

‘...and this union consists chiefly of Swedes’

Scandinavo-American archives and how they were collected

After writing a study of workers' lives and struggles in the USA in 1936, the Swedish economist Torsten Gårdlund went there in 1937. During his travels he met the Swedish-American Albert Pearson. Pearson had previously been editor of *Ny Tid* [the New Time], the party newspaper of the Scandinavian Socialist Federation of Workers Party, but retired through ill health and was then working on the history of the American labour movement. When Pearson and Gårdlund met they devised a plan for a history of the Scandinavo-American labour movement, but these plans clearly did not get off the ground because, according to Pearson, after returning home Gårdlund stopped answering his letters.

For all that, Torsten Gårdlund's interest had obviously been aroused, as after his return to Sweden he wrote some articles in the newspaper *Social-Demokraten* [Social Democrat], in which he declared his intention of writing the history of the Scandinavo-American Labour Movement.

The committee is organised

One of those who read Gårdlund's articles with interest was C.A. Thorsberg. Thorsberg had himself lived in the USA for a number of years beginning in the second decade of the century and had previously been involved with the Scandinavo-American labour movement but was now back in Sweden. Some time later, during the spring of 1939, Thorsberg got in touch with the director of the Labour Movement Archives, Tage Lindbom. Thorsberg tried to win him over to the idea of forming a committee for the collection of material from the Scandinavo-American labour movement and to write the history of the movement on the basis thereof. Furthermore, Thorsberg was due to travel to the USA in the autumn on behalf of *Metallindustriarbetareförbundet* [Metal Industry Workers' Union] and it appeared opportune that he should simultaneously contact his American brothers to initiate collection work there.

On 17 August 1939 an inaugural meeting of the Committee for the History of the Scandinavo-American Labour Movement was held. Besides Thorsberg, Gårdlund and Lindbom the committee included the author Ture Nerman and the chairman of the Swedish Trade Union

Tickets and printed programme from 1901, from the Scandinavian Socialist Club of Boston collection.

Confederation August Lindberg. The newly formed committee decided to send Thorsberg to America where he would be able to get in touch with Albert Pearson and encourage the Scandinavo-Americans to contribute source material. The intention was primarily to establish some collection points to which material could be sent before being shipped on to Sweden. Permission had already been given by the Danish and Norwegian labour movements for the gathering of the material to Sweden. This was considered necessary because the organisations they were endeavouring to contact in the USA were not indeed purely Swedish but rather Scandinavian groups within the American labour movement.

Thus in October 1939 Thorsberg travelled to America with the purpose of stimulating the collection of archival

material from the Scandinavian labour movement there. All involved were agreed on the importance of this and particularly of its urgency. Emigration to the USA had ceased and it was thought that activities carried on there would fade away. Besides, the movement's pioneers were not getting any younger and before long there wouldn't be any left. The task facing Thorsberg and the committee would, however, prove more difficult than could have been envisaged.

The American labour movement and the Scandinavians

At various times from the 1850s to the 1920s masses of Scandinavian immigrants had arrived in the USA. Many of them found industrial jobs in the big cities, principally Chicago. To the extent that they organised themselves in terms of trade unions and politically they did so mainly within both the Socialist Labor Party (SLP) and The Socialist Party of America. In these organisations immigrant workers had the opportunity to develop their own ethnic sections but the Scandinavian workers chose to establish all-scandinavian rather than national subgroups.

Skandinaviska Socialistiska Arbetareförbundet SSAF [Scandinavian Socialist Workers Union] had been founded by the end of the nineteenth century by Scandinavian sympathisers in the SLP. In its zenith in 1909, the SSAF had nearly 1,500 members distributed among 40 branches across the USA. That year also saw the successful collection of \$30,000 for the Swedes involved in the General Strike. Activity began to drop off after 1920, especially when the editor of the organisation's paper *Arbetaren* [The Worker], Anders H. Lyzell, left – taking a lot of members with him. The paper was closed and shortly after the enterprise survived only as a few individual clubs.¹

The Scandinavian Socialist Federation (SSF) was founded in 1910 by a number of Scandinavian socialist clubs in Chicago. It immediately sought membership of the SPA. The Federation was to be an organisation for socialist propaganda and education and its activities revolved around its paper *Svenska Socialisten* [the Swedish Socialist] and various educational works. In 1919 the Federation left the SPA.

Förenade Skandinaviska Socialistförbundet FSSF [United Scandinavian Socialist Federation] was founded in 1922 by breakaway groups from both the SSAF and SSF. The Federation's paper *Ny Tid* was published until 1936. In 1922, the FSSF became The Scandinavian Socialist Federation of Workers Party, which later changed its name to the Communist Party and aligned itself with the Bolshevik party system. For a time in the 1920s the linguistic federations were replaced by support organisations of working men's clubs since separate ethnic federations were not wanted. Where ethnic divisions still remained, the policy was changed again and in 1928 the name was

changed to the Scandinavian Workers League of America (SAFA).²

Besides these, mention must be made of The Industrial Workers of the World (IWW) in which the most famous of all Swedish-Americans, within the labour movement, Joe Hill, was active. However, this organisation will not be dealt with here. There were no ethnic sub-groups here as the IWW strove to be 'one big union' and aimed to unite workers irrespective of race, creed, nationality etc.³ Furthermore ARAB lacks primary material from this organisation.

All these party schisms illustrate the presence of a variety of ideological conflicts within the Scandinavo-American labour movement and often the great friction between both people and organisations.

Previous collection attempts

The Committee for the History of the Scandinavo-American Labour Movement was not the first attempt in Sweden to document this activity. As far back as 1900 the Scandinavian branch of the Socialist Labor Party in Providence, Rhode Island, had discussed the matter of how they could increase the intake of members to the association. Someone proposed that by far the best idea was to invite the tailor and agitator, August Palm, from Sweden.⁴

Palm's journey to America opened his eyes to the existence of a Scandinavian labour movement in the USA whose work it would be important to keep an eye on. When the Labour Movement Archive started its work in 1902 it was not long before people began to look into the possibility of acquiring material from America. On a further visit to the USA in 1906, Palm met the SSAF secretary Fred Hanson who wondered if there was interest in Sweden in the Scandinavian and – in particular the Swedish – sections of the American labour movement. In a letter that Hanson later wrote to ARAB's first director, Oscar Borge, in September 1906, he reports

*'as you possibly know there is a union here known as the Skandinaviska Socialistiska Arbetareförbundet af Amerika and it consists mainly of Swedes. We were thinking that, as so many of them have been active in the movement back home, both during its "rambling" years and later when the party acquired more rules, it might be of interest to have some manuscript accounts of these people. Many of them are well known in labour movement circles at home, others became involved in the movement after their arrival here.'*⁵

Material for Sweden

The first consignments of material from America arrived in 1905. The accession registers state that on the 21-22 March deliveries were made from a large number of organisations in North America. They were the Carriage and Wagon Union, Chicago Ill. Carriage Workers', the Foundrymen's Assembly, the Cigar Makers' International Union of America, the Connecticut Federation of Labor, the Deutsch-amerikanische Typographien [German-American Typographers], the Furniture Workers' Union, the Iron Molders' Union, the Journeymen Tailors' Union, the Machine Wood Workers' Union and the United Brewery Workmen.⁶ It probably almost exclusively relates to a delivery of printed material such as newspapers and the like. This assumption is confirmed by the 1905 annual report on the Archives' operation in which the director, Borge, reports the following:

*'As far as the foreign collection is concerned, it is still very insignificant since it consists almost exclusively of printed material that has accidentally come into the ownership of private individuals who then handed it over to the Archives. The intention is, however, gradually to form relationships with other foreign institutions by means of exchanges or in other ways so that more important printed items such as statutes, congress proceedings, price lists etc. can be preserved at the Archives. A start has already been made through the Archives entering into an exchange with the John Crerar Library in Chicago Ill. as a result of which it will repeatedly receive printed matter relating to the labour movement the United States of America.'*⁷

In any case the result of this collection work is that the Labour Movement Archives and Library now has a number of newspapers published in the USA by Scandianavo-Americans. Among them are *Ny Tid* and *Arbetaren*, not to mention a quantity of minor printed items such as membership books and programmes from festivities and meetings held by local unions. Moreover, the later fate of these accessions at ARAB is variable. With regard to the printed matter, part of it was dealt with and catalogued by the librarians of ARAB while other parts were fitted together with archives material delivered later and together with which it now forms small organisational archives.

Deliveries from the USA stopped during the First World War but were resumed between the wars. However, generally speaking, no archives material in the

true sense, that is to say original documents from Scandianavo-American activity, reached Sweden during this period. Toward the end of the 1930s it began to be feared that this material would be dispersed as one after another the pioneers of the Scandianavo-American labour movements were passing away. Thorsberg's proposal for the collection of archives material from Scandianavo-American activity could not have come at a more opportune moment.

Thorsberg's journey – an American sojourn

When Thorsberg arrived in the USA in mid-October 1939 he found that the work of promoting the history of the Scandianavo-American labour movement had already started. Albert Pearson had formed a committee for the purpose in New York and Thorsberg attended its meeting on 23 October. The fact is that as early as the summer of 1939 Tage Lindbom had already received letters from Swedish Americans including ones from Pearson himself, in which the necessity for Thorsberg's visit was called into question. Pearson was positive about practical collaboration with the Stockholm Committee of whose existence he had not been aware (he had indeed assumed that the project had been forgotten when his letters to Gårdlund remained unanswered). He did feel though, that it would be better if he himself – living in the USA and, moreover, unemployed – travelled around and organised the work of collecting. Could the committee in Stockholm fund such a tour? Thorsberg in turn also started to get in touch with other strategically placed people in the Scandianavo-American labour movement. He clearly feared certain difficulties as, back in August, he had suggested in a letter to Lindbom that it was not clear whether Arnold Petersen, for one, would be willing to co-operate. He obviously had a feeling that the conflicts between the various organisations were going to present a major obstacle.

Arnold Petersen was Danish and the National Secretary of the Socialist Labor Party of the USA. In a meticulously phrased letter Thorsberg wrote to him saying that:

'Knowing the obstacles that have existed in the past, and still exist, to the writing of that history in the United States, it was thought that the best way to overcome them would be to have the initiative taken in Sweden.'

He went on to say that he was in the USA to collect all available material but that as yet no decision had been made as to who should write the history. All his misgivings were confirmed by Petersen's answer. Petersen did

not want to co-operate under the prevailing circumstances. He accused Thorsberg of failing to mention

'that in this country you are associated in this undertaking with expelled traitors from the Socialist Labor Party, including particularly one Harding whose treason and contemptible conduct against the Socialist Labor Party rendered him, among others, particularly obnoxious to the Socialist Labor Party, and necessarily to any person to whom the words common decency and honor convey meaning.'

Scandinavian Socialist Club and Socialist Labor Party (SLP) section of Jamestown, N. Y., May 1, 1910. Photo in the archives of the Swedish Communist Youth Association.

In addition, Petersen wanted a list of the people with whom Thorsberg was associated in the USA. He also suspected that the writing of the history might be undertaken by people expelled from the SLP and questioned whether Thorsberg and his contacts really were the right people for the job.

In any case, Thorsberg himself received a comforting letter from Otto W. Anderson, Grand Rapids, who commented on the SLP's unwillingness to cooperate as follows:

'They do not seem to have changed a bit. Petersen is still the same fanatic I always consi-

dered him. What harm could come to the S.L.P. and their so-called clear cut Marxian principals (sic!), by turning over the material they had on hand, which by the way is considerable. It seems to me that it is not principals that are at stake, but for a chance to get revenge, they will sacrifice an opportunity to let their own party, and its history be more widely known.'

Irrespective of the reason for the dissatisfaction, Tage Lindbom, back in Stockholm, must in this situation have begun to get the feeling that Thorsberg had not been the ideal choice for bringing about a comprehensive collection of material in the USA. In the archive of the Committee for the History of the Scandinavo-American Labour Movement there is a draft of a letter addressed to Arnold Petersen in which Lindbom tries to repair the damage. In it, he explains the background to the Committee's work and the project of collecting documentation from the Scandinavo-American labour movement in order to write its history. He stresses that neither the Committee nor the Labour Movement Archives have any party political axes to grind. The objective was not to impose any political perspective on the material received from reformists, radical socialists, communists or syndicalists. He continues:

'If you mistrust the representative sent by the Swedish committee, Mr. C.A. Thorsberg, and if you also mistrust the people in the USA, who will undertake the collection of the material, would it be possible for you, if both you and your party are agreeable, to send the material you wish to dispose of directly to the Labour Movement Archives who will defray the shipping costs. The type of material we want is evident from the appeals and other documents that have been sent to you.'

The draft is not dated and it is not clear whether it was sent. In any case it was written after Thorsberg's return to Sweden in the spring of 1940 since Lindbom additionally

points out that with his return the committee regarded its work to be complete and was discontinuing its activities, continued collection being carried on by the Labour Movement Archives.

'In other words, it is henceforth to me in my capacity as director of the Archives to whom you will be able to turn. I assure you that you can do this in total confidence without any risk of any party political perspectives being brought to bear on the operation.'

Despite the collapse of his contacts with Petersen and the SLP, Thorsberg's American tour does not appear to have been unfruitful. Collection points were set up and material was collected. With Thorsberg's assistance another committee was formed in Cleveland in December and various pioneers were encouraged to set about writing their memoirs. After an extensive, though not actually comprehensive, round-tour of the North American continent Thorsberg returned to New York in March 1940. The committee wished to recommend to the Stockholm Committee first that it grant funds so that someone could complete the tour of the American west coast, second that it was time to start the research work in Sweden of the material required. Thirdly that the Stockholm Committee should grant the New York committee a sum of money as working capital. By February it had been decided that no material should be sent to Sweden, with reference to 'the uncertain circumstances that exist as a result of the state of war'.

Back in Sweden

The progress of the World War caused a good many difficulties even in Sweden. The country was indeed not involved in the war but a state of emergency prevailed and the director of the Labour Movement Archives did not escape mobilisation. Lindbom made sporadic attempts via the field post and whilst on leave to maintain contact with the other members of the committee, but the work slowed to a standstill. On October 11, roughly a year after Thorsberg left for the USA, the final meeting of the Stockholm Committee was held. Thorsberg presented a report of his journey and said that the National Secretary of the SLP (who was probably Arnold Petersen) had promised that the Scandinavian Federation's funds would be made available for studies. It could also be copied and photographed, if the archive in Stockholm would appoint someone for the purpose. Despite everything, the work of collecting progressed throughout the war years.

The letters between the Labour Movement Archives and the committees in the USA show that what had been feared from the outset was now coming true – one after another the old pioneers were passing away. Not until the summer of 1949 was Tage Lindbom to have the opportunity to travel to America himself and manage the dispatch of the material that had been collected. This material, Lindbom wrote in the Archives' annual report for 1949 'could have been significantly greater had it been possible to carry through the 1939 plan' but 'nevertheless it throws light on an interesting aspect of the international labour movement.'⁸

The sixteenth annual "Stora Folkfesten" [Grand Peoples Fête] arranged by the Scandinavian Socialist Club on Labor Day, 7 September 1903. Speeches were given in English and Swedish. The programme included a folk musician from Stockholm, games and dancing.

The holdings

The twenty-odd Scandinavo-American archives preserved at The Labour Movement Archives and Library originate from organisations at both central and local levels and from newspapers and individuals. Lindbom's description in the annual report for 1949 is most pertinent to the organisational and newspaper archives. Mostly, complete archives are not involved. This can be understood in terms of the prevailing circumstances during the collection operation. Indeed, on the one hand, the collection set out to get activists to hand over the material they had so that minutes, accounts and other material may be relatively complete for particular periods but exhibit large gaps in others. On the other, material was being collected from activities that were still in progress and that were still using the material they themselves had produced. In these cases, copies, duplicates and other material that could be spared were handed in to the collection. The most complete material is in the fonds of Kommittén för den skando-amerikanska arbetarrörelsens historia [Committee for the History of the Scandinavo-American Labour Movement] in one volume. This material came about in the course of work in which the Labour Movement Archives were pivotal. Besides letters and minutes there are circulars and newspaper advertisements published in various papers at the start of the collecting operation along with newspaper clippings relevant to the Committee's work

With regard to the organisational archives it is particularly obvious that the material received previously in the form of deliveries of printed matter had been combined with original documents received subsequently such as minutes and accounts. Even where material received later is concerned, it in many cases took the form of copies and printed matter of various sorts. This is hardly surprising since during the collection operation it was precisely such material as the organisations could spare that was requested. Only two of the archives exceed one volume, namely *Ny Tid* and the Scandinavian Socialist Workers' Federation, which extend to two volumes each. In many of the other cases the material is scanty.

The newspapers *Ny Tid*, *Socialisten* and *Arbetaren* are in the library's collection although there are gaps in the series. As has been mentioned, the records from these papers is most extensive in the case of *Ny Tid*. Its documents are, with certain exceptions, concentrated on the year 1934 and include correspondence with Scandinavian working men's clubs, registers of correspondents and their locations, a register of subscribers, etc. The other newspaper archives consist predominantly of printed matter and accounts. A minute book covering 1913-1917 from the Svenska Socialistens press committee is also included.

Skandinaviska Arbetarförbundet i Amerika (SAFA),

known also as The Scandinavian Workers League of America, handed over to the Labour Movement Archives printed matter from congresses and accounts from various years, minutes from 1928-1931, a list of members and a good deal else that is kept together in one volume. This sparse stock was, however, supplemented with material from several clubs affiliated to the League: Arbetarklubben Spartacus [Spartacus Workers' Club] in Boston, the club in New York and Skandinaviska arbetarklubbarna [Scandinavian Workers' Clubs] in Cleveland, Hartford and New England section. In the majority of cases this involved a minute book and some of their own publications produced in connection with meetings, bazaars and other events. One of special interest is the 'Fikona Lövet: Illustrerat organ för klasskampen [The Fig Leaf: Illustrated paper for the class struggle]' (from the Cleveland club), a typewritten booklet including some poems probably by local talents.

The Scandinavian Socialist Workers Union (SSAF) contributed with original minutes of the executive committee from 1920-1922 and a good many regulations, circulars, reports and accounts. Here too a few club archives are represented, namely from the sections in Brooklyn, Lake View and New York, the socialist club in Hartford and 'Viljan [Intent]' club in Los Angeles. Timewise these archives chiefly extend from around 1910 to the mid-20s.

The Scandinavian Federation of Workers Party and two of its sections, the Scandinavian Federation of Workers Party in New York and the Finnish Youth Federation in New York provided a very meagre amount of material. It is nevertheless interesting to the extent that these sections do not appear to share the Swedish dominated characteristics common to the other sections handed over to the Archives.

There are in addition a number of organisations that are more difficult to place organisationally. It is worth mentioning a few clubs with such pithy names as Skandinaviska Diskussionsklubben Kraft och Vilja [Scandinavian Debating Society Power and Intent] in Hartford, Gubbklubben [Old Chaps Club] in Boston and Enhetsförbundet mot Krig och Fascism bland Skandinaver [United Scandinavian Front against War and Fascism] in Cleveland. The United Front consisted of delegates from various other organisations such as the IOGT, Scandinavian working men's clubs and lodges (for example Förgät-mig-*ej* [Forget-me-not] lady's lodge and Monitor av Vasa-orden [Order of Vasa Monitor]) which held public mass-meetings and parades against war and fascism in the 1930s. In the minute book lodged by Gubbklubben it is possible to follow the meetings held in 1911. The old chaps seem to have devoted themselves partly to bazaar work with book raffles etc. but they also got together for beer and skittles. Although the club is from a relatively early date, its minutes are characterised, as are those of so many similar clubs, by the very erratic colloquialisms in

the written word and Anglicisms that come out in both spelling and choice of words. Despite the fact that the club was associated with the Scandinavian Socialist Workers' Union and the Socialist Labour Party and its members were called comrades there is not much to show in the minutes other than charity work and social events.

The organisational archives are most interesting in that they give some insight into how the activities of the Scandinavian labour movement in the USA were carried on. However, there are many indications that there is little additional material still in the USA. The most complete and interesting material is probably the archives of private individuals lodged by Swedes who had been active in the USA previously and had then returned home. I am referring to those of Fred Hanson, Arthur Landfors, Carl-Johan Möller, Albert Pearson and Gustav Rudquist. None of these is particularly extensive.

Albert Pearson was born in 1892 and by around 1910 was already active in both the unions and the social democratic party. The party split of 1917 saw him align himself with the left wing and start the Social Democratic Left-wing Party's newspaper, *Västsvenska Kuriren* [The Western Swedish Courier]. In 1923 he travelled to the USA and eventually ended up in Rockford, Illinois, where he joined the socialist club and later became active in the Scandinavian Socialist Federation of Workers Party. Between 1929 and 1936 he was employed as editor of the party's paper, *Ny Tid*. After he retired from this post on the grounds of ill-health he devoted his remaining years in America, until 1946, to the history of the American labour movement. From 1946 onwards he was back in Sweden and immediately got involved in the trade union movement and was particularly active in education. He worked as a translator and leader of a study circle and, as a pensioner, was involved in the local pensioners' association in Solna outside Stockholm. His papers comprise two volumes of material from both the USA and Sweden including manuscripts, photographs and correspondence. Pearson had an extensive network of contacts which seems to have made him a natural central figure in the collection work of the 1930s and 40s. When Carl Johan Möller emigrated to the USA at the age of 25 in 1901 he had already managed to tramp all round Europe as well as being involved in the union movement. In his new country he again turned to the labour movement. He was a member of the Socialist Party of Brooklyn and took part in the fundraising for Swedish workers striking in 1909. Möller had returned to Sweden by 1911 and resumed work in the foundry industry. In the latter part of his life he devoted himself to grinding soot and owned a firm called C.J. Möller's Soot, but his papers contain chiefly documents and books from his time in America between 1901 and 1911.

It includes letters with information from Sweden on the progress of the General Strike of 1909.

The correspondence in many of the personal archives in ARAB evidences the various conflicts between different people in the Scandinavo-American labour movement but also the network of contacts they had. Fred Hanson at the *Arbetaren*, for example, was at the hub of things around 1910 and his correspondence contains letters from the American socialist leader Daniel de Leon as well as giving a picture of the internal quarrels that took place in the paper's editorial department.

Writing the history

One of the Committee's objectives was at least eventually fulfilled in this way. As to what happened to the other – writing the movement's history – I do not know whether any of the Committee members carried out the work, nor of any evidence of a particular person being engaged to do it. Henry Bengtson, the Swedish American, and author of the book *Skandinaver på vänsterflygeln i USA* [Left-wing Scandinavians in the USA], published in 1955, came nearest. Although he was not specially engaged by the committee or the Labour Movement Archives to do it he was in touch with Tage Lindbom at the time of the latter's American trip in the summer of 1949. He visited Stockholm several times during the spring and was asked to give Lindbom tips about suitable contacts in anticipation of his visit to the USA. He writes: I will bring with me to Stockholm the names and addresses of as many of the people that took part in our movement as is humanly possible. However, for many this cannot be. Those involved in the old days are dead and the younger ones have become scattered. It is actually extremely difficult to find out about the final chapter of our history.

1. Per Nordahl: *Weaving the Ethnic Fabric. Social Networks Among Swedish-American Radicals in Chicago 1890-1940*. Stockholm 1994, p. 52ff.
2. Nordahl, p. 54ff.
3. Nordahl, p. 40f.
4. August Palm: *Ögonblicksbilder från en tripp till Amerika* [On the spot accounts of a trip to America]. Stockholm 1901.
5. F Hanson in letters to O Borge, the Labour Movement Archives. Quoted in Martin Grass: 'Nedslag i korrespondensen 1902-1912', in *Arbetarhistoria* nos. 63-65, 1993.
6. ARAB's archives, accession register 1905.
7. ARAB's archives, *Redogörelse för Arbetarrörelsens arkiv 1905* [Account of the Labour Movement Archives 1905], p. 4.
8. *Arbetarrörelsens arkivs berättelse över 1949 års verksamhet* [The Labour Movement Archives Annual Report for 1949], ARAB.

LIST OF ARCHIVES AND COLLECTIONS

- Arbetaren [USA], newspaper archive - 1 volume
- Arbetarklubben Spartacus i Brooklyn - 1 volume
- Enhetsförbundet mot krig och fascism bland skandinaver i Cleveland - 1 volume
- The Finnish Youth Federation i New York - 1 volume
- Gubbklubben i Boston - 1 volume
- Fredrik Hanson - < 1 volume
- Klubben 'Viljan', Los Angeles - 1 volume
- Kommittén för den skando-amerikanska arbetarrörelsens historia - 1 volume
- Arthur Landfors - 1 volume
- Carl J Möller - 2 volumes
- Ny Tid [USA], newspaper records - 2 volumes
- Albert Pearson - 2 volumes
- Gustav Rudquist - 1 volume
- Scandinavian Federation of Workers' Party - 1 volume
- Scandinavian Federation of Workers' Party in New York - 1 volume
- Skandinaviska arbetarförbundet, avd New England [New England Section] - 1 volume
- Skandinaviska arbetarförbundet i Amerika - 1 volume
- Skandinaviska arbetarförbundet, klubben i New York - 1 volume
- Skandinaviska arbetarklubben in Cleveland - 1 volume
- Skandinaviska arbetarklubben in Hartford - 1 volume
- Skandinaviska Socialistförbundet [USA] - 1 volume
- Skandinaviska socialistiska arbetarförbundet, avd Brooklyn - 1 volume
- Skandinaviska socialistiska arbetarförbundet, avd Lake View - 1 volume

- Skandinaviska socialistiska arbetarförbundet [USA] - 2 volumes
- Skandinaviska socialistklubben in Boston - 1 volume
- Skandinaviska socialistklubben in Cleveland - 1 volume
- Skandinaviska socialistklubben in Hartford - 1 volume
- Storstrejken [Collection] - separate volumes 1:4 and 2:16
- Svenska Socialisten [USA], newspaper records - 1 volume

LITERATURE

- Bengston, Henry: *Skandinaver på vänsterflygeln i USA*. Stockholm 1955
- Nordahl, Per: *Weaving the Ethnic Fabric: Social Networks Among Swedish-American Radicals in Chicago 1890-1940*. Stockholm 1994

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