., 1915-1921; 15th-17th trien., 1923-1929 (6th-17th with journal)

2. Constitutions.
   1892; 1894; bien. 1900-1908; 1913; 1915; 1918; 1921; 1923; 1929; 1938

   Published as: (Indianapolis)
   Aug 1886-1941?: The Stone Cutters' Journal

WOOD CARVERS' ASSOCIATION OF NORTH AMERICA,
INTERNATIONAL

Address: 14 Pearson Ave., Somerville, Mass.

I. CHRONOLOGY

1883 Organized as National Wood Carvers' Association of North America.

1898 Affiliated with AFL under present name.
WOOD WORKERS’ INTERNATIONAL UNION OF
AMERICA, AMALGAMATED

I. Chronology

1890 Organized as Machine Wood Workers’ International Union of
America. Affiliated with AFL.

1896 Merged with International Furniture Workers’ Union of
America (q. v.) to form Amalgamated Wood Workers’ International
Union of America.

1912 Absorbed membership of United Order of Box Makers and
Sawyers of America (q. v.). Merged with United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America (q. v.).

II. Publications

1. Proceedings.
   [1st, 1890]; 2nd, 1891; 3rd, 1892; [1895] (2nd, 3rd with
   (1st with journal).

2. Constitutions.
   ann. 1890-1892; bien. 1894-1904; 1905

   Published as: (Denver; Chicago)
   Dec 1890-Oct 1894: The Machine Wood Worker
   May-Aug 1895: American Wood-Worker
   Nov 1895-Apr 1905: The International Wood-Worker
   (V. 3 of The Machine Wood Worker repeated in numbering.
   Ceased publication.)
WOODWORKERS OF AMERICA, INTERNATIONAL

Address: 314 S. W. 9th St., Portland, Ore.

I. Chronology

1936 Organized as Federation of Woodworkers by seceding faction of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America (q. v.).

1937 Adopted present name. Affiliated with CIO.

II. Publications

1. Proceedings.
   1st-4th ann., 1937-1940; 5th, 1941

2. Constitutions.
   1937; 1940

   Published as: (Seattle; Portland, Ore.)
   1936-1941+: Timber Worker