

**Federated Press Records:**  
**American Labor Journalism in the**  
**Mid-Twentieth Century**

*Filmed from the holdings of the  
Rare Book and Manuscript Library of  
Columbia University  
in the City of New York*

**Primary Source Microfilm**  
*an imprint of Thomson Gale*

**Federated Press Records:**  
**American Labor Journalism in the**  
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*Series 3:*  
*Chronological Files, 1920-1940*

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Printed and bound in the  
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## COLLECTION OVERVIEW

The Federated Press, an independent news service, served the labor press from the post-World War I years until the height of the Cold War. The objective of its founders was to start a news service that would counter the anti-labor bias of commercial presses. Committed to objective reporting, its editors represented every hue in the political spectrum, from conservative to independent to Socialist to Communist. At its peak shortly after World War II, the Federated Press had over 250 subscribers among the labor press and commercial newspapers.

The Federated Press news stories in the Chronological Files, 1920-1940, cover the period from the inception of the labor movement to the height of labor movement activity. These news stories chronicle a wide range of industries, labor activities, unions, federal agencies, legislation, and the relationship between labor on the one hand and government and industry on the other. Stories cover labor issues, activities, and unions in the major industries. They objectively report the positions of many diverse groups in the political spectrum regarding labor issues, activities, and disputes of the time. These perspectives are not available from commercial newspapers of the time. In addition to major news stories of national importance, the collection includes news of rank-and-file labor groups not generally covered by commercial presses.

The Federated Press Records were a gift to Columbia University through Carl Haessler, the managing editor of the Federated Press, and Miss Alice Citron, on November 7, 1956.

The Chronological Files are organized by date in ascending chronological order. The Federated Press bureau that filed the story is identified as well. The Chronological Files will enable the reader to follow all the major labor events and issues of a particular time period and their relation to each other and the political and economic issues of the time.

## INTRODUCTION TO THE COLLECTION

When Federated Press was launched in 1919, the U.S. labor movement boasted a substantial press, including daily newspapers and hundreds of weekly publications. This labor press was as diverse as the movement it served, ranging from union newsletters largely devoted to internal business to daily newspapers such as the *Milwaukee Leader*. Unions published journals for their own members, but also sponsored weekly and daily publications that articulated a more expansive (and often highly political) working-class vision, reaching far beyond the ranks of organized labor. This official labor press co-existed with a vibrant radical press deeply rooted in working-class communities. Convinced that labor could not get fair play in mainstream newspapers dominated by big business, unions and other workers' organizations maintained their own press as part of their efforts to develop an alternative public sphere.

Federated Press was a key part of that effort. Organized at a November 25, 1919 meeting of thirty-two farm-labor, socialist, and union editors attending the Farm-Labor Party convention in Chicago, it launched a twice-weekly mail service in January 1920 and expanded to daily service later that year to better serve member dailies. For the next thirty-six years, Federated Press offered member papers a daily service including labor and political reportage, feature stories, columns, humorous shorts, and, for much of its run, a mat service providing labor cartoons and photographs. But the labor press it served was transformed during this period. In 1919, many labor papers were edited by rank-and-file union members, often directly elected by their fellow workers; by the 1950s, these worker-editors had been largely replaced by professional journalists and public relations operatives hired by, and accountable to, top union officials. Just a few labor dailies survived, and these were generally confined to foreign-language enclaves. The still strong weekly labor press had reached an accommodation with the mainstream press incompatible with the oppositional world view that had motivated Federated Press's founders.

By January 1921, Federated Press served one hundred member newspapers, including twenty-two dailies (many foreign-language newspapers). Federated Press represented a broad spectrum of the labor movement, from the Socialist Party and the Industrial Workers of the World to several unions and central labor councils affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The service sought to provide what managing editor Carl Haessler termed "an independent objective labor news service."<sup>i</sup> But this was a particular sort of objectivity, deeply committed to the labor movement but not aligned to any particular current within it. Federated's commitment to representing the entire spectrum of the labor movement led to recurring charges of communist domination. In 1923, the American Federation of Labor's annual convention adopted a highly critical report warning the labor press "to be on guard against the insidious encroachment of subversive propaganda either through the Federated Press or any other channel. The Federated Press upon its own record cannot hope to have and should not have the support of trade union publications or of trade union organizations."<sup>ii</sup>

Despite this warning, several AFL-affiliated publications continued to hold Federated Press membership throughout its existence. In the 1930s Federated Press was warmly embraced by many of the emerging Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO) unions, providing on-the-spot coverage of the sit-down strikes and organizing campaigns that revived the labor movement. Indeed, relations were so close that Haessler and veteran Federated Press correspondent Harvey O'Connor served for a time as the editors of the CIO's auto and oil publications. Federated's board of directors, however, was carefully balanced between the competing labor federations. But while Federated Press dispatches always backed unions in their disputes with employers, the service also covered wildcat strikes and opposition caucuses. An increasingly institutionalized labor movement did not welcome such independence. In 1949, as McCarthyism was heating up, several AFL and CIO officials formed Labor Press Associates (LPA) to counter Federated's dominance of the labor news market. With substantial financial backing from its sponsoring unions, LPA was quickly able to sign on more than 200 union newspapers, some of whom dropped Federated for the new, officially sanctioned, and cheaper service. The

merger of the AFL and the CIO in 1956 (and the purging of leftist unions that preceded it) left Federated only a handful of member papers, and it ceased operations in November 1956.

*Series 2, Biographical Files*, and *Series 3, Chronological Files, 1920-1940* complete the microfilm edition of the Federated Press Collection housed at Columbia University. With the publication of *Series 2* and *3*, the entire Federated Press Collection is readily available to researchers. *Series 1* consists of the *Federated Press Subject Files*, maintained from January 1940 through the service's demise in 1956. *Series 2, Biographical Files*, covers more than 3,000 persons who were the subjects of, or quoted in, Federated Press dispatches. *Series 3, Chronological Files, 1920-1940* features Federated dispatches from April 1920 (shortly after Federated's daily service began) through June 1940. In addition, the first reel of the *Chronological Files* includes a complete list (with captions) of cartoons and photographs distributed by Federated Press from 1932 to 1939.

Particularly valuable in this collection are the daily and weekly reports issued by Federated's Eastern Bureau in New York City (which despite its name offered national and international coverage) and its Washington, DC, and Central (Chicago, and later Detroit) bureaus. None of these bureaus employed more than a couple of reporter/editors, which meant that Federated's small staff relied on member newspapers, a handful of stringers scattered across the country, and the telephone to offer a reasonably comprehensive service.

The *Chronological Files* are organized in ascending chronological order by month and year, but the dispatches for each month are filed in reverse chronological order, sometimes divided by bureau.<sup>iii</sup> Few articles run longer than a mimeographed legal-size page; many are just an untitled paragraph in length. While the dispatches are dominated by news reports, columns, and features (in that order), the service also includes cartoons (sampling the mats available through the service for reproduction), humor, poetry, and songs. The dispatches cover efforts by radicals first to transform some of the leading AFL unions and then to build alternative unions, as well as the early stirrings of the industrial union movement that led to the founding of the CIO. This coverage, like Federated's coverage of internal union debates more generally, sought to provide a forum for all the contending parties, even if on balance it tended to be more sympathetic to those seeking a more militant, progressive labor movement. Federated also embraced efforts by labor activists to transcend these differences, as in an April 18, 1938, report on cooperation between AFL and CIO unions in Flint, Michigan. The 1924 Paterson silk strike received extensive and sympathetic coverage from Federated correspondent Art Shields, but so did more mainstream efforts by the United Garment Workers and the Amalgamated Metal Workers campaign against clothing made by convict labor.

The collection includes often detailed coverage of conventions of the AFL and CIO and their affiliates, but also covers dissident currents within those unions as well as independent unions such as the Amalgamated Metal Workers, Industrial Workers of the World, and the Progressive Mineworkers. In 1920, Federated offered daily coverage of the wildcat strike wave by railroad workers that swept the country, but also of AFL efforts to develop a new approach to organizing the steel industry in the aftermath of a failed 1919 strike. In the 1930s, Federated correspondents closely followed (and often participated in) efforts to organize mass production industries, giving Federated Press dispatches an invaluable (if often quite partisan) insider's view of a critical moment in U.S. labor history.

In addition to covering official and rank-and-file labor news, Federated Press gave extensive coverage to agrarian reform movements, international labor (including consistently enthusiastic coverage of Soviet Russia in the 1920s), and independent and socialist political action. Thus, during the 1924 presidential campaign Federated offered enthusiastic coverage of Robert LaFollette's candidacy on the Progressive Party ticket (and the doomed efforts to form a new political party that followed), and offered a critical look back at Calvin Coolidge's role in breaking the Boston police strike in 1919, but also offered shorter, neutral coverage of competing tickets fielded by the Socialist Labor and Workers (Communist) parties. In 1933, the Washington bureau covered heated debates over legislative proposals to confront the economic crisis.<sup>iv</sup> In later years,

Federated offered routine coverage of the major parties' labor platforms, but continued to cover radical campaigns and efforts to build independent labor parties.

In addition to covering regional labor news, in the 1920s the Chicago Bureau offered economic news and analysis, as well as a labor slant on business news, much of it based on official reports. Federated Press correspondent Leland Olds offered trenchant analysis of corporate consolidation and profits in the 1920s, often linking workers' poverty to the elite's extravagant philanthropy.<sup>v</sup> Scott Nearing also offered frequent economic commentary to Federated Press subscribers. Federated Press also carried extensive international news, much of it drawn from its early alliance with the independent *Labour Daily Herald* in London, but it also reflected the strongly internationalist vision which motivated the insurgent labor movement that formed Federated's base. Federated's international coverage focused on labor political action, short reports of labor struggles, and, especially in the 1930s, anti-fascist activities.

The *Biographical Files* are primarily comprised of marked tear sheets beginning in 1940, although they contain a limited number of source documents, some of which were collected in the 1930s, such as a pamphlet issued by the American Civil Liberties Union, "Mayor Hague vs. Civil Rights," which is included in the Hague file. Organized alphabetically by person, the *Biographical Files* include clippings on thousands of labor leaders, politicians, business leaders and others who were the subjects of Federated Press coverage in the 1940s and 1950s. These clippings often shed light on aspects of their subjects' careers that might be overlooked in more traditional sources. As one would expect, there are extensive files on most of the prominent (and many not-so-prominent) labor figures of the era. But Federated Press always maintained a Washington, DC, bureau to ensure labor-oriented political coverage, and as a result there are substantial files on figures such as U.S. Senator Scott Lucas, who served as Democratic Party majority leader before losing his seat and becoming a lobbyist.<sup>vi</sup> Files on labor leaders such as Harry Lundeberg, a labor leader of Sailors Union of the Pacific, are as much a record of struggles within the maritime unions as of Lundeberg's career. Federated's interest in international affairs also results in a number of shorter files on politicians and labor leaders from other countries, such as a file on Otto Hapsburg that offers a glimpse into relations between Austrian and U.S. labor leaders. And there are files on anti-labor figures such as San Francisco police chief Charles Dullea, Ku Klux Klan Grand Dragon Sam Green, and publisher Henry Luce.

A major strength of the Federated Press collection is its day-by-day coverage of industrial disputes, sometimes by Federated Press correspondents, but usually based on union accounts and interviews. Any major dispute is likely to be covered, and many smaller ones as well (particularly in regions where Federated Press had a correspondent). There are detailed dispatches covering union conventions and organizing campaigns. While this coverage cannot replace primary sources, in many cases it provides richer documentation of major speeches and debates, and of rank-and-file reaction, than can be found in union archives or publications. The collection will prove particularly useful to labor and journalism historians, but because there is also substantial material on 1920s economic conditions, anti-radical campaigns, race relations, independent political action, and related topics, the collection will be valuable to researchers in economics, politics and government, and African American studies.

Among the subjects covered by the Federated Press during the period documented by this collection are the amnesty campaign for radicals imprisoned during World War I, anti-colonial movements (which enjoyed widespread support within the progressive labor movement of the 1920s), early efforts to integrate unions and other civil rights struggles, organizing in the automobile industry (managing editor Carl Haessler had extensive experience with the United Auto Workers), post-World War II civil liberties struggles, deportations of radical immigrant workers in the early 1920s, agrarian movements, labor conditions in the garment industry, housing policy, injunctions against labor activities, international labor bodies, labor statistics, mine workers, packinghouse workers, railroad unions, the revival of the Ku Klux Klan, organizing mass production workers in the steel industry, and efforts to address unemployment.



The collection features coverage of virtually every major union that operated in the United States at the time. Federated's Washington bureau offered close coverage of government activities affecting the labor movement alongside reports of the official operations of government and unions. Other files demonstrate Federated Press's commitment to a broad vision of the labor movement, one which addressed racial discrimination within it. The limited and often hostile coverage afforded the labor movement by mainstream newspapers, which led to the formation of the Federated Press, also reduces their usefulness to many researchers. Because it reflected many differing perspectives, the Federated Press collection provides a much wider scope of coverage and fills in many holes in mainstream press coverage. Its contemporary reports by observers with intimate knowledge of the labor movement supplements union archives and memoirs and documents labor movement responses to World War II, racism, the changing industrial relations regime, and the emerging post-war consensus. Together with *Series 1, Subject Files*, *Series 2, Biographical Files*, and *Series 3, Chronological Files* are an invaluable resource on the labor movement of the 1920s through the 1950s.<sup>vii</sup>

**Jon Bekken**  
*Albright College*

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<sup>1</sup>. Letter to Marshall Bloom, Liberation News Service, March 10, 1968, Haessler Papers, Box 4, folder 9, Archives of Labor and Urban Affairs, Reuther Library, Wayne State University, Detroit. Similarly, Haessler's predecessor as managing editor, E.J. Costello, wrote Federated Press contributor William Hard on August 12, 1920, reassuring him that he had free range in his Federated Press articles. "The fact that any particular article you might write will not be pleasing to all of our members is no reason for not writing them. We are getting out from eight to ten thousand words a day, simply because of the different groups in the association and with the knowledge that it is impossible for any one publication to use all the material."

<sup>2</sup>. Reprinted in "A. F. of L. Reports on Federated Press," *The New Majority*, October 20, 1923, page 2.

3. There are some gaps, and some dispatches are not filmed in the correct order

4. A February 17, 1933 dispatch by Laurence Todd reported on UMW President John L. Lewis's testimony in support of a bill backed by many unionists, but which was described in a May 24 dispatch as a "dictator bill."

5. See, e.g., his dispatches for February 14, 16 and 17, and April 24, 1925.

6. Clippings on Lucas run from 1943 to 1955, including a profile when he was selected and several brief mentions and quotes in stories on pending legislation. "Sen. Lucas' Record Liberal, Uncertain on Labor Legislation," December 2, 1948; untitled January 11, 1955, dispatch (which includes information on Lucas's clients).

<sup>7</sup>. There is also extensive material on Federated Press's operations in the Carl Haessler Papers, at Wayne State University's Archives of Labor History and Urban Affairs. The Haessler papers include membership and financial records, minutes of Federated Press meetings, and internal correspondence. Other important sources include Stephen Haessler's unpublished M.A. thesis, "Carl Haessler and the Federated Press" (University of Wisconsin Madison, 1977; copies are also at Columbia and other institutions) and Harvey and Jessie O'Connor's memoir, (edited by Susan Bowler, *Harvey and Jessie: A Couple of Radicals* (Temple University Press, 1988).

## EDITORIAL NOTE

*Federated Press Records* are housed in the Rare Book and Manuscript Library of Columbia University in the City of New York. The Primary Source Microfilm edition, based on a microfilm version of the *Records* also housed at the Rare Book and Manuscript Library of Columbia, features an improved collection guide with a detailed description of the *Federated Press Records*, including a full introduction to the Federated Press.

## FORMAT

This guide lists materials in the order in which they appear on the reels. The Chronological Files are organized in ascending chronological order by date.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The project would not have been possible without assistance from many individuals. Primary Source Microfilm wishes to thank Bennett Lovett-Graff, who first recognized the value of this collection; Jean Ashton, Director, Rare Book and Manuscript Library, Columbia University, for her commitment to making this collection widely available; Jon Bekken, Associate Professor of Communications at Albright College, a noted labor historian, for writing the introduction to the collection; the staff of the Rare Book and Manuscript Library at Columbia for their assistance and cooperation, which made examination of the materials go smoothly; Barbara Rader, who investigated this collection, negotiated the contract, and served as Primary Source Microfilm's editorial manager of the project; Christine Gauvreau and Karl Zimmerman, who captured the reel data and entered it on the collection guide; Kimberly White, who captured reel data, entered it on the collection guide, and assisted with the creation of the guide; and the PSM manufacturing staff, including JoAnn Lebel. Primary Source Microfilm wishes to acknowledge the New York State Library, which provided a preservation grant to Columbia University to microfilm the Federated Press collection in 1986. The microfilm prepared as a result of that grant is available free of charge from the Rare Book and Manuscript Library at Columbia University for onsite use and through interlibrary loan.

**Series 3**  
**Chronological Files**  
**1920-1940**  
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*Reels 1-27*

Reel	Subject	Frame Start	Frame End	Dates	Comments
1	Daily Mail Service Sheet	0001	0144	April 1920	Index is contained on reel 1. All <i>Daily Mail Service Sheet(s)</i> are published in Chicago.
1	Daily Mail Service Sheet	0145	0339	May 1920	
1	Daily Mail Service Sheet	0340	0539	June 1920	
1	Federated Pictures	0540	0540	1932-1943	
1	Federated Pictures	0541	0597	1932	
1	Federated Pictures	0598	0701	1933	
1	Federated Pictures	0702	0806	1934	
1	Federated Pictures	0808	0916	1935	
1	Federated Pictures	0917	1021	1936	
1	Federated Pictures	1022	1139	1937	
1	Federated Pictures	1140	1245	1938	
1	Federated Pictures	1246	1354	1939	
2	Federated Pictures	0001	0118	1940	
2	Federated Pictures	0119	0232	1941	
2	Federated Pictures	0233	0380	1942	
2	Federated Pictures	0381	0592	1943	
2	Daily Mail Service Sheet	0593	0621	June 1920	Note: All <i>Daily Mail Service Sheet(s)</i> are published in Chicago.
2	Daily Mail Service Sheet	0622	0847	July 1920	
2	Daily Mail Service Sheet	0848	1063	August 1920	
3	Daily Mail Service Sheet	0001	0192	September 1920	
3	Daily Mail Service Sheet	0193	0396	October 1920	
3	Daily Mail Service Sheet	0397	0578	November 1920	
3	Daily Mail Service Sheet	0579	0760	December 1920	

Reel	Subject	Frame Start	Frame End	Dates	Comments
3	Daily Mail Service Sheet	0761	0884	January 1921	
3	Daily Mail Service Sheet	0885	0964	February 1921	
3	Daily Mail Service Sheet	0965	1052	March 1921	
3	Daily Mail Service Sheet	1053	1134	April 1921	
3	Daily Mail Service Sheet	1135	1211	May 1921	
3	Daily Mail Service Sheet	1212	1297	June 1921	
3	Daily Mail Service Sheet	1298	1381	July 1921	
3	Daily Mail Service Sheet	1382	1404	August 1921	
4	Daily Mail Service Sheet	0001	0075	September 1921	
4	Daily Mail Service Sheet	0076	0148	October 1921	
4	Daily Mail Service Sheet	0149	0222	November 1921	
4	Daily Mail Service Sheet	0223	0302	December 1921	
4	Labor Letter	0303	0592	1925	Note: All <i>Labor Letter</i> issues are published in Chicago.
4	Labor Letter	0593	0882	1926	
4	Labor Letter	0883	1202	1927	
5	Labor Letter	0001	0375	1928	
5	Labor Letter	0376	0518	1929	Note: This section also includes "Mooney and Billings Story" (0451-0480) and Federated Press Constitution (0481-0518).
5	Daily Mail Service Sheet	0519	0570	January 1922	Note: All <i>Daily Mail Service Sheet(s)</i> are published in Chicago.
5	Daily Mail Service Sheet	0571	0638	February 1922	
5	Daily Mail Service Sheet	0639	0718	March 1922	
5	Daily Mail Service Sheet	0719	0777	April 1922	
5	Daily Mail Service Sheet	0778	0831	May 1922	
5	Daily Mail Service Sheet	0832	0885	June 1922	
5	Daily Mail Service Sheet	0886	0937	July 1922	

Reel	Subject	Frame Start	Frame End	Dates	Comments
5	Daily Mail Service Sheet	0938	0993	August 1922	
5	Daily Mail Service Sheet	0994	1045	September 1922	
5	Daily Mail Service Sheet	1046	1100	October 1922	
5	Daily Mail Service Sheet	1101	1152	November 1922	
5	Daily Mail Service Sheet	1153	1204	December 1922	
5	Daily Mail Service Sheet	1205	1259	January 1923	
6	Daily Mail Service Sheet	0001	0049	February 1923	
6	Daily Mail Service Sheet	0050	0105	March 1923	
6	Daily Mail Service Sheet	0106	0157	April 1923	
6	Daily Mail Service Sheet	0158	0209	May 1923	
6	Daily Mail Service Sheet	0210	0263	June 1923	
6	Daily Mail Service Sheet	0264	0315	July 1923	
6	Daily Mail Service Sheet	0316	0369	August 1923	
6	Daily Mail Service Sheet	0370	0422	September 1923	
6	Daily Mail Service Sheet	0423	0590	October 1923	
6	Daily Mail Service Sheet	0591	0739	November 1923	
6	Daily Mail Service Sheet	0740	0885	December 1923	
6	Daily Mail Service Sheet	0886	0938	January 1924	
6	Daily Mail Service Sheet	0939	0989	February 1924	
6	Daily Mail Service Sheet	0990	1043	March 1924	
6	Daily Mail Service Sheet	1044	1114	April 1924	
6	Daily Mail Service Sheet	1115	1167	May 1924	
6	Daily Mail Service Sheet	1168	1221	June 1924	
6	Daily Mail Service Sheet	1222	1275	July 1924	
6	Daily Mail Service Sheet	1276	1328	August 1924	
7	Daily Mail Service Sheet	0001	0052	September 1924	

Reel	Subject	Frame Start	Frame End	Dates	Comments
7	Daily Mail Service Sheet	0053	0111	October 1924	
7	Daily Mail Service Sheet	0112	0169	November 1924	
7	Daily Mail Service Sheet	0170	0221	December 1924	
7	Daily Mail Service Sheet	0222	0272	January 1925	
7	Eastern and Washington Bureaus	0273	0411	January 1924	From this point on, targets only state date. This section contains daily and weekly service sheets for Eastern and Washington Bureaus.
7	Eastern, New York, and Washington Bureaus	0412	0520	February 1924	Target states only the date, but this contains daily and weekly sheets for Eastern Bureau, New York Bureau, and Washington Bureau.
7	Eastern and Washington Bureaus	0521	0641	March 1924	Section begins to contain daily and weekly sheets for only Eastern and Washington Bureaus.
7	Eastern and Washington Bureaus	0642	0809	April 1924	
7	Eastern and Washington Bureaus	0810	0965	May 1924	
7	Eastern and Washington Bureaus	0966	1096	June 1924	
7	Eastern and Washington Bureaus	1097	1240	July 1924	
7	Eastern and Washington Bureaus	1241	1370	August 1924	
8	Eastern and Washington Bureaus	0001	0170	September 1924	
8	Eastern and Washington Bureaus	0171	0340	October 1924	
8	Eastern and Washington Bureaus	0341	0509	November 1924	
8	Eastern and Washington Bureaus	0510	0662	December 1924	
8	Eastern and Washington Bureaus	0663	0868	January 1925	
8	Chicago, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0869	1034	February 1925	Also begins to contain daily and weekly sheets for the Chicago Bureau.
8	Chicago, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	1036	1227	March 1925	
8	Chicago, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	1228	1420	April 1925	
9	Chicago, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0001	0172	May 1925	
9	Chicago, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0173	0350	June 1925	

Reel	Subject	Frame Start	Frame End	Dates	Comments
9	Chicago, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0351	0524	July 1925	
9	Chicago, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0525	0710	August 1925	
9	Chicago, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0711	0864	September 1925	
9	Chicago, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0865	1014	October 1925	
9	Chicago, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	1015	1166	November 1925	
9	Chicago, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	1167	1313	December 1925	
10	Chicago, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0001	0137	January 1926	
10	Chicago, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0138	0266	February 1926	
10	Chicago, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0267	0419	March 1926	
10	Chicago, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0420	0567	April 1926	
10	Chicago, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0568	0710	May 1926	Frames 1006-1008 are dated June 1926.
10	Chicago, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0711	0859	June 1926	
10	Chicago, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0860	1014	July 1926	
10	Chicago, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	1015	1140	August 1926	
10	Chicago, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	1141	1281	September 1926	
10	Chicago, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	1282	1423	October 1926	
11	Chicago, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0001	0136	November 1926	
11	Chicago, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0137	0281	December 1926	
11	Chicago, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0282	0337	January 1927	
11	Chicago, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0338	0414	February 1927	
11	Chicago, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0415	0500	March 1927	
11	Chicago, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0501	0598	April 1927	
11	Chicago, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0599	0685	May 1927	
11	Chicago, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0686	0757	June 1927	
11	Chicago, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0758	0842	July 1927	
11	Chicago, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0843	0924	August 1927	



Reel	Subject	Frame Start	Frame End	Dates	Comments
11	Chicago, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0925	1001	September 1927	
11	Chicago, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	1002	1092	October 1927	
11	Chicago, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	1093	1185	November 1927	
11	Chicago, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	1186	1253	December 1927	
12	Chicago, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0001	0136	January 1928	
12	Chicago, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0137	0254	February 1928	
12	Chicago, Eastern, New York, and Washington Bureaus	0255	0383	March 1928	Note: Section also contains service sheets from the New York Bureau.
12	Chicago, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0384	0528	April 1928	
12	Chicago, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0529	0682	May 1928	
12	Chicago, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0683	0843	June 1928	
12	Chicago, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0844	0998	July 1928	
12	Chicago, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0999	1142	August 1928	
13	Chicago, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0001	0138	Sep-28	
13	Chicago, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0139	0295	October 1928	Note: Target states October 1928, but frames 0260-0261 also contain November 2, 1928
13	Chicago, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0296	0435	November 1928	Note: November 2, 1928 was found in frames 0260-0261.
13	Chicago, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0436	0628	December 1928	
13	Chicago, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0629	0782	January 1929	
13	Chicago, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0783	0906	February 1929	
13	Chicago, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0907	1035	March 1929	
13	Chicago, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	1036	1194	April 1929	
13	Chicago, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	1195	1348	May 1929	
14	Eastern and Washington Bureaus	0001	0162	June 1929	Frames 0001-0162 only contains service sheets for Eastern and Washington Bureaus.
14	Central, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0163	0342	July 1929	Note: The Chicago Bureau becomes the Central Bureau.
14	Central, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0343	0529	August 1929	

Reel	Subject	Frame Start	Frame End	Dates	Comments
14	Central, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0530	0654	September 1929	
14	Central, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0655	0847	October 1929	
14	Central, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0848	1017	November 1929	
14	Central, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	1018	1190	December 1929	
14	Central, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	1191	1421	January 1930	
15	Central, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0001	0194	February 1930	
15	Central, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0195	0398	March 1930	
15	Central, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0399	0625	April 1930	
15	Central, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0626	0854	May 1930	
15	Central, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0855	1064	June 1930	
15	Central, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	1065	1269	July 1930	
16	Central, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0001	0229	August 1930	
16	Central, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0230	0465	September 1930	
16	Central, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0466	0689	October 1930	
16	Central, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0690	0890	November 1930	
16	Central, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0891	1090	December 1930	
16	Central, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	1092	1235	January 1931	
17	Central, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0001	0195	February 1931	
17	Central, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0197	0422	March 1931	
17	Central, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0423	0645	April 1931	Several images from May 1931 are included here.
17	Central, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0646	0851	May 1931	
17	Central, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0852	1058	June 1931	
18	Central, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0001	0256	July 1931	
18	Central, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0258	0426	August 1931	
18	Central, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0427	0629	September 1931	
18	Central, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0630	0865	October 1931	

Reel	Subject	Frame Start	Frame End	Dates	Comments
18	Central, Eastern, Pittsburgh, and Washington Bureaus	0866	1092	November 1931	Note: Several sections on reels 18 and 19 contain information from the Pittsburgh Bureau.
18	Central, Eastern, Pittsburgh, and Washington Bureaus	1093	1347	December 1931	
19	Central, Eastern, Pittsburgh, and Washington Bureaus	0001	0225	January 1932	
19	Central, Eastern, Pittsburgh, and Washington Bureaus	0226	0473	February 1932	
19	Central, Eastern, Pittsburgh, and Washington Bureaus	0474	0716	March 1932	
19	Central, Eastern, Pittsburgh, and Washington Bureaus	0717	0938	April 1932	
19	Central, Eastern, Pittsburgh, and Washington Bureaus	0939	1160	May 1932	
19	Central, Eastern, Pittsburgh, and Washington Bureaus	1161	1409	June 1932	
20	Central, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0001	0145	July 1932	
20	Central, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0146	0418	August 1932	Note: Target says August, but does also contain July issues as well (Frames 0169-0237).
20	Central, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0419	0625	September 1932	
20	Central, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0626	0821	October 1932	Note: Several frame numbers are repeated.
20	Central, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0820	1029	November 1932	Note: Several frame numbers are repeated.
21	Central, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0001	0265	December 1932	
21	Central, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0266	0404	January 1933	
21	Central, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0405	0527	February 1933	
21	Central, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0528	0674	March 1933	
21	Central, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0675	0804	April 1933	
21	Central, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0805	0940	May 1933	
21	Central, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0941	1083	June 1933	
21	Central, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	1084	1216	July 1933	
22	Central, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0001	0133	August 1933	

Reel	Subject	Frame Start	Frame End	Dates	Comments
22	Central, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0134	0260	September 1933	
22	Central, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0261	0402	October 1933	
22	Central, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0403	0537	November 1933	
22	Central, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0538	0681	December 1933	
22	Central, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0682	0832	January 1934	
22	Central, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0833	0970	February 1934	
22	Central, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0971	1142	March 1934	
22	Central, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	1143	1292	April 1934	
23	Central, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0001	0151	May 1934	
23	Central, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0152	0295	June 1934	
23	Central, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0296	0432	July 1934	
23	Central, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0433	0568	August 1934	
23	Central, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0569	0697	September 1934	
23	Central, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0698	0856	October 1934	
23	Central, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0857	0996	November 1934	
23	Central, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0997	1131	December 1934	
23	Central, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	1132	1274	January 1935	
24	Central, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0001	0137	February 1935	
24	Central, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0138	0287	March 1935	
24	Central, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0288	0438	April 1935	
24	Central, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0439	0587	May 1935	
24	Central, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0588	0715	June 1935	
24	Central, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0716	0869	July 1935	
24	Central, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0870	1011	August 1935	
24	Central, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	1012	1111	September 1935	
24	Central, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	1112	1224	October 1935	Note: Images 1221-1224 actually are January 1935.

Reel	Subject	Frame Start	Frame End	Dates	Comments
25	Central, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0001	0133	November 1935	
25	Central, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0134	0278	December 1935	
25	Central Bureau	0279	0379	1936	
25	Central Bureau	0380	0405	1937	
25	Central Bureau	0407	0411	January 1938	
25	Central Bureau	0412	0418	February 1938	
25	Central Bureau	0419	0424	March 1938	
25	Central Bureau	0425	0433	April 1938	
25	Central Bureau	0434	0441	May 1938	
25	Central Bureau	0442	0447	June 1938	
25	Central Bureau	0448	0453	July 1938	
25	Central Bureau	0454	0460	August 1938	
25	Central, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0461	0611	October 1938	
25	Central, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0612	0746	November 1938	
26	Central, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0747	0896	December 1938	
26	Federated Press: Servicio en Espanol	0001	0158	December 1937- March 1938	The Servicio en Espanol service sheets here are published in New York, New York.
26	Central, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0159	0311	January 1939	
26	Central, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0312	0409	February 1939	
26	Central, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0410	0600	March 1939	
26	Central, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0601	0744	April 1939	
26	Central, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0745	0891	May 1939	
26	Central, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0892	1051	June 1939	
26	Central, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	1052	1193	July 1939	
26	Central, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	1194	1355	August 1939	
27	Central, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0001	0120	September 1939	

Reel	Subject	Frame Start	Frame End	Dates	Comments
27	Central, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0121	0255	October 1939	
27	Central, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0256	0401	November 1939	
27	Central, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0402	0565	December 1939	Also contains "Highlights of Labor News in 1939." (Frames 0514-0516, 0520-0522, and 0526-0528.)
27	Central, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0566	0713	January 1940	
27	Central, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0714	0843	February 1940	
27	Central, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0844	0989	March 1940	
27	Central, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	0990	1146	April 1940	
27	Central, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	1147	1287	May 1940	
27	Central, Eastern, and Washington Bureaus	1288	1411	June 1940	

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<sup>i</sup>. Letter to Marshall Bloom, Liberation News Service, March 10, 1968, Haessler Papers, Box 4, folder 9, Archives of Labor and Urban Affairs, Reuther Library, Wayne State University, Detroit. Similarly, Haessler's predecessor as managing editor, E.J. Costello, wrote Federated Press contributor William Hard on August 12, 1920, reassuring him that he had free range in his Federated Press articles. "The fact that any particular article you might write will not be pleasing to all of our members is no reason for not writing them. We are getting out from eight to ten thousand words a day, simply because of the different groups in the association and with the knowledge that it is impossible for any one publication to use all the material."

<sup>ii</sup>. Reprinted in "A. F. of L. Reports on Federated Press," *The New Majority*, October 20, 1923, page 2.

3. There are some gaps, and some dispatches are not filmed in the correct order.

4. A February 17, 1933 dispatch by Laurence Todd reported on UMW President John L. Lewis's testimony in support of a bill backed by many unionists, but which was described in a May 24 dispatch as a "dictator bill."

5. See, e.g., his dispatches for February 14, 16 and 17, and April 24, 1925.

6. Clippings on Lucas run from 1943 to 1955, including a profile when he was selected and several brief mentions and quotes in stories on pending legislation. "Sen. Lucas' Record Liberal, Uncertain on Labor Legislation," December 2, 1948; untitled January 11, 1955, dispatch (which includes information on Lucas's clients).

<sup>vii</sup>. There is also extensive material on Federated Press's operations in the Carl Haessler Papers, at Wayne State University's Archives of Labor History and Urban Affairs. The Haessler papers include membership and financial records, minutes of Federated Press meetings, and internal correspondence. Other important sources include Stephen Haessler's unpublished M.A. thesis, "Carl Haessler and the Federated Press" (University of Wisconsin Madison, 1977; copies are also at Columbia and other institutions) and Harvey and Jessie O'Connor's memoir, (edited by Susan Bowler, *Harvey and Jessie: A Couple of Radicals* (Temple University Press, 1988).