

Chapter 9-Day 3

- Common unions for unskilled workers
- Industrial unions combined craft and common unions together
- Owners dealt with craft unions out of necessity, but not others.
- Tools to force unions out—yellow-dog contract, firing organizers, blacklisted workers, lockouts, and hiring strikebreakers (scabs)
- Gov't and court system supported owners and worked against unions
- Public opinion thought unions were radical political groups.
- 1877 1st major strike, it was against B & O Railroad, turned violent and Pres. Hayes sends in troops.
- 1869 Knights of Labor **members** all workers, men, women, skilled, unskilled, black or white, farmers, office workers Terrance Powderly 1st Pres. **Goals**—equal pay for equal work, 8 hour day, stop child labor **Tactics**—political action, economic power, but members like strikes. Knights declined because of Haymarket Square Riot against McCormick Reaper Co.
- American Railroad Union led by Eugene V. Debs. Pullman Strike will weaken them.
- Large industrial unions fail but trade unions continued to grow.
- 1886---20 trade unions formed together to make the American Federation of Labor. 1st President Samuel Gompers, **members** only skilled workers in small specialized craft unions. No unskilled, No women, Few Blacks. **Goals**—better wages, shorter hours, and safer conditions. **Tactics**—strikes, boycotts, collective bargaining, closed shops.
- 1903 Mary O'Sullivan and Leonara Riley established Women's Trade Union League.