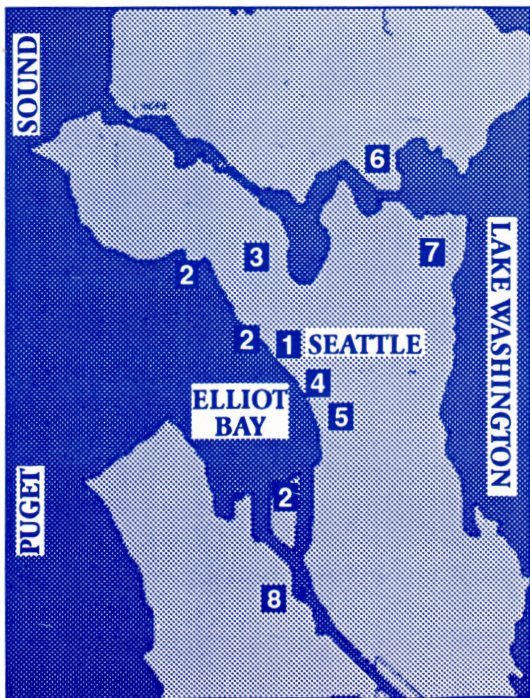


SOUTH PARK (8)



Rosie the Riveter, IAM 751 Hall

Now Seattle's largest union local, DISTRICT 751, INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS AND AEROSPACE WORKERS, was organized with thirty-five members on September 23, 1935. Outside the IAM Hall stands ROSIE THE RIVETER, a welded statue of two riveters made in 1990 by artist KEN LONN, DISTRICT 751-F member.



A partial history of the Labor Movement in Seattle 1882-1945 and local works of labor art compiled by Lonnie Nelson for the PUGET SOUND CHAPTER of the COALITION OF LABOR UNION WOMEN with assistance from:

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Oscar Hearde, Shipscales Local 541 retiree and Past President

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SEATTLE LABOR LANDMARKS

We're a Union Town!



Photo: Seattle-Post Intelligencer Collection, Museum of History and Industry
Telephone Workers on Strike, 1917

DOWNTOWN (1)

The first union organized in Seattle was TYPOGRAPHERS Local 202 on October 11, 1882.

The first LABOR TEMPLE in the United States was built in Seattle in 1902.

The first Labor Daily Newspaper in the United States, the SEATTLE DAILY UNION RECORD, started April 24, 1918.

The first Seattle local organized by women was WAITRESSES Local 240 on March 23, 1900. One founder, ALICE M. LORD, worked for years for the eight-hour day and the minimum wage. Another Local 240 founder, HETTIE LESTER, was the first woman elected a vice president of the State Federation of Labor in 1903.

Lord and the Labor Movement gained the passage of a state law for the eight-hour day in 1911. Sister Lord introduced a resolution passed by the Washington State Federation of Labor in 1911 calling for a minimum wage for women and helped win this law in 1913.

The Seattle Federation of Union Women and Auxiliaries was organized in October 1916. They proposed labor advance the four-hour day, devise ways to organize unorganized women, and increase membership of all trade union organizations.

SEATTLE'S WATERFRONT (2)

☞ The first strike in Seattle was on October 22, 1884 by waterfront workers demanding a 20¢ raise from 30¢ an hour for unloading coal. The strike was lost when police ordered the fifteen men off the dock, at the foot of Pike Street.

☞ Engineers of the "Mosquito Fleet" boats, forerunners of today's Washington State Ferry System, organized into the MARINE ENGINEERS BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION in 1883.

☞ One hundred and ninety-six Chinese workers were deported on the ship QUEEN OF THE PACIFIC on February 7, 1886, during the depression of 1886.

☞ The QUEEN OF THE PACIFIC was struck in June 1886 by the just organized STEVEDORES, LONGSHOREMEN and RIGGERS UNION, who won job dispatch control for a short time.

☞ Two strikers, JOE GOLDSBY and HARRY RAGAN, murdered by strikebreakers in a 1916 waterfront strike, are buried in the INTERNATIONAL LONGSHORE ASSOCIATION section at the Washelli Cemetery.

☞ Seattle's GENERAL STRIKE occurred Feb. 6-11, 1919 and was initiated in solidarity with 40,000 shipyard workers. Led by a General Strike Committee, "Nothing moved but the tides" while union patrols looked after security. When the workers ran the city, Seattle's crime rate was the lowest in modern history. There were 16 soup kitchens in the city.

The JAPANESE LABOR ASSOCIATION in Seattle, among many others, sent a letter of support and fifty dollars to the Central Labor Council, pledging to join the General Strike.

☞ In the 1934 Longshore Strike, INTERNATIONAL LONGSHORE ASSOCIATION picketers, supported by the UNEMPLOYED COUNCIL, attempted to prevent scabs moving hot cargo by sitting down on railroad tracks, against mounted police, tear gas, and deputies, with machine guns placed above pickets on the Garfield Street Bridge (Pier 90-91).

OLAF HELLAND, SAILORS UNION member, was mortally injured on the picket line on July 19, 1934 when struck in the head by an unexploded gas grenade in the BATTLE OF SMITH COVE.

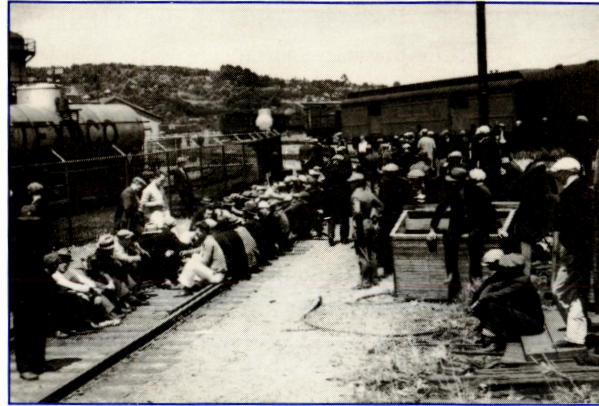


Photo: Seattle-Post Intelligencer Collection, Museum of History and Industry
Battle of Smith Cove, 1934 (Pier 90-91)

SHELVY DAFFRON, 1934 Longshore Strike Committee member, was shot in the back and killed by a gunman who was later bailed out by Standard Oil lawyers. The shooting was at the oil dock at Point Wells. Daffron is buried at Lakeview Cemetery.

Each July 5, all longshore work on the West Coast stops from Vancouver, Canada to the Mexican border to honor the six killed in the 1934 Longshore Strike. BLOODY THURSDAY, a plaque by RONALD GUSTIN, was installed at the INTERNATIONAL LONGSHORE AND WAREHOUSE UNION hiring hall in 1990 to commemorate those who were killed.

QUEEN ANNE HILL (3)

☞ On May 1, 1917, a May Day parade fifteen blocks long marched up Second Avenue to Mt. Pleasant Cemetery at the top of this hill. There, some of JOE HILL's ashes were scattered and a memorial was dedicated for three members of the INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD who were murdered in the EVERETT MASSACRE on November 11, 1916: JOHN LOONEY, FELIX BARAN and HUGO GERLOT.

☞ Two picketers murdered in a TEAMSTERS strike in 1915 are buried at Mt. Pleasant Cemetery.

PIONEER SQUARE AREA (4)

☞ During the early 1900's at FREE SPEECH CORNER, Occidental and Washington Streets, many men and women were arrested for speaking to unemployed workers about their rights.

INTERNATIONAL DISTRICT (5)

VIRGIL DUYUGAN and AURELIO SIMON, President and Secretary of the CANNERY WORKERS AND FARM LABORERS UNION, were gunned down in 1936 while eating in a restaurant.

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON (6)

☞ STRUGGLE AGAINST RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AND FOR UNITY OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR, a 60 foot by 7 foot fresco on concrete by Mexican muralist PABLO O' HIGGINS, hangs in Kane Hall on the



Local 541 Shipscale's Fresco, 1945

University campus. This work was commissioned by the SHIPSCALERS, DRYDOCK & BOAT WORKERS UNION, Local 541.

Local 541 in 1945 elected the first African-American union local President in Seattle, CARL BROOKS.

ARBORETUM (7)

☞ This beautiful park was built by unemployed workers in 1936 as part of the public works jobs program sponsored by the federal Works Progress Administration (WPA).